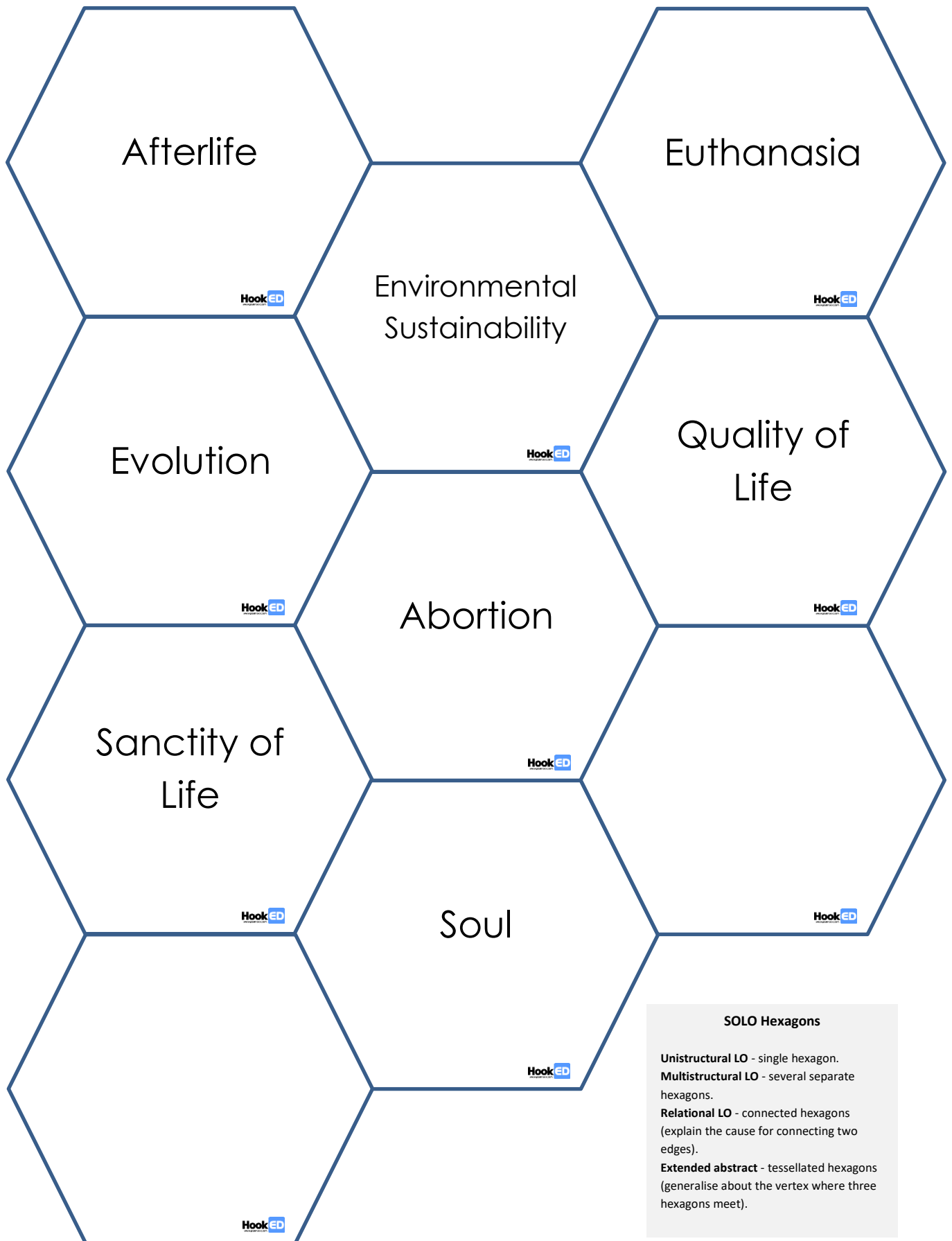


Good/evil	<i>good</i> – that which is considered morally right, beneficial and to our advantage <i>evil</i> – that which is considered extremely immoral, wicked and wrong
Forgiveness	to grant pardon for a wrongdoing; to give up resentment and the desire seek revenge against a wrongdoer
Free will	the ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. The belief that nothing is pre-determined
Justice	fairness; where everyone has equal provisions and opportunity
Morality	principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong
Punishment	a penalty given to someone for a crime or wrong they have done
Sin	deliberate immoral action, breaking a religious or moral law
Suffering	pain or distress caused by injury, illness or loss. Suffering can be physical, emotional/psychological or spiritual.

Adultery	voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse
Divorce	to legally end a marriage
Cohabitation	to live together in a sexual relationship, without being married, or in a civil partnership
Commitment	a sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something
Contraception	methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse
Gender equality	people of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives
Responsibilities	actions/duties you are expected to carry out
Roles	position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them

Censorship	the practice of suppressing and limiting access to materials considered obscene, offensive or a threat to security. People may also be restricted in their speech by censorship laws.
Discrimination	acts of treating groups of people, or individuals differently, based on prejudice
Extremism	believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.
Human rights	the basic entitlements of all human beings, afforded to them simply because they are human.
Personal conviction	something a person strongly feels or believes in
Prejudice	pre-judging; judging people to be inferior or superior without cause
Relative and absolute poverty	<p><i>absolute poverty</i> - an acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic of their human needs.</p> <p><i>relative poverty</i> - a standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of a society in which a person lives, e.g. living on less than X% of average UK income.</p>
Social justice	promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity. Ensuring that everyone has equal access to provisions, equal opportunities and rights.

HookED SOLO Hexagons Template Small



SOLO Hexagons

Unistructural LO - single hexagon.

Multistructural LO - several separate hexagons.

Relational LO - connected hexagons (explain the cause for connecting two edges).

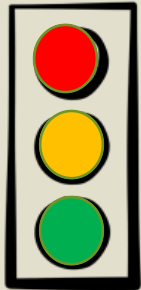
Extended abstract - tessellated hexagons (generalise about the vertex where three hexagons meet).

Afterlife	life after death; the belief that existence continues after physical death
environmental sustainability	ensuring that the demands placed on natural resources can be met without reducing capacity to allow all people and other species of animals, as well as plant life, to live well, now and in the future.+
Euthanasia	from Greek, <i>eu</i> 'good' + <i>thanatos</i> 'death'. Sometimes referred to as 'mercy killing. The act of killing or permitting the death of a person who is suffering from a serious illness.
Evolution	the process by which different living creatures are believed to have developed from earlier. Less complex forms during the history of the earth.
Abortion	when a pregnancy is ended so that it does not result in the birth of a child.
Quality of life	the extent to which life is meaningful and pleasurable
Sanctity of life	the belief that life is precious, or sacred. For many religious believers, only human life holds this special status,
Soul	the spiritual aspect of a being; that which connects someone to God. The soul is often regarded as non-physical and as living on after physical death, in an afterlife.

REVISION AUDIT

ISSUES OF LIFE AND DEATH

- Traffic light the sub-topics within each of the issues studied.



Red means main area for development.





Amber means some work needed.

Green means secure knowledge.





Challenge:

What key concepts can you link to each sub-topic?

Issues of Relationships - Review Your Understanding

Family <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of family• Traditional views on the roles of men and women in the family• Changing views on the roles of men and women in the family<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worldwide family	
Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and purpose of marriage• Christian wedding ceremonies• Muslim wedding ceremonies<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-faith marriage	
Cohabitation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attitudes towards cohabitation	
Adultery <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christian attitudes towards adultery• Muslim attitudes towards adultery	

Issues of Life and Death - Review Your Understanding

The World <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christian creation story• Muslim creation story	
Creation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Big Bang Theory• Religious reaction to the Big Bang• Theory of Evolution• Concept of Natural Selection• Religious reaction to Darwin	
How did the world begin? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literal interpretation• Liberal interpretation	
Design Argument <ul style="list-style-type: none">• William Paley• Watch and Watchmaker analogy• Strengths and weaknesses	



PAPER 1 - REVISION



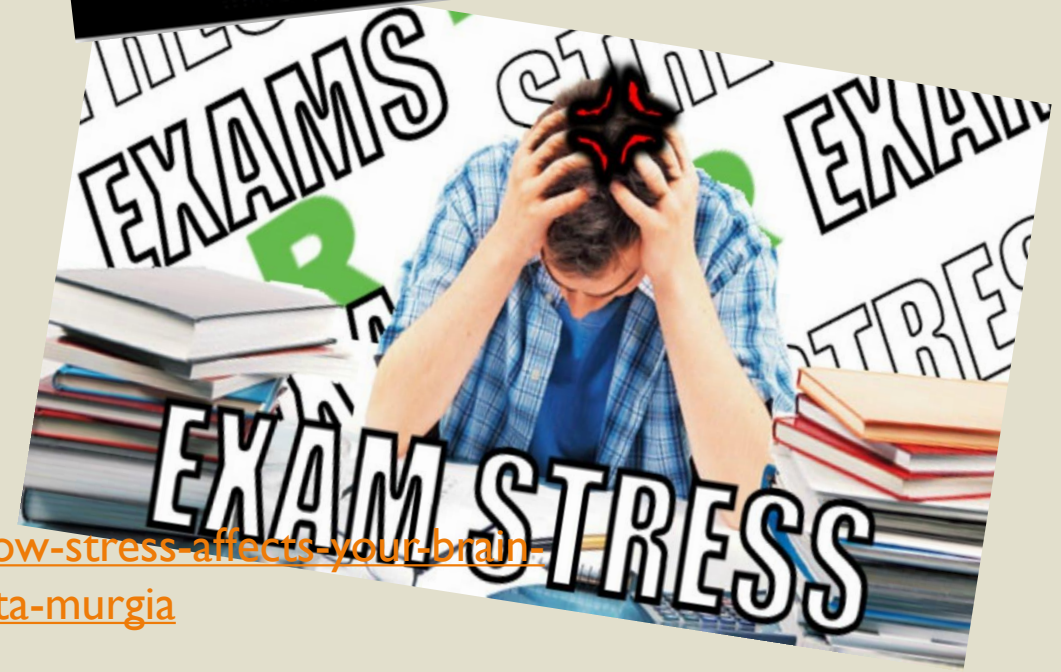
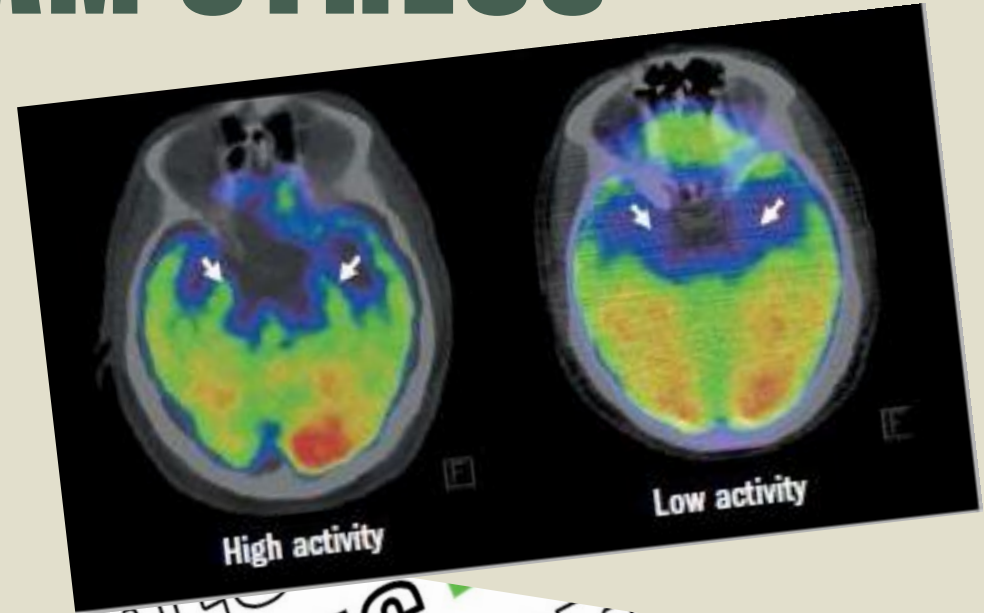
LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

TO REVIEW YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ISSUES OF
LIFE AND DEATH.

TO TACKLE YOUR WEAKEST AREA AND DEVELOP YOUR EXAM
TECHNIQUE IN PREPARATION FOR PAPER 1.

DEALING WITH EXAM STRESS

- Stress is the norm.
- It's how you deal with it that matters.
- “**Chunking**” refers to the capacity of short term memory. Miller (1956) presented the idea that short-term memory could only hold 5-9 chunks of information (seven plus or minus two) where a chunk is any meaningful unit.

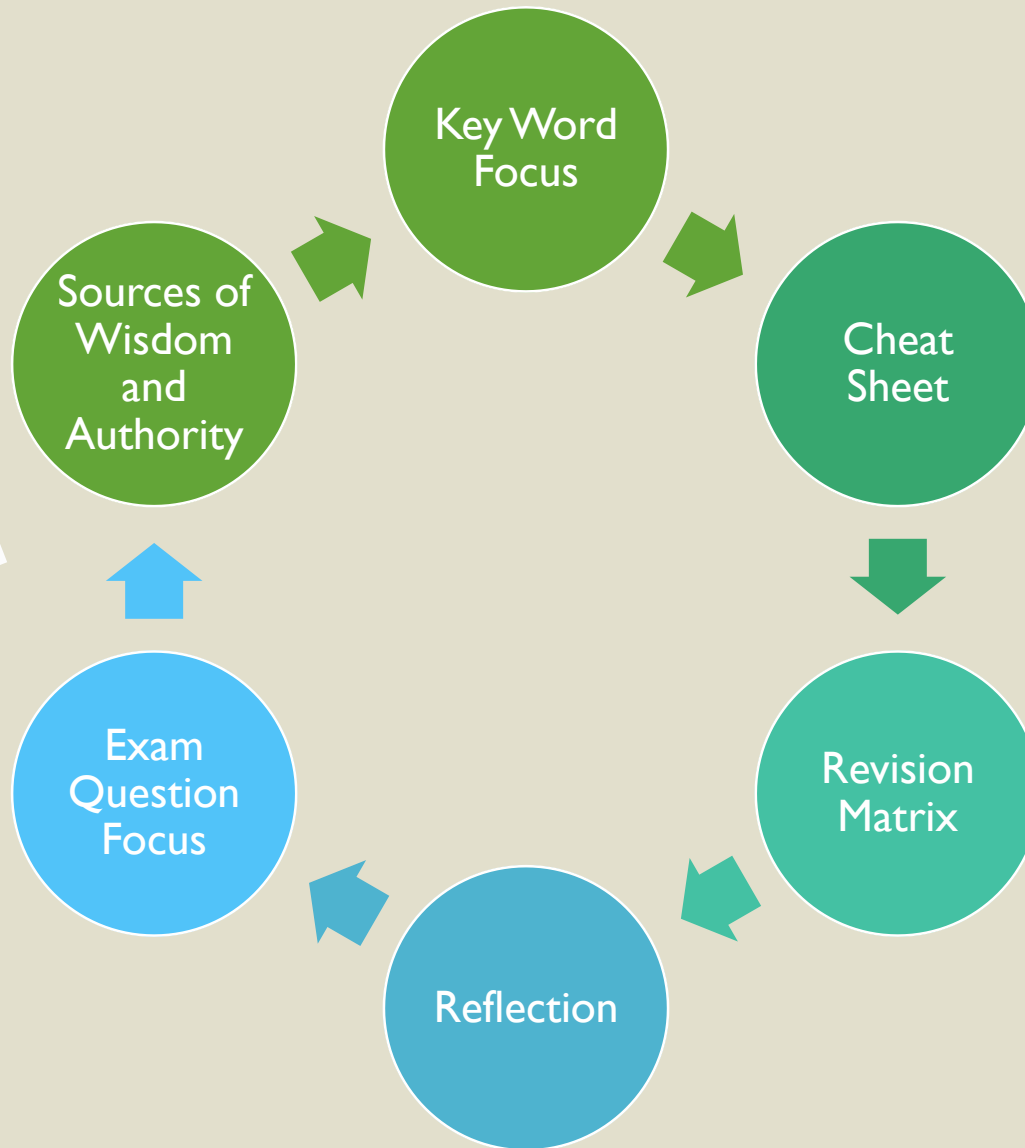


<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-stress-affects-your-brain-madhumita-murgia>



REVISION CAROUSEL

• *What is going to help you the most?*

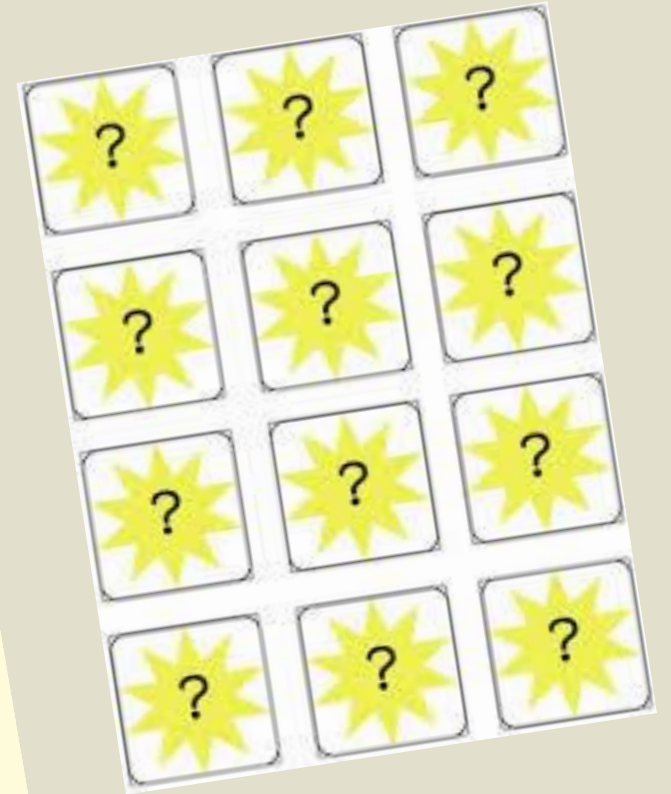


KEY WORD FOCUS

1. **Matching pairs** – turn two cards over at a time until you match the key word to the definition.

2. **Key word recall** – list the key terms for each of the issues studied, check them against the key word lists.

3. **Do you get it?** Create your own definitions for the key words which you struggle with.

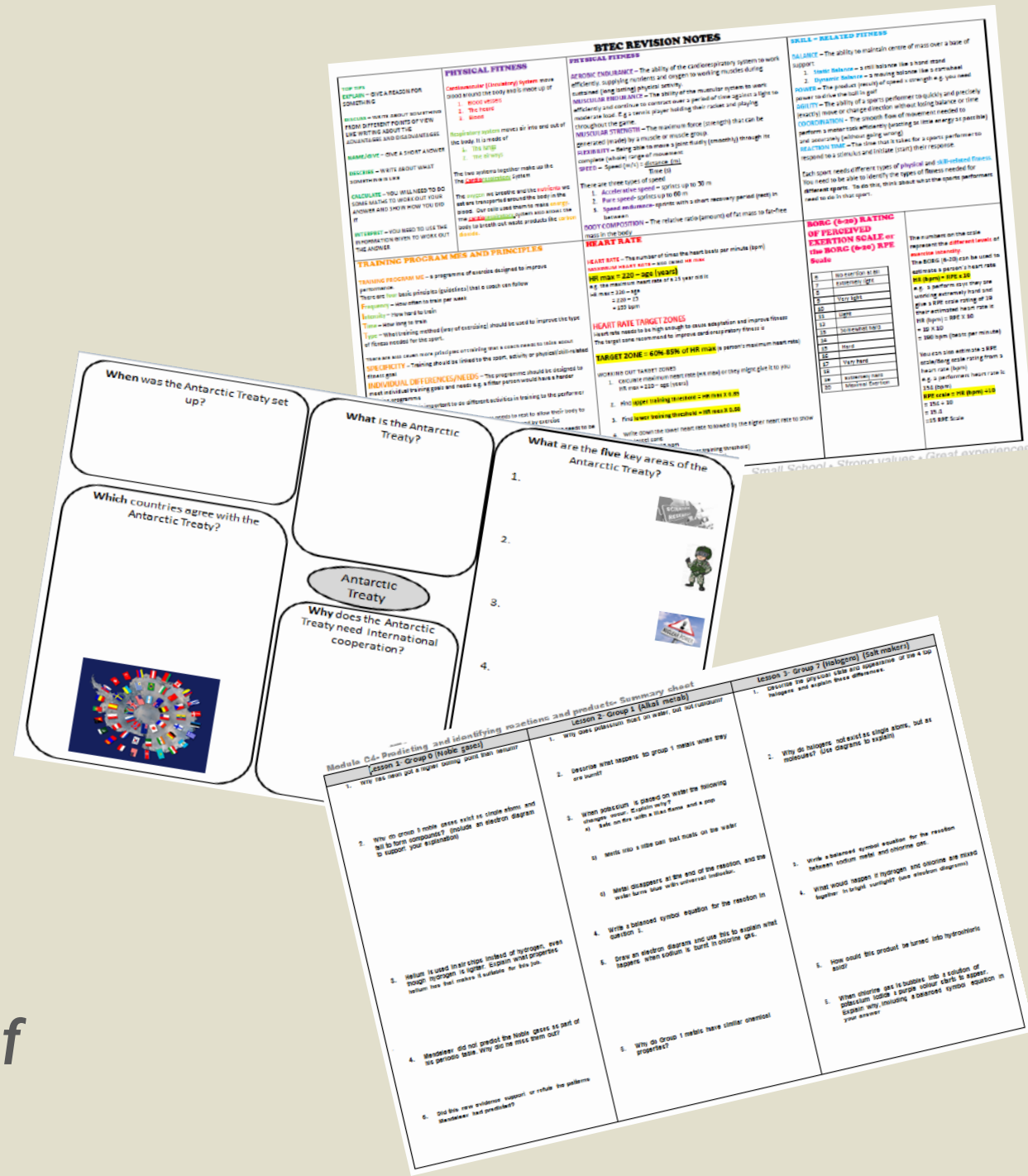


CHEAT SHEET

If you were allowed to cheat in the exam and could have one sheet of helpful hints/facts/keywords.

What would you need?

- Create a series of questions about a sub-topic and seek the answers.
- Split your A3 sheet into: key terms, Christian attitudes, Muslims attitudes and sources of wisdom/ authority.

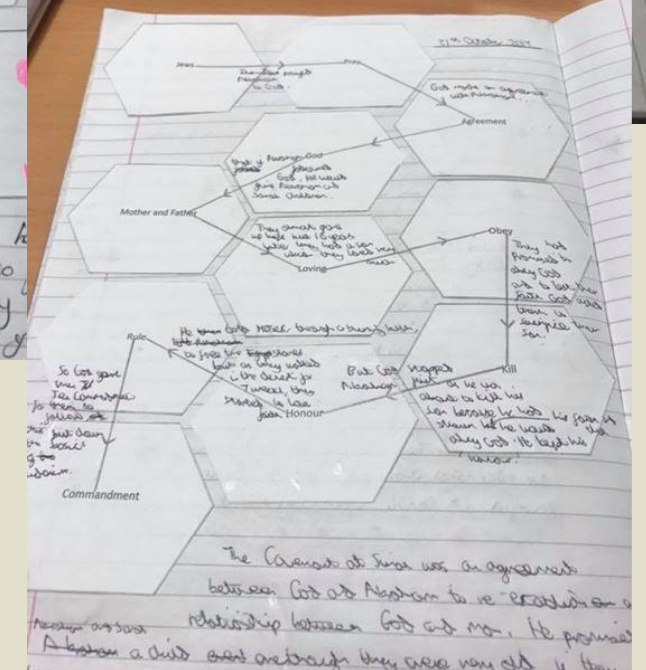
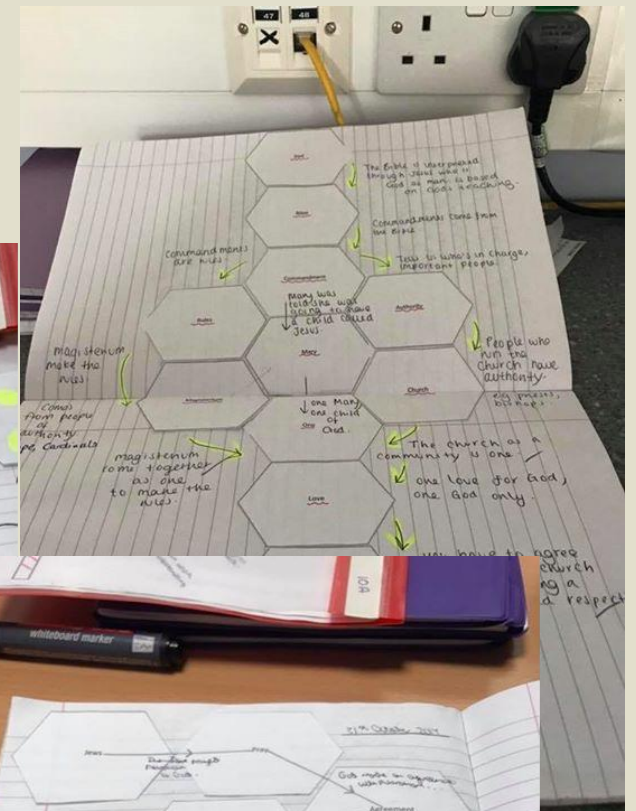
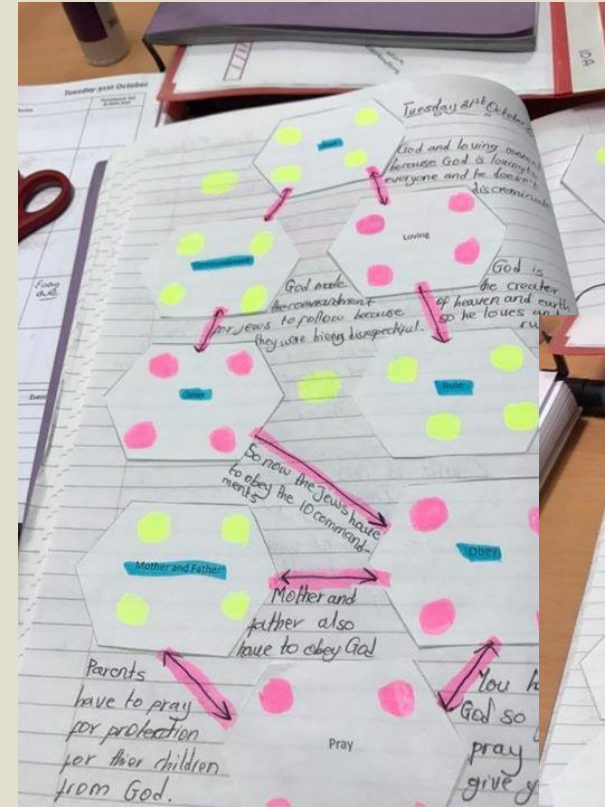


REVISION MATRIX

Make connections between each of the hexagons.

Drawn arrows between the hexagons, and provide a clear explanation as to what connects them.

- Give definitions.
- Outline different religious view points.
- Use quotes from sources of wisdom and authority.




REFLECTION

1. Go through your homework/assessment folder and act upon all of the feedback provided in green pen.
2. Select one piece of work to improve in green pen.
3. Create a What A Good One Looks Like for an exam question you have previously attempted.



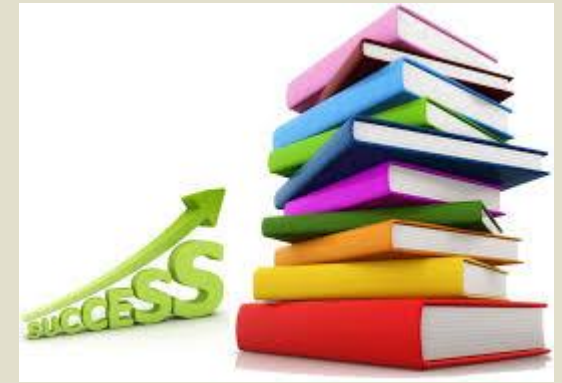
EXAM QUESTION FOCUS

1. Select one of the following statements.
2. Either complete a planning sheet in response OR write a response as a structured answer.

Exam Question: _____		Discuss. (15)	
Introduction: Show your understanding of the question. Explain the context of the question. Define any relevant concepts within the question.	Religious Knowledge: Outline religious responses from Christianity and Islam.	Different Viewpoints within Christianity: Show your understanding of diversity. Outline different viewpoints within Christianity and Islam.	Points for Discussion: Focus your ideas. Have 3/4 key ideas that you will explore within your response.
Conclusion: Make a judgement. I agree that ... because... I disagree that ... because...	What does the Church teach? What does the Bible teach? What does the Qur'an teach?	What impact does the concept have on individuals? What impact does the concept have on communities?	What questions are raised by the question set? 
Sources of Wisdom & Authority:		Influence on individuals, communities & societies:	

Step 1 – do this without your notes.

Step 2 – check and add to your work in green pen using your notes.



- **Issues of Life and Death**

‘Life must have come about by itself’

OR

‘All life is sacred’

OR

‘Everyone should have the right to die’



SOURCES OF WISDOM & AUTHORITY

CREATE A SERIES OF WISDOM AND AUTHORITY CARDS –
REFERENCE ON ONE SIDE AND A SUMMARY/ PARAPHRASE ON
THE OTHER.

ISSUES OF LIFE AND DEATH



Genesis 1

Genesis 2

Genesis 1:27-28

Psalms 8:5-6

Genesis 1:31

Jeremiah 1:5

Psalms 139:13,16

2 Timothy 3:16

Matthew 5:43

Qur'an 7:54 p. 44

Qur'an 36:81 p.44

Qur'an 21:30 p. 45

Qur'an 30:30 p. 50





Qur'an 6:151 p.56

Qur'an 5:32 p. 56

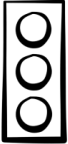

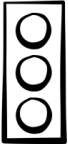



Paper 1



Issues of Life and Death - Review Your Understanding

The World <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Christian creation story</i>• <i>Muslim creation story</i>	
Creation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Big Bang Theory</i>• <i>Religious reaction to the Big Bang</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Theory of Evolution</i>• <i>Concept of Natural Selection</i>• <i>Religious reaction to Darwin</i>	
How did the world begin? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Literal interpretation</i>• <i>Liberal interpretation</i>	
Design Argument <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>William Paley</i>• <i>Watch and Watchmaker analogy</i>• <i>Strengths and weaknesses of the design argument</i>	

Paper 1

Intelligent Design <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of intelligent design• Illusion of design - Dawkins view	
Science and Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Science and religion are compatible• Science and religion can co-exist• Science and religion are incompatible	
Stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental sustainability<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global citizenship• Christian attitudes to stewardship• Muslim attitudes to stewardship	
Sanctity of Life <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What makes us human?• Christian attitudes to sanctity of life• Muslim attitudes to sanctity of life	

Paper 1

When does life begin? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The rights of an unborn child</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The law</i>• <i>Pro-life vs. pro-choice debate</i>• <i>Christian attitudes to abortion</i>• <i>Muslim attitudes to abortion</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Case studies</i>	
Euthanasia <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Types of euthanasia</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The law</i>• <i>Living wills</i>• <i>The right to die debate – pro-life vs. pro-choice debate</i>• <i>Slippery slope argument</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Christian attitudes to euthanasia</i>• <i>Muslim attitudes to euthanasia</i>• <i>Hospices and palliative care</i>	

How to complete your revision booklet:

Topic Area:

Explain in your own words/ give a definition.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

List/ recall all the key terms/ concepts that are relevant to the main topic area.

Christian Attitudes:

Outline what the main Christian views on the main topic area are.

Christian Practices:

Make any links between attitudes/ beliefs and practices.

How do Christian beliefs impact behaviour/ actions?

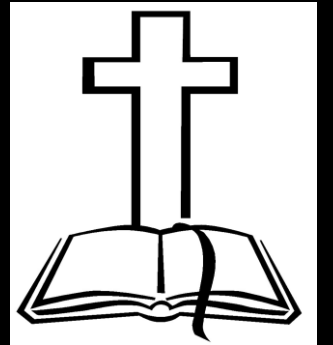
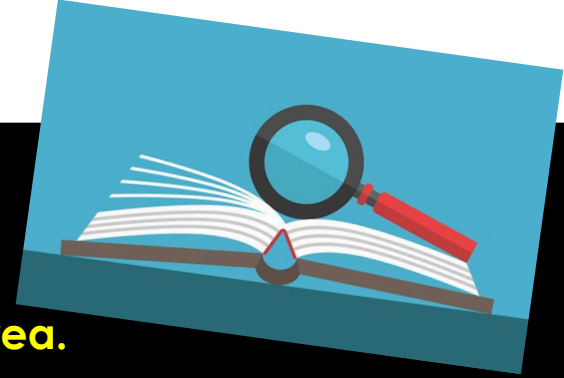
Source of Wisdom:

Refer to a specific Bible passage or Christian teaching e.g. the Ten Commandments or Mark 10:6-8

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Provide an alternative religious view i.e. outline different denominational viewpoints.

Refer to the Humanist or Islamic tradition.



Marriage:

The legal/ religious union of two people through a formal ceremony.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Rite of Passage, Commitment, Church, Vicar, Priest, Minister, Pastor, Rings, Vows, Prayers, Bible, Hymns, Register.

Christian Attitudes:

- Marriage is God given.
- The best basis for creating a family.
- A lifelong commitment.

A wedding ceremony is a rite of passage.

Christian Practices:

Vicar welcomes everyone and gives a short sermon about the purpose of marriage.

The couple exchange their vows (promises) in the presence of the congregation and God.

The couple exchange rings as a symbol of their eternal commitment to one and other.

The vicar declares them married (declaration).

There are prayers and Bible readings and the vicar gives a sermon.

Hymns are sung.

The couple sign the register – this is the legal requirement and is witnessed by the registrar and witnesses.

Source of Wisdom: Mark 10:6-8 New International Version (NIV)

⁶ “But at the beginning of creation God ‘made them male and female.’⁷ ‘For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife,⁸ and the two will become one flesh.’ So they are no longer two, but one flesh.

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Humanist view marriage as a significant part of human life and understand why a couple may want a special ceremony to show their commitment. Such a ceremony may reflect the important nature of marriage and the significance for a couple and society, but would not include religion.

Cohabitation:

To live together in a sexual relationship, without being married, or in a civil partnership.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Pre-marital sex, Commitment, Sin.

Christian Attitudes:

- Cohabitation is traditionally prohibited.
- Liberal Anglicans accept cohabitation if the couple are in a committed relationship, but marriage would be the ideal.
- The Catholic Church and other conservative denominations disagree with cohabitation as it devalues the special nature of sex which should only take place within marriage.
- Baptist Christians who have cohabited may be refused to be married in a Baptist Church.

Christian Practices:

Christian beliefs about cohabitation are linked to religious views on pre-marital sex.

Liberal Christians may choose to cohabit if they are in a long-term committed relationship, with the view that they will eventually marry.

Traditional denominations regard cohabitation as sinful and do not cohabit prior to marriage.

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

In Islam, cohabitation is always wrong; this is because couples should be married before living together and having a sexual relationship. Some Muslims may choose cohabit.

Adultery:

Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Extra-marital, Sin.

Christian Attitudes:

- **Christianity teaches that adultery is wrong.**
- **This is because it is believed that married is sexually exclusive and should not be shared with anyone other than your married partner.**
- **Marriage is believed to be a sacrament and adultery undermines it.**

Christian Practices:

Christians consider adultery to be wrong and sinful.

Source of Wisdom: *Exodus 20:14*

'You shall not commit adultery'.

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Christianity, Islam and Judaism all consider adultery a great sin.

Divorce:

To legally end a marriage.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Annulment, Bigamy, Separation, Remarriage.

Christian Attitudes:

- There are differing views on divorce dependent on denomination.
- The Catholic Church do not accept divorce as marriage is believed to be a lifelong commitment.
- The Anglican Church accept divorce.
- Methodists believe that divorce should be avoided.

Christian Practices:

- Catholics do not recognise divorce, some marriages can be annulled on grounds that:
 1. The marriage was never consummated.
 2. The marriage should never have taken place.
- If a Catholic remarries without an annulment they can attend Mass but should not receive communion.
- Anglicans discourage remarriage, some vicars will perform a blessing as an alternative service.
- Methodists accept remarriage if it is acceptable to all concerned. A minister cannot be forced to conduct a remarriage ceremony.

Source of Wisdom: *Mark 10:9*

'Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate'.

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Humanists believe that divorce is best avoided and couples should try to resolve their difficulties. But, do recognise that this is sometimes not possible.

Muslims believe that before a divorce can take place an Imam and the Muslim community should support the couple in trying to reconcile their differences. A period of three months has to pass before a couple can apply to the Shari'ah council for a divorce.

Sex:

To legally end a marriage.

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Promiscuity, Fidelity, Procreation, Contraception, Chastity, Celibacy, Natural Moral Law.

Christian Attitudes:

- Sex is regarded as a gift from God and part of God's creation.
- Christians believe that sex should take place within marriage and is a physical symbol of the commitment between husband and wife.
- Sex is also believed to be for procreation – reproduction.

Christian Practices:

- Casual sex (promiscuity) is considered morally wrong and devalues both people and sex itself.
- Christians believe in fidelity – two people being sexually faithful to each other.
- Christians believe that a person should remain chaste until marriage.
- Some Christians choose never to have sex and remain celibate. In the Catholic Church, monks, nuns and priests all take a vow of celibacy.
- Contraception refers to methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.
- Protestant Christians believe the use of contraception is acceptable.
- The Catholic Church is opposed to artificial methods of contraception, but many chose to follow their conscience instead. The Catholic Church refers to the work of St Thomas Aquinas, and his theory of Natural Moral Law. Natural Moral Law suggests there are laws which apply to all as they come from God (there are five in total). Primary precept two is directly linked to the use of contraception, as is: Continuation of the species through reproduction.

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Christians, Muslims and Jews all believe that a person should remain chaste until married. Contraception is permitted in Islam as long as it does not harm the body and both husband and wife consent to it.

Name:

RS GCSE Revision

Paper 1 – Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies in the Modern World



Exam Board: Eduqas

Exam Date: Friday 14th May
2021

Exam Duration: 2 Hours

Issues of Relationships

Marriage:

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Christian Attitudes:

Christian Practices:

Source of Wisdom:

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Cohabitation:

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Christian Attitudes:

Christian Practices:

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Adultery:

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Christian Attitudes:

Christian Practices:

Source of Wisdom:

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Divorce:

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Christian Attitudes:

Christian Practices:

Source of Wisdom:

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

Sex:

Linked Key Terms/ Concepts:

Christian Attitudes:

Christian Practices:

Alternative Religious View/ Tradition:

HookED SOLO Hexagons Template Small



SOLO Hexagons

Unistructural LO - single hexagon.





Multistructural LO - several separate hexagons.

Relational LO - connected hexagons (explain the cause for connecting two edges).




Extended abstract - tessellated hexagons (generalise about the vertex where three hexagons meet).

Paper 1

Issues of Relationships - Review Your Understanding

<p>Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of family• Traditional views on the roles of men and women in the family• Changing views on the roles of men and women in the family<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worldwide family	
<p>Marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and purpose of marriage• Christian wedding ceremonies• Muslim wedding ceremonies<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-faith marriage	
<p>Cohabitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christian attitudes towards cohabitation• Muslim attitudes towards cohabitation	
<p>Adultery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christian attitudes towards adultery• Muslim attitudes towards adultery	

Paper 1

Divorce & Remarriage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Reasons why some marriages fail</i>• <i>Different Christian attitudes towards divorce (including annulment)</i>• <i>Muslim attitudes towards divorce</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Remarriage</i>• <i>Arranged marriage</i>	
Sexual Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Purpose of sex</i>• <i>Key concepts – promiscuity, chastity, celibacy and fidelity</i>• <i>Christian attitudes to sex</i>• <i>Muslim attitudes to sex</i>• <i>Religious views on the use of contraception</i>	
Same-Sex Relationships <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Different Christian attitudes towards same-sex relationships</i>• <i>Muslim attitudes towards same-sex relationships</i>	

Paper 1

Issues of equality – gender prejudice and discrimination

- *Christian attitudes to the roles of men and women in worship and authority*
- *Muslim attitudes to the roles of men and women in worship and authority*

