**Religious Education**

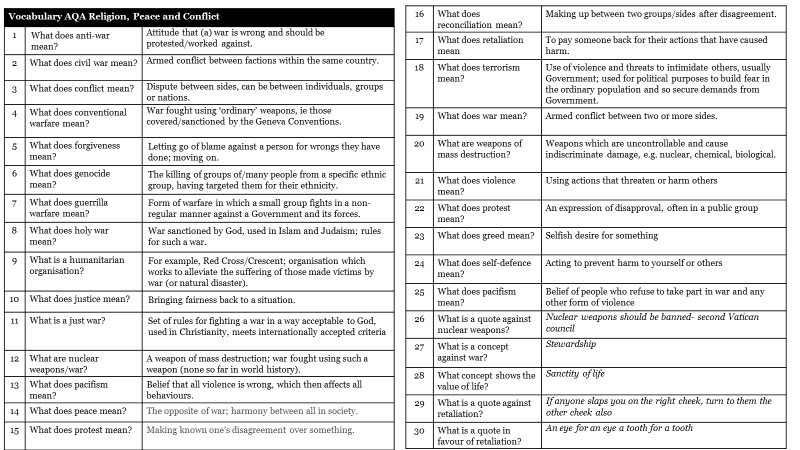
**Year 10, Autumn 1**

**What impact does religion have on war and peace?**

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| **Name** |  |
| **Class** |  |
| **Teacher** |  |

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| **Learning Sequence** | **Page number** |
| What is war and why do people go to war? |  |
| What do Christians think about violence? |  |
| What is a just war and why will Christians fight in it? |  |
| What is a holy war and why will Christians fight in it? |  |
| Would a Christian use violent protest? |  |
| Should we all be pacifists? |  |
| Can we ever justify having weapons of mass destruction? |  |
| Does religion cause violence? |  |
| How do Christians respond to victims of war? |  |
| What different Christian beliefs do we know about war? |  |

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| **Religion, peace and conflict**   * An eye for an eye * Blessed are the peacemakers * Everyone must commit themselves to peace * Forgive your brother 70 x 7 * Jesus and the moneylenders * Love thy neighbour * Love your enemies and pray for them * Nuclear weapons should be banned * Put down your sword, those who live by the sword die by the sword * Sanctity of life * Thou shall not kill * Treat others how you want to be treated * Turn the other cheek |



**Introduction**

Welcome to unit 2, war and peace. In this unit we will be looking at key concepts such as peace, justice and reconciliation. We will examine Christian and secular (non-religious) views on violence, terrorism, war and weapons of mass destruction. We will compare and contrast views within different denominations of Christianity to examine why some Christians will support going to war whilst others will not. Throughout this unit we will draw upon some of the learning from the last unit around key Christian beliefs such as *love thy neighbour* and how Jesus believed we should treat others. Not every bible quote we studied can be used but there will be some crossover so make sure you try to work out which quotes and beliefs we can use to support this unit.

**What is war and why do people go to war?**

**Do now:**

|  |  |
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| **Define capital punishment** |  |
| **Define conscience** |  |
| **Define corporal punishment** |  |
| **Quote in favour of corporal punishment** |  |
| **Quote against corporal punishment** |  |
| **Quote saying we should follow the law** |  |

War has been a part of human existence from the beginning of time. For reasons from religion, to greed, to trying to settle disputes- people have ended up fighting in an attempt to gain power or resources. There are currently 40 active conflicts going in the world with thousands of people dying every year from fighting. Even though murder and assault are illegal in all countries, killing during war is considered acceptable. There are differences within Christianity about their approach to war, some are pacifist which means they are completely non-violent and would never take part in a war, whilst others believe sometimes war is necessary for the greater good. Before we examine these beliefs properly, we need to learn four key terms.

**War** is defined as an armed conflict between two or more sides. This could be different countries, groups within a country or a group of people against a country. They use armies and weapons to achieve their goals. **Peace** is the absence of war and conflict which leads to happiness and harmony. Some wars are fought to try and achieve peace, for example when the allied forces fought against Hitler they were trying to bring about peace in Europe. This can be difficult to achieve as conflict often leads to further conflict. Peace also involves people feeling happy and calm, this might come through a war ending or a country or people might always have lived in peace. Religion may help to create peace, through prayer or meditation or people following religious teachings such as ‘Love thy neighbour’ or ‘Turn the other cheek’. If everyone followed these principles, there would be no conflict in the world.

**Justice** is when everything is right and fair according to the law or something that was wrong, has become right. Some people or countries fight wars to achieve justice for themselves or for others. An example could be the allied forces fighting to stop Hitler from exterminating the Jewish people and taking over Europe. Some religious people believe that ultimately god, as the judge of everything and everyone, will ensure justice and peace between nations. Another interpretation of justice is that of equality. It is unjust if different groups or people have different opportunities or resources. This can lead to resentment and conflict if it is not addressed. For example the recent Black Lives Matter movement, particularly in America, has led to conflicts as many people believe there is not equality and justice in areas such as employment and policing.

* What is war? How is it different from peace?
* Why do Christians want people to live in peace?
* What is justice? How can people try to bring about justice in the world? How does justice link to war?

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**Forgiveness,** when you pardon someone for what they have done wrong, you show them mercy.Thisis an important concept for Christians that we saw in the previous unit. Christians do not believe that people shouldn’t be punished, they believe there should be consequences for actions but that once the wrong has been righted, people should forgive others. Without forgiveness, conflict and problems will only increase. As we saw in the previous unit, as god forgives us, we should forgive others.

After a war or other conflict ends, **reconciliation** is the goal for religious and non-religious people. This is when people or groups restore friendly and positive relations after a conflict. This is just like you making up with your friends or family after an argument with them. This is not an easy thing to achieve, there is often a lot of anger and resentment after conflict but if this is not dealt with properly then the conflict could return. Reconciliation does not just mean apologising to someone, both sides need to work hard to rebuild the relationship that has been damaged. This will often be a long and conscious process, it will not happen easily or automatically. Think about a time when you have fallen out with someone and been very upset with them, it probably took a while to mend your relationship.

* What is forgiveness? How does it link to war and conflict?
* What is reconciliation? Do you think it is more important than forgiveness?
* How could forgiveness and reconciliation be an alternative to war?

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What do Christians think about war?

We will look at this question in much greater detail over the next few weeks but here are some initial ideas.

Christians believe in the *Sanctity of life,* every life is valuable and special. Every human has a right to life and only god can give or take away life. It is clear in the bible that murder is always wrong, ‘Thou shall not kill’ is one of the 10 commandments and Christians are commanded to be peaceful in the image of Jesus who did not believe in violence. However most Christians are not pacifists, they have and will fight for their country or faith if they believe that a war is morally just or god has told them to fight. They may be peaceful in their day to day lives, but if needed they will make the ultimate sacrifice and protect people or aim to stop evil from taking over. One group of Christians, Quakers, are committed to pacifism, they do not believe any form of violence should ever be accepted. We will learn more about them later on.

* How can a soldier fight in a war and justify this through the belief of Sanctity of life?
* How can a pacifist refuse to fight in a war and justify this through the belief of sanctity of life?
* From the Christian beliefs you have looked at so far, do you think Christians should fight in wars?

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Types of war

There are many different types of war and conflict. Read the below and with your partner, add in two examples of each type of war:

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| **Type of war** | **Example** |
| Wars between nations, when rival countries fight |  |
| Civil wars, conflicts between rival groups within a country |  |
| The war against terrorism |  |

Why do people go to war?

There have been hundreds of wars throughout time but they are often for the same few reasons. Greed, self-defence, retaliation, religion and resources. A country might go to war to gain land, oil, or other resources to make them rich and powerful. They could go to war to defend another country that is being attacked, this is why Great Britain entered WW2 as they had a pact with Poland to defend them if Germany invaded. If you feel that your values, beliefs or ways of life are under threat then you may strike back. When America suffered the September 11th terrorist attacks on the world trade center, they went to war in Afghanistan as a retaliation against the country they believed had funded and supported the terrorists. Sometimes people or groups starts wars because they feel they are being oppressed, they don’t have freedom to pray or act in the way they would like to or because their country is not democratic and they want to change the way they are governed.

* What other reasons might countries or people have to go to war?
* What do you think is a good reason to go to war and why?
* What do you think is a bad reason to go to war and why?
* What reasons might cause a Christian to go to war and why?

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**Explain two contrasting reasons why a country might go to war. 4 marks.**

One reason a country might go to war is

More specifically

A contrasting reason a country might go to war is

More specifically

**What do Christians think about violence?**

**Do now:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Define justice** |  |
| **Define forgiveness** |  |
| **Quote against war** |  |
| **Quote against war** |  |
| **Two reasons why crime is wrong** |  |
| **Two reasons why prison is bad** |  |

There is not one set Christian belief about going to war. Generally Christians are against violence due to teachings in the New Testament such as *Love thy neighbour* and *Turn the other cheek,* the model of Jesus’ life encourages them to be peaceful and loving. However, Christians are permitted to go to war and in every war there are casualties, many will die or are physically and mentally harmed and the effects on the areas that people live in can be devasting for communities. We will examine a series of quotes and parables to discover Christian responses to war and violence. When interpreting quotes, it is important to not use the exact same language. For example:

*Thou shall not kill-* If you said ‘this quote means don’t kill people’, you are just repeating the quote, not interpreting it. You need to change the wording you use and explain the **meaning** e.g. This quote means god has commanded humans to never take away the life of anyone, only god has this power.

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| **Quote** | **Interpretation** |
| **‘Blessed are the peacemakers’ New Testament** |  |
| **‘Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you’**  **New Testament** |  |
| **‘Thou shall not kill’** | This quote means god has commanded humans to never take away the life of anyone, only god has this power. |
| **‘Put down your sword, those who live by the sword die by the sword’ Jesus** |  |
| **‘Everyone must commit themselves to peace (Pope John Paul II)** |  |
| **Jesus and the money lenders**  ***Matthew 21:12-13*** |  |

Watch this video to see the story of Jesus and the money lenders. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BrRdyE4KkbU>. Some people are confused as to why Jesus, who normally preached messages of love and peace, suddenly became violent. In the gospel of Matthew, it states: “It is written,” he said to them, “‘My house will be called a house of prayer,’[[e](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew%2021&version=NIV#fen-NIV-23840e)] but you are making it ‘a den of robbers.’[[f](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew%2021&version=NIV#fen-NIV-23840f)]”

Jesus did not like the way that the people were treating the temple, the house of god on earth and reacted in an extreme and (out of character way?). This could show Christians that if the situation is urgent or extreme then violence is justifiable. However this could not be used to justify violence in a casual or regular way.

**So would a Christian fight in a war?**

Use all of the knowledge, quotes and secular (non-religious) ideas you have. Remember Christians are people too! Aim for five different arguments for each side. We will then share as a class

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| **Reasons for going to war** | **Reasons against going to war** |
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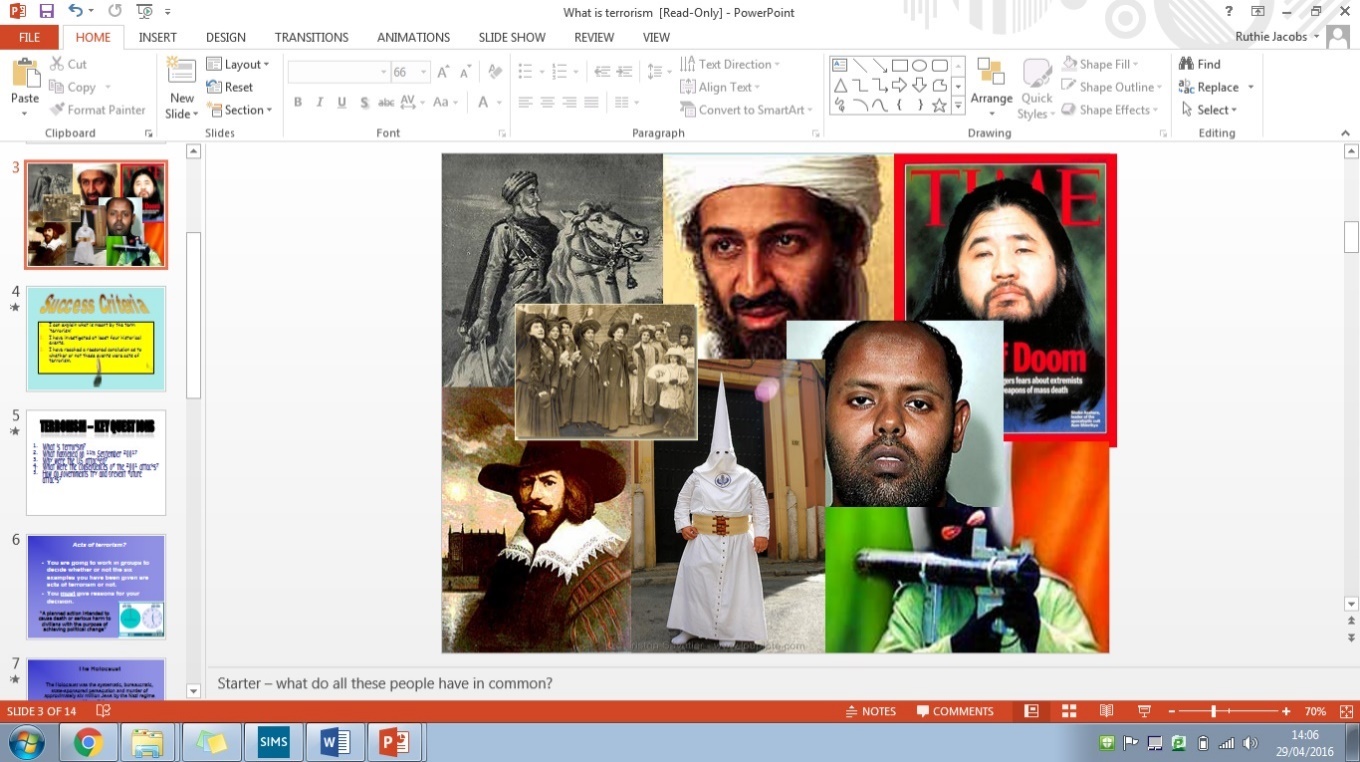
Clearly there are some situations where Christians would agree with going to war, WW2 is a prime example. Most Christians would agree that in this situation it was necessary to defend the innocent people that Hitler and the Nazis were attempting to exterminate. However there are other Christians that we will look at later on that would argue all war is morally wrong as life is always lost. Pick two situations to finish the situations below. You can either use the examples just mentioned or your own ones.

* A situation I think Christians would agree with going to war would be….
* More specifically…
* This would be backed up by the quote….
* A situation I think Christians would not agree with going to war would be….
* More specifically…
* This would be backed up by the quote….

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**What about terrorism?**

**Terrorism** is the unlawful use of violence against innocent civilians to create fear and achieve a political goal and a **terrorist** is anyone who carries out such an act. Suicide bombs, car bombs, gunmen shooting and even driving cars into people walking are some of the tactics used by terrorists. They hope that when they do this, awareness of their political cause will be raised, they will intimidate civilians and push the government into making the political changes they want to happen. Some terrorists may claim to be religious but no religion accepts terrorist acts. Christians would always look for a peaceful way of resolving an issue rather than a violent way.



With your partner, brainstorm three different examples of terrorism you have heard about that have happened. Then check with your partner. Are these terrorism or just violent acts? E.g. a school shooting would be a violent act, a terrorist attack needs to have a political goal, e.g. when a suicide bomb is used to scare the local community and pressure the government to make a political change:



What three quotes would a Christian use to show that terrorism is always wrong:



Most people, even those who are dissatisfied with the political situation in their or another country, don’t resort to terrorism. So why do you think some people do and what effects will this have on others?

**Terrorism** is more likely to happen when people feel like they have no **political influence**, they cannot effect change in the government or are not **represented** in government. They probably have no hope that their problems will ever be solved by the current government. They are likely to feel angry at the political system and have little faith that anything will ever change for them. **Social and economic inequality** can also be a cause, people carrying out terrorist acts are often living in poverty or in very difficult situations, they have little status in society. High **unemployment** and economic problems often exacerbate this and breed resentment and unhappiness in particular groups making them more likely to use violence. Other factors could include **religious** **extremism**, people could be brainwashed by others to believe that a religion endorses or encourages violence to solve their problems. Nearly every major world religion has had people commit terrorism in their name whereas most religious people would never support this. However religious texts can be manipulated or interpreted to suit what people want to believe or teach others.

The effects of terrorism are widespread. Obviously people often die or are injured physically, this could include serious and life-changing injuries such as loss of limbs. People may live in fear, afraid to go to the shops or to certain places in their country. It can also cause mental health issues for people such as PTSD, stress, anxiety, depression. Countries that have lots of terrorism become places that no one wants to visit which then causes the country to suffer economically.

* Why do Christians oppose terrorism?
* Why do non-religious people oppose terrorism?
* What other methods or tactics could people use instead?
* Explain three causes of terrorism
* Explain three effects of terrorism

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**Explain two religious beliefs about using violence. 5 marks.**

**(**Simple, developed, simple, developed, quote)

**What is a just war and why will Christians fight in it?**

**Do now**

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| **War** |  |
| **Peace** |  |
| **Justice** |  |
| **Sanctity of life** |  |
| **Two reasons people would go to war** |  |
| **Terrorism** |  |
| **A quote in favour of war** |  |
| **A quote against war** |  |

As we saw earlier on, many Christians will go to war in some situations. Although some Christians are **pacifist,** they believe that all war and killing is wrong, most will simply try to only use violence when it is truly needed. However, each person has a different set of morals and values, so it can be difficult to tell when it is right to go to war.

St Augustine was a fourth century Christian philosopher and theologian and amongst many other things, he wrote about the morality of war. His early writings were then developed by Thomas Aquinas, another Christian philosopher, in the 13th century. This became the **Just war theory.** This is a war that meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness, a war that is in the interests of justice and the greater good. The rules of a just war give conditions that must be met to ensure going to war is justifiable and also how the war must be carried out to show that it is ethical. Sometimes Just war theory can prevent a war as it would show that there are alternatives to war but on other occasions it will justify a war taking place.

We will now look at the Just War criteria, explain the meaning of each one and then why the criteria are good.

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| **Just War Criteria** | **More specifically…** | **Reason why this is good** |
| The war must have a **just cause** e.g. self-defence. | It must not be to gain territory or resources or for revenge. | This ensures that the war is morally correct and not causing death and injury for greedy or selfish reasons. |
| The war must be declared by the **government** or ruling authority. |  |  |
| The **intention** of the war must be to defeat evil and promote good. |  |  |
| Fighting and violence must be a **last** **resort**. |  |  |
| There must be a **reasonable** chance of **success**. |  |  |
| **Excessive** or **inappropriate** force must not be used. |  |  |
| The war must be fought by **just means.** Innocent people must not be targeted or harmed. |  |  |

Now we understand the criteria of a Just War we need to apply it to ensure we understand them. We will use WW2 as an example. Read through the information below and decide whether or not you think it was truly a Just War, from the point of view of Great Britain (remember, it needs to meet all of the criteria!)

World War II was the biggest and deadliest war in history, involving more than 30 countries. Sparked by the 1939 Nazi invasion of Poland, the war dragged on for six bloody years until the Allies defeated Nazi Germany and Japan in 1945.

The war broke out when Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. Britain declared war two days later, on 3 September as they had a treaty with Poland that said they would defend them if Germany invaded. The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, had tried to appease Hitler by negotiating with him and offering concessions but it had not worked. Chamberlain made a famous speech where he stated on the radio ‘This country is at war with Germany’. He added that he didn’t think he could have done anything more to avert (prevent) the war.

At first there was a 'Phoney War' – Britain and France were not directly threatened – but in 1940 the Germans attacked. Their Blitzkreig tactics quickly destroyed the Allied forces. France was defeated and the British army was evacuated from Dunkirk. For a while, Britain and the empire faced the Germans alone, and had to survive the Battle of Britain and the Blitz.

In June 1941, Hitler invaded Russia and in December 1941, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the USA into the war. The war became a truly global conflict. Meanwhile, in Europe, the Nazis implemented their 'Final Solution' to exterminate all Jewish people. They also targeted groups such as people who were disabled and Roma (gypsies).

On D-Day (6 June 1944), the Allies invaded Normandy. The Soviet Red Army was advancing from the east. Hitler later committed suicide, and Germany surrendered (7 May 1945). On 6 August 1945, the Americans dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima which killed approximately 100,000 people, and Japan surrendered on VJ Day (15 August 1945). The war was over.

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| **Just War Criteria** | **Was WW2 a Just war?** |
| The war must have a **just cause** e.g. self-defence. |  |
| The war must be declared by the **government** or ruling authority. |  |
| The **intention** of the war must be to defeat evil and promote good. |  |
| Fighting and violence must be a **last** **resort**. |  |
| There must be a **reasonable** chance of **success**. |  |
| **Excessive** or **inappropriate** force must not be used. |  |
| The war must be fought by **just means.** Innocent people must not be targeted or harmed. |  |

Was WW2 a just war? Justify your answer.

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* I think Christians should fight in a just war because….
* More specifically…
* This is backed up by the Christian quote….
* I think Christians should not fight in a just war because….
* More specifically…
* This is backed up by the Christian quote….
* I think a just war could exist/could never really exist because…
* More specifically…

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**Explain two religious beliefs about Just war. Refer to scripture in your answer. 5 marks**

Some Christians would support a Just war because...

More specifically….

A quote to support this is….

Other Christians would not support a Just war because…

More specifically…

**Exit ticket**

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| 1. Which word best describes fairness? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Peace B- War C- Justice D- Reconciliation | |
| 1. Which word best describes violence against civilians to create fear? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Terrorism B- Just war C – Holy war D- violent protest | |
| 1. Give two criteria for a just war | **2 marks** |
|  | |
| 1. Give two quotes against war | **2 marks** |
|  | |
| 1. Explain two contrasting beliefs about going to war | **4 marks** |
| Some Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Other Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |

**What is a holy war and why will Christians fight in it?**

**Do now:**

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| **One quote in favour of war** |  |
| **One quote against war** |  |
| **Two reasons terrorism is wrong** |  |
| **Two criteria of a just war** |  |
| **Define reformation** |  |
| **Quote in favour of punishments not being too harsh** |  |

We have previously looked at the concept of Just war, although written by Christians, this is also a concept that many non-religious people believe in. Most people don’t believe wars should happen unless there is a very good reason. However a **Holy war** is VERY DIFFERENT to a just war. A holy war is when you fight for a religious cause or for god.

**Holy war and just war are not the same!!! Only a Christian would fight in a holy war as they believe they are carrying out gods will. Do not get these concepts confused!**

A holy war is different to a just war because….

More specifically

For example

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|  | **Holy war** | **Just war** |
| Going to war to defend the neighbouring country from invaders |  |  |
| Reclaiming land that used to belong to your religion |  |  |
| God appears to you and tells you to go to war |  |  |
| A country is committing genocide against an ethnic group inside its borders |  |  |
| You go to war to retrieve important religious objects that someone stole from you |  |  |
| You have tried every other strategy but anther country insists on repeatedly attacking other countries to enslave their people |  |  |
| You want to convert more people to your religion |  |  |

Although the words holy and war together may seem like a contradiction (many people think of religion as always being peaceful), there are several references in the Old Testament to god assisting the Jewish people to win battles.

There are several ways for a war to be considered holy. Religious believers could be trying to achieve a religious goal such as reclaiming religious land or objects, spreading the faith or defending your faith from attack. It is authorised by a religious leader which means a priest or someone with great religious authority has told you to go to war. There is also a spiritual reward for those who take part, they believe that if they die fighting in the war then they will go straight to heaven. The concept of holy war is rejected by all mainstream Christian Churches today.

* What makes a war holy?
* What causes a holy war? Give two examples and develop them

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**Case study- the Crusades**

The Crusades were a series of battles fought between Christians Muslims in the 11th to 14th centuries. Both sides believed that god was helping them to win. Various Popes ordered the Crusades, their intention was to recover Jerusalem from the Muslims. Jerusalem is a holy city for Jews, Christians and Muslims. For Christians it is the place where Christ died, was buried and was resurrected. It is a place of pilgrimage for Christians. It is also holy for Muslims as it is where the Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven. In 1095 the Pop promised the knights of Europe forgiveness for the sins if they tried to win Jerusalem back for Christianity. Thousands were slaughtered during the crusades

Watch this video and answer the below questions:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qPY3dOBM0Vc>

* Who was at war?
* Why did they go to war?
* What was the goal of the crusades?
* Why is this considered a holy war?

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Read the following statements and divide them up:

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|  | **Holy reason to go to war** | **Not a holy reason for war** |
| To ensure that Christian pilgrims had access to Jerusalem |  |  |
| Successful crusaders would be rewarded with lands and titles |  |  |
| You could gain a heroic reputation |  |  |
| The Pope commanded you to fight to retrieve the holy city from infidels (non-believers) |  |  |
| Your sins were forgiven if you went on crusade |  |  |
| Your lord or king was fighting and it was your duty to support him |  |  |
| You would be able to take treasure and riches from captured lands |  |  |
| You could see the world, have an adventure and prove how brave you were |  |  |

* The quote ‘thou shall not kill’ suggests Christians should not fight in a holy war because…
* More specifically…
* The quote ‘blessed be the peacemakers’ suggests Christians should not fight in a holy war because…
* More specifically…
* A pacifist would not fight in a holy war because…
* More specifically…

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‘**Religious believers should fight in a holy war’ Evaluate this statement.**

Write one paragraph, either for or against.

* Some Christians believe that they should/should not fight in a holy war because…
* More specifically…
* Another reason is…
* A quote to back this up is…
* This shows that…

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**Explain two contrasting views on holy war. 4 marks.**

Some Christians believe you can fight in a holy war because…

More specifically…

Other Christians believe you cannot fight in a holy war because…

More specifically…

**Would a Christian use violent protest?**

**Do now**

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| **What is the difference between holy and just war?** |  |
| **A quote in favour of violence** |  |
| **Two criteria for a holy war** |  |
| **A quote against violence** |  |
| **A quote in favour of reformation** |  |
| **A quote in favour of retribution** |  |

Over the last year we have seen on TV and social media, many examples of people protesting big social issues. A **protest** is when you show your disapproval of something, often in a public group. A protest could be as small as you complaining when you get a detention you don’t agree with. However when we talk about protests we generally mean when groups are showing they disagree with political or social issues or to show their point of view. Your right to protest is enshrined in law and a fundamental democratic freedom. Peaceful protests are legal, violent protests are not. If it becomes violent then it could descend into a riot.

This is an example of a peaceful protest: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tAjqGnQpVks> where people marched and gave speeches against the war in Iraq.

This is an example of rioting: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zkEFriZdqv8> This took place starting in Tottenham and spread to other cities. It begun as a peaceful protest but was followed by looting and criminal damage.

Brainstorm the different ways you could protest:

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| --- | --- |
| **Violent protest** | **Peaceful protest** |
|  |  |

Discuss the following with your partner:

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| **Give three effects of a violent protest** |
| **Give two advantages of a violent protest** |
| **Give two disadvantages of a violent protest** |

Sometimes just complaining against injustice does nothing, you may have attempted reasoned argument but if that doesn’t work, a stronger protest might be needed. We have looked before at why Christians are opposed to violence, they generally advocate for non-violent protest.

Peaceful protest was a key part of the Civil Rights movement in the 1950’s and 1960’s in America when black people were fighting for equal rights. Dr Martin Luther King, the leader of the movement, organised a protest known as the ‘Bus boycotts’. Rosa Parks, a black woman, refused to give up her seat on the bus for a white man. She was arrested for breaking segregation laws. King and other leaders of the black community protested by organising a boycott of the city bus services. Church ministers announced it at their services in support. 90% of black people who used the buses joined the boycott. King also organised peaceful rallies to protest about inequalities in society. He was assassinated in 1968 but eventually the peaceful methods worked and equal rights legislation was passed into US law. Eventually the USA supreme court ruled the bus and other segregation laws were illegal. Peaceful protest had proved successful.

* Why is non-violent protest better?
* Summarise the non-violent protest of the civil rights movement
* Why do you think it was so effective?

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There are no specific quotes in the bible about violent protest, we need to draw on the religious teachings we have already studied. Talk to your partner and find four relevant quotes or parables.



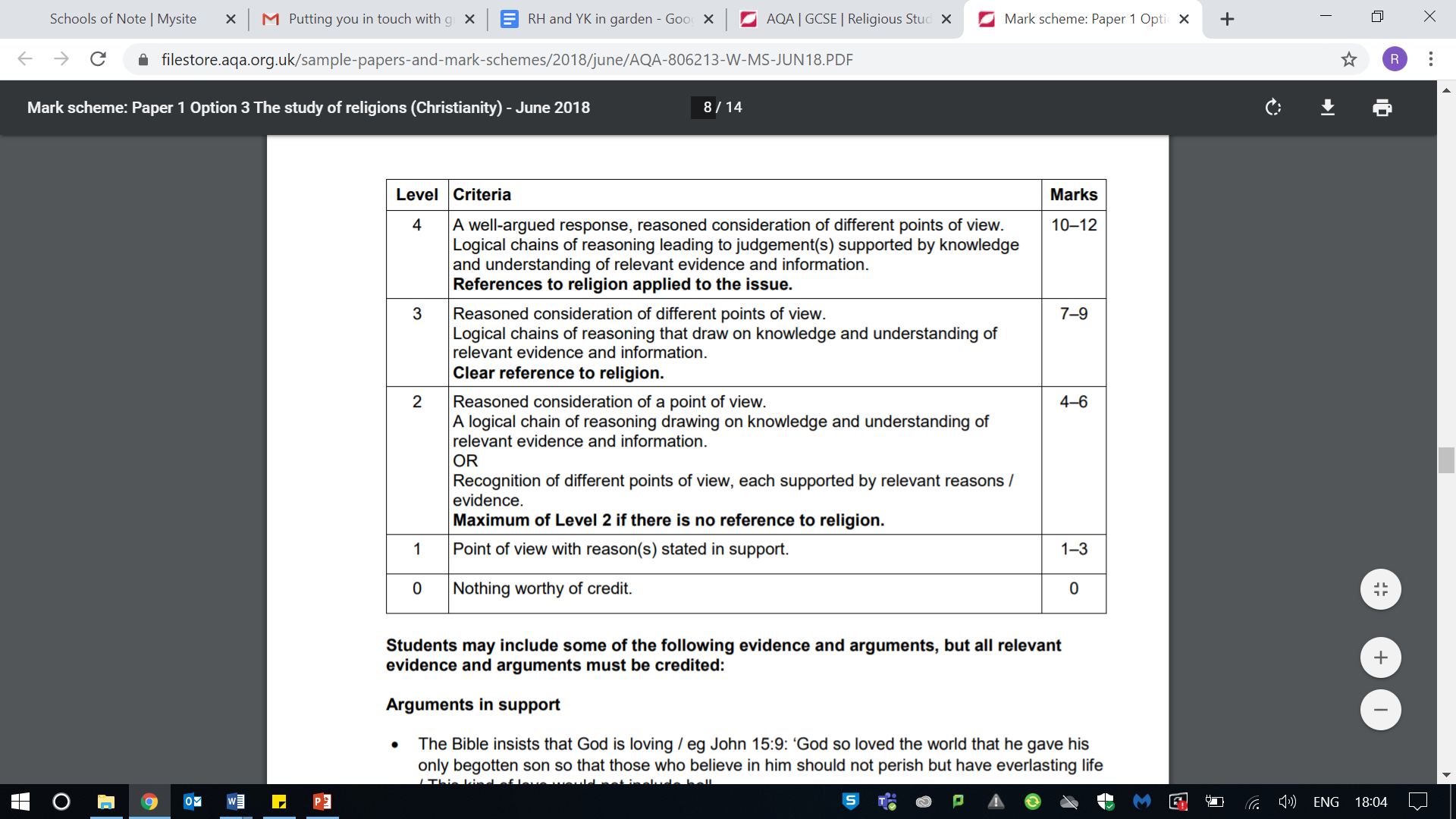
* Christians would say that violent protest is wrong. This is because it says in the bible….
* This quote means that….
* Therefore/More specifically….
* Another relevant bible quote is….
* This tells Christians they…..
* More specifically…

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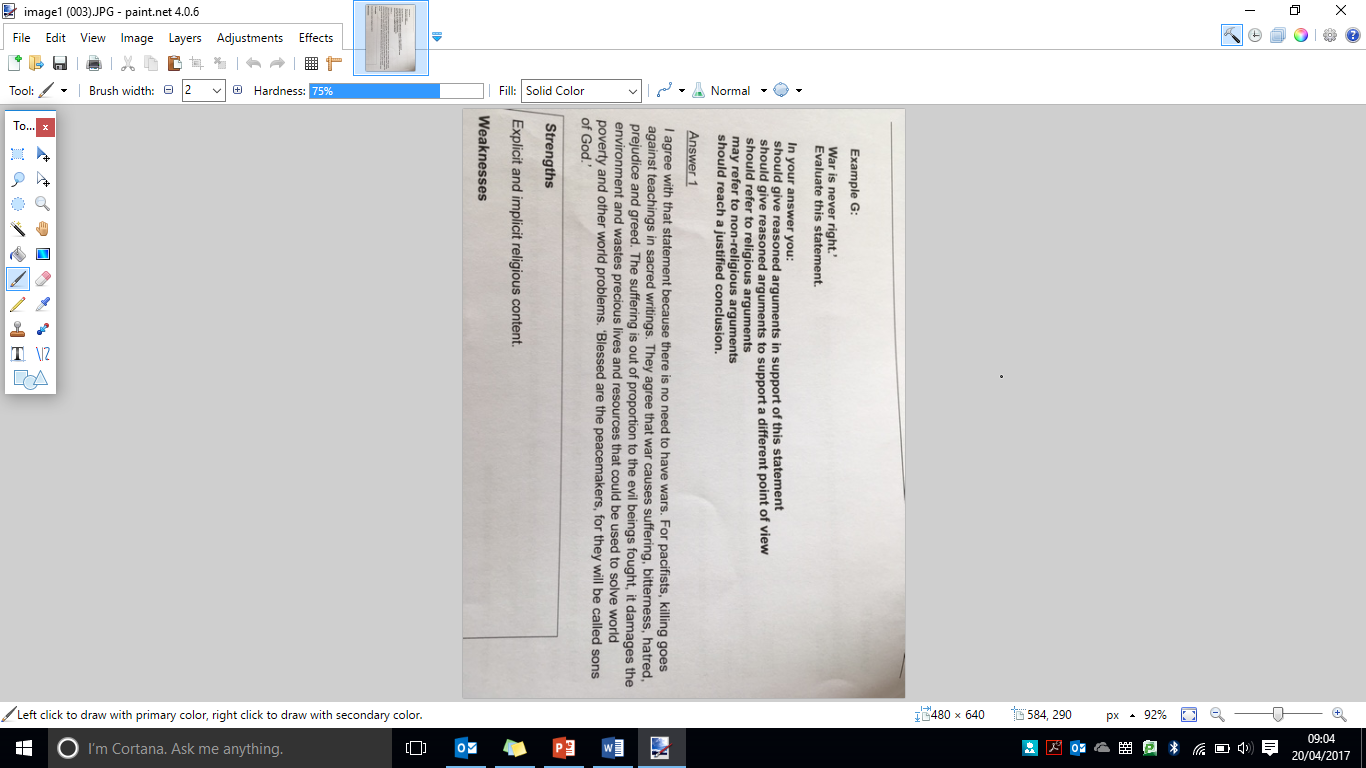
Plan this essay:

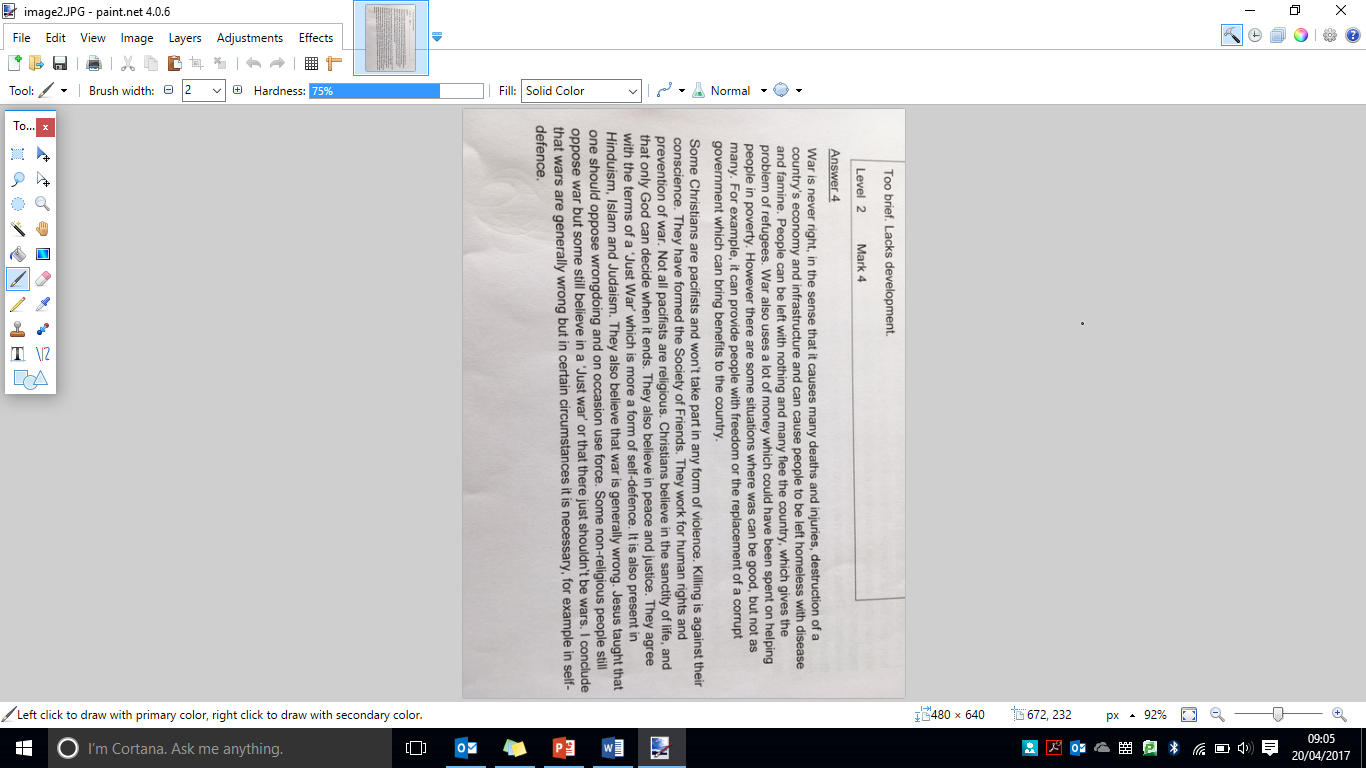
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| **‘Violent protest is acceptable as a last resort’. Evaluate this statement.** | |
| **Agree** | **Disagree** |
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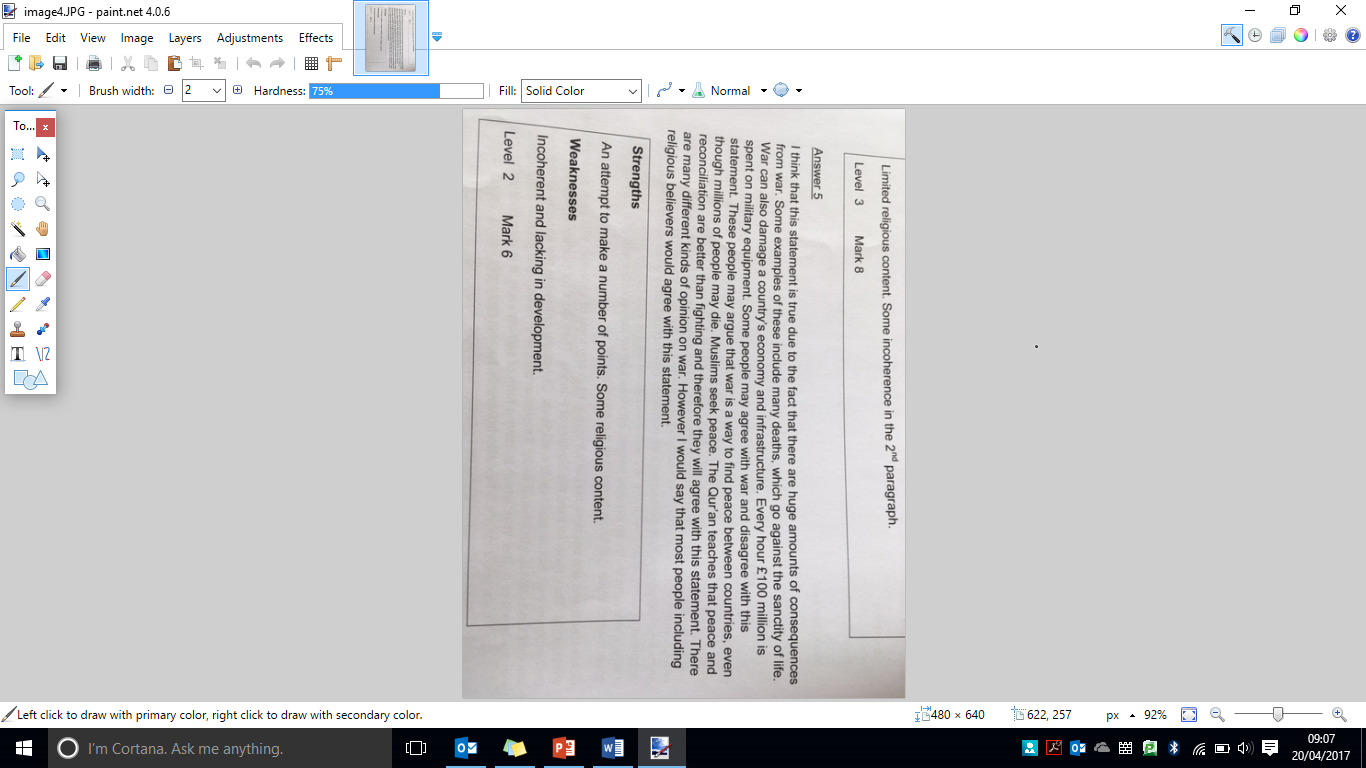
We are now going to take a look at the mark scheme for 12 mark questions. Remember, these are the longest questions you ever have to answer in RE. Sometimes it can be tricky to tell the difference between the levels, we are going to pick out a few of the most important bits, highlight and annotate as you go.

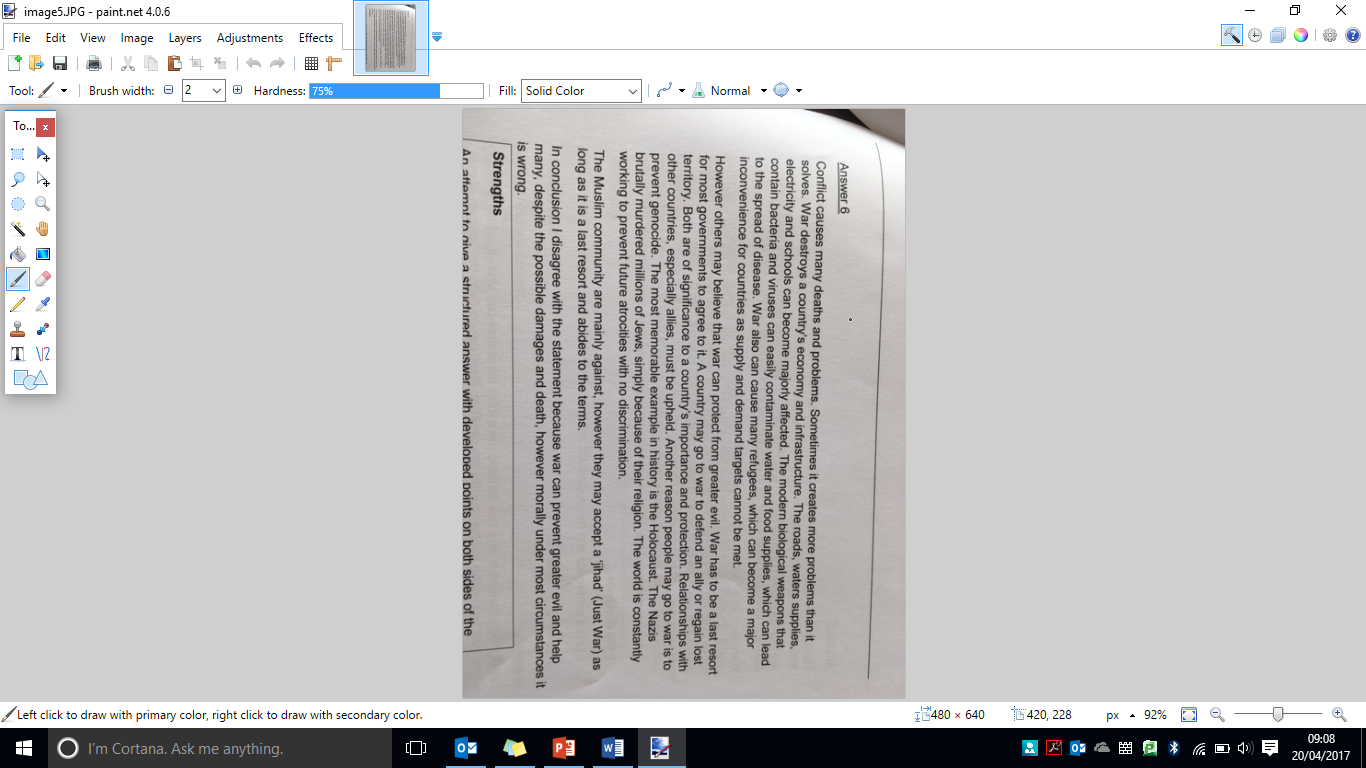


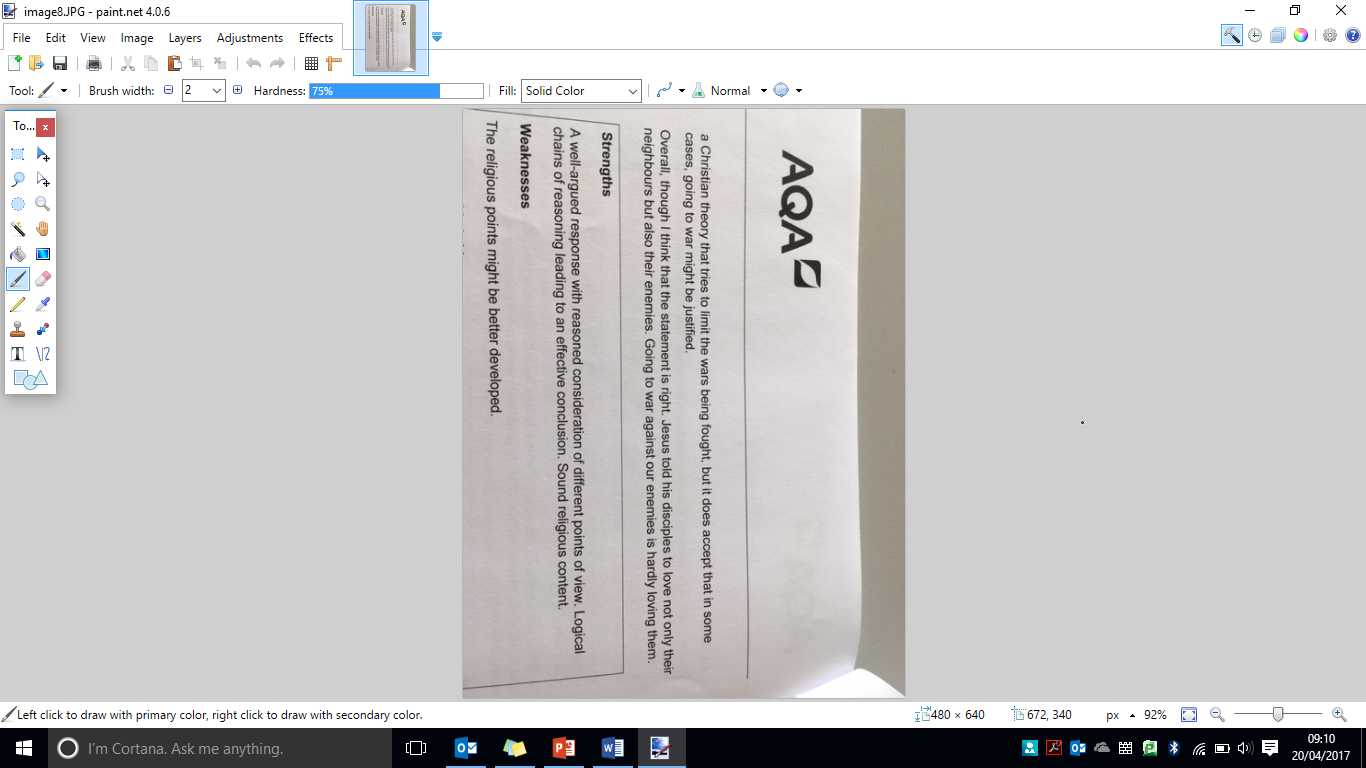
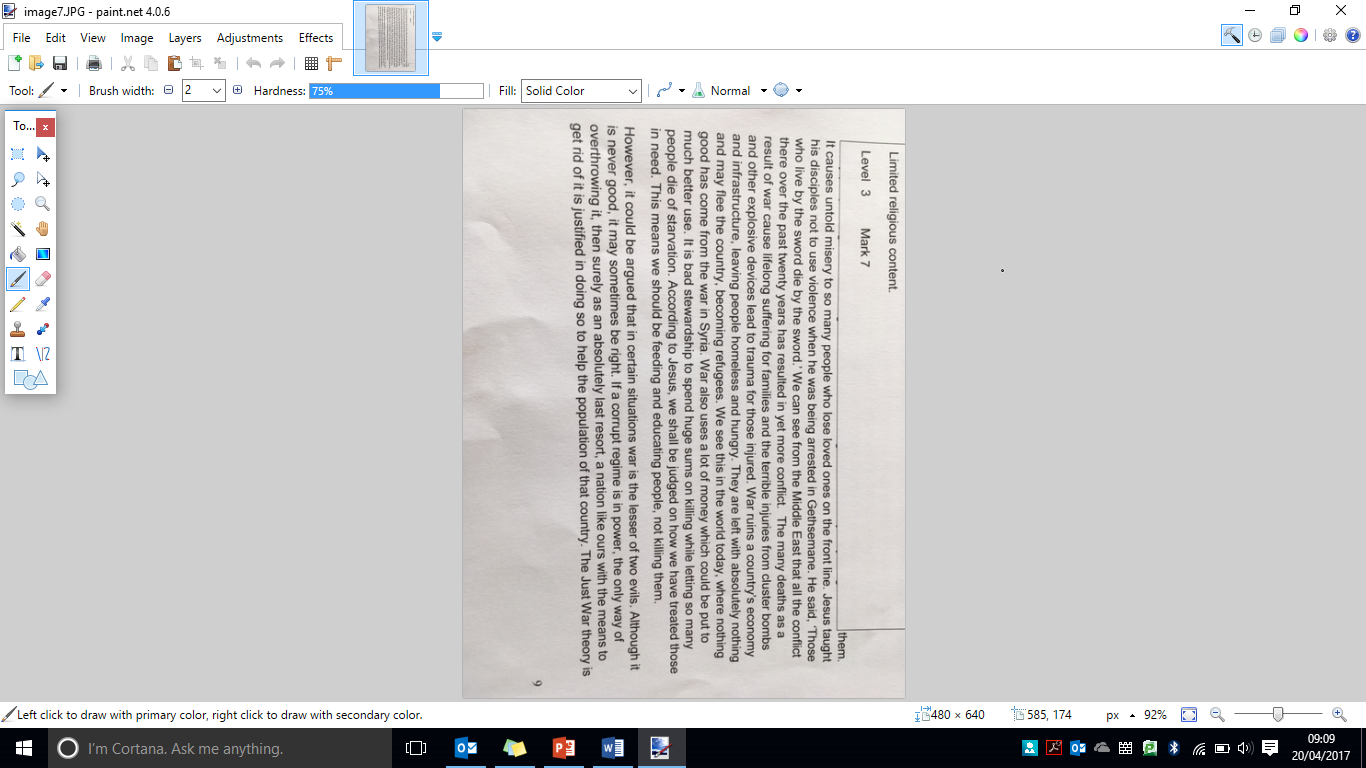
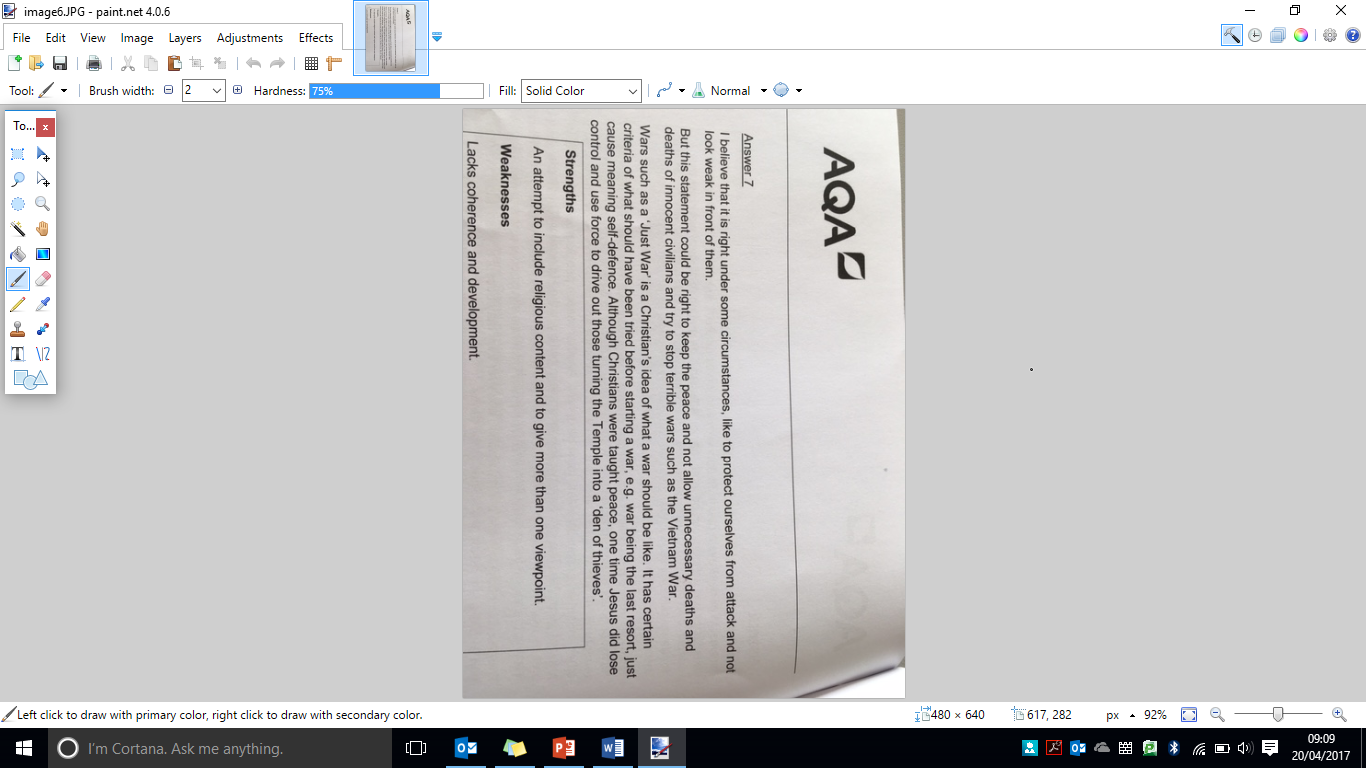
Read the answers below and give them a level (not a mark!)

**‘War is never right’**









**Should we all be pacifists?**

**Do now:**

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| **Thou** |
| **Blessed** |
| **Those** |
| **An eye** |
| **Everyone** |
| **Love** |
| **Jesus** |

For the last few lessons we have considered the various reasons why Christians might go to war. They could fight in a holy war or a just war. However there are some people that will never go to war. They are called **pacifists.** A pacifist believes that war and violence is wrong in every situation, they will never take part in one. They believe that there are better ways to settle a conflict, peaceful ways where innocent people do not get hurt. This is different to a **conscientious objector,**  they do not fight in a specific war as they believe it is morally wrong. A pacifist believes that war encourages brutality and injustice and takes valuable lives away. You don’t not have to be religious to be a pacifist, many non-religious people are against war. Equally, not all Christians are pacifists, although they will avoid war if possible, they believe that sometimes it is justified and the only way to bring peace. Pacifists believe that it is best to prevent war from ever happening in the first place, if everyone followed the teachings of the bible and the way of Jesus then there would be no conflict. They also believe that security and wellbeing is necessary for all people and will avoid conflict. As Jesus said, *Blessed are the peacemakers*. Quakers are a pacifist Christian group, they believe that there is something of God in everybody and that each human being is of unique worth. This is why Quakers value all people equally, and oppose anything that may harm or threaten them. Quakers believe that [war](http://www.bbc.co.uk/ethics/war/) and conflict are against God's wishes and so they are dedicated to pacifism and non-violence. Quakers are not just opposed to war, but to all forms of violence. They think that force nearly always creates more problems than it solves. All relationships should be loving, including those between countries.

Quakers believe they should work actively to bring about or preserve peace, by removing the causes of conflict. They may do this by meidating between warring countries for peace, or non-combat work such as medics or working with refugees and victims of war.

Quakers, like other pacifists, are sometimes accused of being willing to give in to evil regimes rather than fight against them. They disagree and say that they fight by non-violent means.

* What is a pacifist?
* Why are people pacifists? Explain three reasons
* Are Christians always pacifists? Why?
* Why are Quakers pacifists?
* What would Quakers do in a conflict?

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Christians try to model their lives on Jesus. They look at his words and actions and try to adapt their behaviour to act in a morally correct way. But was Jesus a pacifist? This passage is taken from the gospel of Matthew and shows what happened when Jesus was arrested:

***47****While he was still speaking, Judas, one of the Twelve, arrived. With him was a large crowd armed with swords and clubs, sent from the chief priests and the elders of the people.****48****Now the betrayer had arranged a signal with them: “The one I kiss is the man; arrest him.”****49****Going at once to Jesus, Judas said, “Greetings, Rabbi!” and kissed him.****50****Jesus replied, “Do what you came for, friend.”[*[*d*](https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew%2026&version=NIV#fen-NIV-24105d)*]*

*Then the men stepped forward, seized Jesus and arrested him.****51****With that, one of Jesus’ companions reached for his sword, drew it out and struck the servant of the high priest, cutting off his ear.*

***52****“Put your sword back in its place,” Jesus said to him, “for all who draw the sword will die by the sword.****53****Do you think I cannot call on my Father, and he will at once put at my disposal more than twelve legions of angels?*

Even as Jesus was being arrested, taken to certain death, he is peaceful, refusing violence. With your partner, identify the three statements Jesus makes that are peaceful.

There are many other teachings by Jesus that show he preached peace and non-violence. However we also looked at one parable that shows the opposite! Write these down now:

Peaceful:



Not peaceful

* Do you think Jesus was a pacifist?
* Use Jesus teachings to explain whether you think he would ever permit fighting in a war

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**Should we all be pacifists?**

Pacifists believe in the sanctity of life, every life is valuable and special and no one has the right to take it away. War causes death, injury and destruction, nothing good can come of this and there are always better ways to solve problems. Others would disagree and state that some problems cannot be solved peacefully, trying to negotiate with Hitler would never have worked and results in people being oppressed. War can bring about peace. Although they would agree war is just a good thing, sometimes it is the only war and brings justice to people. The bible has very clear teachings about pacifism, it clearly commands Christians to never take life *Thou shall not kill,* god wants all people to live in peace and justice. Other bible teachings such as *those who live by the sword die by the sword, turn the other cheek, love thy neighbour* and *love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you* show that non-violence is always the best option. Violence leads to more violence, worsening any situation. However there are passages in Christianity that do seem to support violence, *an eye for an eye* permits revenge and even Jesus used violence to drive the moneylenders out of the temple. You could also choose to interpret *love thy neighbour* and *blessed are the peacemakers* as a call to defend innocent people rather than leave them to suffer. This is surely not a compassionate Christian response. However the golden rule, *Treat others how you want to be treated,* is clear that we would never want to see those we love shot, injured or gassed, why should we inflict this on others? The cost of each war could easily feed the poor and suffering in the world.

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| **Arguments in favour of pacifism** | **Arguments against pacifism** |
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Case study- Pacifist

Dietrich Bonhoeffer was a Christian living in Germany during the rise of the Nazi party. He was a pacifist. In the 1930’s Hitler rose in power, becoming chancellor of Germany in January 1933, and president a year and a half later.

Bonhoeffer expressed his commitment to Christian pacifism. When asked by a student in 1934 what he would do if there was war, Bonhoeffer replied: “I will pray that God will give me the strength not to take up arms.”

As the war continued, Bonhoeffer felt that he had to be prepared to sacrifice his principles and even his life, he saw helping the oppressed as a test of faith. He did not doubt that violence is denied to believers by Christ in the New Testament. But, he understood, to not use violence might be the greatest guilt of all

Bonhoeffer is an example of a conscientious Christian who believed that violence was morally justified in the face of Nazi evil. Both in his thinking and in his life, ethics were centred on the demand for action by responsible men and women in the face of evil. During WW2 he helped Jews to escape the death camps and worked to overthrow the Nazi party even becoming involved in a plan to eliminate Hitler. He was eventually arrested and executed for treason by the Nazis.

* Why do you think Bonhoeffer was originally a pacifist?
* Why did he change his beliefs?
* What work did he do to end war?
* What Christian teachings do you think influenced him and why?

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**‘All religious believers should be pacifist’ 12 marks**

Write one paragraph of this essay, for OR against.

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**Exit ticket**

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| 1. Which word best describes someone who won’t ever use any violence? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Peace B- Conscientious objector C- Pacifist D- Reconciliation | |
| 1. Which word best describes when a war is authorised by god? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Civil war B- Just war C – Holy war D- Justice | |
| 1. Give two reasons why Christians would fight in a holy war | **2 marks** |
|  | |
| 1. Give two reasons why Christians would oppose violent protest | **2 marks** |
|  | |
| 1. Explain two contrasting beliefs pacifism | **4 marks** |
| Some Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Other Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |

**Can we ever justify having weapons of mass destruction?**

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| **Quote in favour of pacifism** |  |
| **Quote in favour of just war** |  |
| **Define pacifism** |  |
| **Quote against pacifism** |  |
| **Define conscience** |  |
| **Quote against judgement by humans** |  |

We have established that there is justification in Christianity for fighting in a war (as long as it is the right kind of war) and we know from the just war criteria that wars need to be fought in a certain war e.g. not too many people are killed. **Weapons of mass destruction (WMD’s)** are weapons that can kill large numbers of people and can cause great damage to the environment. There are several types of WMD’s. **Nuclear weapons** have a nuclear reaction, they devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people. **Chemical weapons** poison, burn or paralyse humans and **biological weapons** can lead to widespread disease or death. Chemical and biological weapons are illegal, they have the capacity to kill large numbers of people, however many countries still possess them. Some of the problems with WMD’s are that they cannot be targeted only at military buildings or personnel (soldiers) who are seen as valid targets in war. WMD’s kill large numbers of civilians who are meant to be protected, it is different to face to face fighting, people setting off the nuclear weapons are far away so they cannot see the destruction they are wreaking. Even the belief of *an eye for an eye* which permits violence, demonstrates that it is meant to be proportionate, of equal value, this cannot justify the mass death from a WMD. Apart from death, WMD’s can maim people, destroy buildings, burn skin and leaves radiation in the air for long periods of time. If they fell into the wrong hands, WMD’s could be used as a weapon against countries to force them to act in a certain way.

* What are WMD’s?
* What are some of the main arguments against them?

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No religion permits the use of WMD for obvious reasons, the sheer amount of deaths that come from them could never be approved of by god. It is a fundamental Christian belief that only god can give and take life *the sanctity of life.* It clearly states in the bible, *thou shall not kill,* there is no way to justify the deaths of so many.

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| **Christian quote** | **Is this quote for or against nuclear weapons?** |
| **‘Love your enemies and pray for them’ Jesus** |  |
| **‘Everyone must commit themselves to peace’ Pope John Paul** |  |
| **‘Nuclear weapons should be banned’ Second Vatican Council** |  |
| **Sanctity of Life** |  |

**Case study- Hiroshima**

Even after Germany had surrendered to the Allied forces, Japan continued to fight. To bring a quicker end to the war, US forces dropped an atom bomb onto the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Over 60,000 people died in the initial explosion with another 80,000 dying in the months to come as a result of the radiation. Three days later, another atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. The Japanese forces surrendered shortly after and this ended WW2.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NF4LQaWJRDg&t=107s>

**A nuclear deterrent?**

Many countries have nuclear weapons including the UK, Russia, China, France and India. This is known as **nuclear proliferation,** if some countries have WMD’s then other countries want them as well. Pacifists would argue that we need **nuclear disarmament,** countries to give up their nuclear weapons. Some people argue that nuclear weapons can work as a **deterrent,** having nuclear weapons makes countries less likely to attack each other. For example, say country X wanted to go to war, they might look at the other country, realise they had WMD’s and decide not to go to war due to the fear of the consequences of nuclear war. Having nuclear weapons discourages other countries from attacking you. It could be argued this is effective as they have not been used since 1945, clearly countries do not want to use them. It is also the only war to reach agreements on weapons between countries, if one country is more powerful than another they will never be able to agree. However pacifists would disagree with this and say, just owning them makes their use more likely. If you don’t have them- they can’t be used! We could also never morally justify using them so why own them. They are incredibly expensive, billions goes into their development, this money could be better used.

* Are nuclear weapons a good deterrent? I.e. do they prevent war and violence?

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**Explain two contrasting beliefs about nuclear weapons. 4 marks**

Some Christians believe that nuclear weapons should be banned because….

More specifically….

Other Christians believe nuclear weapons should be allowed as a deterrent because…

More specifically…

**Does religion cause violence?**

**Do now:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Forgive us** |  |
| **Spare the** |  |
| **Turn** |  |
| **There is neither** |  |
| **Everyone must** |  |
| **Jesus** |  |
| **Love your** |  |
| **Put down** |  |

Some people believe that religion is responsible for much war and violence in the world, whereas others believe if everyone just followed the beliefs and teachings of a religion, the world would be at peace. We probably wont ever know the answer to this as it is highly unlikely everyone will suddenly become secular or religious! We also know that most people in the world are not violent, religious or not. However there is no doubt that, whether or not a religion endorses violence, people use their religion to condone violent acts. In Northern Ireland in the 1970’s-90’s, the ‘Troubles’ was a period of time when Catholics and Protestants discriminated against and were violent towards each other. It may have been a political conflict as well as a religious one but there is no doubt that religion exacerbated it. Thousands of people died through bombs, shootings and other violence. Some argue that religion does cause violence, *an eye for an eye,* was designed to get revenge. However it could be argued that it was actually designed to avoid war and conflict as only the individual who did the crime should be punished. There are also interpretations that state that the punishment does not have to be equal, just of equal value. E.g. if you blind someone, you do not need to be blinded but you need to pay the value of an eye.

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| **Reasons why religion causes violence** | **Reasons why religion does not cause violence** |
| War authorised by a religious leader |  |
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**Interpreting quotes**

‘Thou shall not kill’ is evidence from the bible which demonstrated how the bible does not incite violence but rather encourages peace and for people to not fight each other and risk lives but to work towards peace. Life is too valuable and special to allow violence to take it away.

**Using the above paragraph as a model, answer the question using the quotes below.**

* An eye for an eye
* Those who live by the sword, die by the sword
* Blessed are the peacemakers o
* Turn the other cheek

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| **Question: ‘ ‘**  Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:  • refer to Christian teaching  • give developed arguments to support this statement  • give developed arguments to support a different point of view  • reach a justified conclusion. **‘** | |
| **The agree argument is:** | **The disagree argument is:** |
| **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** | **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** |
| **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** | **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** |
| **Any other relevant arguments** | **Any other relevant arguments** |
| **Conclusion:**  **My conclusion is that…**  **Point to back this up:**  **Point to back this up:**  **The other argument is wrong/invalid because…** | |

**‘Religious believers should never fight in a war’. Evaluate this statement. 12 marks.**

You should include:

* Developed arguments agreeing with the statement
* Developed arguments agreeing with the statement
* Religious arguments
* A justified conclusion

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**How do Christians respond to victims of war?**

**Do now:**

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| **Give two reasons Christians would fight in a war: 2 marks** |  |
| **Give two quotes against nuclear weapons: 2 marks** |  |
| **Give two criteria of a just war: 2 marks** |  |
| **Give two reasons why people are pacifist: 2 marks** |  |
| **Give two reasons why we should forgive others. 2 marks** |  |

In every war there are inevitably casualties, people die or are seriously injured. However there are also other consequences, the main breadwinner could die leaving their family in poverty, crops could be destroyed causing famine, water supplies cut off or polluted. Wars are often fought in less developed countries, they often don’t have stable governments meaning that infrastructure is often destroyed and there isn’t support for those who are suffering. People may end up having to flee their homes. Religious people believe it is their duty to help victims of war due to Christian beliefs such as *love thy neighbour* and *treat others how you want to be treated.* This demonstrated that everyone is equal, whatever your race, age, gender, religion, everyone should care for others when they are in trouble.

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| **Problems for victims of war** | **Four reasons why religious believers help victims of war** |

**Case study: Christian Aid and the Red Cross**

There are many organisations that will help victims of war, we will look at two of them. **The Red Cross** is the largest humanitarian aid agency in the world, it works in almost every country. Their aim is to relieve the pain and suffering of people affected by conflict. They provide short term aid, this could include food, clean water, first aid and shelter and long term aid which could be building schools and wells.

<https://www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do>

**Christian Aid** aim to aid poverty which is often caused by war. They work with victims of war to support them. They fundraise throughout the year to ensure they can carry out all of their work, this enables them to carry out practical support such as sending vital supplies to people. They work to establish basic human rights in all countries and help local organisations to organise themselves. They raise awareness of conflicts going on throughout the world and also support communities to get medical care they desperately need.

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| **Give four ways religious believers could help victims of war:** | **Give four things a charity does to help victims of war** |

**Explain two religious beliefs about why we should help victims of war. 5 marks**

One religious quote is ‘love thy neighbour’ this shows that Christians should always take care of other people. More specifically everyone's life is valuable and special and so you should protect it.

Another religious quote is ‘God made mankind in his own image’ this shows that Christians should help one another. More specifically we are all equal so we should all help each other including victims of war.

Now you try one:

**Explain two religious beliefs about pacifism. 5 marks**

* **Why should Christians be pacifist?**
* **Are all Christians pacifist? Why?**
* **Why might someone change their mind about being a pacifist?**
* **Give examples of a pacifist/peacemaker and what they did**

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**Case study- a peacemaker**

Full name: Michael King Jr.  
Born: 15 January 1929.  
Hometown: Atlanta, Georgia, USA.  
Occupation: Minister and activist.  
Died: 4 April 1968.  
Best known for: Campaigning for the rights of African Americans during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s.

Martin Luther King Jr was born in the United States of America to African American parents. When Martin Luther King was growing up, life was hard for African Americans. The Southern United States operated under the ‘Jim Crow laws’ that kept black and white people separated in what was called ‘segregation’. Black people had different schools, toilets and even sections of the bus to white people. They were also denied the right to vote in elections.

Martin Luther King had his first experience of segregation at just six years old, when he was told he wasn’t allowed to play with his white friend anymore – his friend’s father wouldn’t allow it. His first major role in the Civil Rights Movement came in 1955, after an African American lady – Rosa Parks – was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. This sparked outrage in the African American community and Martin helped to organise a boycott of the city’s buses. After 381 days of protest, a court finally ruled that such segregation laws should no longer be recognised. Martin was a great believer in peaceful protest, inspired by the Indian activist Mahatma Gandhi. His protests used no-violent tactics, even when the protesters themselves were met with violence from the police.

In 1963, Martin gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech, at a famous rally named ‘March on Washington.’ Over 250,000 people gathered in the country’s capital to hear Martin and other activists speak about the importance of civil rights. It has become one of the most famous speeches in history and focuses on Martin’s dream of a society where black people and white people live together in harmony. In 1964 – 99 years after the abolition of slavery – the Civil Rights Act was passed, outlawing racial segregation and discrimination in the USA. In October 1964, Martin won the Nobel Peace Prize! He was told over the phone whilst he was in bed suffering from exhaustion – it had been a long, hard fight for civil rights! Tragically, Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated in 1968 in Tennessee, where he had given a speech the day before. He was standing on the balcony his hotel when he was shot. James Earl Ray was convicted of his murder and spent the rest of his life in prison, despite claiming to be innocent. James died in 1998.

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| **Who is Martin Luther King?** |  |
| **What were the problems in America in the 1960’s?** |  |
| **What methods did he use to bring about peace?** |  |
| **What religious beliefs did he have that are relevant?** |  |
| **What did he achieve?** |  |

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| **Question: ‘There is never any need for war’**    Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:  • refer to Christian teaching  • give developed arguments to support this statement  • give developed arguments to support a different point of view  • reach a justified conclusion. **‘** | |
| **The agree argument is:** | **The disagree argument is:** |
| **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** | **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** |
| **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** | **My first point is…**  **Evidence/quotes/development of point:** |
| **Any other relevant arguments** | **Any other relevant arguments** |
| **Conclusion:**  **My conclusion is that…**  **Point to back this up:**  **Point to back this up:**  **The other argument is wrong/invalid because…** | |

**Exit ticket**

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| 1. Which word best describes a war sanctioned by god? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Humanitarian B- Just war C- Reconciliation D- Holy war | |
| 1. Which word best describes the idea of a public expression of disapproval? | **1 mark** |
| 1. Self-defence B- Just war C – Justice D- Protest | |
| 1. Give two reasons why religious believers oppose nuclear weapons | **2 marks** |
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| 1. Give two ways religious believers could help victims of war | **2 marks** |
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| 1. Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about fighting in a holy war | **4 marks** |
| Some Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Other Christians believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  More specifically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |

**What different Christian beliefs do we know about war?**

Do now:

Fill in every quote/parable you know for each topic (for or against)

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| **Religious beliefs about violence** | **Religious beliefs about weapons of mass destruction** | **Religious beliefs about pacifism** |
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For every unit you must know contrasting (different) beliefs about each topic. In war and peace unit, you need to know them for violence, weapons of mass destruction and pacifism.

We will read through the contrasts and add in other ideas we have learnt:

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| **Violence** | |
| Violence may be justified as a last resort. It may be the only way to get rid of a corrupt regime and restore justice. In protest at the misuse of the Temple, Jesus overturned the merchants’ tables | Jesus taught that violence is counter-productive. Violence encourages retaliation and so makes the situation worse. At his arrest he said to his disciples, ‘Put away your swords. Those who live by the sword die by the sword.’ |

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| **Weapons of mass destruction** | |
| The possession of nuclear weapons is justified on the grounds of deterrence and protection. Governments have a duty to keep their citizens safe. Protection of the vulnerable is a key biblical teaching | The potential for indiscriminate killing and injury to thousands of innocent people, eg at Hiroshima, can never be justified on any grounds. These weapons create terrible long-term misery and their use does not show ‘love of neighbour’. |

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| **Pacifism** | |
| Martin Luther King taught that hatred could only be driven out by the force of love. He achieved civil rights for black Americans without ever responding to violence with violence. This refusal to use force fulfilled Jesus’ command to turn the other cheek.  . | ‘Blessed are the peacemakers’ does not always prohibit some use of force and a war that follows the rules of the Just War theory may result in lasting peace Bonhoeffer accepted that sometimes regimes are so evil that only the use of violence will overthrow them and restore justice. |

**Explain two contrasting beliefs about violence. 4 marks**

Some Christians believe that…

More specifically…

Some Christians believe that…

More specifically…

**Explain two contrasting beliefs about the weapons of mass destruction. 4 marks**

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**Explain two contrasting beliefs about pacifism. 4 marks**

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**Exam skills practice**

**1 mark questions**

* **Only worth 1 mark so don’t spend too long on them!**
* **Just pick the correct answer**

Which of the following describes when actions are used to harm others?

1. Nuclear weapons B) Justice C) Violence D) Retaliation

Which of the following best describes a war started by a religious leader?

1. Holy War B) Just War C) Civil war D) Conflict

Which of the following best describes when violence is used to intimidate others for political purposes?

1. Genocide B) Nuclear Weapons C) Terrorism D) Pacifism

**2 mark questions**

* Give two….
* Different examples
* Short bullet points- no full sentences!
* Nothing vague e.g. ‘help people’, specific actions

If the question says ‘how’ or ‘examples’…it will probably want two actions:

Give two effects of war:



Give two non-violent ways people can protest



Give two ways religious believers can help victims of war:



Give two criteria of a just war :



Give two examples of wars in recent history



**4 mark questions**

* Explain contrasting/similar religious beliefs about…..
* Two developed reasons. Simple, then develop it!
* Refer to the question word in your answer
* Use a quote if you want but not compulsory

**Explain two contrasting beliefs about terrorism**

One religious belief about terrorism is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Another religious belief about terrorism is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Explain two similar beliefs about corporal punishment**

One religious belief about using corporal punishment is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Another religious belief about using corporal punishment is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Explain two similar beliefs about fighting a holy war.**

One religious belief about holy war is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Another religious belief about holy war is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5 mark questions**

* Explain two religious beliefs about…..Use a quote/religious story
* Two developed reasons. Simple, then develop it!
* Refer to the question word in your answer
* Quote can be anywhere in the answer

**Explain two religious beliefs about prison. 5 marks**

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**Explain two religious beliefs about the death penalty. 5 marks**

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**Explain two religious beliefs about pacifism. 5 marks**

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**Homework 1**

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| Define peace, war, justice, reconciliation and forgiveness. |
| Explain the difference between a war, civil war and war against terrorism |
| Give two examples of wars |
| Give two reasons why justice is good. Give a quote in favour of justice |
| Give two reasons in favour of forgiveness. Give a quote in favour of forgiveness. |
| Give two reasons in favour of reconciliation. Give a quote in favour of reconciliation. |
| Give two reasons in favour of peace. Give a quote in favour of peace. |
| Give a developed reason why the following cause war: greed, self-defence, retaliation |

**Homework 2**

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| Give three reasons why people would fight in a war. Give three reasons why Christians wouldn't fight in a war. |
| Give two quotes in favour of war and two quotes against war. |
| Define terrorism and give two examples. |
| Give two quotes against terrorism. Explain why Christians would be against terrorism. |
| Give two reasons why some people might resort to terrorism and three reasons why terrorism is wrong. |
| Give three quotes in favour of war. |
| Give three quotes against war. |

**Homework 3**

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| Define just war. State the six criteria for a just war. |
| Explain why Christians would fight in a just war. Explain why Christians might not fight in a just war. |

**Homework 4**

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| Define holy war and give an example of a holy war. |
| Give two criteria for a holy war. Explain two things Christians would try to achieve in a holy war. |
| Give three reasons Christians would fight in a holy war. |
| Give two reasons and a quote why Christians would not fight in a holy war. |

**Homework 5**

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| Define violent protest. Give two examples of peaceful protest and two examples of violent protest. |
| Give three arguments in favour of violent protest. |
| Give three arguments against violent protest. |
| Give two quotes in favour of violent protest and two quotes against violent protest. |
| Give an example of a peaceful and violent protest and explain why each one is good and bad. |

**Homework 6**

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| Define pacifism, peacemaker and peace-making. |
| Explain three things a pacifist would do in a war. |
| State a pacifist Christian group and explain why they are pacifist. |
| Give three quotes in favour of pacifism and two quotes against pacifism. |
| Explain why it is better to have peace and avoid war. |
| Give three reasons in favour of pacifism and three reasons against pacifism. |

**Homework 7**

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| Define weapons of mass destruction and nuclear weapons. Give a historical example. Give three effects of WMD's |
| Give three reasons in favour of having WMD's (as a deterrent). Give three reasons against WMD's |
| Give three quotes against WMD's. |

**Homework 8**

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| Give three reasons why religion could cause violence. |
| Give three reasons why religion does not cause violence. |
| Give three reasons and three quotes to explain why violence can be justified. |
| Give three reasons and three quotes to explain why violence cannot be justified. |

**Homework 9**

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| Give five consequences of war for victims. |
| Give three practical ways Christians can help victims of war. |
| Give three reasons in favour of helping victims of war. Give three quotes to support this. |
| State a charity that helps victims of war and three things that they do. |
| State a peacemaker and explain what they did to work for peace. |

**Homework 10**

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| Give a developed argument in favour of violence. Give a developed argument against violence. |
| Give a developed argument in favour of WMD's. Give a developed argument against WMD's. |
| Give a developed argument in favour of pacifism. Give a developed argument against pacifism. |