

Religious Studies GCSE

Philosophy and Applied Ethics – Full Course (Year 10 & Year 11)

OCR Religious Studies Syllabus B (Philosophy and Applied Ethics)

Exam Dates:

May 15th

Ethics 1

Religion and Human relationships
Medical Ethics

Ethics 2

Religion, Peace and Justice
Religion and Equality

June 15th

Philosophy 1

Beliefs about deity
The end of life

Philosophy 2

Good and Evil
Religion and Science

Exam format:

Each of the four exams on the left is one hour in length.

Two x one hour exams completed on each exam date.

Each of the topics listed has a question in five parts (a-e), worth 1, 2, 3, 6, and 12 marks respectively.

Part e) questions should feature the student's own opinion with justified reasons.

Extra credit is given for specific references to religion including terminology, quotes and names.

Extra marks are awarded for accurate SPG in part e) questions only.

Revision Resources:

www.hbkgcse.weebly.co.uk - selection of revision resources, PowerPoints etc

www.youtube.com/hinchingbrookers - revision podcasts for

www.twitter.com/@hbkre - tweet us with questions

After-school revision on Thursdays in Room 134 with Mrs Seekings

Exam board webpage: <http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse-religious-studies-b-philosophy-and-applied-ethics-j621-j121-from-2012/>

Ethics | Topic 4 | Religion and Human Relationships – May 15th

Roles of men and women in a Christian family

Men and women are equal, both made in “the image of God”. They are equal, but different – having different roles in life. Genesis 2 might be viewed by some as ‘sexist’ as it suggests women were made as a companion and helper for man.

Women in the Bible

Deborah: Prophetess and a judge in Israel, settling disputes for the people. **Mary Magdalene:** First person to see Jesus after his resurrection. **Ruth:** Stays loyal to her mother-in-law after the death of her husband. Married Boaz after the death of her first husband. Descendent of Jesus and King David. Jesus’ attitude to women: This was revolutionary for the time and culture. Jesus treated men and women equally. Healing both men and women, He had concerns for his mother at his crucifixion, and asked his disciple John to look after her. The first person he appeared to after his resurrection was a woman, not one of the disciples, showing they had worth and value, and were as important as men.

Comments about women in the Bible

For equality: “There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus” Galatians 3:28; “We are **all** made in the image of God” (all the same to God) Genesis 1:27. In the early church women had important roles in leadership. For example, Priscilla and her husband Aquila were leaders of a church in Ephesus, and

Against equality: “Wives be submissive to your husbands...Husbands be considerate as you live with your wives, and treat them with respect as the weaker partner” 1 Peter 3; “Women should remain silent in the churches. They are not allowed to speak, but must be in submission, as the law says.” 1 Corinthians 14:34; “Wives, submit yourselves to your own husbands as you do to the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the church, his body, of which he is the saviour. Now as the church submits to Christ, so also wives should submit to their husbands in everything.” Ephesians 5:22-24

Marriage and Marriage Ceremonies

Some Christians believe that a marriage should only be between a man and a woman because the Bible says, at the beginning of creation God ‘made them male and female’. For this reason, a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh.’ So they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore, what God has joined together, let no one separate.” Mark 10:6-9. Marriage is seen as: a gift from God, for the husband and wife to support one another and be faithful and for bringing up children. Vows are made before God, a ring is given, a legal document is signed (register) which shows the marriage is legally binding. Marriage is made in the sight of God and are made “with” God and are therefore binding. To Roman Catholics it is a Sacrament.

Divorce and remarriage

In the Bible divorce is permitted in the case of infidelity of a partner (adultery), as Jesus says in the Sermon on the Mount, “It has been said, ‘Anyone who divorces his wife must give her a certificate of divorce.’ But I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, makes her the victim of adultery, and anyone who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.” Matthew 5:31-3. **Roman Catholics** are very strict on divorce and remarriage. You can get a divorce, which is a legal thing, but in the eyes of the church you are still married. If you remarry you cannot receive Holy Communion. You can obtain an annulment, from the Pope, which will dissolve the marriage. It can be obtained if you can prove the marriage was not consummated, or if one was married already, if they were not in their right mind when the marriage took place (mentally incapable), or if they were forced to marry. **The Church of England, and most other Protestant churches** believes that remarriage in a church is acceptable. Some **Evangelical Churches** do not agree with it as they have a literal interpretation of the Bible. **Orthodox Church** agrees with remarriage, but not re-marriage for a third time.

Gay Marriage

Civil partnerships were first allowed in the United Kingdom in July 2013. Christianity sees no problem with someone being gay, but gay sex is frowned upon. Only heterosexual sex is seen as acceptable. Gay Christians should be celibate. “wrongdoers will not inherit the kingdom of God. Do not be deceived: Neither the sexually immoral nor idolaters nor adulterers nor men who have sex with men nor thieves nor the greedy nor drunkards nor slanderers nor swindlers will inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Corinthians 6:9-10

Sex and Contraception

Sex is only allowed in Marriage, between a man and a woman. “A man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh. Love is seen as coming from God. let us love one another, for love comes from God. 1 John 4:7. Contraception, or birth control is seen by Roman Catholics is wrong as it stops new life which God wishes to be born, and is therefore a sin. In Genesis, God told Adam and Eve to be “fruitful and multiply,” The “rhythm method” is the only form of contraception to be used, which plots the natural cycle of a woman, allowing a couple not to have sex during her fertile period. Protestant churches see the number of children a couple has as their business and let couples decide for themselves to decide. The Methodist church welcomes contraception as a means of spacing out a family and helping a woman decide when she becomes pregnant.

Religion and Human Relationships – all past questions

1. What word means the legal ending of marriage
2. State what is meant by the term remarriage
3. What is meant by the term marriage
4. State 1 thing which takes place during a Christian marriage ceremony
5. What does contraception mean

a

1. State 2 reasons which a Christian might give for getting married
2. Give 2 beliefs which Christians might have about contraception
3. State 2 reasons which a Christian couple might give for not having sex before marriage
4. Give 2 reasons why marriage might be important to a Christian
5. Name 2 forms of contraception that might be acceptable to some Christians

b

1. Describe the attitude of some Christians towards the role of women in the family
2. Describe one Christian attitude towards divorce
3. Describe how some Christians might respond to a person getting married after divorce
4. Describe one belief that is reflected in a Christian marriage ceremony
5. Describe the attitude of some Christians towards sex before marriage

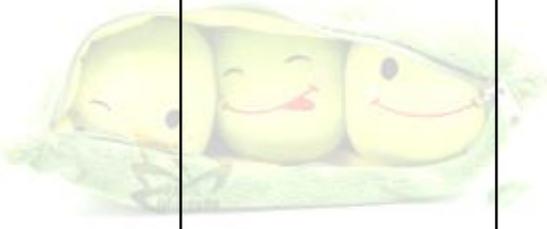
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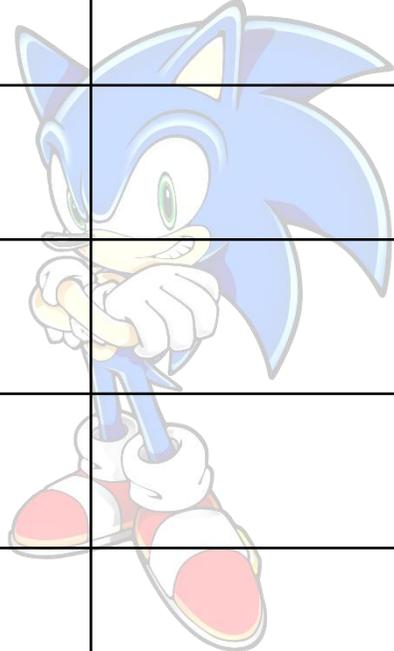
1. Explain why sexual relationships are important to some Christians
2. Explain what Christians might believe about the importance of marriage
3. Explain Christian attitudes towards contraception
4. Explain how some Christians might respond to a couple who are considering a divorce
5. Explain the beliefs of Christians about the value of sexual relationships

d

1. A marriage will not fail if the couple share a religious faith
 2. A sexual relationship is the most important part of a marriage
 3. Divorce is sometimes necessary
 4. The man should be the dominant partner in a marriage
- It is the duty of religious people to encourage contraception to avoid the world becoming overpopulated

e

ETHICAL | Topic 3 | MEDICAL ETHICS – May 15th

What is the Sanctity of Life?

Definition: The belief that life is special or Holy. Humans are special to God because he made us, so we are valuable to him. He made us to be like him, (Made in the image of God). He breathed life into us. God plans out each human life. Christians believe that God/Jesus gave his life for them so they have a responsibility to look after it and others in the world.

What is Medical Ethics?

Definition: Medical ethics is a system of moral principles that apply values and judgments to the practice of medicine (moral principles relate to the understanding of what is right and wrong.) Medical ethics in the west can be traced back to an early code of Ethics 2,500 years ago called the Hippocratic oath which doctors still use today in which they promise to “Do no harm”

Christian Attitudes to Abortion

Roman Catholics: abortion is ALWAYS wrong. They believe life begins at conception. As we are made in the image of God an abortion would be killing something God-like. Also in the 10 Commandments it says “Do not Kill”. They believe abortion is going against this rule. Psalm 139 says God “knits us together in the womb”. This shows every life is known to God so it should not be aborted. Also in the book of Jeremiah in the Bible, it says, “before you were in the womb I knew you”. This shows our souls were alive before we were born and known by God, so again shows abortion of a baby is wrong.

Protestants, (Church of England, Baptists etc) also agree abortion is wrong for the reasons mentioned above. However, some of them accept that there might be occasions when an abortion is acceptable. This is when the life of the mother is threatened, if the baby is severely handicapped or if the mother was raped.

Christian attitudes to Fertility Treatments

Some Christians do not agree with fertility treatments, for the same reasons, above, for abortion. It takes away God’s part in the process. Also the Bible says that God chooses when you live and when you die. Having children is not a right we all have, children are seen as a gift of God. There are examples of women in the Bible who could not conceive and after prayer, God helped them have children. This is seen as a good role model for infertile couples (e.g. Hannah and Elisabeth). **Some** Christians think it is acceptable if yours, and your partners egg and sperm are used. An egg or sperm donor is seen as “chemical adultery”. **Other** Christians think that as children are a gift from God, anything that helps you have children is a good thing and God would support that. Also this type of treatment uses more embryos than are required or used. If they are not used, they can be disposed of. This is seen as killing a life, by a lot of Christians.

Christian attitude towards Cloning

This is seen as wrong by a lot of Christians. This is because any life that comes about through cloning is not unique or special, known by God, and not “knitted together by God in the womb”. Also there are several problems that cloning has brought up for example premature aging. Also, a lot of wastage of embryos takes place in this process; when Dolly the sheep was cloned, it was the 277 attempt. Other Christians think that it is good that cloning can be used to help people who have life threatening illnesses. This is called therapeutic cloning. Human embryos are not used; adult stem cells are used instead.

Christian Beliefs on Euthanasia and Suicide

All the points for Abortion are used here to show why Christians think euthanasia is wrong. The most important one, being “Do not kill”. Euthanasia is seen as murder by most Christians. Suicide is seen as murdering yourself. However, most Christians accept that to take your own life can only be done by someone who has serious mental health issues, and is therefore not a sin. In the past anyone committing suicide was not given a Christian burial. This does not happen anymore. The Samaritans (named after the Good Samaritan parable) is a Christian based organisation that helps people with problems, including people thinking of committing suicide.

Christian attitudes to the Use of Animals in experiments

Some Christians believe in dominion - we are put in charge of the animals to rule over them, “Rule over the fish of the sea”. Therefore, using animals to help humans fight disease is acceptable if animals are not hurt in any way. Stewardship is about looking after animals and the planet. Therefore some Christians disagree with animal experiments as it is not protecting animals, they have chemicals put into them and are kept in cages. Also Agape love (like the love God has for us) can be used for animals too. The Golden rule is also used here. We should treat animals in the way we would like to be treated.

Key Words

Active Euthanasia - Something is done to ‘actively’ end a person’s life. **This is illegal.**

Involuntary euthanasia - A decision is taken that a person should die and their life is **taken without their consent**

Passive Euthanasia - A person is **not helped** to die, but their life is **not prolonged** in any way.

Voluntary euthanasia - A person **chooses** to end their life in a dignified way (either actively or passively).

Cloning - creating a genetic animal or plant from another one.

IVF - the process of fertilization by manually combining an egg and sperm in a laboratory dish, and then transferring the embryo to the uterus

Therapeutic Cloning – one of your cells is used to grow an embryo. Stem cells are taken from this to be developed into a “required” cell type e.g. new ear

Transgenic Animals -Animals that have had human genes put into them.

Religion and Medical Ethics – all past questions

1. What word means 'to take your own life'?
2. What word means 'easy death'?
3. What is meant by the term 'suicide'?
4. What is meant by the term 'abortion'?
5. What does euthanasia mean?

a

1. State 2 beliefs Christians might have about cloning
2. Give 2 reasons why Christians might be against fertility treatment
3. State 2 reasons why Christians might be against suicide
4. State 2 reasons which might be given for seeking a legal abortion in the UK
5. Give 2 reasons which might lead a person to commit suicide

b

1. Describe 1 attitude some Christians have towards abortion
2. Describe 1 Christian response to the issues raised by cloning
3. Describe 1 reasons why Christians might oppose abortion
4. Describe 1 Christian attitude towards fertility treatment
5. Describe the attitude of some Christians to suicide

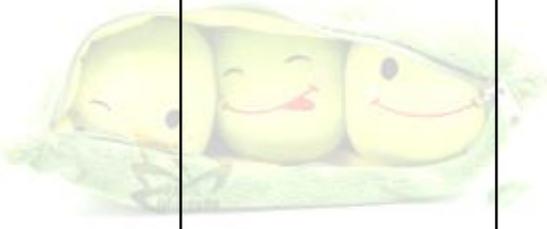
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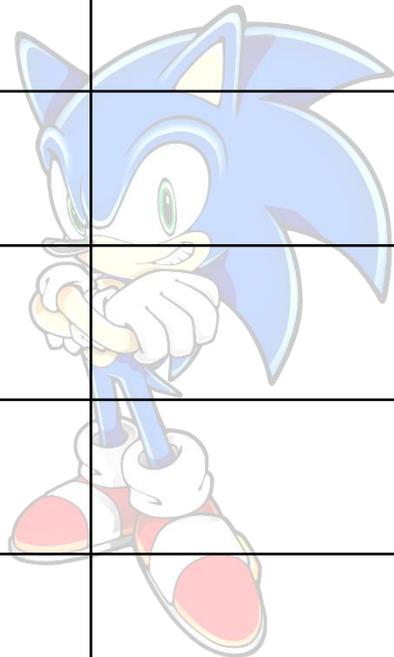
1. Explain why Christians have different attitudes towards fertility treatment
2. Explain different Christian attitudes towards the use of animals in medical research
 3. Explain why Christians have different attitudes to euthanasia
 4. Explain why Christians differ in their attitudes towards abortion
5. Explain the attitude of some Christians to helping a terminally ill person to die

d

1. People should be allowed to choose when to die
2. Every unborn child has the right to life
3. The use of animals in medical research is always wrong
4. Religious people should keep their views about medical ethics to themselves
5. Only God has the right to take life

e

Ethics | Topic 10 | Religion, Peace and Justice – May 15th

What are the key definitions for the module?

Just War Theory: A set of conditions from Thomas Aquinas which make the war necessary and fair.

Pacifism: the use of non violence – using non violent methods instead of physical fighting – letter writing, protests...etc.

Social Injustice: People in certain countries who are discriminated against and who have few rights.

Just War Theory

War is defined as a period of hostile relations between countries, states or factions that leads fighting between armed forces. **The Just War** must follow these conditions: (*Jus ad bellum*) whether it is right to go to war, (*Jus in bello*) correct conduct during the war, (*Jus post bellum*) conduct after the war.

Last Resort – all other options must have been tried first and if peaceful means and negotiations have failed.

Just Cause - there must be a just cause for going to war.

Legal Authority – only a legitimate authority can start the war – (presidents, prime ministers, united nations...)

Chance of success – there must be a reasonable chance of success.

Civilians are protected – the war is fought against soldiers and civilians must be protected.

Teachings on violence and pacifism

There are **opposing** views on the **use of violence** in the Bible – In the Old Testament there is a quote which states '**An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.**' – This quote is suggesting the idea of retaliation – if someone takes a life their life is taken. In the New Testament Jesus preached a different message '**If someone strikes on your right cheek turn and offer them your left cheek**' this suggests people should take a pacifist stance and not use violence. Jesus also states '**Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God**'

There are many people who are opposed to fighting for religious and non religious reasons. One of the most well-known groups of pacifists is the **Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)**. Some people will still participate in the war effort such as driving ambulances and providing support services but will not fight under any conditions.

Dietrich **Bonhoeffer** was a German Lutheran Minister and a pacifist, joined a group which planned to assassinate Hitler; he believed violence was the only option to stop Hitler. There are also people who morally object to war and they are known as **conscientious objectors**.

Aims of Punishment

Protection – to protect the criminals & society. **Reformation** – allow a chance for change. **Deterrence** – prevent the criminal from committing the crime again. **Retribution** – make them pay in fines or time for what they have done.

It is important for people to be punished but for the allowance of forgiveness and a second chance which is why **Capital Punishment (death penalty)** is not approved of in Christianity. Jesus also taught about judgement and how important it is not to judge others highlighted in this quote: '**if any one of you is without sin, let him be the first to throw a stone at her.**' No one is completely free from sin and therefore unable to judge others.

Social Injustice

Social injustice is often used when some people are seen to be discriminated against in a society and have fewer rights than others. This goes against the teaching that everyone is equal in God's eyes. Everyone was created by God and should be treated with the same respect.

'Even a sparrow that falls dead to the ground is noticed by God'	Anti- Slavery International and Amnesty International campaign to gain social justice	Oscar Romero – Bishop of El Salvador – 'he was a voice to the voiceless'
'Love your neighbour'	A lot of the parables show the value of caring for the less fortunate and treating the poor well.	'When an alien lives with you in your land, do not mistreat him, love him as you love yourself.'

Liberation Theology

Liberation Theology is a modern development in the Christian Church which is particularly concerned with issues of equality and fairness for all. The work of liberation theologians is seen most clearly in Latin America and in some parts of Asia and Africa.

'The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to release the oppressed.' (Luke 4:18)

Camillo Torres and Oscar Romero are famous examples of priests who fought against social injustice.

Key Words

War – a dispute between countries, states or factions.

Pacifism – the practice of non violence.

Capital Punishment – the death penalty.

Liberation – freeing from oppression

Justice – a sense of fairness and righteousness.

Punishment – a reprimand or sanction.

Religion, Peace and Justice – all past questions

- a**
1. What is meant by the term 'capital punishment'?
 2. What is meant by the term 'pacifism'?
 3. What is meant by the term 'Just War'?
 4. What is meant by the term 'social justice'?
 5. What is capital punishment?

- b**
1. Give 2 aims of capital punishment
 2. Name 1 aim of punishment and then state what this means
 3. Give 2 examples of social injustice
 4. Give 2 reasons why Christians might be pacifists
 5. Give 2 aims of punishment

- c**
1. Give 3 reasons why Christians might work for peace
 2. Describe 1 way Christians might put the concept of justice into practice
 3. What do Christians believe about pacifism
 4. Give 3 ways in which Christians might respond to social injustice
- Describe what the attitude of Christians might be towards capital punishment

- d**
1. Explain different Christian beliefs about going to war
 2. Explain why some Christians believe they should not use violence
 3. Explain why working towards social justice is important for some Christians
 4. Explain what Christians might believe about Just War
 5. Explain what Christians might believe about the treatment of criminals



- e**
1. Prison is the best place for criminals
 2. Punishment is not the best way to deal with criminals
 3. Capital punishment can never be justified
 4. You should always stand up to unjust governments
 5. Putting people into prison is a waste of money



War

- Holy War – Crusades
- WW2
- Vietnam
- Civil War: English, Syria
- Joel (Prophet in OT): 'Beat your plough shares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears'
- Exodus: 'An eye for an eye'
- 10 Commandments: 'you shall not commit murder'

Just War

- Thomas Aquinas
 - Just ad Bellum (before)
 - Just cause
 - Legitimate authority
 - Last resort
 - Chance of success
 - Jus in bello (during)
 - Proportionality
 - Jus post bellum (after)
 - No revenge
- These need to be understood and then applied to a specific war example

Violence vs Pacifism

- God: 'Anyone who attacks his father or mother must be put to death... anyone who curses his father or mother must be put to death' (Exodus)
- Quakers
- Jesus: 'Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends'
- Jesus: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
- Jesus 'Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you'
- Cleansing of the temple = righteous anger (Jesus: 'My house will be called a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieves')
- Bonhoeffer
- Martin Luther King

Justice & Capital Punish.

- Aims: Deterrence, protection retribution, reformation, vindication
- God the Father (Jeremiah): 'Administer justice every morning'
- Treatment of criminals: Jesus forgives the prostitute (but tells her to change her life!)
- Elizabeth Fry and treatment of female prisoners
- The Howard League
- Ruth Ellis – 1955
- The Lord's Prayer: Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us
- The Birmingham Six

Social Justice

- Social injustice – where groups are discriminated against
- Liberation theology – using God to get equality for all
- St James: 'My brothers, as believers in our glorious Lord Jesus Christ, don't show favouritism'
- Jesus 'The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to release the oppressed'
- Latin America = key area of liberation theology
- Oscar Romero vs. Camillo Torres

Ethics | Topic 11 | Religion and Equality – May 15th

What are the key definitions for the module?

Does the Bible teach **equality**? What is the difference between the doctrine of equality in the Church and its practice? How do Christians see **women** as operating in the mission of the church? Do Christians value the work of **other religious groups**? How does Christianity help others move on from past disputes? **Is reconciliation a valid possibility for our modern world?**

What is equality?

Prejudice – an idea or feeling which one person holds about another due to another's actions, colour or creed

Discrimination – action taken against another due to prejudice. Can be summed up as disc. = prejudice + power

UN Declaration of Human Rights (1948) – *Article 1:* All humans born free and equal in dignity and rights *Article 2:* Everyone entitled to rights set forth in declaration. Despite this declaration 1000s still suffer inequality and discrimination .

Christian response: Everyone 'made in the image of God' so all equal and all should 'love your neighbour as yourself' so in theory all should be treated equally. **'There is neither Jew nor Greek, save nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus'** and we are all each other's neighbours as shown in the Good Samaritan account.

What are Christian attitudes to racism?

All neighbours despite colour – see the Good Samaritan story where difference in race did not prevent the Samaritan from being a true helpful neighbour to the man who had been attacked.

Alien Loving – when an alien lives with you in your land do not ill-treat him. The alien living with you must be treated as one of your native-born. Love him as yourself, for you were aliens in Egypt. I am the Lord your God (Lev 19)

Biblical Racism? Noah's drunken nakedness led to him cursing his son Canaan 'May Canaan be the slave of Shem' (Gen 9). Canaan traditionally black so led some to argue biblical support for racism/apartheid.

Theory vs. Practice – Christian Church has shown examples of Racism and intolerance. I.e. The Crusades, the attacks on the Incas and Aztecs. South African Apartheid – Supported by the Dutch Reform Church

Martin Luther King Jnr - a Baptist minister. Key Speech – I have a dream. 'we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children...will be able to join hands.' Fought legal oppression of Blacks in America

What are Christian attitudes towards Gender?

Christianity sexist? 'Women should remain silent in the Churches...' (1 Cor 14) 'Now I want you to realise that the head of every man is Christ and the head of the woman is man' (1 Cor 11)

For women priests: Women cannot be discriminated against doing a job a man can do, fits tradition as Jesus had many women followers and Jesus first appeared to women when he was resurrected. St. Paul even commends 'Priscilla and Aquila, my fellow workers in Christ Jesus. They risked their lives for me.'

Against women priests: The priest re-enacts the role of Jesus at the Last Supper and Jesus was a man, It has always traditionally been a man's role, Jesus may have had female followers but only ever had male disciples.

Women in the Church: Methodists, Baptists and others allow both men and women to be ministers. CofE – women vicars since 1994 but some Anglicans have disagreed with this and since moved to the Roman Catholic Church where women are not allowed to be priests (however there are some in the RC calling for women priests)

What are Christian attitudes towards other religions?

Evangelism - spreading the 'good news' of the teachings of Jesus from the Gospels. Christians feel they should spread the message as Jesus said **"I am the way and the truth and the life. No-one comes to the Father except through me."** Some Christians see the only way to God is through Jesus, Christianity is the only one true religion. It is seen in Christianity (and Islam) as a duty to **proselytise** other people to their faith.

Other religions: Some Christians see worship in other religions as being ultimately worship of the 1 true Christian God (there are many paths up the mountain)

Missionary Work: Christians used to travel to other countries as missionaries, with the aim of changing the religion of the people they met and persuading (forcing?) them to become Christians instead.

The Salvation Army - a Christian group who believe it is their mission to spread Jesus' teachings

Ecumenism - This is the belief that all religions and denominations within a religion should work together for the good of mankind as practiced by the Taize community in France (started in 1940)

What are Christian attitudes to forgiveness and reconciliation?

Forgiving others for something they had done wrong and ensuring the **reconciliation** of the relationship of 2 or more parties after a dispute.

Difficult but essential – Jesus and the Parable the Adulteress (without sin cast the 1st stone). Even commanded in Lord's Prayer.

Reconciling – a Catholic sacrament of **Confession**, they tell a priest their sins to make amends through prayer and repentance

Eucharist – Christians believe God sent Jesus to be sacrificed on the cross so humans could be reconciled (atoned) to God. *'He took the cup, gave thanks and offered it to them, saying 'Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for you for the forgiveness of sins'*

Key Words

Discrimination – unjust treatment because of race, age, gender etc. Ecumenical – Different Christian groups working together
Equality – treating people as equal regardless of difference
Eucharist – Christian ceremony commemorating last supper involving consecrated bread and wine
Evangelism – persuading others to share your faith
Forgiveness – forgiving someone for something they have done wrong

Prejudice – making judgements not based on reason or actual experience
Proselytising – trying to convert people from their religion to yours
Racism – prejudice, discrimination based on race/colour
Reconciliation – restoring friendly relations
Repentance – sincere regret or remorse from one's actions
Sexism – prejudice, discrimination, stereotyping, typically against women, on the basis of sex.

Religion and Equality – all past questions

a

1. State the meaning of the term 'racism'
2. What is meant by the term 'reconciliation'
3. What is meant by the term 'prejudice'
4. What is meant by the term 'sexism'
5. What does the word 'racism' mean

b

1. Give 2 examples of inequality based on gender
2. State 2 reasons why Christians might believe equality is important
3. Give 2 examples of racism
4. Give 2 examples of sexism
5. Give 2 examples of prejudice

c

1. Describe 1 Christian belief about forgiveness
2. Describe 1 belief Christians might have about other religions
3. State 3 ways in which Christians might challenge inequality
4. Describe Christian attitudes towards the role of women in society
5. Suggest how Christians might work to stop racism

d

1. Explain why equality might be important to Christians
2. Explain how beliefs about forgiveness might affect the life of a Christian
3. Explain why Christians might have different beliefs about the role of women
4. Explain Christian beliefs about forgives
5. Explain Christian teachings about equality



e

1. You should not change your religion
2. Fighting racism is the most important thing a Christian can do
3. Religious people have a duty to convert others
4. If Christianity is wright, all the other religions must be wrong
5. Religious people should treat everyone equally



General	Sexism	Racism	Other religions	Forgiveness
<p>Genesis says we are 'made in the image of God'</p>	<p>Roman Catholics don't allow women to be priests</p>	<p>A quote from Exodus in favour of slavery and therefore racism: "If you buy a Hebrew servant, he is to serve you for six years. But in the seventh year, he shall go free, without paying anything."</p>	<p>Crusades</p>	<p>The Crucifixion and Resurrection</p>
<p>James's letter in the Bible says 'My brothers, as believers in our glorious Lord Jesus Christ, don't show favouritism.'</p>	<p>St. Paul says 'Women should remain silent in the churches... they should ask their own husbands at home for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in the church,'</p>	<p>Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa supported apartheid</p>	<p>Jesus says 'I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the father except through me'</p>	<p>The atonement of sins</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>St Paul says 'I want you to realise that the head of every man is Christ and the head of the woman is man, and the head of Christ is God</p>	<p>Bishop Tutu and Trevor Huddleston</p>	<p>Jesus says 'All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the father and of the son and of the Holy spirit and teaching them to obey everything I have commended you'.</p>	<p>Jesus said 'Forgive us our sins, for we also give everyone who sins against us'</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Church of England allows women to be priests</p>	<p>Malcolm X</p>	<p>Evangelism</p>	<p>Jesus said 'Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you'</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Saint Paul wrote to the church in Rome and said 'Greet Priscilla and Aquila, my co-workers in Christ Jesus. They risked their lives for me.' These are both women favoured by Saint Paul</p>	<p>Martin Luther King Jnr</p>	<p>Roger Schutz and Taize community</p>	<p>Jesus said 'forgive and you will be forgiven'</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Queen Elizabeth II</p>	<p>Jesus said 'if someone strikes you on one cheek turn to them the other also'</p>	<p>Without forgiveness there is no future' Archbishop Desmond Tutu</p>	<p>The Sacrament of Confession in the Catholic Church</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Margaret Thatcher</p>	<p>Barak Obama</p>	<p>The atonement of sins</p>	<p>The atonement of sins</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Queen Elizabeth II</p>	<p>Barak Obama</p>	<p>Evangelism</p>	<p>The atonement of sins</p>
<p>Paul's letter to the Galatian Church says 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, for you are all one in Christ.'</p>	<p>Margaret Thatcher</p>	<p>Barak Obama</p>	<p>Evangelism</p>	<p>The atonement of sins</p>

Philosophy | Topic 1 | Beliefs about Deity – June 15th

What is the Trinity?

Trinity – God in three parts. God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. God the Father – Creator who is transcendent. Jesus the Son of God - who became a person (incarnation = God taking human form) Holy Spirit – the invisible presence of God on Earth, who guides Christians day by day.

What are the Characteristics of God?

Omnibenevolent – All good **Immanent** – God is within all **Eternal** – existing through all time
Omnipotent – All powerful **Omniscient** – All knowing **Transcendent** – God is above and beyond everything
Omnipresent – All present **Creator** – Maker of Heaven and Earth

Why do Christians believe in God? Use the Arguments for the Existence of God here (For the existence of God)

The Ontological Argument – St Anselm of Canterbury said, God is described as a being where none can be greater than him. To exist in the imagination is not as great as existing in real life, therefore God must exist.
The Cosmological Argument/first cause argument – The Universe must have come from somewhere. Something cannot come from nothing (Thomas Aquinas). The first cause was God.
Teleological Argument/ Argument from Design – William Paley used the analogy of a watch to show the world did not appear by chance. The watch has an intricate design, it had a designer. The world also has an intricate design therefore it must have a designer.
The Argument for religious experience – God is real as he can be “experienced through miracles, visions, answered prayers, conversion experiences
Moral Argument – People all have a basic understanding of good and bad, right and wrong. This must have come from God.

Ideas to show the opposite opinion for the Arguments for the existence of God. (Against the existence of God)

The Ontological Argument – Just because you can imagine something great it doesn't mean it is real e.g. an imaginary island.
The Cosmological Argument/first cause argument – Even the Big Bang had a beginning that scientists are working to explain. What caused the Big Bang?
Teleological Argument/ Argument from Design – The world and animals have evolved. This gives an appearance of design because of survival of the fittest.
The Argument for religious experience – People could be hallucinating dreams or visions. Miracle accounts need medical proof.
Moral Argument – People have learnt right and wrong through evolution over millions of years. People who behave well are happier. We learn from our mistakes and grow.

Beliefs about Jesus

Fully human and fully God - God come down to earth. **Saviour** – died to save us from our sins. **Atonement** – Jesus took the punishment for our sins instead of us, so humans and God could be made as one (at-one-ment). Gods forgiveness is for everyone. **Messiah** – the anointed one, chosen to free us from our sins. Some Jews expected Jesus to overthrow the Romans. **Judge** – Will come back to earth at the end of the world to judge the living and the dead.

Beliefs about the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit is Gods invisible presence on Earth. He came down to earth at Pentecost (after Jesus had returned to heaven). The disciples were in an upper room hiding, and praying. The Holy Spirit descended to earth a rush of wind and appeared to the disciples as a flame over their heads. He acts as a comforter to Christians as well as a guide to know what God's will is; helps them in their faith (belief in God) and supports the church. The fruits of the Spirit are: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness goodness faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Gifts of the spirit are: wisdom, speaking in tongues, prophecy etc

Key Words

Bible – Holy Book of Christians
Cosmological Argument – An argument for the existence for God which argues that the universe must have come from somewhere. Can something come from nothing?
Immanence – God is within all
Incarnation – God taking human form as Jesus Christ
Miracles - an extraordinary and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore attributed to a divine being (God)
Moral Argument - An argument for the existence for God which argues
Myth – A story invented to try and explain something when we don't know how it really happened e.g. creation of the world/creation myths
Omnibenevolence – All good

Omnipotence – All powerful
Omnipresence – All present
Omniscience – All knowing
Ontological Argument - An argument for the existence for God which argues that God must, by definition exist.
Resurrection – Coming back to life from the dead e.g. Jesus.
Symbol – An object that represents something else e.g. the cross reminds people of the death and resurrection of Jesus.
Teleological Argument - An argument for the existence for God which argues the universe was designed by someone – God.
Transcendence – God is above and beyond everything
Trinity – God as three persons in one – God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

Beliefs about Deity Module – all past questions

- a**
1. What is meant by the term 'belief'?
 2. What is meant by the term 'deity'?
 3. What is a miracle?
 4. What does monotheism mean?
 5. Give one word that describes God's

- b**
1. Give two examples of how God intervenes in the world
 2. Give two examples of Christian miracles
 3. State two Christian beliefs about the Holy Spirit
 4. State two Christian beliefs about the nature of God
 5. Give one word that describes the nature of God and explain what it means

- c**
1. Describe why some Christians believe that God chooses to intervene in the world
 2. Describe one reason a Christian might give for believing in God
 3. Describe one way Christians believe God intervenes in the world through Jesus
 4. What do Christians believe about Jesus
 5. Describe how the Holy Spirit affects Christians

- d**
1. Explain what Christians believe about the nature of God
 2. Explain why there are different beliefs about miracles within Christianity
 3. Explain the different responses of Christians to miracles
 4. Explain Christian beliefs about miracles
 5. Explain why Christians believe God exists

- e**
1. Belief in God is not reasonable
 2. God cannot be described
 3. People should believe in a creator God
 4. There is a lot of evidence to prove there is a God
 5. It is important for Christians to believe in miracles

Beliefs about God	Arguments for the existence of God	Atheism	Miracles	Jesus & The Holy Spirit
Monotheism – one God Omnipresent – everywhere Omniscient – all knowing Omnipotent – all powerful Benevolent – loving, Good Transcendent – beyond our world Immanent – close to our world Personal – knows us as individuals Non-physical Trinity – Father, Son, Holy Spirit Nicene Creed – statement of belief	Cosmological – God caused the universe Teleological/design argument – God designed the universe Religious experience argument – people have experienced God Ontological argument – God must logically exist, as we can think about him. Moral argument – our sense of right and wrong was implanted by God	Atheism – no God Agnostic – not sure about existence of God The problem of evil and suffering. Why is the world not perfect? Theory of evolution/natural selection Question of evidence/proof Science can explain everything – religion not needed/outdated	- Something out of the ordinary - A sign of God's love/power - Miracles show God's control over the laws of nature – the 'impossible' can happen Jesus believed to have performed miracles: healings, exorcisms, walking on water (Mark 4:35-41), feeding 5000 The story of Lourdes – Bernadette, The Virgin Mary and the healing waters	- Messiah – the anointed one, came to lead - Both human and 'divine' (God-like) - Teacher and guide - Healer (Matthew 9:35) - Eternal - Saviour (saved people from sin) - Remembered in the Eucharist (church service with bread and wine) - Holy Spirit sent by Jesus to his disciples - Gives power to believers to heal, preach and perform miracles

Philosophy | Topic 2 | End of Life – June 15th

Be Careful! DO NOT GET CONFUSED!

Christians believe in Resurrection – Hindus believe in Reincarnation. This is a common mistake in part d) and e) questions. Do not get them confused.

Definitions

What is death? – The end of life. The separation of the body and the soul.

What is the soul? The part of you that lives on after your body has died. It is eternal. It is the soul that separates humans from animals. God breathed the soul into Adam after he had made him.

Christian beliefs about Life after death

2 different beliefs

1. When you die you go straight away to God to be judged and sent to either Heaven or Hell (or purgatory if you are a Roman Catholic and have un-confessed sin). Evidence (Jesus said to the criminal crucified with him, “Today you will be with me in paradise”)
2. The dead will be raised on Judgement Day. Your soul will be in suspended animation until then. It will be like you just died. Evidence – “and the dead will be raised imperishable”.

Who goes to Heaven?

Here are a number of different ideas Christians have about heaven. Literal and Conservative Christians believe that only Christians who have had their sins forgiven will go to heaven. Liberal Christians believe some of the following: i) God is all loving so there is no hell and everyone goes to heaven ii) All good people go to heaven iii) Good Christians and people from other religions who have followed their religion well go to heaven

Beliefs about Hell

1. It is a real place of eternal torment – evidence the parable of the rich man and Lazarus
2. Christians who do not follow the commands of Jesus and who do not help the poor will also go to hell – Evidence - parable of the sheep and the goats
3. Once you are in hell you cannot leave. Evidence - parable of the rich man and Lazarus
4. Liberal Christians do not believe it is real – see above.

Funeral Rites (what happens during a funeral) and the symbolism

Flowers – we bloom and wilt like flowers and then bloom again in Heaven

New clothes – to remind Christians that they start a new life in Heaven

Lit candles – to remind Christians that our life is not extinguished like a flame but lives in Heaven with Jesus (referred to as the Light of the World)

Sprinkle water on the coffin – to remind them their sins have been forgiven so they can join God in Heaven

They prefer to be **buried in the ground** because God made us from the dust of the ground and we return there (Dust to Dust ashes to ashes)

Bible reading and prayers are said to reassure the mourners that there is a new life for their loved one in heaven For example – “Jesus said, I am the resurrection and the life he who believes in me will not die but have eternal life.”

Key Words

Death – The end of life. The separation of the body and the soul.

Funeral – Ceremony where the dead are buried or cremated

Funeral rites – The parts of a funeral with religious significance.

Heaven – Where God lives, with the angels, any place of complete bliss and delight and peace, perfection. Traditionally viewed as above the sky.

Hell - the place where the devil lives and where evil people go after they die according to some religions. A very difficult or unpleasant situation or experience

Judgement – You will be judged by God when you die, and sent to either Heaven or Hell.

Judgement Day – The end of the world when Jesus will return to earth to judge the living and the dead.

Life after Death – Your soul living on after your earthly body has died.

Purgatory – Roman Catholic belief that after death many souls go to purgatory where they are prepared for Heaven.

Redemption - the act of saving people from sin and evil: Jesus saving/forgiving your sins

Reincarnation – Your soul being reborn in another body

Resurrection – coming back to life from the death – e.g. Jesus 3 days after he had been crucified.

Resurrection of the dead - dead people will be brought back to life before the day of judgment

Salvation - the act of saving someone from sin or evil – Jesus saving you from your sins

Soul - The part of you that live on after your body has died. It is eternal. It is the soul that separates humans from animals. God breathed the soul into Adam after he had made him.

End of Life – some key past questions

I know this evidence and can use it		I would need to remind myself what that means but I know it		I don't know this <u>YET</u>	
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TASK 1: RAG rate all the evidence in these 3 columns. What do you feel confident talking about?

The body and soul	Where we go after death	Christian funerals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical body and spiritual soul <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genesis 'God formed the man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and the man became a living being' Immortality of the soul vs the physical body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Paul: 'it is sown a natural body but raised a spiritual body' The body will be resurrected on Judgement Day, as Jesus was resurrected after the Crucifixion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus "I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me will live, even though he dies; and whoever lives and believes in me will never die" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God will judge whether you go to heaven or to hell General judgement – judged on the Day of Judgement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parable of Sheep and Goats Particular judgement – judged the moment you die <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich Man and Lazarus Heaven = paradise and a reward for good people and/or those who believed in Jesus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be awe-inspiring: 'Revelation: 'A rainbow, resembling an emerald' encircling the throne of God. From this throne comes 'flashes of lightening, rumblings and peals of thunder' in front of the throne is a sea of glass, clear as crystal' <-an attempt to describe amazing things in human language. Jesus said "I am the way, the truth & the life. No one gets to the Father (heaven) except through me." In the book of Revelation 'There will be no more death or crying or pain' Jesus: he righteous will shine like the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Hell = place of torment and pain sinners and those who do not believe in Jesus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dante's Inferno and the 9 Circles of Hell Jesus: The Son of Man will send his angels, and they will gather out of his kingdom all causes of sin and all law-breakers, and throw them into the fiery furnace. In that place there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth. Purgatory – Purification: smaller sins are paid off before going to heaven. (Not biblical!) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living could pay to shorten the time their loved ones stay in purgatory Godforsakenness – perhaps hell isn't a place of pain and suffering but more a place where you are separate from God (like an amazing party you aren't invited to...) Fear of hell and hope of heaven affects a Christian's day to day life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way of saying goodbye and celebrate life, contain hope Cremation vs burial Very symbolic events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flowers: blossoming gift of life Bible reading: Sprinkling the body: baptism preparation for afterlife Black clothes: sad, mourning Bright clothes: celebration Candles: Jesus = light of world 'Jesus: I am the light of the world. Whoever follows me will never walk in darkness' Prayers are said at the funeral to support those left behind <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus "I am the resurrection and the life. He who believes in me will live, even though he dies; and whoever lives and believes in me will never die"

Task 2: Having reviewed the evidence – which of these questions do you feel confident in answering? Use your RAG rate again

a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State one example of a funeral rite What is meant by the term redemption? What word means rising to life again? What is purgatory? 	b	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State 2 Christian beliefs about salvation Name 2 places Christians might go to in the afterlife State 2 things that happen in a Christian funeral service Give 2 examples of Christian funeral rites 	c	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe 1 Christian belief about the suffering of Christ Describe 1 Christian belief reflected in a Christian funeral ceremony Describe 1 Christian belief about the soul Describe the relationship between the body and soul for a Christian
d	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the relationship between the body and the soul Explain the importance of the soul to Christians Explain how Christian funerals might support the bereaved Explain how beliefs about life after death could affect a Christian's moral behaviour 	e	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is no point to funerals Heaven can be reached by everyone It's my life so I can do what I want We only have one life and it is on earth 		

Philosophy | Topic 4 | GOOD AND EVIL – June 15th

What are the key definitions for the module?

Good: God is both good and perfect. Hence Christians follow God in order to live a good/perfect life

Evil: Bad things happen (i.e. earthquakes etc), separation from God?

Definition of God: Omnipotent, Omniscient and All Loving (benevolent)

Problem of Evil: God exists (as described above) and yet evil also exists!

Where does Evil come from?

The Devil/Satan: Either a physical being or symbolic of the ultimate evil opposing the ultimate goodness of God

Devil Bible References: Adam and Eve account, Job, Tempting Jesus in the Wilderness

The Fall: Story of Adam and Eve and their disobedience of God. (Literal or symbolic account?)

Humans CHOSE (using Free Will!) to disobey the orders given by God and eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge.

Action results in separation of humans from God. Christians say humans can return to God through the sacrifice of J.

Bible ref: For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that whosoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.

Original Sin: Some Christians say Fall means all people are born contaminated with sin. Others, it symbolises human weakness.

How do Christians explain the presence of Evil?

Moral vs. Natural Evil: Evil created by humans (i.e. rape and murder) vs. evil that occurs naturally in the world (tornados)

Theodicies: these explain how God exist as well as evil and suffering existing in the world

Irenaeus – evil enables us to exercise our free will and develop as human beings by learning from our suffering

Hick – evil and suffering bring out the best in people and they are necessary if humans are to develop qualities of love, courage, selflessness, generosity and compassion.

Moltmann – God shares in the suffering of the world so he supports people in their moments of pain

Augustine – humans caused all the suffering in the world through the fall. However suffering will end as the death of J starts the process of the coming of heaven on earth.

Others: Suffering in this world minuscule compared to glory of heaven. Jesus suffered but shows how to cope with suffering!

Objections: should suffering be a test or learning experience? Why doesn't God just tell us the answer? What about severely disabled people or babies who cannot make any sense of their suffering in order to benefit from the experience?

What are Christian responses to the problem of suffering?

Christians try to help those who suffer through charity work/acts of Charity

Bible references: The Parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37) & The Parable of the Sheep and Goats (Matthew 25)

Christians try to forgive those who persecute them

Bible references: Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you (Matt 5:44), Jesus forgave people on the Cross.

Coping with suffering

Different ways of explaining suffering:

A test of people's faith by God (JOB!)	Leads to deeper understanding of God	Gives opportunity for others to care
Brought about by humans	Result of evil and nothing to do with God	Will not last. Soon die and go to heaven

Story of Job: God tests Job, in a clash with the Devil, to test how strong Job's faith is. Job is the perfect man. Satan destroys everything in Job's life but Job says 'the Lord gives and the Lord takes away'. After a confrontation, Job acknowledges that God is omnipotent and omniscient. God then rewards Job's faith

Meaning of Job: God may allow suffering in part of a bigger plan. Keep the faith in the meantime!

The hereafter Bible quotes: St. Paul - 'I consider that our present sufferings are not worth comparing with the glory that will be revealed in us!' (Romans 8:18)

Sources and reasons for moral behaviour

WWJD – forgave people	What did Jesus say – love your neighbour	Speak to the Church Community – peer support	Prayer – communication with God
The Bible – 10 Commandments (not kill, love the Lord your God)	Your conscience – your inner voice! Guilt (Aquinas argues) is evidence of God telling you what is right or wrong. (Some argue it is socially conditioned)		Speak to Priest – academic and experienced, can offer reasoned advice

Key Words

Conscience – inner voice or feeling giving guidance
Free Will – belief that God created humans with ability to make moral choices
Golden Rule – Jesus' taught that people should treat others how they wanted to be treated
Job – Biblical character whose faith was tested
Moral evil – evil caused by humans
Natural evil – evil caused by nature
Omnipotent – powerful, able to do anything

Omniscient – all knowing
Original Sin – the sin which was brought into the world at the Fall and which some Christians teach everyone is born with.
Redemption – idea that sins can be forgiven. Jesus often referred to as the redeemer
Sacrifice – Giving up a life for God
The Devil/Satan – A supernatural Evil
The Fall – Disobedience by Adam and Eve resulting in leaving Eden
Theodicies – argument explaining presence of evil & God

Good and Evil

I know this evidence and can use it

I would need to remind myself what that means but I know it

I don't know this YET

- a**
1. State the meaning of the term 'moral evil'.
 2. What is meant by the term 'original sin'?
 3. What is meant by the term 'evil'.
 4. What does 'immoral' mean?
 5. What is meant by conscience?

- b**
1. Name **two** sources that help Christians decide how to behave morally.
 2. Give **two** examples of natural evil.
 3. Give **two** examples of actions a Christian might consider evil.
 4. Describe **one** way in which Christians might try to cope with suffering.
 5. Suggest **two** causes of evil in the world.

- c**
1. Describe **one** Christian teaching about the existence of good and evil.
 2. Describe how Christians might use the Bible to make moral choices.
 3. State **three** things which might guide Christians in their moral behaviour.
 4. How does the idea of free will explain why there is evil in the world?
 5. Give **three** ways in which Christian might try to behave morally.

- d**
1. Explain how Christian beliefs might help a person cope with suffering.
 2. Explain how the devil might be linked with human suffering.
 3. Explain how the suffering of Christ might help Christians to cope with suffering.
 4. Explain why Christians might feel it is important to behave morally.
 5. Explain why a Christian might say that suffering is a necessary part of human life.



- e**
1. 'Bad people can never do good things'.
 2. 'Good things always come out of suffering'.
 3. 'Doing the right thing will never cause suffering'.
 4. 'There is no such thing as evil'.
 5. 'You should only help people if you will get something in return'.



Problem of Evil	Origin of Evil	Theodicies	Coping with Suffering	Sources for moral behaviour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of God = all loving, all powerful and all knowing • Omniscient • Omnipotent • Benevolent • BUT EVIL STILL EXISTS • Moral vs natural evil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Devil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role in Adam and Eve (tempter), Job (inflicted pain and known as The Advocate – not nec. Evil), Jesus in the wilderness (tempter), opponent of God • 'I saw Satan fall like lightning from Heaven' • Revelation 12:7-9 • Personification • The Fall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free Will, choosing to disobey. Separates God and Man. Needs atonement (Cross) • 'Do not eat of the tree of knowledge of Good and Evil' • 'Now the serpent was more crafty than any other wild animal that the Lord God had made' • Original Sin – born with a lack of holiness. Roman Catholic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Just as sin entered the world through one man, and death through sin, and in this way death came to all men, because all sinned' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theodicy = how God and Evil can both exist but this is ok. • St Augustine – humans caused suffering through the fall. However atonement available through Cross. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stretch and challenge. Evil is deprivation of good. Evil is not a thing in itself, but simply what is left when there is no good present. • St Irenaeus – evil allows us to exercise free will and develop as human beings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move from the image of God to the likeness of God. (I look like Ronaldo, I play football like Ronaldo) • Hick – evil and suffering bring out the best in people and are necessary if humans are to develop qualities of love, courage, selflessness, generosity and compassion. • God has a plan – story of Job 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Paul - it might be rough now but soon we will be in heaven! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I consider that our present sufferings are not worth comparing with the glory that will be revealed in us • Help people who suffer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Story of the Good Samaritan • The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats • 'Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you' • Jesus is their role model. He had to suffer and yet his suffering had a brilliant outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crucifixion involving being whipped • 'Forgive them father for they don't know what they are doing' – said by Jesus on the Cross. • God has a plan – story of Job and keeping the faith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Commandments – Do not Kill • What would Jesus Do <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Forgive them father for they don't know what they are doing' – said by Jesus on the Cross. • Healing miracles – blind man • What would Jesus Say <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Love your neighbour as yourself' – 2nd greatest commandment after loving God. • Parable of the Good Samaritan • Your conscience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newman – guilt as God has already told you in your heart what is right • Aquinas – the voice of God • Maybe from society (Freud) • The role of the Church <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Speak to a priest • Speak to others in community • Look to role models like MLK

Philosophy | Topic 6 | RELIGION AND SCIENCE – June 15th

What are the scientific ideas for the origins for the universe (cosmology), the world and life?

The Big Bang Theory: 15-20 billion years ago there was a cosmic explosion (big bang). As universe cooled, gases were formed, leading to the creation of planets, including earth.

Evolution: Theory explained by Darwin in *On the Origin of Species*. Natural selection and survival of the fittest results in favourable genetic coding being passed on to the next generation. What gets passed on is reliant on the environment of the animal.

What are the Christian ideas for the origins of the universe, world and life?

'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth'

Genesis 1		Genesis 2
Day 1: Night and Day	Day 2: sky and water	God creates Eden and then creates Adam. Creates all animals to keep Adam company. Adam names all the animals. God sees they are not suitable companion. God makes Eve from Adam's rib.
Day 3: Land and vegetation	Day 4: Sun, Moon and Stars	
Day 5: Creatures of sea & sky	Day 6: Land animals & humans	

Key features of creation account: God planned creation, God saw creation was good, God planned creation for Humans, nothing left to chance

The role of humans on earth: Dominion – man created in charge of world and given duty and responsibility of stewardship

Bible references (from Genesis): 'created man in his own image' & 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth

Stewardship: The earth is God's so humans are looking after it for God

How do Christians interpret the stories of creation?

Creationists/Literalists: Some believe every word that is in the Bible. Universe created in 6 days, each lasting 24 hours like today! Reject scientific discoveries. Philip Gosse, suggested fossils were a test of faith by God

Non-Literalists: Spectrum of belief! More liberal than literalists and more open to scientific discoveries. Some see days as a 'period of time' rather than 24 hours. Others see the bible as a theological text and see Genesis as an expression of God interacting with the world rather than a specific explanation of how the world was created.

Intelligent design: The universe, including evolution etc., is best explained by the existence of an intelligent designer who planned it and created it.

Key shared beliefs: creation not an accident, God gives the world a purpose, humans made in 'image of God'

Are religion and science in conflict?

Yes and No! Religion expresses a religious truth based on sacred writings and personal experiences along with tradition and faith. Science based on empirical study of what can be tested and experiments which can be repeated. Different types of truth which are not necessarily comparable. Religion asks why, science asks how.

What is the relationship between humans and animals according to Christians?

Humans created first: Given responsibility to rule over other animals. Dominion along with stewardship.

Use of animals: Key term: Vivisection = animal testing. Used in medical trials and cosmetic trials.

Rights?: Some question whether animals have rights. If they don't have rights, is it possible to test on them etc.?

however argument against this is that they also can feel pain. Stewardship suggests caring for Earth's entire contents

A soul?: Christians argue that humans were given a soul by God (God only breathed life into humans not animals)

Roman Catholics: Animals don't have rights but need to be cared for properly. Humans more important though!

Quakers: Show compassion for all of God's creatures including animals. Actions need to care for humans AND animals

Use in tests: Some Christians would argue ok in all tests, others no test. Others ok only in human life saving tests (med!)

What do Christians believe about the environment?

Dominion vs. Stewardship: God said rule over the Earth but stewardship means we have a duty of care.

Damaged goods: Global warming is evidence of damage to the world along with deforestation & depletion of global resources

Christian Response: Follow Reduce, Reuse, Recycle concept. Shows stewardship in action!

Key Words

Big Bang – A scientific theory that a cosmic explosion caused the universe to exist

Creation – The act of creating something. In the Bible it is the creation of the world by God.

Creationists/Literalists – Christians who interpret the Bible literally and accept every word of Genesis as literally true

Dominion – idea human beings have control over or responsibility for the earth

Evolution – the way in which animals and plants adapt to their surroundings. Survival of the fittest. Darwin!

Ex Nihilo – A Latin term referring to the idea that the universe was created out of nothing

Genesis – The first book of the Bible which contains the stories of creation.

Humanity – (1) caring and showing kindness to others (2) a term often used for all humans

Non-Literalist – A Christian who reads the bible with a more symbolical interpretation. They believe it contains important truths but it is not a factual account.

Stewardship – God given right or responsibility for humans to care for the world.

Religion and Science

I know this evidence and can use it		I would need to remind myself what that means but I know it		I don't know this <u>YET</u>	
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Religious ideas for the origin of the world and humans	Scientific ideas for the origin of the world and humans	Similarities and differences between religion and science	Christian ideas on how we should treat the world and how we should treat animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created 'ex nihilo' (out of nothing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth' Genesis 1: Creation of the world in 7 days (world, animals, humans) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'let us make man in our image' (in imago dei) Genesis 2: Creation of world (Adam, animals, Eve from rib) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'the Lord God formed man from the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living being' (God gives humans a soul?) Issue of translation? Hebrew <i>ayin</i> = period of time rather than day St Augustine: God only created germs/causes of the forms of life which were afterwards to be developed. Intelligent design: Theory which says that life is so complex it must have been designed by a higher intelligent being – not natural selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not know how the universe began. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibly either from the singularity or from other dimensions (string theory) Big Bang – origins of universe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.82 billion years ago massive explosion As universe cools, gasses form in turn creating stars and planets Evidence: Cosmic Background radiation, red shift Evolution – origins of humans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Darwin: On the Origin of Species Natural Selection/survival of the fittest All human life can be traced back to development from a simple single cell Suggests humans just an animal and not nec. important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on interpretation of the bible Literal: Bible = Word of God. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem when contrasted with science Creationist: people who believe the world was created in 6 days as stated in the Bible Liberal: Bible = ancient text outlining message of God. Can be interpreted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issue with science, possible to be scientist and Christian Rejecting creation stories as myth is possible and still believing God created the world Science explains the how, religion the why 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dominion: Humans can treat the world how they like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Rule over the fish of the sea and birds of the air' 'Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it' Stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it' 'The earth is the Lord's and all that is in it, the world, and those who live in it' St Francis of Assisi – promoted caring for animals including preaching sermons to the birds. Thought animals had souls Animal testing ok, according to Catholics and Church of England, if not excessive and definite human benefit

Apply the information above to the past exam questions below

a

- Name **one** scientific theory about the origins of the world.
- What is meant by the term 'scientific theory'?
- What is meant by the term 'stewardship'?
- What is meant by 'environmental problems'?
- What is meant by 'the origins of humanity'?

b

- Give **two** reasons why Christians might think humans are more important than animals.
- Give **two** uses of animals which Christians might find acceptable.
- State **two** ways in which human beings are damaging the environment.
- Give **two** reasons that Christians could use to support medical testing on animals.
- State **two** uses of animals that some Christians might find unacceptable.

c

- Describe how beliefs about stewardship might affect Christian responses to environmental issues.
- Describe one Christian belief about the origins of the world.
- Give three reasons that Christians might use to support being eco-friendly.
- Why might Christians reject the theory that human beings evolved from apes?
- Give three reasons why some Christians believe we should care for our environment.

d

- Explain why Christians have different responses to theories about the origins of humanity.
- Explain different attitudes Christians might have towards environmental issues.
- Explain Christian attitudes towards the treatment of animals.
- Explain what Christians believe about the role of humanity in the world.
- Explain what Christians believe about how the world began.



e

- 'Religion and science must work together'.
- 'God wants people to make scientific discoveries'.
- 'The human race is more important than the environment'.
- 'If humanity is here by chance then my life has no purpose'.
- 'Scientific theories and Christian teachings have nothing in common'.



Further Guidance on the examination

Part a) questions (1 mark) – these are always asking for the definition of a key word, and should only be one sentence in length. There is no need to give an example.

Part b) questions (2 marks). Answer these questions in two sentences. They will typically ask ‘give two reasons why....’ Or ‘two examples of...’ etc.

Part c) questions (3 marks). Write at least three sentences in a short paragraph. Be prepared to give at least one specific reference or example to support your answer.

Part d) questions (6 marks) Aim to use the **PEE formula** (Point, Evidence, Explain) to answer part d) Aim for two or three PEE paragraphs and try to include specific references, quotes or examples.

Spend around 15 of the 30 minutes allowed for each topic on parts a-d above. Your opinion is not needed in part a-d, do not waste time by including it. The remaining 15 minutes or so should be spent on part e), below.

Part e) questions (12 marks). Use the SONIC formula to answer the question, to ensure that you show at least three sides to the argument (some Christians, Other Christians, Non-Christians) as well as giving a full explanation of your own opinion, with supporting references, quotes and examples.

Marking Part D) answers	
Level/Mark	The answer
Level 3 (5-6)	Answers the question in detail Contains two or three paragraphs with specific references Answer is very clear Uses most of the relevant key terms, names and references
Level 2 (3-4)	Does answer the question Explains, but not always with specific examples Answer is clear but could include more details Uses some key terms
Level 1 (1-2)	Does not answer the question Doesn't explain anything, just lists some facts, which may be incorrect Might be unclear or confusing Doesn't use key terms properly, or at all

*Marking criteria for
6 mark Part d)
questions*

AO2 part (e) question

Level 4 10–12	<p>A good answer to the question. Candidates will demonstrate a clear understanding of the question.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers will reflect the significance of the issue(s) raised • Clear evidence of an appropriate personal response, fully supported • A range of points of view supported by justified arguments/discussion • The information will be presented in a clear and organised way • Clear reference to the religion studied • Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly. <p>Few, if any errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation</p>
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*Marking criteria for
12 mark Part e)
questions – top
level*