

Component 2: Themes

Key BITS of Information

Theme A: Relationships and Families

Theme B: Religion and Life

Theme D: Peace and Conflict

Theme F: Human Rights and Social Justice

How to use this guide

- You must know the Christian attitudes towards the subtopics - you can push yourself to know the Buddhist attitudes as well.
- Learn the key words for the topics - this will help with the multiple choice questions and for understanding what all questions are asking you.
- How to use the BITs (belief, influence, teaching):
 - 4 marker = BELIEF + INFLUENCE x 2
 - 5 marker = BELIEF + INFLUENCE x 2 + a TEACHING
 - 12 marker = 2 BITs for and 2 BITs against the statement (in PEE/L format) + a CONCLUSION

Human Sexuality - Homosexuality

B: Many Christians see heterosexual relationships as part of God's plan
 I: Might be against homosexuality
 T: that man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
 B: The Catholic Church teaches homosexual people are not sinful because of their homosexuality.
 I: but they should remain chaste (not to have sex) to avoid sinful acts
 T: "Sexual relationships between two men are forbidden".
 B: Some Christians think that the Bible reflects the attitudes of the time it was written.
 I: accept homosexual relationships as they believe Jesus' teachings override the teachings against homosexuality.
 T: 'Love your neighbour' and tolerance towards others
 B: The Church of England mostly, welcomes homosexual Christians who live in faithful, committed relationships
 I: but does not allow them to marry in the church.
 T: Teach that marriage should be between a man and a woman

Sexual Relationships Before Marriage

B: Catholics are against sex before marriage as it devalues the God-give gift of sexuality
 I: It was intended by God to be enjoyed within the context of marriage
 T: Every sexual act must be within the frame work of marriage
 B: believe that sex expresses a deep and lifelong commitment
 I: Are against casual sex based on lust
 T: 'Flee from sexual immorality'
 B: Liberal Christians think that sex before marriage is a valid expression of love
 I: As long as it is between a couple who are in a committed and loving relationship.
 T: Follows Jesus' teaching of tolerance and harmony
 B: Buddhists believe that sex before marriage is acceptable
 I: As long as it is between a couple who are in a committed and loving relationship.
 T: Follow the 3rd Precept - abstain from sexual misconduct

Sexual Relationships Outside of Marriage

B: Christians teach that adultery is always wrong as it breaks the Ten Commandments
 I: Therefore they would be against sex outside of marriage
 T: You shall not commit adultery
 B: Believe that married couples should be faithful
 I: This threatens the stable relationship needed for their children
 T: Flee from sexual immorality
 B: Most Buddhists are against adultery because it can cause harm and suffering (dukkha)
 I: Believe that sex outside of marriage is wrong as it involves deceit
 T: Follow the 3rd Precept - abstain from sexual misconduct

Contraception - FOR

B: Catholics believe that every sexual act should have the possibility of procreation
 I: They are against the use of artificial contraception
 T: Goes against the teaching of 'increase in number'
 B: Catholics believe that family planning should only involve natural methods
 I: They might use the rhythm method (avoiding sex at fertile times)
 T: Humanae Vitae - contraception isn't acceptable

Contraception - AGAINST

B: Some liberal Christians believe that contraception is acceptable
 I: if it is used to avoid harming the mother's health or making sure children can be cared for
 T: It is the lesser of two evils
 B: Most Buddhists believe that is acceptable to use contraception that prevents conception
 I: they are against contraception that prevents a fertilised egg developing e.g. the coil
 T: Goes against the 1st precept - abstain from taking life



Theme A:
Relationships
and Families

Marriage

B: Believe it is a gift from God and part of natural law
 I: It is an agreement they have made before God - their vows
 T: man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
 B: It is a spiritual bond of trust that reflects the love of Christ
 I: It is the correct place to enjoy sex, raise children in faith
 T: marriage between a man and woman, as central to the stability and health of human society'
 B: Catholics are traditionally against same-sex marriage
 I: marriage should be between a man and a woman, as same sex couples can't have children naturally
 T: that man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
 B: Some Christians believe same sex marriages are acceptable
 I: That attitudes should change towards homosexuality
 T: 'Love your neighbour'

Cohabitation

B: Catholic Church believe sex should only happen in marriage
 I: Are against cohabitation
 T: that man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
 B: Some Liberal Christians accept cohabitation in a faithful and loving relationship
 I: Especially if the relationships will lead to marriage
 T: Follows Jesus' teaching of tolerance and harmony

Divorce

B: Catholics believe that marriage is for life and is an agreement with God
 I: They are against divorce and do not recognise is
 T: What God has joined together, let no one separate'
 B: Catholics believe that a legal separation can take place in some cases.
 I: If a marriage is not valid (e.g. hasn't been consummated) an annulment can be issued
 T: If a decree of nullity is granted, the couple is free to remarry and do so in church.
 B: Some Christians believe that sometimes a divorce is necessary
 I: They would not encourage divorce but recognise that sometimes it is acceptable
 T: It is the lesser of two evils
 B: Some believe that people make mistakes and they should be given a second chance
 I: They think divorce is acceptable and forgive
 T: Follows Jesus' teaching of tolerance and harmony

Remarriage

B: Believe that anyone who divorced and remarried was committing adultery
 I: Think the vows made in God's presence should be kept as they are a covenant
 T: You shall not commit adultery
 B: Some Christians allow remarriage as everyone deserves a second chance of happiness
 I: however it is up to the individual minister to decide if the couple can remarry in a Church
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Buddhists believe that remarriage is an opportunity to commit to a new relationship.
 I: Will allow remarriage as it increases a person's happiness
 T: Shows metta and karuna

Purpose of Families

B: Christians believe that the main purpose of families is procreation
 I: They think it is part of God's plan to produce children
 T: Increase in number'
 B: Believe families provide stability and protection of children
 I: Families offer support to one another
 T: 'sees marriage between a man and woman, as central to the stability and health of human society'
 B: Christians believe they should educate their children in the faith
 I: Parents are expected to act as good role models and teach children Christian values
 T: For example, teach them the ten commandments

Nature of Families

Nuclear Family
 B: This fulfils God's plan of a traditional family unit
 I: Christians have a responsibility to get married and have children if able.
 T: that man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
Same-sex parents
 B: Catholics are traditionally against same-sex parents
 I: as same sex couples can't have children naturally
 T: that man and women should be united together and 'increase in number'
 B: Some Christians believe same sex parents are acceptable as long as they provide a secure and loving environment for children.
 I: Loving parents are all that matter not the gender
 T: 'Love your neighbour'

Extended Family
 B: In Biblical times many people lived in extended families as extra support
 I: They might support elderly relatives, who are vulnerable by looking after them.
 T: 'Honour your father and mother'
Polygamous Families
 B: Goes against God's plan for marriage to be between one woman and one man.
 I: It can lead to sexual immorality.
 T: Flee from sexual immorality
 B: Buddhists believe this is likely to cause suffering (dukkha)
 I: Think it can cause sexual misconduct and immorality.
 T: Goes against the 3rd Precept - abstain from sexual misconduct

Gender Equality

B: Christians believe that all people are made equal
 I: would be against gender discrimination
 T: There is neither....make or female, you are all one in Christ Jesus'
 B: Christians believe that discrimination is wrong
 I: They would support gender equality
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Some traditional Christians think husbands rule over their wives
 I: Women take on a domestic role in the family
 T: Eve was made as a helper for Adam
 B: Some Buddhists believe that men and women should have equal status
 I: Gender discrimination expresses a lack of metta and compassion
 T: This would result in bad karma and preventing them from gaining enlightenment
 B: Some believe that women are inferior to men
 I: women have to be reborn as men before they achieve enlightenment
 T: support the elderly, who are vulnerable and should be respected

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

Origins of the universe

B: Some fundamental Christians believe that Creation story in Genesis is completely true as the Bible is the word of God.

I: They reject the scientific explanation of the Big Bang Theory and think God created the universe in 6 days.

T: On day one, 'God said, "Let there be light" and there was light.'

B: Some liberal Christians believe that Creation story in the Bible is a metaphor for how the universe and human life started.

I: They believe the Big Bang did cause the universe to exist; however it started with God and it is all part of God's plan.

T: 'God saw all he had made and it was good.'

B: Buddhists don't believe in a creator of the universe and see it in a cyclical vision; each universe is followed by another one. They generally accept the Big Bang Theory

I: They think it is more important to focus on understanding the presents and overcoming suffering, rather than the origins of the universe.

T: The story of the poisoned arrow, demonstrated it was more important for the man to find treatment; rather than where the arrow came from.

Value of the World

B: Christians believe that God gave them stewardship.

I: They must look after the world and care for the environment for future generations

T: God gave Adam the responsibility to 'work it and take care of it'

B: Christians believe they have dominion over God's creation.

I: They have control over the world so they can do what they like with it,

T: 'rule over the fish in the seas and the birds in the sky'

B: Christians believe that God's creation of the world is amazing.

I: It inspires awe and wonder, reinforcing the responsibility that they have to take care of it.

T: God gave Adam the responsibility to 'work it and take care of it'

B: Christians believe that God intended humans to be responsible for caring for his creation.

I: They accept the world is valuable and should be looked after for future generations.

T: 'love your neighbour'

Use and Abuse of Animals - Food

B: Most Christians believe that God gave humans animals to use as food.

I: This means they would eat meat and use animal products.

T: 'Everything that lives and moves about will be food for you to use'

B: Some Christians believe that we have a duty to care and look after animals.

I: This means they would be vegetarians and not use animals as food.

T: This is demonstrated in the teaching of stewardship and the responsibility to 'work it and take care of it'

B: Many Buddhists believe that it is cruel and causes suffering to use animals as food.

I: Most Buddhists are vegetarian or vegan to reduce this harm.

T: 1st Moral Precept; do not harm any living thing

Use and Abuse of Animals - Experiments

B: Many Christians think that it is acceptable if it used for medicines.

I: This is because humans are superior to animals as they are made in God's image.

T: rule over the fish in the seas and the birds in the sky'

B: Some Christians would be against comestic testing on animals.

I This is because God gave humans the responsibility stewardship to humans

T: God gave Adam the responsibility to 'work it and take care of it'

B:Most Buddhists are against animal experimentation as they believe animals should not be harmed.

I: They think animals should be treated with kindness and compassion.

T: Goes against the 1st Moral Precept; do not harm any living thing.

Abortion

B: Some Christians believe in the sanctity of life (human life is sacred because it is made in the image of God).

I: This means they are against abortion as all human life should be valued and respected.

T: Goes against the commandment of 'Do not kill'

B: Some Christians believe they should follow the teachings of Jesus of tolerance and agape (Christian love).

I: This means they think abortion is sometimes acceptable, e.g. the child would have a poor quality of life.

T: 'Love your neighbor'

B: Most Buddhists believe that abortion is a form of killing and is unskillful.

I: They would be against abortion as it would result in bad karma.

T: It goes against the 1st Moral Precept 'Do not harm any living thing'

B: Some Buddhists believe that abortion is acceptable if the baby would have a poor quality of life.

I: they think it would be showing metta and karuna

T: It would be the right intention to end life if it was going to cause suffering

Origins of Human Life

B: Some fundamental Christians believe that God created human life and each species separately.

I: This means they do not believe in the theory of evolution.

T: So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

B: Liberal Christians believe that God is the creator, he started the process of human life.

I: They believe evolution explains how life developed afterwards.

T: Evolution in nature is not inconsistent with the notion of creation, because evolution requires the creation of beings that evolve

B: Buddhist do not believe in a creator of human life and believe life came into existence because of the necessary conditions.

I: Therefore, some may believe in evolution, as life and the earth is in a continuous process of change.

T: This fits with the teaching of dependent arising; everything is dependent on everything else.



Theme B:
Religion & Life



Death and the Afterlife

B: Many Christians believe that after death they are judged by God; either they will go to heaven (eternal life with God) or hell (eternal life without God).

I: This means they are motivated to following the teachings of Jesus.

T: 'Whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life'

B: Catholics believe in a middle stage called purgatory, where souls are cleansed to allow them into heaven.

I: Heaven is a reward for both faith and actions.

T: the parable of the sheep and goats.

B: Many Buddhists believe that death is a process and they are reborn when they die.

I: The quality of rebirth is dependent on the karma they have, so they would live a good life.

T: If they are reborn as a human they have a better chance of achieving enlightenment.

B: Buddhists believe that reaching enlightenment is the main goal.

I: They would lead an ethical and moral life.

T: Break out the cycle of samsara and reach nirvana.

Euthanasia

B: Many Christians believe that euthanasia is a form of murder and interferes with God's plan.

I: This means they would be against euthanasia as only God has the right to take life.

T: Goes against the commandment of 'Do not kill'

B: Some Christians that God gave humans free will and euthanasia might be the most loving thing to do.

I: They would accept euthanasia in certain circumstances if the person has a poor quality of life.

T: 'Love your neighbour' and the 'lesser of two evils'

B: Most Buddhists believe that euthanasia is a form of killing and is unskillful.

I: They would be against euthanasia as it would result in bad karma.

T: It goes against the 1st Moral Precept 'Do not harm any living thing'

B: Some Buddhists believe that euthanasia is acceptable if they have a poor quality of life.

I: they think it would be showing metta and karuna

T: It would be the right intention to end life if it was going to cause suffering

Abortion: Deliberate ending of a pregnancy, intended to prevent new life.

Afterlife: Beliefs about what happens to 'us' after our body has died.

Animal rights: Belief that animals should be treated with respect, so have rights to adequate food/water/shelter/rest/freedom.

Awe: Sense of wonderment, often linked to the feeling that God is involved/revealed.

Big Bang Theory: Scientific theory about the origins of the universe - that the universe was created in a huge explosion.

Charles Darwin: The man who proposed the theory of evolution (19th century).

Creation: Belief that God created the world/universe from nothing, eg Genesis creation story.

Conception: Point at which sperm fertilises an egg to begin pregnancy.

Conservation: The practice of repairing/protecting the natural environment and/or animal species.

Dominion: Belief that humans have been given control/charge of the world.

Environment: The world around us, can be natural or artificial.

Euthanasia: Mercy killing; ending the life of a person who is terminally ill or has degenerative illness. Can be voluntary (person seeks this), or non-voluntary (person is on life support so family makes decision). Can be active (what is done kills directly), or passive (medical support removed to allow natural death).

Evolution: Scientific theory of the development of species, which comprises natural selection and survival of the fittest.

Fossil fuels: Coal, oil, gas - fuels that developed over millions of years beneath the earth's surface.

Hospice: Place of medical care for the dying, but which also gives emotional support to the dying and their families.

Natural resources: Resources which are found in nature - fossil fuels, plants etc.

Pesticide: Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on farmed crops.

Pro-life: Stance of being anti-abortion and/or anti-euthanasia; many pressure groups exist with this view, eg SPUC.

Pro-choice: Stance of being for a woman's right to decide what happens to her own body, which extends to the right to have an abortion.

Quality of life: How good or comfortable a person's life is.

Right to die: Belief that a human has the right to end their life, or seek it to be ended if they want that.

Sanctity of life: Belief that life is sacred/special, because it was created by God, or because we are each unique individuals.

Science: Knowledge that comes from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.

Stewardship: Duty given by God to mankind to look after the created world, and all life within it.

Sustainable energy: Resources that are renewable and will not run out, eg solar, wind, etc.

Peace; justice; forgiveness and reconciliation

PEACE

B: Christians believe that Jesus was a peacemaker and taught his disciples to promote peace
I: they should follow his guidance and have a duty to protect God's creation
T: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
B: Christians believe that peace is a fundamental philosophy in Christianity
I: follow Jesus' guidance and promote peace
T: 'love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you'

FORGIVENESS

B: Believe that God sets an example of forgiveness
I: They should forgive others and follow God and Jesus' example
T: Lord's Prayer 'forgive those who trespass against us'
B: Buddhists believe that forgiveness expresses loving kindness (metta)
I: It allows them to let go of anger and hatred
T: 'hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love'

JUSTICE

B: Some Christians believe that they should follow God's example of justice
I: They would respect all of God's children and fight any injustice in the world
T: 'And he shall judge among the nations'
B: Some Christians think that Jesus taught everyone should be treated fairly
I: Therefore, they would treat people justly and how they would like to be treated
T: 'love your neighbour'

RECONCILIATION

B: Christians believe that humans are made in God's image so they have a duty to care for all of God's children
I: They would try to restore the relationship between people
T: Just as Jesus died to restore the relationship with God and humans (atonement) - 'the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world'
B: Some Christians believe that reconciliation can lead to peace
I: They would help people to make up and talk through their issues
T: Lord's Prayer 'forgive those who trespass against us'

Violent Protest

B: Some Christians believe that any form of violence is wrong
I: They would be pacifist and work for peace
T: Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
B: Many Christians believe that all humans are made in God's image
I: Therefore, everyone should be treated with respect and the use of violence is wrong - the sanctity of life
T: 'Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed, for God made man in his own image'

Terrorism

B: Christians believe in the sanctity of life as it was Created by God
I: This means terrorism is wrong as it is a sin to take life
T: 'do not kill' - one of the ten commandments
B: Christians believe that it is important to live together in harmony
I: Therefore, terrorism is wrong and they should promote peace and tolerance
T: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'

Reasons for War

Greed

B: Christians believe that greed is wrong.
I: They think it causes suffering and pain.
T: 'The love of money is the root of all evil'
B: Buddhists believe that actions based on greed will lead to unhealthy consequences.
I: This means they would be against War that started because of Greed.
T: Greed is one of the three poisons and the main cause of suffering.

Self defence

B: Some believe it is ok to fight in self defence
I: As long as all other ways of solving peace has been tried.
T: War is the 'lesser of two evils' if it brings peace
B: Other Christians believe that any violence and war goes against the teachings of Jesus
I: They would promote peace and reconciliation rather than self defence
T: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'

Retaliation

B: Christians believe that retaliation is wrong and try to follow the advice of Jesus.
I: Therefore they would not fight a war based on retaliation.
T: 'If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.'
B: Buddhist believe that retaliation expresses hatred.
I: They would avoid retaliation and promote reconciliation to reduce suffering
T: 'hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love'

Nuclear Weapons

B: Christians believe in the sanctity of life and only God has the right to end life
I: As WMDs kill innocent civilians they can never be justified
T: do not kill' - ten commandments
B: Some Christians believe that having nuclear weapons can act as deterrent
I: Stockpiling nuclear weapons can maintain peace and prevent attack (mutually assured destruction)
T: It is the 'lesser of two evils' - preventing future attacks
B: Buddhists believe that nuclear weapons cause suffering and destruction.
I: They would be against the use of weapons of mass destruction.
T: Goes against the 1st moral precept - 'abstain from taking life'
B: Buddhists believe that nuclear weapons should be abolished, as they always run the risk of being used.
I: they would try to promote peace in the world
T: 'hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love'

Pacifism

B: Christians believe that Jesus was a peacemaker and taught his disciples to promote peace
I: They believe they should follow his guidance and have a duty to protect God's creation
T: Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
B: Some Christians may believe that fighting is the only way to bring about peace
I: This means they may not accept pacifism
T: War is the 'lesser of two evils' than not having a war
B: Buddhists believe that compassion (karuna) should be developed.
I: This means they would avoid violence and promote peace
T: 1st Moral Precept is to avoid harm and killing
B: Buddhism teaches peace and pacifism.
I: They would show metta towards others to help reduce suffering and violence.
T: 'My religion is simple. My religion is kindness'



Theme D: Peace and Conflict



Victims of War

B: Christians believe that Jesus taught his disciples to be kind towards others
I: They would support organisations that help victims of war
T: Parable of the Good Samaritan
B: Christians believe that humans are made in God's image and everyone should be treated with respect
I: This means they would help victims of war regardless of their race, religion etc
T: for God made man in his own image/ 'Love your neighbour'
B: Buddhists believe they should help others to reduce suffering.
I: they would support organisations that help victims of war as it shows metta (loving kindness)
T: 'My religion is simple. My religion is kindness'
B: Buddhism believe that victims should be encouraged to develop compassion towards the aggressors
I: this helps the victims and aggressor to change
T: "hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love"

Just War

B: Some Christians it is right to have armed forces to protect a country
I: They accept the Just War theory and see war as right in certain circumstances
T: 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth'
B: Other Christians believe that any violence and war goes against the teachings of Jesus
I: They would promote peace and reconciliation rather than a Just War
T: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
B: Buddhists believe war is wrong and causes suffering.
I: they would avoid violence and promote peace
T: 1st Moral Precept - 'abstain from taking life'
B: Buddhism teaches peace and pacifism.
I: be against all wars and they should show compassion and love to others.
T: "hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love"

Holy War

B: Some Christians believe that a Holy War may sometimes be necessary and the right action
I: in the past they may have supported Holy Wars to defend God, for example the Crusades
T: 'Take vengeance on the Midianites for the Israelites'
B: Christians believe that it is better to find peaceful solutions to conflict rather than going to war
I: They would promote peace and reconciliation, following Jesus' teachings
T: Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God'
B: Buddhists believe war is wrong and causes suffering.
I: they would avoid violence and promote peace
T: 1st Moral Precept - 'abstain from taking life'
B: Buddhism teaches peace and pacifism.
I: be against holy wars and they should show compassion and love to others.
T: "hatred doesn't cease hatred. Hatred is ceased by love"

Anti-war: Attitude that (a) war is wrong and should be protested/worked against.

Civil war: Armed conflict between factions within the same country.

Conflict: Dispute between sides, can be between individuals, groups or nations.

Conventional warfare: War fought using 'ordinary' weapons, ie those covered/sanctioned by the Geneva Conventions.

Forgiveness: Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.

Genocide: The killing of groups of/many people from a specific ethnic group, having targeted them for their ethnicity.

Guerrilla warfare: Form of warfare in which a small group fights in a non-regular manner against a Government and its forces.

Holy War: War sanctioned by God, used in Islam and Judaism; rules for such a war.

Humanitarian organisation: For example, Red Cross/Crescent; organisation which works to alleviate the suffering of those made victims by war (or natural disaster).

Justice: Bringing fairness back to a situation.

Just War: Set of rules for fighting a war in a way acceptable to God, used in Christianity and Sikhism.

Nuclear weapons/war: A weapon of mass destruction; war fought using such a weapon (none so far in world history).

Pacifism: Belief that all violence is wrong, which then affects all behaviours.

Peace: The opposite of war; harmony between all in society.

Protest: Making known one's disagreement over something.

Reconciliation: Making up between two groups/sides after disagreement.

Retaliation: To pay someone back for their actions that have caused harm.

Terrorism: Use of violence and threats to intimidate others, usually Government; used for political purposes to build fear in the ordinary population and so secure demands from Government.

War: Armed conflict between two or more sides.

Weapons of mass destruction: Weapons which are uncontrollable and cause indiscriminate damage, eg nuclear, chemical, biological.

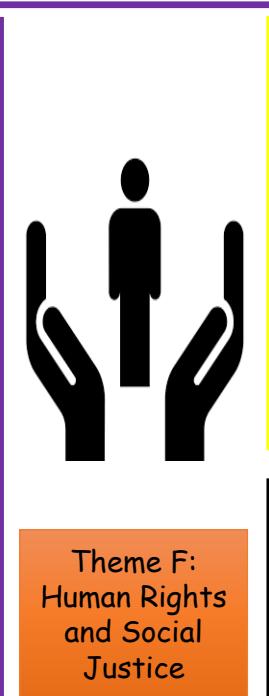
Social Justice
 B: Christians believe they have a duty to work for social justice
 I: fight any injustice in the world and follow Jesus' example
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Christians believe that all humans are equal
 I: They should stand up for the rights of others
 T: Made in God's image
 B: Christians believe they have a responsibility to help those less fortunate than themselves
 I: donate to charities or food banks to help social injustice
 T: Whoever is generous to the poor lends to the Lord, and he will repay him for his deeds
 B: Christians think it is important to promote social justice
 I: educate others about unfairness and how to tackle social injustice
 T: treat others as you would like to be treated

Gender Equality
 B: Some Christians believe that men and women have different roles
 I: The catholic Church doesn't allow women to be priests
 T: Women should remain silent in the churches'
 B: Other Christians believe that all humans are equal
 I: They would be against gender discrimination
 T: There is neither Jew nor gentile...nor male or female....we are all one in Jesus Christ
 B: Some Christians believe in agape (Christian love)
 I: treat everyone the same regardless of their gender
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Many Christians believe that they are taught to help others and to not treat them differently
 I: support gender equality and would fight gender discrimination
 T: The parable of the Good Samaritan

Racism
 B: Some Christians believe that all humans are equal
 I: They would be against racism and treat others fairly
 T: There is neither Jew nor gentile....we are all one in Jesus Christ
 B: Some Christians believe in agape (Christian love)
 I: treat everyone the same regardless of race
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Buddhists believe in the principle of loving kindness (metta)
 I: racism isn't acceptable as it causes suffering
 T: It would go against the right action of the eightfold path as it causes harm
 B: Buddhists believe that causing harm is wrong and would lead to bad karma
 I: treat everyone the same regardless of race
 T: My religion is simple. My religion is kindness

Sexuality
 B: Some Christians believe that marriage should only be between a man and a woman
 I: think that same sex relationships are wrong
 T: Do not lie with a man as you would a woman
 B: Some Christians believe that homosexual relationships are sinful
 I: They go against God's plan and they wouldn't support homosexual relationships
 T: man and women unite
 B: Other Christians believe that all humans are equal
 I: welcome homosexuality
 T: There is neither Jew nor gentile...We are all one in Jesus Christ
 B: Some Christians believe in agape (Christian love)
 I: would treat everyone the same regardless of their sexuality
 T: Love your neighbour

Disability
 B: Christians believe that all humans are equal
 I: against discrimination against disabled people
 T: we are all one in Jesus Christ
 B: Some Christians believe in agape (Christian love)
 I: treat everyone the same regardless of having a disability
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Buddhists believe in the principle of loving kindness (metta)
 I: This means that discrimination against a disabled person is wrong
 T: It would go against the right action of the eightfold path as it causes harm
 B: Buddhists believe in showing compassion (karuna) towards others
 I: would treat everyone with kindness and wouldn't discriminate against a disabled person
 T: My religion is simple. My religion is kindness



Religious Freedom
 B: Most Christians believe all humans are equal and should be treated fairly
 I: people should be able to express their religion freely
 T: There is neither Jew nor gentile....we are all one in Jesus Christ
 B: Some Christians believe in agape (Christian love)
 I: This means they would support religious freedom and not judge others for their religious belief
 T: Love your neighbour
 B: Other Christians believe that the Christian religion is the true faith
 I: They might try to convert others to Christianity
 T: Make disciples of all nations
 B: Many Buddhists believe everyone should be treated with respect and loving kindness (metta)
 I: They would show compassion (karuna) towards others of different religions
 T: I always say that every person on this earth has the freedom to practise or not practise religion

Wealth
 B: Many Christians believe that it is not wrong to be wealthy but you shouldn't focus on wealth
 I: use their money to help others
 T: You can't serve both God and Money
 B: Christians believe the Bible teaches about the dangers associated with wealth.
 I: money should be earned honestly and use it to help others
 T: The love of money is the root of all evil
 B: Christians believe they have a responsibility to help those less fortunate than themselves
 I: use wealth to help the poor - donate to charities
 T: Whoever is generous to the poor lends to the Lord, and he will repay him for his deeds
 B: Christians believe that those who help the poor will be rewarded in heaven
 I: Wealth should be used to help those in need and less fortunate
 T: The Parable of the Sheep and Goats

Poverty
 B: Christians believe they have a responsibility to help those less fortunate than themselves
 I: use their wealth to help the poor - donate to charities
 T: Whoever is generous to the poor lends to the Lord, and he will repay him for his deeds
 B: Christians believe that those who help the poor will be rewarded in heaven
 I: Wealth should be used to help those in need and less fortunate
 T: The Parable of the Sheep and Goats
 B: Some Christians believe that those in poverty have a responsibility to help themselves
 I: encourage poor people to find work
 T: The one who is unwilling to work shall not eat
 B: Christians believe that people should use the skills that God has given them
 I: help people become self-sufficient by providing training; rather than giving them money
 T: The Parable of the Talents.

Exploitation of the Poor
Unfair Pay
 B: Christians believe that every human is equal
 I: Therefore, no one should be taken advantage of or not paid fairly
 T: They are taught we are all 'made in God's image'
 B: Christians believe that all human life is sacred
 I: Everyone should be treated and paid fairly
 T: treat others as you would like to be treated

Excessive Loans
 B: Most Christians believe that money and wealth is a gift from God
 I: Therefore it should be earned honestly and not through excessive interest on loans
 T: The love of money is the root of all evil
 B: Christians believe that all humans are equal and life is sacred
 I: People should be treated fairly and excessive loans are unfair
 T: Treat others as you would like to be treated

People Trafficking
 B: Christians believe that all human life is sacred
 I: Everyone should be treated fairly and they would be against human trafficking
 T: treat others as you would like to be treated
 B: Christians believe everyone is equal.
 I: No one should be taken advantage of and people trafficking is wrong
 T: Goes against 'love your neighbour'

Giving Money to the Poor
 B: Christians believe they have a responsibility to help those less fortunate than themselves
 I: use their wealth to help the poor - donate to charities
 T: Whoever is generous to the poor lends to the Lord, and he will repay him for his deeds
 B: Christians believe that those who help the poor will be rewarded in heaven
 I: Wealth should be used to help those in need and less fortunate
 T: The Parable of the Sheep and Goats
 B: Some Christians believe that those in poverty have a responsibility to help themselves
 I: They might encourage poor people to find work
 T: The one who is unwilling to work shall not eat
 B: Christians believe that people should use the skills that God has given them
 I: help people become self-sufficient by providing training; rather than giving them money
 T: The Parable of the Talents.

Ageism: Discrimination on the basis of a person's age.

Community: a group of people who belong together because of a shared characteristic.

Discrimination: Actions based on prejudice, often negative.

Equality: The idea that everyone is equal, and of equal value and worth.

Exploitation: Misuse of power or Money to get others to do things for little or no reward

Fair pay: Payment which is appropriate for work done.

Freedom of religion: The right to believe or practice whatever religion one chooses

Freedom of religious expression: The right to worship, preach and practise one's faith in whatever way one chooses

Gender: The state of being male or female.

Harmony: Living together without argument and conflict.

Homophobia: Prejudice against someone on the grounds of the (perceived) sexual identity.

Human Rights: The rights a person is entitled to simply because they are human.

Human Right Act: A law which protects the rights of all human beings and allows us to challenge when these are violated

Interest: The money paid to a lender from a borrower on top of the initial sum borrowed.

Minimum Wage: The legal minimum a person can be paid per hour in a job in the UK.

People trafficking: The illegal trade of humans for slavery, for example, in the sex trade or for work.

Positive discrimination: Discriminating in favour of a person with a protected characteristic.

Poverty: Having less than the basic needs of life, so that life is a struggle.

Prejudice: Pre-judging someone based on a characteristic they have, for example, their looks.

Racism: Prejudice based on a person's racial/ ethnic origins.

Responsibility: Duty, for example, the responsibility to work to earn money.

Rights: Entitlements, for example, the right to education.

Sexuality: A person's sexual orientation, for example, straight, gay or bisexual.

Social Justice: Justice in terms of wealth and opportunities in a society.

Stewardship: Duty to look after, in this case, other people and those less fortunate.

Tolerance: Acceptance of difference.

UN Declaration of Human Rights: A statement adopted by the United Nations organisation to protect all human beings.

Wealth: Money and possessions a person has.