

**Revision
Guidance
GCSE
Religious
Studies**



**Bishop
Perowne**
Church of England College
Endeavour Forever

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Course Details

The specification you are studying is **Religious Studies, Route A** with examination board **Eduqas**. The exam consists of 8 units studied across 3 exam papers (4 on paper 1, 2 on paper 2 and 2 on paper 3):

Paper Title	Topics	Length/ Time	Marks	Worth
Paper One Religious, philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issues of Relationships 2. Issues of Life and Death 3. Issues of Good and Evil 4. Issues of Human Rights 	2 hours	120	50%
Paper Two Christianity – Beliefs, teachings and practices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian Beliefs and Teachings 2. Christian Practices 	1 hour	60	25%
Paper Three – Islam – Beliefs, teachings and practices	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Islam – Beliefs and Teachings 2. Islam – Practices 	1 hour	60	25%

Links to exam board specification and past papers:

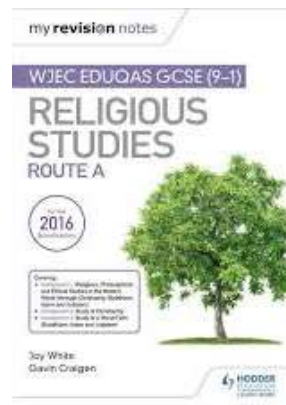
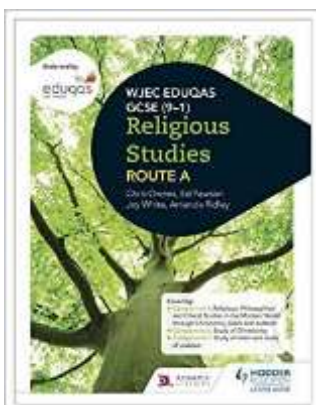
https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/religious-studies-gcse/#tab_overview

https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/religious-studies-gcse/#tab_pastpapers

Staff Contacts:

horovitzh@bishopperowne.co.uk

Textbooks and Revision Guides:



Hodder Education have produced a textbook and revision guide specifically for this exam paper. The links to their amazon pages can be found below. Copies of the revision guide are available to purchase from the RS department at a reduced cost of £7.50 (RRP £9.99). The Bible society has produced a free downloadable pdf containing

key Bible teachings for Paper Two which is available at this link:

<https://educationresources.biblesociety.org.uk/gcse-religious-studies/eduqas/>

https://www.amazon.co.uk/Revision-Notes-Eduqas-Religious-Studies/dp/1510414622/ref=sr_1_1?crid=1L43KK2QKYQGW&keywords=eduqas+religious+studies+gcse+9-1+route+a&qid=1565624081&s=gateway&sprefix=eduqas+rel%2Caps%2C145&sr=8-1

https://www.amazon.co.uk/WJEC-Eduqas-GCSE-Religious-Studies/dp/1471866343/ref=pd_bxgy_14_img_2/259-1387837-8017400?encoding=UTF8&pd_rd_i=1471866343&pd_rd_r=376c0c4d-5317-4ccc-bbd9-255ba648d293&pd_rd_w=18cRH&pd_rd_wg=hNwLh&pf_rd_p=7a9d3b22-47b7-4932-be38-57f4219c3325&pf_rd_r=RH186B7YWBV7SNJARSK&pvc=1&refRID=RH186B7YWBV7SNJARSK

Paper One: Religious, Philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world

Section One: Issues of Relationships

Use the PLCs and the revision questions that follow to help you to prepare your revision notes on each topic.

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can define the key terms adultery; divorce; cohabitation; commitment; contraception; gender; responsibilities; roles			
Christian and Muslim beliefs and teachings about the importance of family life.			
Christian and Muslim teachings about cohabitation			
Christian and Muslim teachings about marriage outside of the religious tradition.			
Christian and Muslim teachings about the roles of men and women in family life.			
Christian and Muslim teachings about the nature and purpose of marriage			
Christian and Muslim wedding ceremonies – what happens and why?			
Christian and Muslim teachings about adultery			
Christian and Muslim teachings about separation and divorce (including annulment for Catholic Christians)			
Christian and Muslim teachings about remarriage			
Christian and Muslim teachings about the nature and purpose of sex			
Christian teachings about contraception – including Thomas Aquinas’ five primary precepts and the secondary precepts.			
Muslim teachings about the use of contraception			
Christian and Muslim attitudes towards same-sex relationships			
Catholic, Orthodox and Anglican views on the roles of men and women in worship and authority			
Diverse attitudes within Islam towards the roles of men and women in worship and authority.			

Revision Questions: Issues of Relationships*

1. Define the following key terms (pg. 1*):
 - Adultery
 - Divorce
 - Cohabitation
 - Commitment
 - Contraception
 - Gender
 - Responsibilities
 - Roles
2. Explain key Christian and Muslim teachings on the nature and purpose of families (e.g. why are families important). You should include 5 key roles of families for each. (pg. 3)
3. Explain 5 key issues raised by interfaith marriage. (Don't just list them; explain how each one would place pressure on the marriage). (pg. 5)
4. Explain why Christians believe marriage is important and the key features of a Christian wedding ceremony (pg. 6 and use your exercise book).
5. Explain why Muslims believe marriage is important and the key features of a Muslim wedding ceremony (pg. 6 and use your exercise book).
6. Explain Christian attitudes towards cohabitation. (pg. 7)
7. Explain Muslim attitudes towards cohabitation. (pg. 7)
8. Explain why Christians disagree with adultery. (pg. 8)
9. Explain why Muslims disagree with adultery. (pg.8)
10. Explain the difference between a divorce and an annulment. (pg.9)
11. Explain clearly what remarriage is. (pg.9)
12. Explain Christian attitudes towards divorce and remarriage (pg. 9)
13. Explain Muslim attitudes towards divorce and remarriage (pg. 9)
14. Explain the difference between conception and contraception. (dictionary)
15. Explain Christian attitudes towards sex (include the key terms chastity and celibacy) (pg.10)
16. Explain Muslim attitudes towards sex. (pg. 10)
17. Explain differing Christian attitudes towards the use of contraception (use page 10).
18. Explain Muslim attitudes towards the use of contraception (use page 10).
19. Explain differing Christian attitudes towards same-sex relationships. (pg. 11)
20. Explain Muslim attitudes towards same-sex relationships (pg. 11)
21. Explain differing Christian attitudes towards the role of women in worship and authority. (pg. 12)
22. Explain differing Muslim attitudes towards the role of women in worship and authority. (pg. 12)

**These revision questions will be set fortnightly as revision homework during the Autumn and Spring Terms*

***Page numbers refer to the relevant pages in the revision guide*

Paper One: Religious, Philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world

Section Two: Issues of Life and Death

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
Key Terms: Afterlife, Environmental sustainability, Euthanasia, Evolution, Abortion, Quality of life, Sanctity of life, Soul.			
Diverse Christian beliefs about the origin of the universe, including knowledge of Genesis 1 and 2 (By diverse you need to know about literal, non-literal, creationist (young earth and old earth), liberal views – theistic guided evolution and natural evolution).			
Muslim beliefs and teachings about the origins of the universe			
The Big Bang Theory and the Theory of Evolution – Stephen Hawking, Charles Darwin and Richard Dawkins.			
How do Christians and Muslims respond to the Big Bang Theory and the Theory of Evolution? Are religion and science in conflict?			
Christian views on stewardship, dominion, environmental responsibility and global citizenship e.g. Why do they believe that we should look after the world for God?			
Muslim views on khalifah, fitrah, environmental responsibility, sustainability and global citizenship. Why should we look after the world for Allah?			
Humanist views on caring for the environment. The work of Humanists for a Better World.			
Christian and Muslim beliefs about the origin of human life (e.g. How were humans created?) compared with non-religious views of evolution.			
Christian and Muslim beliefs about the sanctity of life.			
Humanist views on the importance of human & animal life – Peter Singer’s views on speciesism.			
Catholic and Church of England (Anglican) views on abortion			
Muslim views on abortion			
Christian and Muslim views on Euthanasia and the Hospice Movement			
Humanist attitudes to Euthanasia – the ‘Dignity in Dying’ Movement.			
Christian and Muslim beliefs about the afterlife (including diversity of belief e.g. Catholic Christians believe in purgatory). (Christianity = soul, judgement, heaven, hell – know dualist and non-dualist views of the soul) (Islam = soul, judgement, akhirah, heaven and hell)			
What happens at a Christian, Muslim and Humanist funeral service and how does this reflect their beliefs and teachings about the afterlife? (You must know differences between Sunni and Shi’a views on grave worship)			

Revision Questions: Issues of Life and Death

1. Define the meaning of the following key terms: (pg.14)
 - Afterlife
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Euthanasia
 - Evolution
 - Abortion
 - Quality of life
 - Sanctity of life
 - Soul
2. Describe the Biblical account of creation. (pg.15).
3. Explain how the Biblical account of creation can be interpreted (pg. 15).
4. Describe the key points of the Muslim creation account and explain how it can be interpreted. (pg. 16).
5. Write 5 key points to describe the Big Bang Theory. (pg.17)
6. Write 5 key points to describe the theory of Evolution. (pg.17)
7. Explain the difference between a creationist and a non-literalist religious believer. (pg.17)
8. 'Religious and scientific theories of creation are in conflict with each other'. Create a table to argue for and against this statement. (pg.15-17).
9. Using pages 18-19 create a table to show Christian, Muslim and Humanist attitudes to environmental sustainability. (pg.18-19)
10. Explain why many people believe that life is special and should be preserved (pg. 20).
11. Create a table to show Christian and Muslim views on the sanctity of life (pg.21)
12. Explain why Peter Singer believes that quality of life is more important than sanctity of life. (pg. 22)
13. Explain what is meant by speciesism. (pg.22)
14. Create a table or venn diagram to show differences in belief within Christianity towards the topic of abortion. (pg.23)
15. Explain Humanist views on abortion. (pg.23)
16. Explain Muslim views on abortion. (pg. 23)
17. Give examples of why Euthanasia is a controversial issue. (pg. 24)
18. Create a table to show Christian, Muslim and Humanist views on Euthanasia (pg. 25).
19. Who are Dignity in Dying and what do they do? (pg. 25)
20. Explain different views within Christianity regarding death and the afterlife. (pg. 260)
21. Explain key Muslim beliefs about death and the afterlife (pg. 27)
22. Using pages 28-29 in the revision guide summarise what happens at a Christian, Muslim and Humanist funeral AND explain how these rituals reflect key beliefs from each group. (pg. 29).

Paper One: Religious, Philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world

Section Three: Issues of Good and Evil

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can define the key terms good, evil, forgiveness, free will, justice, morality, punishment, sin and suffering.			
I can explain responses to the question 'what makes an act wrong?'			
I can explain religious and ethical responses to relative and absolute morality.			
I can explain different ethical theories about morality e.g. Utilitarianism, situation ethics			
I can explain Christian beliefs and teachings about sin, conscience and virtues			
I can explain Muslim beliefs about free will, conscience and doing the will of Allah			
I can describe the 6 aims of punishment – retribution, reformation, deterrence, protection, reparation, vindication.			
I can explain Christian and Muslim teachings about justice and punishment			
I can explain Christian and Muslim beliefs about the treatment of criminals, prison reform and prison chaplains			
I can explain Conservative and Liberal Christian attitudes to the Death Penalty			
I can explain varied Islamic responses to the Death Penalty including the views of Shari'ah Law			
I can explain Christian and Muslim teachings about forgiveness			
I can give examples of Christians and Muslims who have demonstrated forgiveness			
I can explain Christian beliefs about the origin of evil – including the soul making theories of Hick and Irenaeus			
I can explain Muslims beliefs about the origin of evil – including views on al-Qadr, predestination and the Devil			
I can explain Christian and Muslim teachings about the existence of free will			
I can explain the philosophical challenges to the existence of God raised by the existence of suffering and evil and consider how Christians and Muslims respond to these challenges.			

Revision Questions: Issues of Good and Evil

1. Define the meaning of the following key terms (page 30)
 - Good
 - Evil
 - Forgiveness
 - Free will
 - Justice
 - Morality
 - Punishment
 - Sin
 - Suffering
2. Explain the difference between absolute and relative morality (pg. 31)
3. Explain how beliefs about free will can affect moral decision making. (pg. 31)
4. Using the 'STAIR' acrostic explain how religious believers may make moral decisions (pg. 32)
5. Give 5 examples of causes of crime. (pg. 32)
6. Why is it important to punish a criminal for committing a crime? (use the key term justice in your answer). (pg. 33)
7. Define the 6 aims of punishment (pg.33)
 - Deterrence
 - Retribution
 - Reparation
 - Reformation
 - Justice/Vindication
 - Protection
8. Explain Christian beliefs and teachings about the aims of punishment (pg. 34)
9. Explain Muslim beliefs and teachings about the aims of punishment (pg. 34)
10. Describe the role and work of a prison chaplain (pg. 35)
11. Who was Elizabeth Fry and how did she try to reform prisons? (search Elizabeth Fry BBC Teach on YouTube)
12. What is Capital Punishment? (pg. 36)
13. Complete a table to show why some Christians may be for and others may be against Capital Punishment. (pg. 36)
14. Complete a table to show why some Muslims might be for and others may be against Capital Punishment. (pg. 37)
15. Explain Christian teachings about forgiveness (pg. 38)
16. Explain Muslim teachings about forgiveness (pg. 38)
17. Give one Christian example of forgiveness in action e.g. Gee Walker (pg. 39)

18. Give one Muslim example of forgiveness in action e.g. Khaled Hosseini (pg. 39)
19. Explain the difference between moral and natural evil (pg. 40)
20. Explain Christian views on the origin of evil (you must include the views of Irenaeus and Hick) (pg. 40)
21. Explain Muslim views on the origin of evil. (pg. 40)
22. Complete a table to show Christian and Muslim views on the issue of suffering. (pg. 41)
23. Complete a table to show Christian and Muslim teachings about free will (pg. 41/42)

Paper One: Religious, Philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world

Section Four: Issues of Human Rights

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can define the key terms of censorship, discrimination, extremism, human rights, personal conviction, prejudice, relative poverty, absolute poverty and social justice			
I can explain Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards the dignity of human life (e.g. why human life is special and important)			
I can explain Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards the dignity of human life (e.g. why human life is special and important)			
I can explain how Christians put their beliefs about equality & agape into action.			
I can explain how Muslims put their beliefs about equality & Ummah into action.			
I can explain examples of times an individual's personal conviction has clashed with the law of the country they live in e.g. Martin Luther King, Oscar Romero, Malala Yousafzai			
I can explain Christian and Muslim attitudes to censorship, freedom of religious expression and religious extremism (including an explanation of Islamophobia – causes, effects and efforts to combat it).			
I can explain Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination			
I can explain Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards the specific example of racism, including a case-study of Martin Luther King.			
I can explain Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination			
I can explain Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards racism, including a case-study of the Christian/Muslim Forum			
I can explain Christian teachings about the acquisition of wealth e.g. how it should be earned.			
I can explain Christian teachings about the use of wealth e.g. how it should be spent			
I can explain how Christian Aid put into practice teachings about wealth and poverty			
I can explain Muslim teachings about the acquisition of wealth e.g. how it should be earned.			
I can explain Muslim teachings about the use of wealth			
I can explain how Islamic Relief put into practice teachings about wealth and poverty			

Revision Questions: Issues of Human Rights

1. Define these key terms (pg. 45):
 - Censorship
 - Discrimination
 - Extremism
 - Human Rights
 - Personal Conviction
 - Prejudice
 - Relative Poverty
 - Absolute Poverty
 - Social Justice
2. Explain why Christians believe all human life should be treated with dignity and respect. (pg. 46).
3. Explain why Muslims believe all human life should be treated with dignity and respect. (pg. 46).
4. Explain what agape is and how Christians can put their beliefs about agape into action (pg. 47).
5. Explain what Ummah is and how Muslims can put their beliefs about ummah into action (pg. 47).
6. Give 2 examples of times there has been a conflict between an individual's personal convictions and the law. How could a religious believer get help if this happened to them? (pg.47).
7. Give examples of arguments for and against censorship of information. (pg. 48).
8. Explain what is meant by freedom of religious expression; explain how believers may express their faith. (pg. 48).
9. Explain the main characteristics of extremist behaviour. (pg. 48)
10. Explain how extremism, censorship and freedom of religious expression may be linked. (pg. 48 and your own ideas)
11. Explain Christian beliefs and teachings about prejudice and discrimination (pg. 49)
12. Explain Muslim beliefs and teachings about prejudice and discrimination (pg. 50).
13. Explain how and why Martin Luther King tackled racism in America. (pg. 51).
14. Explain how and why the Christian Muslim Forum work to tackle religious prejudice and discrimination in the UK. (pg. 51).
15. Explain the difference between the acquisition of wealth and the use of wealth. (pg. 53)
16. Explain Christian attitudes towards the acquisition of wealth. (pg. 54)
17. Explain Christian attitudes towards the use of wealth (pg. 54)
18. Explain Muslim attitudes towards the acquisition of wealth (pg. 54 and book)
19. Explain Muslim attitudes towards the use of wealth (pg. 54)
20. Explain how and why Christian Aid work to alleviate poverty (pg. 55)
21. Explain how and why Islamic Relief work to alleviate poverty (pg. 55)

Paper Two: Christianity

Section One – Christian Beliefs and Teachings

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can explain the meaning of the key terms Omnipotent, Omnibenevolent, Trinity, Incarnation, Atonement, Resurrection, Sacrament, Evangelism.			
I can explain Christian teachings about God’s omnipotence, including how this is shown through the Exodus story of the Ten Plagues.			
I can explain Christian teachings about God’s omnibenevolence as shown through Psalm 86 and John 3:16			
I can explain Christian beliefs and teachings about the nature of evil and suffering (as shown in the Book of Job) and Epicurus’ response to suffering.			
I can explain Christian beliefs and teachings about the Trinity			
I can describe what happens in Genesis 1-3 and explain literal and non-literal interpretations of this.			
I can explain the nature and role of humans according to the book of Genesis			
I can explain what happens in John’s Prologue and the role of word and spirit in creation.			
I can explain Christian beliefs about the incarnation e.g. How Jesus was born and how he was both fully human and fully God.			
I can explain what happened at Jesus’ crucifixion			
I can explain key Christian beliefs about salvation and atonement linked to Jesus’ death and resurrection			
I can explain what happened at the resurrection and ascension and the significance of this for Christians			
I can explain why the Bible is important to Christians and how it is interpreted and used.			
I can explain what sin is and how it prevents salvation			
I can explain the link between grace and the spirit and the role of the Holy Spirit in Evangelical worship.			
I can explain what is meant by eschatology and Christian beliefs about eschatology and judgement			
I can explain the significance of Christian beliefs about heaven, hell and the resurrection of the dead. I can explain contemporary beliefs about heaven and hell e.g. Would a loving God allow people to suffer for eternity in hell?			

Revision Questions: Christian Beliefs and Teachings

1. Define the meaning of the following key terms (pg. 56):
 - Omnipotent
 - Omnibenevolent
 - Trinity
 - Incarnation
 - Atonement
 - Resurrection
 - Sacrament
 - Evangelism
2. Describe key Christian beliefs about the nature of God (you must use the terms omnipotence, omnibenevolence and trinity in your answer, use pg. 58-59)
3. What does the book of Job teach a Christian about the problem of suffering? (pg. 59)
4. Summarise the key Christian beliefs about the creation of the world according to the book of Genesis. (pg. 60)
5. What is the difference between a literal and non-literal interpretation of the creation account? (pg. 60)
6. What does the Gospel of John teach about the creation of the world and what does this teach a Christian today? (pg. 61)
7. What is significant about the birth of Jesus? Describe the key events of the birth of Jesus. (pg. 62)
8. How and why was Jesus crucified? Why is this important to Christians? (pg. 62)
9. Why is the death and resurrection of Jesus so important to Christians today? (You must use the key terms salvation and atonement in your answer – use pg. 63 **and** 64)
10. Read this passage from Isaiah 53:3-9 – this is taken from the Old Testament, why do Christians believe that his prophecy refers to Jesus? (pg. 63)

He was despised and rejected by mankind, a man of suffering, and familiar with pain. Like one from whom people hide their faces he was despised, and we held him in low esteem. Surely he took up our pain and bore our suffering, yet we considered him punished by God, stricken by him, and afflicted.

5 But he was pierced for our transgressions, he was crushed for our iniquities; the punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed.

We all, like sheep, have gone astray, each of us has turned to our own way; and the Lord has laid on him the iniquity of us all.

He was oppressed and afflicted, yet he did not open his mouth; he was led like a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before its shearers is silent, so he did not open his mouth.

8 By oppression[a] and judgment he was taken away. Yet who of his generation protested. For he was cut off from the land of the living; for the transgression of my people he was punished. [b] 9 He was assigned a grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death, though he had done no violence, nor was any deceit in his

12. What happened at the ascension of Jesus? (pg. 65)
13. What is meant by the term 'grace of God' (pg. 66), how does it link to the concept of salvation?
14. Explain why Bible is so important to Christians and how it is used. (pg. 66)
15. Summarise into 5 key points Christian teachings about the afterlife. (pg. 67)
16. What do Christians believe will happen on judgement day? (pg. 67)
17. Complete a table to show key Christian beliefs about what heaven and hell will be like (pg. 68)

Paper Two: Christianity

Section One – Christian Practices

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can explain the difference between liturgical, informal and individual worship.			
I can explain how and why Christians pray			
I can explain the importance of the Lord's Prayer			
I can describe how Quaker Christians worship			
I can describe how Evangelical Christians worship			
I can name and describe the seven sacraments of Catholic Christianity			
I can explain different beliefs about how many sacraments should be performed in the Protestant Churches e.g. C of E only practice Baptism and Eucharist, Salvation Army practice none.			
I can explain what happens and why at a Baptism and know the differences between infant and believer's baptisms			
I can explain what happens and why at a Eucharist and can explain how different Christians interpret the Eucharist using key language – transubstantiation, consubstantiation, memorialism.			
I can explain the importance of Walsingham and Taizè as sites of Christian pilgrimage			
I can explain how and why Christmas and Easter are celebrated.			
I can compare the 2001 and 2011 census results and can explain what they show about Christianity in Britain.			
I can explain how Christianity has, and continues to, influence society. I am aware that Britain is a diverse society where many faiths and no faiths are practised.			
I can explain the role of the Church in the local community – how it is used for worship and to support the community as a whole.			
I can explain how the Church is growing through the use of mission and evangelism.			
I can explain the work of Tearfund – a Christian Aid agency that is working to put Christian beliefs into practice.			
I can explain how Christians have been persecuted in the past and how they are still persecuted today.			
I can explain the importance of the Ecumenical Movement and the World Council of Churches in attempting to reconcile the different Churches in the 21 st century.			

Revision Questions: Christian Practices

1. Describe the main features of Liturgical, informal and individual worship – include what it is, when it might take place and who leads it (pg. 70):
2. Give 3 reasons why prayer is important in Christianity (pg. 71)
3. Define these types of prayer (pg. 71):
 - Adoration
 - Confession
 - Thanksgiving
 - Supplication
4. Explain what the Lord's Prayer is, when it is used and why it is important (pg.71)
5. Complete the table below to explain the meaning of the 7 sacraments – one has been done for you (pg. 73):

Name of Sacrament	What does this mean/involve?	Churches that recognise this as a sacrament:	Churches that do not recognise this as a sacrament:
<i>Baptism</i>	<i>The welcoming of a person into the Christian community, usually involving the use of holy water to bless the individual.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant Churches</i>	<i>Some evangelical churches, Society of Friends (Quakers), Salvation Army</i>
Confirmation			
Eucharist			
Penance			
Anointing the sick			
Holy Orders			
Marriage			

6. Explain the role, meaning and celebration of baptism e.g. what is it? When does it happen (include differences between infant and believers baptism) and why is baptism important? (pg. 74)
7. Explain the role, meaning and celebration of Eucharist e.g. what is it? When does it happen? Why is it important to a Christian? (pg. 75)
8. Explain the meaning of the following terms in relation to the Eucharist (you must include which Churches accept which attitude to the Eucharist) (pg. 75)
 - Transubstantiation
 - Consubstantiation
 - Memorialism
9. What is a pilgrimage and why may some Christians choose to go on pilgrimage? (pg. 76)

10. Explain why Walsingham is important as a site of Christian pilgrimage (include the reason people go and what they do there) (pg. 76)
11. Explain why Taize is important as a site of Christian pilgrimage (include reason that people go and what they do there) (pg. 76)
12. Explain how and why Christmas is celebrated by Christians (pg. 77)
13. Explain how and why Easter is celebrated by Christians (pg. 77)
14. Explain what the results of the 2011 census showed about the role of Christianity and other religions in Great Britain today. (pg. 78)
15. Give 4 examples of laws, festivals and traditions in UK culture that are based on Christianity (pg. 78).
16. Complete a table using the headers below to show the different functions of the church in the local community (use the bullet points on pg. 79 to help you)

Worship	Social	Community
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17. Explain how Church attendance has changed in the UK over recent years (include an explanation of what Fresh Expressions is)
18. Explain how the Church has grown worldwide and how it is predicted to continue to grow over the next 32 years. (pg. 79)
19. What is the difference between mission and evangelism?
20. Explain who Tearfund are, what they do and why they are important to Christians (pg. 81).
21. Explain 3 ways that Christians have been persecuted. What is Open Doors and how does it help Christians who are being persecuted?
22. What does ecumenical mean? (pg. 82)
23. What is The Ecumenical Movement doing to bring Christian denominations closer together? (pg. 82)
24. What does the World Council of Churches do to bring Christians closer together? (pg. 82)

Paper Three: Islam

Section One: Beliefs and Teachings

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can define the meaning of Tawhid, Prophethood, Halal, Haram, Jihad, Mosque, Shariah, Ummah.			
I can explain the concept of Tawhid and key beliefs about the nature of Allah.			
I can define the meaning of key terms linked to Allah – immanence, transcendence, beneficence, mercy, fairness, justice.			
I can explain the importance of the concept of Adalat in Shi’a Islam.			
I can explain why prophets are important in Islam.			
I can describe key events from the lives of the following prophets: Adam, Ibrahim, Isa and Muhammad and explain why each prophet is significant in Islam.			
I can explain the significance of Muhammad as the seal of the prophets and his impact on Muslims today.			
I can explain the significance of angels in Islam and can give examples of differences in beliefs about angels between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims (specifically regarding use of free will).			
I can explain why the angels of Jibril, Mika’il and Israfil are important to Muslims. I can give examples of why they are still important to Muslims today.			
I can explain what is meant by al-Qadr (predestination) and I can give examples of the implications of this belief on beliefs about human freedom.			
I can explain key beliefs and teachings about akhirah and the way that beliefs about akhirah impact upon the way Muslims live their lives.			
I can explain teachings about the Day of Judgement.			
I can explain Muslim teachings about the nature and purpose of heaven and hell (Janna and Jahannam)			
I can name and explain the importance of the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam			
I can name and explain the importance of the five roots of religion in Shi’a Islam (Usad ad-Din)			
I can explain the importance of the Kutub (books) in Islam – the Sahifah, the Injil, the Tawrat and the Zabur.			
I can explain the importance of the Qur’an, the Hadith and the Sunnah (the example of the life of the Prophet Muhammad) for Muslims today.			

Revision Questions: Islam – Beliefs and Teachings

Paper Three – Islam: Beliefs and Teachings

1. Define the meaning of the following key terms (pg. 106):
 - Tawhid
 - Prophethood
 - Halal
 - Haram
 - Jihad
 - Mosque
 - Shariah
 - Ummah
2. Describe key Muslim beliefs about the nature of Allah (pg. 108).
3. Explain the meaning of the term Adalat in Shi'a Islam and explain why it is important. (pg. 108)
4. What is a prophet? (pg. 110)
5. Why are prophets important in Islam? (pg. 110)
6. Who was Adam and why is he important in Islam? (pg. 111)
7. Who was Ibrahim and why is he important in Islam? (pg. 111)
8. Who was Isa and why is he important in Islam? (pg. 111)
9. What does the term 'seal of the prophets' mean and why is it used to describe Muhammad? (pg. 111)
10. What is meant by the key term malaikah? (pg. 112)
11. Describe 5 key beliefs about angels in Islam. (pg. 112)
12. Describe 3 similarities and 3 differences in beliefs about angels between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims (pg. 112).
13. Who is Jibril and why is he important to Muslims? (pg. 113)
14. Who is Mika'il and why is he important to Muslims? (pg. 113)
15. Who is Israfil and why is he important to Muslims? (pg. 113)
16. What is al-Qadr? How does this belief affect the life of a Muslim? (pg. 114)
17. What do Muslims believe will happen on the Day of Judgement? (pg. 114)
18. Describe key beliefs about Janna (heaven). (pg. 115)
19. Describe key beliefs about Jahannam (hell). (pg. 115)
20. Create an acrostic around the word Akhirah to show key Muslim beliefs about the afterlife (114-115)
21. What are the 6 articles of faith in Sunni Islam? (pg. 116)
22. What are the five roots of religion – usad ad-Din – in Shi'a Islam? (pg. 116)
23. Describe Muslim beliefs about the sacred texts listed below: (pg. 117)
 - The Sahifah (scrolls of Ibrahim)
 - Tawrat (the Torah)
 - Zabur (the Psalms)
 - Injil (the Gospels)
24. Explain how the Qur'an, the Hadith and the Sunnah are used by Muslims and how they influence the life of a Muslim today.

Paper Three: Islam

Section Two: Practices

Key Knowledge	Green	Amber	Red
I can explain the importance of the Shahadah for Sunni Muslims			
I can explain how and why Sunni Muslims pay zakat and give examples of how Zakat money is spent.			
I can explain how and why Sunni Muslims fast (Sawm) and give examples of issues faced by Muslims fasting in Britain.			
I can explain how and why Sunni Muslims go on Hajj and give examples of issues faced by British Muslims travelling to Makkah.			
I can explain how and why Sunni Muslims perform Salah in the mosque and at home. I can explain the significance of the Jummah prayers on a Friday.			
I can explain how Shi'a Muslims perform salah (3 times not 5), perform sawm, pay zakat and go on pilgrimage to Makkah (hajj) – visiting the shrines of Shi'a martyrs.			
I can explain the significance of the rest of the Ten Obligatory Acts for Shi'a Muslims – khums, jihad, encouraging the good, discouraging the bad, loving the friends of Allah, expressing disapproval of evil doers.			
I can explain what is meant by the term 'Greater Jihad' and give examples of the greater jihad in a Muslims life.			
I can give specific examples of how it may be a challenge to live a Muslim lifestyle in Britain today.			
I can explain the origins of the lesser jihad and what it means.			
I can give examples of the conditions that must be met in order for a Muslim to take part in a holy war.			
I can explain the importance of Id-ul-Adha, its links to the Hajj and how it is celebrated by Muslims in Britain and around the world.			
I can explain the importance of Id-ul-Fitr, its links to Ramadan and how it is celebrated by Muslims in Britain and around the world			
I can explain the significance of Ashura for Shi'a Muslims and explain how it is commemorated by Shi'a Muslims in Britain and around the world.			
I can explain what happened on the Night of Power, why the revelation of the Qur'an is so important and how it is viewed and treated by Muslims.			

Revision Questions: Islam - Practices

1. Define the meaning of the following key terms (pg. 118)
 - Ibadah
 - Niyyah
 - Taqwa
 - Mosque
2. What is the Shahadah? When is it recited and why is it important? (pg. 118)
3. What is Salah? How and when is it performed? Why is Salah important? (pg. 119)
4. What is Zakah? When is Zakah given? Why is Zakah important? (pg. 119)
5. What is Sawm? When is sawm performed? Why is sawm important? (pg. 120)
6. What is Hajj? When is Hajj performed? Why is Hajj important? (pg. 120)
7. Complete a table like the one below to show the key events that happen on Hajj. (pg. 121)

Action	Detail	Significance
Tawaf		
The Sa'y (walking 7 times)		
Drinking from the Zam Zam well		
Wukuf		
Collecting pebbles		
Stoning the pillars		
Camping		
Shaving		
Tawaf		

8. Complete a table like the one below to show the ten obligatory acts of Shi'a Islam. (pg. 122)

Act	Description
Salat	
Sawm	
Hajj	
Zakah	
Khums	
Jihad	
Amr-bil Maroof	
Nahil Anril Munkar	

Tawalia	
Tabarra	

9. Explain what the greater jihad is and how British Muslims can maintain the greater jihad in Britain today. (pg. 123)
10. Explain what the lesser jihad is and give examples of rules that must be followed before it can be carried out. (pg. 124)
11. Complete a table like the one below to show what each Muslim festival is and how it is celebrated. (pg. 125-126)

Name	What is this festival about?	How is the festival celebrated?
Eid-al-Adha		
Eid-al-Fitr		
Ashura		
The night of power		

Revision Strategies:

Your Religious Studies exam is assessed on the following:

1. Knowledge & understanding of belief, practices and sources of authority (Bible/Qur'an/Church teachings). (Assessment Objective 1)
2. Application of knowledge – how would the beliefs and practices studied influence the life of the individual/community/society today. (Assessment Objective 1)
3. Comparison of the similarities and differences within and/or between religions and belief. (Assessment Objective 1)
4. Analysis and evaluation of aspects of religion and belief (Assessment Objective 2)
5. SPaG (worth an extra 12 marks – 6 each on papers 1 and 2)

These skills will be assessed through 4 main question types:

- a) Define/State what is meant by ...
- b) Describe...
- c) Explain...
- d) Discuss...

Revision strategies that help with these skills:

Knowledge & understanding (remembering facts!)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flashcards• Testing a partner• Post-it notes• Completing the revision questions in this booklet.• Make up a rhyme or mnemonic• Use apps like quizlet – create flashcards and quizzes for the key terms or Seneca to complete quizzes.
Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create venn diagrams for each of the key topic areas on paper one – show the main similarities and differences between different Churches e.g. Church of England and Catholic or between Christianity and Islam.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create tables – summarise into 5 key points key Christian and Muslim beliefs about each subtopic.
Explain & analyse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the information – (draw it/ say it) • Mind maps (link ideas together) • Asking yourself – ‘so what?’ • Practice exam questions • Make your own exam questions.
Forming judgements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing arguments in a table • A debate with your friends. • Practice part d) questions • Look for relevant news articles (e.g. those linked to medical ethics, human rights, prejudice/discrimination, the role of religion in society, climate change etc.) read them carefully then use them to discuss Christian, Muslim and (for paper one only) Humanist views on each of the topics covered.
Learning key quotes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flashcards • Create your own fill in the gap quote cards. • Look for teachings that you can use across topics e.g. ‘Love your neighbour’, ‘God created man in His own image’, ‘Do not kill’ • Create a collage of quotes. • Set key word definitions as reminders in your phone – when your phone pings you look popular but it’s actually revision 😊
SPaG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing out key terms, covering and testing your spellings • Playing games (e.g. Bingo/scrabble/crosswords) with key terms
Exam Practice Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the exam questions practice grid to attempt practice questions. • The more questions you can complete the better. • Time yourself carefully – no more than 30 minutes per question: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2 minutes b) 5 minutes c) 8 minutes d) 15 minutes (2 minutes to plan, 12 minutes to write, 1 minute to check)

Exam Skills and Questions:

	A – Key Term Definition 2 marks	B – Description. Key points described. 5 marks	C – detailed explanation of Christian and Muslim beliefs, teachings and practices. 8 marks	D – Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view (you must refer to religion and belief in your answer) 15 marks
Relationships	What is meant by... (insert key term from the relationships topic list)	<p>Describe the importance of family for religious believers.</p> <p>Describe the role of women in worship.</p> <p>Describe the purpose of marriage.</p> <p>Describe beliefs about adultery.</p> <p>Describe the key features of a marriage ceremony.</p>	<p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about adultery.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the role of men and women in family life.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) attitudes towards gender discrimination.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the use of contraception.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about same-sex relationships.</p>	<p>‘Marriage is out of date in the 21st century’</p> <p>‘Marriage should be between a man and a woman’</p> <p>‘Divorce should not be allowed’</p> <p>‘Remarriage should not be allowed’</p> <p>‘Men and Women should be given equal roles in worship’</p>
Life and Death	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Life and Death topic list)	<p>Describe religious beliefs about the creation of the world.</p> <p>Describe why religious believers think it is important to care for the environment.</p> <p>Describe why religious believers think human life is important.</p> <p>Describe how a funeral ceremony is conducted.</p>	<p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the creation of the world.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about stewardship.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the sanctity of life.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about abortion.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about euthanasia.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) attitudes to death and the afterlife.</p> <p>Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) the key features of funeral rites.</p>	<p>‘It is a woman’s right to choose abortion’</p> <p>‘Religious creation accounts should not be taken literally’</p> <p>‘Only God should decide when life begins and ends’</p> <p>‘Beliefs about the afterlife are out of date’</p> <p>‘Religious believers have a greater responsibility to care for the world than non-believers’</p> <p>*In this topic only you MUST refer to humanist or atheist beliefs in your part d) answer</p>

	A – Key Term Definition 2 marks	B – Description. Key points described. 5 marks	C – detailed explanation of Christian and Muslim beliefs, teachings and practices. 8 marks	D – Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view (you must refer to religion and belief in your answer) 15 marks
Good and Evil	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Good and Evil topic list)	Describe the work of prison chaplains Describe how people make moral decisions. Describe religious beliefs about the aims of punishment. Describe the work of prison reformers.	Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the death penalty. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the aims of punishment. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about forgiveness. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) attitudes to good and evil. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about suffering.	'Forgiveness is impossible' 'Revenge is the aim of punishment' 'You can't believe in God whilst there is evil in the world' 'The death penalty is murder' 'It is impossible to be good' 'All murderers should be executed'
Human Rights	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Human Rights topic list)	Describe religious views on censorship. Describe an example of a time personal conviction may conflict with the laws of a country. Describe religious views on social justice. Describe how religious believers can promote human rights. Describe why some people become religious extremists. Describe the work of a religious charity.	Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the dignity of human life. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) the example of a religious believer who has stood up for human rights. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about social justice. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about prejudice and discrimination. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) the example of a religious believer or group of religious believers who have campaigned against racism. Explain from two religions (or two religious traditions) beliefs about the acquisition and use of wealth.	'Religious beliefs should not be expressed in public' 'It is the duty of a religious believer to stand up for the oppressed' 'All wealth should be shared' 'People will never be equal' 'Everyone should have the right to express their opinions'

KEY TIP: You will always be asked about 2 religions in part d) on paper one. Separate your answer –put a subheading 'Christianity' and write about Christian views first, then halfway down the page put a subheading for 'Islam' and write about Muslim views.

	A – Key Term Definition 2 marks	B – Description. Key points described. 5 marks	C – detailed explanation of Christian beliefs, teachings and practices. 8 marks	D – Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view (you must refer to religion and belief in your answer) 15 marks
Christian Beliefs	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Christianity topic list)	Describe the resurrection of Jesus. Describe the crucifixion of Jesus. Describe the nature of God for Christians. Describe Christian beliefs about the Trinity. Describe Christian beliefs about the incarnation. Describe Christian beliefs about salvation.	Explain why the Bible is important to Christians. Explain Christian beliefs about the nature of God. Explain Christian beliefs about suffering and evil. Explain Christian beliefs about the creation of the world. Explain Christian beliefs about Jesus. Explain Christian beliefs about the afterlife.	‘Christian beliefs about heaven and hell are out of date’ ‘Jesus was just an ordinary man’ ‘The Bible creation account should be taken literally’ ‘The concept of original sin is out of date’
Christian Practices	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Christianity topic list)	Describe informal worship. Describe Liturgical worship. Describe how Christians pray. Describe how Christmas is celebrated. Describe how Easter is celebrated. Describe the work of Tearfund. Describe how the Church is working to reconcile.	Explain the importance of worship for Christians. Explain the significance of prayer for Christians. Explain the role and importance of baptism for Christians. Explain the role and importance of Eucharist for Christians. Explain the importance of pilgrimage in Christianity. Explain the role of the Church in the local community. Explain how the Church is growing globally.	‘You should not baptise an infant’ ‘It doesn’t matter how you pray’ ‘Pilgrimage is out of date’ ‘Britain is a Christian country’ ‘You should worship in a Church’

	A – Key Term Definition 2 marks	B – Description. Key points described. 5 marks	C – detailed explanation of Muslim beliefs, teachings and practices. 8 marks	D – Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view (you must refer to religion and belief in your answer) 15 marks
Islam Beliefs	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Islam topic list)	Describe Muslim beliefs about Tawhid. Describe the role of angels in Islam. Describe the role of Prophets in Islam. Describe the importance of the Prophet Ibrahim. Describe the importance of the Prophet Isa. Describe the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam. Describe the five roots of Shi'a Islam.	Explain the significance of the Prophet Muhammad in Islam. Explain Muslim beliefs and teachings about Akhirah (the afterlife) Explain Muslim beliefs and teachings about prophethood. Explain Muslim beliefs and teachings about the nature of Allah. Explain the significance of the angels in Islam.	'Belief in angels is not needed today' 'Akhirah is the most important Muslim belief' 'The Sunnah is more important than the Qur'an' 'There is no such thing as freewill' 'Belief in Allah is the most important belief'
Islam Practices	What is meant by... (insert key term from the Islam topic list)	Describe how Muslims pay Zakah. Describe how Muslims fast during Ramadan. Describe how Muslims pray. Describe how Muslims perform Hajj. Describe how Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Adha in Britain and around the world. Describe how Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Fitr in Britain and around the world. Describe how Shi'a Muslims celebrate Ashura in Britain and around the world.	Explain the importance of Salah to Muslims. Explain the importance of Zakah to Muslims. Explain the importance of the Ten Obligatory Acts to Shi'a Muslims. Explain the concept of Jihad in Islam. Explain the importance of the Night of Power in Islam.	'Pilgrimage is not important anymore' 'Angels have no relevance in the 21 st century' 'Prayer is the most important pillar in Islam' 'Jihad does not mean holy war' 'Id-ul- Adha is the most important festival' 'Muslims should always pray 5 times a day'

Revision Plan for Year 11 Religious Studies –2022/2023

RS Hubs. RS hubs are on every Thursday afternoon 3-4pm in M1. The same topic will be covered in both week A and B to allow you to attend 1 RS hub per fortnight. Please see a sample plan for Hub below (dates/topics are subject to change).

Dates	Topic Covered	Paper	Section
17/10/22	PPE revision preparation -Islam	2	All
07/11/22	Christian beliefs, teachings and practices	2	All
21/11/22	Islam beliefs, teachings and practices	3	All
05/12/22	Good and Evil Hub 1 – crime and punishment and forgiveness	1	3
04/01/23	Good and Evil Hub 2 – Suffering and Evil	1	3
16/01/23	Human Rights Hub 1 – Human dignity, racism.	1	4
30/01/23	Human Rights Hub 2 – Wealth and poverty	1	4
13/02/23	PPE preparation – how to answer questions	1	All
06/03/23	Relationships Hub 1	1	1
20/03/23	Life and Death Hub 1	1	2
17/04/23	Paper 2 help and advice	2	All
01/05/23	Paper 1 help and advice	1	All
15/05/23	Paper 3 help and advice	3	All

Key dates:

Week Beginning 31st October 2022 – PPEs – you will sit a practice paper 2 and 3.

Week Beginning 27th February 2023– PPEs – you will sit a practice paper 1

Revision Tips and useful websites:

There is a lot of content – you can't cram this in the night before the exam. Start now - you will be given sample revision plans in lesson to help you to prepare for the mocks and the real exams.

Plan the revision into manageable chunks – little and often.

Look for topics that cross over the papers – you can revise two or even three topics in one.

Make notes from notes from notes – keep reducing the information until you can remember it from a key word.

Your examiners expect to see key words and teachings in your answers. Learn them, practice using them and keep going over them.

Where to find revision help:

- This booklet!
- Teams – check our Teams page for revision resources and guidance.
- Speak to Mrs Horovitz or email horovitzh@bishopperowne.co.uk

Useful Websites:

<https://www.eduqas.co.uk/qualifications/religious-studies/gcse/>

Exam Board webpage – click on the 'Resources' tab then select the 'Digital Resources' tab and look for topic titles from our syllabus.

www.hoddereducation.co.uk/myrevisionnotes

Click on answers and quick quizzes and select Religious Studies and then Religious Studies Route A

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zryqbdm>

Brilliant revision resource complete with revision quizzes on the Christianity paper. (If you are using bitesize from the BBC bitesize homepage select Religious Studies, then Eduqas).

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z78sjhv>

Brilliant revision resource complete with revision quizzes on the Islam paper.

<https://senecalearning.com/en-GB/>

Seneca. Log in to Seneca using your school email address and password and you will see a list of all of your classes in school. Click on 11A/Re1 and you will find assignments that link directly to our course.

GCSE Religious Studies

Key Concepts

These will be your part a) questions. Learn them – test yourselves regularly. They are an easy 2 marks!

How to get 2 marks: Simple definition with an example OR an expanded definition.

Don't write loads! You don't need. You don't have to fill the space – keep it succinct – save your time for questions b) – d)

Paper One: Religious, Philosophical and ethical studies in the modern world

Issues of Relationships

Adultery – voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not their spouse.

Divorce – To legally end a marriage.

Cohabitation – To live together in a sexual relationship without being married or in a civil partnership.

Commitment – A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.

Contraception – Methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse.

Gender equality – People of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives.

Responsibilities – Actions/duties you are expected to carry out.

Roles – Position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.

Issues of Life and Death

Afterlife – life after death, the belief that existence continues after physical death.

Environmental sustainability – Ensuring that the demands placed on natural resources can be met without reducing capacity to allow all people, species of animal and plant life to live well now and in the future.

Euthanasia – from the Greek 'eu' 'thanatos' meaning 'good death'. Sometimes called 'mercy killing'. The act of killing or permitting the death of a person who is suffering from a serious illness.

Evolution – The process by which different living creatures are believed to have developed from earlier less complex forms during the history of the earth.

Abortion – when a pregnancy is ended so that it does not result in the birth of a child.

Quality of life – The extent to which life is meaningful and pleasurable.

Sanctity of life – The belief that life is precious or sacred. Many religious believers think only human life holds this special status.

Soul – The spiritual aspect of a being; that which connects someone to God. Non-physical part of you that lives on after death in the afterlife.

Issues of Good and Evil

Good – That which is considered to be morally right, beneficial and to our advantage.

Evil – that which is considered to be immoral, wicked and wrong.

Forgiveness – To grant pardon for a wrongdoing; to give up resentment and the desire to seek revenge against a wrongdoer.

Free will – The ability to make choices voluntarily and independently. Nothing is pre-determined.

Justice – Fairness – where everyone has equal opportunity.

Morality – Principles and standards determining which actions are right or wrong.

Punishment – A penalty given to someone for a crime or a wrong they have done.

Sin – Deliberate immoral action, breaking a religious or moral law.

Suffering – Pain or distress caused by injury, illness or loss. It can be physical, emotional or spiritual.

Issues of Human Rights

Censorship - the practice of suppressing and limiting access to materials considered obscene, offensive or a threat to security. People may also be restricted in their speech by censorship laws.

Discrimination - acts of treating groups of people, or individuals differently, based on prejudice.

Extremism - believing in and supporting ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.

Human rights - the basic entitlements of all human beings, afforded to them simply because they are human.

Personal conviction - something a person strongly feels or believes in.

Prejudice - pre-judging; judging people to be inferior or superior without cause.

Absolute poverty - an acute state of deprivation, whereby a person cannot access the most basic of their human needs.

Relative poverty - a standard of poverty measured in relation to the standards of a society in which a person lives, e.g. living on less than X% of average UK income.

Social justice - promoting a fair society by challenging injustice and valuing diversity. Ensuring that everyone has equal access to provisions, equal opportunities and rights.

Paper Two: Christianity

Omnipotent - the all-powerful, almighty and unlimited nature of God

Omnibenevolent -the state of being all-loving and infinitely good - a characteristic often attributed to God

Trinity -the three persons of God; God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit

Incarnation -God becoming human in the form of Jesus

Atonement -the belief that Jesus' death on the cross healed the rift between humans and God

Resurrection -the belief that Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday, conquering death

Sacraments -An outward sign of an invisible and inward blessing by God. For example; Baptism, Eucharist.

Evangelism -preaching of the gospel to others with the intention of converting others to the Christian faith

Paper Three: Islam

Tawhid -'oneness' in reference to God and is the basic Muslim belief in the oneness of Allah

Prophethood -('risalah' in Arabic) is the term used of the messengers of Allah, beginning with Adam and ending with the Prophet Muhammad

halal (permitted) -actions or things which are permitted within Islam, such as eating permitted foods

haram (forbidden) -any actions or things which are forbidden within Islam, such as eating forbidden foods

greater/lesser jihad - The word jihad means 'to strive' and there are two forms of jihad:

- greater jihad is the daily struggle and inner spiritual striving to live as a Muslim

- lesser jihad is a physical struggle or 'holy war' in defence of Islam.

Mosque -('masjid' in Arabic), a 'place of prostration' for Muslims; it is a communal place of worship for a Muslim community

Shariah (straight path) -A way of life; Muslims believe Allah has set out a clear path for how Muslims should live. Shariah Law is the set of moral and religious rules that put the principles set out by the Qur'an and the Hadith into practice

Ummah -means 'community' and refers to the world wide community of Muslims who share a common religious identity.

Other Key Terms in Christianity that may be useful:

- Eschatology – beliefs about the last things – death, judgement, heaven and hell.
- Monotheism – belief in one God
- Speaking in tongues – most often found in charismatic or Pentecostal Churches where the belief is that someone is filled with the Holy Spirit and can speak in an unknown language.
- Apostle's Creed – statement of faith summing up beliefs about God.
- Literalist Christians – interpret the Bible as being literally true.
- Non-literalist Christians – the Bible is symbolic and metaphoric – it needs to be interpreted and is not necessarily literally accurate
- Messiah – or 'Anointed One' – a name given to Jesus by the early Christians who believed his life had been foretold in the Old Testament.
- Original Sin – the tendency to disobey God – Adam and Eve's disobedience.
- Rite – a ritual or practice with symbolic meaning e.g. the sacraments.
- Ecumenical – representing or promoting unity between the different Christian Churches.
- Persecution – persistently cruel treatment.

Other Key Terms in Islam that may be useful:

- Malaikah – angels in Islam
- Sunnah – the example of the Prophet Muhammad
- Hadith – the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad
- Shirk- the sin of worshipping something other than Allah
- Fitrah – the natural instinct all humans have, from birth, to know and worship God.
- Taqwa – awareness of God
- Hanifs – people who lived in Arabia before Muhammad and who believed in one God e.g. Prophet Ibrahim.
- Ka'ba – the House of God – black covered, cube shaped building at the centre of the holiest mosque in Makkah.
- Mahdi – long awaited saviour who will come at the end of time to save the world.
- Niyyah – intention to worship God.
- Al-Qadr – predestination
- Ibadah – acts of worship
- Khalifah – God's representatives on earth (all humans!)