

Name and form: _____

EPR

Paper 2

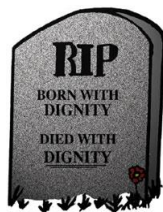
1 hour 45 minutes



Exam Dates



Trial Exam: _____



Summer Exam: _____





STAR TEACHINGS



These can be applied to all topics



	"The body is the temple of the holy spirit" (Bible)	
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	"Avoid harming living beings" (5 Precepts)	
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	"Do not kill" (10 commandments: Bible)	
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	"Avoid false speech" (5 Precepts)	
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	"I, your God, give life, and I take it away" (Bible)	
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	"Avoid taken what is not given" (5 Precepts)	
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	"Always treat others as you would like to be treated" (Bible)	
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	"Avoid harmful sexual activity" (5 Precepts)	
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	"Love your neighbour as yourself" (Bible)	
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	"Avoid intoxicants" (5 Precepts)	
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	"Love your enemies" (Bible)	
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	Right Action (The Eightfold Path)	
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	Right Intention (The Eightfold Path)	
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EPR Star Teachings & Key Concepts



Christianity



- J** Judgement Day - Heaven & Hell as a result of our own decisions (link Free Will)
- U** U shall not kill - 10 Commandments
- G** God's creation (link Stewardship)
- G** Golden Rule - "Always treat others as you would like to be treated"
- L** "Love your neighbour" (Agape)
- E** Everyone is made in the image of God
- S** Sanctity of Life - all human life is

Buddhism

D Dukkha - Suffering

A "Avoid harming living beings"

R Rebirth

K Karma

M Metta - Love

I Intention

C Compassion -
Karuna

E Enlightenment



PAPER 2: EXAM TECHNIQUE

Your exam will be **1 hour 45 minutes** and you will answer on **4 topics** (about a minute per mark). The exam paper itself will have questions on 6 topics, **it's important that you only answer on the 4 you've studied** though - these are Themes **A, B, D and F**:

- A) Religion, Relationships and Families
- B) Religion and Life
- D) Religion, Peace and Conflict
- F) Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice

TOP TIP: Learn all key words - test yourself on these regularly. If you don't understand them, you may not even understand what the questions are about!

For each topic you will answer a **1, 2, 4, 5 and 12 mark question** (always look how many marks a question is worth as this indicates how much time you should spend on it and how much you should write) - you must know the exam technique for how to answer each style of question:

1 mark questions:

- Multiple choice question
- Four options given
- The question will always ask 'Which one of...'

E.G. Which one of the following best expresses the religious view that one purpose of marriage is to have children?

- A) Procreation B) Contraception C) Stability D) Polygamy

You write **A) Procreation**

TOP TIP: Make sure that you explain how teachings/beliefs link to the question.

2 mark questions

- These questions will always ask you to 'Give two...' or 'Name two...'
- You only need **2 simple bullet points**, you don't even need to write in full sentences.

E.G. Give two ways in which religious believers help victims of war.

You write:

- **Provide food and shelter**
- **Give them medical help**

TOP TIP: You can find practice exam papers on the AQA website - look for **Thematic Studies** papers:
<http://www.aqa.org.uk/subject/s/religious-studies/gcse/religious-studies-a-8062/assessment-resources>

4 mark questions:

- These questions will be about **similar and/or contrasting** (different) beliefs.
- You need to write **2 mini paragraphs (number them) each containing a developed point**. You can develop a point by **backing it up with a religious teaching/belief**, giving a **real-life example** or **adding a sentence** to explain it a bit more.
- **One paragraph should be on the Christian view and the other on the Buddhist view.**
- It may ask you to refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain - this just means Christianity!

1. =
2. =

E.G. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about divorce.

- 1) Some **Christians**, for example most Catholics, disagree with divorce because they think marriage is a sacrament that is permanent and lifelong. *Marriage vows are made in front of God, 'what God has joined together, man must not separate'.*
- 2) Many **Buddhists** would agree with divorce as it is better that a couple separate than stay together when they are unhappy and suffering. *It would show karuna - compassion - to allow the couple to divorce because the intention is to reduce their suffering.*

5 mark questions:

- For these questions you also need to write **2 mini paragraphs (number them) each containing a developed**.
- In order to get the 5th mark you **must** include **at least one Christian OR Buddhist teaching**. Make sure you explain it and link it to the question.



E.G. Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation. Refer to scripture or sacred writing in your answer.

- 1) **Many Christians think that animal experimentation is ok as long as it's for medical reasons.** *This is because God gave humans dominion to rule over animals and use them to help humans.*
- 2) **Some Buddhists disagree with animal experimentation completely because it causes pain to animals.** *This goes against the teaching 'avoid harming living beings' and would therefore cause bad karma.*

12 mark questions

- These will always give you a **statement** which you will have to **agree and disagree** with.
- It's important that you get on to this question as quickly as you can, you should **write at least an A4 page**.
- **Include as many religious beliefs and teachings as you can and EXPLAIN HOW THEY LINK to the statement!**
- You can get up to an **extra 3 marks** for this question if your **SPaG** are accurate.
- You must finish with a **conclusion where you justify your own point of view**.

TOP TIP: Sometimes there may be no Buddhist/Christian agree/disagree in your 12 mark questions, if this is the case balance your answer with **secular (non-religious) arguments**.

Some Christian's agree because... - beliefs & teachings - explained and linked to the question. If you know the type of Christian e.g. Catholic, Methodist etc then state it.

Some Christian's disagree because... - beliefs & teachings - explained and linked to the question. If you know the type of Christian e.g. Catholic, Methodist etc then state it.


Some Buddhist's agree because... - beliefs & teachings - explained and linked to the question.


Some Buddhist's disagree because... - beliefs & teachings - explained and linked to the question.




In conclusion, ... - here you need to **say whether overall you agree or disagree (look back at your answer and choose the side which has the most reasons!) and explain why**. Try to include new ideas, not just repeat points from your other paragraphs - include **non-religious reasons**. This should be 3-4 sentences long.


A) Religion, Relationships and Families


	"Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman..." (Bible)	+
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	"Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery..." (Jesus)	+
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	"Flee from sexual immorality" (Bible)	+
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	"What God has joined together let no man separate" (Wedding Ceremony)	+
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	"Go forth and multiply" (Bible)	+
--	---------------------------------	---

	"Till death do us part" (Wedding Vows)	+
---	--	---


	"Do not commit adultery" (10 commandments: Bible)	+
--	---	---

	"Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the church..." (Bible)	+
---	---	---

	"Children, obey your parents in everything, for this pleases God." (Bible)	+
--	--	---

	"Listen to your father who gave you life, and do not hate your mother when she is old" (Bible)	+
---	--	---

	"Honour your mother and father" (10 Commandments: Bible)	+
--	--	---



	"Children are a reward from God" (Bible)	+
---	--	---



+	Marriage is the correct place for sex and procreation
---	---



+	No sex before marriage
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+	Catholics: Contraception goes against Natural Law
---	---

+	Anglicans: It's unfair to bring a child in to poverty
---	---


	"The middle way in regard to sexuality is to act with compassion" (Buddhist monk)	
---	---	---

	"Avoid harmful sexual activity" (Precept)	
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	"If a man denies the possibility of enlightenment of women, then his own enlightenment is impossible" (Buddha)	
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	"Sex is just another human drive" (Zen Buddhist)	
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	Contraception can prevent suffering
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	Having children is not the best path to enlightenment
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A: Relationships & Sexuality

RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS ABOUT SEXUALITY.

Heterosexual: sexual attraction to/relationship with someone of the opposite sex.

Homosexual: sexual attraction to/relationship with someone of the same sex.

How have attitudes to homosexuality changed in the UK?

- It was decriminalised in 1967- before this time it was illegal to engage in a homosexual act or relationship.
- The age of consent for homosexuals was lowered to 16 in 2001 and same sex marriage was made possible in 2013.

How does Christianity view heterosexuality?

Heterosexual relationships are part of God's plan, follow the example of Adam and Eve, "Be fruitful and multiply".

How does Buddhism view heterosexuality?

Does not favour one sexuality over another. Main concern is that sex should not be harmful to anyone.

Contrasting Christian beliefs about homosexuality:

- ✓ Church of England see a loving and respectful homosexual relationship as holy- sexuality given by God.
- X Catholics believe it is a sin. It goes against God's plan and does not follow the example of Adam and Eve.

Teaching: "Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does a woman", "Love thy neighbour", "Be fruitful & multiply".

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs about homosexuality:

- ✓ Not opposed to homosexual marriage. Buddha did not condemn it. Consent and respect is all that matters.
- X Dalai Lama was quoted as saying that homosexuality within Buddhism is 'sexual misconduct' and not ok.

Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings".



CONTRACEPTION AND FAMILY PLANNING = methods used to prevent a pregnancy taking place.

Family Planning: controlling how many children couples have and when they have them.



There are 3 main **types of contraception**.

Write 2 examples for each type (important for 2 mark questions).

1. Artificial: condom, pill, implant, IUD, coil.
2. Natural: rhythm, withdrawal, abstinence.
3. Permanent: vasectomy (male), hysterectomy (female).

Non- religious views

Widespread acceptance of artificial methods to prevent unwanted pregnancies, control population growth, prevent STIs etc.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ Sometimes a couple are not ready to start a family (finance etc), sex is for pleasure not just procreation.
 - X Artificial types go against purpose of sex; it should lead to creating new life. Natural methods could be ok!
- Teaching: "Be fruitful and multiply".

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ Condoms are acceptable because it stops conception. It could stop unwanted pregnancies (less dukkha).
 - X Morning after pill is not ok because it stops a fertilised egg from developing (a form of killing).
- Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings".

SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS BEFORE MARRIAGE.

What is this? Sex between 2 unmarried people; in a relationship, one-night stand, having multiple sexual partners.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ Sex can be a valid expression of love, especially if committed. It is a natural drive and a way of becoming closer to someone.
- X Sex should not be casual. It should be within marriage. Sex should be for procreation and this should be in marriage.

Teaching: "Flee from sexual immorality". (Bible)

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ Sex before marriage is ok. It is not forbidden and as long as it is consensual and loving it is fine. It will not lead to bad karma.
 - X Some Buddhists do wait until marriage. Might want to wait until they are committed to someone fully as sex is special.
- Teaching: "Avoid harmful sexual activity". (Buddha).

Acceptable non-religious reasons: sex is just natural, test compatibility, can be a way of showing your feelings etc.

Not Acceptable non-religious reasons: having multiple sexual partners can lead to STIs/unwanted pregnancies which affect a person's quality of life.

SEX OUTSIDE OF MARRIAGE.

Adultery: sex between two people where one or both of them is married to someone else. All religions teach that it is wrong.

Christian beliefs

- Adultery breaks the marriage vows- they promise to remain faithful.

- Goes against the 10 Commandments and this could affect a Christian's afterlife/judgement.

Teaching: "Do not commit adultery". (Bible)



Buddhist beliefs

- Leads to bad karma and a bad rebirth as it causes suffering or dukkha to another person- told to "Avoid harming living beings".

- Involves lying and this breaks the teaching of "Avoid false speech",

Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings". (Buddha)

COHABITATION

What is this? A couple living together before they get married, or without ever getting married.

Non-religious arguments:

FOR: test your compatibility, learn about the other person/their habits, weddings can be expensive, might not want to get married.



Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ Church of England can see it as a 'trial marriage'- a way of testing the relationship, as long as it is faithful and loving.
- X More likely to have sex and this is a sin; sex should only happen in a marriage.

Teaching: "Flee from sexual immorality". (Bible).

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ Buddhism does not teach that cohabitation is wrong. As long as a relationship is based on metta, karuna and consent it is ok.
- X Some traditions like to wait until marriage and it is their personal choice.

Teaching: Metta and karuna.

MARRIAGE = the legal union between a man and a woman (or in the UK, also 2 people of the same sex) as partners in a relationship.

Why do Christians get married?

- For some, it is a sacrament (a way of getting a blessing from God)
 - It is the proper place to have sex and start a family.
- Teaching: "That is why a man... is united to his wife" (Bible)

Christian Ceremony:

- Make vows to each other in front of loved ones/God promising to remain faithful, stay with them despite illness etc until death.
- Exchange rings to show the eternal nature of their love- it has no beginning and no end.

Why do Buddhists get married?

- It is good for society- strong relationships are good for society.
 - Express your love as a couple and for security.
- Teaching: Metta and Karuna (qualities for a successful marriage).

Buddhist Ceremony:

- A civil ceremony (non-religious) that follows the traditions of the culture/country. There is no religious obligation to get married.
- A monk blesses the wedding, reads scriptures and the gives the couple marriage advice (the importance of showing metta, karuna etc).

Same-sex marriage:

- ✚ **Christians:** Catholics- don't conduct same sex marriages- homosexual activity is seen as a sin. Against Adam and Eve. Other churches do allow them- celebrate a loving relationship.
- ✚ **Buddhists:** homosexual relationships are not morally different to heterosexual ones and should be celebrated.



DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.

Divorce: the legal ending of a marriage (allowed after one year if a marriage cannot be saved).

Annulment: Catholic ruling that a marriage was never valid.

Remarriage: someone marries again while their former husband or wife is still alive.

Reasons why people divorce:

- People changing, growing apart, falling out of love.
- Unreasonable behaviour e.g. violence, adultery.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ Divorce is the lesser of 2 evils e.g. if the relationship is violent. The Church should reflect God's forgiveness.
- X Marriage vows are holy and should be kept no matter what. It is permanent and lifelong.

Teaching: "Till death do us part" (Christian marriage vows), "divorces his wife...marries another... commits adultery".

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ No teaching that states that divorce is wrong. It is absolutely fine as a last resort e.g. stop dukkha.
- X Couples need to put effort into their marriage and show metta and karuna to understand their partners views.

Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings".

Religious beliefs about remarriage:

- ✚ Catholics cannot remarry- it is a sin/bad judgement. Others think people should be given a 2nd chance of happiness.
- ✚ An opportunity to have a new happy relationship increases a person's happiness.



THE NATURE OF A FAMILY.

Nuclear family: A mum, dad and children living in the same house together

Christian beliefs: fulfils' God's plan, follow Adam and Eve

"Fruitful and multiply" etc.

Buddhist beliefs: The Buddha left his nuclear family behind, not very family centred.

Extended family: Includes grandparents and other relatives.

Christian beliefs: Bible talks about extended families giving extra support, help raise the children.

Buddhist beliefs: Most common family in Thailand etc- help teach children about karuna etc.

Same- sex parents: A homosexual couple raising children.

Christian beliefs: Children should grow up with a male and female role model as parents.

Buddhist beliefs: As long as child is in a secure and loving family- gender doesn't matter.

Polygamy: A man with more than 1 wife- illegal in the UK.

Christian beliefs: It goes against God's plan of a man and woman- follow example of Adam and Eve.

Buddhist beliefs: More likely to cause suffering- jealousy between wives etc.



PURPOSE OF FAMILIES.

In Christianity and Buddhism, parents and children are expected to fulfil certain roles.

The role of parents:

- teach their children right from wrong- follow the laws of the country etc.
- love and care for their children ensure they feel safe.

The role of children:

- Support and care for their parents in their old age.
- love and respect their parents and elders- listen to their advice, rules etc.

Purpose of Families

Procreation:

- ✚ Major purpose of marriage is to have children- "Go forth & multiply".
- ✚ No religious pressures to have children, enlightenment is possible without children.

Stability/Protection of children:

- ✚ Follow the example of Adam and Eve and show security and stability.
- ✚ Mutual support and protect for the family members.

Educating children in a faith:

- ✚ Teach Christian values, faith schools, Sunday school, worship etc.
- ✚ Teach how to worship, learn precepts.



GENDER EQUALITY.

Gender Prejudice: having unfair opinions based on gender.

Gender Discrimination: acting against someone based on their gender.

Examples of Gender Inequality:

- In UK, some women are paid less than men (7.9%) for the same job.
- Women make up ½ the workforce, men hold more senior positions.

Roles of men and women.

Past: men would earn the money, women look after the home- cook, clean, raise the children etc.

Present: roles are more flexible and childcare is shared.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ All created by God- all equal, Jesus treated women with respect.
- X Adam was made first, Jesus had only male disciples.

Teaching: "Women should be silent in church"/ "Love thy neighbour".

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ Buddha ordained women, all have potential for enlightenment.
- X Theravada Buddhism- nuns are subservient to monks.

Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings".



Religion, Relationships and Families Exam Questions

4 marks:

- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about unmarried couples living together (cohabitation).
- Explain 2 contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about the use of artificial contraception within marriage.
- Explain 2 contrasting religious beliefs about same-sex parents.
- Explain 2 contrasting religious beliefs about the roles of men and women.
- Explain 2 contrasting religious beliefs about polygamy.

- Explain 2 similar religious beliefs about adultery.
- Explain 2 similar religious beliefs about contraception.
- Explain 2 similar religious beliefs about cohabitation.
- Explain 2 similar religious beliefs about homosexuality.



5 marks:

- Explain two religious beliefs about the purpose of families.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about the role of parents in a religious family.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about sexual relationships outside of marriage.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about divorce.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about gender equality.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about the nature of marriage.
- Explain 2 religious beliefs about divorce.



12 marks:


Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- *Should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement*
- *Should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view*
- *Should refer to religious arguments.*
- *May refer to non-religious arguments*
- *Should reach a justified conclusion.*




- **'It is wrong to disapprove of homosexual relationships'**
- **'Divorce is never right'**
- **'Men and women should not have equal rights'**
- **'For religious believer's sexual relationships should take place only within marriage'**
- **'Religious believers should not be sexist'**
- **'Marriage ceremonies are out of date'**
- **'Same-sex parents are just as good at bringing up children as other parents'**
- **'There is nothing wrong with divorce for religious believers'**
- **'Only married couples should have sex'**
- **'Using artificial contraception encourages partners to be unfaithful'**


B) Religion and Life





"The earth is the Lord's and everything in it" (Bible)





"You created every part of me. You knit me together in my mother's womb" (Bible)


"Rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air and over every living creature that moves on the ground" (Bible)



"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you. I set you apart before you were born" (Bible)





"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Bible)

"The body is the temple of the holy spirit" (Bible)





"God put man in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it" (Bible)










"God created man in His own image" (Bible)


"Everything that lives and moves about will be food for you" (Genesis)

"God gives life and only God should take life away" (Bible)

"Not one sparrow is forgotten by God" (Jesus)






"Do not kill" (10 commandments: Bible)





 Stewardship

 Dominion



 "necessary evil"




"Questions about the origins of life are idle speculation" (Buddha)

"Life is the most precious of all treasures" (Nichiren: Japanese Buddhist)

"For there is no Creator of the rounds of births..." (Buddha)




"Avoid harming living beings" (5 Precepts)



 Right Intention

 Right Action

 Right Livelihood

B: Religion and Life

ORIGINS OF THE UNIVERSE

How did the world begin?

Science:

Big Bang = there was a massive expansion of space that set the creation of the universe in motion.

Christianity: Creation - God designed and made the world out of nothing. He had the universe and everything in it in 6 days. (Genesis 1)

- Fundamentalist = some believe the creation story exactly how it is presented in the Bible. Others believe the 6 days represent longer periods of time.
- Liberal = believe the story is symbolic only. Its main message is God made the universe, which show his omnipotence.

Buddhism: do not generally believe in a creator of the universe. Most accept the Big Bang theory. They do not really think about how the world began because it doesn't help them to reach enlightenment.

"For there is no Creator of the rounds of births"

How can Science and Religion fit together? Many Christians believe that God made the world, but look to Science to understand how He did this.

THE VALUE OF THE WORLD

Is the world important?

Christianity:

- The world is a gift from God, this shows that he is loving - omnibenevolent.
- **Awe and wonder** - the world is so detailed and intricate (makes you think "WOW") that it couldn't have been created by chance. Many Christians say God designed it so it must be cared for.

Buddhism: the world belongs to no one but it's all of our responsibility to care for it. It provides the conditions needed to reach enlightenment.



ORIGINS OF HUMAN LIFE

How did human life start?

Science:

Theory of Evolution (Darwin) = higher forms of life have gradually developed (evolved) from lower ones.

Christianity:

Genesis 1 (Creation) = God created all life with humans created last in "His image".
 Genesis 2 (Adam and Eve) = God created first man, Adam, from soil and breathed life into him. Some time later Eve was created from one of Adam's ribs, to live in a close relationship with him.

Remember, Fundamentalist Christians would believe the stories in the Bible. Whereas many Christians would think that religion and science could fit together.

Theistic Evolution = most Christians accept evolution but believe God is the creator. He started the process and evolution explains how life developed after.

Buddhism: it is not possible to identify a beginning or end to earth; the earth is in a continuous state of change. As conditions changed, life continued to evolve. This fits with the theory of evolution.



THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Religious believers have a **responsibility** to care for the environment. What can they do to fulfil this responsibility?

- Use renewable energy e.g. solar and wind.
- Recycle more.
- Pray
- Peaceful protest to tell others about their teachings.

Contrasting Christian beliefs on caring for the environment:

- ✓ **Stewardship** = we must care for the world for God, most Christians believe in this.
Teaching = "The earth is the Lord's and everything in it"
- ✗ **Dominion** = humans can rule over the world and everything in it, a small number of Christians believe this.
Teaching = "Rule over the fish of the sea".

Buddhist beliefs on caring for the environment:

- ✓ Caring for the world creates good karma and reduces dukkha.
- ✓ Caring for the world shows karuna and metta to those in the future - also being mindful that they will come back to the earth in future rebirths.

Natural resources = materials found in nature that can be used by us to make more complex products.

Examples = oil and trees

What's the problem with natural resources? They are non-renewable so they will run out.

Pollution = to contaminate something, especially the environment.



Type	Cause	Consequences
Air	Fumes from factories & transport	Global warming, acid rain & diseases e.g. asthma
Land	Poor disposal of waste	Poisoned wildlife and food
Water	Dumping waste into rivers and seas	Oil spills and plastic waste kills bird & marine life.

What can religious believers do to reduce pollution?


- Support charities such as Greenpeace
- Work in their local communities e.g. litter picking

DEATH AND THE AFTERLIFE

What happens after death?

Christianity	Buddhism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After death God will judge us on our actions. He is just (fair). • Heaven = a reward = to be with God. Hell = a punishment = to be without God. • Jesus provides proof that an afterlife exists. Parable of the Sheep and Goats - help others and you will go to Heaven. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After death you are reborn. • Your rebirth depends on your karma - a good rebirth is human and a bad would be an animal. • Aim is to reach enlightenment and end rebirth. • Follow the Precepts e.g. "Avoid harming living beings"

THE USE AND ABUSE OF ANIMALS

<p>Contrasting Christian beliefs on the treatment of animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stewardship - we must care for animals for God. × "God made man in His image" not animals, so humans are more important. <p>Teaching: "Not one sparrow is forgotten by God"</p>	<p>Contrasting Christian beliefs on animal experimentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It's ok for medical testing to find cures and preserve human life. Using God given intelligence/knowledge. × It's our duty to care for animals (Stewardship) <p>Teaching: "The righteous care for the needs of their animals"</p>	<p>Contrasting Christian beliefs on the use of animals for food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ No rules about not eating meat - "Everything that lives and moves will be food for you" × Some say that if crops were grown on land used to feed animals there would be more food to go around and this would please God.
<p>Contrasting Buddhist beliefs on the treatment of animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Show karuna and metta otherwise they will receive bad karma × Animals cannot reach enlightenment so aren't as important. <p>Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings"</p>	<p>Contrasting Buddhist beliefs on animal experimentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Right intention - medical experiments to save lives. × Animals should not be harmed - bad karma, not showing karuna. <p>Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings"</p>	<p>Contrasting Buddhist beliefs on the use of animals for food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buddha ate meat and monks will today as long as the animal wasn't killed for them. × Most are vegetarian because of the cycle of rebirth. <p>Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings"</p>
	<p>Why are animals tested on? To test new products such as cosmetics, medicines and food.</p>	<p>Vegetarian = do not eat meat or fish Vegan = do not eat animals or food produced by animals e.g. eggs. Do not use animal produces either e.g. leather.</p>

ABORTION = the deliberate removal of a foetus from the womb to end pregnancy.



Abortion can only happen during the first 24 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother's life is in danger or the foetus is severely deformed.

It is legal in the UK in a registered clinic as long as 2 doctors agree that there's a risk to the physical or mental health of the mother, the baby or existing children in the family.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ Quality of life must be considered. It shows agape to the mother for example if she's been raped.
- × "Do not kill" - life begins at conception so abortion is murder. Also, Sanctity of life, all life is sacred and special.

Teaching: "You created every part of me, you knot me together in my mother's womb"

When do Christians say life begins? Why? At conception because of life is created by God.

Teaching: "Before I formed you in the womb I knew you"

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ Right intention e.g. if trying to avoid a poor quality of life. Buddhists want to reduce dukkha (suffering) and show karuna.
- ✓ "Avoid harming living beings" - abortion creates bad karma.

When do Buddhists say life begins? Why? At conception - life is a continuous cycle of rebirth.

General arguments FOR: **PRO-LIFE**

- ✓ The mother should be put first.
- ✓ Life doesn't start until birth (or the point when the foetus can survive outside the womb) so abortion does not involve killing.

General arguments AGAINST: **PRO-CHOICE**

- × It's possible for disabled children to enjoy a good quality of life.
- × Unwanted children can be adopted,

EUTHANASIA = the painless killing of a patient who is suffering from an incurable and painful disease, or who is in an irreversible coma.

Voluntary = the ill person asks for their life to be ended.

Involuntary = the person is capable of expressing choice but isn't given the opportunity to do so

Non-voluntary = the person is too ill to ask, doctors end their life as it's thought to be in their best interest.

Active (illegal in the UK) = deliberate steps to end life e.g. lethal injection

Passive (legal in the UK) = also known as a non-treatment decision. Doctors withdraw medical treatment that is keeping them alive because the person cannot recover or asks them to.

Contrasting Christian beliefs:

- ✓ It's an action done out of love (agape). God gives people free will to choose when to end their lives.
- × It interferes with God's plan and goes against Sanctity of life.

Teaching: "God gives life and only He can take it away"

Contrasting Buddhist beliefs:

- ✓ It shows karuna and Right Intention.
- × It goes against the first precept and a natural death is preferred, it's better for one's karma. The Dalai Lama said it should be avoided.

Teaching: "Avoid harming living beings"

General arguments FOR: people should be able to choose when they want to die. It allows a death with dignity.

General arguments AGAINST: people could feel pressure to end their lives so as not to burden their family. Hospices are an alternative.



SANCTITY OF LIFE = Life is sacred and special because it's given by God "God created man in His own image".

QUALITY OF LIFE = how good someone's life is.

Teaching: "Always treat others", Agape, "Do not judge"

Religion and Life Exam Questions

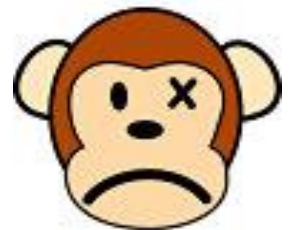
4 marks:

- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about animal experimentation.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about abortion.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about euthanasia.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about how the universe was created.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about the use of what happens when a person dies.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of animals for food.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of natural resources.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about pollution.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about abortion.



5 marks:

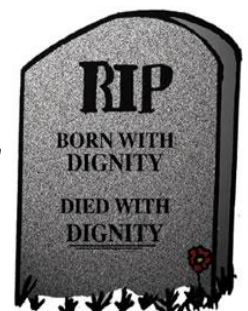
- Explain two religious beliefs about how human life began on earth.
- Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the afterlife.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the value of human life.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the duty of humans to protect the earth.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the origins of the universe.





12 marks:



Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:



- *Should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement*
- *Should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view*
- *Should refer to religious arguments.*
- *May refer to non-religious arguments*
- *Should reach a justified conclusion.*
- **'Abortion should only be allowed when the mother's life is at risk'**
- **'It is not reasonable to believe in life after death'**
- **'Evolution proves that religious beliefs about the origins of life are wrong'**
- **'Abuse of the environment is impossible to stop'**
- **'The big bang theory explains how God created the universe'**
- **'The earth belongs to us so we can do what we like with it'**
- **'Religious believers should not eat meat'**
- **'Experimenting on animals is wrong because its cruel'**
- **'If the child's quality of life is not going to be good, it is better to have an abortion'**
- **'Euthanasia should be allowed in the UK'**
- **'The sanctity of life is more important that the quality of life'**





D) Religion, Peace and Conflict



 "If anyone hits you on the right cheek then offer him the left also" (Jesus) 



 "Avoid harming living beings" (Precepts) 



 "Love your enemies" (Jesus) 



 "Hatred does not cease by hatred, hatred ceases by love..." (Buddha) 



 "Do not kill" (10 commandments: Bible) 



 "Holding on to anger is like holding on to a hot coal..." (Buddha) 



 "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the Sons of God" (Jesus) 



 "Wars begin in the minds of men..." (Buddha) 

 "Put away your sword. All who take the sword die by the sword" (Jesus) 


 "We can never obtain peace in the outer world until we make peace with ourselves" (Dalai Lama) 

 "If it is possible...live at peace with everyone" (Bible) 

 "Peace can exist if everyone respects all others..." (Dalai Lama) 

 "An eye for an eye, tooth for tooth..." (Bible) 

 Rebirth

 Just War

 Karma

 Holy War

 Right Livelihood

D: Religion, Peace & Conflict

KEY CONCEPTS:

PEACE: an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony
How does peace link to conflict? Peace is the ultimate goal of a war but it can be hard to achieve because of the anger left after a war ends.

Christian views on Peace:

- ✚ God will ultimately establish peace between all nations (Isaiah)
- ✚ Jesus said "Blessed be the peace makers for they shall inherit the Earth" (they will be rewarded)

Quote - "He... will settle disputes for many peoples". (Bible)

Buddhist views on Peace:

- ☸ Peace comes from within so Buddhists must develop a sense of peace within themselves to stop violence.
- ☸ The Buddha taught that peaceful minds leads to peaceful speech and actions.

Quote - "Wars begin in the minds of men"/"Avoid harming living beings".

JUSTICE: bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or making up for a wrong action.

How does justice link to conflict? Justice is linked to equality and everyone being given the same opportunities. If some people are not being treated as equals this can cause resentment and then fighting.

Christian views on Justice:

- ✚ God is the judge of everyone and will bring justice in the future.
- ✚ The Bible would tell Christians that they have a duty to help those less fortunate and to work for equality as we are all made by God and therefore equal.

Quote- "We are made in the image of God". (Bible)

Buddhist views on Justice:

- ☸ Fighting is not the way to create justice as it just causes more suffering so non-violent strategies should be used.
- ☸ Humans should be treated fairly and justly as this could cause a Buddhist to get bad karma.

Quote- "Avoid harming living beings". (Buddha)

FORGIVENESS: pardoning someone for what they have done wrong. This links with showing compassion and mercy.

How does forgiveness link to conflict? Forgiveness is needed so that people can live together in peace. Once the war is over, forgiveness needs to happen to stop more violence.

Christian views on forgiveness:

- ✚ Christians are taught to forgive others if they want God to forgive them- this is shown in the Lord's Prayer.
- ✚ Jesus taught the importance of forgiveness by forgiving those who crucified him.

Quote- "Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us". (Jesus)

Buddhist views on forgiveness:

- ☸ Forgiveness is a way of showing metta (loving kindness) and allows a person to stop feeling angry and hateful and this can lead to less dukkha or suffering.
- ☸ They believe in karma and feel compassion for those who have wronged them.

Quote- "Holding onto anger is like holding on to a hot coal". (Buddha)

RECONCILIATION: restoring friendly relationships after a war has ended and forgiveness has been given.

How does reconciliation link to conflict? Once peace, justice and forgiveness have been achieved after war then reconciliation is needed to rebuild the relationships between different countries so war does not happen again.

Christian views on reconciliation:

- ✚ The Bible tells Christians that they need to repair relationships with each other so that God will allow them into heaven after Judgement.
- ✚ Jesus died to repair our relationship with God so we should follow his example and repair our own relationships.

Quote- "God, who reconciled us to himself through Christ" (Bible).

Buddhist views on reconciliation:

- ☸ Buddhists stress the importance of letting go of blame and resentment to allow reconciliation. This reduces dukkha or suffering.
- ☸ It could lead to good karma for all and a good rebirth.

Quote- "We must work to resolve conflicts in a spirit of reconciliation and always keep in mind the interest of others", (Dalai Lama).

REASONS FOR WAR

1. **Greed:** selfish desire for something.

Examples of wars started by greed: wars fought to gain more land or control of resources like oil.

Contrasting Christian views on wars started out of **greed:**

- ✓ N/A. Christians think that war should never be motivated by greed.
- ✗ The Bible teaches that greed is wrong and sinful. It could affect a Christian's judgement and afterlife as it is against God.

Quote - "For the love of money is the root of all evil". (Bible)

Contrasting Buddhist views on wars started out of **greed:**

- ✓ N/A. A Buddhist would not support a war because of greed.
- ✗ The Buddha taught that greed was one of the 3 poisons and one of the main causes of suffering. It could go against the 2nd Moral Precept.

Quote- "Avoid taking what is not freely given". (Buddha)

2. **Retaliation:** deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you.

Examples of wars started by retaliation: the invasion of Afghanistan after 9/11.

Contrasting Christian views on war started out of **retaliation:**

- ✓ Within war it can be difficult to avoid retaliating. Some people may use the quote "An eye for an eye" to show that retaliation is ok.
- ✗ Jesus taught that retaliation is wrong and he was a pacifist so they would try and follow his example to improve their afterlife.

Quote - "If someone hits you on the right cheek, turn to him the left also". (Bible)

Contrasting Buddhist views on war started out of **retaliation:**

- ✓ N/A. A Buddhist would not support a war of retaliation.
- ✗ Retaliation links to hatred which is one of the 3 Poisons. It would increase suffering for all and lead to bad karma.

Quote- "Avoid harming living beings"/ Right action (Buddha).

3. **Self-defence:** acting to prevent harm to you or others.

Examples of war started by self-defence: WW2 when the UK defended itself from German invasion.

Contrasting Christian views on war started because of **self-defence:**

- ✓ It is morally acceptable if all other peaceful ways have been tried first (e.g. peace talks, sanctions etc). It could be seen as the lesser of two evils and sometimes action is needed to stop something worse from happening.
- ✗ Some Christians (for example Quakers) would argue that war is never acceptable and are pacifists (violence should never be used).

Quote- "If it is possible, live at peace with everyone" (Bible).

Contrasting Buddhist views on war started because of **self-defence:**

- ✓ Some Buddhists are willing to fight in self-defence. Taking a life to save another could be ok in some situations.
- ✗ The main precept in Buddhism is to avoid harming others and killing is never ok. People should develop compassion instead. Non-violent strategies should be used e.g. peace talks, trade sanctions etc.

Quote - "Avoid harming living beings". (Buddha)

JUST WAR THEORY

Definition: this is a war that meets internationally accepted rules for fairness.

A war is justifiable and ethical if it meets and follows the rules.

What are the 6 rules for a Just War?

1. **Just cause:** it must be fought for a good reason (e.g. self-defence or defend others) and not to gain territory or in retaliation.
2. **Correct authority:** a war must be declared by the government or lawful ruler.
3. **Just intention:** to be fought to promote good or defeat wrongdoing. The good gained by winning should outweigh the evil which led to the war.
4. **Last resort:** all other ways of solving the problem (e.g. diplomacy or sanctions etc) must have been tried first.
5. **Chance of success:** it must have a reasonable chance of success. It is unfair to ask people to fight in a war if they are unlikely to win.
6. **Proportional:** excessive force shouldn't be used and innocent civilians must not be killed.

What are the 3 rules for fighting a just war?

1. **Just means:** innocent people (civilians not soldiers) should not be targeted or harmed.
2. **Appropriate force:** this includes the type of force and how much is used.
3. **Obeying internationally agreed conventions:** must follow the rules from the Geneva Convention.

Contrasting Christian views on the **Just War** theory:

- ✓ Sometimes war is needed and is the lesser of two evils (it is the least bad option compared to what might happen if a country is not stopped). These rules can make sure that war is restricted and people are protected.
- ✗ War is never right and should be avoided. Jesus was a pacifist and we should follow his example.

Contrasting Buddhist views on the **Just War** theory:

- ✓ Some Buddhist priests defended Japanese aggression in WW2.
- ✗ Committed to non-violence. Violence leads to more violence and suffering for all. The Buddha taught to avoiding harming others.



WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

WMD Definition: weapons that kill large numbers of people and cause great damage. Examples are nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological.

Nuclear Definition: weapons that work by a nuclear reaction.



When have nuclear weapons be used in history?

US forces used nuclear bombs (atom bombs) on Japan during WW2. Japan surrendered quickly and the war ended.

What is nuclear deterrence? Why might religious people support this?

This is stockpiling nuclear weapons to deter or prevent an enemy attack because the enemy is afraid of the weapons being used.

- ✦ Some Christians think this is ok as it can maintain peace and prevent attack. These weapons have not been used since WW2.
- ✿ Buddhists would disagree with this as there is always a risk of them being used and this would cause destruction and suffering.

Non-religious arguments for and against possessing/using WMDs:

- ✓ Using weapons like this could bring a war to a quick end before more lives are lost (e.g. WW2).
- ✗ Using these weapons guarantees the death of innocent people.



Contrasting Christian views on WMDs:

- ✓ Possessing them could be acceptable as it prevents war.
- ✗ Only God has the right to end life. The 10 Commandments say "Do not kill".

Quote- "God gives life and only He can take it away". (Bible)

Contrasting Buddhist views on WMDs:

- ✓ N/A.
- ✗ They cause large-scale suffering, and goes against key teachings of the Buddha and ideas on non-violence.

Quote- "Avoid harming living beings". (Buddha)

RELIGION AND BELIEF AS A CAUSE OF WAR AND VIOLENCE

Most Christians and Buddhists today believe that violence should not be used to defend their faith. Although all religions generally promote peace and harmony, religion is sometimes seen as a cause of violence in the contemporary world.

Examples of religion causing war/violence:

- ✓ *The Troubles:* conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland led to violence.
- ✿ *Japanese Buddhist monks:* in 20th Century some monks supported war against China and Korea to help ensure the survival of the teachings of the Buddha.

Christian views on religion as a cause of war:

- ✦ Follow Jesus' teaching of pacifism- "Blessed are the peacemakers".
- ✦ "For all who draw the sword, die by the sword".

Buddhist views on religion as a cause of war:

- ✿ Committed to non-violence and peaceful strategies to stop dukkha.
- ✿ "Avoid harming living beings".

A **Holy War** is a war fought for a religious cause or God, controlled by a religious leader. It is believed that people who take part gain spiritual rewards.



Examples of holy war: The Crusades.

Conditions of a holy war: fought for a religious cause and authorised by a religious leader.

Most Christians believe it is better to defend the faith through words rather than violence. Buddhism teaches that no war can be justified.

VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

Violence definition: using actions that threaten or harm others.

Protest definition: often in public, people show that they disagree with something or want a change to happen.

Terrorism definition: use of violence against innocent people to achieve a political goal.

What does UK law say about protesting?

Right to Protest: the law in the UK allows people to protest in public. If it involves a march the police must be told about it 6 days before and the police might recommend changes to the route etc or ban it completely.

When does a protest become a riot? If it is unplanned and becomes violent, e.g. London 2011 where people were looting, damaging shops, setting buildings/cars on fire etc.

What do Christians say about violent protest?

- ✗ Violence should not be used. Some Christians are pacifists and follow Jesus' example. Others think it could make people stop listening to their ideas if they use violence.
- ✗ There are examples of Christians who have used violence when protesting e.g. Nelson Mandela.

What do Buddhists say about violent protest?

- ✗ Buddhists believe in non-violence and peaceful marches to show their views. Violence leads to more violence and dukkha.
- ✗ Right action and moral precepts say that violence is not ok and this would lead to bad karma and a bad rebirth.

What do Christians say about terrorism?

- ✗ The Bible says to not kill. It goes against Jesus' ideas on pacifism and it would affect a Christian's afterlife.

What do Buddhists say about terrorism?

- ✗ It goes against the teachings of Buddha- it would cause dukkha. It links to poison of hatred which causes bad karma.

PACIFISM AND PEACEMAKING

Pacifism: the belief of people who refuse to take part in war or any form of violence.

Peacemaking: the action of trying to establish peace.

Contrasting Christian views on Pacifism:

- ✓ Quakers say pacifism follows the example of Jesus, who was a pacifist. He taught "Blessed are the peacemakers". War should be avoided and peaceful strategies used.
- ✗ War can be accepted under certain criteria (e.g. Just War theory- fought for a just cause etc) as it is the lesser of two evils.

Quote- "Blessed are the peacemakers". (Bible)

Contrasting Buddhist views on Pacifism:

- ✓ The Buddha taught they should try to develop compassion for all beings and violence should be avoided as it causes dukkha.
- ✗ Some Buddhists are using violence in Myanmar against Muslims and denying them rights. This is NOT representative of Buddhists.

Quote- "Avoid harming living beings".

Examples of Religious pacifists:

- ✦ Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams: organised peace marches to bring Catholics and Protestants together.
- ✿ Thich Nhat Hanh: led Engaged Buddhism which works on positive changes in society through peaceful protests.

RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO VICTIMS OF WAR.

Who is a victim of war? People who are directly involved in fighting, their families and refugees whose homes and societies have been destroyed.

Why would Christians want to help victims of war?

- Jesus taught to "Love thy neighbour" and it is loving to help those in need.
- The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats shows that if a Christian helps someone in need they will be rewarded with heaven.

Why would Buddhists want to help victims of war?

- Buddhists are encouraged to develop karuna (compassion) towards others.
- It reduces dukkha/suffering for all.

What organisations help war victims?

- ✦ **Caritas:** provide food and shelter for refugees 
translators and legal services so they know their rights, give practical help to those suffering.
- ✿ **Tzu Chi:** free medical care for refugees, give 
food and other basic necessities to refugees and address other sufferings through education, welfare projects etc.

Religion, Peace and Conflict Exam Questions

4 marks:

- Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society to violence.
- Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society to weapons of mass destruction.
- Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society to pacifism.

- Explain two similar religious beliefs about reconciliation.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about justice.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about forgiveness.

5 marks:

- Explain two religious beliefs about terrorism.
- Explain two religious beliefs about helping victims of war.
- Explain two religious beliefs about reconciliation.
- Explain two religious beliefs about justice.
- Explain two religious beliefs about forgiveness.

- Explain two reasons why religious people help victims of war.
- Explain two reasons why some religious believers believe it is right to fight in a war.
- Explain two reasons why some religious believers believe it is not right to fight in a war.
- Explain two reasons why some religious believers believe weapons of mass destruction cannot be justified.







12 marks:



Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:



- *Should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement*
- *Should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view*
- *Should refer to religious arguments.*
- *May refer to non-religious arguments*
- *Should reach a justified conclusion.*
- **'Religious believers should never fight in a war'**
- **'War is the best way to solve problems between countries'**
- **'War is never right'**
- **'The best way to bring about world peace is for more individuals to become pacifist'**
- **'The Just War theory is the best religious response to whether it is right to fight'**
- **'Religion is the main cause of wars'**
- **'Religious people should be the main peacemakers in the world today'**
- **'There are no good reasons for countries to possess nuclear weapons.'**
- **'There can be no peace without justice'**
- **'Pacifism is the approach that religious believers should take when discussing whether it is right to fight'**
- **'Retaliation is a justifiable reason for war'**

F) Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice



	"There is neither Jew nor Greek, Slave nor free, male nor female... for you are all one in Christ" (Bible)	
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	Jesus said to a rich man: "Go and sell all you have and give to the poor then you will have treasures in heaven" (Bible)	
---	--	---



	"If anyone hits you on the right cheek then offer him the left also" (Bible)	
---	--	---



	"The love of money is the root of all evil" (Bible)	
---	---	---



	"Love your enemies" (Bible)	
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	"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter heaven" (Bible)	
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	"Love your neighbour as yourself" (Bible)	
---	---	---

	"The one who is unwilling to work shall not eat." (Bible)	
---	---	---


	"Do not judge others and you will not be judged" (Bible)	
---	--	---



	"Faith without deeds is useless" (Bible)	
---	--	---



	"Women should remain silent in churches" (Bible)	
---	--	---



	The Parable of the Sheep and Goats
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	The Parable of the Good Samaritan
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	Obey the Law of the land
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	"Enlightenment comes from action, knowledge and Dharma...not by wealth" (Buddha)	
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	"Through craving for riches, the foolish one ruins himself" (Buddha)	
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	"Every person...has the freedom to practice or not to practice religion" (Dalai Lama)	
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	Engaged Buddhism
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	Right Action
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THEME F: Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice

HUMAN RIGHTS & SOCIAL JUSTICE

Human Rights: The basic rights and freedom that every human should have.

E.g. Life, education, freedom of speech, freedom of religion.

What responsibilities come with these rights? Respect the rights of others, not to use our freedom of speech to cause harm etc.

Social Justice: Fairness in society, where everyone has human rights and people have the same opportunities whether they are rich or poor, young or old, male or female etc.

Christians agree

- "Always treat others as you would like to be treated"
- Equality - God made everyone, so we are all equal
- "Love your neighbour as yourself"



Christians disagree

The only time some Christians may go against human rights is when someone commits a crime, they should go to prison (taking away freedom of movement) or in war (taking away right to life).

Buddhists agree

- Metta (loving-kindness) and karuna (compassion)
- Generates good karma, leading to a good rebirth closer to enlightenment.
- Removes dukkha (suffering)
- "Avoid harming living beings"

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Freedom of religion = the right to choose which religion you follow

Freedom of religious expression = the right to worship, preach and practise your religion in whatever way you choose



Contrasting Christian views

- ✓ God gave us free will. 'If it is possible...live at peace with everyone' (Bible). Equality - everyone is equal because we are all created by God, in his image. 'Love your neighbour'/'Always treat others as you would like to be treated'
- ✗ The only way to salvation is through Jesus - this excludes all other religions. Christianity has always been a missionary religion, trying to convert others.

Contrasting Buddhists views

- ✓ Shows metta/karuna. Buddha did not try to convert anyone.
- ✗ In Myanmar, Buddhist monks have attacked Muslim invaders.

POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION = Treating people more favourably because they have been discriminated in the past.

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES: Reserving the front row of the cinema for people in wheelchairs. Only allowing black people to apply for a job in the police. Disabled parking.

Contrasting Christianity views

- ✓ 'Love your neighbour', 'Always treat others as you would like to be treated', Helps bring about justice/equality
- ✗ Goes against the idea of justice/equality as it is unfair

Buddhist view

- ✓ Shows Metta/karuna, creates good karma, leading to a good rebirth closer to enlightenment.

Non-Religious views

- ✓ Might be necessary to help people e.g. disabled people. Prevents racism in the police etc
- ✗ May mean the best talent is overlooked. Leads to resentment/arguments.



PREDJUDICE & DISCRIMINATION

Prejudice: A THOUGHT unfairly judging someone before you know them

Discrimination: AN ACTION that results from prejudice; treating someone differently because of prejudice ideas

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES:

- The thought that white people are superior, led to segregation in America.
- The idea that men are better than women meant that for many years they did not have the right to vote.

RACISM = The belief that the colour of skin, or their race, makes a person less valuable than others so that they can be treated unfairly. Usually it is the belief that black people are inferior to white people.

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES: Black people are more likely to get excluded from schools, get stopped by police more often, get sent to prison and get murdered etc.

Similar religious attitudes

Christian

- "Always treat others as you would like to be treated"
- "There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ"
- Equality - God made everyone, so we are all equal

Buddhist

- "Avoid harming living beings"
- Metta/Karuna
- Right Speech/Action
- Creates bad karma, leading to a bad rebirth further from enlightenment.



GENDER PREJUDICE (SEXISM) = Discrimination against another gender - usually against women

REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES: Women get harassed if they dress/act in a specific way

Contrasting Christian views

- ✓ Catholics do not support women becoming priests - 'Women should remain silent in churches'. Men and women are equal but have different roles.
- ✗ Anglicans allow women to become priests - 'Always treat others as you would like to be treated', 'Love your neighbour'.

Contrasting Buddhist views

- ✓ Buddha refused to ordain women as nuns for 5 years after his enlightenment. Today, in some Buddhist countries, women chant to be reborn as a man so that they can reach enlightenment.
- ✗ Men and women have equal chance of enlightenment. Metta/Karuna/'Avoid harming living beings'



HOMOPHOBIA = Discrimination/fear of homosexual couples

Heterosexual: sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex

Homosexual: sexually attracted to members of the same sex



Contrasting Christian views

- ✓ God made Adam & Eve male & female, the purpose of sex is procreation. Since homosexuals cannot naturally have children through sex, it is considered unnatural. "Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman"
- ✗ "Love your neighbour", "Always treat others as you would like to be treated", agape.

Contrasting Buddhists views

- ✓ Dalai Lama said homosexuality is 'inappropriate'.
- ✗ 'Avoid harming living beings'. As long as metta and karuna is being shown and the 5 Precepts are followed, any relationship is fine.

HOW DO PEOPLE BECOME WEALTHY? = Family inheritance, well-paid jobs, marriage, talent (sport, music, acting), gambling, win the lottery

Christians AGREE with wealth because:

- All wealth belongs to God, it is a gift/blessing from Him.
- Christians say wealth must come from lawful means - they must 'follow the law of the land'.
- There is nothing wrong with being wealthy, it's how we use it that matters - it should be used to help people in need.
- The Parable of the Sheep and Goats states those who help the poor are rewarded with heaven on the Day of Judgement.

Christian DISAGREE with wealth because:

- The Bible says that wealth can lead to greed and selfishness: "The love of money is the root of all evil"
- Focusing on wealth brings the danger of ignoring God/the spiritual life and forgetting to love their neighbours: "no one can serve two masters...you cannot serve God and money"
- Jesus said to a rich man: "Go and sell all you have and give to the poor, then you will have treasures in heaven"

Buddhists AGREE with wealth because:

- There is nothing wrong with being wealthy, it is how you got it and how you use it that's important.
- It must have come from a lawful and moral way - not from crime or exploiting others.
- Giving to monasteries is encouraged.

Buddhists DISAGREE with wealth because:

- **Suffering (dukkha)** is caused by **craving (tanha)** for money/material possessions.
- Buddha gave up his life of luxury to live a simple life.
- Monks/nuns live very simple lives with only a few possessions.
- Buddhists try to follow the **Middle Way** - Buddha said this is the way to enlightenment.
- **Greed is one of the 3 Poisons** that lead to suffering.



POVERTY = not having your basic needs met (e.g. food, water, shelter etc) - basically being poor.

What causes poverty worldwide?

Climate, natural disasters, unfair trade, debt, war, corruption

What causes poverty in Britain?

Drug addiction, unemployment, low income, gambling.

WHO SHOULD HELP THE POOR?

The government because...

They have the means to help - our taxes to fund public services. They have the health services, educational services, welfare services, links to business and the means to bring all of these together to help the poor.

Charities because...

By their very nature charities are set up to help someone or something so they have a duty to do that. They aim to reduce suffering. They fundraise through different methods and then decide through experience how the money should be best spent.

The poor should help themselves because...

Some people are poor because of their own action e.g. gambling/alcohol addiction/not gaining qualifications so have a responsibility to change this. They must make efforts to get out of poverty (e.g. apply for jobs) even if they are knocked back. Buddha taught Right Livelihood and the Bible states 'The one who is unwilling to work shall not eat'.

Religious people because...

They have a duty to put their faith into action - follow the teachings in their holy books. They will be rewarded in the afterlife - e.g. good rebirth closer to enlightenment/heaven not hell on Judgement Day.



EXPLOITATION OF THE POOR = taking advantage of people, usually the poor.



1) People trafficking = the illegal movement of people from one country to another, often for forced labour or prostitution.

Christians are completely against it because it isn't showing agape, it hurts others, and gives bad effects on Judgement Day, leading to hell not heaven, 'Always treat other as you would like to be treated'/'Love your neighbour'

Buddhists are completely against it because it causes dukkha, doesn't show metta or karuna, doesn't follow the right intention, and creates bad karma, leading to a bad rebirth.

2) Unfair pay = not being paid a fair amount for the work you do, usually a really low amount.

Christians are against it. Instead they agree with the minimum wage/fair trade because of equality/justice and 'Always treat others as you would like to be treated'/'Love your neighbour'

Buddhists are against it because it doesn't follow 'right action' and 'right intention'. It also shows greed which is one of the 3 poisons that leads to suffering. It would lead to bad karma and a bad rebirth.

3) Excessive interest on loans = if you apply for a payday loan you end up paying up to double and triple the original amount because of interest.

Christians are against it because they believe the wealthy have a responsibility to care for the poor. Lending must be fair (Justice). It would have a bad effect on Judgement Day, leading to hell not heaven.

Buddhists are against it because it's greedy - greed is one of the 3 poisons that cause suffering. It's not showing metta/karuna and creates bad karma which leads to a bad rebirth, further from enlightenment.

GIVING MONEY TO THE POOR

Short term aid = Provides basic necessities to keep people alive in the short term

EXAMPLE: emergency food, water, shelter

Long-term aid = Setting up projects that will last to make people have control over their own future.

EXAMPLE: building wells

Christian Aid

Who are they and what do they do to help people in poverty?

Help homeless people, offer drug and alcohol rehabilitation, offer food parcels. Also have a *Christmas Present Appeal* for children who otherwise would have nothing.



Karuna Trust

Who are they and what do they do to help people in poverty? A Buddhist charity working in South Asia, focuses on providing *education programmes*, with free education for both male and female.

What issues are there with giving money to the poor?

- They could become reliant on charities to survive.
- They aren't working or doing anything for the money.
- It's better to set up a long-term plan so they have control over their lives,

Religion, Human Rights & Social Justice Exam Questions

4 marks:

- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about being wealthy.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs to the right of freedom of belief and expression.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs to prejudice based on sexuality.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs to the role women should be allowed in worship.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs in contemporary British society to the use of wealth.
- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs in contemporary British society to giving of aid to the poor.

- Explain two similar religious beliefs about responsibilities of having wealth.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about homosexuality.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about the exploitation of the poor.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about poverty.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of wealth.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about gender discrimination.
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about disability.



5 marks:

- Explain two religious beliefs that show that people trafficking is wrong.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the status of women in religion.
- Explain two religious beliefs about social justice.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the duty to tackle poverty.
- Explain two religious beliefs about religious freedom.
- Explain two religious beliefs about homosexuality.
- Explain two religious beliefs about the right use of wealth.
- Explain two religious beliefs that show why racial discrimination is wrong.



12 marks:

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- *Should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement*
- *Should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view*
- *Should refer to religious arguments.*
- *May refer to non-religious arguments*
- *Should reach a justified conclusion.*
- **'Positive discrimination should be used to help end racial discrimination'**
- **'It is always right to give charity to the poor'**
- **'Everybody's human rights should be protected'**
- **'Women should not be allowed to take on leadership positions in religion'**
- **'All discrimination is wrong'**
- **'Those living in poverty should help themselves to overcome their difficulties'**
- **'Everybody should have the freedom to follow whichever religion they wish to'**
- **'If everyone followed religious teachings then laws about human rights would not be needed'**
- **'People should not openly express their religion'**

