

GCSE AQA A Topic on a Page for Component 2

Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

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Teacher's Introduction

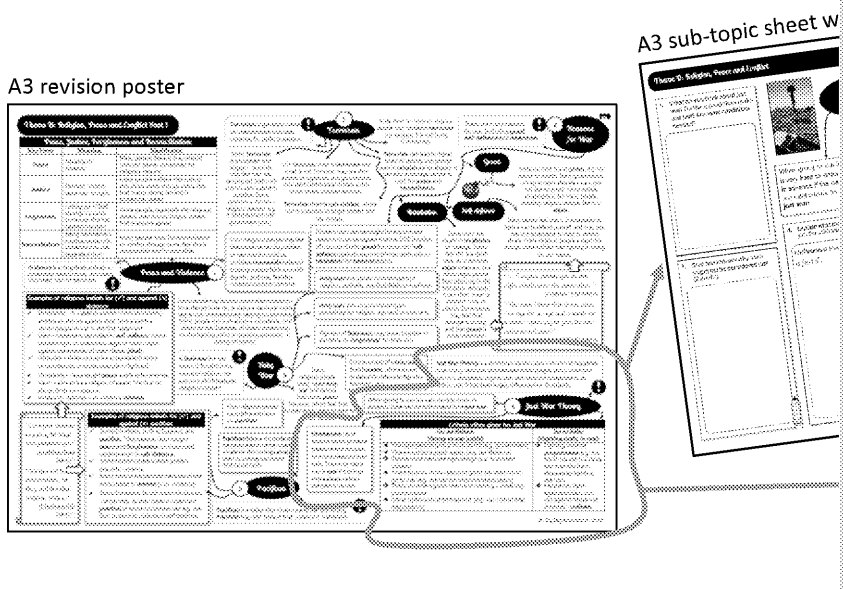
This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE AQA A specification for Component 2: Thematic Studies; Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies – Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict.

Theme content is split into five sections and covers eleven sub-topics in total. The sections are as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Two A3 revision posters***, between them covering the eleven sub-topics. These are labelled: **1** and **2**. These posters are intended as a summary of all Theme D material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going
3. **Eleven A3 sub-topic sheets with activities***. Each of these sheets write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled
4. **Eleven A4 sub-topic revision posters***. These provide answers for sub-topic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the A4 sub-topic revision posters.

*All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students

*Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon



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Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

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As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting, and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

H Dixon, September 2016

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* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict - Part 1

Peace, Justice, Forgiveness and Reconciliation		
Key Term	Meaning	Significance
Peace	Absence of violence	Many people believe they should work for peace, sometimes for religious reasons.
Justice	Fairness, what is deserved, or right	Many people believe that justice should be done, though some feel that mercy (being lenient) is sometimes better.
Forgiveness	Letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has caused one pain	Some people, especially the religious, believe they should forgive others. Not everyone agrees.
Reconciliation	Being reunited in a positive sense with someone one was separated from	Many people work for reconciliation of conflict, though some feel this is not possible and/or desirable.

Violence is acting destructively or potentially destructively, including in protest, war, or terrorism.

Peace and Violence 1

- Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) violence
- ✓ Christianity – it is **just** to punish criminals violently, and those who sin against God. God aided the Jewish people in war in the Old Testament.
 - ✓ Islam – violence is permitted in **self-defence**. Some Muslims fight to extend the reign of Islam / fight against the enemies of Islam (lesser **Jihad**).
 - ✓ Hinduism – violence may be acceptable in some circumstances, to protect people or fight evil.
 - ✗ Christianity – Jesus taught **peace**, and love for enemies.
 - ✗ Islam – aims to be a religion of peace. The Qur'an places limits on violence.
 - ✗ Hinduism – teaches non-violence (**ahimsa**).

“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you”
(Matthew 5:44 NRSV)

“Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.”
(Matthew 5:9 NRSV)

- Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) pacifism
- ✓ Some Christians, such as Quakers, are **pacifists**. They believe Jesus taught **peace** and **forgiveness**, and opposed violence even in **self-defence**.
 - ✓ Some Muslims believe Allah prefers peace to violence.
 - ✓ Many Hindus are pacifists because of the Hindu belief in **ahimsa** (non-violence).
 - ✗ Some Christians, Muslims and Hindus are not pacifists, as they believe violence is **justified** in some circumstances, e.g. the Qur'an permits violence in self-defence.

Terrorism is generally viewed as unauthorised, non-state violence, for political reasons.

Terrorism 2

Some **terrorism** is associated with religion – terrorists may feel they are carrying out God's will and will earn a place in paradise. Some terrorism is for non-religious reasons, e.g. a disagreement with government policy.

It is debatable what is **terrorism** and what is not. Terrorists may see their actions as legitimate and governments may start controversial military action which others consider terrorism.

Terrorism often targets **civilians**, whereas war is supposed to target soldiers and the military.

Non-religious people may feel that violence can be justified, or feel that it should be avoided. **Humanists** believe in treating people fairly and with dignity, and may feel that violence conflicts with that.

Modern wars can be for many reasons. It can be argued that the war of Iraq was due to **greed** and **defence** against weapons of mass destruction. **retaliation** for terrorism.

Holy wars are usually declared by religious authority, e.g. the Pope.

Holy wars aim to achieve something for religious purposes.

Fighters of **holy wars** may believe they will go to paradise, or **forgive** their enemies.

Some people may become violent when protesting – for a change in the law, or about a particular event (e.g. a war), or a practice (e.g. carrying out abortions). Some people feel such action is acceptable, and others do not. Examples of violent protest may involve fighting police or opposing protestors, or setting off bombs.

A **holy war** is a war which is fought in the name of religion, not just one which features religious soldiers.

Holy War 5

Many religious people today reject **holy war** and believe God wants **peace**. However, others feel that God does desire them to fight for certain causes.

One example is the **Crusades**, when the Pope ordered the Holy Land to be reclaimed from the Muslims.

Non-religious people have different views on **pacifism**.

Pacifists believe it is better to be passive and not be violent, whatever the consequences, than to actively be violent and cause harm.

Pacifism 6

Pacifism is a belief that violence and war are wrong. **Pacifists** may also believe that violence is ineffective.

Utilitarians value actions which produce pleasure and not pain, or more pleasure than pain. They may feel a war is **just** if it brings more pleasure than the pain it causes.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict - Part 2

Religion and belief can be seen as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world.

Religious people may fight to establish a government of their religion, e.g. Islamic State.

Religious people may fight to regain land they feel is theirs e.g. Jews who feel Israel was promised to them by God.

Religious people may fight because of differences in belief or practice with another religious group e.g. Catholics and Protestants in Ireland.

It can be argued that without religion, there would be no religious beliefs or holy land to fight for. Also, people would not be motivated to die without belief in an afterlife.

Religious people may work for peace between different countries, people of different religious groups, and between any other conflicting people.

The Dalai Lama is the leader of Tibetan Buddhism and has encouraged Tibetans not to retaliate with violence against the Chinese who invaded Tibet, because Buddhism promotes **peace** and non-violence.

Pope Francis is the leader of the Catholic Church. He has been influenced by Jesus' teachings about peace and treating others as you would want to be treated. He has helped to negotiate between different conflicting parties, such as helping to reconcile the USA and Cuba.

Religious Responses to Victims of War

Christians may...

- pray for victims
- campaign for their government to provide support to victims
- help victims of war directly, by giving clothing, food or shelter
- give money to **charities** so that they can help the victims of war

There are various **religious responses to the victims of war**; many religious people want to help soldiers and civilians who have been harmed or injured or lost their homes or possessions.

The Christian **charity** Christian Aid helps victims of war, e.g. from Syria and South Sudan.

They provide things such as food and water, education, healthcare, clothing and shelter.

Jesus taught his followers to help others.

In the parable of the sheep and the goats he says that people will be **judged** at the end of time according to whether they have helped others. Those who give others food and clothing and look after them will be the ones to go to heaven.

Christians, therefore, try to help others in need, such as victims of war.

However...

- Many conflicts with religious reasons have other reasons too (such as desire for power) and might occur even without religion.
- People still want changes of government or more land without religious reasons.
- If people fight due to difference, there will always be differences between people to be fought over, even without religion.
- People fight with people of different nationalities or races, or different political views.

Religion has also had a hand in **peacemaking** in the contemporary world.

The Church / Christians...

- speak out about **peace** and **reconciliation**
- help with peace negotiations
- give money to **charity** to help victims of war

Religion and Peacemaking

"Truly I tell you, just as you did it to one of the least of these who are members of my family, you did it to me." (Matthew 25:40)

"You shall love your neighbour as yourself." (Matthew 22:39)

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1. Give three examples of violent incidents or events, such as wars.

4. What is your view on violence? Why?

Non-religious people may feel that violence can be justified, or feel that it should be avoided. **Humanists** believe in treating people fairly and with dignity, and may feel that violence conflicts with that.

Violence is acting destructively or potentially destructively, including in protest, war, or terrorism.

2. Write the correct multiple-choice answer in the gaps below.

Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) violence

- ✓ Christianity – it is **A** _____ to punish criminals violently, and those who sin against God. God aided the Jewish people in war in the Old Testament.
- ✓ Islam – violence is permitted in **B** _____. Some Muslims fight to extend the reign of Islam / fight against the enemies of Islam (lesser **C** _____).
- ✓ Hinduism – violence may be acceptable in some circumstances, to protect people or fight evil.
- ✗ Christianity – Jesus taught **D** _____, and love for enemies.
- ✗ Islam – aims to be a religion of peace. The Qur'an places limits on violence.
- ✗ Hinduism – teaches non-violence (**E** _____).

- A –

forgiving

just

peaceful
- B –

self-defence

anger

lust
- C –

jihad

ahimsa

hadith
- D –

violence

revenge

peace
- E –

jihad

ahimsa

caste

Peace and Violence

Peace, Justice

Key Term	Meaning
	Absence of violence
	Fairness, deserved
	Letting go of feelings towards someone who has caused offence
	Being responsible for one's actions, not blaming someone else

Some people may believe that violence is acceptable, or that it is necessary (e.g. carrying out abortions) is acceptable, and other forms of protest may involve fighting or setting off bombs.

5.

'Love your enemies; do not hate them; do not persecute them; but love them, as I have loved you'

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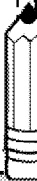
1. Which of these is considered a form of terrorism? (1 mark)

a) Going to war

b) Street protests


c) Suicide bombing

d) Getting into a fight



2. Give a definition of terrorism.

Terrorism is...

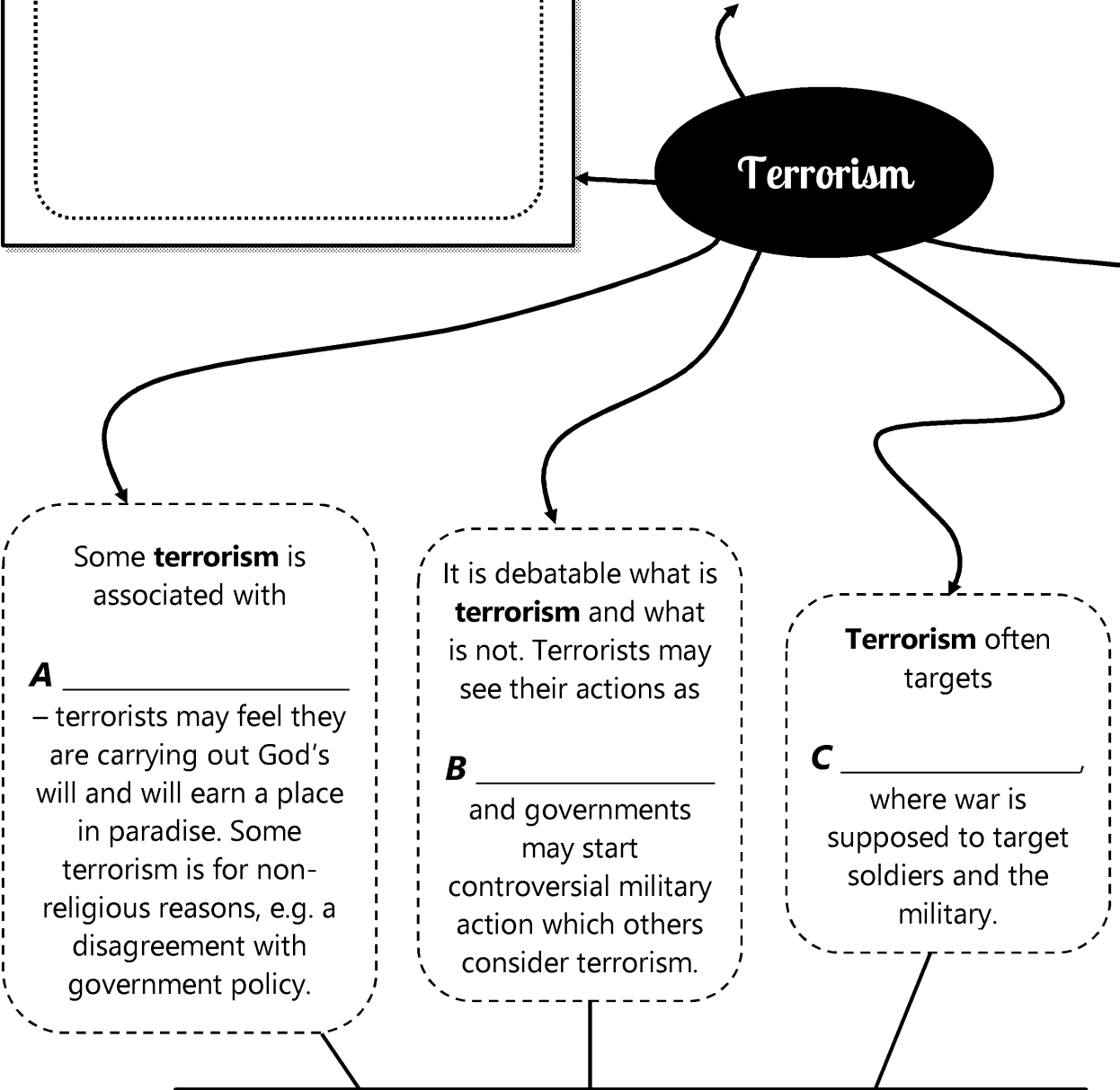


4. Give three examples of terrorism – events which have occurred in the world.

1

2

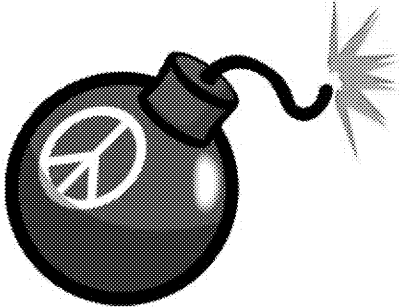
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5. Write the correct multiple-choice answer in the gaps above.

A –	soldiers	religion	pacifism
B –	wrong	moderate	legitimate
C –	civilians	the army	God

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1. What is your view about war? Is it acceptable for any of these reasons? Why / why not?

4. Country A invades Country B. Country B fights back to protect its citizens. It then invades Country A once it has stopped the first invasion. Give two (possible) reasons for this war from Country B's point of view.

1

2



There are many reasons for war, including **greed**, **self-defence** and **retaliation**.

2. Fill in the gaps under each subheading. Use the words in the box below.

- peace
- defend
- revenge
- fighting
- power

Greed

Some wars are due to greed for power or wealth. Many countries go to war for power. Wars are not due to many people, including children.

Self-defence

Many people feel that it is acceptable to fight back if someone attacks them. It is not acceptable to fight back if someone attacks them. It is not acceptable to fight back if someone attacks them.

Retaliation

3. Say how these three reasons for war link to the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

1

2

3

Some wars are fought in **retaliation**, as **4** _____. Some people feel this is a good idea, as it punishes **unjust** attackers and discourages people from attacking in the first place. However, it can often mean a constant cycle of attacks. Some people may feel that revenge is wrong, and that **5** _____ is more important.

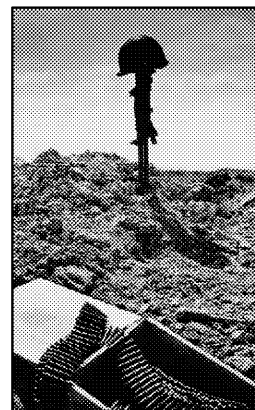
... if anyone turns the other cheek.

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1. What do you think about just war? Do these conditions make war just? Are more conditions needed?



Just War Theory

2. Explain the concept of just war.

Just War Theory is...

When going to war it is very hard to know in advance if the war will fulfil criteria for a **just war**!

4. Explain what makes war just for utilitarians.

Utilitarians think war is just if...

3. Give two reasons why a war might *not* be considered just. (2 marks)

Criteria often given for just war

jus ad bellum (Going to war justly)

- The right person/group must start it (e.g. government)
- People must want the right things (e.g. to protect citizens)
- There must be more reason to go to war than not to go to war (e.g. the war will improve the situation)
- Other options must be tried first (e.g. war comes after negotiations)

5. Circle whether the criteria in the box below (*jus ad bellum*), or fighting in war justly (*jus in bello*).

- There must be a good reason (e.g. self-defence)
- People can fight against soldiers but not against those not involved / **civilians**
- There must be a good chance of winning / achieving your purpose


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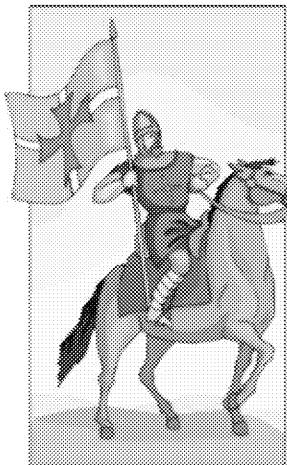


1. Give two reasons why someone might fight in a holy war. (2 marks)

!



forgiveness gain
paradise convert
Pope authority



Holy War

2. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box.

Holy wars are usually commanded by _____, e.g. God/Allah.

Holy wars aim to _____
e.g. land or _____.

Fighters of **holy wars** may expect _____, or _____.

3. Define Holy War.

Holy war is...

4. Give an example of a holy war in history.

Many religious people today reject **holy war** and believe God wants **peace**. However, others feel that God does desire them to fight for certain causes.

5. Find a Bible quote where God sends people to war and write it here:

Reference: _____

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1. What are your thoughts on pacifism?

3. Fill in the quote.

(Matthew 5:44 NRSV)

'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.' (Matthew 5:9 NRSV)

(Matthew 5:9 NRSV)

5. Give some potential problems with pacifism.



Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) pacifism

- ✓ Some Christians, such as **A** _____, are **pacifists**. They believe Jesus taught **peace** and **forgiveness**, and opposed violence even in **self-defence**.
- ✓ Some Muslims believe Allah prefers peace to **B** _____.
- ✓ Many Hindus are pacifists because of the Hindu belief in **ahimsa** (**C** _____)
- ✗ Some Christians, Muslims and Hindus are not pacifists, as they believe violence is **D** _____ in some circumstances, e.g. the Qur'an permits violence in **E** _____.

4. Write the correct multiple-choice answer in the gaps above

A	fundamentalists	Catholics	Quakers
B		forgiveness	violence
C	non-violence	violence	peace
D		justified	wrong
E	anger	self-defence	all circumstances

6. **Extension:** 'People should *not* be pacifists.' Evaluate this statement using religious arguments and you may give non-religious arguments. Read the question carefully and then complete the answer in your book or on the back.

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1. What do you think about the link between religion/belief and war/violence?

differences Israel
Protestants government land

! Religion and belief can be seen as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world.

Religion and Belief as a Cause of War and Violence

2. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box to the left.

Religious people may fight to establish a _____ of their religion, e.g. Islamic State.

Religious people may fight to regain _____ they feel is theirs, e.g. Jews who feel _____ was promised to them by God.

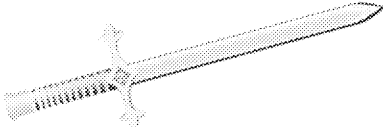
Religious people may fight because of _____ in belief or practice with another religious group, e.g. Catholics and _____ in Ireland.

3. Expand on the link between religion/belief and war/violence. Use the words in the box to the left.

Other reasons for war and violence:

Other differences between religious groups:

4. Why might there be less violence without religion?



5. Find a Bible quote that suggests that religion is a cause of violence and write it here:

Reference:

.....

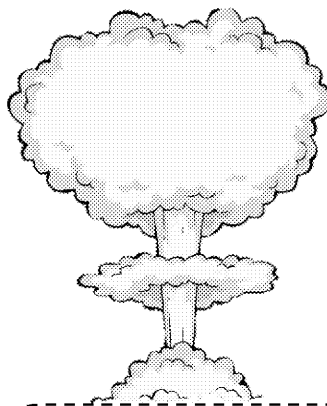
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1. What do you think about the use of nuclear weapons?

3. Ask the person sitting next to you what they think about nuclear deterrence. Make notes.



Some countries keep **nuclear weapons**. Some have been used, many are kept as **nuclear deterrence**. **Nuclear weapons** use the power of atoms, and sometime radioactive substances, to achieve destruction.

- Times people may support nuclear weapons:**
- In an extreme emergency
 - As **retaliation** against another **nuclear** strike
 - If they will save more lives overall

- Reasons people oppose nuclear weapons:**
- They can kill many people (this goes against the **sanctity of life** and religious commands not to **murder**, and against the **humanist** principle that lives should be respected and treated with **dignity**)
 - They will almost certainly kill and harm innocent people / **civilians**
 - Radioactive weapons harm future people
 - They harm animals and the **environment**
 - They do not give people a chance
 - Accidents with **nuclear weapon** use and nuclear weapon tests can be very **damaging**
 - They do not fulfil **just war** criteria

5. Fill in the gaps above! Use the words in the box below.

dignity civilians murder

damaging sanctity environment

People who generally oppose **nuclear weapons** may accept their use to prevent greater evil. **Utilitarians** may accept nuclear weapons use if this results in more pleasure than pain in the long run.

4. Give a reason for and a reason against using nuclear weapons as nuclear deterrence.

For:

Against:

Nuclear Weapons

2. Give a reason for and a reason against using nuclear weapons as nuclear deterrence.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

1. What might the Church / Christians do to work for peace?

2. Why do you think there is such a contrast in religion – between those who use violence in the name of religion and those who make peace?

Religious people may work for peace between different countries, people of different religious groups, and between any other conflicting people.

Religion has also had a hand in **peacemaking** in the contemporary world.

3. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

? is the leader of the _____ Church. He has been influenced by _____' teachings about peace and treating others as _____. He has helped to negotiate between different _____ parties, such as helping to reconcile the USA and _____.

you Cuba conflicting Catholic Jesus

4. Draw arrows to match the correct religious figure to the correct box (boxes are marked by question marks).
→ Pope Francis
→ The Dalai Lama

? is the leader of Tibetan Buddhism and has encouraged Tibetans not to retaliate with violence against the Chinese who invaded Tibet, because Buddhism promotes **peace** and non-violence.

Religion and Peacemaking

5. Find a Bible quote that relates to peacemaking and write it here:

Reference:
.....

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1. Do you think religious people do enough to help the victims of war? What else could they do?

2. What other motivations do Christians have to help victims of war? What does the Bible teach about helping others in the Bible?

Religious Responses to Victims of War

3. Give at least three things which a charity may provide victims of war.

The Christian *charity* Christian Aid helps victims of war, e.g. from Syria and South Sudan.

They provide things such as:

1.

2.

3.

5. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

directly money campaign charities pray shelter

There are various religious responses to the victims of war; many religious people want to help soldiers and civilians who have been harmed or injured or lost their homes or possessions.

Christians may...

→ _____ for victims

→ _____ for their government to provide support to victims

→ help victims of war _____, by giving clothing, food or _____

→ give _____ to _____ so that they can help the victims of war

Jesus taught his followers to help others.

In the parable of the sheep and the goats, those who helped others will be **judged** at the end of time according to how many they helped. Those who give others food and drink after the war will be the ones to go to heaven.

Christians, therefore, try to help others in the aftermath of war.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Non-religious people may feel that violence can be justified, or feel that it should be avoided. **Humanists** believe in treating people fairly and with dignity, and may feel that violence conflicts with that.

Violence is acting destructively or potentially destructively, including in protest, war, or terrorism.

Peace and Violence

Peace
Term
Peace
Justice
Forgiveness
Reconciliation

Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) violence

- ✓ Christianity – it is **just** to punish criminals violently, and those who sin against God. God aided the Jewish people in war in the Old Testament.
- ✓ Islam – violence is permitted in **self-defence**. Some Muslims fight to extend the reign of Islam / fight against the enemies of Islam (lesser **jihad**).
- ✓ Hinduism – violence may be acceptable in some circumstances, to protect people or fight evil.
- ✗ Christianity – Jesus taught **peace**, and love for enemies.
- ✗ Islam – aims to be a religion of peace. The Qur'an places limits on violence.
- ✗ Hinduism – teaches non-violence (**ahimsa**).

Some people may become change in the law, or about practice (e.g. carrying out a action is acceptable, and o protest may involve fighting setting

'Love your enemies and

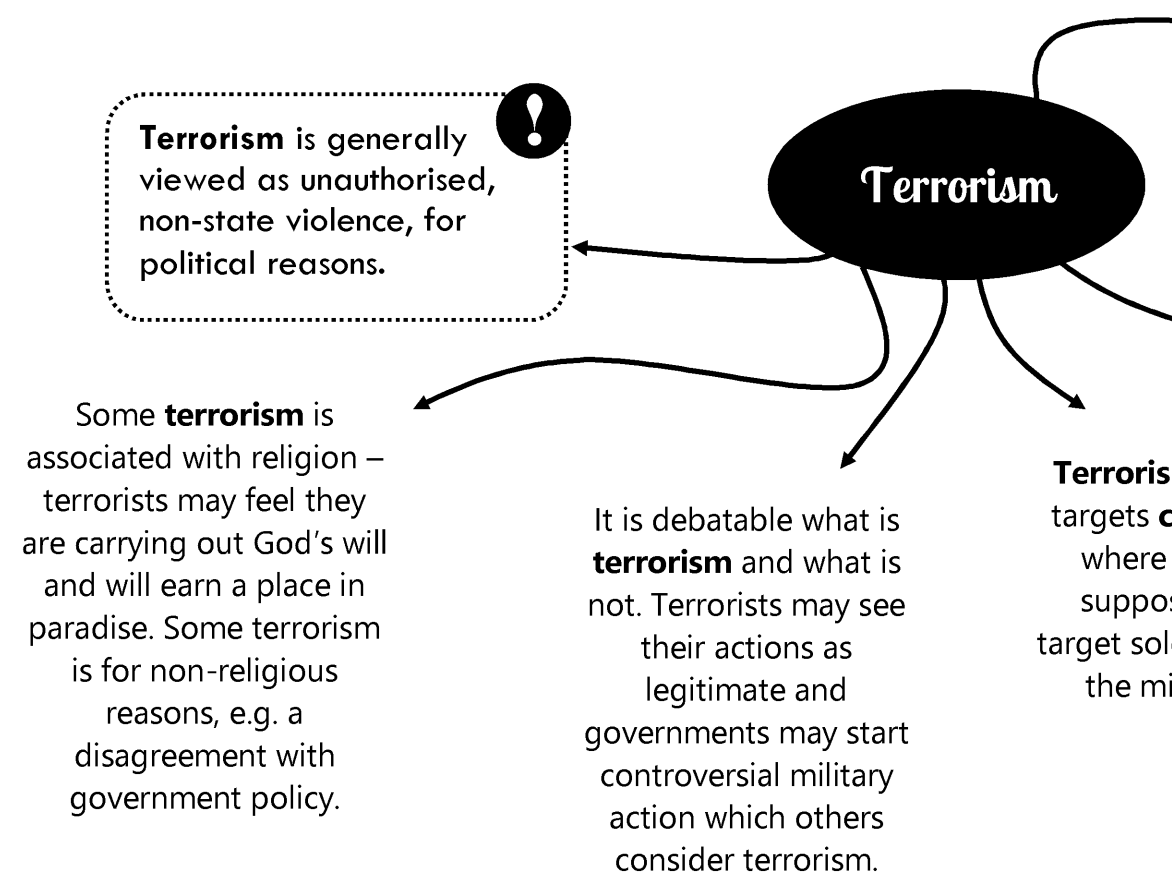
'Blessed are the peacem

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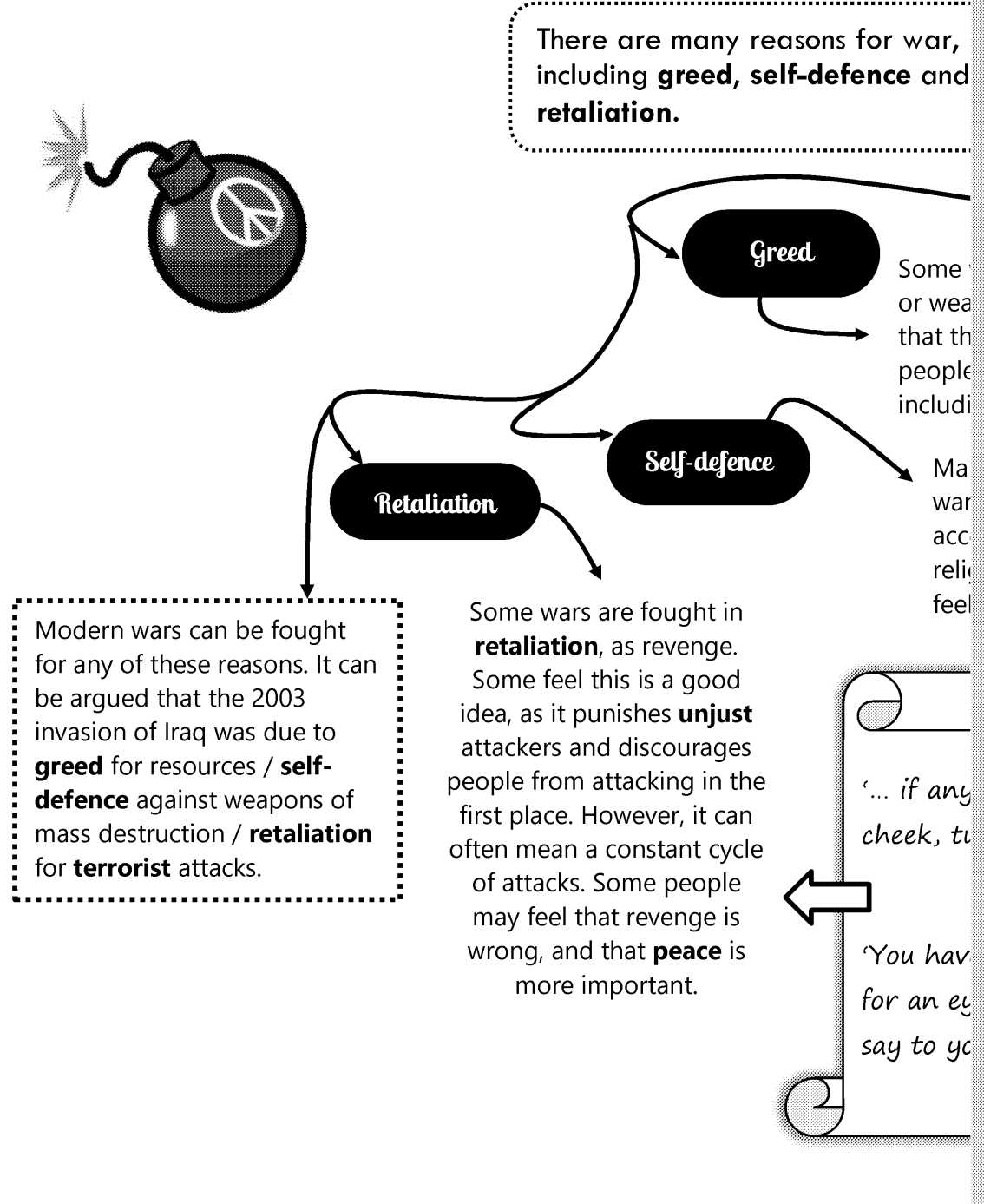


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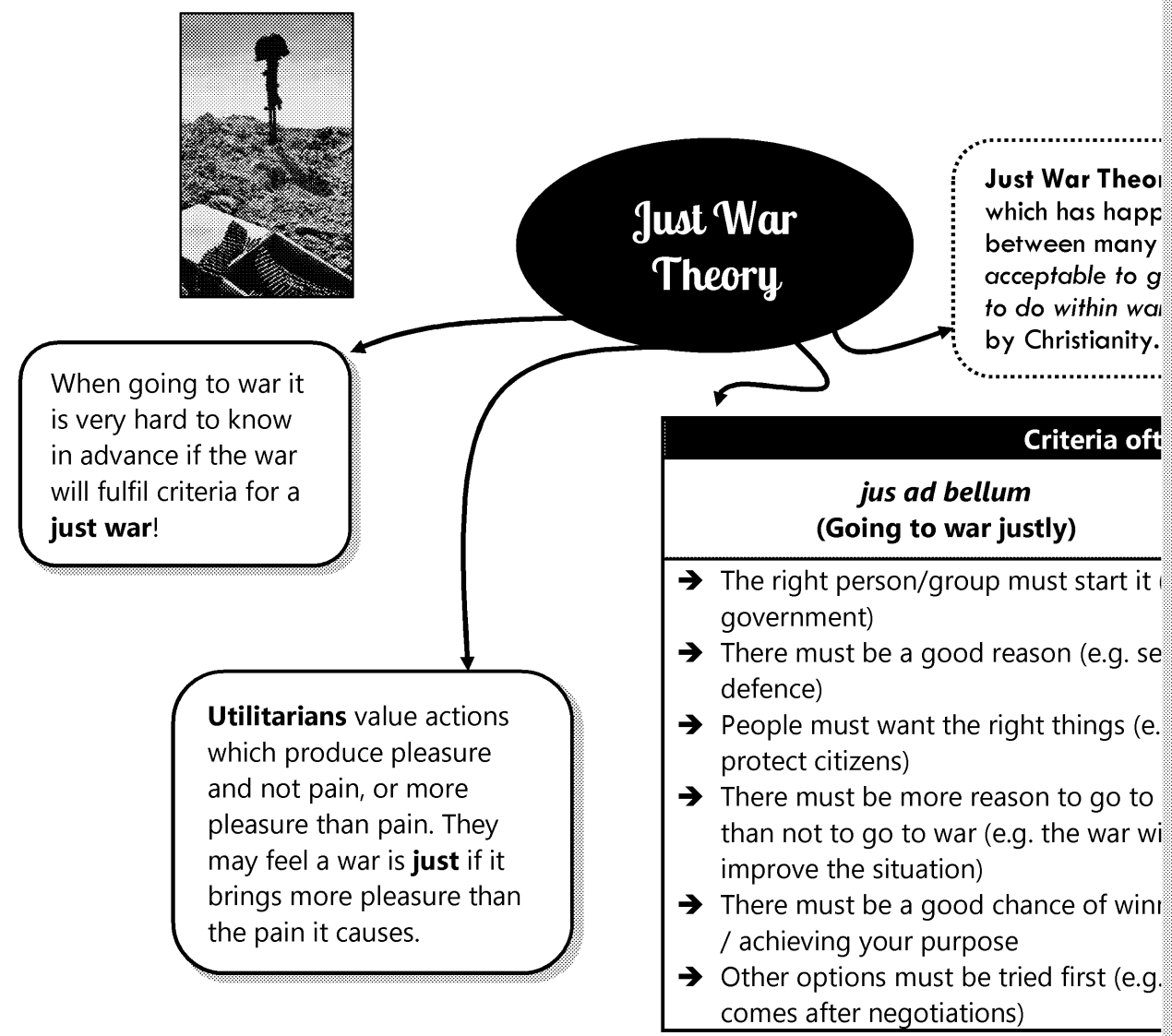


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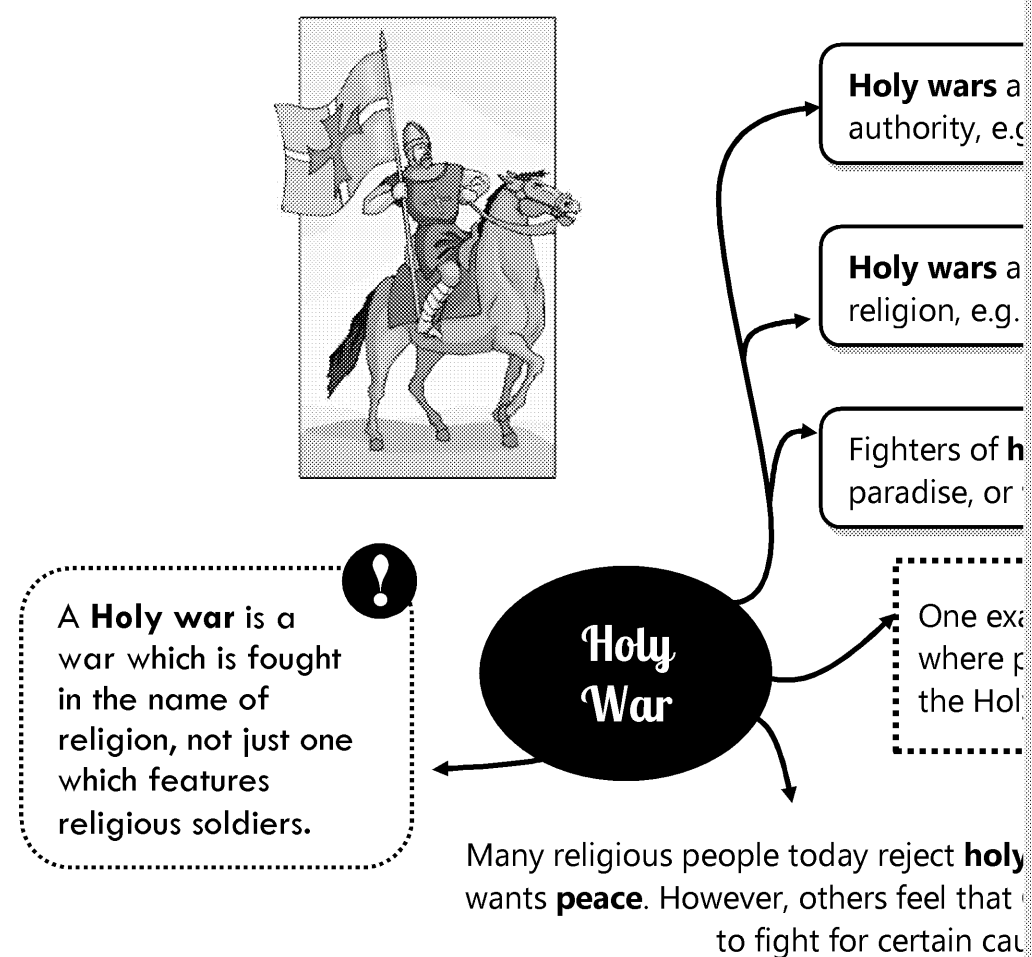


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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

'Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you'
(Matthew 5:44 NRSV)

'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.'
(Matthew 5:9 NRSV)

Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) pacifism

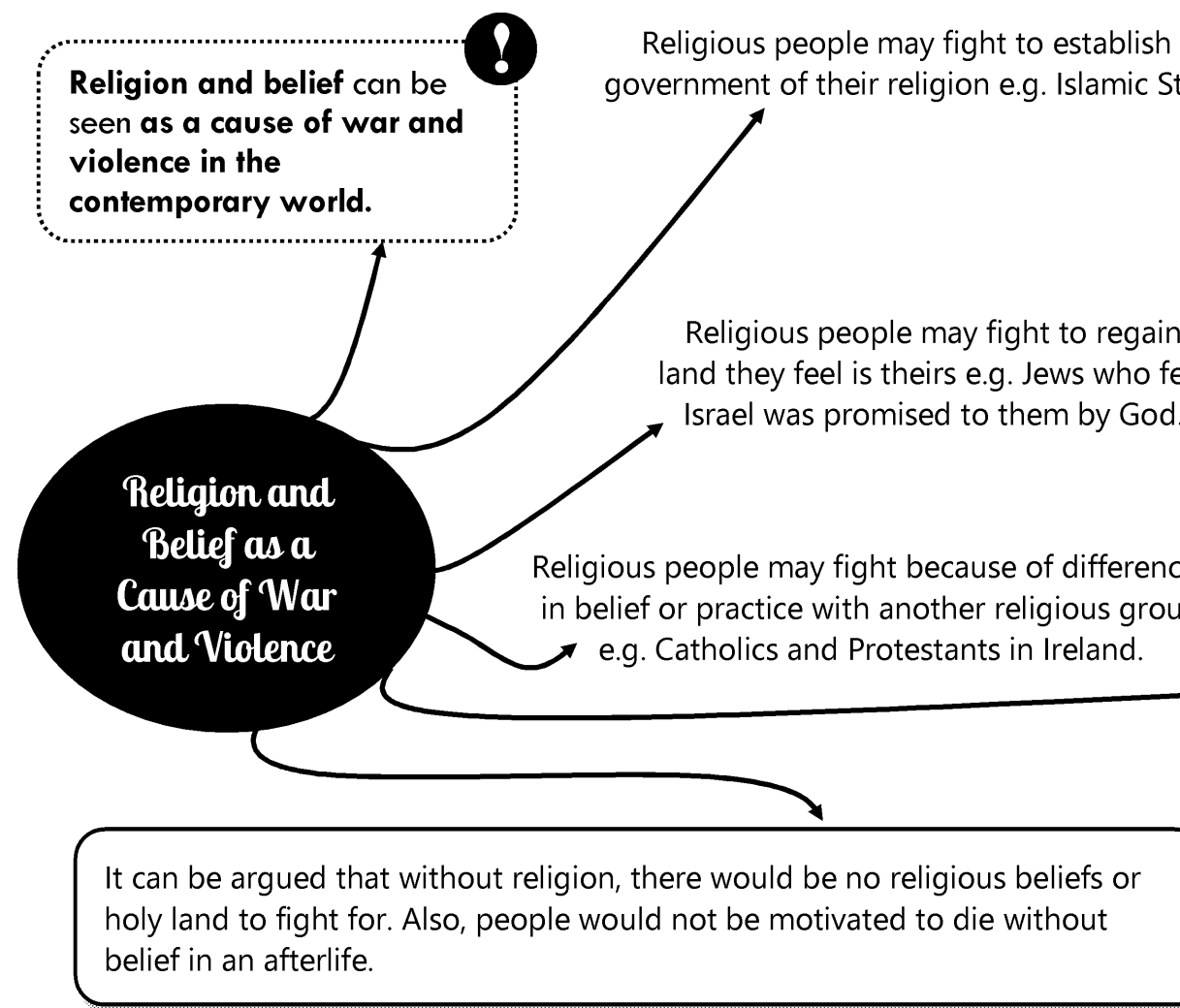
- ✓ Some Christians, such as Quakers, are **pacifists**. They believe Jesus taught **peace** and **forgiveness**, and opposed violence even in **self-defence**.
- ✓ Some Muslims believe Allah prefers peace to violence.
- ✓ Many Hindus are pacifists because of the Hindu belief in **ahimsa** (non-violence).
- ✗ Some Christians, Muslims and Hindus are not pacifists, as they believe violence is **justified** in some circumstances, e.g. the Qur'an permits violence in self-defence.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

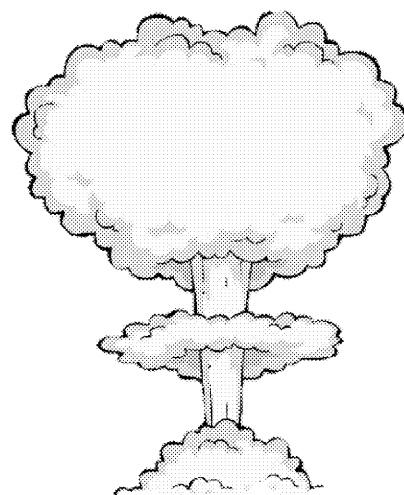


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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict



Some countries keep **nuclear weapons**. Some many are kept as **nuclear deterrence**. Nuclear weapons are made of atoms, and sometime radioactive substances.

Times people may support nuclear weapons:

- In an extreme emergency
- As **retaliation** against another **nuclear** strike
- If they will save more lives overall

Reasons people oppose nuclear weapons:

- They can kill many people (this goes against **sanctity of life** and religious commands not to murder, and against the **humanist** principle that lives should be respected and treated with dignity)
- They will almost certainly kill and harm innocent people/**civilians**
- Radioactive weapons harm future people
- They harm animals and the environment
- They do not give people a chance
- Accidents with **nuclear weapon** use and nuclear weapon tests can be very damaging
- They do not fulfil **just war** criteria

People who generate **nuclear weapons** may prevent greater acceptance of nuclear results in more the

Some people accept of **nuclear deterrence** (others attacking). However, it is a large waste of money and of their nuclear weapons.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Examples of religious beliefs for and against weapons of mass destruction	
For	Against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no teachings in sacred texts such as the Bible and the Qur'an against WMD, and these texts allow violence in some circumstances, e.g. self-defence. ✓ Some countries feel it is safer to have WMD as a deterrent to keep the world safe. (This includes the UK (Christian); Pakistan (Muslim); and possibly Israel (Jewish)). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Several popes (Christian) have spoken out against WMD; because of the harm they can do; the direct harm to people and the environment, and also the indirect harm caused by spending money on WMD which could be used to help the poor. ✗ Many Muslims believe WMD are not approved of by Allah because they go beyond defence / promoting Islam, and do not give victims a fair chance. ✗ The first precept of Buddhism forbids killing. ✗ If countries keep WMD, this makes it more likely that terrorists will get hold of them (religious and non-religious).

'You shall love your neighbour as yourself.' (Matthew 22:39 NRSV)

'You shall love your neighbour as yourself.' (Matthew 22:39 NRSV)

1



Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Religious people may work for peace between different countries, people of different religious groups, and between any other conflicting people.

The Church / Christians...

- speak out about **peace** and **reconciliation**
- help with peace negotiations
- give money to **charity** to help victims of war

The Dalai Lama is the leader of Tibetan Buddhism and has encouraged Tibetans not to retaliate with violence against the Chinese who invaded Tibet because Buddhism promotes **peace** and non-violence.

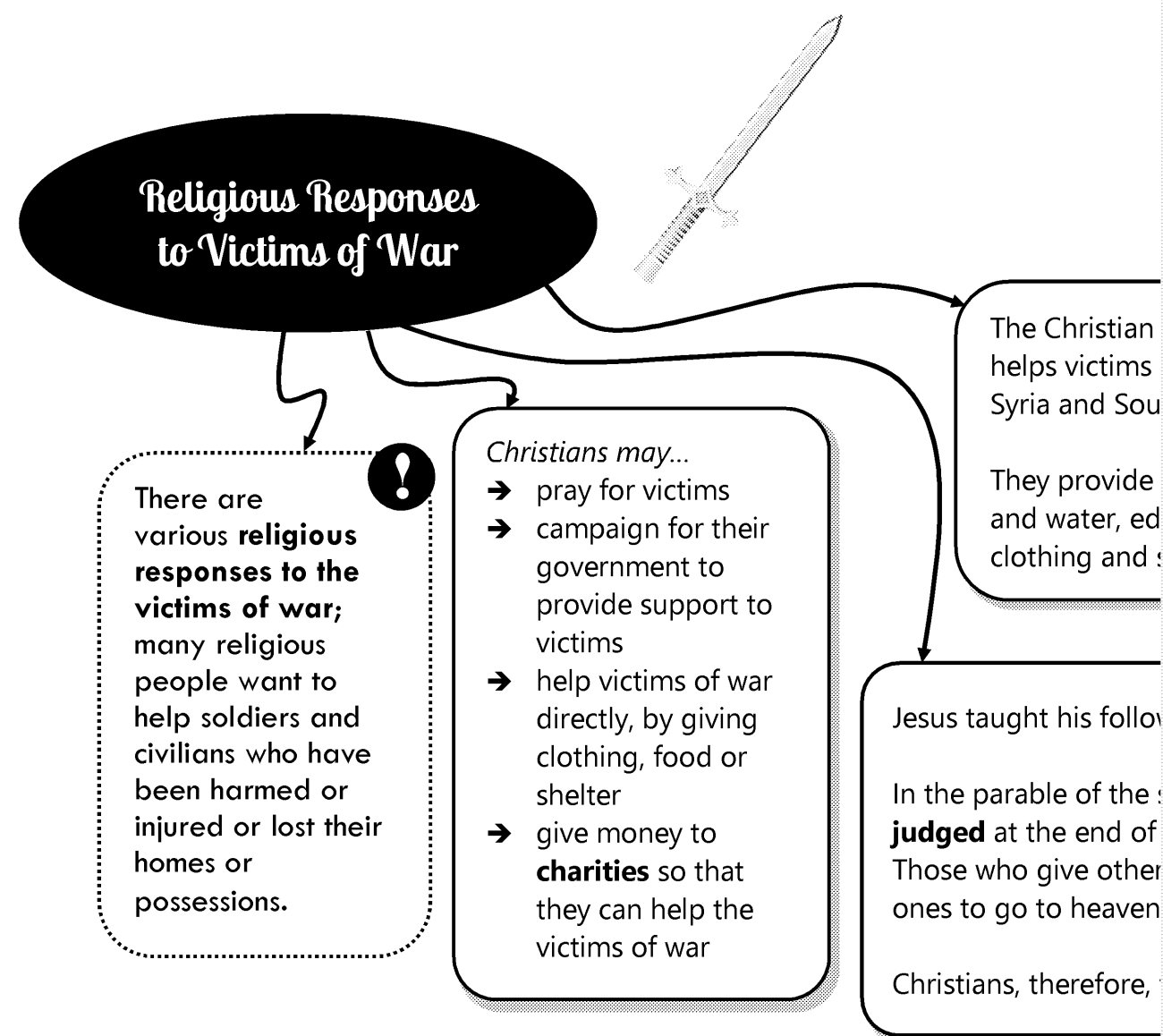
Pope Francis is the leader of the Catholic Church. He has been influenced by Jesus about peace and treating others as you would want to be treated. He has helped to bring peace between different conflicting parties, such as helping to reconcile the USA and Cuba.

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Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict



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Theme D Topic on a Page Activities

Exam-style questions here are not exactly the same as they would be in an exam. Some focus on Christianity, where the exam would allow any religions to be used, and might expect some questions. Some also focus on views which are not specifically religious where religious views. This is to allow students to practise the ideas taught in this resource

Violence

- 1) For example: The Gulf War, the protests over student fees, the 7/7 bombings...
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example: I think violence is ok in self-defence, but not in other circumstances
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:
 - Some Christians believe that violence is acceptable in certain circumstances against the enemies of God. They can justify this belief because God commanded the Jewish people in war against other nations in the Old Testament.
 - Many Hindus do not agree with violence except in extreme circumstances. The principle of *ahimsa* (non-violence) which teaches that violence is wrong.Any additional religions should be accepted.
Accept any relevant point
1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4)
If the two beliefs are not *contrasting*, maximum 2 marks
- 7) For example: The Gulf War was in response to Iraq invading Kuwait. Those fighting Kuwait, and they succeeded because they did liberate Kuwait.

Terrorism

- 1) c) Suicide Bombing
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) For example: The destruction of the World Trade Center on 11th September 2001, the attacks by Anders Breivik in Norway in 2009...
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: Most Buddhists oppose violence because Buddhism teaches non-violence and terrorism. However, they believe that terrorism should be combated with non-violence, not further violence. The Dalai Lama (leader of Tibetan Buddhism) has made comments about terrorist attacks.
- 7) For example:
 - Terrorists targeting Western countries in response to their action in the Middle East justify their actions by claiming that if the people they target are in a country without a democratic process which elected a government which started a war, or countries which are responsible for the results and are legitimate targets. Some terrorists believe that some people are inferior to others, and so killing them is not morally wrong.
 - People may resort to terrorism because they feel angry at the actions of a government. They may also feel that terrorism makes more of an impact than a peaceful form of action.

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Reasons for War

- 1) For example: I think that war is acceptable in self-defence because countries need to be able to defend themselves and in retaliation, because this discourages people from committing violent acts. War due to greed is not acceptable, because it is selfish.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) (For example:) Self-defence and retaliation
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:
 - Some Christians believe that it is acceptable to fight wars in self-defence. They see it as a loving thing to do in order to protect innocent civilians, and may justify the actions of the Jewish people who fought to defend themselves many times in battle.
 - Some Christians feel that fighting wars in self-defence is not acceptable. They believe that war is wrong and may not agree with fighting wars for any reasons. Jesus also taught against war, saying '... if anyone strikes you on the right cheek, turn the other also...' (Matthew 5:39). Therefore, people should not be violent even if attacked first.

Any additional religions should be accepted.

Accept any relevant points and reference to scripture

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4) 1 mark for reference to scripture. If *only* one religious belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for scripture reference.
- 7) The Falklands War was motivated by a disagreement over territory. Argentina invaded because they believed they rightly owned them. The UK fought back because it was their territory and that Argentina had no right to invade.

Just War Theory

- 1) For example: I don't think war is ever just regarding the current way of fighting. War would have to involve only killing those guilty for something really bad. This is not necessarily the soldiers fighting.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example:
 - If there is a corrupt motive for going to war
 - If the violence committed in war is not proportional (is too much) compared to the harm caused

Accept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2)
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: The Second World War is sometimes deemed to have been just (or at least necessary) because they were fighting to stop the Nazis from doing terrible things. It fulfilled the conditions of Just War Theory. (However, many people believe that some of the violence used by the Allies, e.g. the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was unnecessary.)
- 7) For example: The Catholic Church does hold that war can be just in some circumstances. St Augustine and St Thomas Aquinas contributed to Just War discussion. The Catholic Church agrees with the conditions given – e.g. a just war must be a last resort and must be necessary to stop evil, and must not target civilians or do unnecessary harm.

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Holy War

- 1) For example:
- Because they believe that they have a duty to fight for God and their religion
 - Because they hope for a reward.
- Accept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2)
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:
The LORD spoke to Moses, saying, ‘Avenge the Israelites on the Midianites; after I have punished them.’ So Moses said to the people, ‘Arm some of your number for the war, so that I may execute the LORD’s vengeance on Midian. (Numbers 31:1–3 NRSV)
- 6) For example: I do not believe in God and, therefore, do not feel that Holy War is justified for no good reason.
- 7) For example: Some people might feel that the conflict between Israel and Palestine is justified because they deserve the land of Israel because it was promised to them by God. They want to reclaim it. The conflict has been going on over 50 years, and some problems in Jerusalem which both sides would like to control. There are secular reasons for the conflict with strong religious motivation.

Pacifism

- 1) For example: I think that pacifism is right that violence is bad, but that there are some cases where violence is necessary, e.g. to protect yourself, and then pacifism is unhelpful.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:
- If no one ever uses violence to defend themselves or others, then people may be harmed by innocent people.
 - Pacifism does not give a mechanism for judging whether some violent action is justified.
 - Pacifism is not in line with religious teachings which allow violence in certain circumstances.
- 6) For example:

One argument with justification	
Different arguments for and against, with justification	
OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position	
Good well-justified arguments for and against, linked together	
Very well argued. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and leading to a reasonable conclusion.	
Points and Justification for	Points and Justification against
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religious books such as the Bible and the Qur’an allow violence in some situations.• If pacifists do not defend themselves or others, innocent people could be hurt.• Pacifists may be seen as weak, prompting people to try to take advantage of them.• Sometimes violence may be a good way of achieving a result, such as overthrowing a corrupt leader.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus taught against violence.• Many religions such as Buddhism and Jainism teach <i>ahimsa</i> (non-violence).• If everyone was a pacifist, the world would be a better place.• Pacifist alternatives might solve problems more quickly than violence.
Accept any relevant point or justification – other religions should be accepted.	

- 7) For example: Some pacifists, such as Quakers, have refused to fight in wars; Martin Luther King led a non-violent protest to campaign for racial equality; Gandhi was a pacifist and used non-violence to end British rule in India.

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Religion and Belief as a Cause of War and Violence

- 1) For example: I do not think there is more of a link between religion and violence or other such causes of violence. However, religion and belief do seem to cause conflict and belief are bad things, but perhaps religious people should try to focus more on peace.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:
'Do not think that I have come to bring peace to the earth; I have not come to bring peace, but the sword' (10:34 NRSV) – Jesus' words indicate that religion can cause conflict.
- 6) For example:
- Religion and belief are large causes of violence and conflict – people fight because of different beliefs, or because they feel that other people believe the wrong things and they want to change them.
 - Religion and belief are not as linked to violence and conflict as they seem – there are also about power/greed/difference, and so they would still occur without religion.
- Any additional religions should be accepted.
Accept any relevant point
1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4)
If the two beliefs are not *contrasting*, maximum 2 marks
- 7) For example: Islamic State are fighting to control land, and this is partly motivated by their belief to establish / believe they have established a caliphate, an area ruled in accordance with Islamic law (a caliph) who can guide Muslims. There was a caliphate previously, but this was overthrown and they are trying to replace it.

Nuclear Weapons

- 1) For example: I think nuclear weapons are undesirable, but their use is acceptable in some circumstances.
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example: I don't think we should keep nuclear weapons as nuclear deterrence. We should never use them, whatever the situation, because they are so damaging.
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example:

One argument with justification

Different arguments for and against, with justification

OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position

Good well-justified arguments for and against, linked together

Very well argued. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and leading to a reasonable conclusion.

Points and Justification for

- Nuclear weapons are useful as a deterrence – they stop people from attacking you.
- If someone does attack with nuclear weapons, it is right to retaliate against them.
- Nuclear weapons can be useful in a small number of situations, to prevent great evil or even greater loss of life.

Points and Justification against

- Nuclear weapons go against many religious beliefs
 - They are violent and many religions forbid violence
 - Even if violence is seen to be acceptable, it should not allow surrender, go beyond self-defence
- Nuclear weapon use is wrong because of loss of animal life.
- Nuclear weapon use is wrong because of the risk of nuclear war
- Keeping nuclear weapons is not a good idea – deterrents will not be used and the world will be more dangerous
- Keeping nuclear weapons makes it more difficult to control them.

Accept any relevant point or justification – other religions should be accepted.

- 7) For example: The UK, China and Russia have nuclear weapons. They say that they will not use them, but they have the weapons or severe use of non-nuclear weapons.

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Weapons of Mass Destruction

- 1) For example: Chemical weapons, biological weapons, nuclear weapons
- 2) See summary sheet
- 3) For example:
 - Weapons of Mass Destruction can kill many people.
 - Weapons of Mass Destruction can significantly damage the environment.Accept any relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 2)
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) See summary sheet
- 6) For example: Yes, because either way many innocent people could die / be enslaved / protect my people. / No, because whatever the consequences, it would be wrong.
- 7) For example:

'So far as I can see, the atomic bomb has deadened the finest feeling that has sustained the so-called laws of war, which made it tolerable. Now we know the truth. War knows no mercy. The atomic bomb brought an empty victory but it resulted for the time being in a new era. The has happened to the soul of the destroying nation is yet too early to see...' Mahatma Gandhi

'With the persistence of tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world, the world must never forget what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as a warning and an incentive to find peaceful means of settling tensions and disputes. Fifty years after the Second World War, nations cannot become complacent but rather should renew their commitment to the complete banishment of all nuclear weapons.' Pope John Paul II

Religion and Peacemaking

- 1) See summary sheet
- 2) For example: Different people interpret their religion in different ways – some see it as promoting peace. There are also going to be naturally violent people and naturally peaceful people, and so this may come into it. Further, different religious situations. Some have no need of violence, and some are in the middle of conflict.
- 3) See summary sheet
- 4) See summary sheet
- 5) For example:

'He [God] shall judge between many peoples, and shall arbitrate between strong and weak; he shall break their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' (Micah 4:3 NRSV)

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6) For example:

<p>One argument with justification</p> <p>Different arguments for and against, with justification</p> <p>OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position</p> <p>Good well-justified arguments for and against, linked together</p> <p>Very well argued. Well-justified arguments for and against, linked together and a reasonable conclusion.</p>	
<p>Points and Justification for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many parts of religious holy texts that promote peace, e.g. Islam teaches that Allah loves peace, and Jesus taught not to be violent. • Religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism actively promote peace and non-violence. • Many more modern interpretations of religion are more peaceful – the New Testament of the Bible puts more of a focus on peace than the Old Testament, and many religious institutions are more peaceful in the modern day, e.g. the Pope is no longer declaring holy wars. • There are many famous figures from different religions, such as Pope Francis and the Dalai Lama, who have worked for peace. 	<p>Points and Justification against</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many wars have been fought, and there are notable religious figures who have promoted peace, but many wars have been fought in the name of religion. • If religion did more to promote peace, there would be fewer religious conflicts. • Religion may promote peace, but it is not always peaceful depending on how it is interpreted, to prove if it had done more. • Sometimes when religious figures promote peace, they are worshipped as gods, and are also religious – not just peacemakers also worshipped as gods.
<p>Accept any relevant point or justification – other religions should be accepted.</p>	

7) For example: Gandhi worked to liberate India from British rule and to mediate Muslims because his Hinduism influenced him to work for peace.

Religious Responses to Victims of War

- 1) For example: I think religious people do a lot to help victims of war, but the gov religious MPs could work to stop war and to offer help to more war victims.
 - 2) For example: Christians may feel compassion to others who are worse off than t victims of war in an effort to reduce the effects of war, so that victims of war ha they will not turn to fighting as well, and create a more violent world, which Ch
 - 3) See summary sheet
 - 4) See summary sheet
 - 5) See summary sheet
 - 6) For example:
 - One Christian response to victims of war is for Christians to help victims of treat others as one would like to be treated, and also explained that those v
 - “Truly I tell you, just as you did it to one of the least of these who are memb (Matthew 25:40 NRSV)
 - Some Christians also respond to victims of war by trying to get others to h God to help victims of war, and to stop war so that there are no more victi government, in the hope that the government will do something to help the
- Any additional religions should be accepted.
- Accept any relevant points and reference to scripture
- 1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4) 1 mark for
- If *only* one religious belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for scriptu
- 7) For example: I think most religious people respond to victims of war by helping However, it is possible that some do so merely because they feel that they have help others, and that people will not go to heaven if they do not.