

Ethics

Year 11 Knowledge Organisers

GCSE

Ethics



Topics Studied on the Syllabus

Modules written in red are studied in Year 11.

Religion and Life

This includes topics such as: How was the world created? Religious and Scientific ideas, Life and Death, How life started, How to look after the environment, animal experimentation, Abortion, and Euthanasia.

Religion, Crime and Punishment:

This includes topics such as: Reasons why crimes are committed, Types of crime, Reasons for punishment, Corporal Punishment, Prisons, Capital Punishment, suffering, forgiveness, reconciliation, Good and Evil.

Relationships and Family

This includes topics such as: Marriage, sexuality, sex outside of marriage, divorce, contraception, homosexual relationships, same sex marriage and co-habitation, parenting family and gender equality, polygamy

Religion, Peace and Conflict

The meaning and significance of: Peace, justice, forgiveness, reconciliation, violence, including violent protest, terrorism, Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation, the just war theory, causes of war, Holy war, Peace, Pacifism, violence and non-violent protests, weapons of mass destruction

Study of Religions

Christianity: Beliefs and **Practices.** **Islam:** Beliefs and **Practices.** Other world views looked at include Humanism, Atheism, Hinduism

How to Answer Questions in the examination



• Pepe the King prawn (The Muppets)

4 Mark Question

- P POINT**
You must specifically answer the question referencing a specific teaching or belief from the religion you have studied
- E EXPLAIN**
You must then explain how that specific teaching/belief addresses the question
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- S SCRIPTURE/TEACHING**
Provide a quotation from Scripture (Bible/Qu'ran) or a teaching from a religious leader to support your point

12 Mark Question



- Thesis - Your point of view on the statement.

Apple = AGREE with the Thesis. Use PEEL

Orange = Opposite view from the Thesis. Use PEEL

P – Point
 E – Evidence
 E – Explain
 L – Link back to the question

YOUR ARGUMENT AND EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT IT



COUNTER ARGUMENT AND WHY IT ISN'T CONVINCING



- Why that is not convincing (rubbish it)

- Conclude by repeating your thesis

CONCLUSION

Top Tips:

- Words and phrases to help you improve your answers:

However, on the other hand, this is a strong argument because, this is a weak argument because, this means that, an example of this is, in the Bible it says that, my opinion is, I disagree with this because, I agree with this because.

- Spelling punctuation and Grammar

There are 5 Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar (SPaG) marks available for your 12-mark question. These marks are in addition to the 12 marks for content, and a well structured and clear answer will gain most of these. Always check your answers for silly errors like missing capital letters, or misspelt key terms.

Understanding what the question is asking you: Command Words

These are the words which instruct you what to do in the exam. Understanding what they mean helps you to know what the question requires. They are not the key terms (like 'special revelation'), they instruct you (like, 'Explain').

Explain – when you make a point, expand it

Give – same as 'write down' or 'list'

How – same as 'in what ways', like 'how do religious people work for animal rights' is asking 'in what ways' they help animals – practical answers are required

Name – is asking you for the actual technical word or actual name of something

Refer to ... – include in your answer, for example, you will often be asked to refer to religious beliefs and teachings or to examples, so you have to include some to meet the requirement of the question. Scripture and sacred writings just means the holy texts of a religion, for example the Bible, or another text that a religion gives special respect to, such as the Talmud for Jews.

What is meant by ... – say what something means – a definition usually

Why – give reasons for something, for example, why people choose to fight in a war

Contrasting beliefs – the two beliefs cannot be the same. You are being asked about attitudes to an ethical issue, and the diversity to how religious people approach it

Influences – this is how a belief, for example, affects the way a person behaves

Importance – significance; why something is important either in itself or to/for something else.

In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions – this is telling you to give an answer from Christianity, as that is the main religious tradition of Great Britain. You could choose another attitude from within Christianity, or from another religion to give the contrasting view (which the earlier part of the question has asked for).

Evaluate this statement – this is only found in the 12-mark questions. However, the bullet points which follow will help you develop the skills needed to tackle these questions:

- **give reasoned arguments to support this statement** – reminding you that you must give a number of reasons, and must explain them for one side of the argument; using the word 'developed' suggests you have to do more than a simple explanation, you really have to apply the points you make.
- **give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view** – reminding you to give a second side, again with well-explained arguments for that view.
- **should refer to religious arguments** – there has to be a lot of religion in your answer – try to get it on both sides of the arguments you pose. It will not be enough to give one simple religious point.
- **may refer to non-religious arguments** – there are probably good arguments you can use from non-religious traditions, for example, what atheists and humanists might say, or what any ordinary person on the street might say
- **to reach a justified conclusion** – This is the final bit asking you to draw a conclusion – which side is strongest from the arguments you have put forward, when considering the statement?

Make sure you learn those words and phrases so that you do what the question asks of you. That will guarantee your answer is stronger. It is no use knowing lots of information if you do not know what the question wants you to do with it!

Hodder Education: AQA GCSE (1-9)
Parry, Hayes, Butler

Help on Schoology

Access code = XN2XV-F87GCX (Please note that this is different to the Year 10 Schoology page.)

This includes:

- Pink Perfect Pages: {Perfect answers to 12 mark questions.
- More guides on answering exam questions
- Past paper exam questions
- Electronic revision sheets
- Songs to help you learn facts

Links to Help you:

Mr Macmillan revision podcasts

<https://www.youtube.com/user/MrMcMillanREvis>

Religion and Life

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tMWozl95_Gc

Religion, Crime and P{unishment

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T05o7aBd1zc>

Christian Beliefs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9b-vwFn4Aw>

Christian Practices

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Z2tl8m47zU>

Islam Beliefs and Practices

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4sa724XZ68k>



Key words: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Key Word	Definition
Biological weapons:	weapons that have living organisms or infective material that can lead to disease or death.
Chemical weapons:	weapons that use chemicals to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroying the natural environment.
Forgiveness:	showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.
Greed:	selfish desire for something.
Holy war:	fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader.
Just war:	a war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness; follows traditional Christian rules for a just war and is now accepted by all other religions.
Justice:	bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law of making up for a wrong that has been committed.
Nuclear weapons:	weapons that work by nuclear reaction; they devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people.
Pacifism:	the belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence.
Peace:	an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony.
Peacemaker:	a person who works to establish peace in the world or in a certain part of it.
Peace-making:	the action of trying to establish peace.
Protest:	an expression of disapproval, often in a public group
Reconciliation:	a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, when individuals or groups restore friendly relations after conflict or disagreement.
Retaliation:	deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you
Self defence:	acting to prevent harm to yourself or others.
Terrorism:	the unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal.
Violence:	using actions that threaten or harm others.
War:	fighting between nations to resolve issues between them.
Weapons of mass destruction:	weapons that can kill large numbers of people and/or cause great damage.

Key words: Christianity Practices

Agape	Selfless, unconditional love
Believers' baptism	initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony and willing to live a Christian life
Christmas	the day commemorating the incarnation and birth of Jesus (25 December)
Church	1. The holy people of God, also called the Body of Christ, among whom Christ is present and active; 2. (church) A building in which Christians worship
Easter	the religious season celebrating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead; starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost
Eucharist	a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine; also called Holy Communion, Mass, the Lord's Supper
Evangelism	spreading the Christian gospel
Forgiveness	showing mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
Infant baptism	the sacrament through which babies and young children become members of the Church, where promises are taken on their behalf by adults
Informal prayer	prayer that is made up by an individual using his or her own words
Informal worship	a service that does not follow a set text or ritual; this type of worship is sometimes 'spontaneous' or 'charismatic' in nature
Liturgical	worship a church service which follows a set structure or ritual
The Lord's Prayer	the prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus
Lourdes	A place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary mother of Jesus. In 1858 Bernadette had visions of Mary there. A place of healing.
Mission	the calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread the faith
Peace	an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony
Persecution	hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs
Pilgrimage	a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship and devotion
Prayer	communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help or guidance
Private worship	when a believer praises or honours God on his or her own
Reconciliation	a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, the restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down
Sacraments	rituals through which the believers receives the Holy Spirit
Set prayers	prayers that have been written down and said more than once by more than one person, for example the Lord's Prayer
Street pastors	Christian volunteers patrol the streets to help and care for vulnerable people.
Worship	acts or religious praise, honour or devotion

Key words: Religion and relationships

Adultery	A sexual relationship between a couple not married to each other but married to/in relationship with others (affair).
Age of consent	According to the law, the age at which a person is considered old enough to give consent to have sex.
Annulment	Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was.
Civil marriage	Non-religious marriage.
Civil partnership	Legal union of two people of same gender; now of equality with heterosexual marriage in all respects.
Commitment	Making a promise or pledge, in this case, in marriage.
Celibacy	Not having sexual relations.
Chastity	Sexual purity, eg not having sex before marriage.
Cohabitation	Where a couple live together without being married/in civil partnership.
Contraception	Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting/transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).
Contract	A binding agreement between two sides.
Covenant	An agreement based on promises between two sides, here in marriage where the agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner).
Divorce	Legal ending of a marriage.
Extended family	Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.
Family planning	Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.
Gender discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.
Gender equality	Belief that both genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against either is wrong.
Gender prejudice	The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other.
Heterosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.
Homosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.
Nuclear family	Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren).
Polygamy	The practice of one man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives, given specific circumstances).
Procreation	Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.
Remarriage	Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.
Responsibility	Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on.
Single parent family	Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together.
Vows	Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony

Key words: Islam Practices

Day of Ashura	A festival that is important for Shia Muslims in particular who remember the battle of Karbala and death of Husayn on this day
Fasting	Not eating or drinking for a certain length of time, usually for a religious reason
Greater Jihad	Personal struggle of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith
Hajj	The annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslims should make at least once in their life
Hajji	Someone who has completed Hajj
Holy War	Fighting for a religious cause or God
Id-ul-Adha	A Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
Id-ul-Fitr	A Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan
Jihad	A struggle against evil – can be inward personal struggle or an outward collective struggle
Jummah prayer	A weekly communal prayer performed after midday on Friday, which includes a sermon
Ka'aba	The cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah; the holiest place in Islam
Khums	A 20% tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on their excess income
Lesser Jihad	Outward struggle to defend one's faith, family and country from threat
Mihrab	A niche in a wall that indicates the direction of Makkah
Pilgrimage	A journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship or devotion
Prostration	Kneeling with the forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor in submission to God
Qiblah Wall	The wall in a mosque that contains the mihrab
Rak'ah	A sequence of movements in ritual prayer
Ramadan	The ninth month of the Muslim calendar, during which Muslims have to fast from dusk to sunset
Recitation	Repeating a passage of text from memory
Sadaqah	Good actions or voluntary payments that are undertaken for charitable reasons
Salah	Prayer with and in worship of God, performed under conditions set by the prophet Muhammad
Shahadah	Muslim declaration of faith
The Five Pillars	The five most important duties for all Muslims: to believe, to pray, to give to charity, to fast and to go on pilgrimage.
The Night of Power	1.The night when the fast revelation of the Qur'an was made to Muhammad 2. The festival that marks the start of god's revelation to Muhammad.
The Ten Obligatory Acts	10 important duties for Shi'a Muslims which include the five pillars
Wudu	Ritual washing before prayer
Zakah	Purification of wealth by giving 2.5% of savings each year to the poor

Key words: Religion and Life

Key Word	Definition
Abortion	Deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with intention to destroy it.
Active euthanasia	Active steps are taken to end a life eg medicine is given
Afterlife	Beliefs about what happens after we die to our self/ soul.
Animal rights	The idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
Awe	An overwhelming feeling often of reverence with a link to God.
Big Bang Theory	The scientific view of beginning of the universe.
Charles Darwin	The man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19 th century.
Conception	When the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
Conservation	To repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
Creation	The idea that God created the world/ universe from nothing.
Deforestation	Cutting down large amounts of the rainforest
Dominion	The idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
Environment	The world around us.
Eternity	Having no end / going on forever
Euthanasia	Mercy killing; ending life for someone who is terminally ill, or has degenerative disease
Evolution	The change in inherited traits in species.
Ex nihilo	The idea that God created the universe from nothing
Fossil fuels	The Earth's natural resources – coal, oil and gas.
Fundamentalist Christians	Christians who believe that the statements in the bible are literally true
Hospice	A place that cares for the dying, usually from an incurable disease.
Involuntary euthanasia	Euthanasia is decided by someone else (eg if a person is in a coma)
Natural resources	The resources the earth provides without the aid of mankind.
Pesticide	Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on crops.
Pollution	Making something dirty and contaminated eg light, water, air
Pro-choice	Pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
Pro-life	Pressure groups which campaign against abortion/ euthanasia.
Quality of life	How good/ comfortable life is.
Right to die	The belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
Sanctity of life	Life is special and created by God.
Science	Knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
Stewardship	Duty to look after the world, and life.
Sustainable development	Building and progress that tries to reduce the impact on the environment for future generations
Sustainable energy	Resources that are renewable e.g solar, wind and nuclear power.
Vegan	A person who does not eat animals or food produced by animals eg milk
Vegetarian	A person who does not eat meat or fish

Key words: Christian Beliefs

Afterlife:	The belief that there is life after death, e.g. Christians believe that their soul joins God in heaven
Ascension:	Jesus ascends bodily into Heaven 40 days after the resurrection
Atonement	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
Awe:	Completely overwhelmed by a sense of God's presence, e.g. having a religious experience of God by looking at the wonder of nature
Benevolent	All-loving, all-good
Blasphemy	A religious offence which includes claiming to be God
Creation:	Christians believe that God created the universe /world and everything in it
Crucifixion:	A Roman method of execution and the death of Jesus on the cross on Good Friday
Denomination	A group within the Christian church eg Catholic, Church of England
Dominion:	Being in charge of the world for God. God gave humans the responsibility to look after the world on God's behalf
Environment:	The natural world around us. Christians believe that humans should manage the animals and plants, etc, with respect because God made the world and everything in it.
God:	Ultimate being, creator and sustainer of the world, e.g. Christians believe that God made the world in 6 days or periods of time
Grace	A quality of God which he shows to humans by provided love and support which they do not need to earn.
Holy Spirit	The 3 rd person of the Trinity and the presence of God in the world
Incarnation:	God made human. For Christians, Jesus was the Son of God in human form
Justice	Bringing about what is right and fair
Mass	Ceremony (also called Eucharist) in which the death and resurrection of Jesus is celebrated using bread and wine
Messiah:	Saviour. For Christians, Jesus was the Messiah.
Omnipotent	Almighty, having unlimited power
Purgatory	The intermediate state where souls are cleansed in order to get into heaven - a Catholic belief.
Resurrection:	Jesus rising from the dead on Easter day. The central belief of Christianity. An act of God; a miracle
Revelation:	Something revealed or shown that was previously hidden, e.g. Jesus was God's greatest revelation
Salvation:	Being saved from sin through Jesus Christ
Sin	Behaviour which is against God's laws or the principles of morality
Soul:	The part of humans that lives on after the body has died. Christians believe that the soul goes to be with God in heaven.
Symbolism:	Something that points to or explains something else, e.g. the cross represents how Jesus died and was resurrected for our sins
The Word	Term used in John's gospel to refer to god the Son (Jesus)
Trinity:	God, Son and Holy Spirit. Three elements of God, yet one God.

Key words: Islam Beliefs

Akhirah	Everlasting life after death
Allah	The Arabic name for God.
Beneficent	Benevolent, all-loving, all-good; a quality of God.
Caliph	Person considered to be a political and religious successor to Muhammad, and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community
Day of judgement	A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God
Fairness	The idea that God treats people fairly and impartially without favour or discrimination.
Gospel	A holy book revealed by God to Jesus
Hajj	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslim should make once in their life
Iblis (Satan)	A spiritual being, created from fire who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow to Adam.
Id-ul-Adha	A festival celebrating the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
Imam	A person who leads communal prayer. In Shi'a Islam the title given to Ali and his successors
Imamate	The divine appointment of imams
Immanent	The idea that God is present and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God.
Islam	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; to peacefully surrender to the will of God.
Jibril	the Arabic name for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets
Justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam)	The idea that God is just and fair and judges human action, rewarding good and punishing the bad.
Ka'aba	The black cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. The holiest place in Islam
Mika'il	the Arabic name for Michael, the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provides nourishment to people.
Monotheistic	A religion that believes there is only one God.
Muslim	One who has submitted to the will of God and has accepted Islam.
Omnipotent	Almighty, having unlimited power; a quality of God.
Predestination	The idea that God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe
Prophet	A person who proclaims the message of God.
Prophethood	When God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to his people.
Psalms	A holy book revealed by God to David
Qur'an	The holy book revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril
Resurrection	Rising from the dead
Risalah	The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
Scrolls of Abraham	O holy book revealed by God to Abraham
Shi'a	Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali
Sunnah	Teachings and deeds of Muhammad
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali
Supremacy	Supreme power or authority; a quality of God.
Tawhid	The oneness and unity of God.
Torah	The 5 books revealed by God to Moses
Transcendent	The idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe; a quality of God.

Key words: Religion, Crime and Punishment

Capital punishment	Death penalty; state sanctioned execution for a capital offence; not legal in UK.
Community service order	UK punishment involving the criminal doing a set number of hours of physical labour.
Conscience	Sense of right and wrong; guilty voice in our head; seen as the voice of God by many religious believers.
Corporal punishment	Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal; not legal in the UK.
Crime	Action which breaks the law; can be against the person (eg murder), against property (eg vandalism), or against the state (eg treason).
Deterrence	Aim of punishment to put a person off committing a crime by the level of punishment.
Duty	What we have a responsibility to do.
Evil	Something or someone considered morally very wrong or wicked; often linked to the idea of a devil or other malevolent being.
Forgiveness	Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.
Greed	Reason for committing crime – wanting or desiring something or more of something.
Hate crime	A crime committed because of prejudice, eg assaulting a person because they are gay or Asian.
Imprisonment	Locking someone up and taking away of civil liberties of a criminal.
Law	The rules a country demands its citizens follow, the breaking of which leads to punishment.
Murder	Unlawfully killing another person.
Order	The enforcement of rules, eg by a police force.
Parole	Release of a criminal from prison under the condition they will meet with a parole officer who can monitor their behaviour.
Protection	Additional aim of punishment; to keep people safe.
Reformation	Aim of punishment; helping the criminal see how and why their behaviour was wrong, so that their mindset changes for the better.
Reparation	Additional aim of punishment; where the criminal makes up for, or pays back for, their crimes.
Retribution	Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.
Theft	Taking something without the owner's consent.
Victim	Those who are directly affected by a crime, eg the person assaulted.
Vindication	Additional aim of punishment; the punishment exists to justify the law.
Young offenders	Criminals under the age of 18.

EVIDENCE and QUOTES TO LEARN

Christianity Practices Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

“Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name;

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,
on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our trespasses,

as we forgive those who trespass against us;

and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours now and for ever. Amen” (The Lord’s Prayer)

“And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the street corners to be seen by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. ⁶ But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen.” (Matthew)

Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit” (Matthew)

“This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me” (1 Corinthians)

For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in” (Sheep and the goats)

“Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by an action, is dead” (James)

“Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven” (Matthew)

Christian Aid: “We believe in life before death” – they work to help the world’s [poorest (any religion etc). Encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief.

Religion, Peace and Conflict: Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

Christianity	Islam
"He will judge between the nations and will settle disputes for many peoples...Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they train for war anymore" (Isaiah 2:4)	"Do not take life, which God has made sacred" (Qur'an 17:33)
"Do not repay anyone evil for evil...If it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone" (Romans 12:17-19)	"Those who have been attacked are permitted to take up arms because they have been wronged - God has the power to help them" (Qur'an 22:39)
"If there is a serious injury, you are to take life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth..." (Exodus 21:23-24)	"Fight in God's cause against those who fight you, but do not overstep the limits: God does not love those who overstep the limits" (Qur'an 2:190)
"Put your sword back in its place', Jesus said, 'for all who live by the sword die by the sword" (Matthew 26:52)	"Know that the evil of war is swift, and its taste bitter" (Hadith)
"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God" (Matthew 5:9)	"Whoever saved a life, it would be as if they saved the life of all mankind" (Qur'an 5:32)
"Do Not Kill" (Exodus 20: 13)	"But if they [non-believers] incline towards peace, you [Prophet] must also incline towards it, and put your trust in God" (Qur'an 8:61)
"Treat Others in the way you want to be treated."	"Let those of you who are willing to trade the life of this world for the life to come, fight in God's way. To anyone who fights in God's way, whether killed or victorious, We shall give a great reward" (Qur'an 4:74)
"Forgive not seven times but seventy times seven" Matthew 18: 22	
"Love thy neighbour as you love yourself" Matthew 22: 39	
We are all made in the image of God. Genesis 1: 28	
Prepare for war! Rouse the warriors! Let all the fighting men draw near and attack. (Joel 3: 9)	

Islam Practices Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

Ethics

“You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads wash your feet....” (Qur’an)

“So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayer” (Qur’an)

“The night of glory is better than a thousand months” (Qur’an)

“God is well aware of whatever good you do” (Qur’an)

“Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy...” (Qur’an)

“Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it” (Qur’an)

“This is my path, leading straight, so follow it...” (Qur’an)

“God is most forgiving and merciful” (Qur’an)

Christianity	Islam
<p>“Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman; that is detestable” (Leviticus)</p> <p>“You shall not commit adultery”</p> <p>“The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage” (Catholic church)</p> <p>“Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating new life” (Humanae Vitae)</p> <p>“Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her” (Mark)</p> <p>“Listen to your father who gave you life, and do not despise your mother when she is old” (Proverbs)</p> <p>“Husbands love your wives” (Ephesians)</p> <p>“Your desire will be for your husband and he will rule over you” (Genesis)</p> <p>“You are all one in Christ Jesus” (Galatians)</p>	<p>“And do not go anywhere near adultery; it is an outrage and an evil path” (Qur’an)</p> <p>“There is no institution in Islam more beloved and dearer to God than marriage “ (Hadith)</p> <p>“Heaven is under the feet of mothers” (Hadith)</p> <p>“Honour your children and perfect their manners” (Hadith)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Religion and Relationships Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings</u></p>

Religion and Life: Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

Christianity	Islam
<p>"Do not kill your children by abortion" (Didache)</p> <p>"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you" (Jeremiah)</p> <p>Ten commandments "do not kill"</p> <p>"I your God gave life and I take it away"</p> <p>"We must abandon laboratories and factories of death" (Pope John Paul II)</p> <p>"everything that lives and moves about will be food for you" (Genesis)</p> <p>"the righteous care for the needs of their animals" (Proverbs)</p>	<p>"Do not kill your children for fear of poverty – We shall provide for them and for you – killing them is a great sin" (Qur'an)</p> <p>"Do not take life which Allah has made sacred – except for just cause" (Qur'an)</p> <p>"No one can die except by Allah's leave" (Qur'an)</p> <p>"whoever kills a sparrow or anything bigger than that without a just cause, god will hold him accountable on the day of Judgement" (Hadith)</p>

Islam Beliefs: Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

"Say, 'He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him'." **Qur'an 112:1-4**

"Misfortunes can only happen with God's permission" **Qur'an 64:11**

"The most excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him." **Qur'an 7:180**

"He is with you wherever you are" **Qur'an 57:4**

"This is God, your Lord, **there is no God but Him, the Creator of all things**, so worship Him;." **Qur'an 6:102-103**

"Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command" **Qur'an 2:215**

"Only what God has decreed will happen to us." **Qur'an 9:51**

"Those who believe, do good deeds, keep up the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms will have their reward with their Lord." **Qur'an 2:277**

"They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing" **Qur'an 56:42-44**

"This is a truly glorious Qur'an [written] on a preserved tablet" **Qur'an 85:21-22**

"Every community is sent a messenger, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged." **Quran 10:47**

"He first created man from clay...Then He moulded him; He breathed from his Spirit into him; He gave you hearing, sight and minds" **Qur'an 32:7-9**

"Who could be better in religion than those who direct themselves wholly to God, do good, and follow the religion of Abraham, who was true in faith? "

Qur'an 4:125

"Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; **he is God's messenger and the seal of the prophets**; God knows everything." **Qur'an 33:40**

"This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God" **Qur'an 2:2**

Christian Beliefs: Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

“You shall have no other Gods before me” (exodus)

“Nothing is impossible with God” (Luke)

“God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life” (John)

“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis)

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God” (John)

“The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us” (John)

“Jesus called out with a loud voice ‘Father, into your hands I commit my spirit’. When he had said this he breathed his last” (Luke)

“Surely this man was the Son of God!” (Mark)

“I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me” (John)

“For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord” (Romans)

The Sheep and the Goats

³¹ “When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. ³² All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. ³³ He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

³⁴ “Then the King will say to those on his right, ‘Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. ³⁵ For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, ³⁶ I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me” (Matthew)

Adam and Eve – the Fall. (Genesis)

“The LORD God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it. ¹⁶ And the LORD God commanded the man, “You are free to eat from any tree in the garden; ¹⁷ but you must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for when you eat from it you will certainly die.”

When the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye, and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate it. ⁷ Then the eyes of both of them were opened...”



Religion, Crime and Punishment: Evidence and Quotes to use/learn - Key teachings

<u>Christianity</u>	<u>Islam</u>
<p>"Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities" (Romans)</p> <p>"You are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians)</p> <p>"Life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Exodus)</p> <p>"Do not take revenge dear friends" (Romans)</p> <p>"He who spare the rod hates their children but the one who loves their children is careful to disciple them" (Proverbs)</p> <p>"Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us" (Lord's prayer)</p> <p>"But if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also" (Matthew).</p>	<p>"Cut off the hands of thieves, whether they are a man or woman, as punishment for what they have done – a deterrent from God" (Qur'an)</p> <p>"Pardon each other's faults and (God) will grant you honour" (Hadith)</p> <p>"Do not take life which God has made sacred, except by right" (Qur'an)</p>

Use direct quotations to develop your writing and make your evidence trustworthy.



When you quote from the text:

- Separate the quotation by using a comma.
- Put quotation marks around the text that you are quoting.
- Put the end punctuation inside the quotation marks.
- Include the page number inside parentheses.

Using Quotes in your work to get the most marks:

1. Keep quotes brief
2. Always use speech marks for the quote
3. Explain the quote. Showing you know what it means improves your answer.
4. Use quotes that link with the question. If a quote is nothing to do with the question you will get no marks for it. For example, do not use the quote "Do not kill" if you are writing an answer about marriage!
5. Use a quote that helps you improve your answer. Only use a quote that is about the subject you are writing about.
6. Do not use the same quote twice in the same question. You can use it in different questions though. E.g. questions 3 and 5.

12 Mark Question – Evaluation and Analysis

Analysis and Evaluation are 50% of your mark so you need to make sure you can do this!

Tips:

1. ALWAYS USE THE PEEL APPROACH
2. There will always be a quote that you need to respond to
3. Always think about your answer before you start writing. Plan.
4. Always think and write about BOTH sides of the question – for and against.
5. Thinks about the command words in the sentence you need to evaluate. In a 12-mark question these are usually the words: Most, Must, Best, Always, Everyone/All, Worse. Think about these. For example, do all Christians believe that God made the world in 7 days? Some do and some don't. This will direct you to think about why some do not, and what they believe instead.
6. Remember to include your Thesis statement. This sets out your argument right at the start of your answer.
7. Remember that in the apple and orange PEEL paragraphs they need to connect with your argument. For example, if you disagree with the statement your apple paragraphs also need to disagree with the statement. The apple and orange peel paragraphs work with YOUR point of view.
8. Use phrases like: "It depends; Some Christians believe.... but others believe.....;
9. Make sure you do not just write about the topic, but you do analyse. If you use PEEL this will make sure you include a "Rubbish it" paragraph; this is the analysis and evaluation.
10. You must refer to religion in the apple and orange PEEL paragraphs.
11. Use evidence. Remember that the first E in PEEL stands for evidence.
12. You need to explain your points. Remember that the second E in PEEL stands for explanation.
13. You can use example as evidence. For example, you can use the example of Hiroshima when talking about Nuclear War.

**Work your
Brain!**

**Analysis and
Evaluation**



Religion, Peace and Conflict

Revision Questions

1. What is conflict?
A. Actual fighting B. Disagreement C. Agreeing to disagree D. Reconciliation
2. Which of these is NOT a reason people go to war?
A. Retaliation B. Greed C. To convert a country to a different religion D. Self defence
3. Who wrote the Just War Principles?
A. St Francis of Assisi B. Napoleon Bonaparte C. Jesus Christ D. St Thomas Aquinas
4. What is a Holy War?
A. A war fought on religious grounds B. A war against evil C. A justified war D. A peaceful war
5. What does jihad mean?
A. Holy war B. Struggle C. Indiscriminate killing D. None of these
6. What does pacifism mean?
A. War is acceptable B. War against evil dictators is acceptable C. Violence is never justified D. Violence as self defence is ok
7. Who was a famous pacifist?
A. Malcolm X B. Martin Luther King Jr C. Genghis Khan D. Alexander the Great
8. Which Christian denomination says war is unacceptable under any circumstances?
A. Church of England B. Sunni Islam C. Roman Catholicism D. Quakers
9. What are people who refuse to fight, often due to religious beliefs, called?
A. Conscientious pacifists B. Active pacifists C. Conscientious objectors D. Active objectors
10. What is a nuclear weapon?
A. A weapon that works by nuclear reaction B. A weapon of mass destruction C. A nail bomb D. A hand grenade
11. Why do countries have nuclear weapons, especially if they never plan to use them?
A. They are worth billions and are a good investment B. Some countries say they will never use them but you know they might C. It shows how rich the country is D. A deterrent against war
12. Which of these are victims of war?
A. Children in a war zone B. All of these C. Soldiers injured and killed in action D. The families of anyone involved in war
13. Which one of these charities does not specifically help victims of war?
A. Red Crescent Moon B. Open Doors C. Christian Aid D. Christian Peacemaker Teams
14. Complete the quotation: 'For all who draw _____ will die by _____'
A. The sword B. Allah C. A bow D. Muhammad
15. What does Islam mean?
A. Submit B. Peace C. War D. Allah
16. What is terrorism?
A. The science of terror B. Using violence to protest C. Having a sit-in D. Chaining yourself to railings
17. Complete the quotation: 'Blessed are the _____'
A. Sadducees B. Israelites C. Peacemakers D. Christians
18. Complete the quotation: 'Do not take _____ which God has made _____' (Qu'ran 17:33)
A. life, sacred B. riches, yours C. life, from clay D. money, sacred
19. What is justice?
A. When someone is found guilty B. Bringing about what is right and fair C. Catching a criminal D. Death penalty for murder
20. Which of these did NOT work for peace based on their religious beliefs?
A. Dietrich Bonhoeffer B. Jesus Christ C. Malala Yousufzai D. Karl Marx

Families & Relationships

Revision Questions

1. Which is a Christian and Muslim belief about sex?
A. Sex before marriage is always fine B. You should only have sex when you want children C. Sex should be saved until after marriage D. Everyone should be celibate
2. What is a Catholic view on contraception?
A. It's fine as long as it's not Sunday B. It's never ok – if God doesn't want you to get pregnant, you won't C. It's a must – you should only get pregnant at a certain age D. It's sometimes ok – especially if you are having an affair
3. What is a Christian view about marriage?
A. It's just a bit of paper B. It's a sacrament and witnessed by God C. It's a duty that everyone should do D. It's important for family and friends to get together
4. What is a Catholic view of divorce?
A. It's for the best if a couple is not happy B. It's ok as a last resort after marriage counselling has not worked C. No problem, you can always re-marry D. You are still married in God's eyes and are therefore not free to re-marry
5. What is a Muslim view of divorce?
A. It's allowable only as a last resort B. It's not allowed especially if the couple have children C. It's never allowed D. It's always allowed
6. What may be a liberal Christian's view on homosexual relationships?
A. No problem, people are free to love who they want B. It's ok as long as they're married C. It is never ok D. It's ok as long as they don't go to church
7. What is a Muslim view of homosexuality?
A. The Qu'ran forbids it but many Muslims accept that gay relationships are acceptable in modern times B. The Qu'ran forbids it so it is shirk and punishable by death in the UK C. It's ok as long as the couple are married D. It's ok but the couple can never visit the mosque
8. What is the punishment for adultery under Shari'a law?
A. Prison B. Nothing C. A large fine D. Death
9. What is cohabitation?
A. Meeting a new partner B. Living with a partner without being married C. Living with a partner and married D. Moving out when a relationship breaks down
10. Which of these is NOT a purpose of family life?
A. Stability B. Teaching children about religion C. Required by God D. Procreation
11. Which of these is NOT a type of family in the UK?
A. Nuclear B. Polygamous C. Extended D. One parent
12. In which religion and denomination will you find female vicars?
A. Sunni Islam B. Christian Roman Catholic C. Christian Church of England D. Shi'a Islam
13. Why might a Catholic think women cannot be priests?
A. They just can't B. The priest is representing Jesus who was a man C. Women are weaker than men D. Women have no real role in the Church
14. Complete the quote: 'You are all _____ in Christ Jesus' (Galations)
A. One B. Equal C. People D. Wicked
15. Complete the quote: '_____ is under the feet of mothers' (Hadith)
A. Jahannah B. Paradise C. A child D. Heaven

Christian Practices
Revision Questions

1. Which of these are part of worship?
A. Singing hymns B. praying C. Reading the Bible D. All of these
2. Which form of worship follows a script written down that everyone follows?
A. Liturgical Worship B. Nonliturgical Worship C. Informal worship D. Private Worship
3. Which form of worship involves worshipping on your own?
A. Liturgical Worship B. Nonliturgical Worship C. Informal worship D. Private Worship
4. How is the Bible used in worship?
A. Read aloud B. Sermon based on it C. Hymns based on it D. All of these
5. What word is used to describe talking directly to God
A. Bible reading B. Prayer C. Singing D. sermon
6. What is the name of the prayer that Jesus gave us as an example?
A. Lord's Prayer B. Apostles Creed C. Nicene Creed D. prayer of confession
7. What is the name for an action or that shows something invisible that you believe?
A. Lord's Prayer B. Sermon C. Hymn D. Sacrament
8. Which of these are example of sacraments?
A. Baptism B. Marriage C. Eucharist D. All of theses
9. What is the name for the sacrament where you eat bread and drink wine?
A. Eucharist B. Holy Communion C. Lords supper D. All of these
10. What sacrament is sometimes done for babies and sometimes for adults??
A. Baptism B. Marriage C. Eucharist D. All of theses
11. Why do some churches only Baptise people from the age of 12 upwards?
A. it is in the Bible B. You have to be old enough to make the decision yourself C. They don't, all churches baptise babies D. just a difference of opinion.
12. Why is a candle used in an infant Baptism?
A. A symbol for Jesus the light of the world B. To lighten the church C. A symbol of a new life. D. It is a present for the child.
13. What is the name of a journey religious people go on for God?
A. Party B. Holiday C. Retreat D. Pilgrimage
14. Which of these is NOT a place of Pilgrimage for Christians?
A. Jerusalem B. Iona C. Mecca D. Lourdes
15. Why do pilgrims go to Lourdes?
A. To be healed B. To be closer to God C. They are spiritual places D. All of these
16. Which country is Iona in?
A. UK B. France Israel D. Saudi Arabia
17. Which country is Lourdes in?
A. UK B. France Israel D. Saudi Arabia
18. Which of these is a Christian Festivals?
A. Christmas B. Easter C. All day D. All of these
19. What is the word which means people are discriminated against because for their faith?
A. Evangelist B. Persecution C. Pastor D. Reconciliation.
20. What is the festival that commemorates Jesus coming back to life from the dead?
A. Christmas B. Easter C. All day D. All of these

Islam Practices
Revision Questions

1. How many obligatory acts are there?
A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 8
2. For which type of Muslim are the obligatory acts most important?
A. All Muslims B. Sunni Muslims C. Shi'a Muslims D. No Muslims
3. The Shahadah states: 'There is no _____ but Allah and Muhammad is his
A. God, messenger B. God, angel C. ruler, messenger D. Qu'ran, angel
4. How many witnesses does someone need to recite the Shahadah in front of to become a Muslim?
A. Their whole family B. Everyone in the mosque C. 5 D. 3
5. How many times a day do many Shi'a Muslims pray?
A. 5 B. 3 C. 8 D. Whenever they like
6. What is the Arabic word for ritual washing before prayer?
A. Salah B. Qiblah C. Wudu D. Jummah
7. What is the name for the Friday prayer?
A. Salah B. Qiblah C. Wudu D. Jummah
8. What is the month of fasting?
A. Ramadan B. Sawm C. Iftar D. Qu'ran
9. What is the name of the meal eaten after sunset?
A. Ramadan B. Sawm C. Iftar D. Qu'ran
10. What is the name of the festival celebrated at the end of the month of fasting?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter
11. What is zakah?
A. Fasting B. Pilgrimage C. Giving to charity D. Prayer
12. How much of their annual income do Muslims pay in zakah?
A. 2.5% B. 5% C. 10% D. 20%
13. When is zakah usually paid?
A. At Friday prayers B. During Ramadan C. At the end of Ramadan D. At the end of Hajj
14. What is khums?
A. Another word for zakah B. An additional tax paid by Shi'a Muslims C. An additional tax paid by Sunni Muslims D. Additional charitable giving after zakah
15. How much is khums?
A. 2.5% B. 5% C. 10% D. 20%
16. What is the name of clothes worn on Hajj?
A. Hajji B. Ihram C. Mina D. Arafat
17. How many times IN TOTAL do Muslims circle the Ka'aba during Hajj?
A. 7 B. 10 C. 14 D. 15
18. How long do Muslims spend standing at Arafat?
A. 1 hour B. 2 hours C. All day D. All afternoon
19. What is the festival celebrated at the end of Hajj?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter
20. What is the festival that commemorates the martyrdom of Hussein called?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter

Revision Questions to test yourself. The answers are at the end.

Religion and Life.

1. What is stewardship?
A. Look after and protect the planet B. Take care of humans C. People are in charge and can treat the planet as they see fit D. Animals should be given the same rights as humans
2. What is dominion?
A. Look after and protect the planet B. Take care of humans C. People are in charge and can treat the planet as they see fit D. Animals should be given the same rights as humans
3. How does a fundamentalist Christian interpret the Bible?
A. It teaches you something about God but should not be taken literally B. It is the actual word of God and should be followed word for word C. It is a book of fables and stories D. It is the inspired word of God but should not be taken literally
4. How might a liberal Christian interpret the Bible?
A. It teaches you something about God but should not be taken literally B. It is the actual word of God and should be followed word for word C. It is a book of fables and stories D. It is the inspired word of God but should not be taken literally
5. What do Muslims believe about experimenting on animals?
A. It is never ok B. It is always ok C. It is ok if it is protecting humans, eg, allergic reaction to make up D. It is ok if there is no alternative and animals are not treated cruelly
6. What is evolution?
A. God created everything B. A Big Bang created all the animals C. Every living thing has adapted to its environment and slowly changed over millions of years D. Charles Darwin was a monkey
7. Which one is NOT a Christian name for the Devil?
A. Satan B. Iblis C. Lucifer D. The evil one
8. In Christianity, how did evil come into the world?
A. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge B. Iblis refused to bow to Adam so was thrown out of Heaven C. God decided humans needed suffering to advance their knowledge D. If good things happen, then bad things also need to exist
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A. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge B. Iblis refused to bow to Adam so was thrown out of Heaven C. God decided humans needed suffering to advance their knowledge D. If good things happen, then bad things also need to exist
10. What is an abortion?
A. Ending a life prematurely B. Deliberately removing a foetus from a womb C. Giving birth prematurely (eg, less than 30 weeks of pregnancy) D. Giving birth to a non-viable baby (eg, less than 22 weeks of pregnancy)
11. What is ensoulment?
A. A term given to the first trimester of pregnancy B. When a woman goes into labour C. In Islam, when a foetus is given a soul D. In Christianity, when a foetus is given a soul
12. What is sanctity of life?
A. Life is given by God and is sacred B. It is up to individuals to decide if they should end their life C. Life is unimportant D. Deciding to have an abortion is a serious decision but is the mother's choice
13. Which of these is a pro-choice argument?
A. God chooses when life ends B. Abortion/euthanasia is murder C. In cases of pregnancy resulting from rape, allowing a woman to have an abortion is not acceptable D. It is up to the woman/a person to choose to end their pregnancy/life
14. What is euthanasia?
A. When an old person dies B. When a young person dies C. When a person asks for help to die because they are in constant pain and/or they are incapacitated and can't do it themselves D. When a person helps someone to end their life either with or without their permission
15. Which of these is a Roman Catholic only belief of what might happen to a soul after death?
A. Heaven B. Purgatory C. Hell D. Reincarnation
16. Why do many Muslims not agree with cremation?
A. It is not stated in the Qu'ran B. Muhammad was not cremated C. Your body needs to be buried so that your soul can be judged on Judgement Day D. It is a sign of disrespect
17. In Islam, what will happen on Judgement Day?
A. You will meet Allah and go to Jahannah B. Your good and bad deeds will be weighed - if your bad deeds weigh more, you will go to Jannah C. Everyone goes to Barzakh D. Nothing, your soul has been judged on the day you died
18. What is incarnation?
A. Being reborn into another body after death B. Going to Heaven or Hell C. Going to purgatory D. God being made into flesh as Jesus
19. Complete the quote. 'Let us make mankind in our _____'
A. Image B. World C. Garden of Eden D. Shoes
20. Complete the quote. 'Kill not your _____ for fear of poverty'

Religion, Crime & Punishment

Revision Questions

1. What is a conscience?
A. Being awake, not unconscious B. Someone who refuses to fight in a war due to their religious beliefs C. An inner voice that tells us what is right or wrong D. A religious ritual like confession
2. What is the Arabic word used in Islam for a person's inner sense of right and wrong?
A. Fitrah B. Qu'ran C. Sunnah D. Bible
3. Where do some Christians believe evil comes from?
A. Bad things happen B. Adam and Eve disobeyed God and ate the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge C. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by leaving the Garden of Eden D. Snakes cause evil
4. What was Derek Bentley found guilty of?
a. Theft B. Manslaughter C. Fraud D. Murder
5. Which of these may NOT be considered a reason for committing crime?
A. Jealousy B. To be kind C. Mental illness D. Greed
6. What do many Muslims believe about suffering?
A. Allah is not omnibenevolent B. It is a test from Allah to learn from C. Suffering is caused by wanting material things D. It doesn't exist
7. Which of these is NOT a Christian response to suffering?
A. It is a test from God B. We learn from suffering C. People have free will to make bad decisions and cause their own suffering D. God is not omnibenevolent
8. Which of these are aims of punishment?
A. All of the following B. Reformation C. Deterrence D. Revenge
9. Why is prison used as a punishment?
A. It shows people there is a consequence to wrongdoing B. It's a good place to learn other criminal practices C. The diet is healthy D. There are no other forms of punishment in the UK
10. What is corporal punishment?
A. The death penalty B. Picking up litter in the community C. Inflicting physical pain as a punishment D. Going to prison for corporate fraud
11. Complete the quote: 'He who spares the _____ hates their _____'
A. life, crime B. rod, children C. parents, children D. rod, crime
12. Which of these is NOT an argument for corporal punishment?
A. Deterrent B. Rehabilitation C. Revenge D. Reformation
13. Which of these is an argument against community service?
A. It's too soft B. People can keep their job C. The punishment can fit the crime D. It's a positive approach to punishment and rehabilitation
14. What is capital punishment?
A. Picking up litter in the community B. The death penalty C. Inflicting physical pain as a punishment D. Going to prison for life
15. Complete the quote: 'Take not life which Allah has made sacred, except by way of _____'
A. Justice B. Hanging C. Blood money D. Forgiveness
16. Where is capital punishment NOT used?
A. USA B. Saudi Arabia C. China D. Australia
17. Which is NOT a reason for capital punishment?
A. Deterrence B. Rehabilitation C. Revenge D. Protection
18. Which religion tells its followers to forgive people who have hurt us?
A. All of them B. Christianity C. Islam D. Buddhism
19. What is the name of the person who forgave their son's killers?
A. Jesus B. Muhammad C. George Walker D. God
20. What is reconciliation?
A. A lack of conflict B. Freedom C. Forgiving someone D. Making up after an argument and working together again

Christian Beliefs
Revision Questions

1. What is a denomination?
A. groups of churches e.g. Baptist, Methodist B. List of Christian beliefs C. a large church D. a holy book
2. What is a creed??
A. groups of churches e.g. Baptist, Methodist B. List of Christian beliefs C. a large church D. a holy book
3. Omnipotent means God is...?
A. All powerful B. all knowing C. All loving D. All present
4. Omnibenevolent means God is...?
A. All powerful B. all knowing C. All loving D. All present
5. What does just mean?
A. faithful B. Fair C. Understanding D. Kind
6. How do Christians account for God being loving and there being evil in the world?
A. Suffering is a test from God B. Suffering is a punishment from God C. We learn lessons from suffering D. All of these answers
7. Which of these is NOT part of the Trinity?
A. All Muslims B. Shi'a Muslims C. Sunni Muslims D. No-one
8. What is the word for a story Jesus told that has a hidden meaning, teaching us about God.
A. Miracle B. Parable C. Hymn D. Agape
9. What is the word for something extraordinary that happens that science can't explain, which religious people say was God.
A. Miracle B. Parable C. Hymn D. Agape
10. Which word describes the love we should show that is loving like God loves us
A. Miracle B. Parable C. Hymn D. Agape
11. Which word means that God is beyond our understanding?
A. Immanent B. Transcendent C. Omnipotent D. Merciful
12. How do literalist Christians believe the world was made?
A. Exactly how it says in the Bible B. the Big Bang made the world. Creation accounts are a myth D. God made it using the Big Bang
13. How do liberal Christians believe the world was made?
A. Exactly how it says in the Bible B. the Big Bang made the world. Creation accounts are a myth D. God made it using the Big Bang
14. What do Christians believe happens after you die?
A. Life just ends B. Heaven or Hell C. Reincarnation D. Nirvana
15. What does the word resurrection mean?
A. To come back to life from the dead B. You are born as another animal or human C. Akhirah D. You go to heaven
16. What do Christians believe happens as soon as you die?
17. A. God judges you straight away B. you are reincarnated C. Your soul waits till the day of judgment to be judged by God D. All of these.
17. What is the word for God becoming a man?
A. resurrection B. Christmas C. incarnation D. reincarnation
18. What is the word for Jesus dying to save us from our sins?
A. Sacrifice B. Redemption C. Atonement D. Salvation?
19. What is the word for making amends with someone, in Christianity this refers to being put right with God?
20. A. Sacrifice B. Redemption C. Atonement D. Salvation?
20. What does sin mean?
A. To laugh B. Prayer C. Forgiveness D. Something you have done wrong

Islam Beliefs
Revision Questions

1. What is risalah?
A. Predestination B. Prophethood C. Imamate D. a holy book
2. Where did Muhammad live in his early years?
A. Jerusalem B. Medina C. Makkah D. Bethlehem
3. Who revealed what to Muhammad?
A. Ibrahim, Ka'bah B. Malik, Jahannah C. Jibril, Qu'ran D. Isa, Gospels
4. Who is imamate most important to?
A. All Muslims B. Shi'a Muslims C. Sunni Muslims D. No-one
5. What is interesting about the scrolls of Ibrahim?
A. They've been missing for many years B. They are the most important Holy Book for Muslims C. Nothing, they're one of several Holy Books Muslims read D. They were not written by Ibrahim
6. Why is the Qu'ran considered by Many Muslims to be the most important Holy Book?
A. It was delivered by an angel B. It is the direct word of Allah and has not been corrupted C. Muhammad was illiterate yet still managed to write it D. It contains all the rules Muslims should follow
7. To whom are the 6 articles most important?
A. All Muslims B. Shi'a Muslims C. Sunni Muslims D. No-one
8. Which of these is included in both the 6 articles and the 5 roots?
A. Angels B. Imamate C. Tawhid D. Adalat
9. Tawhid means:
A. the oneness of God B. predestination C. the Day of Judgement D. prophethood
10. Which means Allah is all-loving?
11. Which word means that God is beyond our understanding?
A. Immanent B. Transcendent C. Omnipotent D. Merciful
12. What are angels, according to Islam?
A. Messengers of Allah B. Equals of Allah C. Jinn D. Shaytan
13. What is the meaning of the word 'inshallah'?
A. Glory to God B. God willing C. Part of God's plan D. Bless you
14. What does al-Qadr mean?
A. Angels B. Oneness of God C. Free will D. Predestination
15. Which Arabic word refers to life after death?
A. Malaikah B. Tawhid C. Akhirah D. Risalah
16. Which word means paradise?
A. Jannah B. Jahannah C. None of these D. Barzakh
17. When do Muslims believe you go to Jannah or Jahannah?
A. The day you die B. On Judgement Day C. When you are cremated D. When Jibril visits you
18. What does jihad mean?
A. War B. Defending Islam C. It's a made up word D. Struggle
19. To many Muslims which is the hardest jihad?
A. Trying to be the best Muslim possible B. Defending Islam C. Converting non-Muslims to Islam D. Getting married
20. What does 'haram' mean?
A. Good B. Allowable C. Forbidden D. An act so terrible the perpetrator will go straight to Jahannah

Religion, Peace and Conflict

Revision Answers

1. What is conflict?

A. Actual fighting B. Disagreement C. Agreeing to disagree D. Reconciliation

2. Which of these is NOT a reason people go to war?

A. Retaliation B. Greed C. To convert a country to a different religion D. Self defence

3. Who wrote the Just War Principles?

A. St Francis of Assisi B. Napoleon Bonaparte C. Jesus Christ D. St Thomas Aquinas

4. What is a Holy War?

A. A war fought on religious grounds B. A war against evil C. A justified war D. A peaceful war

5. What does jihad mean?

A. Holy war B. Struggle C. Indiscriminate killing D. None of these

6. What does pacifism mean?

A. War is acceptable B. War against evil dictators is acceptable C. Violence is never justified D. Violence as self defence is ok

7. Who was a famous pacifist?

A. Malcolm X B. Martin Luther King Jr C. Genghis Khan D. Alexander the Great

8. Which Christian denomination says war is unacceptable under any circumstances?

A. Church of England B. Sunni Islam C. Roman Catholicism D. Quakers

9. What are people who refuse to fight, often due to religious beliefs, called?

A. Conscientious pacifists B. Active pacifists C. Conscientious objectors D. Active objectors

10. What is a nuclear weapon?

A. A weapon that works by nuclear reaction B. A weapon of mass destruction C. A nail bomb D. A hand grenade

11. Why do countries have nuclear weapons, especially if they never plan to use

them?

A. They are worth billions and are a good investment B. Some countries say they will never use them but you know they might C. It shows how rich the country is D. A deterrent against war

12. Which of these are victims of war?

A. Children in a war zone B. All of these C. Soldiers injured and killed in action D. The families of anyone involved in war

13. Which one of these charities does not specifically help victims of war?

A. Red Crescent Moon B. Open Doors C. Christian Aid D. Christian Peacemaker Teams

14. Complete the quotation: 'For all who draw _____ will die by _____'

A. The sword B. Allah C. A bow D. Muhammad

15. What does Islam mean?

A. Submit B. Peace C. War D. Allah

16. What is terrorism?

A. The science of terror B. Using violence to protest C. Having a sit-in D. Chaining yourself to railings

17. Complete the quotation: 'Blessed are the _____'

A. Sadducees B. Israelites C. Peacemakers D. Christians

18. Complete the quotation: 'Do not take _____ which God has made _____' (Qu'ran 17:33)

A. life, sacred B. riches, yours C. life, from clay D. money, sacred

19. What is justice?

A. When someone is found guilty B. Bringing about what is right and fair C. Catching a criminal D. Death penalty for murder

20. Which of these did NOT work for peace based on their religious beliefs?

A. Dietrich Bonhoeffer B. Jesus Christ C. Malala Yousufzai D. Karl Marx

Families & Relationships

Revision Answers

1. Which is a Christian and Muslim belief about sex?
A. Sex before marriage is always fine B. You should only have sex when you want children C. Sex should be saved until after marriage D. Everyone should be celibate
2. What is a Catholic view on contraception?
A. It's fine as long as it's not Sunday B. It's never ok – if God doesn't want you to get pregnant, you won't C. It's a must – you should only get pregnant at a certain age D. It's sometimes ok – especially if you are having an affair
3. What is a Christian view about marriage?
A. It's just a bit of paper B. It's a sacrament and witnessed by God C. It's a duty that everyone should do D. It's important for family and friends to get together
4. What is a Catholic view of divorce?
A. It's for the best if a couple is not happy B. It's ok as a last resort after marriage counselling has not worked C. No problem, you can always re-marry D. You are still married in God's eyes and are therefore not free to re-marry
5. What is a Muslim view of divorce?
A. It's allowable only as a last resort B. It's not allowed especially if the couple have children C. It's never allowed D. It's always allowed
6. What may be a liberal Christian's view on homosexual relationships?
A. No problem, people are free to love who they want B. It's ok as long as they're married C. It is never ok D. It's ok as long as they don't go to church
7. What is a Muslim view of homosexuality?
A. The Qu'ran forbids it but many Muslims accept that gay relationships are acceptable in modern times B. The Qu'ran forbids it so it is shirk and punishable by death in the UK C. It's ok as long as the couple are married D. It's ok but the couple can never visit the mosque
8. What is the punishment for adultery under Shari'a law?
A. Prison B. Nothing C. A large fine D. Death
9. What is cohabitation?
A. Meeting a new partner B. Living with a partner without being married C. Living with a partner and married D. Moving out when a relationship breaks down
10. Which of these is NOT a purpose of family life?
A. Stability B. Teaching children about religion C. Required by God D. Procreation
11. Which of these is NOT a type of family in the UK?
A. Nuclear B. Polygamous C. Extended D. One parent
12. In which religion and denomination will you find female vicars?
A. Sunni Islam B. Christian Roman Catholic C. Christian Church of England D. Shi'a Islam
13. Why might a Catholic think women cannot be priests?
A. They just can't B. The priest is representing Jesus who was a man C. Women are weaker than men D. Women have no real role in the Church
14. Complete the quote: 'You are all _____ in Christ Jesus' (Galations)
A. One B. Equal C. People D. Wicked
15. Complete the quote: '_____ is under the feet of mothers' (Hadith)
A. Jahannah B. Paradise C. A child D. Heaven

Islam Practices
Revision Answers

1. How many obligatory acts are there?
A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 8
2. For which type of Muslim are the obligatory acts most important?
A. All Muslims B. Sunni Muslims C. Shi'a Muslims D. No Muslims
3. The Shahadah states: 'There is no _____ but Allah and Muhammad is his _____'
A. God, messenger B. God, angel C. ruler, messenger D. Qu'ran, angel
4. How many witnesses does someone need to recite the Shahadah in front of to become a Muslim?
A. Their whole family B. Everyone in the mosque C. 5 D. 3
5. How many times a day do many Shi'a Muslims pray?
A. 5 B. 3 C. 8 D. Whenever they like
6. What is the Arabic word for ritual washing before prayer?
A. Salah B. Qiblah C. Wudu D. Jummah
7. What is the name for the Friday prayer?
A. Salah B. Qiblah C. Wudu D. Jummah
8. What is the month of fasting?
A. Ramadan B. Sawm C. Iftar D. Qu'ran
9. What is the name of the meal eaten after sunset?
A. Ramadan B. Sawm C. Iftar D. Qu'ran
10. What is the name of the festival celebrated at the end of the month of fasting?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter
11. What is zakah?
A. Fasting B. Pilgrimage C. Giving to charity D. Prayer
12. How much of their annual income do Muslims pay in zakah?
A. 2.5% B. 5% C. 10% D. 20%
13. When is zakah usually paid?
A. At Friday prayers B. During Ramadan C. At the end of Ramadan D. At the end of Hajj
14. What is khums?
A. Another word for zakah B. An additional tax paid by Shi'a Muslims C. An additional tax paid by Sunni Muslims D. Additional charitable giving after zakah
15. How much is khums?
A. 2.5% B. 5% C. 10% D. 20%
16. What is the name of clothes worn on Hajj?
A. Hajji B. Ihram C. Mina D. Arafat
17. How many times IN TOTAL do Muslims circle the Ka'aba during Hajj?
A. 7 B. 10 C. 14 D. 15
18. How long do Muslims spend standing at Arafat?
A. 1 hour B. 2 hours C. All day D. All afternoon
19. What is the festival celebrated at the end of Hajj?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter
20. What is the festival that commemorates the martyrdom of Hussein called?
A. Eid-ul-Adha B. Ashura C. Eid-ul-Fitr D. Easter

Christian Practices

Revision Questions

1. Which of these are part of worship?
A. Singing hymns B. praying C. Reading the Bible D. **All of these**
2. Which form of worship follows a script written down that everyone follows?
A. **Liturgical Worship** B. Nonliturgical Worship C. Informal worship D. Private Worship
3. Which form of worship involves worshipping on your own?
A. Liturgical Worship B. Nonliturgical Worship C. Informal worship D. **Private Worship**
4. How is the Bible used in worship?
A. Read aloud B. Sermon based on it C. Hymns based on it D. **All of these**
5. What word is used to describe talking directly to God
A. Bible reading B. **Prayer** C. Singing D. sermon
6. What is the name of the prayer that Jesus gave us as an example?
A. **Lord's Prayer** B. Apostles Creed C. Nicene Creed D. prayer of confession
7. What is the name for an action or that shows something invisible that you believe?
A. Lord's Prayer B. Sermon C. Hymn D. **Sacrament**
7. Which of these are example of sacraments?
A. Baptism B. Marriage C. Eucharist D. **All of these**
9. What is the name for the sacrament where you eat bread and drink wine?
A. Eucharist B. Holy Communion C. Lords supper D. **All of these**
10. What sacrament is sometimes done for babies and sometimes for adults??
A. **Baptism** B. Marriage C. Eucharist D. All of these
11. Why do some churches only Baptise people from the age of 12 upwards?
A. it is in the Bible B. **You have to be old enough to make the decision yourself** C. They don't, all churches baptise babies D. just a difference of opinion.
12. Why is a candle used in an infant Baptism?
A. A symbol of a new life B. To lighten the church C. **A symbol for Jesus the light of the world** . D. It is a present for the child.
- B. What is the name of a journey religious people go on for God?
A. Party B. Holiday C. Retreat D. **Pilgrimage**
- C. Which of these is NOT a place of Pilgrimage for Christians?
A. Jerusalem B. Iona C. **Mecca** D. Lourdes
15. Why do pilgrims go to Lourdes?
A. To be healed B. To be closer to God C. They are spiritual places D. **All of these**
16. Which country is Iona in?
A. **UK** B. France C. Israel D. Saudi Arabia
17. Which country is Lourdes in?
A. UK B. **France** C. Israel D. Saudi Arabia
18. Which of these is a Christian Festivals?
A. Christmas B. Easter C. Pentecost D. **All of these**
19. What is the word which means people are discriminated against because for their faith?
A. Evangelist B. **Persecution** C. Pastor D. Reconciliation.
20. What is the festival that commemorates Jesus coming back to life from the dead?
A. Christmas B. **Easter** C. All day D. All of these

Answers:

Religion and Life.

1) What is stewardship?

A. Look after and protect the planet B. Take care of humans C. People are in charge and can treat the planet as they see fit D. Animals should be given the same rights as humans

2) What is dominion?

A. Look after and protect the planet B. Take care of humans C. People are in charge and can treat the planet as they see fit D. Animals should be given the same rights as humans

3) How does a fundamentalist Christian interpret the Bible?

A. It teaches you something about God but should not be taken literally B. It is the actual word of God and should be followed word for word C. It is a book of fables and stories D. It is the inspired word of God but should not be taken literally

4) How might a liberal Christian interpret the Bible?

A. It teaches you something about God but should not be taken literally B. It is the actual word of God and should be followed word for word C. It is a book of fables and stories D. It is the inspired word of God but should not be taken literally

5) What do Muslims believe about experimenting on animals?

A. It is never ok B. It is always ok C. It is ok if it is protecting humans, eg, allergic reaction to make up D. It is ok if there is no alternative and animals are not treated cruelly

6) What is evolution?

A. God created everything B. A Big Bang created all the animals C. Every living thing has adapted to its environment and slowly changed over millions of years D. Charles Darwin was a monkey

7) Which one is NOT a Christian name for the Devil?

A. Satan B. Iblis C. Lucifer D. The evil one

8) In Christianity, how did evil come into the world?

A. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge B. Iblis refused to bow to Adam so was thrown out of Heaven C. God decided humans needed suffering to advance their knowledge D. If good things happen, then bad things also need to exist

9) In Islam, how did evil come into the world?

A. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by eating the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge B. Iblis refused to bow to Adam so was thrown out of Heaven C. God decided humans needed suffering to advance their knowledge D. If good things happen, then bad things also need to exist

10) What is an abortion?

A. Ending a life prematurely B. Deliberately removing a foetus from a womb C. Giving birth prematurely (eg, less than 30 weeks of pregnancy) D. Giving birth to a non-viable baby (eg, less than 22 weeks of pregnancy)

11) What is ensoulment?

A. A term given to the first trimester of pregnancy B. When a woman goes into labour C. In Islam, when a foetus is given a soul D. In Christianity, when a foetus is given a soul

12) What is sanctity of life?

A. Life is given by God and is sacred B. It is up to individuals to decide if they should end their life C. Life is unimportant D. Deciding to have an abortion is a serious decision but is the mother's choice

13) Which of these is a pro-choice argument?

A. God chooses when life ends B. Abortion/euthanasia is murder C. In cases of pregnancy resulting from rape, allowing a woman to have an abortion is not acceptable D. It is up to the woman/a person to choose to end their pregnancy/life

14) What is euthanasia?

A. When an old person dies B. When a young person dies C. When a person asks for help to die because they are in constant pain and/or they are incapacitated and can't do it themselves D. When a person helps someone to end their life either with or without their permission

15) Which of these is a Roman Catholic only belief of what might happen to a soul after death?

A. Heaven B. Purgatory C. Hell D. Reincarnation

16) Why do many Muslims not agree with cremation?

A. It's just not right B. Muhammad was not cremated C. Your body needs to be buried so that your soul can be judged on Judgement Day D. It is a sign of disrespect

17) In Islam, what will happen on Judgement Day?

A. You will meet Allah and go to Jannah B. Your good and bad deeds will be weighed – if your bad deeds weigh more, you will go to Jahannah C. Everyone goes to Barzakh D. Nothing, your soul has been judged on the day you died

18) What is incarnation?

A. Being reborn into another body after death B. Going to Heaven or Hell C. Going to purgatory D. God being made into flesh as Jesus

19) Complete the quote. 'Let us make mankind in our _____'

A. Image B. World C. Garden of Eden D. Shoes

20) Complete the quote. 'Kill not your _____ for fear of poverty'

A. Child B. Parents C. Offspring D. Spouse

Religion, Crime & Punishment

Revision Answers

1. What is a conscience?

A. Being awake, not unconscious B. Someone who refuses to fight in a war due to their religious beliefs C. An inner voice that tells us what is right or wrong D. A religious ritual like confession

2. What is the Arabic word used in Islam for a person's inner sense of right and wrong?

A. Fitrah B. Qu'ran C. Sunnah D. Bible

3. Where do some Christians believe evil comes from?

A. Bad things happen B. Adam and Eve disobeyed God and ate the fruit from the Tree of Knowledge C. Adam and Eve disobeyed God by leaving the Garden of Eden D. Snakes cause evil

4. What was Derek Bentley found guilty of?

a. Theft B. Manslaughter C. Fraud D. Murder

5. Which of these may NOT be considered a reason for committing crime?

A. Jealousy B. To be kind C. Mental illness D. Greed

6. What do many Muslims believe about suffering?

A. Allah is not omnibenevolent B. It is a test from Allah to learn from C. Suffering is caused by wanting material things D. It doesn't exist

7. Which of these is NOT a Christian response to suffering?

A. It is a test from God B. We learn from suffering C. People have free will to make bad decisions and cause their own suffering D. God is not omnibenevolent

8. Which of these are aims of punishment?

A. All of the following B. Reformation C. Deterrence D. Revenge

9. Why is prison used as a punishment?

A. It shows people there is a consequence to wrongdoing B. It's a good place to learn other criminal practices C. The diet is healthy D. There are no other forms of punishment in the UK

10. What is corporal punishment?

A. The death penalty B. Picking up litter in the community C. Inflicting physical pain as a punishment D. Going to prison for corporate fraud

11. Complete the quote: 'He who spares the _____ hates their _____'

A. life, crime B. rod, children C. parents, children D. rod, crime

12. Which of these is NOT an argument for corporal punishment?

A. Deterrent B. Rehabilitation C. Revenge D. Reformation

13. Which of these is an argument against community service?

A. It's too soft B. People can keep their job C. The punishment can fit the crime D. It's a positive approach to punishment and rehabilitation

14. What is capital punishment?

A. Picking up litter in the community B. The death penalty C. Inflicting physical pain as a punishment D. Going to prison for life

15. Complete the quote: 'Take not life which Allah has made sacred, except by way of _____'

A. Justice B. Hanging C. Blood money D. Forgiveness

16. Where is capital punishment NOT used?

A. USA B. Saudi Arabia C. China D. Australia

17. Which is NOT a reason for capital punishment?

A. Deterrence B. Rehabilitation C. Revenge D. Protection

18. Which religion tells its followers to forgive people who have hurt us?

A. All of them B. Christianity C. Islam D. Buddhism

19. What is the name of the person who forgave their son's killers?

A. Jesus B. Muhammad C. Gee Walker D. God

20. What is reconciliation?

A. A lack of conflict B. Freedom C. Forgiving someone D. Making up after an argument and working together again

Christian Beliefs

Revision Questions

1. What is a denomination?
A. **groups of churches** e.g. Baptist, Methodist B. List of Christian beliefs C. a large church D. a holy book
2. What is a creed??
A. groups of churches e.g. Baptist, Methodist B. **List of Christian beliefs** C. a large church D. a holy book
3. Omnipotent means God is...?
A. **All powerful** B. all knowing C. All loving D. All present
4. Omnibenevolent means God is...?
A. All powerful B. all knowing C. **All loving** D. All present
5. What does just mean?
A. faithful B. **Fair** C. Understanding D. Kind
6. How do Christians account for God being loving and there being evil in the world?
A. Suffering is a test from God B. Suffering is a punishment from God C. We learn lessons from suffering D. **All of these answers**
7. Which of these is NOT part of the Trinity?
A. God the Father B. God the Son C. God the Holy Spirit D. **God**
8. What is the word for a story Jesus told that has a hidden meaning, teaching us about God.
A. Miracle B. **Parable** C. Hymn D. Agape
9. What is the word for something extraordinary that happens that science can't explain, which religious people say was God.
A. **Miracle** B. Parable C. Hymn D. Agape
10. Which word describes the love we should show that is loving like God loves us?
B. Miracle B. Parable C. Hymn D. **Agape**
11. What is heaven like?
A. A place where God lives B. There is no pain or suffering C. Perfection D. All of these
12. How do literalist Christians believe the world was made?
A. **Exactly how it says in the Bible** B. the Big Bang made the world. Creation accounts are a myth D. God made it using the Big Bang
13. How do liberal Christians believe the world was made?
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A. **To come back to life from the dead** B. You are born as another animal or human C. Akhirah D. You go to heaven
16. What do Christians believe happens as soon as you die?
A. God judges you straight away B. you are reincarnated C. Your soul waits till the day of judgment to be judged by God D. **All of these.**
17. What is the word for God becoming a man?
A. resurrection B. Christmas C. **incarnation** D. reincarnation
18. What is the word for Jesus dying to save us from our sins?
A. Sacrifice B. Redemption C. Atonement D. **Salvation**
19. What is the word for making amends with someone, in Christianity this refers to being put right with God?
A. Sacrifice B. Redemption C. **Atonement** D. Salvation?
20. What does sin mean?
A. To laugh B. Prayer C. Forgiveness D. **Something you have done wrong.**

Islam Beliefs

Revision Answers

1. What is risalah?

A. Predestination **B. Prophethood** C. Imamate D. a holy book

2. Where did Muhammad live in his early years?

A. Jerusalem B. Medina **C. Makkah** D. Bethlehem

3. Who revealed what to Muhammad?

A. Ibrahim, Ka'bah B. Malik, Jahannah **C. Jibril, Qu'ran** D. Isa, Gospels

4. Who is imamate most important to?

A. All Muslims **B. Shi'a Muslims** C. Sunni Muslims D. No-one

5. What is interesting about the scrolls of Ibrahim?

A. They've been missing for many years B. They are the most important Holy Book for Muslims C. Nothing, they're one of several Holy Books Muslims read D. They were not written by Ibrahim

6. Why is the Qu'ran considered by Many Muslims to be the most important Holy Book?

A. It was delivered by an angel **B. It is the direct word of Allah and has not been corrupted** C. Muhammad was illiterate yet still managed to write it D. It contains all the rules Muslims should follow

7. To whom are the 6 articles most important?

A. All Muslims B. Shi'a Muslims **C. Sunni Muslims** D. No-one

8. Which of these is included in both the 6 articles and the 5 roots?

A. Angels B. Imamate **C. Tawhid** D. Adalat

9. Tawhid means:

A. the oneness of God B. predestination C. the Day of Judgement D. prophethood

10. Which means Allah is all-loving?

A. Omnipotent B. Omniscient **C. Omnibenevolent** D. Omnipresent

11. Which word means that God is beyond our understanding?

A. Immanent **B. Transcendent** C. Omnipotent D. Merciful

12. What are angels, according to Islam?

A. Messengers of Allah B. Equals of Allah C. Jinn D. Shaytan

13. What is the meaning of the word 'inshallah'?

A. Glory to God **B. God willing** C. Part of God's plan D. Bless you

14. What does al-Qadr mean?

A. Angels B. Oneness of God C. Free will **D. Predestination**

15. Which Arabic word refers to life after death?

A. Malaikah B. Tawhid **C. Akhirah** D. Risalah

16. Which word means paradise?

A. Jannah B. Jahannah C. None of these D. Barzakh

17. When do Muslims believe you go to Jannah or Jahannah?

A. The day you die **B. On Judgement Day** C. When you are cremated D. When Jibril visits you

18. What does jihad mean?

A. War B. Defending Islam C. It's a made up word **D. Struggle**

19. To Muslims what is the Greater Jihad?

A. Trying to be the best Muslim possible B. Defending Islam C. Converting non-Muslims to Islam D. Getting married

20. What does 'haram' mean?

A. Good B. Allowable **C. Forbidden** D. An act so terrible the perpetrator will go straight to Jahannah