
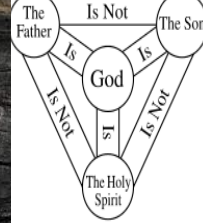








Key topic area	Christianity Beliefs	 	Relevant religious teachings
The nature of God	<p>Christianity is a monotheistic religion (as explained in the Nicene Creed) and is split into 3 main denominations: Catholicism, Orthodox and Protestant. Christians believe that God is omnipotent – all powerful – as there is nothing that God cannot do. This can be seen through the birth of Jesus through the Virgin Mary. They believe that God loved humans and wants the best for them – he is omnibenevolent. Christians believe that God’s greatest act of love was sending Jesus to earth to remove the sins of humanity. God is also believed to be the perfect giver of justice. He wants everyone to be treated equally as he created them ‘in His image’.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p> <p>Monotheism – the belief in one God</p> <p>Nicene Creed – a key statement of belief for Christians that reinforces the belief in one God</p> <p>Omnipotent - the belief that God is all-powerful</p> <p>Omnibenevolent – the belief that God is all-loving</p> <p>Just – the belief that God is fair and will judge people accordingly</p> <p>Trinity – the belief that God is 3 persons in 1; the Father, Son and Holy Spirit</p> <p>Incarnation – the belief that God became flesh through Jesus; the Son part of the Trinity</p> <p>Messiah – the anointed one</p> <p>Crucifixion – the event where Jesus was nailed to a cross for claiming to be the Son of God</p> <p>Genesis – the first book in the Bible which contains the creation story</p> <p>Afterlife – what Christians believe follows death (Heaven, Hell, Purgatory or Resurrection)</p> <p>Judgement – making a decision about afterlife based on someone’s actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> “You shall have no other Gods before me.” (Exodus 20) ‘Jesus said: It is written; Worship the Lord your God and serve him only.’ (Luke 4) ‘Nothing is impossible with God.’ (Luke 1) ‘God so loved the world that he gave his only Son.’ (John3) ‘In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.’ (Genesis 1) ‘In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.’ (John 1) ‘The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us’ (John 1) ‘Father forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.’ (Luke 23) ‘While blessing them, he left them and was taken up into heaven.’ (Luke 24) ‘I am the way the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.’ (John 14) ‘Then the LORD God said to the woman: What is this you have done? The woman said: The serpent deceived me, and I ate.... So the LORD God banished him from the Garden of Eden to work the ground from which he had been taken.’ (Genesis 3)
The Trinity	<p>Christians believe in one God made up of three ‘persons’ (Father, Son (Jesus) and the Holy Spirit), all of which are God. Christians acknowledge the complexity of the concept and agree that any attempt to explain it using words will fall short. The Trinity describes all 3 of the following at once: there is only ONE God, each person of the Trinity is fully God and the 3 persons of the Trinity are not the same. Each person within the Trinity has their own role to play in Christianity.</p>		
Creation	<p>Christians believe that God created the Earth and all living things on it, the creation story can be found in Genesis 1. Christians believe it took God 6 days to create the universe and made humans ‘in His image’ as they are the most important part of creation. Though not scientifically accurate it holds religious truth (Some Christians do not take the creation story literally). Genesis also describes the presence of the Holy Spirit on Earth during creation. John 1:1-3 in the New Testament describes ‘The Word’, being present in the beginning (The Word being the son). This suggests the whole Trinity was involved in the creation of the world!</p>		
Incarnation	<p>Christians believe that Jesus was God in human form. The gospels of Matthew and Luke explain clearly that Mary did not conceive of Jesus sexually. Mary’s miracle conception is proof to Christians of Jesus being God incarnate. Christians believe that through the incarnation, God showed himself as a human for around 30 years. The belief in Jesus incarnate makes it easier for Christians to accept Jesus’ resurrection as truth and accept Jesus as the Messiah.</p>		
Crucifixion	<p>Jesus was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate to be killed by crucifixion. The execution took place on Good Friday. Although Christians believe that Jesus was fully God, he is also fully human and thus felt the same pain and emotions as anyone else. Jesus removed the sins of humanity through this act and is the atonement sacrifice for Christians. This influences Christians to believe that suffering is a part of life as Jesus suffered, therefore, they must suffer too. During the crucifixion, Jesus forgave his killers and this teaches Christians that sin cannot destroy their lives because God will forgive them.</p>		


Key topic area	Christianity Beliefs		Relevant religious teachings
The resurrection	<p>After the crucifixion, Jesus was placed into a tomb. Due to the Shabbat there was no time to anoint his body and bury him properly. Jesus was then found to have left the tomb and appeared to the disciples. For the next few weeks Jesus appeared to several people to ensure people knew he has risen. This influences Christians believe that the soul is resurrected, others believe Jesus will raise the dead to judge. 40 days after the resurrection Jesus ascended back to heaven to be with God the Father in front of his disciples. This shows the power of good over evil as Jesus is now in heaven with God.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “You shall have no other Gods before me.” (Exodus 20) 2. ‘Jesus said: It is written; Worship the Lord your God and serve him only.’ (Luke 4) 3. ‘Nothing is impossible with God.’ (Luke 1)
The afterlife and judgement	<p>Some Christians believe that when we die our soul is resurrected, some believe that in the future Jesus will return to judge and the dead will be raised. The Catholic Church and Orthodox Christians believe that resurrection is literal and we will receive our former bodies in a glorified state. Christians believe that they will receive eternal life from God-whether Christians believe in life straight after death or resurrection- both are completely dependent on God. It is God who will make judgement on the fate of those who die-taking into account their life, the extent they tried to get close to God and whether they followed the teachings of Jesus. Mark talks in detail about the judgment of God in the parable of the sheep and goats.</p>	<p>Parable of the sheep and goats – a story taught by Jesus that reinforces the belief that Christians will be separated based on their actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ‘God so loved the world that he gave his only Son.’ (John3) 5. ‘In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.’ (Genesis 1)
Heaven and Hell	<p>The result of Gods judgment is either eternity in God’s presence (Heaven) or the inability to experience God’s presence (Hell). Catholics believe in that there is a state of purgatory where our souls await God’s judgment. Art often shows Heaven beyond the clouds, God seated on a throne, angels all around. However, Christians don’t always believe that Heaven is physical rather than spiritual. Some Christians believe Heaven is only for those who believe in Jesus, others believe that it is for those who lived good lives. Hell is seen as the opposite to Heaven.</p>	<p>Heaven – a place of eternal paradise with God</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ‘In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.’ (John 1)
Sin and salvation	<p>Sin is any action that goes against God’s laws. Some sins are illegal and immoral (e.g. murder) whilst some are not (e.g. adultery). Christians believe that all humans are born with original sin due to Adam and Eve disobeying God in the Garden of Eden, therefore, every human has a tendency to do bad things. However, Christians were given free will and the 10 Commandments to ensure they live a good, moral life. Salvation means to be saved from sin and be granted eternal life with God. Salvation can be achieved through good works – doing good actions – and obeying God’s laws or it can be achieved through grace. Grace is given by God through faith in Jesus, it cannot be earned but is a gift to the faithful.</p>	<p>Hell – a place of eternal torture without God</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. ‘The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us’(John 1)
The role of Christ in salvation	<p>The death of Jesus was necessary to restore the relationship between God and humans (atonement). Christians believe that through Jesus’ death they can receive forgiveness for sin and are able to get close to God and have eternal life. They believe that the sacrifice of Jesus allows Christians access into heaven as Jesus restored the relationship, therefore, making salvation possible because God will forgive anybody who asks in faith. Some Christians still believe however, that God does not simply overlook sin, and a penalty must be paid; this is what Jesus did for humanity through his crucifixion and paid the debt on behalf of those who believe.</p>	<p>Purgatory – an intermediate state where souls can be cleansed if a person repents for their sins</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. ‘Father forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing.’ (Luke 23)
		<p>Sin – a bad action that separates us from God</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. ‘While blessing them, he left them and was taken up into heaven.’ (Luke 24)
		<p>Original sin – the sin that all humans are born with; derived from Adam and Eve’s disobedience</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. ‘I am the way the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.’ (John 14)
		<p>Salvation – deliverance from sin and admission into heaven because of Jesus</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. ‘Then the LORD God said to the woman: What is this you have done? The woman said: The serpent deceived me, and I ate.... So the LORD God banished him from the Garden of Eden to work the ground from which he had been taken.’ (Genesis 3)
		<p>Grace – a gift granted by God for those that have been faithful</p>	
		<p>Atonement – the reconciliation of God and humans through Jesus</p>	
		<p>Forgiveness – pardoning someone’s wrongdoings/bad actions</p>	

Key topic area	Christianity Practices		Relevant Religious teachings	
Worship	<p>Worship is the way Christians show deep love, reverence and respect for God. Worship may be together (within a Church or home) or in private. Liturgical worship are services that follow the same pattern each time, led by a Priest and will include prayer, hymns, Bible readings. E.g. the celebration of the Eucharist. These services are passed down through generations so they give a sense of tradition. Non-liturgical worship has no method or set order. The contents or the order of the worship may change each week. There are still hymns, prayer and Bible readings. Informal worship consists of spontaneous prayers or sharing thoughts. Communities will meet together to share faith and recreate the meetings of the early churches. Private worship allows individuals to spend time with God alone.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘Then this is how you should pray: Our Father....’ (Matthew 6) 2. ‘But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.’ (Matthew 6) 3. ‘Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.’ (Matthew 28) 4. ‘Jesus went to John at the Jordan River to be baptized by him.’ (Matthew 3) 5. ‘[At the Last Supper] Jesus took bread,“Take and eat; this is my body.” Then he took a cup... “Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many.’ (Matthew 26) 6. ‘So [the shepherds] hurried to find Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger. (Luke 2) 7. ‘Jesus came to them and said, “All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me..... ..teach them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.’ (Matthew 28) 	
	<p>Liturgical – worship that follows a set pattern (led by a priest, Eucharist, Bible readings, hymns)</p>	<p>Informal – worship that is spontaneous in nature and relaxed</p>		
	Prayer	<p>Forgiveness - pardoning someone’s wrongdoings/bad actions</p>		<p>Lord’s Prayer – the prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples; contains all 5 types of prayer</p>
		<p>Baptism – the first sacrament of initiation which welcomes a person into the Christian church</p>		<p>Eucharist – a sacrament also known as the Holy Communion or the Lord’s Supper. Bread and wine represents the body and blood of Jesus</p>
		<p>Transubstantiation - the change of the substance of bread into the substance of the Body of Christ and of the substance of wine into the substance of the Blood of Christ</p>		
Sacraments	<p>Sacraments are outwards signs of inward grace. Catholic Christians have 7 sacraments that help to build the relationship with God. Baptism can happen as an infant to cleanse the baby of original sin and welcome them into the Church at an early age. Alternatively, this could also be done as an adult, like Jesus, to ensure the individual is fully aware of their actions. Eucharist, also known as Holy Communion, uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus and reenact the Last Supper. Catholics believe the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus (transubstantiation), whilst protestants believe it is a symbol of his sacrifice. Confirmation ensures a person is certain that they want to be a Christian and they can confirm their promises. Reconciliation is when a person will ask for forgiveness from the priest for their wrongdoings. Marriage is when 2 people legally become one and devote their lives to one another. Holy Orders is ordained and dedicates their life to God. Anointing of the sick is when a person is blessed by the priest before they pass away.</p>	<p>Lourdes – a Christian pilgrimage site in France to visit the Shrine of our Lady</p>		
	Pilgrimage	<p>Iona – a Christian pilgrimage site in Scotland to feel the presence of God</p>	<p>Christmas – a Christian festival that celebrates the incarnation of God</p>	



Key topic area	Christianity Practices	Relevant Religious teachings
Festivals (Christmas and Easter)	<p>The 2 main festivals for Christians are Christmas and Easter. Christmas commemorates the Incarnation of Jesus, lights are put around homes to remind them of the light coming to the world through Jesus, prayers are read, hymns are sung, and children will often re-enact the Nativity. Midnight Mass will take place on Christmas Eve. Easter celebrates Jesus' resurrection. The week leading up to Easter is known as Holy Week and Christians remember the events leading up to the crucifixion (on Good Friday). Easter Sunday churches are filled with flowers and special hymns are sung. Many churches will organise open air sunrise services and share breakfast together (often eggs, a symbol of new life).</p>	 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Then this is how you should pray: Our Father....' (Matthew 6) 'But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.' (Matthew 6)
	<p>KEY WORDS</p> <p>Easter – a Christian festival that celebrates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ</p> <p>Midnight Mass – a service that takes place on Christmas Eve, celebrating the birth of Jesus</p>	
Church in the local community	<p>The Church community often provides a source of social services such as food banks. The Trussell Trust: have food banks that provide emergency food, help and support to people in the UK. They work towards ending poverty and hunger in Britain, working with religious and non-religious people. Another way the Church work in the local community is through street pastors. Street Pastors are adult volunteers that patrol streets in to provide a reassuring presence in local communities. The role of these Street Pastors originally dealt with gang culture, yet now responds to drunkenness, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. Street Pastors help local communities in practical ways, they work closely with councils and police.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.' (Matthew 28) 'Jesus went to John at the Jordan River to be baptized by him.' (Matthew 3)
	<p>Holy Week – the week that remembers Jesus' last week on Earth</p> <p>Trussell Trust – a Christian charity that provides food in the UK</p>	
Church growth	<p>Christians believe it is their responsibility to spread their faith to others, either by becoming missionaries and going to developing nations to spread the word and preach (evangelism), or just spreading the word to people in everyday life. The main aim to get people to accept Jesus as their Lord and Saviour. Jesus taught his disciples to make everyone else disciples of Jesus to increase Church growth; this is known as the Great Commission. Christ for all Nations (CfaN) has held evangelical missions since 1974 particularly in Africa to increase Church growth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> '[At the Last Supper] Jesus took bread,'Take and eat; this is my body.' Then he took a cup... 'Drink from it, all of you. This is my blood of the covenant, which is poured out for many.' (Matthew 26)
	<p>Food banks – a place for people to go for emergency food parcels when in need</p> <p>Street Pastors – Christian volunteers that help those in need</p> <p>Evangelism – spreading the word of God</p> <p>Mission – an organised effort to increase the Christian faith</p>	
World-wide Church	<p>Reconciliation is the restoration of the relationship between man and God. The Corrymeela Community seeks to promote harmony and reconciliation in Ireland between people from youth, schools, families and political parties. Those who attend talk and explore ways of moving past violence. The Church also works to support those who are persecuted. The result of persecution is not always negative as it can bring Christians together and strengthens faith. Jesus taught that those who are persecuted will go to heaven as a reward for their suffering.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'So [the shepherds] hurried to find Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger. (Luke 2) 'Jesus came to them and said, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me..... ..teach them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.' (Matthew 28)
	<p>Reconciliation – the restoration of the relationship between humans and God through Jesus</p> <p>Persecution – ill treatment of a person because of their religion, gender, sexuality</p>	
The Church's response to world poverty	<p>Finally, the Church work to end poverty through charities such as CAFOD and Christian Aid. CAFOD is the official aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. They work with all faiths and none to bring hope and compassion to poor communities in Africa, Asia, South America and the Middle East. CAFOD increases access to clean water, education and healthcare. Christian Aid also stop poverty and provide emergency relief overseas as they want poverty to be over. They provide food, water, shelter and sanitation to ensure everyone is equal and we do not live in a world of injustice.</p>	
	<p>Corrymeela Community – a Christian organisation that works for reconciliation</p> <p>CAFOD – a Christian charity that provides aid to poor communities</p> <p>Christian Aid – a Christian charity that works to stop poverty overseas</p>	


Key topic area	Judaism beliefs		Relevant Religious teachings
Nature of God	<p>Judaism is a monotheistic religion as they only believe in one God. They believe that it is God who is ever present in people's lives and their belief in one God is expressed through the Shema prayer. For Jews, God is a single individual who cannot be divided into different parts. Jews also believe that God is the creator of the universe and this can be found in the Genesis creation story. Orthodox Jews believe that it took 6 days to create the universe and God rested on the 7th and as a result, Jews today will celebrate Shabbat. God is omnipotent (all-powerful), omniscient (all-knowing) and omnipresent (all-present). Finally, Jews believe that God is the lawgiver as he gave them the 613 mitzvot (including the 10 Commandments) to follow. They believe that Jews must follow these laws in order to have a good judgement from God each year.</p>	<p>Key words</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shema Prayer: 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart' (Deuteronomy 6) 2. 'In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.' (Genesis 1) 3. 'I will make of you a great nation; your name will bless you and make your name great.' (Genesis 12) 4. And God spoke all these words [to Moses] 'I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.' (Exodus 20) 5. 'Let justice well up like water.' (Amos 5) 6. 'You shall not.. Steal/lie/oppres/hate /take revenge but you shall love your fellow as yourself: I am the Lord.' (Leviticus 19) 7. 'He who destroys one soul of a human being, the Scripture considers him as if he should destroy a whole world.' (Sanhedrin/Talmud) 8. 'You shall not profit by the blood of your fellow.' (Leviticus 19) 9. 'There shall come forth a [descendent of King David] and the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him.' (Isaiah 11)
Shekinah	<p>Shekinah is the divine presence of God. It refers to God's presence on earth. In Jewish scripture, it refers to the Tabernacle – a portable tent – as being the first place that God presented himself. Jews carried the Tabernacle with them on their journey from Egypt when they were freed from slavery. The Tenakh mentions that Jews were led out of Egypt by a pillar of fire or a cloud, which is believed to be the Shekinah. The Shekinah was seen through the Burning Bush when God appeared to Moses, asking him to free the Jews from slavery in Egypt.</p>	<p>Monotheism – the belief in one God</p>	
Life after death	<p>Jews believe that they should not die alone- though this is not always possible. Jews believe that the good will enter paradise (Gan Eden) while others will go to a place some call Sheol, where sins are cleansed. All Jews want to access Gan Eden so will live a good life and follow the 613 mitzvot to secure a place with God. Some believe the Day of Judgement after the coming of the Messiah is when God will decide who goes to Heaven and who goes to Sheol. In Judaism resurrection, is the belief that some point after death people will rise from their graves to live again. However, many Jews reject resurrection as they have no firm view on what happens after death. Due to the lack of agreement about afterlife for Jews, they believe the present is more important, and they should focus on living in a way that that is pleasing God.</p>	<p>Shema – a Jewish prayer that affirms the belief in one God</p>	
Nature and role of the Messiah	<p>The word messiah means the anointed one. Today Jews use it to refer to a future leader of the Jews- a descendent of King David- who will rule the Jews during what is known as the Messianic age. Those who believe in this age debate as to what it will be like: some believe the dead will be resurrected and live in a time of peace in a restored Israel. Orthodox Jews believe that in every generation there is a descendent of King David who has the potential to be the Messiah. Many in Reform Judaism reject the idea of a Messiah- instead of one person to unite everyone should work together for peace and harmony. WHILE CHRISTIANS BELIEVE JESUS IS THE MESSIAH- JEWS DO NOT.</p>	<p>Omnipotent – the belief that God is all-powerful</p>	
		<p>Omniscient – the belief that God is all-knowing</p>	
		<p>Omnipresent – the belief that God is everywhere at all times</p>	
		<p>Shekinah – the divine presence of God; God presenting himself physically</p>	
		<p>Tabernacle – a portable tent like structure that Jews used as a place of worship</p>	
		<p>Sheol – a place of waiting where souls will be cleansed and sent to Gan Eden</p>	
		<p>Gan Eden – paradise, a place for those who have lived according to God's laws</p>	
		<p>Messiah – the anointed one</p>	
		<p>Messianic age – a future period of time on earth in which the messiah will reign and bring peace</p>	

Key topic area	Judaism beliefs	 	Relevant Religious teachings
Covenant with Abraham	<p>Abraham had a covenant (agreement) with God. God told Abraham to continue to the land of Canaan and he would give him to land. Covenants are sealed by oaths, a special action which is often a sacrifice. Abraham sealed his covenant with God through circumcision. God told Abraham that he would make him the father of a nation and Abraham proved his acceptable by being circumcised and circumcising all males in his household. To make it possible to become the father of a nation, God enabled Abraham's wife, Sarah, to conceive a child at old age. The birth of their son, Isaac, is seen as a gift from God to mark the covenant between Abraham and God.</p>	<p>Key words</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shema Prayer: 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart' (Deuteronomy 6) 'In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.' (Genesis 1) 'I will make of you a great nation; your name will bless you and make your name great.' (Genesis 12) And God spoke all these words [to Moses] 'I am the Lord your God, who brought you out of Egypt, out of the land of slavery.' (Exodus 20) 'Let justice well up like water.' (Amos 5) 'You shall not.. Steal/lie/oppres/hate/take revenge but you shall love your fellow as yourself: I am the Lord.' (Leviticus 19) 'He who destroys one soul of a human being, the Scripture considers him as if he should destroy a whole world.' (Sanhedrin/Talmud) 'You shall not profit by the blood of your fellow.' (Leviticus 19) 'There shall come forth a [descendent of King David] and the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him.' (Isaiah 11)
	<p>Covenant - an agreement between 2 people; man and God</p>		
	<p>Promised Land – the land promised to the Jews from God; the land of Canaan</p>		
	<p>Circumcision – the removal of the foreskin from the penis</p>		
	<p>Abraham – the founder and father of Judaism</p>		
	<p>Moses – had a covenant with God and was given the 10 commandments</p>		
	<p>Justice – bringing about what is right and fair</p>		
	<p>Healing the world – looking after God's planet/creation</p>		
	<p>Charity – the obligation to give 10% of leisure money to those in need</p>		
Covenant with Moses	<p>God appeared to Moses through a burning bush, this demonstrates shekinah. God told Moses to approach Pharaoh and ask him to release the Jews from slavery. Eventually, God had to send the 10 plagues to Egypt, the last being the worst – 'the death of the first-born child'. Moses then parted the red sea and the Jews escaped slavery. On the way to Canaan, Moses was given the 10 commandments on the top of Mount Sinai to allow Jews to build a relationship with God. The covenant was that God would be their God and protect them, if they followed his laws in return.</p>	<p>Kindness to others – being respectful to other people</p>	
Key moral principles	<p>For Jews, bringing about Justice is a key part of their religion. This means that Jews should bring about what is right and fair, creating equality. The concept of healing the world (tikkun olam) is important to ensure Jews are protecting God's earth. This brings Jews closer to God and motivates them to increase social justice. All Jews are expected to give 10% of their money to charity in order to increase the quality of life for the poor. GIFT is a Jewish charity that provide essentials and encourage fundraising for those in need. Finally, kindness to others means that Jews must treat others with respect. This means that they will promote positive actions and avoid negative actions such as murder.</p>	<p>Sanctity of life – the belief that life is holy and sacred as it was made by God</p>	
Sanctity of life	<p>Sanctity of life is the belief that all life is sacred as it was given by God, therefore, only God can take life away. Jews believe that they should keep a person alive at all costs and forbid actions such as abortion and euthanasia. Humans have a responsibility to preserve life and as a result, Jews believe that they have an obligation to save a life when needed. Pikuach Nefesh allows Jews to set the laws of Shabbat aside if it's in order to save a life.</p>	<p>Pikuach nefesh – the obligation to save a life, even if doing so breaks Jewish laws</p>	
Free will and mitzvot	<p>Along with the 10 commandments, God gave Jews 613 rules to follow. These are called mitzvot. Jews believe that the 613 mitzvot (including the 10 commandments), help them to use their free will properly to live a good life. However, others argue that these rules remove free will. There are 248 positive mitzvot and 365 negative mitzvot, which tell people what not to do. Mitzvot between man and God allow a person to build a relationship with God. Mitzvot between man and man involve relationships with each other as Jews believe that if they do not love other people, they can not be showing love to God.</p>	<p>Mitzvot – 613 rules given by God</p>	



Key topic area	Judaism practices		Relevant Religious teachings
Synagogue	A synagogue is a Jewish place of public prayer, study and gathering. The Star of David and the menorah are symbols that may make a person able to identify a synagogue. Not only is the building used for public worship but it is also used to study the Torah. The holiest part of the synagogue is the Ark , where the Torah scroll is kept safe. Jews often face towards the Ark when worshipping. The rabbi will stand on the bimah to read the Torah to the congregation as it makes it easier to be seen and heard. The Ner Tamid is the ever burning light that symbolises God’s presence in the synagogue. It is also a reminder of the menorah that was lit every night in the Temple in Jerusalem .	KEY WORDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commandment 4: ‘Remember to keep the Sabbath holy. You have six days to labour and do all your work and on the seventh day that is the Sabbath of the Lord.’ (Exodus 20) 2. ‘And God blessed them, and said: be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.’ (Genesis 1) 3. ‘You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you.’ (Genesis 17) 4. ‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother and shall be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.’ (Genesis 2) 5. ‘Then Jacob tore his clothes, put on sackcloth and mourned for his son many days.’ (Genesis 37) 6. ‘Do not cook a young goat in its mothers' milk.’ (Exodus 23) 7. ‘On this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. Then, before the Lord, you will be clean from all your sins.’ (Leviticus 16) 8. ‘May the Lord bless you and keep you. May the Lord cause His favour to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. May the Lord lift His favour unto you and give you peace.’ Response ‘so may it be God’s will’ (Amidah: Numbers 6)
	Synagogue – the Jewish place of worship	Minyan – a group of at least 10 adults required for a service	
Orthodox and Reform services	Worship in the synagogue is different for Orthodox and Reform Jews . In Orthodox services, men and women sit separately to ensure there are no distractions or sexual thoughts. However, in Reform synagogues men and women sit together and women take an active role. Both services are held in Hebrew and men often wear a kippah in both Orthodox and Reform services to show respect to God. In Reform synagogues, women often wear a kippah too.	Ark – the holiest part of the Synagogue which contains the Torah scrolls	
	Bimah – a platform where the Rabbi reads the Torah	Ner Tamid – an eternal light that is kept burning in the Synagogue to represent the presence of God	
Daily services and prayer	During some prayers, men will wear a tallit (prayer shawl) as a reminder of the 613 mitzvot and the tefillin, as a reminder of God’s words. The Shema prayer is often said as it states the belief in one God. The Amidah prayer is the standing prayer and often the most important as it contains 18 blessings/prayers. Jews believe that prayer is a vital way of communicating with God and can build the relationship between God and Jews, whilst further strengthening the Jewish community .	Kippah – a skullcap worn during worship	
Shabbat	Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest from Friday sunrise until Saturday sunset to remember the day of rest that God had. Jews are not able to do any work on this day including cleaning, cooking and driving. At the synagogue, there are services on both Friday and Saturday. The Ark is opened as a reminder of the 10 Commandments given to Moses . At home, Jews prepare for Shabbat by cleaning the home and a candle is lit by the mother. The head of the house blesses the children and recites the Kiddush blessings . The family have a celebratory meal and spend time worshipping God.	Tallit – a prayer shawl	
	Shema – a Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God	Amidah – Hebrew for standing. A set of prayers/blessing said during daily services.	
	Shabbat – the Jewish day of rest (Friday-Saturday) in which no work can be done	Brit Milah – ceremony of male circumcision	
Written and oral law	The Jewish scriptures are known as Tenakh . This includes the Torah (five books of Moses) , the Nevi'im (analysis of the laws) and the Ketuvim (history and stories) . The Talmud is the oral law for Jews and includes the Mishnah and Gamara . The Mishnah contains oral laws such as dietary laws and marriage whereas the Gamara is the discussions by Rabbis on the Mishnah.	Bar Mitzvah – the celebration of a boy coming of age at 13 – ‘son of commandment’	
Birth ceremonies	Jews have 3 rites of passage that are associated with birth. The naming ceremony is when a baby boy or girl is blessed in the synagogue on the first shabbat after the birth . The baby girl will be given a name, but the boy will wait until his Brit Milah . The Brit Milah is circumcision for boys at 8 days old to remember the covenant with Abraham . The child is placed on Elijah’s chair as a symbol of Prophet Elijah’s presence . Redemption of the first born is the final of the birth ceremonies and is when the firstborn son is redeemed from Temple service. Only Orthodox Jews do this as the Temple no longer exists.	Bat Mitzvah – the celebration of a girl coming of age at 12 – ‘daughter of commandment’	
Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Bar(boy) and Bat(girl) Mitzvah is a ceremony marking the coming of age and mean the son/daughter of commandment . Bar Mitzvah happens at 13 and Bat Mitzvah happens at 12 as it is believed that girls mature quicker than boys. At a Bar Mitzvah, the boy will read from the Torah and wear a tallit for the first time , his father will then thank God for his maturity . At a Bat Mitzvah, the girl will read a passage from the Bible and may lead a part of the prayer service .		

Key topic area	Judaism practices	 	Relevant Religious teachings
Marriage	<p>Some Orthodox Jews believe that their partner should be chosen for them by a matchmaker. The betrothal ceremony happens 12 months wedding ceremony and is when the couple are set aside for each other. This is a legal status in Jewish law and cannot be broken. The couple do not live together. At the wedding ceremony, the groom circles the bride 7 times to symbolise making personal space for each other. The couple exchange rings as a symbol of their never-ending love. The chuppah is a canopy that they get married under and symbolises the home of the couple. Finally, the groom breaks a glass to show regret for the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commandment 4: 'Remember to keep the Sabbath holy. You have six days to labour and do all your work and on the seventh day that is the Sabbath of the Lord.' (Exodus 20) 2. 'And God blessed them, and said: be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.' (Genesis 1) 3. 'You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you.' (Genesis 17) 4. 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother and shall be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.' (Genesis 2) 5. 'Then Jacob tore his clothes, put on sackcloth and mourned for his son many days.' (Genesis 37) 6. 'Do not cook a young goat in its mothers' milk.' (Exodus 23) 7. 'On this day atonement will be made for you, to cleanse you. Then, before the Lord, you will be clean from all your sins.' (Leviticus 16) 8. 'May the Lord bless you and keep you. May the Lord cause His favour to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. May the Lord lift His favour unto you and give you peace.' Response 'so may it be God's will' (Amidah: Numbers 6)
Mourning the dead	<p>Jews believe it is important that a person is not alone when they die. Jews follow the example of Jacob and tear a small hole in their clothing when a family member dies. Reform Jews try to bury a person within 24 hours of death. Shiva begins on the day of burial and is an intense mourning period for 7 days, during this time they do not cut their hair, or look in mirrors but instead focus on the death and pray. Following shiva, Jews do not cut their hair for 30 days or attend any parties. The final period lasts for 11 months and mourners do not attend parties.</p>	<p>Orthodox – Jews who emphasise the importance of following the laws and guidance in the Torah</p>	
Dietary laws	<p>Dietary laws are rules that tell Jews what they can and cannot eat. Food permitted is called kosher and food that is unacceptable is called trefah. Jews are not able to eat pork as it is considered unclean and cannot eat animals killed by predators. The food laws help Jews to develop self-control and reminds them of their faith. All meat must be slaughtered with a sharp knife by a trained Jew, this way they believe that the animal does not suffer. Jews cannot eat meat and dairy together as the Torah teaches them not to. Orthodox Jews often have 2 sets of utensils to ensure meat and dairy products stay separate in the kitchen.</p>	<p>Reform – Jews who believe the laws and guidance in the Torah can be adapted for modern times</p>	
Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur	<p>Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and recalls the creation story from Genesis. Rosh Hashanah lasts for 10 days and God judges Jews and makes a decision about people's fortune for the coming year. During this time, Jews reflect on the past year and try to make up for any wrongs committed. Today, Jews say prayers of forgiveness, blow a shofar horn to symbolise the coming of the day of Judgement and eat apples dipped in honey in hope of a sweet new year. Yom Kippur is the day of atonement on which God seals his judgement. Jews repent for their sins during this time, enabling the relationship between God and Jews to be restored. Today, Jews do not work and fast for 25 hours on Yom Kippur.</p>	<p>Chuppah – a canopy in which the wedding ceremony takes place under to symbolize the couple's home</p>	
Pesach	<p>Pesach, often known as Passover, is the festival that remembers the Jewish exodus from Egypt. This recalls God sending the 10 plagues and the angel of death 'passing over' the Jewish homes. This is a joyful festival and celebrates Jewish freedom from slavery, entering the Promised Land and being given the 10 commandments by God. Today, Jews prepare for pesach by removing leaven (wheat, barley etc.) from the home to recall how the escaping Israelites did not have time to let their bread rise. Jews eat a seder meal that has special foods to symbolise the exodus. Red wine symbolises the blood put on the door by Jews to save their children from the final plague; salt water represents the bitter tears shed in slavery; green vegetables symbolise new life in the Promised Land and bitter herbs represent the bitterness of the slavery.</p>	<p>Shiva – 7 day intense period of mourning</p>	
		<p>Kosher – food that is 'clean' and can be eaten</p>	
		<p>Trefah – food that is 'unclean' and cannot be eaten</p>	
		<p>Rosh Hashanah – the Jewish New Year</p>	
		<p>Yom Kippur – the day of Atonement; a day of fasting on the tenth day after Rosh Hashanah</p>	
		<p>Pesach – a festival in remembrance of the Jewish exodus from Egypt</p>	
		<p>Seder meal – the meal eaten during Passover that has special foods to symbolise freedom from slavery</p>	

Key topic area	Theme A – Relationships and families	 	Relevant Religious teachings
Human sexuality	<p>Human sexuality is the way people express themselves as sexual beings. Heterosexual is when a person is attracted to members of the opposite sex, whilst homosexual is when a person is attracted to members of the same sex. Homosexual couples are now legal in the UK and same sex couples are able to marry. In the UK, the age of consent for anyone to have sex is 16. Many Christians see heterosexual relationships as part of God’s plan for humans as they believe that Genesis teaches to increase in numbers. The Bible also teaches that relationships between two men are forbidden. However, other Christians believe that homosexual relationships are not sinful as we all have free will, but same sex couples should not have sex.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘And God blessed them, and said: be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.’ (Genesis 1) 2. ‘You shall not lie with a man as with a woman; it is an abomination.’ (Leviticus 18) 3. ‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother and shall be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.’ (Genesis 2) 4. ‘Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery, and the man who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.’ (Luke 16) 5. ‘Honour your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you.’ (Exodus 20) 6. ‘Children, obey your parents in everything, for this pleases the Lord.’ (Colossians 3) 7. ‘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. Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her.’ (Ephesians 5)
Sex before and outside marriage	<p>Sex before marriage is when two unmarried people take part in sex. Anglican and Catholic Churches believe that people <u>should not</u> have sex before marriage as it should be part of a loving, trusting relationship. However, more liberal Christians believe that sex before marriage can be a <u>valid expression of love</u> between a couple before marriage. Sex outside of marriage is when a person has a sexual relationship with someone who is not their spouse (husband/wife). Christians often call this adultery and believe it is wrong as it involves secrecy and lies. For Christians, marriage is an unbreakable bond that requires trust, and it is part of the 10 Commandments to not commit adultery.</p>	<p>Heterosexual – to be sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex</p>	
Contraception	<p>Contraception is the method used to prevent pregnancy from taking place. Artificial methods of contraception include the pill (stops the woman from producing an egg), condoms (stop the sperm meeting the egg), the coil and ‘morning after’ pill (which stop a fertilized egg from implanting into the womb. Natural methods of contraception involve only having sex at certain times of the month in order to reduce pregnancy. The Catholic Church teaches that artificial contraception is sinful as sex is for making new life and believe that children is God’s greatest gift to humans. However, in cases where a life can be saved (AIDS), they accept the use of condoms. Other Anglican Christians agree with contraception to develop their relationship before having children, or to space out children and avoid harming the mother’s health.</p>	<p>Homosexual – to be sexually attracted to members of the same sex</p>	
Marriage	<p>Marriage is a sacrament in the Catholic Church which brings two people together as ‘one flesh’. For Christians, the purpose of marriage is to provide a stable, secure environment for family life, to enjoy a sexual relationship and bring up children within the Christian faith. Same-sex marriages became legal in 2014, however, some Churches do not conduct same-sex marriage as they believe a marriage demonstrates the ability to create new life, and same-sex couples cannot do this. In contemporary British society, many couples live together before getting married. This is known as cohabitation and is often due to the cost of marriage. Catholic Christians do not agree with cohabitation as they believe this could lead to sex before marriage.</p>	<p>Free will – the belief that God gives people the opportunity to make decisions for themselves</p>	
		<p>Adultery – voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse</p>	
		<p>10 Commandments – 10 laws given by God to Moses</p>	
		<p>Contraception – the methods used to prevent a pregnancy from taking place</p>	
		<p>Artificial contraception – man-made items used to prevent a pregnancy from taking place</p>	
		<p>Marriage – the legal union between a man and a woman (in some countries, including the UK, two people of the same sex) as partners in a relationship</p>	
		<p>Cohabitation – a couple living together and having a sexual relationship without being married to one another</p>	


Key topic area	Theme A – Relationships and families		Relevant Religious teachings
Divorce and remarriage	<p>Divorce (ending a legal marriage) can often take place when a marriage fails. Reasons for divorce can include adultery, domestic abuse, falling out of love and financial pressures. The Catholic Church teaches that Christians should not divorce as vows made in the presence of God are life-long, and by divorcing, they are committing adultery. Catholics cannot remarry unless they obtain an annulment (ruling that the marriage was never valid). Other Christians (Anglicans) believe that marriage is sometimes the lesser of two evils if anyone is at risk of harm and therefore, do allow remarriage as long as the couple take their vows seriously.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p> <p>Divorce – legal ending of a marriage</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘And God blessed them, and said: be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.’ (Genesis 1) 2. ‘You shall not lie with a man as with a woman; it is an abomination.’ (Leviticus 18)
Nature of families	<p>Christians believe that family is an important part of their lives. The basic unit of mother, father and children is the most common (nuclear family). However, stepfamilies (divorced people marrying new partners) are becoming more common. Christians believe that the role of parents is to raise their children within the faith and teach them the Christian values of love, generosity, compassion and loyalty. Bigamy (the act of marrying someone while already married) is illegal in the UK as they believe that the ideal marriage is one woman and one man as it was in Genesis. Some Catholic Christians disagree with same-sex parents because they feel the ideal is for children to grow up with a male and female role model as parents.</p>	<p>Remarriage - when someone marries again, after a previous marriage or marriages have come to an end</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. ‘For this reason a man shall leave his father and his mother and shall be joined to his wife; and they shall become one flesh.’ (Genesis 2)
Purpose of families	<p>The main purpose of a family is to procreate and provide the basic needs for children. Parents are expected to provide a stable environment for their children and protect them at all costs, teaching them right from wrong. Christians believe that parents should educate their children in faith and welcome them into the Church family at a young age. The children within the family are taught to respect their parents as it states in the 10 Commandments particularly when parents are elderly and need support. Christians believe that children are gifts from God and have responsibilities to obey, love and respect their parents.</p>	<p>Annulment – a Catholic Church ruling that a marriage was never valid</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. ‘Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery, and the man who marries a divorced woman commits adultery.’ (Luke 16)
Gender equality	<p>Gender equality means that men and women should be given the same rights and opportunities. Gender prejudice can often lead to discrimination against an individual because of their gender. The Sex Discrimination Act made gender discrimination illegal in the UK, however, it still occurs as women are often paid less than men. Christians believe that all people were made equal by God in Genesis and therefore discrimination is wrong. Jesus treated women with respect, welcomes them as disciples, and showed in the story of Mary and Martha that they were capable of things other than domestic tasks. Some Catholic Christians believe that men are the head of the family and women should remain at home and care for the children. This belief comes from the Bible that reflects the position of women at the time they were written.</p>	<p>Nuclear family – a couple and their children regarded as a basic social unit</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. ‘Honour your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you.’ (Exodus 20)
		<p>Stepfamilies – a family that is formed on the remarriage of a divorced or widowed person that includes a child or children</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ‘Children, obey your parents in everything, for this pleases the Lord.’ (Colossians 3)
		<p>Polygamy – the practice or custom of having more than one wife at the same time</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. ‘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. Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her.’ (Ephesians 5)
		<p>Bigamy – the offence of marrying someone while already married</p>	
		<p>Procreation – bringing babies into the world</p>	
		<p>Gender equality – giving people the same rights regardless of whether they are male or female</p>	
		<p>Gender discrimination – acting against someone on the basis of their gender</p>	

Key topic area	Theme B – Religion and life		Relevant Religious teachings
Origins of the universe and human life	<p>Fundamental and liberal Christians hold different beliefs about the creation of the universe. Fundamental Christians believe the Bible is 100% truth and believe that God created the world in 6 days as stated in Genesis. They do not believe in any scientific theories. However, liberal Christians believe that religion and science can be believed together. They believe that the 6 days of creation is a metaphor for God’s omnipotence and may be longer than 24-hour days. Atheists do not believe in the Bible and as a result, believe scientific theories such as the Big Bang when it comes to the creation of the universe. They believe that the Big Bang happened 13.8 billion years ago and was a single explosion that created the universe. Liberal Christians often argue that the Big Bang could have been caused by God as the Bible states, “let there be light” and there was. Christians believe that human life was created on day 6 and God made humans “in His image”, however, scientists believe in the Theory of Evolution created by Charles Darwin. This theory explains that humans developed over time.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘[God said] Let there be light’ (Genesis 1:3) 2. ‘On day 6 God created land animals, He then created humans and declared them in our likeness’. (Genesis 1) 3. ‘Let them [humans] rule over the fish of the sea and the birds in the sky’ (Genesis 1) 4. ‘God saw all that he had made, and it was very good. And there was evening, and there was morning—the sixth day.’ (Genesis 1) 5. ‘The earth is the LORD’s and everything that fills it, the world and all who live in it.’ (Psalm 24) 6. ‘Every moving thing that lives will be food for you; just as I gave you green plants before, so now I give you everything.’ (Genesis 9) 7. ‘The righteous care for the needs of their animals but the wicked are always cruel.’ (Proverbs 12) 8. ‘Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born, I set you apart.’ (Jeremiah 1) 9. ‘And God spoke [the commandments], saying.... Thou shall not kill.’ (Exodus 20) 10. ‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength. The second is this: Love your neighbour as yourself. There is no commandment greater than these.’ (Mark 12)
	<p>Fundamental – Christians who believe that the statements in the Bible are literally true</p>	<p>Liberal – Christians who believe that the Bible’s authors were guided by God, but that not everything is a literal account of what happened</p>	
	<p>Genesis – the first book in the Bible; containing the creation story</p>	<p>Big Bang Theory – the scientific belief about the origins of the universe</p>	
	<p>Evolution – Charles Darwin’s theory that humans developed over time</p>	<p>Stewardship – the belief that Christians have a duty to look after earth</p>	
The value of the world	<p>Christians believe that world is a priceless gift from God, loaned to humans. Christians believe that God gave humans the privilege of living on Earth with the responsibility of looking after it, this is known as stewardship. In Genesis, Adam and Eve were given the task of looking after the Garden of Eden, therefore, Christians must respect and manage the world, preserving what God gave us. In order to do this, Christians believe that they were given the authority to rule over the world. This is known as dominion. A minority of Christians believe that because they have dominion, they can do what they like with the earth because they are in charge. The majority, however, believe that they are caretakers of God’s world.</p>	<p>Dominion – the belief that humans have control over earth and everything in it</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. ‘And God spoke [the commandments], saying.... Thou shall not kill.’ (Exodus 20) 10. ‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength. The second is this: Love your neighbour as yourself. There is no commandment greater than these.’ (Mark 12)
	<p>Natural resources – materials found in nature – such as oil and trees – that can be used by humans</p>		
	<p>Sustainable development – building and progress that tries to reduce the impact on the natural world for future generations</p>		
The use and abuse of the environment	<p>In Genesis creation story, it repeats several times ‘and God saw that it was good’. This indicates that creation is not just for the benefit of humans but has its own unique value in God’s eyes. Natural resources have been provided for people to use but not abuse as future generations will suffer. Christians believe that it is their duty to preserve God’s creation by encouraging sustainable development. This means that Christians will promote reduce, reuse and recycle strategies and try to prevent acts of deforestation.</p>	<p>Pollution – making something dirty and contaminated</p>	
Pollution	<p>Pollution is making something dirty or contamination, especially the environment. There are many forms of pollution including air pollution (caused by factories and vehicles), land pollution (caused by incorrect disposal of waste) and water pollution (caused by putting waste into the sea). Christians believe that the world is on loan to humans, and it is their responsibility to look after it. Pope Francis called on everyone to act to protect the environment in his letter to his bishops, titled “On the Care of Our Common Home”.</p>		

Key topic area	Theme B – Religion and life	 	Relevant Religious teachings
Use and abuse of animals	<p>Christians believe that animals were created by God for humans to use and care for. Many believe that they should value animals, but humans are more important as they were made in the image of God. Liberal Christians support limited animal testing, providing there is no other safe way to develop medicine and it is carried out as caringly as possible. Christians also believe that they can use animals as food as it is a good source of protein. However, others believe that they should not kill animals as they believe that they are God’s creation and should not be harmed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. '[God said] Let there be light' (Genesis 1:3) 2. 'On day 6 God created land animals, He then created humans and declared them in our likeness'. (Genesis 1) 3. 'Let them [humans] rule over the fish of the sea and the birds in the sky' (Genesis 1) 4. 'God saw all that he had made, and it was very good. And there was evening, and there was morning—the sixth day.' (Genesis 1) 5. 'The earth is the LORD’s and everything that fills it, the world and all who live in it.' (Psalm 24) 6. 'Every moving thing that lives will be food for you; just as I gave you green plants before, so now I give you everything.' (Genesis 9) 7. 'The righteous care for the needs of their animals but the wicked are always cruel.' (Proverbs 12) 8. 'Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, before you were born, I set you apart.' (Jeremiah 1) 9. 'And God spoke [the commandments], saying.... Thou shall not kill.' (Exodus 20) 10. 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength. The second is this: Love your neighbour as yourself. There is no commandment greater than these.' (Mark 12)
Abortion	<p>Abortion is the removal of a foetus from the womb to end a pregnancy before the child is born. Abortion is legal in the UK up until the 24th week in a licensed clinic with two doctors agreeing that one of the following conditions applies: the woman’s life is in danger, there is a risk of physical or mental health for the woman, there is a risk the baby will be born with severe mental or physical disabilities. Christians believe in the sanctity of life and that all human life is sacred. Therefore, they believe that abortion is wrong as life begins at conception and this can be classed as murder. This is a pro-life belief. However, other Christians believe that it is acceptable in some circumstances, e.g., rape and severe disability. They believe that it is the lesser of two evils if the quality of life of the baby will be poor. This is a pro-choice belief.</p>		
Euthanasia	<p>Euthanasia is the painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma. <u>Voluntary euthanasia</u> is when a person asks a doctor to end their life. <u>Non-voluntary euthanasia</u> is when the person is too ill to request to die, but a doctor will end it for them as it is in their best interests. <u>Involuntary euthanasia</u> is when a person is able to provide consent but does not, and their life is ended anyway. These types of euthanasia can be done through different forms including Activate euthanasia, when steps are taken to end a life e.g., a lethal injection, or passive euthanasia, when a doctor stops providing treatment. Euthanasia is illegal in the UK. Christians believe that taking a life is wrong as God made life so only, he can take it, this is the sanctity of life. However, other Christians believe that God has given people free will so they should be able to choose to end their life. This can also be seen as the most loving thing to do if a person is suffering.</p>	<p>Sanctity of life – all life is holy as it is created by God; Christians believe human life should not be misused or abused</p>	
Death and the afterlife	<p>Christians believe that death is not the end and God judges where they go on the Day of Judgement. Christians believe heaven is a place of paradise with God for people that have been faithful and followed God’s teachings. Alternatively, hell is a place of eternal suffering away from God and somewhere that all Christians try to avoid. Christians believe that God makes a decision on their actions throughout their life; as seen in the parable of the sheep and goats. Catholic Christians also believe in purgatory, where souls undergo purification in order to approach God and enter heaven.</p>	<p>Quality of life – the general well-being of a person, in relation to their health and happiness</p>	
		<p>Pro-life – an argument that life begins at conception</p>	
		<p>Pro-choice – an argument that the woman’s life comes first</p>	
		<p>Euthanasia – the painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma</p>	
		<p>Day of Judgement – a day when the world will end, and Jesus will come back to judge all humans</p>	
		<p>Heaven - paradise with God; reserved for those who have been good</p>	
		<p>Hell – a place of eternal suffering with Satan; reserved for those who have been bad</p>	
		<p>Purgatory – the Catholic belief in a place where souls will undergo purification in order to achieve the holiness necessary to enter heaven</p>	

Key topic area	Theme D – Peace and conflict		Relevant Religious teachings
Religion, peace and conflict	<p>Peace is often referred to as the absence of war. Some Christians believe that fighting a war to achieve peace is often difficult due to the instability and resentment left after a war. Many wars are often fought to achieve justice (fairness in society). If people are not given the same opportunities, this can lead to conflict and wars. Forgiveness is important for living peacefully. Christians believe that following conflict, forgiveness should be used to establish peace and justice. This means that reconciliation can then take place and relationships restored. Peace, justice, forgiveness and reconciliation are important in the aftermath of war.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.' (1 Timothy) 2. 'Do not repay anyone evil for evil. Be careful to do what is right in the eyes of everyone. If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone.' (Romans 12) 3. 'But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.' (Matthew 5) 4. 'But if there is further damage, then you must give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise.' (Exodus 21) 5. 'The Lord is a warrior; the Lord is his name. Your right hand, Lord was majestic in power... [and] shattered the enemy.' (Exodus 15) 6. 'And God spoke [the commandments], saying.... Thou shall not kill.' (Exodus 20) 7. 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.' (Matthew 5)
Violent protests	<p>The right to protest is considered a democratic freedom in the UK. Police must be informed 6 days before a protest if they predict violence will be involved, they can apply for the court to ban the march. Peaceful protests were an important part of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950/60's as Martin Luther King (a Christian pastor) organised peaceful rallies to protest about racial and social inequalities. Christians do not promote violence and believe that conflict should be avoided therefore, do not agree with violent protests.</p>	<p>Peace – an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony</p>	
Terrorism	<p>Terrorism is the unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal. Suicide bombers, car bombs, and gunmen shooting into crowds are tactics of terrorism. Terrorists believe that by killing people, the rest of society will become more aware of their cause, will be scared and push the authorities into giving way to their demands. A terrorist may associate their cause with a religion, but no religion promotes terrorism. Christians consider terrorist acts of violence wrong and prefer more peaceful ways of resolving issues. The 10 Commandments teach Christians and Jews “do not kill”, therefore, targeting innocent civilians and killing God’s creation is considered a sin and will result in humans going to hell.</p>	<p>Justice – bringing about what is right and fair , according to the law or making up for a wrong that has been committed</p>	
Reasons for war	<p>Greed can often lead to war as countries try to gain more land or territory, or even to regain land lost in a previous war. Greed can also lead countries to invade others to control important resources such as oil. Most Christians consider fighting in self-defense to be acceptable if all other ways of solving the problem have failed. During the Second World War the UK fought to defend itself against Nazi invasion. Wars are sometimes fought in retaliation against a country that is seen to have done something wrong. Christians disagree with fighting a war in retaliation as they believe that there are more peaceful ways of settling disputes.</p>	<p>War – fighting between nations to resolve issues between them</p>	
		<p>Forgiveness – showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong</p>	
		<p>Reconciliation – a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, when relationships are restored after conflict</p>	
		<p>Violent protests – an expression disapproval using actions that threaten or harm others</p>	
		<p>Terrorism – the unlawful use of violence against innocent civilians to achieve a political goal</p>	
		<p>Greed – selfish desire for something</p>	
		<p>Self-defence – acting to prevent harm to yourself or others</p>	
		<p>Retaliation – deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you</p>	

Key topic area	Theme D – Peace and conflict	 	Relevant Religious teachings
Weapons of mass destruction	Nuclear weapons , as used in Hiroshima, and weapons of mass destruction kill large numbers of people and cause great damage. No religion promotes the use of weapons of mass destruction as God created life so only he should take it away. The use of WMD go against Jesus’ teachings, who was a pacifist , and are therefore wrong. Some Christians believe that these weapons can be held as a deterrent , to prevent war, but should never be used.	KEY WORDS	1. ‘For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.’ (1 Timothy)
Just War	The just war theory is a war which meets international accepted criteria for fairness and is accepted by Christians and other religions. The war must be ethical and have a just cause . This may include self-defence but cannot be to gain territory or resources, or in retaliation. The war must be declared by the correct authority such as the government. The intention of the war must promote good and must outweigh the evil that led to it. fighting a just war must be a last resort and all other ways of resolving the issue, must have been attempted before the war can be declared. There must be reasonable chance of success and the methods used to fight the war must be proportional to achieve success. Excessive force, including weapons of mass destruction, should not be used. Although some Christians accept the just war theory, other Christians disagree with a just war as it can lead to the general acceptance of war, which uses violence.	Nuclear weapons – weapons that work by nuclear reaction; they devastate large areas and kill large numbers of people	2. ‘Do not repay anyone evil for evil. Be careful to do what is right in the eyes of everyone. If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone.’ (Romans 12)
Just War		Weapons of mass destruction – weapons that can kill large number of people and/or cause great damage	3. ‘But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.’ (Matthew 5)
Just War		Just war – a war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness	4. ‘But if there is further damage, then you must give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise.’ (Exodus 21)
Just War		Holy war – fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader	5. ‘The Lord is a warrior; the Lord is his name. Your right hand, Lord was majestic in power... [and] shattered the enemy.’ (Exodus 15)
Holy War	A holy war is a war fought for a religious cause or God , controlled by a religious leader . The purpose of a holy war must be to defend the Christian faith from attack. Those who take part believe they will gain spiritual rewards, and if they die in battle they will go straight to heaven . In the UK, most Christians do not see the need to respond violently to an attack on their faith, they believe that Christian teachings do not encourage a violent response. However, in the Crusades (battles between Christians and Muslims in the eleventh-fourteenth centuries), both sides believed that God was helping them to win.	Crusades – battles between Christians and Muslims in the eleventh to fourteenth centuries	6. ‘And God spoke [the commandments], saying.... Thou shall not kill.’ (Exodus 20)
Holy War		Pacifism – the belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence	7. ‘Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.’ (Matthew 5)
Pacifism	A pacifist is a person, religious or not, who believes that war or violence can never be justified. Not all Christians are pacifists as some believe that war and conflict can be justified on occasions. Pacifists work to prevent war and promote peace through meditation and prayer. There were people who refused to fight in the First and Second World Wars , these were called conscientious objectors . These people worked in non-combat roles, such as doctors, nurses, cooks and mechanics. Quakers are a group of Christians who worked as conscientious objectors in both wars. The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship is a Christian pacifist group linked to the Anglican Church. They believe that Jesus’ teaching is against war and work to promote peace through non-violent means.	Peacemaker – a person who works to establish peace in the world or in a certain part of it	
Pacifism		Conscientious objector – a person who refused to fight in the First and Second World Wars and faced punishment as a result	
Pacifism		Anglican Pacifist Fellowship – a Christian pacifist group who believe that peace and justice should be brought about through non-violent means	

Key topic area	Theme E – Crime and Punishment		Relevant Religious teachings
Reasons for crime	<p>Christians believe that laws are important for keeping order in society so that people may live in peace. Poverty is often a reason why people commit crimes as they may not be able to afford necessities, this can lead to them stealing food or essentials. Even though this may seem to be a good reason, it is still against the law and people will be arrested. Mental illness may lead people to commit crimes such as stealing or assault, this could result in the offender being placed in a secure unit where they receive the treatment they need. Opposition to an unjust law may cause a person to commit a crime if they do not agree with the law in place. In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested for breaking a segregation law as an act of defiance to change the treatment of African Americans in the USA.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	
		<p>Crime – an offence which is punishable by law, for example stealing, murder</p>	
Christian attitudes to law breakers	<p>The law in the UK is to protect rights and security of all citizens. Some Christians believe that the punishment for a crime should be as severe as the crime committed. Others believe they should be helped in order that they do not offend again. Christians hate the crime but not the person who committed it as even lawbreakers have rights and should be protected. All Christians believe that inhumane treatment of offenders is wrong. The parable of the sheep and goats mentions treating prisoners well. More severe punishments are reserved for more serious offences such as hate crimes. These are violent actions against someone because of their race, religion, sexuality, disability or gender.</p>	<p>Punishment – something legally done to somebody as a result of being found guilty of breaking the law</p>	<p>1. The Parable of the Sheep and Goat: ‘The nations will be gathered before him [Jesus], and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right, to inherit the Kingdom of God and the goats on his left to be separated from Him [as a result of their behaviour].’ Matthew 25</p>
Aims of punishment	<p>There are 3 aims of punishment: retribution, deterrence, and reformation. Retribution is the least positive of the three as it means to get your own back. This means that criminals should receive the same injuries and damage that they caused to their victim. For example, murderers would be executed to match the fate of the victim. Many Christians believe that if offenders are seen to be punished, the threat of a similar punishment might put off others from committing crimes. This is called deterrence. Finally, reformation is the aim of punishment that most Christians prefer as it seeks to help offenders by working with them to understand their harmful behaviour. This is done in hope that they will change their behaviour and become responsible.</p>	<p>Law – a set of rules that are created and enforced by social or governmental institutions</p>	<p>2. ‘But if there is further damage, then you must give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise.’ (Exodus 21)</p>
Suffering	<p>Christians believe that suffering is a part of life but they should help others who are suffering. Christians believe that suffering can often have a good outcome as Jesus also suffered at the hands of the Romans to remove the sins of humanity. Many question why a loving God would allow his creation to suffer but others would argue that God gave humanity free will to behave as they choose. The teachings of Jesus give guidance to help Christians use their free will responsibly and oppose causing suffering to others. However, they do recognise that everyone makes mistakes, and they may be the cause of suffering.</p>	<p>Poverty – being without money, food or other basic needs of life</p>	<p>3. ‘Don’t try to get revenge for yourselves, my dear friends, but leave room for God’s wrath. It is written, Revenge belongs to me; I will pay it back, says the Lord.’ (Romans 12)</p>
		<p>Retribution – an aim of punishment – to get your own back; ‘an eye for an eye’</p>	<p>4. ‘We also glory in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance, character, and hope.’ (Romans 5)</p>
		<p>Deterrence – an aim of punishment – to put people off committing crimes</p>	<p>5. [The Lord’s Prayer] ‘Our Father...forgive our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation.’</p>
		<p>Reformation – an aim of punishment – to change someone’s behaviour for the better</p>	<p>6. ‘Whoever sheds man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God He made man.’ (Genesis 9)</p>
		<p>Suffering – the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship</p>	
		<p>Free will – Christian belief that God gives people the opportunity to make decisions for themselves</p>	
		<p>Prison – a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time set by a judge</p>	

Key topic area	Theme E – Crime and Punishment		Relevant Religious teachings
Types of punishment	<p>The punishment a person receives is based on the seriousness of the crime they commit. Prison is reserved for those who have committed serious crime. This is the loss of liberty as they are locked in cells for much of the day. Christians agree that prisoners should be supported through education and training. Corporal punishment means to punish an offender by causing them physical pain such as whipping or hitting them. This is illegal in the UK and Christians disagree with it as it goes against Jesus’ teachings of love and compassion. Community service is a punishment for minor offences e.g., vandalism. This gives offenders a chance to make up for what they have done and reform their behaviour. Christians agree with this as it is a positive punishment.</p>	<p>KEY WORDS</p>	<p>1. The Parable of the Sheep and Goat: ‘The nations will be gathered before him [Jesus], and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right, to inherit the Kingdom of God and the goats on his left to be separated from Him [as a result of their behaviour].’ Matthew 25</p>
Forgiveness	<p>Forgiveness is pardoning someone for what they have done wrong. It is a core belief in Christianity as Christians are expected to forgive others, regardless of what they have done. Christians believe that it is possible to forgive someone who has committed a crime and to believe that justice is done when they are sentenced to imprisonment. Forgiveness is not a replacement for punishment but The Lord’s Prayer teaches Christians to forgive others. The Bible teaches Christians that there is no limit to forgiveness and they should follow Jesus as he forgave the Romans during his crucifixion. Gee Walker is a devout Christian who forgave the killers of her 18 year old son, Anthony Walker, as she believes it benefits both the victim and criminal.</p>	<p>Corporal punishment – punishment of an offender by causing them physical pain. No illegal in the UK</p>	<p>2. ‘But if there is further damage, then you must give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burn for burn, wound for wound, bruise for bruise.’ (Exodus 21)</p>
Death penalty	<p>The death penalty was abolished in the UK in 1969. Christians hold different belief about the death penalty, and some will agree with it as they believe it is a justifiable retribution for serious criminal acts such as murder. These Christians believe that the death penalty protects society. However, Christians who oppose the death penalty do so mainly because they do not believe that taking another life is right. They believe that only God has the right to take life – after all, it is he who gifted life to humanity. Jesus taught about the importance of forgiveness and warned people not to judge each other harshly.</p>	<p>Community service – punishment of an offender by making them do unpaid work in the community</p>	<p>3. ‘Don’t try to get revenge for yourselves, my dear friends, but leave room for God’s wrath. It is written, Revenge belongs to me; I will pay it back, says the Lord.’ (Romans 12)</p>
Principal of utility and sanctity of life	<p>The principal of utility suggests that an action is right if it promotes maximum happiness for the maximum number of people affected by it. On this basis, the death penalty should be allowed. However, the principal of utility only allows the death penalty if the protection of wider society can be proven. On the other hand, the sanctity of life is a teaching that God gave life and only he has the right to take it away. This teaching goes against the death penalty as it is denying God’s right to take away a life.</p>	<p>Forgiveness – showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong</p>	<p>4. ‘We also glory in our sufferings, because we know that suffering produces perseverance, character, and hope.’ (Romans 5)</p>
		<p>Crucifixion – the execution and death of Jesus (Good Friday)</p>	<p>5. [The Lord’s Prayer] ‘Our Father...forgive our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation.’</p>
		<p>Lord’s Prayer – the prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus; also known as the ‘Our Father’</p>	<p>6. ‘Whoever sheds man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed; for in the image of God He made man.’ (Genesis 9)</p>
		<p>Gee Walker – a Christian who forgave the killers of her son</p>	
		<p>Capital Punishment (Death Penalty) - a form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed. No illegal in the UK</p>	
		<p>Sanctity of life – the belief that human life is holy as it is created and loved by God</p>	
		<p>Principal of utility – the belief that an action is right if it promotes the maximum amount of happiness for the maximum number of people (greater good for the greater number)</p>	