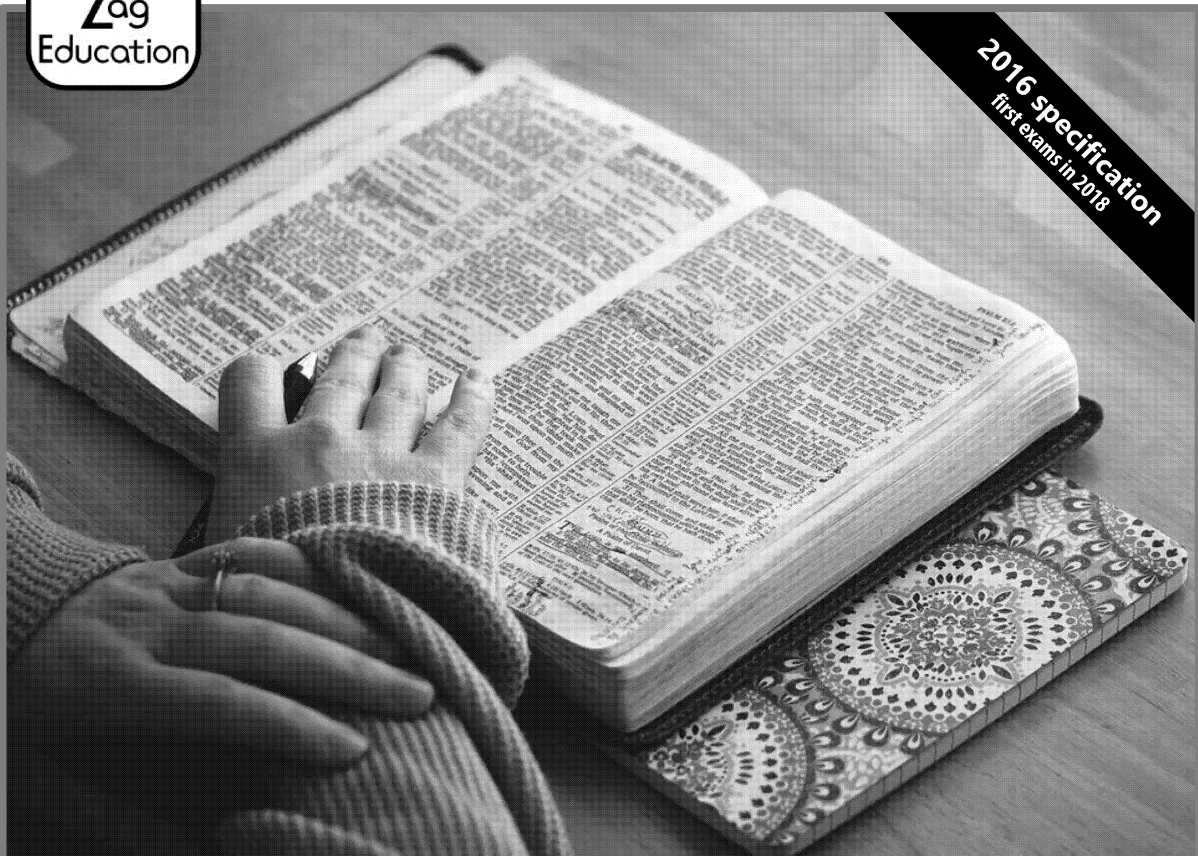




Topic on a Page

for GCSE OCR for Sections B & C

Short Course

*Relationships and Families &
Dialogue between Religious and Non-religious Beliefs
and Attitudes*

zigzageducation.co.uk

POD
8553

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at publishmenow.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagRS](https://twitter.com/ZigZagRS)

Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education.....	ii
Teacher Feedback Opportunity	iii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iv
Teacher’s Introduction.....	v
A3 Revision Posters	6 pages
1 to 6	
A3 Sub-topic Posters with Activities	20 pages
1 to 20	
A4 Sub-topic Revision Posters	20 pages
1 to 20	
Answers to Extension Questions	15 pages

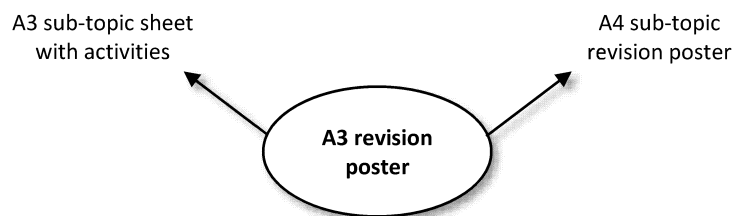
Teacher's Introduction

This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE OCR specification (short course) for Sections B and C: Relationships and Families, and Dialogue between Religious and Non-religious Beliefs and Attitudes from a Christian perspective.

The sections are as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Six A3 revision posters**, between them covering all the sub-topics. These are labelled: **1** to **6**. These posters are intended as a summary of the material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Twenty A3 sub-topic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers one sub-topic and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 sub-topic revision posters and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white squares: **20**. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: .
4. **Twenty A4 sub-topic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 sub-topic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black squares: **20**.
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the extension questions not covered on the A4 sub-topic revision posters.

All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students to learn in lessons or at home.



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.

Students should remember to refer to sources of wisdom and authority when answering 6-mark and 15-mark questions. For questions later on in the course, they may wish to refer back to sources referenced earlier.

Note: this resource covers several sensitive and potentially controversial issues such as religious views on homosexuality and divorce, and euthanasia and abortion. It is advised that teachers review these sections before sharing them with their classes, and warn students about any content which may distress or offend.

October 2018

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Religious Studies resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

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

Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates

Relationships and Families Part 1 - Relationships and Families

Role:

- Reflects the family of God: the family of all Christians
- Contributes to a stable society

- Purposes:**
- To fulfil God's command to **procreate**
 - To raise children in the Christian faith
 - To educate children
 - To fulfil the natural desire to have children
 - To provide security, love and support for family members

Christian Family

- Importance:**
- A **sacrament** (for some Christians), or at least an important commitment to God
 - A commitment to **fidelity** – being faithful to one's partner, and not having a sexual or romantic relationship with anyone else
 - Helps to maintain a stable society – the Catholic Church teaches that **marriage** and the family are the foundation for good society
 - Given by God, taught in the Bible

Marriage

Marriage is a legal, and sometimes religious, union of two people. In Christianity, this is usually a man and a woman. Genesis 2:22–25 can be seen as instituting **marriage**, which Jesus quotes in Matthew 19.

'He answered, "Have you not read that the one who made them at the beginning "made them male and female", and said, "For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh"? So they are no longer two, but

- Significance of Beliefs and Teachings Reflected in a Christian Marriage Ceremony:**
- Reference to **marriage** being instituted by God makes **marriage** more important to Christians.
 - There may be reference to husband and wife symbolising Jesus and the Church – this shows that **marriage** is an important relationship, which should be loving.
 - As Jesus taught against divorce, the ceremony

Ethical Arguments for Divorce and Remarriage:

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for **adultery** (Matthew 5:31–32).
- Belief that God forgives sins and mistakes.
- It is more compassionate to allow people to end an unhappy **marriage**, e.g. one which is abusive, or where the couple have fallen out of love.
- If a Church accepts **divorce**, it normally allows **remarriage**, but it is at its discretion with each couple.



Some Christians will accept **cohabitation** (living together without being married) as a step towards **marriage**, as they think love is the most important thing (the Golden Rule); this is the position of the Church of England.

Cohabitation

The Catholic Church only approves of sexual relationships which are open to the possibility of new life, so it disapproves of artificial **contraception** – it allows natural family planning such as the rhythm method.

Contraception

Many Christians allow **contraception** because it is nothing forbidding in the world, and for health and financial reasons.

Divorce is the legal end of a **marriage**, when two people no longer wish to remain married. It is becoming more socially acceptable.

Ethics of Divorce, Annulment and Remarriage

Arguments against Divorce:

Christians believe **marriage** is an important commitment to one's spouse and God, which God does not want broken. In some **denominations** it is a **sacrament**. Jesus and St Paul taught against **divorce** (e.g. in 1 Corinthians 7:10–11).

The Catholic Church does not allow **divorce** and will not **remarry** divorcees (Jesus taught that remarriage was **adultery** in Mark 10:11–12). It does allow **annulments**, the cancelling of a **marriage**, in some circumstances.

Pros: **Divorce** is messy and expensive, and **cohabitation** avoids this possibility; this can still provide stability for children.

Cons: Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within **marriage**; **marriage** vows are important; **cohabitation** may not be as stable for children.



Contraception is something used to stop someone from getting pregnant, and some forms of **contraception** also stop the spread of STIs.

Some Christians accept sex before **marriage** in committed relationships (e.g. Church of England), or are even more relaxed (e.g. liberal Protestants). They may do so because Jesus taught that love is the most important thing, and he said nothing explicitly against **premarital sex**.

Many Christians disagree with sex before **marriage** (e.g. Catholic Church) because Jesus taught that a physical union of man and woman came with **marriage**.

Premarital sex is increasingly accepted in society.

Premarital Sex

Celibacy

St Paul taught that staying single and choosing not to have sex was a good alternative to **marriage**, to focus more on God.

Some Christians remain **celibate**, e.g. as Catholic priests or as monks or nuns. However, Christianity supports a sexual relationship within **marriage**.

Concept – Ethical Modes of Relationship and Fidelity

There are various different **ethical modes of relationship** – see the views covered here. In addition, **adultery** (having sex where at least one of the people is married to someone else) is seen as unethical within Christianity because it is seen as unloving, and as breaking **marriage** vows to be faithful, as well as being forbidden in the Ten Commandments. Faithful sexual relationships within heterosexual **marriage** are viewed as ethical by Christians.

'You shall not commit adultery.'
(Exodus 20:14 NRSV)

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

Zig
Zag
Education

Relationships and Families Part 2 - Men and Women

The letters of St Paul in the New Testament suggest wives and husbands have different relationship roles. In Ephesians 5:25, 28 Paul says husbands should love their wives, which he also says in Colossians 3:18–19, which also says that wives should be subject to their husbands. This suggests that the marriage relationship is not symmetrical but **complementary**, with each spouse fulfilling a different role.

'Wives, be subject to your husbands, as is fitting in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives and never treat them harshly.'
(Colossians 3:18–19 NRSV)

Some Christians, such as liberal Protestants, do not think that men and women should have different roles in family relationships because:

- Inflammatory Bible teachings could be considered out of date.
- The Bible teaches that men and women are **equal** in God's sight (Galatians 3:28) and made in his image.
- Jesus treated women well and as spiritual equals (see the story of Mary and Martha – Luke 10:38–42), and died to save everyone. He did not conform to the status quo of his day.

The Catholic Church, Orthodox Churches and some conservative Protestants feel that the roles of husbands and wives in the family should be **complementary** in this way.

Christian Family Relationships

4

In Genesis 2, man is created before woman, and it says that she is made as a helper for man. Some Christians see this as suggesting that men are more important than women and a woman's role is to help her husband.

'Then the Lord God said, "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper as his partner."' (Genesis 2:18 NRSV)

Key Concept – Equality of Men and Women

Christians who support 'different but **complementary**' roles for husbands and wives / men and women feel that this is fair and right if it is God's will, and still feel that men and women are **equal** before God.

However, Christians who do not support these different roles and positions for men and women are likely to see this as **unequal** treatment and as being unfair if women do not have all the same rights as men.

In Genesis 3, it is the woman who tempts the man to eat the fruit forbidden by God. So some Christians feel that men should have **authority** over their wives and wives should not have **authority** over their husbands, because when Eve told Adam to eat the fruit, she led Adam astray. Biblical teaching such as Ephesians 5:21–33 and 1 Timothy 2:11–14 also supports the **authority** of husbands over their wives.

'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she is to keep silent. For Adam was formed first, then Eve; and Adam was not deceived, but the woman was deceived and became a transgressor.' (1 Timothy 2:12–14 NRSV)

Christian Communities

Key Concept – Freedom of Choice and Restrictions on It
While Christian couples are free to choose the roles within their family, some may feel pressured to adopt the roles expected of them.

Catholic, Orthodox and Evangelical Protestants feel men are not free to become priests or pastors. This may result in frustration if women in these **denominations** feel called by God to lead worship, but feel they cannot, or such women may (sometimes reluctantly) leave their **denomination** to join one which will allow them to be **ordained**.

Some Christians think that women should have different roles, e.g. focusing on being wives and mothers in the family, and should not be allowed to become priests. St Paul said that women should not speak in church, or have **authority** over men. Having only male priests is also tradition in the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Catholic Church stresses **apostolic succession** – that Catholic priests can trace their predecessors back to Jesus and his twelve apostles, who were all male.

'... women should be silent in the churches. For they are not permitted to speak, but should be subordinate, as the law also says. If there is anything they desire to know, let them ask their husbands at home. For it is shameful for a woman to speak in church.'
(1 Corinthians 14:34–35 NRSV)



Many Christians feel that men and women should be able to play the same part in the Christian community, so women should be allowed to be **ordained** and become priests.

As well as general arguments for gender **equality** (see these in the section on *Christian Family Relationships*), they may also argue that there is early Christian teaching suggesting that women should be allowed to preach, and that there is evidence that there were female

Some Christians may feel that a woman's role in the family is to be a mother, and may feel that women

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Relationships and Families Part 3 – Christian Understandings of Equality

There are many Christian teachings about **equality**, and many Christians believe that all humans are **equal** in God's eyes.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that all peoples and nations are **equal** before God, e.g. Galatians 3:28 and Acts 10:34–35 and 17:26.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that men and women are **equal**, including Genesis 1:27 which says that both were made in God's image, and Galatians 3:28 which suggests that as Christians, gender does not matter.

'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.'
(Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

'There is neither Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female, but all of you are one in Christ Jesus.'
(Galatians 3:28 NRSV)

Christian Teachings and Beliefs about Equality and Views about 'Its Importance'

Christians may feel that equality is important for individuals, community and society because:

- Jesus taught that people should love each other (John 13:34) and treat others as they would like to be treated (Matthew 7:12, the Golden Rule) – which is presumably to be treated **equally**. Treating people **equally** can help to show that Christians are living out Jesus' commands.

'I give you a new commandment, that you love one another. Just as I have loved you, you also should love one another. By this everyone will know that you are my disciples, if you have love for one another.'
(John 13:34–35 NRSV)

'In everything do to others as you would

'Then Peter began to speak to them: "I truly understand that God shows no partiality, but in every nation anyone who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him."
(Acts 10:34–35 NRSV)

Key Concept – Justification of Equality

The Bible can be used to justify why there should be practical **equality** between both genders and between different races and nationalities.

However, there are biblical teachings which justify **inequality** (see previous page) and society and culture can also be used to justify **inequality**.

Key Concept – Equality and Difference

It can be argued that treating people differently due to gender or other reasons is not treating them **unequally**, as **equality** does not necessarily mean treating everyone in the same way. It can be argued that if people are suited to different roles then it is fair to place them in these roles.

There may be good reasons for treating people differently to treat them **equally**, e.g. providing young children age-appropriate entertainment rather than horror films – but not everyone

agrees that this is the case with gender

Gender prejudice is holding a biased view about someone based on whether they are male or female. **Gender discrimination** is treating someone differently and/or unfairly because they are male or female. These normally disadvantage women, but can disadvantage men. **Gender inequality** and **discrimination** are illegal in the UK, though there are exceptions, e.g. the Catholic Church is allowed to only train male priests.

Christians who think men and women should have different roles may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways if this is God's will, and that it is not unfair **discrimination**.

Christians who disagree with different gender roles may see men and women being given different roles as **unequal** treatment, if women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as unfair **prejudice** and **discrimination**.

Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

Key Concept – Embedded Inequalities

inequalities can be argued that some **inequalities** are embedded in biology, e.g. men are stronger than women (on average).

Some **inequalities** are also embedded in law, e.g. when there was apartheid in South Africa. Or **inequalities** can be embedded in culture, e.g. racist or sexist attitudes. These **inequalities** can be hard to combat if people are used to applying them, or if it is illegal to

support reform

Key Concept – Gender Inequalities
As seen on the previous page, there may be gender **inequalities** within some **denominations** of Christianity such as Catholicism and Conservative Protestantism, where women may be expected to fulfil different roles in the family and Church community.

Many Christians feel that the Bible teaches to be impartial, and not to hold **prejudice** or **discriminate** on any grounds, including gender. This view is being increasingly adopted, and since 2014, women have been allowed to become bishops in the Anglican Church.

However, others feel that the Bible teaches **equality**, but also allows **discrimination** on the basis of gender, e.g. the Catholic Church argues that while Jesus treated women well, he picked 12 male disciples, so the Catholic Church should also be able to **discriminate** in who it ordains.

'You do well if you really fulfil the royal law according to the scripture, "You shall love your neighbour as yourself." But if you show partiality, you commit sin and

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Dialogue between Religious and Non-religious Beliefs and Attitudes Part 1 - Challenges for Religion

4

Christian religious traditions are important in British society.

- Many people who are not Christians celebrate Christmas (and sometimes Easter); to a certain extent these are now festivals for all of Britain.
- Many people respect religious values which are upheld in law, such as prohibitions on murder and theft.
- Some non-religious people get their children christened as a rite of passage.

26 bishops from the Church of England sit in the House of Lords (there are hundreds of Lords altogether). Some people approve of this and feel that religious values are a good influence on law. Others feel that there should be no automatic right for religious institutions to get a say in law-making.

Role of Religion in Public Life

- There are Christian services to mark key events, e.g. Remembrance Day.
- Some public holidays are based on Christian celebrations, e.g. Christmas and Easter.
- There are many church schools, which incorporate Christian worship and values.

Key Concept – Secularism as a Mode of Thought and Being

In a secular society, religion is a private matter; it may be respected, but it does not have power. As a country becomes

Christianity is the established religious tradition of Britain, and has been for centuries. Approximately one million people attend Church of England services each week¹. However, the UK has many diverse religious traditions. This is due to the continuation of religions which predate Christianity in Britain, such as Paganism; immigration of people of other religions; the freedom to convert others; and the availability of information about other religions; and contact with people of many religions.



Christianity in Britain

10

Key Concept – Tolerance and Equality in Society
Britain is multicultural – there are many people of different religions and backgrounds. **Tolerance** is allowing or enduring people different to oneself; their beliefs and their practices. It does not mean agreeing with what others think/do, but it does allow them to think/do as they want. **Secularists** promote **tolerance**.

The Human Rights Act 1998 protects people's **equality**, and it is illegal to treat people **unequally**, or to discriminate against them in certain ways. **Equality** may mean treating everyone in the same way, or treating people in different ways, depending on their needs. Most people feel that **equality** is a good thing, though there is not perfect **equality** in society, and **equality** sometimes conflicts with **freedoms of belief, expression and practice**. **Secularists** promote **equality**.

Humanism, a philosophy which encourages living an ethical life without

Key Concept – Freedom of Belief, Expression and Practice
In the UK there is **freedom of belief, freedom of expression** and **freedom of practice**. People can believe, say and do as they want, so long as this does not conflict with the rights or welfare of others.

Many people think that this is good, though some feel that certain religious practices should not be allowed, or that their religion is the only true one, and belief and practice which differ from this are wrong.

Religions may not always promote **equality**, e.g. with regard to gender and homosexuals. This can create a conflict with **secular equality** laws – the Catholic Church is allowed not to ordain females, so religion takes precedence here. However, religious registrars have faced legal challenges for refusing to marry homosexual couples.



Key Concept – The

Potential Clashes between

13

Many religious people disagree with **genetic manipulation**, or scientists trying to artificially create life, as they feel this is 'playing God'. Pope Francis has spoken

People who support **secularism** disagree with the place of religion in education.

- Schools are not **secularised** if they hold religious assemblies and services; and if they teach subjects from a strongly religious point of view such as teaching creationism in science, etc.
- Many schools are *faith schools*, and they put particular emphasis on religion.
- The Education Reform Act of 1988 meant schools needed to have Christian acts of worship, and needed to teach Religious Education until the age of 16 in state schools). Other religions had to be taught, but with a focus on Christianity as the main religion of Britain.
- Religious schools might also clash with **secular** values, such as an acceptance of LGBTQ; and on issues such as **abortion, contraception** and halal/kosher meat.

Religion often teaches that sex should only take place within marriage and that only heterosexual couples can be married. Sex remaining within heterosexual marriage is also traditional within society. This conflicts with secular law which allows consenting 16+ to have sex, and allows homosexual marriage.

Potential Clashes between Religion, Tradition and the Secular

12

Within certain religions and cultural traditions, forced, arranged or child marriages are the norm. Most non-religious people oppose forced marriages of child marriages, as they feel these go against someone's rights and wellbeing. They may disapprove of arranged marriages, or feel they are acceptable, as the final say rests with those getting married.

Key Concept – Self-determination
Those who support **secularism** usually support **self-determination**; the freedom to make one's own choices. Many religious people also support this to a certain extent, but may also wish people to make choices in line with their religious tradition.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Dialogue between Religious and Non-religious Beliefs and Attitudes Part 2 - Dialogue within and between Religious Groups

5

- As Britain is a **multifaith** society, it is important for different **faiths** to work together, so that there is cohesion and not conflict.
- Terrorism** and extremism are problems within religion; if people from different **faiths** work together, they can dismiss misconceptions, heal differences and target radicalism together.
- Different **faiths** may be able to learn from each other, especially as many are closely related with shared prophets / holy figures and scripture.
- If different **faiths** have similar views on certain issues and want to campaign or speak out about them, then if they work together, they will have more influence.

15

Importance of Inter-faith Dialogue in 21st Century Britain

Key Concept – Freedom of Choice and Freedom of Expression

People in the UK are **free** to **choose** how to live their lives and **free** to **choose** which religion to follow.

They are also **free** to **express** their religion – by talking about it or carrying out certain religious practices, such as wearing religious dress.

Dialogue between religions can help people to understand why different ways of **expressing** religion are important to people, e.g. wearing a Muslim headscarf or a Sikh turban. It helps people to realise why it may be difficult for someone if they feel that they cannot **express** their religion in the way they desire to.

Religious pluralism

is also used to describe societies where there are many different religious beliefs.



'In my Father's house there are many dwelling places.' (John 14:2-5)

Pluralism

is the belief that religious truth can be found in many different religions, and that one's own religion may not be more true or the best way to come to God. Some more liberal Protestants may hold this view; they feel that if God is loving, he does not **discriminate** against people for following different religions, and he speaks to people in different ways. Some Christians feel that the many 'dwelling-places' described by Jesus refer to areas of heaven for people of different religions.

14

Teachings, Beliefs and Attitudes of Christians towards Each Other and Other Religious Groups

Inclusivism

is the view that one's religion is correct, but that other religions may also allow people to **worship** God – they contain some spiritual truth. Many Catholics adopt this view – they feel people cannot worship God as the **Trinity** without Jesus, but that they may be able to worship God in other ways.



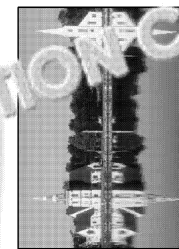
'Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."' (John 14:6 NRSV)

Exclusivism

is the view that only one's own religion is correct and that all other religions are wrong. Evangelical Protestants may hold this view, as when Jesus said that he was the only way to God the Father, they interpret this to mean that no one who is not a Christian can have a relationship with God.

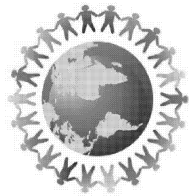
Ecumenism

is where different local churches and different **denominations** work together. This is important in helping Christians stay united as followers of Jesus and to work together to achieve more.



Inter-faith Dialogue

is constructive discussion between different religions. Religious leaders may meet to discuss important issues, or groups of different **faiths** may interact in other positive ways.



Key Concept – Consensus, Diversity and Uniformity

Consensus is an agreement made by a group – not everyone may feel it is the best decision, but they honour it in order to work together. Different religious groups may reach a **consensus** in order to work together.

Diversity is variety. There is **diversity** and difference within religions and between different religions.

Uniformity is where everything is the same. People are rarely **uniform**, as there are always some differences. Some people think it would be better if everyone believed the same things, but many people appreciate **diversity**.

Proselytisation

Proselytisation is making **proselytes**, or **converts**; actively **evangelising** and trying to make more people members of your religion.

Intra-faith Communication

is where different Christian **denominations** communicate with each other. Many **denominations** try to work together as members of the World Council of Churches, though the Catholic Church is not a member.

Many Christians believe that other Christian **denominations** are just as likely to be able to have a good relationship with God. Catholics do not necessarily disbelieve this, but the Catholic Church teaches that it is right on matters of **doctrine**, and that the Pope is God's representative on Earth and infallible (never wrong), and so it holds that other **denominations** are partly in error, where they differ from Catholicism.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Shared Values and Significance

Shared values and ideas between religious and non-religious groups can be significant for:

Individuals and Communities: People may find it easier to get on with people with different beliefs if they share some values and ideas. Some shared values may make people more **tolerant** of differences, and less likely to conflict with others.

Society: Shared values and ideas are important because they will help there to be **consensus** on laws and policies. They will also help to form common ground when people with different values and ideas want to debate them and make changes in society.

Potential Areas of Disagreement and Significance

The **National Secular Society (NSS)** and **Humanists UK** disagree with the say that Christianity has in Parliament, where 26 bishops automatically sit in the House of Lords. Humanists UK also disagrees with faith schools, and supports **euthanasia** and the right to die, whereas many Church **denominations** have spoken out against this. **Humanists and secularists** have supported the **equalities** of women, and minorities like LBGQT people, which are not always fully respected by Christians.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Key Concept – Beliefs

Different people have different beliefs about religion and other matters in life. Many people happily coexist with people of other beliefs, but sometimes different beliefs can create conflict. People may also feel victimised if laws conflict with their beliefs, or people try to stop acting on their beliefs.

Christian Views and Attitudes towards Non-religious World Views

'Give therefore to the emperor the things that are the emperor's, and to God the things that are God's.' (Matthew 22:21 NRSV)

Some liberal Christians look charitably on some non-religious world views, e.g. **humanism**, which promote living an ethical life. They may feel that if people are trying to live good lives without belief in God, then they should be given credit for this.

'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.' (John 14:2 NRSV)

Some Christians feel that the 'many dwelling-places' Jesus refers to means that some good non-religious people will also go to heaven.

Liberal Christians may still disapprove of non-religious world views they feel are unethical and immoral.

Many religious people will not want **secular** values to take precedence. They might argue:

- Most important **secular** values are also religious values, e.g. **equality** and **tolerance**.
- While **secular** values promote different views and beliefs, they may not always respect religious **freedoms**, e.g. for religious registrars to refuse to marry homosexuals; for

Christian Values and Ideas Shared with:

- **Atheism:** **Atheists** do not believe in a God or gods, and so by definition disagree with Christians who believe in a God. Some Christians may share some values and ideas with some **atheists**, but **atheists** have a variety of different views.
- **Agnosticism:** **Agnostics** are either unsure about whether there is a God, or believe it is impossible to know whether or not there is a God. Who believes that there is a God, some may agree that it is impossible to exist in this life; that is why they have **faith**.
- **Humanism:** **Humanists** try to live ethical lives without religion. Many Christians will share values of the **equality** and dignity of humans, co-operation with others, and the promotion of human rights, with **humanists**. Some Christians also agree that science is the best way to learn about the world (feeling that religion teaches about what is out of this world).
- **Secularism:** **Secularists** believe that religion and the public sphere / state should be kept separate. Some Christians also feel that it is appropriate to keep religion a private matter – Jesus taught that duties to the state and duties to God were different. Some Christians may also feel that it is unfair for non-religious people that religion has such an influence in public life. However, other Christians will feel that religion is a good influence in the public sphere, and disagree with **secularists**

Key Concept – Religious Values

There are many different religious values. Jesus taught that the most important things to do were to love God and to love others. Therefore, Christians often promote values which fit with loving others, e.g. **equality**, **tolerance** and compassion.

However, some religious values may seem harsher. Religious people may value

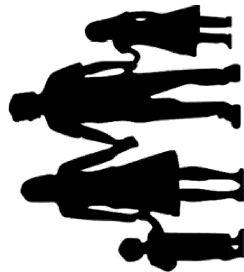
'He said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind." This is the greatest and first commandment. And a second is like it: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself." On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.'

1. Give two roles of a family (one Christian and one general).

Role:

1)

2)



**Christian
'Family'**

2. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box to the right.

**educate procreate desire
security faith**

Purposes:

- To fulfil God's command to _____
- To raise children in the Christian _____
- To _____ children
- To fulfil the natural _____ to have children
- To provide _____, love and support for family members

3. Find a Bible quote about family. (Hint: try *Ephesians 6* or *Genesis 1*.)

Reference:



6. **Extension:** Give reasons why some Christians may disapprove of

- Single-parent families, and
- Same-sex parent families



7. **Extension:** Do you think practices such as infant baptism are important when raising a child within a religion? Why / why not?

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



1. What is contraception?
What are its uses?



2. Explain what these different groups of people may believe about sex before marriage.

Some Christians will accept **cohabitation** (living together without being married) as a step towards **marriage**, as they think love is the most important thing (the Golden Rule); this is the position of the Church of England.

Cohabitation

Pros: **Divorce** is messy and expensive, and **cohabitation** avoids this possibility; this can still provide stability for children.

Cons: Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within **marriage**; **marriage** vows are important; **cohabitation** may not be as stable for children.

Contraception is...



The Catholic Church only approves of sexual relationships within marriage due to the possibility of new life, so it opposes artificial **contraception** – it allows natural family planning such as the rhythm method.

Contraception

Many Christians allow **contraception** because there is nothing forbidding it in the Bible, and for health and financial reasons.

Ethical Arguments for Divorce and Remarriage:

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for **adultery** (Matthew 5:31–32).
- Belief that God forgives sins and mistakes.
- It is more compassionate to allow people to end an unhappy **marriage**, e.g. one which is abusive, or where the couple have fallen out of love.
- If a Church accepts **divorce**, it normally allows **remarriage**, but it is at its discretion with each couple.

Divorce is the legal end of a **marriage**, when two people no longer wish to remain married. It is becoming more socially acceptable.

Ethics of Divorce, Annulment and Remarriage

Issues

Key Concept – Ethical Morality and Fidelity

There are various different perspectives about ethical relationships – see the view on page 10. In addition, **adultery** (having sex with one of the people you are married to) is seen as unethical within marriage because it is seen as unloving. **Marriage** vows to be faithful are forbidden in the Ten Commandments. Sexual relationships with someone other than your spouse are viewed as unethical.

4. Discuss your views on contraception and types of contraception with a partner. Make some notes on the back.

Arguments against Divorce:

Christians believe **marriage** is an important commitment to one's spouse and God, which God does not want broken. In some **denominations** it is a **sacrament**. Jesus and St Paul taught against **divorce** (e.g. in 1 Corinthians 7:10–11).

The Catholic Church does not allow **divorce** and will not **remarry** divorcees (Jesus taught that remarriage was **adultery** in Mark 10:11–12). It does allow **annulments**, the cancelling of a **marriage**, in some circumstances.

Christians who accept same-sex **marriages** will most likely accept same-sex **civil partnerships**. Christians who oppose same-sex **marriage** may oppose same-sex **civil partnership** on similar grounds. However, they may be more accepting of such unions if they feel **marriage** should remain a heterosexual religious institution, but feel **homosexuals** should be entitled to legal equality.

Same-sex **civil partnerships** have been legal in the UK since 2004 and same-sex **marriage** has been legal in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) since 2014. As of 1 December 2018, **civil partnerships** were extended to include mixed-sex couples, meaning that the option to have a civilly recognised partnership without the need to marry is now an option for mixed-sex couples.

Key Concept

Humans can be heterosexual (attracted to one sex) or homosexual (attracted to both sexes).

Many people accept different religious views, may oppose same-sex relationships.

5. Do you think the Bible is helpful in making decisions about sexual relationships today? Why / why not?

6. **Extension:** Find out more about modern positions on divorce and remarriage in the Catholic Church. Make some notes.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



1. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box below.

Genesis
wives
Orthodox
helper
Timothy
complementary
husbands

The letters of St Paul in the New Testament suggest wives and husbands have different relationship roles. In Ephesians 5:25, 28 Paul says husbands should love their wives, which he also says in Colossians 3:18-19, which also says that _____ should be subject to their _____ relationship is not symmetrical but _____ with each spouse, fulfilling a different role.

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

(Colossians 3:18-19 NRSV)

3. Delete the incorrect options (in the brackets).

Some Christians, such as **(conservative/liberal)** Protestants, do not think that men and women should have different roles in family relationships because:

- **(Inflammatory/egalitarian)** Bible teachings could be considered out of date.
- The Bible teaches that men and women are **equal** in God's sight (**(Galatians/Genesis)** 3:28) and made in his image.
- Jesus treated women well and as spiritual equals (see the story of Mary and Martha – **(Mark/Luke)** 10:38-42), and died to save everyone. He did not

conform to the status of him of his day

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

In _____, 3, it is the woman who tempts the man to eat the fruit forbidden by God. So some Christians think that men should have **authority** over their wives and wives should not have **authority** over their husbands, because when Eve told Adam to eat the fruit, she led Adam astray. Biblical teaching such as Ephesians 5:21-33 and 1 Timothy 2:12-14 also supports the **authority** of husbands over their wives.

'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she is to keep silent, as the Lord Adam was formed first, then Eve; and Adam was not deceived, but the woman was deceived and became a transgressor.'

(1 Timothy 2:12-14 NRSV)

In Genesis 2, man is created before woman, and it says that she is made as a _____ for man. Some Christians see this as suggesting that men are _____ more important than women and a woman's role is to help her husband.

'Then the Lord God said, "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper as his partner."' (Genesis 2:18 NRSV)

Key Concept – Equality of Men and Women

Christians who support 'different but **complementary**' roles for husbands and wives / men and women feel that this is fair and right if it is God's will, and still feel that men and women are **equal** before God.

However, Christians who do not support these different roles and positions for men and women are likely to see this as **unequal** treatment and as being unfair if women do not have all the same rights as men.

6. Extension: Explain why there are different Christian beliefs about the roles of men and women in the family. (6 marks) (Exam Practice)

Make some notes here and answer in your book or on the back.

1. Why do some Christians believe that women should not be priests?



Christian Communities

Key Concept – Freedom of Choice and Restrictions on It

While Christian couples are free to choose the roles within their family, some may feel pressured to adopt the roles expected of them.

Catholic, Orthodox and Evangelical Protestant women are not free to become priests or pastors. This may result in frustration if women in these **denominations** feel called by God to lead worship, but feel they cannot, or such women may (sometimes reluctantly) leave their **denomination** to join one which will allow them to be **ordained**.

Some Christians think that women should have different roles, e.g. focusing on being wives and mothers in the family, and should not be allowed to become priests. St Paul said...

Having male priests is also tradition in the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Catholic Church says...

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

(1 Corinthians 14:34–35 NRSV)

3. Give examples of Churches in which women can become ministers / have equality in the Church by filling in the blanks below

Many Christians feel that men and women should be able to play the same part in the Christian community, so women should be allowed to be **ordained** and become priests.

As well as general arguments for gender **equality** (see these in the section on *Christian Family Relationships*), they may also argue that there is early Christian teaching suggesting that women should be allowed to preach, and that there is evidence that there were

6. **Extension:** Do you think anyone should legally be able to restrict freedom of choice in the community based on gender, including for religious reasons?

7. **Extension:** Do you think women will ever be allowed to be ordained as priests in the Catholic Church? Why / why not? (If possible, it is worth doing some research on the Internet about changes in the Catholic Church.)

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



1. Give three ways in which parents may raise their children within Christianity (with examples where relevant).

Many Christians feel that both men and women have a duty to raise their children in the Christian religion, e.g. by:

1)

2)

3)

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

priests
community
each
obey
mothers
love
faith

Key Concept – Duty to Family and Community

The Bible teaches parents to _____ their children and children to love and _____ their parents. Jesus also emphasised the importance of children.

Therefore, different family members have responsibilities to _____.
Part of a Christian parent's religious duty is to raise their children in the Christian _____.

Christians may also feel that they have a duty to the _____, e.g. to _____ others in the community help and support with difficulties and in everyday life.

Some Christians may also feel that they have a duty to fulfil the roles the community expects of them, e.g. for women to focus on being _____ and _____ not on being _____ (in the case of the Catholic Church and some other _____ denominations).

Religious Upbringing of Children

4. Do you think religious upbringing is important to Christians?

5. **Extension:** Which features of a Christian upbringing do you think are most likely to lead to lifelong Christian faith? Why?

6. **Extension:** Do you think Christians need to take their children to church in order to give them a religious upbringing? Why / why not?

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

1. Fill in the Bible references.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that men and women are **equal**, including _____ which says that both _____ were made in God's image, and _____ which suggests that as Christians, gender does not matter.

There are many Christian teachings about **equality**, and many Christians believe that all humans are **equal** in God's eyes.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that all peoples and nations are **equal** before God, e.g. Galatians 3:28 and Acts 10:34-35 and 17:26.

'There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; for all of you are one in Christ Jesus.'

'Then Peter told them: "I truly believe that God shows no partiality to every nation. Whoever fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him." (Acts 10:34-35)

Key Concept - Equality
The Bible can be used to show that there should be equality between both genders and between different races.

However, there are also biblical teachings which justify **inequality** (see page 10) and society can be used to justify this.

'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them, male and female he created them.'

Christian Teachings and Beliefs about Equality and Views about Its Importance

2. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the labelled gaps – some occur more than once.

- A – Mark Luke John
- B – Golden Silver Bronze
- C – Gentile Samaritan Pharisee
- D – disciples enemies children

'I give you a new commandment, that you love one another. Just as I have loved you, you also should love one another. By this everyone will know that you are my **D** _____, if you have love for one another.' (A _____ 13:34-35 NRS)

'In everything do to others as you would have them do to you; for this is the law and the prophets.' (Matthew 7:12, the **B** _____ Rule)

Christians may feel that equality is important for individuals, community and society because:

- Jesus taught that people should love each other (A _____ 13:34) and treat others as they would like to be treated (Matthew 7:12, the B _____ Rule) – which is presumably to be treated **equally**. Treating people **equally** can help to show that Christians are living out Jesus' commands.
- Jesus taught that anyone can help someone else, even those who are looked down on by society (e.g. the Good C _____ in Luke 10:30-37). **Equality** in society and community recognises that anyone can contribute.

3. Delete the incorrect options (in the table below).

Christians may not feel that equality is important for community and society because:

- They may feel that even though everyone is **(spiritually/practically)** equal before God, not everyone has the same **(spiritual/practical)** equality (e.g. women should obey their **(mothers/priests)**). They may feel that people have different roles which is actually beneficial to society.
- Most modern Christians disagree with slavery and **(integration/segregation)**, but Christians have used slavery to justify slavery – there is nothing prohibiting slavery. Some Christians may have felt that slaves could be used to help with others (Galatians 3:28) without having practical equality. Christians also supported racial segregation in the past **(Africa/America)**, partly due to culture.

6. Extension: Explain why there are different Christian beliefs about equality. (6 marks) (Exam Practice) (Make notes here and complete in your book.)

7. Extension: Explain why the Bible shows no partiality to every nation.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

Zig
Zag
Education

1. Fill in the gaps!
Use the words in the box below.

gender
treating
law
fair
unequally
culture
biology
differently
inequalities
same

Key Concept – Equality and Difference

It can be argued that treating people _____ due to _____ or other reasons is not treating them _____, as **equality** does not necessarily mean treating everyone the _____ way. It can be argued that if people are suited to different roles then it is _____ to place them in these roles.

There may be good reasons for _____ people differently to treat them **equally**, e.g. providing young children age-appropriate entertainment rather than horror films – but everyone agrees that this is the case with gender.

Key Concept – Relationship between Religion and Culture

Religion has often been seen to uphold the status quo and follow it e.g. it is likely that _____ evolved a patriarchal (male-led) hierarchical structure in part because the Jewish, Greek and Roman worlds in which it grew had such structures. Christians have _____ accepted racial **inequality** where this was cultural.

However, religious people have also worked to change culture and challenge **inequality**, e.g. **B** _____ campaigned against the slave trade, and **C** _____ fought racial segregation in the US. **D** _____ are likely to reject attitudes, such as racism or sexism, which they believe are due to human culture,

2. Match the correct person or group to the correct place in the text by writing the correct letter next to them.

☐ William Wilberforce
☐ Liberal Christians
☐ the Church

Key Concept – Embedded Inequalities

It can be argued that some _____ are embedded in _____, e.g. men are stronger than women (on average).

Some **inequalities** are also embedded in _____, e.g. when there was apartheid in South Africa, **inequalities** can be embedded in _____, e.g. racist or sexist attitudes. These **inequalities** can be hard to combat if people are used to applying them, or if it is illegal to suggest a new form.

Culture

3. Which famous Archbishop helped to run the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* in South Africa?

Archbishop _____ helped run the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* in South Africa, which aimed to get the truth about atrocities which had occurred during apartheid, and reconcile aggressors with victims. In South Africa, it can be seen that racial **inequality** was accepted by many because it was cultural, but also that religious figures worked to create an atmosphere of **equality**.

5. Do you think that the world will become more equal in the future? Why / why not?

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

Zig
Zag
Education

INSPECTION COPY

6. **Extension:** Find and research another example of a Christian famous for challenging cultural inequality. Make some notes.

7. **Extension:** The *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* is generally highly regarded. Why do you think it helped?

1. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps. (One is used twice.)

A – Worth	Religions	Roles
B – Difference	Discrimination	Practices
C – 1994	2004	2014
D – Catholic	Protestant	Anglican

Christians who think men and women should have different **A** _____ may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways if this is God's will, and that it is not unfair **discrimination**.

Christians who disagree with different gender roles may see men and women being given different roles as **unequal** treatment, if women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as unfair **prejudice** and **B** _____.

3. Do you think that religious beliefs give people grounds for any type of gender discrimination? Why / why not?

2. Give definitions of gender prejudice and gender discrimination.

Gender prejudice is...

Gender discrimination is...

These normally disadvantage women, but can also disadvantage men. Gender prejudice and discrimination are illegal in the UK, though there are exceptions e.g. the Catholic Church is allowed to only ordain male priests.

Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

Key Concept – Gender Inequalities

As seen on the previous page, there may be gender inequalities within some **denominations** of Christianity such as Catholicism and Conservative Protestantism, where women may be expected to fulfil different roles in the family and Church communities.

Many Christians feel that the Bible teaches to be impartial, and not to hold **prejudice** or **discriminate** on any grounds, including gender. This view is being increasingly adopted, and since **C** _____, women have been allowed to become bishops in the Anglican Church.

However, others feel that the Bible teaches **equality**, but also allows **discrimination** on the basis of gender, e.g. the **D** _____ Church argues that while Jesus treated women well, he picked 12 male disciples, so the **D** _____ Church should also be able to **discriminate** in who it **ordains**.

4. Do you think Christianity has done more to encourage or to stop gender prejudice and discrimination? Why?

5. Fill in the Bible quote:



6. **Extension:** Describe Christian attitudes to gender prejudice and discrimination. (6 marks) (**Exam Practice**)

- Extension:** Find out something that Christians have done to work against gender prejudice and/or discrimination. Make some notes.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



1. Fill in the gaps – with no hints!

Christian religious traditions are important in British society.

- Many people who are not Christians celebrate _____ (and sometimes _____); to a certain extent _____ are now festivals for all of Britain.
- Many people respect religious values which are _____ in law, such as prohibitions on _____ and theft.
- Some non-religious people get their children _____ as a rite of passage.

2. How many C of E bishops can sit in the House of Lords?

_____ bishops from the Church of England sit in the House of Lords (there are hundreds of Lords altogether). Some people approve of this and feel that religious values are a good influence on law. Others feel that there should be no automatic right for religious institutions to get a say in law-making.

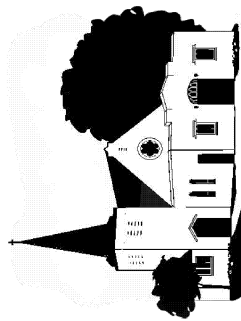
The _____ is the head of the Church of England. This _____ forces Christianity to be the established religion as the head of the country is the head of the Church.

Role of Religion in Public Life

- There are Christian services to mark key events, e.g. Remembrance Day.
- Some public holidays are based on Christian celebrations, e.g. Christmas.

3. Delete the incorrect options (in the brackets).

(**Christianity**/Islam) is the established religious tradition of Britain, and has been so for centuries. Approximately (**two million** / **one million**) people attend Church of England services each week¹. However, the UK has many diverse religious traditions. This is due to the continuation of religions which predate Christianity in Britain, such as (**Judaism**/**Paganism**); immigration of people of other religions; the (**inability**/**freedom**) to convert others; the availability of information about other religions; and contact with people of many religions.



Christianity in Britain

5. Do you think it is good that Christianity is linked to British culture or not? Why?

6. Extension: Do you think Christianity will continue to influence British society in the future? Why / why not?

7. Extension: Give some possible reasons why church attendance on a Sunday has declined in recent years.

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

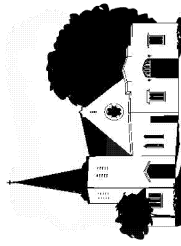
Zig
Zag
Education

INSPECTION COPY

1. What are secularism and secularisation? Illustrate with examples.

Key Concept – Secularism as a Mode of Thought and Being
Secularism is ...

People can be religious and still believe in secularism – they can feel that their religion should be a private matter and should not influence politics, for example. However, some people who are non-religious believe that religion and the state / public sphere should be kept separate because religion is wrong.



In a secular society, religion is a private matter; it may be respected, but it does not have power. As a country becomes more secularised, this may:

1)
2)
3)

2. Give three ways in which secularisation may affect religion.

3. Write A–D next to each non-religious organisation, to name them to the correct place in the text.

- ☐ British Humanist Association
- ☐ National Secular Society
- ☐ Humanists UK
- ☐ Sunday Assembly

Secularisation

Humanism, a philosophy which encourages living an ethical life without religion, is on the rise. **A** (previously the **B**) has many members, and campaigns for ethical issues.

Many other **secular** organisations exist: the **C** aims to reduce the public influence of religion, and the **D** holds meetings and activities like a Church would, but without religious content.

Secularisation is different to secularism. It is...

6. Extension: Do you think secularism is good? Why / why not?

7. Extension: Why may some Christians agree with secularism?

4. Give three reasons for being a secularist (agreeing with secularism). (3 marks) (Exam Practice)

5. Do you think the UK will become more secularised (secularisation) or not? Why?

Key Concept – Freedom of Belief, Expression and Practice

In the UK there is **freedom of belief, freedom of expression and freedom of practice**. People can believe, say and do as they want, so long as this does not conflict with the rights or welfare of others.

Many people think that this is good, though some feel that certain religious practices should not be allowed, or that their religion is the only true one, and belief and practice which differ from this are wrong.

1. What is tolerance? Does tolerance mean agreeing with something?

Key Concept – *Tolerance and Equality in Society*
Britain is multicultural – there are many people of different religions and backgrounds. Tolerance is...

Secularists promote tolerance.

The Human Rights Act _____ protects people's equality, and it is illegal to treat people *unequally*, or to discriminate against them in certain ways. Equality may mean treating everyone in the same way, or treating people in different ways, depending on their needs. Most people feel that equality is a good thing, though there is not

- People who support **secularism** disagree with the place of religion in education.
- Schools are not **secularised** if they hold religious assemblies and services; and if they teach subjects from a strongly religious point of view such as teaching creationism in science, etc.
 - Many schools are *faith schools*, and they put particular emphasis on religion.
 - The Education Reform Act of 1988 meant schools needed to have Christian acts of worship, and needed to teach Religious Education until the age of 16 (in state schools). Other religions had to be taught, but with a focus on Christianity as the main religion of Britain.
 - Religious schools might also clash with **secular** values, such as an acceptance of LBGTO; and on issues such as **abortion**, **contraception** and halal/kosher meat.

Religions may not always promote equality, e.g. with regard to gender and homosexuals. This can create a conflict with **secular equality** laws – the **A** _____ Church is allowed not to ordain females, so religion takes precedence here. However, religious registrars have faced legal challenges for refusing to marry homosexual couples.

2. What was the year of the Human Rights Act?

Potential Clashes between Religion, Tradition, and the Secular

Within certain religions and cultural traditions, forced, arranged or **B** _____ marriages are the norm. Most non-religious people oppose forced marriages and **B** _____ marriages, as they feel these go against someone's rights and free will. They may disapprove of arranged marriages, or feel they are acceptable, as the final say rests with those getting married.

Religion often teaches that sex should only take place within marriage and that only _____ couples can be married. Sex remaining within this _____ marriage is traditional within society. This conflicts with secular law which allows consenting 16's to have sex, and allows homosexual marriage.

3. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps. (Some are repeated.)

- A** – Catholic Methodist
B – elderly child
C – heterosexual bisexual

6. Extension: Do you think people should be tolerant of different beliefs and practices? Why / why not?

7. Extension: Do you think freedom of belief/expression/practice or equality is more important? Why?

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

Zig
Zag
Education

INSPECTION COPY

1. What is self-determination?

Key Concept – The Value of Human Life

Human life is valued for different reasons.

Non-religious people may be more likely to value life for its quality, and value being able to make choices about one's own life.

Many religious people value life for an extra reason – they believe it is **sacred** because it is a gift from God.

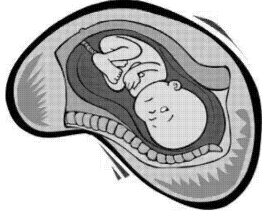
Those who support **secularism** usually support **self-determination**;

support this to a certain extent, but may also wish people to make choices in line with their religious tradition.

Key Concept – Self-determination

Potential clashes between Religion and Science/Technology Development

Many religious people disagree with **genetic manipulation**, or scientists trying to artificially create life, as they feel this is 'playing God'. Pope Francis has spoken out against embryo research, due to his belief in the value of all life. Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, pointed out that just because something is scientifically possible does not make it right.



3. Delete the incorrect options (in the brackets).

Many religious people disagree with **abortion** and with **euthanasia** (and the right to die). They may feel that these are (**infanticide/murder**), which is forbidden by God.

More (**liberal/evangelical**) Protestants may be open to some **abortion** and **euthanasia** if they feel this is the most loving thing to do. Societies like the SPUC (Society for the (**Protection/Preservation**) of Unborn Children) also campaign against **abortion** and **euthanasia**. **Secularists** believe there should be better education about **abortion**, which is not widely covered in many schools.

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

'You shall not murder.' (Exodus 20:13 NRSV)

(Psalm 139:13 NRSV)

6. **Extension:** Compare Christian and secular views on scientific development in the area of ending life. (6 marks) (**Exam Practice**)

7. **Extension:** Do you think that religion should have any say in what science should or should not do? Why / why not?

1. Write A–C next to each perspective on the validity of other religions to match them to the correct description.

☐ Exclusivism

☐ Pluralism

☐ Inclusivism

2. What is ecumenism? Why is it important?

Ecumenism is...

This is important...

A is the view that only one's own religion is correct and that all other religions are wrong. Evangelical Protestants may hold this view, as when Jesus said that he was the only way to God the Father, they insist on this to mean that no one who is not a Christian can have a relationship with God.

B is the view that one's religion is correct, but that other religions may also allow people to **worship** God – they contain some spiritual truth. Many Catholics adopt this view – they feel people cannot fully know God as the **Trinity** without knowing Jesus, but that they may be able to know God in other ways.

C is the belief that religious truth can be found in many different religions, and that one's own religion may not be more true or the best way to come to God. Some more liberal Protestants may hold this view; they feel that if God is loving, he does not **discriminate** against people for following different religions, and he speaks to people in different ways. Some Christians feel that the many 'dwelling-places' described by Jesus refer to areas of heaven for people of different religions.

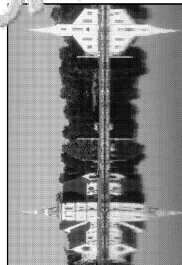
Teachings, Beliefs and Attitudes of Christians towards Each Other and 'Other Religious Groups'

John 14:6 NRSV

3. Fill in the Bible quote above.

'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.'
(John 14:2 NRSV)

Religious pluralism is also used to describe societies where there are many different religious beliefs.



Intra-faith Communication is where different Christian **denominations** communicate with each other. Many **denominations** try to work together as members of the World Council of Churches, though the Catholic Church is not a member.

Many Christians believe that other Christian **denominations** are just as likely to be able to have a good relationship with God. Catholics do not necessarily disbelieve this, but the Catholic Church teaches that it is right on matters of **doctrine**, and that the Pope is God's representative on Earth and infallible (never wrong), and so it holds that other denominations are partly in error, where

6. **Extension:** Christians should be inclusivists. Discuss this statement. (15 marks) (**Exam Practice**)
Argue for and against this statement, referring to different Christian beliefs and teachings, including sources of wisdom and authority. Explain and evaluate the importance of different points of view from a Christian perspective. Reach a conclusion which follows from your argument.
Make a few notes here, then complete the answer in your book or on the back.

7. **Extension:** Which of exclusivism, inclusivism and pluralism do you think is the easiest position to hold as a Christian? Why?

5. What do you think about ecumenism and intra-faith communication? Why?

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

1. Write A-C next to each term to match them to the correct description.

☐	Uniformity
☐	Diversity
☐	Consensus

2. What is inter-faith dialogue? What might it involve?

Inter-faith Dialogue is...

Key Concept – A, B and C

A is an agreement made by a group – not everyone may feel it is the best decision, but they honour it in order to work together.

B is variety. There is **B** and difference within religions and between different religions.

C is when everything is the same. People are rarely **uniform**, as there are always some differences. Some people think it would be better if everyone believed the same things, but many people appreciate **B**.



4. Why might a Christian engage in inter-faith dialogue? (3 marks) (Exam Practice)

3. Give two more positives of people of different faiths living in a multifaith society.

- As Britain is a multifaith society, it is important for different faiths to work together, so there is cohesion and not conflict.
- Terrorism and extremism are problems within religion; if people from different faiths work together, they can dismiss misconceptions, heal differences and target radicalism together.

1)

2)

Importance of Inter-faith Dialogue in Twenty-first Century Britain

5. Find an example of a Bible quote which could be used to support inter-faith dialogue and peaceful multifaith societies. (Hint: try Matthew 7 or Matthew 22)

6. Extension: Do you think inter-faith dialogue has become more or less important? Why?

7. Extension: When might people of different religions present a united front? Give an example.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

**Zig
Zag
Education**

INSPECTION COPY

Key Concept – Freedom of Choice and Freedom of Expression

People in the UK are **free** to live their lives and **free** to choose which religion to follow.

They are also **free** to express their religion – by talking about it or carrying out certain religious practices, such as wearing religious dress.

Dialogue between religions can help people understand why different ways of expressing religion are important to people. For example, wearing a Muslim headscarf or a Sikh turban. It helps people to realise why it may be difficult for someone if they feel that they cannot express their religion in the way they desire to.

Such dialogue can also help people to feel more comfortable if they feel intimidated by certain forms of religious expression.

Understanding other people's religions may also lead people to restrict what they express. It is legal to choose to offend people, but if people understand each other they may not wish to offend others.

Some people closely connect religion with **national identity**. With Britain, many people see it as a **A** country, and some other countries are strongly connected with particular religions.

This can have negative effects – some people feel that other religions do not have a place in 'their' country, and that people of a different religion to

People may wish to heavily involve religion in public life, as they may feel that if Britain is a 'Christian country' then Christianity should have an influence in law and in education. **C** disagree, and feel that religion and national identity

Religion and National Identity

Relationship between Religion and Wider Society

Proselytisation

Jesus told his followers in the **Great Commission** to make more **disciples** and to teach others about him.

Many Christians, especially Evangelical Protestants, feel that they should do this. In Matthew 22:37–40 Jesus taught to love God and to love others, and many Christians feel that making **converts** fulfils these.

'And Jesus came and said to them, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything that I have commanded you..."' (NRSV)

'For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that everyone who believes in him may not perish but may have eternal life.' (John 3:16 NRSV)

3. What is proselytisation?

Proselytisation is...

Some Christians do not actively proselytise; they believe that God loves everyone, and that trying to convert people from other religions is not necessarily helpful as they will already have a relationship with God. They may feel that being too evangelical puts people off Christianity.

6. **Extension:** Explain why there are different Christian beliefs about proselytisation. (6 marks) **(Exam Practice)**

7. **Extension:** How do you think Christian exclusivists, inclusivists and pluralists might treat proselytisation differently? Why?

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



1. How might conservative Christians view non-religious world views, and why?

Some more conservative Christians may...

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

(John 14:2, NRSV)

Some Christians feel that the 'many dwelling-places' Jesus refers to means that some good non-religious people will also go to heaven.

3. Which non-religious philosophy is characterised by trying to live a good life without religion – supporting equality and rationality?

Some liberal Christians look charitably on some non-religious world views, e.g. _____, which promote living an ethical life. They may feel that if people are trying to live good lives without belief in God, then they should be given credit for this.

4. Why might Christians disagree with non-religious world views? (3 marks) (Exam Practice)

Key Concept – Beliefs

Different people have different beliefs about religion and other matters in life. Many people happily coexist with people of other beliefs, but sometimes different beliefs can create conflict. People may also feel victimised if laws conflict with their beliefs, or people try to stop them acting on their beliefs.

Liberal Christians may still disapprove of non-religious world views they feel are unethical and immoral.

5. How do you think Christians should feel about non-religious world views? Why?

6. Extension: Do you think Christians are likely to become more or less tolerant of non-religious world views in the future? Why?

7. Extension: Refer back to your answer for question 3. Do you think there are more similarities or more differences between this and liberal Christianity? Why?

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



to know whether or not there is a God. While Christians believe that there is a God, some may agree that it is impossible to prove his existence in this life, that is why they have faith.

- **Humanists:** Humanists try to live ethical lives without religion. Many Christians will share values of the equality and dignity of humans, co-operation with others, and the promotion of human rights, with humanists. Some Christians also agree that science is the best way to learn about the world (feeling that religion teaches about what is out of this world).
- **Secularism:** Secularists believe that religion and the public sphere / state should be kept separate. Some Christians also feel that it is appropriate to see religion a private matter – Jesus taught that duties to the state and duties to God were different. Some Christians may also feel that it is unfair for non-religious people that religion has such an influence on public life. However, other Christians will feel that religion is a good influence in the public sphere, and disagree with secularists.

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

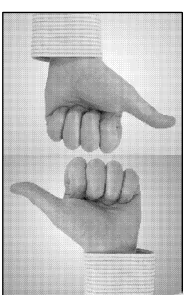
(Matthew 22:21 NRSV)

4. State three non-religious perspectives on life. (3 marks) (Explain)

5. Pick three values which many humanists and Christians hold. Explain why both groups hold them.

3. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box to help.

conflict consensus laws
different tolerant debate



7. Extension: Do you think that it is easy for non-religious people and Christians to find common ground? Why / why not?

1. What did Jesus teach were the most important things to do?

Key Concept – Religious Values

There are many different religious values. Jesus taught that the most important things to do were

Therefore, Christians often promote values which fit with loving others, e.g. **equality**, **tolerance** and compassion.

However, some religious values may seem harsher. Religious people may value commandments and tradition being followed, so, for example, some Christians value highly heterosexuality, and treating men and women differently.

Key Concept – Secular Values

Secularists value religion being separated from the public sphere / state.

Many secularists value: respect, **equality**, **tolerance** and **pluralism** of different views, including religious **freedom**.

2. Fill in the Bible quote:

Matthew 22:37-40 (NRSV)

Christians disagree with the lack of belief in 'God' of **atheists** and **agnostics**. They may also disagree about related issues, such as the origins of the universe and life, and about what happens when people die.

Organisations such as the *Tony Blair Foundation* promote religion as a positive force in the world, though some **atheists** feel that religion does more harm than good.

Potential Areas of Disagreement and Significance

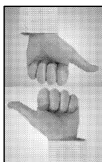
3. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box.

The *National Society (NSS)* and _____ UK disagree with the way that Christianity has in Parliament, where 26 _____ automatically sit in the House of Lords. Humanists UK also disagrees with _____ schools, and supports **euthanasia** and the right to die, whereas many Church **denominations** have spoken out against this. **Humanists** and **secularists** have supported the _____ of women, and minorities like LGBTQ people, which are not always fully respected by Christians.

Words in box: **Secular**, **equality**, **Humanists**, **right**, **faith**, **bishops**

Some Christians disagree with **humanists** and **secularists**, feeling that religion should have _____ in society and law. Other Christians agree that society should have less religious influence, and that people should have a _____ to be able to choose to die.

Such disagreement is significant because it could lead to changes in laws, which would affect society, and because it makes people think about the impact of religion in their everyday lives.



6. Extension: How do Christian beliefs potentially differ from non-religious beliefs in significant ways? (6 marks) (Exam Practice)

7. Extension: Find out about something else which the National Secular Society campaigns for/against. Make some notes.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



1. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

- A – hypocrisy secularisation equality
B – freedoms expression services
C – free faith



Whether Secular Values Should Take Precedence over Christian Religious Values

2. Delete the incorrect options (in the brackets).

Secularists will argue for secular values to take precedence over religious values in (society/private) because they feel:

- Secular values reflect everyone's **equalities** and **freedoms** better; religious people can practise their religions; and **atheists**, LGBTQ people, (**men/women**) and other groups may have better rights.
- Otherwise, religious people may be allowed to flout laws which are considered to be in people's interests, e.g. (**equality/religious**) laws, laws about animal (**rearing/slaughter**), and provision for unbiased education.

Many religious people will not want **secular** values to take precedence. They might argue:

- Most important **secular** values are also religious values, e.g. **A** _____ and **tolerance**.
- While **secular** values promote different views and beliefs, they may not always respect religious **B** _____, e.g. for religious registrars to refuse to marry homosexuals; for religious people to wear religious dress in public; for religious people to be able to be educated in **C** _____ schools...

3. Find an example of a Bible quote which could be used to support equality. (Hint: try *Genesis 1* or *Galatians 3*.)



Reference:

4. What do you think is the most important value? Why?

5. Do you think secular values are beginning to take precedence over Christian values in the UK? Why / why not?

6. **Extension:** Explain why Christians might have different views on whether Christian values should take precedence over secular values. (6 marks) (**Exam Practice**)



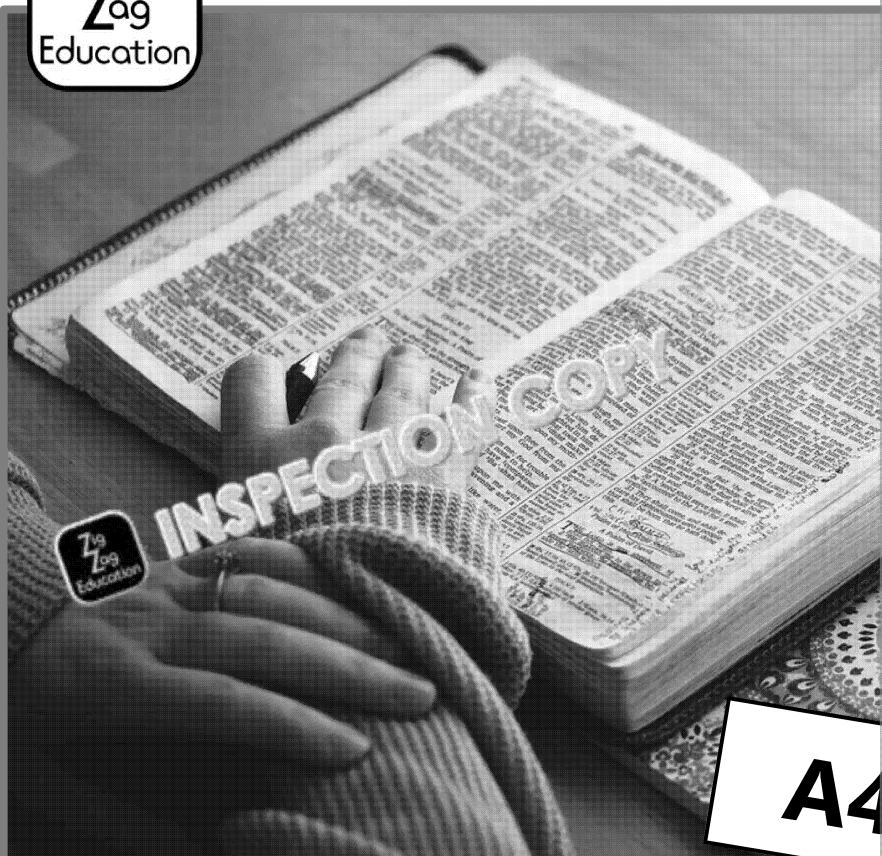
7. **Extension:** Do you think secular values should take precedence over Christian religious values? Why / why not?



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



Topic on a Page for GCSE OCR for Section *Short Course*

*Relationships and Families &
Dialogue between Religious and Non-religious
and Attitudes*

H Rich



INSPECTION COPY

zigzageducat

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at [publishmenow.co.uk](https://www.publishmenow.co.uk)

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagRS](https://twitter.com/ZigZagRS)



‘Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right.
 “Honour your father and mother” —this is the first
 commandment with a promise: “so that it may be well
 with you and you may live long on the earth. And,
 fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring
 them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.”’

(Ephesians 6:1-4 NRSV)



Purposes:

- To fulfil God’s command to **procreate**
- To raise children in the **Christian faith**
- To educate children
- To fulfil the natural desire to have children
- To provide security, love and support for family members

Christian Family

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



INSPECTION COPY

Importance:

- A **sacrament** (for some Christians), or at least an important commitment to God
- A commitment to **fidelity** – being faithful to one's partner, and not having a sexual or romantic relationship with anyone else
- Helps to maintain a stable society – the Catholic Church teaches that **marriage** and the family are the foundation for good society
- Given by God, taught in the Bible

Purposes:

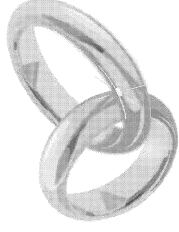
- **Procreation** and raising a family
- To have a sexual relationship
- To show one's spouse love, friendship and support
- To symbolise the relationship between Jesus and the Church

Significance of Beliefs and Teachings Reinforced in a Christian Marriage Ceremony:

- Reference to **marriage** being instituted by God makes **marriage** more important to Christians.
- There may be reference to husband and wife symbolising Jesus and the Church – this shows that **marriage** is an important relationship, which should be loving.
- As Jesus taught against **divorce**, the ceremony emphasises a lifelong commitment.

Marriage

Marriage is a legal, and sometimes religious, union of two people. In Christianity, this is usually a man and a woman. Genesis 2:22–25 can be seen as instituting **marriage**, which Jesus can be seen to affirm in Matthew 19.



'He answered: "Have you not read that the one who made them at the beginning "made them male and female", and so... "For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh"? So they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.'"

(Matthew 19:4–6 NRSV)

Same-sex Marriage:

Reasons for Christian opposition to same-sex **marriage**:

- Jesus said that **marriage** was between a man and a woman;

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Cohabitation

Some Christians will accept **cohabitation** (living together without being married) as a step towards **marriage**, as they think love is the most important thing (the Golden Rule); this is the position of the Church of England.

Pros: **Divorce** is messy and expensive, and **cohabitation** avoids this possibility; this can still provide stability for children.

Cons: Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within **marriage**; **marriage** vows are important; **cohabitation** may not be as stable for children.

The Catholic Church only approves of sexual relationships which are open to the possibility of new life, so it disapproves of artificial **contraception** – it allows natural family planning such as the rhythm method.

Contraception

Contraception is something used to stop someone becoming pregnant, and some forms of **contraception** also stop the spread of STIs.

Many Christians allow **contraception** because there is nothing forbidding it in the Bible, and for health and financial reasons.

Celibacy

Some Christians remain **celibate**, e.g. as Catholic priests or as monks or nuns. However, Christianity supports a sexual relationship within **marriage**.

St Paul taught that staying single and choosing not to have sex was a good alternative to **marriage**, to focus more on God.

Premarital Sex

Some Christians accept sex before **marriage** in committed relationships (e.g. Church of England), or are even more relaxed (e.g. liberal Protestants). They may do so because Jesus taught that love is the most important thing, and he said nothing explicitly against **premarital sex**.

Many Christians disagree with sex before **marriage** (e.g. Catholic Church) because Jesus taught that a physical union of man and woman came with **marriage**.

Premarital sex is increasingly accepted in society.

Key Concept – Ethical Modes of Relationship and Fidelity

There are various different Christian perspectives about ethical modes of relationship – see the views covered here. In addition, **adultery** (having sex where at least one of the people is married to someone else) is seen as unethical within Christianity because it is seen as unloving, and as breaking **marriage** vows to be faithful, as well as being forbidden

'You shall not commit adultery.'
(Exodus 20:14)

Ethical Arguments for Divorce and Remarriage:

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for **adultery** (Matthew 5:31–32).
- Belief that God forgives sins and mistakes.
- It is more compassionate to allow people to end an unhappy marriage e.g. one which is abusive, or where the couple have fallen out of love.
- If a Church accepts **divorce**, it normally allows **remarriage**, but it is at its discretion with each couple.

Ethics of Divorce, Annulment and Remarriage

Divorce is the legal end of a **marriage**, when two people no longer wish to remain married. It is becoming more socially acceptable.

Arguments against Divorce:

Christians believe **marriage** is an important commitment to one's spouse and God, which God does not want broken.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

The letters of St Paul in the New Testament suggest wives and husbands have different relationship roles. In Ephesians 5:25, 28 Paul says husbands should love their wives, which says in Colossians 3:18-19, which also says that wives should be subject to their husbands. This suggests that the marriage relationship is not symmetrical but **complementary**, with each spouse fulfilling a different role.

The Catholic Church, Orthodox Churches and some conservative Protestants feel that the roles of husbands and wives in the family should be **complementary** in this way.

In Genesis 3, it is the woman who tempts the man to eat the fruit forbidden by God. So some Christians feel that men should have **authority** over their wives and wives should not have **authority** over their husbands, because when Eve told Adam to eat the fruit, she led Adam away. Biblical teaching such as Ephesians 5:21-33 and 1 Timothy 2:11-14 also support the **authority** of husbands over their wives.

Christian Family Relationships

In Genesis 2, man is created before woman, and it says that she is made as a helper for man. Some Christians see this as suggesting that men are more important than women and a woman's role is to help her husband.

'Wives, be subject to your husbands, as is fitting in the Lord. Husbands, love your wives and never treat them harshly.'
(Colossians 3:18-19 NRSV)

'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man she is to keep silent, for Adam was formed first, then Eve; and Adam was not deceived, but the woman was deceived and became a transgressor.' (1 Timothy 2:12-14 NRSV)

'Then the LORD God said, "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a helper as his partner."'
(Genesis 2:18-8 NRSV)

Some Christians, such as liberal Protestants, do not think that men and women should have different

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Some Christians think that women should have different roles, e.g. focusing on being wives and mothers in the family, and should not be allowed to become priests. St Paul said that women should not speak in church, or have **authority** over men. Having only men as priests is also tradition in the Catholic and Orthodox Churches. The Catholic Church stresses **apostolic succession** – that Catholic priests can trace their predecessors back to Jesus and his twelve apostles, who were all male.



Christian Communities

'...women should be silent in the churches. For they are not permitted to speak, but should be subordinate, as the law of the Lord says. If there is anything they desire to know, let them ask their husbands at home. For it is shameful for a woman to speak in church.'

(1 Corinthians 14:34–35 NRS)

Key Concept – Freedom of Choice and Restrictions on It

While Christian couples are free to choose the roles within

Many Christians feel that men and women should be able to play the same part in the Christian community, so women should be allowed to be ordained and become priests.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Some Christians may feel that a woman's role in the family is to be a mother, and may feel that women have more responsibility in parenting than men. This is partly due to culture, and is also based on the fact that many important women in the Christian tradition are important because of their roles as mothers, e.g. Mary the mother of Jesus.

Religion of Upbringing of Children

Key Concept – Duty to Family and Community

The Bible teaches parents to love their children and children to love and obey their parents. Jesus also emphasised the importance of children. Therefore, different family members have responsibilities to each other. Part of a Christian parent's religious duty is to raise their children in the Christian faith.

Christians may also feel that they have a duty to the community, e.g. to give others in the community help and support with difficulties and in everyday life. Some Christians may also feel that they have a duty to fulfil the roles the community expects of them, e.g. for women to focus

'Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. "Honour your father and mother"—this is the first commandment with a promise: "so that it may be well with you and you may live long on the earth."

'And, fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.' (Ephesians 6:1–4 NRSV)

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Relationships and Families Part 3 - Christian Understanding

There are many Christian teachings about **equality**, and many Christians believe that all humans are **equal** in God's eyes.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that all peoples and nations are **equal** before God, e.g. Galatians 3:28 and Acts 10:34–35 and 17:26.

There are biblical teachings which suggest that men and women are **equal**, including Genesis 1:27 which says that both were made in God's image, and Galatians 3:28 which suggests that as Christians, gender does not matter.

'There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female, for all of you are one in Christ Jesus.' (Galatians 3:28 NRSV)

'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

Christian Teachings and Beliefs about Equality and Views about Its Importance

Christians may feel that equality is important for individuals, community and society because:

- Jesus taught that people should love each other (John 13:34) and treat others as they would like to be treated (Matthew 7:12, the Golden Rule) – which is presumably to be treated **equally**. Treating people **equally** can help to show that Christians are living out Jesus' commands.
- Jesus taught that anyone can help someone else, even those who are looked down on by society (e.g. the Good Samaritan in Luke 10:30–37). **Equality** in society and communities recognises that anyone can contribute.

'I give you a new commandment, that you love one another, as I have loved you, so that you also may love one another. This is the love that abides in us, that we may have peace. Whoever does not love, does not abide in the love of God, and so does not know the Father. Whoever loves his brother who loves the world, the Father's love is not in him. Whoever does not love his brother who has not received the anointing, does not abide in the Father's love, and so does not know the Father. Whoever does not abide in the Father's love, does not abide in the Father's love, and so does not know the Father. Whoever does not abide in the Father's love, does not abide in the Father's love, and so does not know the Father.' (John 13:34–35)

'In everything do to others as you would have them do to you; this is the love of God.' (Matthew 7:12 NRSV)

Christians may also feel that equality is important for individuals, community and society because:

- They may feel that even though everyone is spiritually **equal** before God, not everyone has the same practical **equality** (e.g. the same rights and opportunities), e.g. women should observe modesty. They may feel that people having different roles is actually beneficial to society.
- Most modern Christians disagree with slavery and racial segregation, but Christians may still believe in slavery – there is nothing prohibiting slavery in the Bible and some Christians may believe that people are spiritually **equal** with others (Galatians 3:28) without having practical **equality**. Many Christians believe in racial segregation in the US and South Africa, partly due to culture.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Key Concept – Equality and Difference

It can be argued that treating people differently due to gender or other reasons is not treating them **unequally**, as **equality** does not necessarily mean treating everyone in the same way. It can be argued that if people are suited to different roles then it is fair to place them in these roles.

There may be good reasons for treating people differently to treat them **equally**, e.g. providing young children age-appropriate entertainment rather than horror films – but not everyone agrees that this is the case with gender.

Key Concept – Embedded Inequalities
It can be argued that some **inequalities** are embedded in biology, e.g. men are stronger than women (on average).

Some **inequalities** are also embedded in law, e.g. when there was apartheid in South Africa. Or **inequalities** can be embedded in culture, e.g. racist or sexist attitudes. These **inequalities** can be hard to combat if people are used to applying them, or if it is illegal to suggest reform.



INSPECTION COPY

Key Concept – Relationship between Religion and Culture

Religion has often been seen to uphold the status quo and follow it, e.g. it is likely that the Church evolved a patriarchal (male-led), hierarchical structure in part

Archbishop Desmond Tutu helped run the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* in South Africa, which

aimed to resolve the apartheid conflict.

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



Gender prejudice is holding a biased view about someone based on whether they are male or female. **Gender discrimination** is treating someone differently and/or unfairly because they are male or female. These normally disadvantage women, but can also disadvantage men. **Gender prejudice** and **discrimination** are illegal in the UK, though there are exceptions, e.g. the Catholic Church is allowed to only **ordain** male priests.

Key Concept – Gender Inequalities

As seen on the previous page, there may be gender **inequalities** within some **denominations** of Christianity such as Catholicism and Conservative Protestantism, where women may be expected to fulfil different roles in the family and Church community.

Many Christians feel that the Bible teaches to be impartial, and not to hold **prejudice** or **discriminate** on any grounds, including gender. This view is being increasingly adopted, and since 2014, women have been allowed to become bishops in the Anglican Church.

Christians who think men and women should have different roles may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways if this is God's will, and that it is not unfair **discrimination**.

Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

However, others feel that the Bible teaches **equality**, but also allows **discrimination** on the basis of gender, e.g. the Catholic Church argues that while Jesus treated women well, he picked 12 male disciples, so the Catholic Church should also be able to **discriminate** in who it **ordains**.



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Christian religious traditions are important in British society.

- Many people who are Christians celebrate Christmas (and sometimes Easter); to a certain extent these are now festivals for all of Britain.
- Many people respect religious values which are upheld in law, such as prohibitions on murder and theft.
- Some non-religious people get their children christened as a rite of passage.

Christianity is the established religious tradition of Britain, and has been for centuries. Approximately 46 million people attend Church of England services each week¹. However, the UK has many diverse religious traditions. This is due to the continuation of religions which predate Christianity in Britain, such as Paganism; the migration of people of other religions; the freedom to convert others; and the availability of information about other religions; and contact with people of many religions.

Christianity in Britain

26 bishops from the Church of England sit in the House of Lords (there are hundreds of Lords altogether). Some people approve of this and feel that religious values are a good influence on law. Others feel that there should be no automatic right for religious institutions to get a say in law-making.

- There are Christian services to mark key events, e.g. Remembrance Day.
- Some public holidays are based on Christian celebrations, e.g. Christmas and Easter.
- There are many church schools, which incorporate Christian worship and values.

Role of Religion in Public Life

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



INSPECTION COPY

Key Concept – Secularisation as a Mode of Thought and Being

Secularism is the idea that public life, e.g. politics and education, should be separated from religion and religious ideas. People can be religious and still believe in **secularism** – they can feel that their religion should be a private matter and should not influence politics, for example. However, some people who are non-religious believe that religion and the state / public sphere should be kept separate because religion is wrong.

In a **secular** society, religion is a private matter; it may be respected, but it does not have power. As a country becomes more **secularised**, this may weaken the **faith** of some religious people. However, it may also make religious communities stronger, as they want to withstand modern unbelief. **Secularisation** can also prompt religious fundamentalism and extremism, as religious people fear that their religion is being undermined.

Humanism, a philosophy which encourages living an ethical life without religion, is on the rise. Humanists UK (previously the British Humanist Association) has many members, and campaigns for ethical issues.

Many other **secular** organisations exist: the National Secular Society aims to reduce the public influence of religion, and the Sunday Assembly holds meetings and activities like a Church would but without religious content.

Secularisation

Secularisation is different to **secularism**. It is what actually happens, rather than a

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Key Concept – Freedom of Belief, Expression and Practice

In the UK there is **freedom of belief, freedom of expression and freedom of practice**. People can believe, say and do as they want so long as this does not conflict with the rights or welfare of others.

Many people think that this is good, though some feel that certain religious practices should not be allowed, or that their religion is the only true one, and belief and practice which differ from theirs are wrong.

Key Concept – Tolerance and Equality in Society

Britain is multicultural – there are many people of different religions and backgrounds. **Tolerance** is allowing or enduring people different to oneself; their beliefs and their practices. It does not mean agreeing with what others think/do, but it does mean allowing them to think/do as they want.

Secularists promote **tolerance**.

People who support **secularism** disagree with the place of religion in education.

- Schools are not **secularised** if they hold religious activities and services; and if they teach subjects from a strongly religious point of view such as teaching creationism in science, etc.
- Many schools are *faith schools*, and they put particular emphasis on religion.
- The Education Reform Act of 1988 meant schools needed to have Christian acts of worship, and needed to teach Religious Education until the age of 16 (in state schools). Other religions had to be taught, but with a focus on Christianity as the main religion of Britain.
- Religious schools might also clash with **secular** values, such as acceptance of LGBTQ; and on issues such as **abortion, contraception** and halal/kosher meat.

Religion often teaches that sex should only take place within marriage and that only heterosexual couples can be married. Sex remaining within heterosexual marriage is also traditional within society. This conflicts with secular law which allows consenting 16+s to have sex, and allows homosexual marriage.

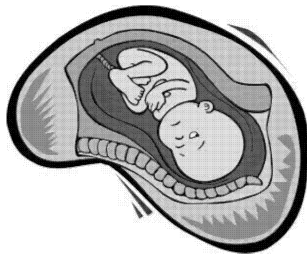
Religions may not always promote **equality**, e.g. with regard to gender and homosexuals. This can create a conflict with **secular equality** laws – the Catholic Church is allowed not to ordain females, so religion takes precedence here. However, religious registrars have faced legal challenges for refusing to marry

Potential Clashes between Religion, Tradition and the Secular

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



Key Concept – Self-determination

Those who support **secularism** usually support **self-determination**; the right to make one's own choices. Many religious people also support this to a certain extent, but may also wish people to make choices in line with their religious tradition.

Key Concept – The Value of Human Life

Human life is valued for different reasons. Non-religious people may be more likely to value life for its quality, and value being able to make choices about one's own life.

Many religious people value life for an extra reason – they believe it is sacred because it is a

Potential Clashes between Religion and Scientific Development

Many religious people disagree with **genetic manipulation** – scientists trying to artificially create life, as they feel this is 'playing God'. Pope Francis has spoken out against embryo research, due to his belief in the value of all life. Ex-Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, pointed out that this is because something is scientifically possible does not make it right.

Many religious people disagree with **abortion**, and

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Exclusivism

is the view that only one's own religion is correct and that all other religions are wrong. Evangelical Protestants may hold this view, as when Jesus said that he was the only way to God the Father, they interpret this to mean that no one who is not a Christian can have a relationship with God.

Inclusivism

is the view that one's religion is correct, but that other religions may also allow people to worship God – they contain some spiritual truth. Many Catholics adopt this view – they feel people cannot fully know God as the Trinity without knowing Jesus, but that they may be able to know God in other ways.

Pluralism

is the belief that religious truth can be found in many different religions, and that one's own religion may not be more true or the best way to come to God. Some more liberal Protestants may hold this view; they feel that if God is loving, he does not **discriminate** against people for following different religions, and he speaks to people in different ways. Some Christians feel that the many 'dwelling-places' described by Jesus refer to areas of heaven for people of different religions.

'Jesus said to him, "I am the way and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me."' (John 14:6 NRSV)

Teachings, Beliefs and Attitudes of Christians towards Each Other and Other Religious Groups

Ecumenism

is where different local churches and different **denominations** work together. This is important in helping Christians stay united as followers of Jesus and to work together to

'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.' (John 14:2 NRSV)

Religious pluralism is also used to describe societies where there are many

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



Key Concepts: Consensus, Diversity and Uniformity

Consensus is an agreement made by a group – not everyone may feel it is the best decision, but they honour it in order to work together. Different religious groups may reach a **consensus** in order to work together.

Diversity is variety. There is **diversity** and difference within religions and between different religions.

Uniformity is where everything is the same. People are rarely **uniform**, as there are always some differences. Some people think it would be better if everyone believed the same things, but many people appreciate **diversity**.



- As Britain is a multi-faith society, it is important for different **faiths** to work together, so that there is cohesion and not conflict.
- **Terrorism** and extremism are problems within religion; if people from different **faiths** work together, they can dismiss misconceptions, heal differences and target radicalism together.
- Different **faiths** may be able to learn from each other, especially as many are closely related with shared prophets / holy figures and scripture.
- If different **faiths** have similar views on certain issues and want to campaign or speak out about them, then if they work together, they will have more influence.

Importance of Inter-faith Dialogue in twenty-first century Britain



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

Key Concept – Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Expression

People in the UK are **free** to choose how to live their lives and **free** to choose which religion to follow.

They are also **free** to **express** their religion – by talking about it or carrying out certain religious practices, such as wearing religious dress.

Dialogue between religions can help people to understand why different ways of **expressing** religion are important to people, e.g. wearing a Muslim headscarf or a Sikh turban. It helps people to realise why it may be difficult for someone if they feel that they cannot **express** their religion in the way they desire to.

Such dialogue can also help people to feel more comfortable if they feel intimidated by certain forms of religious **expression**.

Understanding other people's religions may also help people to restrict what they **express**. It is legal to choose to offend someone, but if people understand each other they may not wish to offend others.

Some people closely connect religion with **national identity**. With Britain, many people see it as a Christian country, and some other countries are

strongly connected with particular

Some Christians do not actively **proselytise**; they believe that God loves everyone, and that trying to **convert** people from other religions is not necessarily helpful as they will already have a relationship with God. They may feel that being too **evangelical** puts people off Christianity.



Proselytisation

is making **proselytes**, or **converts**; actively **evangelising** and trying to make more people members of your religion.

Relationship between Religion and Wider Society

Evangelisation

Jesus told his followers in the **Great Commission** to make more **disciples** and to teach others about

'And Jesus came and said to them, "All authority in

'For God so loved the world that he gave his only



Religion and National Identity

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



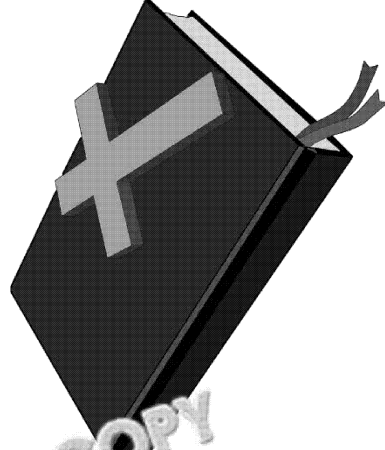
Some conservative Christians may look negatively on all non-religious world views because they feel that God is an important foundation for the world view, and that without him people are completely misguided.



Concept – Beliefs

Different people have different beliefs about religion and other matters in life. Many people happily coexist with people of other beliefs, but sometimes different beliefs can create conflict. People may also feel victimised if laws conflict with their beliefs, or people try to stop them from acting on their beliefs.

Christian Views and Attitudes towards Non-religious World Views



'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.'
(John 14:2 NRSV)

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



Christian Values and Ideas Shared with:

- **Atheism:** Atheists do not believe in a God or gods, and so by definition disagree with Christians who believe in a God. Some Christians may share some values and ideas with some **atheists**, but **atheists** have a variety of different views.
- **Agnosticism:** Agnostics are either unsure about whether there is a God/gods, or believe it is impossible to know whether or not there is a God. While Christians believe that there is a God, some may agree that it is impossible to prove his existence in this life; that is why they have **faith**.
- **Humanism:** Humanists try to live ethical lives without religion. Many Christians will share values of the **equality** and dignity of humans, co-operation with others, and the promotion of human rights, with **humanists**. Some Christians also agree that science is the best way to learn about the world (feeling that religion teaches about what is out of this world).
- **Secularism:** **Secularists** believe that religion and the public sphere / state should be kept separate. Some Christians also feel that it is appropriate to keep religion a private matter – Jesus taught that duties to the state and duties to God were different. Some Christians may also feel that it is unfair for non-religious people that religion has such an influence in public life. However, other Christians will feel that religion is a good influence in the public sphere, and disagree with **secularists**.

Shared Values and Significance

Shared values and ideas between religious and non-religious groups can be significant for:

Individuals and Communities: People may find it easier to get on with people with different beliefs if they share some values and ideas. Some shared values may make people more **tolerant** of differences, and less likely to conflict with others.

Society: Shared values and ideas are important because they will help there to be **consensus** on laws and policies. They will also help to form common ground when people with different values and ideas want to debate them and make changes in society.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



INSPECTION COPY



Key Concept – Religious Values

There are many different religious values. Jesus taught that the most important things to do were to love God and love others. Therefore, Christians often promote values which fit with loving others, e.g. **equality, tolerance** and compassion.

However, some religious values may seem harsher. Religious people may value commandments and tradition being followed, so, for example, some Christians value highly heterosexuality, and treating men and women differently.



Potential Areas of Disagreement and Significance

The *National Secular Society* (NSS) and *Humanists UK* disagree with the say that Christianity has in Parliament, where 26 bishops automatically sit in the House of Lords. Humanists UK also disagrees with faith schools, and supports **euthanasia** and the right to die, whereas many Church **denominations** have spoken out against this. **Humanists** and **secularists** have supported the **equalities** of women, and minorities, and LBGQT people, which are not always respected by Christians.

Some Christians disagree with **humanists** and **secularists**, feeling that religion should have influence in society and law. Other Christians agree that society should have less religious influence and that people should have a right to be able to choose to die.

‘He said to him, “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind.” This is the greatest and first commandment. And a second is like it: “You shall love your neighbour as yourself.” On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.’
(Matthew 22:37–40 NRSV)

Key Concept – Secular Values

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY

Many religious people will not want **secular** values to take precedence. They might argue:

- Most important **secular** values are also religious values, e.g. **equality** and **tolerance**.
- While **secular** values promote different views and beliefs, they may not always reflect religious **freedoms**, e.g. for religious registrars to refuse to marry homosexuals; for religious people to wear religious dress in public; for religious people to be able to be educated in faith schools...



INSPECTION COPY

Whether Secular Values Should Take Precedence over Christian Religious Values



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



INSPECTION COPY

OCR Philosophy and Ethics Topic on a Page A

Exam-style questions here are not exactly the same as they would be in an exam. For example, some have more or less clarification, and 15-mark questions may ask for different points to be included than would be asked for in an exam. This is to allow students to practise the ideas taught in this resource.

Always check
information
specification

Exam-style questions are labelled with a letter to simplify marking.

Question Type	Marking Criteria
a	Accept any correct/relevant point, 1 mark per point (maximum 3).
b	- Low level of knowledge and understanding of religion, such as different Christian perspectives and influence, lacking detail and connection to question. There may be some reference to different Christian perspectives and influence, some detail, but no connection to question. Some reference to appropriate sources of wisdom and authority. - Adequate but underdeveloped level of knowledge and understanding of religion, such as different Christian perspectives and influence, some detail, but no connection to question. Some reference to appropriate sources of wisdom and authority, linked well to answer. - Accept any correct/relevant point.
c	AO1 - Basic knowledge and understanding. Little explanation of relevant sources of wisdom and authority. - Good knowledge and understanding. Appropriate explanation of relevant sources of wisdom and authority. - Accept any correct/relevant point. AO2 - Only one perspective lacking good justification, no evaluation of ideas. (For the bands below, some, or all, of the components are needed.) - Several perspectives lacking good justification. Some analysis of importance of issue on Christians. Basic evaluation of ideas. - Several perspectives which are discussed. Some relevant analysis of importance of issue on Christians. Evaluation of ideas and a conclusion. - Range of perspectives which are explored appropriately. Good relevant analysis and influence of issue on different Christians. Evaluation of ideas and a good conclusion.
d	AO1 - Low level of knowledge and understanding of religion, such as different Christian perspectives and influence, lacking detail and connection to question. There may be some reference to different Christian perspectives and influence, some detail, but no connection to question. Some reference to appropriate sources of wisdom and authority. - Adequate but underdeveloped level of knowledge and understanding of religion, such as different Christian perspectives and influence, some detail, but no connection to question. Some reference to appropriate sources of wisdom and authority, linked well to answer. - Good knowledge and understanding of religion, such as different Christian perspectives and influence, with relevant detail, developed understanding of issues, linked to question. Some reference to appropriate sources of wisdom and authority, linked well to answer. - Accept any correct/relevant point. AO2 (For the bands below, some, or all, of the components are needed.) - Only one perspective lacking good justification, or several perspectives listed but no analysis. There may be some mistakes. Little structure. - Several perspectives lacking good justification. Some analysis of importance of issue on Christians. Little evaluation of ideas. There may be some mistakes. Some structure. - Several perspectives which are discussed. Some relevant analysis of importance of issue on Christians. Comparison of different arguments. Evaluation of ideas and a conclusion. Mostly relevant reasoning with some structure. - Range of perspectives which are explored appropriately. Good relevant analysis and influence of issue on different Christians. Critical comparison of arguments. Evaluation of ideas and a good conclusion. Coherent and relevant reasoning well-structured.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Christian Family

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example:
 - 'God blessed them, and God said to them, "Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth." (Genesis 1:28 NRSV)
 - 'Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. "Honour your father and mother," which is the first commandment with a promise: "so that it may be well with you and you may prosper." And, fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring them up in the Lord.' (Ephesians 6:1–4 NRSV)
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - Christians may want to have a family to fulfil God's command to procreate.
 - Christians may want to have a family so they have children to support them in old age.
 - Christians may want to have a family to have someone to pass on their faith.
- 5) For example: In modern times, many families do not follow the nuclear family model. There are blended families and single-parent families where people do not always stay with their children. Also, it is now more socially acceptable to have children with a partner who is not married to them. In the past, families were more stable and people were more likely to stay with their children. Families with same-sex parents are also on the rise. These changes have had a lower influence on society, whereas in the past it had a much stronger influence. People are more likely to marry someone of the opposite gender and to stay with the partner of their choice.
- 6) For example:
 - Some Christians will disapprove of single parents if this situation has arisen because of the parents – many Christians believe that people should marry before they have children and stay with their partner for their whole life.
 - Some Christians will disapprove of same-sex parents because they believe that marriage is between a man and a woman because of biblical teaching, such as in Leviticus. Also, they may believe that children should have children – for example, the Catholic Church believes that heterosexual marriage is the basis for a stable society.
- 7) For example: I think there must be some religious practices involved in raising children. If children are not taught about the religion and how to practise it, they will not learn about the religion and how to practise it. Therefore, these practices are necessary in enabling a child to decide if they want to follow the faith. However, some religious practices are necessary, as parents can raise their children in the faith. For example, if a child is baptised as an infant – these practices will be important to some people.

Marriage

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I think that marriage is important – it is good to make a commitment to someone. However, I think cohabiting before marriage is sensible, to check that you are compatible before committing to marriage.
- 5) For example:

'Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.' (Mark 10:9 NRSV)

'Wives, be subject to your husbands as you are to the Lord. For the husband is the head of the church, the body of which he is the Saviour.' (Ephesians 5:22–23 NRSV)

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



- 6) (b – 6 marks) For example:
- Many Christians believe that marriage is important because it is a gift from God, part of his plan for them.
 - Many Christians believe that marriage is the only appropriate setting for sex in the view of the Catholic Church and many Evangelical Protestants.
 - 'He answered, "Have you not read that the one who made them at the beginning made them male and female', and said, 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and the two shall become one flesh'?"' (Matthew 19:4–5 NRSV)
 - Some other Christians believe that while a sexual relationship is an important part of life, it does not need to wait until marriage to have sex if they are in a committed relationship. The UK and England accepts cohabiting couples as a step towards marriage.
 - Many Christians believe that marriage should be between a man and a woman as presented in the Bible. However, more liberal Protestants accept homosexuality as something that Jesus taught Christians not to be homophobic towards.
 - Many Christians including the Catholic Church believe that marriage is a sacrament, a permanent, and holy bond that end in divorce. Some Christians emphasise that marriage is a sacrament.
 - Jesus taught: 'Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.'
 - While not all Christians want marriage to end in divorce, some are more accepting if the marriage has been abusive or unfaithful.
- 7) For example: I do not think that marriage is a sacrament, just a very important social institution. I think it is holy and cannot be broken. I also do not think that marriage *has to be* for procreation because two people can have a loving relationship and not want to have children. I think marriage is fine and that anyone should be allowed to get married – sexual or asexual.

Issues

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I think using contraception is sensible – unwanted pregnancies can be prevented wherever possible. I think it is a sensible idea to use hormonal contraceptive methods to be extra safe.
- 5) For example: I think that religion is helpful in giving people guidance about the relationships, and the dangers of hurting people in casual or extramarital relationships. Religion is helpful in making decisions about sexuality, as many religions, such as Christianity, which can be beneficial if people apply these religious principles and treat people with dignity and respect. However, I also think that religion can be unhelpful in relationships, as many religious views are now considered outdated. For example, before marriage and same-sex relationships are acceptable, but conservative religions may not agree.
- 6) For example:
 - Pope Francis has asked to relax Catholic teaching against divorce and remarriage. In his paper 'Amoris Laetitia' ('The Joy of Love') that people who are divorced (outside of the Catholic Church) may be allowed to receive the Eucharist, that this should be allowed. Previously, remarried divorcees (who are seen to be sinning) were not allowed to receive the Eucharist because they are seen to be sinning. Some see this as a move to be more tolerant, while still maintaining that divorce and remarriage are not ideal.
 - One report suggests that nearly one-sixth of married Catholics in the UK have remarried (without receiving a Catholic annulment first). This shows that many Catholics do not agree with the Church's strict teaching on divorce and remarriage.

7) (d – 15 marks) For example:

Points and justification for:

- For some denominations, such as the Catholic Church, marriage is a sacred commitment to God which cannot be broken.
- Jesus taught against divorce on the grounds that marriage was instituted by God and not broken by humans.
- 'Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.' (Mark 10:9)
- Divorce can be seen as a step towards remarriage, and Jesus taught that remarriage after adultery is forbidden in the Ten Commandments).
- 'He said to them, "Whoever divorces his wife and marries another woman while his wife lives, he commits adultery; and whoever marries a divorced woman commits adultery."'" (Mark 10:11-12)
- 'You shall not commit adultery.' (Exodus 20:14 NRSV)
- Many Christians believe that marriage is a permanent commitment to God and to each other, and that divorce breaks the promises made in their marriage vows.

Points and justification for:

- Jesus seemed to allow divorce on the grounds of adultery.
- 'Therefore I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except on the ground of adultery; and whoever marries a divorced woman commits adultery.' (Mark 10:11-12)
- Most Protestant Churches allow divorce, as they believe that God forgives sin.
- Furthermore, Jesus taught Christians to love their neighbour, and many Christians allow divorce where a partner has been abusive or unfaithful, and also if the marriage is not working.

Christian Family Relationships

1) See summary sheet.

2) See summary sheet.

3) See summary sheet.

4) For example:

- I do think Christians are justified in giving women different roles to men as the Bible and taught by Churches such as the Catholic Church – these are the traditional roles for Christians.
- I do not think Christians are justified in giving women different roles to men as the Bible teaches that all humans are equal, so I do not think they should be treated differently. Jesus did not expect women to conform to traditional roles in the household in the same way as men.

5) For example:

- I do not think it is possible for people to have to conform to different gender roles because making people perform different roles indicates that they are not equal. If they are not performing, so are unequal.
- I think it is possible for people to have to conform to different gender roles because the Bible does not mean that either gender is inferior, just that each has different strengths and weaknesses which is more suitable for their gender.

6) (c – 6 marks) For example:

- Most Christians are generally seen as spiritually equal within Christianity as they are all created in God's image and that they are equal in Jesus. Therefore, these beliefs are likely to feel that men and women should be equal in the same way as they should have different roles.
- 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
- 'There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; all of you are one in Christ Jesus.' (Galatians 3:28 NRSV)
- Many liberal Protestants also feel that Jesus did not fit the status quo of his time and did not seem to expect them to conform to different gender roles (e.g. women should be equal to men).

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- However, there are also teachings in the Bible which indicate that men and women should fulfil different roles. Christians who focus on these teachings are patriarchal and women should have different roles in the family. The Catholic Church and Protestants feel that men and women should have different roles to reflect the Bible.
 - 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man; she is to keep herself as the church does, which keeps herself to be purified by the word, just as the church is kept pure, cleansed by water with the word, so that she may present herself to God, without stain or wrinkle or anything of the kind, but holy and blameless' (Ephesians 5:22-27 NRSV)
 - 'Wives, be subject to your husbands, as is fitting in the Lord.' (Colossians 3:18 NRSV)
 - 1 Timothy teaches that women should not have authority over men, and that wives should be subject to their husbands, so some Christians believe that men should have authority within the family.
 - 'Then the LORD God said, "It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him a partner."' (Genesis 2:18 NRSV)
 - Genesis 1 teaches that woman was made as a helper for man, so some Christians believe that the duty is to help her husband.
- 7) For example: I do not think that Christianity has slowed the progress of gender equality. Even within a religion, society might be patriarchal. Christianity is just one religion and it does not justify different gender roles, and potentially female inferiority. Many cultures are patriarchal – Christianity – and culture may also have influenced Christianity to be patriarchal. Culture was male-led.

Christian Communities

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - The Bible teaches that women are spiritually equal to men (e.g. Genesis 1:26-27).
 - Jesus treated women well and allowed them to play the same roles as men (e.g. Mary Magdalene, a disciple and listening to his teachings (Luke 10:38-42)).
 - There is evidence that there were female preachers and worship leaders in the Bible and historians.
- 5) For example: I do not think that Christians are justified if they give women different roles in different communities. There is evidence that women fulfilled the same roles as men from the beginning. Not allowing them to lead worship was a later development within the Catholic Church. Christianity promotes equality within the Bible and making men and women equal in the Christian community does not reflect this.
- 6) For example:
 - I do not think that anyone should be able to restrict freedom of choice in any way, even for religious reasons. In the UK there are laws to stop people being discriminated on the basis of gender, and religious communities should not be able to side step these laws. Freedom of choice based on gender promote inequality, many religions promote equality in this way.
 - I do not think that religious reasons are valid reasons to limit freedom of choice. For example, if the Catholic Church believes that women should not be priests, then freedom to choose to be a Catholic priest would be violating the beliefs of the Catholic Church. However, I think this should only apply within religious spheres. If a Catholic woman wants to become a priest, she has the freedom to leave the Catholic Church which will allow her to become a priest.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- 7) For example: I think there is a possibility that in the future the Catholic Church ordained as priests. This is because it has relaxed other rules already, and look for example, Catholic priests are not allowed to be married, but Anglican (married) Catholicism are still allowed to be priests, even though they are married. Pope Francis in remote places Catholic priests should be allowed to marry / married men should be allowed to be priests so that there are enough priests. The possibility of women becoming deacons within the Catholic Church. It is possible that in the future, the Catholic Church would allow married men, and women, to become priests in order to have enough priests.¹

Religious Upbringing of Children

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - Christians may feel that raising their children in the Christian faith is important so that they have a good sense of what is right and wrong, according to Christian teachings.
 - Christians may feel that raising their children in the Christian faith is important so that they have their own relationship with God, and want their children to have a similar relationship with God, so that they can be saved and go to heaven.
 - The Catholic Church feels raising children in the Christian faith is important so that they can be saved and go to heaven, and the Church continues to have members.
- 4) For example: I think a religious upbringing is important to Christians. For many Christians, religious beliefs, such as those about right and wrong, and God. It also teaches them that they have a sense of self-worth. I think a religious upbringing can also be important to Christians because the Church should provide them with a support network, which is there to help them if they need it.
- 5) For example: I think that teaching children to pray is likely to lead to lifelong faith. If children feel that God interacts with them. If children do not feel that they have experienced God, they are less likely to have lifelong faith. I also think that going to Christian youth groups or other Christian children is also likely to lead to lifelong Christian faith, as Christianity is a normal, and also fun.
- 6) For example: I do not think that Christians need to take their children to church for a religious upbringing. They can teach them to pray, read them the Bible, and encourage them to read at home. They may also take their children to Christian youth groups or enrol them in Sunday school so they encounter Christianity outside of the home. However, I do think that taking children to church is a Christian upbringing.

Christian Teachings and Beliefs about Equality and Views about

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I think people deserve to be treated equally because I believe that everyone is created in the image of God. Because the Bible says that humans were all created in the image of God. I also believe that everyone should be treated equally, regardless of anything to deserve whether they were born rich or poor, black or white, male or female. No one should be privileged or discriminated against.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



¹ <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/11/02/pope-requests-roman-catholic-priests-gift/>

- 5) For example: I think that Christianity does promote equality because the Bible says that humans are all equal and that God does not value any person more than another. However, the Church does not always promote equality because many Churches have discriminated against certain groups and Christianity has accepted the slave trade, and other things which promote inequality. Some denominations still promote inequality, for instance opposing homosexual marriage.
- 6) **(c – 6 marks)** For example:
- Some Christians, such as liberal Protestants, e.g. Quakers, believe that men and women are equal, as were all people, and so they should be treated equally.
 - 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
 - 'There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; all of you are one in Christ Jesus.' (Galatians 3:28 NRSV)
 - Such Christians do not feel that God commands men and women to fulfil different roles in society, or that people of different ethnicities, etc. are unequal, because they believe that all should be treated the same. Therefore, they should promote equality.
 - They feel that Jesus demonstrated gender equality by treating women with respect and dignity, such as along with his male disciples, rather than expecting her to be silent.
 - They also feel that early Christians (e.g. St Peter and St Paul) promoted equality between different nationalities in Acts 10 and 17.
 - However, some Christians feel that spiritual equality does not equal practical equality. For example, Evangelical Protestants believe that men should have authority over their families and focus on motherhood. This is supported by some biblical teaching.
 - 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man'. (1 Timothy 2:12 NRSV)
 - Furthermore, many Christians in South Africa supported apartheid, believing that black and white people should be treated differently, as there is nothing opposing racial inequality in the Bible.
- 7) For example: St Peter taught that 'God shows no partiality' because he saw a vision where God told him to eat animals which were unclean by Jewish standards. When a gentile (non-Jew) wanted to hear about Christianity, Peter believed that God was not unclean or worth less than another – through his vision, and by prompting him to preach to the gentiles, he believed that the good news of Jesus was for everyone, regardless of their religion.

Culture

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
- Inequalities can be embedded through biology, for example, only women can breastfeed.
 - Inequalities can be embedded in law, for example, enforced racial segregation.
 - Inequalities can be embedded in culture/society, e.g. if people believe that certain characteristics should perform certain roles.
- 5) For example: I think that the world will become more equal in the future because of technological changes, meaning that they promote equality, and if they bring their children to the world, they will continue to spread. Also, protecting equality is being incorporated into many laws. However, some people still do not promote equality, and sometimes when they do not want to treat others equally – it is possible that this will counteract other efforts to promote equality.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- 6) For example: Martin Luther King Jr (1929–1968) was a Baptist minister who challenged black and white people in America, challenging cultural inequality, until he was killed. He included encouraging civil disobedience and organising marches. He gave the famous 'I have a dream' speech. King believed that everyone was equal because all are equals by God. King felt that people should not be judged on arbitrary (unimportant) differences such as skin colour, but by the type of people that they were. He worked by allowing black people the same civil and social rights as white people.
- 7) For example: I think the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission* helped South Africa give both sides of apartheid a chance to be heard and understood. It allowed the oppressor to admit what they had done, and to ask for forgiveness, and allowed the oppressed to see the humanity of the oppressor, giving them a real chance to forgive them. This actually helped to reconcile people who had been bitter.

Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example: I do not think that religious beliefs give people grounds for gender discrimination. It is wrong, regardless of whether religions appear to justify it. All religions, including Christianity, teach equality, and so should not be able to justify discrimination.
- 4) For example: I think Christianity has both encouraged gender discrimination and challenged it. Some Christians treat men and women differently, for example, not ordaining women. However, mixed with culture and society encouraging gender discrimination. However, it is hard to stop gender prejudice and promote gender equality, some ahead of the times.
- 5) See summary sheet.
- 6) **(b – 6 marks)** For example:
 - Most Christians believe that gender prejudice and discrimination are wrong. The Bible. They believe both men and women were made in God's image, and both deserve equal treatment and dignity.
 - 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
 - Furthermore, Jesus taught people to treat others as they would want to be treated. He wants to be discriminated against.
 - Many believe that gender discrimination is not authentic to Christianity, that it is a cultural thing. They have gender discrimination, but male-led society made it become discrimination.
 - Some Christians feel that certain forms of gender discrimination are justified. For example, women to be ordained. They may not see this as being prejudiced, but they think it is against God's will – for example, Jesus had 12 male disciples, so having only male leaders. St Paul taught against female leaders.
 - 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man...' (1 Timothy 2:12)
- 7) For example: Many Christian churches have allowed male/female equality and have worked to deter Christians from gender prejudice and removes some gender discrimination. For example, they have worked to end domestic abuse and people trafficking, which often discriminates against women.

Christianity in Britain

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
- Many people in Britain celebrate Christian festivals, such as Christmas and Easter.
 - Many British laws have been influenced by Christianity, e.g. it is illegal to commit adultery.
 - Many schools incorporate Christian worship and values.
 - Many children are baptised as a rite of passage.
- 5) For example: I do not think that it is good that Christianity is connected to Britain. It is only for people of other faiths, for example, that there is a bank holiday at Christmas. I also think that it can mean out-of-date attitudes are still influential, e.g. same-sex marriage.
- 6) For example: I think that Christianity will continue to influence British society. It has been established and there is still a very high percentage of the population that is Christian, and so Christianity still influences society, even if indirectly. Unless the Queen is the head of the Church of England, and so Christianity cannot be completely separated from the country. I think many links between Christianity and British society are traditional, e.g. the monarchy. Even though some people may break away from traditions, this tends to take a long time.
- 7) For example: Church attendance has probably declined in recent years as the Church of England has declined. Many Christians are older people, and if they die without young people replacing them, attendance will decline in this way. There are also lots of things to do on Sundays, e.g. shopping, and so some people may not go to church because they participate in sport, or other activities.

Secularisation

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
- Someone may be a secularist because they believe that religion is a private matter and personal beliefs should not influence public life.
 - Someone may be a secularist because they believe that religion is wrong, e.g. because it is not right.
 - Someone may be a secularist because they believe that it is unfair for one religion to be the dominant religion when people of many religions live in that country.
- 5) For example: I think that the UK will become more secularised as fewer people are religious in the past, and this trend seems likely to continue (more people are becoming non-religious and are dying off without as many younger ones replacing them). As there are more non-Christians, there are also more non-Christians who have influence within public life, schools and politics.
- 6) For example: I do not think secularism is good because religion is important in public life. Christians have made many beneficial contributions to public life, e.g. hospitals and banks are run by Christians. Also, I believe that Christianity is a good basis for laws and political decisions.
- 7) For example: Some Christians may agree with secularism because they believe that religion should be a private matter and it is not right to impose their beliefs on others. They may also believe that a society based on a single belief is promoted will become more tolerant of minority religious beliefs.

Potential Clashes between Religion, Tradition and the Secular

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
- Religious beliefs may clash with secular equality laws, for example, Roman Catholicism believes that women should not be priests.
 - Religious food may clash with secular slaughter laws, for example, some religions believe in kosher and halal food, and UK law usually requires meat to be stunned.
 - Religious views opposing same-sex relationships and marriage oppose secular views.
- 5) Personal responses expected – for example, a school may have religious service on a Friday basis, and there may be religious content in assemblies and tutor groups.
- 6) For example: I think that people should be tolerant of different beliefs and practices, but their own beliefs and practices to be tolerated. However, I do not think that practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), should be tolerated.
- 7) For example:
- I think freedom of belief/expression/practice is more important than equality. For example, if a belief which is not harming anyone but clashes with secular equality laws, they cannot act against it. For example, Catholics should not be allowed to be ordained, they are free to join a different denomination.
 - I think equality is more important than freedom of belief/expression/practice. For example, if someone believes differently because of their beliefs. For example, I do not think that a school should with-hold teaching about contraception if they disagree with it.

Potential Clashes between Religion and Scientific Development

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I think that Christians can believe in sanctity of life and still allow abortion. They may see it as more loving to allow someone an abortion, or allow someone to die. The most important commands were to love God and love others.
- 5) For example: I think that genetic manipulation is a bad idea because humans can accidentally cause, e.g. if they accidentally engineered a super-bacteria which could harm the environment.
- 6) **(c – 6 marks)** For example:
 - Many Christians believe that life should not be prematurely ended using science, e.g. through abortion or euthanasia. Some of these Christians are members of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.
 - Christians who disagree with prematurely ending life do so because they believe that life is sacred (which is forbidden in the Ten Commandments) and that human life has value. For example, because they believe that humans are created in the image of God.
 - 'You shall not murder.' (Exodus 20:13 NRSV)
 - 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
 - However, many non-religious people believe that abortion or euthanasia is acceptable. They believe that these should be used for people who do not want to have a child for various reasons, or who are suffering from a terminal illness and want to die. They believe that scientific developments which help these are good. They may not believe that life is sacred, and do not necessarily believe that God exists.
 - 'For as you who formed my inward parts; you knit me together in my mother's womb.' (Psalm 139:13 NRSV)
 - However, some Christians agree with secular views on ending life. They believe that it may be more loving to end the life of a foetus for the woman, or to end someone's suffering. This does not mean that they do not see life as sacred, but rather that they see the value of human life in a different way.
- 7) For example: I do not think that religion should have any say in what science says. Religion believes what is right is not necessarily what non-religious people believe to be right. People should not be able to control others. Also, scientists are capable of applying their knowledge without the need for religion.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Teachings, Beliefs and Attitudes of Christians towards Each Religious Groups

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example:
 - a) Being an exclusivist may influence a Christian's life by making them want to believe that only Christians will be saved and go to heaven, and they want others to believe the same.
 - b) Being an inclusivist may influence a Christian's life by making them want to believe that all religions, who they also feel are following God, but in a different way.
 - c) Being a pluralist may influence a Christian to be more critical of their religion, as they believe that everything it teaches is correct, but not one human interpretation of God.
- 5) For example: I think that inter-denominational and intra-faith communication are very important to strengthen relationships between Christians of different denominations, and also to help them communicate better.
- 6) (d – 15 marks) For example:

Points and justification for:

- The Catholic Church and Church of England promote an inclusivist position.
- Christians believe that they are saved through Jesus' sacrifice and believe that there is no one comparable to Jesus (as God incarnate) in other religions. However, God is loving and may not want to believe that he would condemn people for not believing in him.
- John 14:2 can be interpreted to imply that heaven has room for people of other religions.
- 'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.' (John 14:2 NRSV)
- John 14:6 can be interpreted to imply that people can only know God as Jesus, but they may be able to know God in other ways through other religions.
- Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." (John 14:6 NRSV)

Points and justification against:

- Many Evangelical Protestants are exclusivists because they believe that only those believing in Jesus, and, therefore, those of other religions will not be saved. Jesus teaches that people can only come to God through Jesus.
- Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." (John 14:6 NRSV)
- Some liberal Christians believe that Christians should be pluralists, believing that all religions are equally valid paths to God. They see this as better reflecting a loving God and not derogatory of other religions. They may believe that John 14:2 implies that there are many dwelling places in heaven and, therefore, all religions are equally valid.
- 'In my Father's house there are many dwelling-places.' (John 14:2 NRSV)

- 7) For example:
 - I think exclusivism is the easiest position to hold as a Christian because it is clear that their religion is correct and that where other religions differ from the Christian religion, they are wrong.
 - I think inclusivism is the easiest position to hold as a Christian because it allows Christians to be more accepting of other religions while still believing that God reaches those of other religions through Jesus.
 - I think pluralism is the easiest position to hold as a Christian because it allows Christians to believe that all religions come to God through different religions equally, which seems most compatible with the idea of a loving God not insulting to other religions.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Importance of Inter-faith Dialogue in twenty-first century B

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - Christians might engage in inter-faith dialogue to learn more about other
 - Christians might engage in inter-faith dialogue to learn more about their with other faiths.
 - Christians might engage in inter-faith dialogue to work towards shared go
- 5) For example:
 'In everything do to others as you would have them do to you; for this is the law' (Matthew 7:12 NRSV)
 'And a second is like it: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself."' (Matthe
- 6) For example: I think that inter-faith dialogue has become more important now as the world is becoming more diverse with different faiths – I think it is important for people of different religions to engage with other to support tolerance and enable people of different religions to promote
- 7) For example: I think people of different religions may present a united front in certain issues, such as how they feel the same way about, or in response to terrorism. For example, people of different religions have come together against looser abortion laws, or against same-sex marriage. Members of different religious communities have stood together after terrorist attacks to support victims and

Relationship between Religion and Wider Society

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) For example: I think that for some British Christians there is a strong link between religion and British identity because many of their beliefs and actions are tied to both, for example the celebration of Christmas in the British fashion with a turkey and Christmas pudding. However, for people who are not Christians, I do not think that they feel any less British, and religion is not as very separate to British identity.
- 5) For example: I think it is insulting to people who do not belong to a particular religion to be asked to join the religion without their interest or consent. However, I think proselytising is acceptable for people interested in a religion and trying to find out more about it is acceptable because they are genuinely want to share their religious beliefs with others and this is more appropriate if they are genuinely
- 6) **(c – 6 marks)** For example:
 - Many Christians think that proselytisation is very important because Jesus came to earth to go and convert more people in the Great Commission. Therefore, Christians believe that Jesus' will be by proselytising.
 - 'And Jesus came and said to them, "All authority in heaven and on earth has been given to me. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything that I have commanded you." (Matthew 28:18–20 NRSV)
 - Many Christians also feel that proselytisation is very important because they believe that everyone who will be saved and go to heaven.
 - 'For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that everyone who believes in him will not perish but may have eternal life.' (John 3:16 NRSV)
 - They may feel that proselytisation is, therefore, compassionate, as they are trying to bring about salvation.
 - 'And a second is like it: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself."' (Matthe

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- However, other Christians do not see proselytisation as particularly important. They believe that trying to convert someone who does not want to be converted is not treating them as an individual.
 - 'In everything do to others as you would have them do to you; for this is love, that you love one another. Whoever loves another has fulfilled the law' (Matthew 7:12 NRSV)
 - Some also believe that God is so loving that he would not punish someone for not being a Christian – therefore, they do not need to worry about non-Christians and do not need to proselytise them.
- 7) For example: I think that Christian exclusivists will treat proselytisation as very important. They believe that only Christians can be saved. Christian pluralists may not want to proselytise. They see all religions as equally valid paths to God. Inclusivists are likely to be more open to proselytisation – they are more likely to support proselytisation which is more voluntary. They may offer religious education courses, but are less likely to endorse proselytisation. This could be seen as inconsistent.

Christian Views and Attitudes Towards Non-religious World Views

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - Christians may disagree with non-religious world views if they believe in a belief in God.
 - Christians may disagree with non-religious world views if they promote values that conflict with Christian values, e.g. if they promote the right to do whatever one likes, regardless of the sanctity of life.
 - Christians may disagree with non-religious world views if they feel that it goes against their beliefs, such as if a secular world view supporting equality of all people is allowed to not ordain women (for example, for Catholics).
- 5) For example:
 - I think Christians should not feel threatened by non-religious world views and ideals, including love and tolerance. Non-religious world views may offer a different perspective on their own views.
 - I think that Christians should feel threatened by non-religious world views if they are popular and differ significantly from Christian beliefs, then this may mean that Christians will have to oppose, e.g. abortion, will become acceptable.
- 6) For example: I think that mainstream Christianity will become more tolerant of non-religious world views as they will become more prevalent, and such Christians will respect areas of similarity. However, I think more fundamentalist Christians will become less tolerant of non-religious world views, feeling that they threaten their beliefs and Christianity as a dominant force in society.
- 7) For example: I think there are more similarities between humanism and liberalism than there are between them. While humanists do not believe in God, most of the values they promote are similar to those of Christianity, such as rationality, equality and tolerance.

Shared Values and Their Significance

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) **(a – 3 marks)** For example:
 - Atheism
 - Agnosticism
 - Humanism
 - (Do not allow 'secularism', as this is not necessarily non-religious.)

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- 5) For example:
- Both humanists and Christians value equality. Humanists value equality because they believe that all humans should have different worth. Christians believe that all humans are created in the image of God and should be treated with equal respect.
 - Both humanists and Christians value tolerance. Humanists value tolerance because they believe that all people's views should be respected (as long as they do not harm others). Christians believe they should be tolerant because Jesus taught to treat others as they would want to be treated.
 - Both humanists and many Christians value science. Humanists believe that science provides the best answers about life, as they do not believe in the supernatural. Many liberal Christians also value science, as they believe that religious beliefs should be based on evidence and that the scientific method is the best way to learn about the world, though they believe that religion has value.
- 6) For example: I think that Christians should be secularists because they have no need for religion, and should be happy practising their religion privately and respecting the rights of others.
- 7) For example: I think that it is easy for non-religious people and liberal Christians to find common ground because they share many of the same values and want the same things. However, fundamentalist Christians and other religious people find it difficult to find common ground because their values and may feel that their purposes are opposed.

Potential Areas of Disagreement and Significance

- See summary sheet.
- See summary sheet.
- See summary sheet.
- For example: Same-sex marriage became legal in the UK (except Northern Ireland) in 2014. This was opposed by many Christians. Many denominations, including the Catholic Church, believe that marriage should only be between a man and a woman. However, there was much feeling that it was unfair to discriminate against homosexual couples – both among non-religious people and also many liberal religious people. Also, many other countries have made it legal and the UK followed suit.
- For example:
 - I think the most significant area of potential disagreement between Christians and non-religious people is about the value of human life and its value. Many Christians feel that all human life has value and should be protected. However, some non-religious people do not feel that foetuses deserve the same protection and/or feel that euthanasia is acceptable. This is significant, as these beliefs affect how life is protected and/or whether humans are allowed to choose to die.
 - I think the most significant area of potential disagreement between Christians and non-religious people is about equality. Non-religious people such as humanists are likely to see all humans as equal and that they should be treated equally. However, some Christians do not believe that all humans should be treated the same way and may wish to give women different roles, or restrict the rights of homosexuals, etc. Non-religious people are likely to see this as unequal treatment and as it potentially affects how a lot of people are treated.
- (c – 6 marks) For example:
 - Christian beliefs potentially differ from non-religious beliefs in a significant way. Christians believe that life is sacred and should not be ended by euthanasia. Non-religious people who do not share these beliefs. This may lead to conflict over issues such as euthanasia. The Catholic Church is likely to feel particularly strongly about this.
 - 'You shall not murder.' (Exodus 20:13 NRSV)
 - Christian and non-religious beliefs on sex may differ in significant ways. Christians believe that sex should only take place within marriage – the Church of England teaches that sex should only take place within marriage. Many Christians, especially Evangelical Protestants, believe that sex should only take place within heterosexual relationships. However, in the UK consenting partners who are not married can have sex together and regardless of their sexuality, and many Christians accept that this is acceptable.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



- 'He answered, "Have you not read that the one who made them at the beginning made them male and female', and said, 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and the two shall become one flesh'?"' (Matthew 19:4-5 NRSV)
 - Christian and non-religious beliefs on the roles of men and women may differ. Christians believe that men and women should have the same roles, but not. Modern non-religious people are likely to disagree with this and see it as outdated.
 - 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man...' (1 Timothy 2:12)
 - Christians and non-religious people are likely to have significantly different views on the origin of the universe. Non-religious people do not believe that it was created by God. Some non-religious people believe that God did create the universe through the Big Bang, but for those who interpret the Bible literally, views about the start of the world will differ much more from the views of non-religious people.
- 7) For example: The National Secular Society campaigns against prayers being said in schools and in business. Many parliamentary sessions begin with prayers, as do many sessions of the House of Lords. The National Secular Society has campaigned for such sessions and meetings to instead begin with a moment of reflection which does not reflect any particular beliefs, or to have prayers as an optional extra for those who wish to say them, so that no one is privileged or disadvantaged.

Whether Secular Values Should Take Precedence over Christian Values

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example:
 - 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
 - 'There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; all of you are one in Christ Jesus.' (Galatians 3:28 NRSV)
- 4) For example: I think that equality is the most important value because if everyone is treated as equal, then all (non-harmful) beliefs and practices will be treated with dignity and respect.
- 5) For example: I think that secular values are beginning to take precedence over Christian values because many modern laws do not reflect Christianity, for example, the introduction of same-sex marriage. Also, fewer people are Christians, therefore, non-Christians and their values have more influence.
- 6) **(c – 6 marks)** For example:
 - Christians may argue that Christian values should take precedence over secular values because they believe that these are right. They believe that their values come from God and are more important than human values.
 - Christians may feel that many of their values are the same as secular values. For example, Christians alike value equality, tolerance, etc., then non-religious people may feel that secular values are taking precedence.
 - Christians may feel that if their values do not take precedence over secular values, they may not be able to act on their beliefs, for example, if the Catholic Church were to ordain women in the name of equality, and this goes against their religious beliefs.
 - 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man...' (1 Timothy 2:12)
 - However, some liberal Christians may feel that secular values should take precedence over Christian values because they feel that everyone should be treated equally, and that human rights are deemed more important. They may feel that secular values will still protect the rights of Christians if they are satisfactory.
 - 'So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them.' (Genesis 1:27 NRSV)
- 7) For example: I think secular values should take precedence over Christian values because values such as equality and tolerance are the same, and if Christian values do not take precedence, everyone's values will be treated equally and there may be less bias in public life.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**

