

Year 10 End of year revision document

There will be two papers. One Christianity paper and one Islam paper. As you will only have one hour per paper, we have narrowed the content to two topics per paper, as opposed to the usual four.

Christianity paper:

Question one: a-d on Christian Beliefs

Questions two: a-d on Marriage and the Family

Islam paper:

Question one: a-d on Muslim Beliefs

Question two: a-d on Peace and Conflict



I have compiled the core knowledge organisers for these topics into this one document.

PAPER 1 - CHRISTIAN BELIEFS

1.The Trinity: The belief there is one God but he exists in three persons

<u>Persons of God</u>	<u>Quote</u>	<u>Meaning of quote</u>	<u>How it is worshipped?</u>
God the Father: creator, omnib, omnis, omnipo, omnipr	Taught in the Nicene Creed (325AD): <i>'We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth..'</i>	Shows he is the creator of everything and has complete power.	The Lord's Prayer: <i>'Our Father in heaven, hallowed be your name...'</i> Matthew 6:9
God the Son: incarnation through Jesus	<i>'We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only son of God eternally begotten of the Father...'</i>	Son of God has always existed and is in a relationship as Son of the Father.	Happy and thankful for God forgiving their sins due to Jesus' sacrifice.
God the Holy Spirit: unseen power of God	<i>'We believe in the Holy Spirit, the giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and the Son.'</i>	The Spirit comes from the Father and the Son. Giver of life, spiritually active in the world, helps them to know God and worship him, empowers believers.	Pentecostal churches ask the holy spirit to give them gifts of power

2.Creation: the creation of the universe by God

<u>Quote</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>	<u>The Trinity in creation</u>
'In the beginning God created heavens' (Genesis 1) 7 day creation story	Literal: Creationists believe God created the world in 6 24 hour periods. Young Earth Creationists believe world is 10,000 years old.	'The Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters' (Genesis 1) Holy Spirit taking action
'God made man in his own image.' (Genesis 2) Adam and Eve	Metaphorical: story not fact, science explains how and religion explains why.	'We believe in one God, the Father, the almighty, maker of heaven and earth.' (Nicene Creed) Father shows life giving.

'She took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband.' (Genesis 2)	CoE General Synod 2010: can believe in science and the Bible as Genesis is not literal account.	'In the beginning was the word' The word means Jesus. Jesus was there at the beginning with God the Father.
Why is this belief important?	1. Humans are important to God, he gave Adam and Eve free will and they disobeyed. They were banished from the Garden of Eden: 'by the sweat of your brow you will eat your food.' Life is tough but we can pray to God for help. 2. God gave humans responsibility to look after the world 'stewards'. God blessed humans 'Be fruitful and multiply'. They should care for the environment.	

3.Incarnation: to become flesh, God becomes a human being through Jesus

Quote	Why is this important?
'The virgin will conceive and give birth to a son and they will call him Immanuel.' (Matthew 1)	1. To restore the broken relationship between humans and God. 2. Shows that God loves the world, celebrate Christmas. 3. Jesus could understand humanity and its problems.
'The word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.' (John 1)	'the mystery from which true godliness springs is great' (1 Timothy)



4.The Last Days of Jesus Life:

Event	Quote	Importance
The Last Supper – Maundy Thursday	'This is my body given for you.'	Remember Jesus' teachings, forms the Eucharist.
Betrayal, arrest, trial	'One of you will betray me" In the Garden of Gethsemane.	The Sanhedrin found Jesus guilty of blasphemy punishable by death. Jesus is going to die.
Crucifixion – Good Friday	'Crucify him!' (Luke 23) 'Father forgive them for they do not know what they are doing.' (Luke 23)	Proof of his humanity – he was human and died. He was a sacrifice bringing about forgiveness of humanity's sins. Relationship is restored with God.
Resurrection – Easter Sunday	'He is not here! He has risen!' (Luke 24)	Jesus overcame death so really was God incarnate. Proves everything Jesus taught was true. If they believe in him they will have eternal life and be reunited with God in the afterlife.
Ascension	'he was taken up before their very eyes.' (Acts 1)	After Jesus rose from the dead he taught his disciples then ascended to heaven. The Holy Spirit came into the world and spread the word of God.

5.Salvation: being saved from sin

Key Beliefs	Quote	Why is it important?
People are separated from God due to sin and disobeying the law of God.	'God banished him from the garden of Eden to work the ground.' (Genesis 3)	Jesus' death allows humans to have eternal life
Jesus taught following the law was not enough, we must repent (say sorry) and accept Jesus's grace (undeserved love)	'For God did not send his Son into the world to condemn it, but to save the world through him.' (John 3)	Christians have a moral duty to live their lives as Jesus lived.
Doing good does not mean you are granted eternal life in heaven you must believe in Jesus.	'Salvation is found in no one else.' (Acts 4) God loved the world so much he sent his son to die on the cross.	Salvation is the only way that Christians can have eternal life with God.
Atonement: action of restoring a relationship. Jesus death and resurrection restores God and humans.	'Father forgive them for they do not know what they are doing.' (Luke 23)	God and humanity can have a loving relationship restored.

6.Christian Eschatology: life after death – heaven, hell, judgement day

Key Beliefs:

- o Immortal soul: leaves physical body when we die and goes to God in heaven or hell.
- o Heaven: 'He will wipe every tear from their eyes.' "In my fathers house there are many rooms"
- o Hell: He will punish those who do not know God and do not obey the gospel of our Lord Jesus(2 Thessalonians)
- o Universalism: because of love and mercy (Jesus crucifixion) of God everyone will go to heaven.
- o Purgatory: place where the souls of the dead are cleansed and prepared for heaven. 'After death they undergo purification.' (Catechism of the Catholic Church)
- o Day of Judgement: time when God assesses a person's life and actions. 'The dead were judged according to what they had done.' (Revelation 20) The Sheep and the Goats
- o Resurrection: "Look at my hands and feet, it is I!"

Why is this belief important?

- o Have eternal life if we believe in Jesus Offers hope for the future
- o Reward for faithful people Allows Christians to be with God forever

7.The Problem of Evil: How can we believe in God when there is evil in the world?

Natural evil: suffering caused by nature that is beyond human control.

Moral evil: deliberate evil actions by human beings that cause suffering to others.



How might this problem affect faith in God?

- The inconsistent triad: Evil exists, God is good, God is powerful. THIS DOES NOT MAKE SENSE! God must not exist OR he is not good OR he is not all powerful.
- How can I worship him? How can I believe in him? How could he allow suffering?

8. Solutions to Problem of Evil:

How do we solve the problem?	Quote	Does it solve the problem?
Biblical solutions: Job - he is tested by God as Satan questions whether Job loves God as he has everything he needs so God tests his faith by taking away parts of his life.	'The Lord giveth and taketh away' (Job)	No: hard to trust God Yes: God is still all good
Theoretical solutions: Adam and Eve misusing their free will. Humans may choose to do evil not God.	'God banished him from the garden of Eden to work the ground.' (Genesis 3)	No: God must have created evil Yes: evil comes from humans not God
Practical responses: evil is part of life we must develop positive qualities such as compassion.	'He will wipe every tear from their eyes.' (Revelation 18)	No: this is not a solution Yes: eases pain of suffering by doing good

PAPER 1 - MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

1. Marriage: Legal union of a man and woman or a same-sex couple.

3 CB: God's holy gift - the sanctity of marriage

Jesus - Marriage creates unity which is physical and emotional.
The couple are joined together through God.

Bible: Faithfulness means to be in an exclusive loving relationship. Promising to have sex only with their marriage partner. Secure environment to have children.

Challenge: Cohabitation

Living together in a sexual relationship but without legalising the union through marriage.

Reasons FOR: Couples can get to know each other properly before marrying // If it doesn't work they can separate without legal consequences // Children can be brought up

Source: “For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and they will become one flesh.” (Genesis 2:24) “two will become one flesh... what God has joined together, let no one separate.” (Mark 10)	successfully as by a married couple // Marriage lacks importance: a couple can make a commitment to each other without a legal ceremony. Christian responses: Encourages a casual attitude towards relationships// Too easy to break up and not encouraged to talk things through instead // Children are best brought up in a stable home with two married parents // Bible supports lifelong marriage.
Non-Religious: couple makes a commitment to each other. Humanist wedding is not legal so will have to have a civil ceremony too.	

2. Sexual Relationships: should only happen if the couple are married	
3 CB: homo & sex outside marriage (som) are forbidden *‘Be fruitful and increase in number.’ (Genesis 1) Sex is a gift intended for procreation. Many believe in taking a vow of chastity before marriage so they are sexually pure. *‘Thou shall not commit adultery’ (Exodus 20) Jesus – Sex is for a married couple only, even looking at a woman lustfully is forbidden. *St Paul condemns homosexuality – it is ‘shameful’ All forms of sex outside marriage are forbidden. *‘Your body is a temple of the holy spirit.’ St Paul (Corinthians)	Divergent CB: More accepting of homo & som Bible is outdated in modern society. Love is the most important thing & should be celebrated. Forgive sinners - Jesus taught the parable ‘The Good Samaritan’ & ‘The Adulterous Woman’ // Lesbian & Gay Christian Movement (1976) fight for equal rights and respect for their family unit. Non-Religious: Consenting adults should be free to share sexual relationships as long as there is no harm. Unlikely to have a problem with homosexuality due to it being legalised in 1967.

3. Families – very important in Christianity. Society has changed and so have family types...	
3 CB: God’s plan for humans when he created them. Adam & Eve procreation. Jesus: Raise children as Christians and increase Christian faith. Bible: Family provides the right place for a married couple to have children // Family provides stability and security for society as children are raised in correct social and moral setting // Teach children right from wrong	Types of family: Nuclear = 2 parents and children // Blended = stepfamilies Same Sex Parents = gay // Single Parent // Extended
Source: ‘Honour your father and mother.’ (Exodus) ‘Be fruitful and multiply.’ (Genesis) // ‘whoever welcomes a little child like this in my name welcomes me.’ (Matthew)	Christian responses to new family types: Most Christians prefer nuclear as reflects Bible – Adam & Eve. But many are realistic about changes in family. St Paul – follow the law of the land ☐ Divorce Act of 1969 Jesus: situation ethics
Christian Practices: Support the work of charities which help families: ‘The Children’s Society’ works with CoE to support vulnerable children // ‘Action for Children’ works with Methodist Church helping families and children in care.	

4. How can the Local Parish help families? Christians believe it is their duty to help and support.	
Worship – hold family services to allow family to worship together. Sunday School children learn more about Christian faith.	Rites of Passage – celebrate key points in life e.g. birth or marriage. Important to celebrate as a family.
Source: Jesus commanded to ‘love one another’ (John) ‘Let the little children come to me’ (Matthew) – interpreted as children being important and the local church must help them	Counselling such as ‘Marriage Care’ or ‘Catholic Child Welfare Council’ Ministers/vicars may also counsel couples.
Importance: Provides practical, emotional & spiritual support Allows Christians to socialise	Sense of Christian community Demonstrates love of God

5. Family Planning – contraception is the intentional prevention of pregnancy	
Catholic/Protestant: Unacceptable ☐ God's plan - every sexual act should be open to reproduction // Breaks the sanctity of life – all life is sacred // Jesus supported God's command to reproduce Humanae Vitae (Latin for human life) issued by Pope in 1968 artificial contraception is a grave sin Bible: 'Every sperm is sacred.' // 'Be fruitful and increase in number'	Divergent: it's okay! sex is also for pleasure and an expression of love // sensible method of family planning // does not go against God's teachings. // 'Love thy neighbour' // Lesser of 2 evils
Atheist: each circumstance is different. Can use it: Plan to have a family / not ready to have children / couple's lifestyle is incompatible / pregnancy could harm the mother / safe sex / couple may have genetic disorders	Humanist: British Humanist Association (BHA) 'if every child is a wanted child and healthier lives for women it must be a good thing.'

6. Divorce: legal termination of a marriage and different Christians hold different views. Attitudes have changed due to new laws such as divorce act 1969	
Catholic: Not recognised as marriage is for life God: disapproves as marriage is a sacrament & would break your promise to God. // Jesus: Re-marriage is adultery do not divorce Bible: 'let no one separate.' (Mark 10:9) St Paul: 'man is not allowed to divorce his wife'	Divergent/Protestant: not to be encouraged but allowed if all attempts to mend marriage have failed. God: ready to forgive sins as humans make mistakes (Protestant) Jesus: 'love thy neighbour' And okay in the case of unfaithfulness. (Matthew 19)
Humanist: Marriage has nothing to do with God so no promises are broken to him. Sometimes marriage is the best solution for the family e.g. domestic violence	Atheist: Similar views to Humanists Situation Ethics – do whatever the most loving thing is.

7. Roles of Men and Women in the Family: Equality between genders is very important in society today	
Catholic: both sexes are equal but have different roles in the family ☐ mother to take care of children and father as protector God: God made woman from Adam's rib ☐ woman is inferior Bible: 'I will make a helper suitable for him.' (Genesis) ☐ Man is the head of the household Bible: "God said to the woman, "What is this you have done?" The woman said, "The serpent deceived me, and I ate." ☐ Women are punished for their role in tempting man to disobey God	Divergent: both sexes are equal and anyone can perform whatever role they want for the family. God: Both men and women were created in the image of God and must work together. St Paul: 'There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all in one in Christ Jesus.' Bible: 'male and female he created them.' (Genesis)
Humanist & Atheist: Likely to accept modern attitudes of equality. Equality Act of 2010 // Suffragettes	

8. Gender prejudice & discrimination: prejudice is where you are judged to be superior or inferior / discrimination is sexism when a person is treated differently.	
Christian teachings which oppose gender P&D: God: God made all in his own image / God made Eve as a helper and from Adam's rib Jesus: The parable of the Good Samaritan / The Adulterous Woman / healed women Bible: 'There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all in one in Christ Jesus.'	Examples of how Christians have opposed gender Christian Aid: promotes gender equality. Anglican church started ordaining women in 1994. CoE: allow women to become bishops 2015 Methodists: removed 'obey' from marriage vows Divergent Christian attitudes to gender difference Catholic: only accept men to hold positions of bishop, priest, deacon and pope. The Catechism of the Catholic Church states only a baptised man can hold positions of power. 'I do not permit a woman to teach or to assume authority over a man.' (St Paul - 1 Timothy)

PAPER 2 - MUSLIM BELIEFS

L1. The Six Beliefs of Sunni - Iman al-Mufasssal:

Belief in..	Expand	Effect on Muslims
Allah	Supreme being, creator of the universe	Show gratitude for life through prayer
Angels of Allah	Malaikah – heavenly beings	Show respect by turning head to left and right (each angel) and say ‘peace be upon you’
Books of Allah	Kutubullah including scrolls, Torah, Pslams, Gospels & Qur’an	Read and study the kutubullah to improve knowledge
Messengers of Allah	More than 124,000 prophets	Many Muslims are named after prophets so they can learn from their example
Day of Judgement	Allah will judge and send resurrected to Jannah (paradise) or Jahannam (hell)	Reminds Muslims of limited time on earth, shown in funerals.
Decree of Allah	Al-qadr (divine decree)	Muslims accept God’s will and seek blessings through prayer

L2. The Five Roots of Shia: (Usual ad-Din)

What are they?	Expand	Source of wisdom & authority
Tawhid	Oneness of God	‘He is God the One, God the eternal.’ (Qur’an, Surah 112)
Nubuwwah	Prophets and chain of messengers from Adam to Muhammad	‘We sent a messenger to every community.’ (Quran, Surah 16)
‘Adl / Adalat	Allah is just and fair and will bring Divine Justice.	“God commands justice; the doing of good” (Surah 16:90)
Imamah	God given leadership starting with Muhammad, his daughter and a line of imams starting with Ali.	‘You who believe obey God and the Messenger and those in authority among you.’ (Qur’an, Surah 4) ‘Ali is the friend of God’ - 3rd part of the shahadah “Whoever I was leader, Ali is now leader’ - Id-ul-Ghadeer
Mi’ad	Day of Judgement and Resurrection	‘On that Day people will be separated.’ (Qur’an, Surah 30)

L3. The Nature/Characteristics of Allah: impossible to visualize Him as he is not physical.

Characteristic of Allah	Explain	Juicy
Tawhid	Oneness of God	‘He is God the One, God the eternal.’ (Qur’an, Surah 112)
Immanence and transcendence	Allah acts in the world. He is above and beyond his creation.	‘We are closer to him than his jugular vein.’ (Qur’an, Surah 50:16)
Omnipotence	All powerful	‘He has power over all things.’ (Qur’an, Surah 2)
Beneficence	Loves his creation, kind	‘your Lord’s bounty is not restricted.’ (Qur’an, Surah 17)

Mercy	Kind and forgiving	114 surahs all beginning with 'In the name of God, the Lord of Mercy'
Fairness and justice (Al Adl - adalat for Shia)	Treats people fairly	'if you judge between people, to do so with justice.' (Qur'an, Surah 4)
Why is this important?	Helps Muslims to understand their God so they can aspire to be like him for Day of Judgement / close relationship with him through worship / Helps Muslims to follow in his characteristics examples	

L4. Risalah: system of communication between Allah and people through prophets

Importance	Who are they?	
1 of 6 articles of Sunni 1 of 5 roots of Shia	Adam – Allah's khalifah whom angels serve. Adam disobeyed but Allah forgave him.	Dawud (David) – fought Jalut (giant Goliath) and was king of Israelites. Zabur (Pslams)
Shows how Allah communicates	Ibrahim (Abraham) – Allah's friend, obedient. Id-ul-Adha. Sahifah (scrolls)	Isa (Jesus) – miracles and morals. Born to Mary, without biological father. Did not die on cross, not incarnate. Given the Injil.
Prophets set an example of how a Muslim should live	Musa (Moses) – freed Israelites from slavery, given scripture, miracles of parting the red sea. Sahifah (scrolls) / Torah	Muhammad – principle prophet, given a universal message (Qur'an). 'Seal of prophets'. 'Most excellent role model' (Surah 33) BUT... 'Do not give me superiority over Moses' Night of Power: angel Jibril visited in the cave in Mount Hira, imprinted Allah's words upon Muhammads soul

L5. Muslim Holy Books: (Kutubullah) – books of Allah

Type	Explain	Source of wisdom & authority
Sahifah (Scrolls)	Given to Ibrahim & Musa – early text	'What was written in the Scripture of Moses (Musa) and of Abraham (Ibrahim)' (Qur'an, Surah 53)
Tawrat (Torah)	Given to Musa – Laws & prophecy of Muhammad	'We revealed the Torah with guidance and light.' (Qur'an, Surah 5)
Zabur (Pslams)	Given to Dawud – 150 Pslams: songs, prayers, poems	'To David we gave the book' (Qur'an, Surah 4)
Injil (Gospel)	Original Gospel taught by Isa. Revelations teaches morals – love & forgiveness	'We sent Jesus (Isa) son of Mary.' (Qur'an, Surah 57)
Quran	Given to Pro Mo as final revelation.	'Let there be no doubt it about it, it is from the Lord of the Worlds.' (Qur'an, Surah 10)
Why are they important?	Messages sent by Allah giving important moral guidance. All early books prepared the final and eternal revelation – the Quran	
Why is the Qur'an the most important?	Pro Mo's wife 'A'ishah said that Muhammad was a living example of the Qur'an. Muslims try to follow his example by acting according to teachings in Qur'an Only true word of Allah as never translated from Arabic / confirms	

L6. Malaikah: Angels

Angel	Source of wisdom & authority	Why are they significant?
Jibril – communicates to prophets	'We only descend at your Lord's command.' (Qur'an, Surah 19)	1. 2 nd most important article of Sunni. 2. Help believers in time of need.

	Revealed the entire Qur'an to Muhammad	3. Qur'an says they are kiraman katiban (noble scribes). Every person has an angel on their right and left shoulders who record all of your deeds for judgement.
Izra'il - death	'The Angel of Death put in charge of you will reclaim you.' (Qur'an, Surah 32)	
Mika'il – giver of life. Provides spiritual food for the body and soul.	'If anyone is an enemy of God, His angels and His messengers... God is certainly an enemy of such disbelievers.' (Qur'an, Surah 2)	

L7. Al-Qadr: Predestination/Allah's will

Key beliefs	Source of wisdom & authority	Why is this important?	Effects (implications)
Allah knows everything because He is the creator. Laws are beyond human control.	‘He is the All Knowing Creator.’ (Qur’an, Surah 36)	1. Shows Allah’s omnipotence 2. Laws are designed to benefit humanity. 3. Allah’s knowledge of all things helps Muslims to understand everything happens for a reason.	1 of 6 articles of Sunni and important for Shia.
Humans have free will and can choose to do certain things – part of Allah’s plan. Humans can pray to try and impact Allah’s will.	‘Every human being is free to choose between good and evil.’ (Mirza Tahir Ahmad)		Muslims trust Allah is in control. Close connection with akirah – you will be judged
Nothing happens without Allah’s permission.	“The Lord has created and balanced all things and fixed their destinies and guided them.” (Qur’an 87:2)		Shows Allah’s omniscience.
Sunni agree with total al qadr Shia disagree with total al qadr as contradicts adalat and miad, it is illogical.			

L8. Akhirah: Life after death

Key beliefs	Juicy	Effects (implications)
Resurrection: humans will be raised again in the next life	Muslims are buried not cremated. After death the angel Izra'il takes the soul to barzakh (stage between death and the time of judgement)	1 of 6 articles of Sunni and 5 roots of Usul ad-Din of Shia. Pray to have a good afterlife. Treat others well 'But no one will be wronged.' (Qur'an, Surah 17)
Judgement	'On that Day people will be separated.' (Qur'an, Surah 30) Allah is omniscient, aided by kiraman katiban.	
Al'Jannah (paradise)	'Gardens of lasting bliss graced with flowing streams.' (Qur'an, Surah 18)	
Jahannam (hell)	'the Fire will scorch their faces and their lips will be twisted with pain.' (Qur'an, Surah 23)	

PAPER 2 - PEACE AND CONFLICT

4.1 Peace: being in harmony with oneself and others, the opposite of war

Muslim Teachings about peace: Believe peace is more than absence of war. Means to be in harmony with oneself and others. // Most important goal is to ensure the world is as peaceful as possible. // Islam aims to provide peace at an individual and global level. Peace lies in the heart of Islam and why it is important in everyday life.	Key Beliefs of Islam as a religion of peace: Islam means peace & one of Allah's characteristics is 'Source of Peace' // When Muslims greet each other they say al-salamu 'alaykum = 'peace be upon you'. 'Give food and greet everyone with peace.' – Prophet Muhammad (The Sahih Al-Bukhari book of Hadith) // 'When aggressive people address them, reply with words of peace.' (Surah 25:63)
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4.2 Peacemaking: process of making peace by preventing and settling disputes

Teachings about peacemaking	Why is it important?	How are Muslims working for peace?
°Be a community that calls for what is good' (Surah 3) // When inviting people to Islam do so peacefully. 'Argue with them in the most courteous way' (Q, S 16) // A Jew and Muslim argued about who the greatest prophet was: Moses or Muhammad. Pro Mo said: 'Do not give me superiority over Moses' (Hadith – Sahih Al-Bukhari)	°Justice = doing what is right and fair If you treat someone wrongfully and unfairly you will never create peace. // Forgiveness = to pardon a person for a wrong they have done Must heal any wrongdoing by forgiving so you can move on. // Reconciliation = restoring harmony after relationships have broken down Two opposing sides must see through their differences to move forward // 'Good and evil cannot be equal, repel evil with what is better and your enemy will become as close as an old friend.' (Surah 41)	°Muslim Peace Fellowship – 'gathering of peace and justice-oriented Muslims of all backgrounds who are dedicated to making the beauty of Islam evident in the world.' MPF work against injustice & for peace at home, communities and nations °Reach out to people of other religions for mutual understanding and respect °Conferences allows people of all faiths to meet and speak to one another.

4.3 Conflict: a serious disagreement that may lead to disunity and war

	Key ideas	
Causes	1. Politics/ ideology – different views/policies e.g. Korean war 2. Nationalism / ethnicity – one ethnic group is superior over the other e.g. Kosovo war, Rwanda genocide 3. Religion – defending or when beliefs clash e.g. Sunni & Shia fighting in Iraq The Arab-Israeli conflict: After WWII Israel was given to the Jews and Palestine was given to the Arabs. This has caused conflict as Israel is very special to both, it is an example of all three causes	
Muslim Views	1. Must avoid conflict 'do not kill' all life is sacred → 2. 'Fight in God's cause against those who fight you: God does not love those who overstep the limits.' (Qur'an, Surah 2) 3. Must be peaceful but if all efforts have failed war is permissible. Only use the amount of force needed and must not be violent. 4. Situation ethics – do the most loving thing in Isa's example	
Non-Religious Views	1. Religious wars should never happen as it challenges the idea of an all loving God. // 2. No war can ever be 'holy' or be fought on behalf of a belief in a supernatural being. // 3. BHA = After holocaust many questioned the existence of God	'The horrors of war have made many people question the existence of a benevolent and omnipotent deity.' (British Humanist Association)
Muslim responses	1. ProMo fought in self-defence to achieve peace. 2. Unfair to blame God for genocides as people misused their free will 3. Most wars have nothing to do with religion	'History simply does not support the hypothesis that religion is the major cause of conflict' (Rabbi Alan Lurie)

4.4 Pacifism: the belief that disputes should be settled peacefully and war and violence are always wrong.

Key Beliefs: Allah: Promotes sanctity of life // Pro Mo suffered persecution & injustice in Mekkah but did not retaliate // Quran 'If you raise your hand to kill me, I will not raise mine to kill you.' (Surah 5) Adam's sons Cain & Abel	Passive Resistance: non-violent opposition to authority If the government permits Muslims to practise Islam freely then they should be obeyed. Loyalty to your country is important. But if they take it away then passive resistance is allowed. Example: The Arab Spring 2010 – civilian protests against corrupt governments and dictatorships. Led to overthrow of regimes in Libya, Egypt & Tunisia.
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Types of pacifism: Absolute pacifism: never right apart from self-defence // Conditional pacifism: war is wrong but fighting may be necessary as a last resort // Active pacifist: take part in non-violent protests // Selective pacifism: oppose use of nuclear, chemical, biological weapons

L5 Just War Theory – set of conditions that need to be met in order for a war to be justified – *jus ad bellum*

Criteria used by United Nations (Non-Muslim): <i>Just cause:</i> reasons to fight to uphold justice // <i>Legitimate authority:</i> recognised leader can sanction a war // <i>Last resort:</i> all efforts for peace have been tried & failed	Conditions of Just War in Islam: migration is the first option to escape // must fulfil criteria of lesser jihad – persecution, defend religious freedoms, authorised by Muslim leader // “fight in God’s way” (Surah 4)
Key Beliefs: Allah ‘Fight them until there is no more persecution.’ (Q,S 8) Do not start conflict but fight as a last resort. (Lesser jihad) // ProMo: Just War is very similar to rules of war in the Qur’an written by ProMo. // Qur’an ‘Why should you not fight in God’s cause and for those oppressed men, women and children?’ (Q, S 4) – Early Muslims were killed so migration is the first response. If it continues then Muslims may fight in self-defence. (Lesser jihad)	Is a just war possible today? Muslim views Yes – lesser jihad. ‘The Qur’an has saddled Muslims with a heavy responsibility of fighting tyranny, corruption, exploitation and colonialism and defending oppressed and exploited.’ (Ayatollah Ibrahim Amini) // Situation Ethics – do the most loving thing.
Sunni: authorised by a prophet or khalifah Shia: authorised by a prophet or 1 of 12 Imams. Both believe must be in self-defence and can support the government if fighting a common enemy e.g. WW1 and 2 // aim must be to restore peace.	No – disagreement on who legitimate authority is. Many reject ISIS Sunni leader – Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Terrorists and not Muslim // Conditions were given to Muhammad in 5th century Arabia. Not applicable in 2025 UK - outdated.

4.6 Holy War (Harb al-Maqadis) – a war fought in support of a religious cause

Key Beliefs of Peace in Islam: Allah Sanctity of Life – he is the creator // ProMo commanded to make peace “excellent model” // Qur’an Following battle Muslims must make a pact with non-believers to avoid further confrontations “honour the treaty you made with them... but if they break their oath fight these leaders” (Surah 9:4) ProMo & early Muslims were killed and persecuted. Were peaceful for 13 years but then fought in war. ‘Fight them until there is no more persecution’ (Q,S 2)	Harb al-Maqadis: holy war where conditions for lesser jihad are met // Conditions for holy war/ lesser jihad: 1. Persecution (suffering due to belief) 2. Freedom of belief is taken away 3. Self-defence when under attack 4. Authorised by a Muslim leader (prophet/ Khaliah) 5. Last resort *Forbidden to harm innocent civilians. Cannot initiate war, convert to Islam. Cannot kill fellow Muslims.*
Different interpretations of Surah 8 – ‘And if they incline to peace, then incline to it [also] and rely upon Allah’ (q, S 8) Some interpret as message of peace. BUT others interpret to start holy wars to spread Islam and convert others.	

4.7 Weapons of Mass Destruction – nuclear, biological or chemical weapons that cause widespread devastation and loss of life.

Key Beliefs to reject: Allah Breaks sanctity of life ‘Do not kill’ ProMo commanded peace Qur’an ‘If anyone kills a person – it is as if he kills all mankind.’ (Q, S 5) Many references of WMD in Qur’an. Will bring devastation. ‘He will be thrust into the Crusher! It is God’s Fire, made to blaze.’ (Q,S 104)	Problems: 1. Scale of destruction is immeasurable & damage caused cannot be undone. 2. Civilian/ innocent deaths are inevitable. 3. Long-term ill-effects, which can extend to future generations 4. Using them could amount to a war crime.	Benefits: 1. Effective deterrent – nations are less likely to attack if there is a threat. 2. Losses suffered by the side that uses them is minimal 3. Quicker end to conflicts 4. Better course of action than invasion
Non-Religious Attitudes: Atheists and humanists are cautious. They accept some benefits but also agree there are problems. Some who follow utilitarianism believe in ‘the greatest good for the greatest number’ – may be a reason to use them.		

4.8 Issues Surrounding Conflict: Terrorism: unlawful use of violence, including against innocent civilians, to achieve a political or religious goal. // “do not kill women or children or aged.. do not steal from the booty and do not be cowardly” (Malik Muwatta)

Terrorist	Peaceful	Non-Religious
'God is sure to help those who help His cause – God is strong and mighty.' (Qur'an, Surah 22) 'If anyone kills a person – unless in retribution for murder – it is as if he kills all mankind. (Qur'an, Surah 22)	No compulsion to religion and that Allah has made all life sacred. // ProMo and early Muslims opposed war & hated shedding human blood. Only did to resist further oppression. // Muslim Council of Britain consistent in saying terrorism must be challenged by Muslim communities.	Some atheists & humanists blame religions for violence and extremism. // But 94% terrorist attacks USA 1980-2005 non-Muslims (US Department of Justice) // 2009-2013, less than 2% of terrorist attacks in Europe were religiously motivated (ThinkProgress Organisation)