

# WJEC RELIGIOUS STUDIES B: RELIGION AND HUMAN EXPERIENCE

Exam 4<sup>th</sup> June

1hr 45mins

4 sections: Religion and medicine, Religion and conflict, Religious expression, Religion: authority and state

## Questions

- A- Definition (2 Marks)
- B- Impact of faith on someone's life (4 Marks)
- C- Religious views on a statement (4 Marks)
- D- Key religious teachings (6 Marks)
- E- Evaluation question (8 Marks)

You can also find more revision materials (including past paper questions) in Shared/students/CRS/2012-13/Revision all topics

# Medicine

<u><b>The sanctity of life</b></u>	
Most religious believers think they were created by God and therefore life is special	
Christianity	Islam
<p>Life should be valued because we are all part of God's creation</p> <p>God is interested and involved in each human life</p> <p>Life is a gift from God</p> <p>Only God can give or take life</p> <p>Jesus showed in his teaching that all life should be valued</p>	<p>Every soul has been created by Allah</p> <p>Allah has a plan for each life</p> <p>No one has the right to take their own or anyone else's life</p>
<u><b>Medical ethics</b></u>	
<p>There have been many scientific advances which mean there are now medical treatments that believers find it difficult to make decisions about. A religious believer might do any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Speak to their religious community</li> <li>• Pray and seek guidance from God</li> <li>• Search the sacred texts for references or beliefs that might relate to the issue</li> <li>• Think about the ultimate principles in the religion that will have an impact on the issue</li> </ul>	
<u><b>Abortion</b></u>	
<p>An abortion is the removal of an embryo or foetus from the uterus, resulting in its death. Peoples opinion on abortion can be swayed by their views on when life begins (I.e. Conception, some point later in the pregnancy or at birth)</p> <p>In Britain, abortions can take place up to 24 weeks into the pregnancy. Two doctors must decide that there is a risk to a woman's physical or mental health if she goes ahead with the pregnancy for the abortion to be allowed.</p>	
Christianity	Islam
<p>Most Christians opposed because of belief in the sanctity of life and people being made in the image of God</p> <p>Roman Catholics generally opposed</p>	<p>Only Allah can take a life</p> <p>Abortion for economic reasons is forbidden in the Qur'an</p> <p>'Ensoulement' takes place 120 days after</p>

<p>Some denominations accept abortion in certain circumstances but never for social reasons</p> <p>Lesser of two evils idea (For instance if the mother's life is at risk, it might be seen as less evil to abort to save the mother's life)</p>	<p>conception, so abortion is not allowed after this time</p> <p>Allah takes a person's intention into account at judgement (When all are judged at the end of time)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Euthanasia</u></b></p> <p>Euthanasia means literally 'easy death' It is the way in which people choose to end their lives in a less painful and more dignified way if they are suffering from an incurable illness.</p> <p>Euthanasia is illegal in the UK but legal in many countries including Switzerland which is why many people choose to go there to end their lives on their terms.</p> <p>It is a contentious issue and raises questions such as who does life belong to? Should people be able to help the terminally ill end their lives without ending up in trouble with the law? Does the quality of life outweigh the sanctity of life?</p> <p>Doctors and nurses are not allowed to advise on whether the patient should be allowed euthanasia, owing to the Hippocratic oath.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p>
<p>Generally Christians are opposed to euthanasia due to their believe in the sanctity of life and the fact that God gives life and should be the only one to take it</p> <p>Most Christians would advise that the terminally ill are cared for in hospices which was a movement started by a Christian</p> <p>Suffering can have a purpose</p>	<p>Taking a life is wrong and only Allah can give or take life</p> <p>Suffering can have a purpose and people should have compassion towards those who are suffering.</p> <p>Allah will take a person's intentions into consideration on judgement day.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>IVF (In vitro fertilisation)</u></b></p> <p>The egg of a woman is fertilised outside of the womb using her partners or a donor's sperm and then put back into the womb.</p> <p>A question often raised is whether or not it is right to spend so much on IVF when there are people starving in the world. The NHS will provide up to 3 rounds of IVF if a woman is unable to conceive and fills certain criteria. IVF can cost between £4,000-8,000 and its highest success rate is 32% (this rapidly decreases for women over the age of 35)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Roman Catholics</u></b></p> <p>Life is given by God and no one has a right to</p>	<p>Many accept IVF as long as the egg and sperm are from husband and wife</p> <p>It is considered important to know who the</p>

<p>children (E.g. 'Expect' to have them)</p> <p>ALL embryo technology is banned as IVF involves throwing away some eggs which could potentially be lives and children have a right to know who their parent are</p> <p><b><u>Other Christian denominations</u></b></p> <p>Most would agree that no one has a right to children and only God can give life but also realise that children can bring great happiness and the technology could be seen as a gift from God (that he has allowed us to create something like this) and so we should be able to use it.</p>	<p>natural parents are</p> <p>Qur'an warns that the sperm should not be destroyed or wasted</p>
---	---

## Conflict

<b><u>Peace</u></b>	
<p>Peace means different things to different people but it is usually about disagreement and conflict being avoided. There are many ways in which good relationships can be developed between people such as listening to others, being patient and walking away from arguments. Conflict can be caused in many ways for example through different interests, intolerance, strong opinions and ignorance.</p> <p>Religion can be said to help create peace through interfaith dialogue (exploring common ground between different faith groups). Interfaith dialogue emphasises the need to work together and remove misunderstandings. Some religious believers feel that interfaith dialogue is a good way of promoting peace and acceptance among differing religious traditions. It enables religious believers to have a greater understanding of different believers. Of course though not all religious believers see the need to understand different religious beliefs and many actively try and convert people of different faiths.</p>	
Christianity	Islam
<p>During many Church services Christians are invited to 'share peace' with each other by shaking hands.</p> <p>Some Roman Catholic Christians would make a 'confession' to the priest, before taking communion, if for instance they had anger towards others.</p> <p>Some Christians, such as Quakers, are 'pacifists'</p>	<p>Muslims often greet each other with messages of peace. In Arabic 'Salaam' means 'peace' and a common greeting among Muslims is 'Assalamu alakyum', which means 'Peace be upon you'</p> <p>The Golden rule for Muslims: 'No one of you is a believer until her desires for his brother that which he desires for himself'</p> <p>An Islamic groups who have worked for peace</p>

will refuse to take part in war or conflict. They believe that peace should be maintained. They may refer to the example of Jesus, who taught: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the children of God.' (Matthew 5:9)

The golden rule for Christians: 'Do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the law and the prophets'.

A Christian group who have worked for peace are Corrymeela. During the years of conflict between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland and the Christian community of Corrymeela has provided a base for both sides to come together. It's name means 'Hill or harmony' An important part of the work at Corrymeela concerns trying to help young people understand themselves, their relationships and their communities.

Corrymeela run what is known as a 'seed group'. The Seed Group offers young people of 18-25 years the opportunity to come together for six weekends over a period of six months.

are 'Children of Abraham'. Children of Abraham seeks to build an international community of Muslim and Jewish youth that celebrates their religious identities. Through an engaging project involving a photographic exploration of Jewish and Muslim communities around the world, and honest, unflinching online dialogue, participants form a network of advocates and ambassadors for ground-breaking Muslim-Jewish relations in six continents.

### Suffering

Suffering can be defined as having to undergo unpleasant or traumatic experiences or as the consequence of some action or choice. Suffering can usually be defined in one of two ways:

Moral: Suffering caused by human action

Natural: Suffering caused through natural evils such as earthquakes or floods

#### Christianity

For Christians, suffering is seen to have entered the world through the God-given ability of freewill (meaning mankind are free to choose their actions and sometimes make bad decisions that affect others in a negative way).

Many would see the story of creation in Genesis

#### Islam

Muslims generally believe that suffering is a part of Allah's great plan and can be seen as a test - a proving of one's faith. If Muslims can resist the temptation of Shaytan (an evil force in the world)

Muslims believe that Allah's knowledge is

<p>as stating clearly that humans were created with the ability to know and worship God, and to look after the world as his stewards. Adam and Eve, as the first humans were put into the garden of Eden to tend to it but were tempted by a serpent to eat fruit from the tree of knowledge of good and evil which was forbidden. This became known as 'The fall' as mankind were created in the image of God yet chose to act selfishly rather than choose the path of willing obedience. Christians believe that this 'original sin' indicated that this indicates that human nature is not perfect, but through faith and discipline it can overcome the tendency to sin.</p> <p>As a result this freewill can lead to suffering, in the sense that there is 'moral evil' in the world.</p> <p>Most Christians would argue that suffering can lead to good things such as developing a person's character, allowing people to participate in the saving work of Jesus and appreciating the good in the world.</p> <p>Most Christians also agree that we live in a finite world (one with limits) and so believe that we must endure some suffering but will eventually be rewarded in the afterlife when their soul goes onto heaven if a person who has lived well.</p>	<p>greater than humans and humans will never be able to comprehend Allah's will and purpose.</p> <p>Good can come from suffering because it is a greater good when people resist temptation, and follow in the way of the prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe he is the model example for humans to follow.</p> <p>Allah is known as the most merciful and compassionate and so those who resist shaytan and follow the way laid down will be rewarded in the afterlife (If humans are judged well on the judgement day they will be allowed to enter paradise)</p>
--	---

**Forgiveness and reconciliation**

Each religion has clear teachings about the importance of forgiveness.

Christianity	Islam
<p>The teachings and actions of Jesus clearly show the importance of forgiveness (For instance his last words from the cross – he asked God for forgiveness)</p> <p>There are many famous examples of Christians forgiving each other. E.g Martin Luther King and the family of Anthony Walker (He was murdered in a racist attack and the family forgave the killer by saying that they would expect to be forgiven</p>	<p>The example of Muhammad (as in the case of the old woman who became sick and he helped, even though she had brushed dirt regularly in his direction.)</p> <p>Teachings from the Qur'an e.g. those who forgive others will be rewarded by Allah (Surah 42.40)</p> <p>Believe that Allah will forgive someone who is truly penitent (regretful and sorry for what they</p>

<p>so they should forgive others. The mother also said that carrying around the anger and hatred towards her sons killers did her more harm than good and when she forgave it was like a weight had been lifted.)</p> <p>The Lord's prayer – 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us'</p> <p>Jesus said 'Forgive 70x7 (Jesus isn't telling people to forgive people 490 times, or 70 times, or 77 times. He's saying Christians should always forgive their brothers when they have sinned against them. Christians would say that God in heaven has forgiven us all of humanity's sins.</p>	<p>have done)</p> <p>Rules of war (that is minimum force, disciplined manner, avoid injury to civilians and treat prisoners humanely)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Conflict and war</u></b></p> <p>War and conflict are facts of life and have been around from the earliest periods in history.</p> <p>Conscientious objectors: People who on religious, moral or ethical grounds refuse to fight in a war or in some cases, to take part in any role that would support any fighting forces.</p> <p>Pacifists: Someone who is opposed to war or violence as a means of resolving conflict. The Christian denomination 'Quakers' are pacifists as they believe that war and violence goes against the teachings of Christianity. They actively campaign for non-violence in the world.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p>
<p>It Is sometimes necessary to go to war – known as a just war (as defined by St Thomas Aquinas). These are a set of conditions that that must be satisfied for a war to be considered 'just'.</p> <p>There must be a just cause (a good, fair reason)</p> <p>The war must be started by a proper authority</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The war must be a last resort</p> <p>There must be a reasonable chance of success</p>	<p>Jihad is an important Islamic idea and means to 'struggle and strive in the way of Allah'. The phrase <i>internal Jihad</i> or <i>greater Jihad</i> refers to the efforts of a believer to live their Muslim faith as well as possible. This can include learning the Qur'an by heart or working for social justice for instance. The lesser jihad often causes controversy as there is some confusion over what it includes. On his return from a battle, the Prophet said: "We are finished with the lesser jihad; now we are starting the greater jihad." He explained to his followers that fighting against an outer enemy is the lesser jihad and fighting against one's self is the greater jihad (holy war).</p> <p>This quotation is regarded as unreliable by some</p>

scholars. They regard the use of jihad as meaning 'holy war' as the more important.

When Muslims, or their faith or territory are under attack, Islam permits (some say directs) the believer to wage military war to protect them.

However Islamic (shariah) law sets very strict rules for the conduct of such a war.

In recent years the most common meaning of Jihad has been Holy War.

And there is a long tradition of Jihad being used to mean a military struggle to benefit Islam.

### **What can justify Jihad?**

There are a number of reasons, but the Qur'an is clear that self-defence is always the underlying cause.

Permissible reasons for **military Jihad**:

- Self-defence
- Strengthening Islam
- Protecting the freedom of Muslims to practise their faith
- Protecting Muslims against oppression, which could include overthrowing a tyrannical ruler
- Punishing an enemy who breaks an oath
- Putting right a wrong

### **What a Jihad is not**

A war is not a Jihad if the intention is to:

- Force people to convert to Islam
- Conquer other nations to colonise them
- Take territory for economic gain
- Settle disputes
- Demonstrate a leader's power

### **The rules of Jihad**

A military Jihad has to obey very strict rules in order to be legitimate.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The opponent must always have started the fighting.</li> <li>• It must not be fought to gain territory.</li> <li>• It must be launched by a religious leader.</li> <li>• It must be fought to bring about good - something that Allah will approve of.</li> <li>• Every other way of solving the problem must be tried before resorting to war.</li> <li>• Innocent people should not be killed.</li> </ul> <p>‘Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight with you, but do not go over the limits. Allah does not love the transgressors.’ (Surah 2:190)</p>
--	---

**Non-violent protest**

Non-violence is a peaceful expression of disagreement. Examples of ways to demonstrate in this way include: Letter writing, speeches, marches, boycotts (refusing to use or buy something), hunger strikes. Examples of issues that people may use non-violent protest for are the environment and human rights violations. Whilst some people believe that it is never right to fight others feel that non-violence doesn't achieve much and sometimes force is necessary to achieve change.

Christianity	Islam
<p>Martin Luther King. was a very famous example of a Christian who never resorted to violence. Martin Luther King led the American civil rights movement, which he joined early in his life. He stood up for the rights of black people in the segregated south and led marches, gave speeches (the most famous of which being 'I have a dream') and led the Montgomery bus boycott. The 382 boycott led to the bus company changing its regulations. Martin Luther King was assassinated in 1968.</p>	<p>It is the command of Allah to live in peace, justice and brotherhood.</p> <p>Reconciliation and forgiveness are taught in the Qur'an</p> <p>Sometimes it may be necessary to use force and fighting when striving for justice.</p>

# Religious expression

## Expressing faith through actions

Having a religious faith can often give direction to people's lives. Religious believers may choose to spend some of their time doing charity work. Being compassionate and caring about other people is an important part of being a religious believer.

Christians today follow the example of Jesus, who spent much time helping others.

Many organisations are involved in short term aid (immediate help such as water and shelter) and long term aid (help intended to last a long time (such as training and sustainable farming methods) to help those in need.

The work of religious charities:

Christianity	Islam
<p>Christian aid are a Christian organisation that wants to create a world free from poverty and injustice, provides relief in times of disaster and helps people regardless of religion or nationality and campaigns for change.</p> <p>. Some of their key values are love and solidarity (they believe they are called to love and care for one another),dignity and respect (they believe that every human being has innate dignity) and justice and equality</p> <p>Other Christian charities include CAFOD and Tearfund</p>	<p><u><i>"Whoever saved a life, it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind" Qur'an 5:32</i></u></p> <p>Islamic Relief is an international aid and development charity, which aims to alleviate the suffering of the world's poorest people. As well as responding to disasters and emergencies, Islamic Relief promotes sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities - regardless of race, religion or gender.</p> <p><i><b>Vision:</b> Inspired by our Islamic faith and guided by our values, we envisage a caring world where communities are empowered, social obligations are fulfilled and people respond as one to the suffering of others.</i></p> <p>Other Islamic charities include Islamic aid and Muslim hands</p> <p>ALL Muslims who have the financial means are required by the 5 pillars to give 2.5% of their earnings to those in need</p>

## Expressing faith through what is worn

Religious dress is just one of the ways in which religious believers may express their faith and it may involve wearing special clothes or symbolic items.

The wearing of religious clothing in a multicultural society often raises questions such as: do religious believers need to make their faith explicit? And, should people be allowed to express their faith in

whatever way they want?  
Some examples of religious clothing are shown below:

Christianity	Islam
<p>There are no requirements in Christianity for believers to wear special clothing but some may choose to as a personal expression of their beliefs or because faith makes up a large part of their identity.</p> <p>A crucifix or cross might be worn around the neck to remind believers that God is always with them.</p> <p>Members of the salvation army may wear a uniform to remind them that they stand for war against evil and suffering and fighting for God and salvation.</p> <p>All Christians are expected to dress modestly in Churches and priests will often wear vestments to show the importance and sacredness of the ceremony.</p>	<p>Many Muslim women choose to wear the hijab as a way of expressing their identity and following the teachings of the Qur'an about purity.</p> <p>Most often, it is worn by Muslim women as a symbol of modesty, privacy, and morality. According to the <i>Encyclopedia of Islam and the Muslim World</i>, modesty in the Qur'an concerns both men's and women's gaze and garments. Although the Qur'an stresses modesty, it does not specifically require women to keep their heads or faces covered</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Say to the believing men that they should lower their gaze and guard their modesty: that will make for greater purity for them: And Allah is well acquainted with all that they do.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>24:30</b></p> <p>O Prophet! Tell thy wives and daughters, and the believing women, that they should cast their outer garments over their persons (when abroad): that is most convenient, that they should be known (as such) and not molested. And Allah is Oft- Forgiving, Most Merciful.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>33:59</b></p> </div> <p>Some Muslims chose to wear a star and crescent moon on a chain around their necks (the same symbol often on tops of Mosques) as a symbolic reminder that's Islam guides and lights the way like a star and moon at night</p>

**Expressing faith through symbols in a place of worship**

Art can be used to express ones faith by providing a visual focus for the worshipper as it can display key ideas and beliefs or tell stories. Many stories from sacred texts are more understandable when conveyed in pictorial form.

Holy buildings may be of a special design and may contain images that help people to worship and express faith. Symbolism is found in both Churches and Mosques.

People worship in special buildings because artefacts in the building may assist the act of worship; there are religious teachings included in sermons; there are opportunities to mix with the religious

community and there is a sense that God is present.

Holy buildings are conducive to worship as they are often quiet places where believers are surrounded by artefacts, images and objects associated with their religion. There may also be scents and music that help religious believers to focus on the act of worship.

Examples of symbols in a place of worship can be found below

Christianity	Islam
<p>A cross or crucifix expresses religious beliefs about Jesus Christ and can be found outside the building, on noticeboards insides, in graveyards and at the front of the building as a focal point.</p> <p>Stained glass windows are often reminders of Bible stories and Jesus' teachings.</p> <p>The altar is a symbol of God meeting his people.</p>	<p>The Mirhab (niche) in the wall shows the direction of Makkah (which Muslims pray towards)</p> <p>Verses from the Qur'an are often written using calligraphy to show the importance of sacred texts (there will be no images of Allah or Muhammad as this is believed to be disrespectful)</p> <p>Prayer mats are placed next to each other to show there is no difference in status between the worshippers.</p>

#### **Expressing faith through pilgrimage**

A pilgrimage is a journey with religious and spiritual significance.

Christianity	Islam
<p>There are no formal requirements to make a pilgrimage in Christianity.</p> <p>Many Christians may choose to make a pilgrimage to Israel to 'walk in the footsteps of Jesus' by visiting Bethlehem, Nazareth and Jerusalem. It may deepen their faith and they can use the time for increased prayer, devotion and reflection.</p> <p>Some Christians go on pilgrimage in expectation of a miracle. Thousands visit Lourdes in France</p>	<p>Muslims are expected to make the journey to Makkah (the Hajj) at least once in their lifetime so long as they have the money and are fit enough. It is one of the five pillars and so important for Muslims as it is seen as practice for the judgement day – a chance to stand before Allah, atone for your sins and ask for forgiveness. During Hajj Muslims are able to visit sites of the Prophet Muhammad's life and Allah's house on earth (The Ka'bah)</p> <p>Some important features of the Hajj are; praying at the Grand Mosque, praying on Mount. Arafat (or the mount of mercy) and the symbolic stoning of the devil. Pilgrims may also shave their heads as a symbol of new beginnings as they believe that they will return home 'renewed' and repented of their sins.</p>

<u>Expressing faith through sharing it with others</u>	
<p>There are several ways that religious believers might share their faith with others:</p> <p><i>Interfaith dialogue:</i> Engaging in conversation with people from different faiths to explore common ground</p> <p><i>Missionary work:</i> Setting out with the idea of spreading ones faith. Some religions send Missionary workers to other countries.</p> <p><i>Evangelism:</i> Spreading a faith or religion to others, usually through telling others about it.</p>	
Christianity	Islam
<p>Some Christians believe that they should share their faith with others (Often called 'The Good news'), following the example of the diciples and Jesus' teaching.</p> <p>Some TV channels have been set up to evangelise and try to convert people from other traditions (E.g. The God channel)</p> <p>Many Christians believe it is important to take part in interfaith dialogue to learn about other religions</p>	<p>Most Muslims believe that everyone is born Muslim and therefore anyone joining the faith is called a revert rather than a convert</p> <p>Some Muslims preach about their religion in shopping centres and public places</p> <p>Many Muslims consider it important to take part in interfaith dialogue.</p>

## Authority: Religion and state

<u>Human rights</u>	
<p>Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to. They were established after the atrocities of the second world war and some examples include: The right to education, the right not to be treated like a slave and the right to live in safety. One issue that is often raised is whether or not everybody should have the same human rights.</p> <p>Many religious leaders have stood up for the rights of others and most religious believers think that God made everyone equal in his own image and this suggests that every human is important.</p>	
Christianity	Islam
<p>'There is neither Jew nor Greek there is neither slave no free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Jesus Christ.' (Galations</p>	<p>Shirin Ebadi is a Muslim who has stood up for the rights of others. An Iranian lawyer and former judge, she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2003 for her</p>

<p>3:28)  A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another- even as I have loved you, so you also love one another. (John 13:34)</p> <p>Oscar Romero was a priest and bishop in El Salvador. His love for his people who were suffering violence and oppression led him to take their side and to denounce their oppressors. And so he was killed, whilst saying Mass, on 24th March 1980.</p> <p>Martin Luther King: Fought for the rights of black people who were being oppressed in many states in America. As a Baptist minister he was influenced by the teaching of love from Jesus. He used many non-violent methods to campaign for equality and was awarded a Nobel peace prize in 1964.</p>	<p>pioneering efforts to promote democracy and human rights, particularly for women and children.</p> <p>She was the first person from Iran and the first Muslim woman to receive the award.</p> <p>Ms Ebadi's outspoken campaigns have often brought her into conflict with the Iranian government. After the award was announced, Ms Ebadi told the BBC that she thought it would give people who worked for human rights in Iran more courage. Ms Ebadi has since continued to defend prominent political prisoners, journalists, students and women in Iran, and has repeated her calls for reform</p>
<p><b><u>Duty</u></b></p> <p>A duty is something we have to do out of legal or moral obligation. Most religious believers would agree that they have 3 types of duty: to God, their neighbour and themselves.</p>	
<p>Christianity</p>	<p>Islam</p>
<p>Duty to God: Summarised as the great commandment, which is to love the lord you God with all your heart, soul, mind and strength (Deuteronomy)</p> <p>Duty to your neighbour: Love your neighbour as yourself. In the parable of the good Samaritan, Jesus taught that anyone who needs a person's love or help is that persons neighbour. Christian duty is to treat others as you would want them to treat you</p> <p>Duty to yourself: Keep your body and mind healthy, use your talents fully and obey the law of the state in which you are living.</p>	<p>Duty to God: Submit yourself completely to the will of Allah; maintain the five pillars of Islam</p> <p>Duty to your neighbour: Protect their honour and help them when they are in need; show kindness, mutual support and good treatment towards others and share with your neighbours even if they are not Muslim ' <i>Whosoever believes in Allah and in the last day, he should not harm his neighbour.</i>' (Hadith)</p> <p>Duty to yourself: preserve yourself both in body and in mind and look after the world of which you are a kalifah (steward)</p>
<p><b><u>Punishment</u></b></p> <p>Punishment has been a difficult and contentious issue throughout history as people often have very different ideas about what the aim of punishment should be. Some different ideas are below:</p> <p>Protect: Protecting society and the offender from each other</p>	

<p>Deter: Putting others off doing the same thing</p> <p>Reform: Reforming the offenders and helping them change their behaviour so as they can move away from a life of crime</p>	
<p>Christianity</p>	<p>Islam</p>
<p>Jesus' teachings are based on forgiveness and compassion. However, many Christians think that Jesus was setting out an ideal rather than realistic world.</p> <p>Many Christians feel that punishment and forgiveness can go together. This is why they see reforming the criminal as important.</p> <p>Most Christians believe that everyone was created with free choice to accept or reject God's ways.</p> <p>Many Christians believe that at the end of life God will be the final judge.</p>	<p>Islam teaches through Shariah law that no one is ever above the law nor beneath its protection.</p> <p>If a wrong has taken place against a Muslim it is considered better to be charitable and forgive. This is on the condition that the refusal to take revenge does not mean loss of honour.</p> <p>The first thing is to reason with the wrongdoer , in the hope they'll stop their offensive behaviour.</p> <p>It is important that justice is carried out publically so that judges should not have the opportunity for corruption or brutality behind the scenes.</p> <p>The Qur'an teaches that believers should make the choice between good and evil deeds.</p>
<p><b><u>Capital Punishment</u></b></p> <p>Capital punishment is also known as the death penalty and means to execute someone as punishment for a crime. Methods of execution include electrocution, lethal gas, lethal injection and shooting. Some countries retain capital punishment for only exceptional crimes such as murder. Some arguments in favour of the death penalty include; it works well as a deterrent, it stops people taking the law into their own hands (if for instance they feel that justice has been served through someone being executed. Some arguments against the death penalty are; it's hypocritical (teaching that murder is wrong but then killing someone for it) and innocent people can be executed (there have been examples of people being pardoned after they have been killed).</p>	
<p>Christianity</p>	<p>Islam</p>
<p>All life is sacred and only God has the right to take life away.</p> <p>The old testament teaches 'An eye for an eye' (The idea that a criminal should be penalised to a similar degree)</p> <p>One of the 10 commandments states 'Thou shall not kill.'</p>	<p>Islam on the whole accepts capital punishment but the victim's family has the right to pardon the offender. Even though the death penalty is allowed, forgiveness is preferable. Forgiveness, together with peace, is a predominant theme in the Qur'an.</p> <p>While there may be greater punishment at the hands of God, there is also room for an earthly</p>

<p>Quakers have campaigned against capital punishment since 1818 as they believe that all life is sacred and punishments should be used to reform.</p>	<p>punishment.</p> <p>The Qur'an states 'nor take life which Allah has made sacred, except for just cause.'</p> <p>Under shari'ah law, two crimes are serious enough for execution: murder and openly attacking Islam.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Role of sacred texts</u></b></p> <p>Each world religion has a holy text which is considered sacred as they contain teachings, beliefs and religious guidance. They are a source of authority and help believers to understand their religion better and provide help when they need it. Sacred texts have varying degrees of influence on religious believers. For some they are the ultimate guidance whilst others may look to them for inspiration. Many devout religious believers will base their entire lives around the teachings of their sacred text.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p>
<p>For Christians the 10 commandments are very important and they form part of a moral code for Christians to follow. They provide guidance and structure around which Christians can base their lives and actions. The ten commandments include: Do not steal, do not commit adultery, do not murder and honour your mother and father.</p> <p>The main source of authority in Christianity is the Bible- considered to be the word of God.</p> <p>Some Christians believe the Bible is literally true, while others are more liberal in attitude, claiming the Bibles teachings need to be reinterpreted for today.</p> <p>Many teachings in the Bible have a direct influence upon a Christian's daily life, as it contains rules such as the ten commandments.</p> <p>The Bible is used in services – a passage is read and forms part of the sermon.</p> <p>In a court of Law truth statements and oaths are taken on the Bible, demonstrating its authority.</p>	<p>Muslims read part of the Qur'an every day. They believe it is important to have close contact and communication with Allah and reading his words is a method of doing this. Some Muslims will even learn the Qur'an off by heart. Many Muslim children go to School at the Mosque to learn about their faith, Arabic and the Qur'an. It is considered important to be able to read Arabic and the Qur'an in its original language, as Muslims believe the meaning is changed when it is translated.</p> <p>The Qur'an contains guidance and advice for Muslims and, when they are facing difficult times, they can read passages that may support, comfort or assist them in their struggle.</p> <p>The Qur'an is the holy book and means 'recitation' (repeating aloud)</p> <p>Muslims believe it was received over a 20 year period by the prophet Muhammad in a vision from the angel Jibreel and is Allah's final revelation.</p> <p>The Qur'an contains many rules for the behaviour expected of Muslims, but there are no specific rules on many religious and practical matters.</p> <p>Hadith means narrative and are books of the</p>

	<p>sayings and actions of Muhammad and help Muslims to follow his example.</p> <p>Most Muslims turn to Hadith if the Qur'an doesn't provide a clear answer.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Conflicting sources of authority</u></b></p> <p>Authority is when someone or something has the power or right to be a leader of others. There are occasions when the authority of religion may conflict with the individual beliefs or personal convictions of religious believers. For example, if someone accepts the religious idea of the sanctity of life, but also does not agree with suffering, they may struggle to reconcile their ideas about euthanasia. There is no right or wrong answer to this type of situation. It is simply up to the individual involved to try and take the action they feel most comfortable with and follow their personal convictions. Some sources of authority for Christians and Muslims are listed below:</p>	
<p><b>Christianity</b></p>	<p><b>Islam</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Bible – Key source of authority.</b></p> <p>Religious leaders – In the Roman Catholic Church this is the Pope, who is believed to be Jesus' representative on earth (and therefore the best person to interpret the Bible for modern day believers). Other Christian leaders such as Bishops, priests and vicars are also sources of authority, as they can help religious believers to understand their faith better.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Qur'an and the Hadith- These are both sources of guidance for Muslims on how to act and behave in difficult situations.</p> <p>Religious leaders – Imams are a further source of authority in Islam as they can advise and guide Muslims on the actions they should take. Imams are often specially chosen for the role, as they are wise and able to advise Muslims on the Qur'an and how to follow the example of Muhammad.</p>

# Religious quotes

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Christianity</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Islam</b></p> 
Religion and medicine	<p>‘God created man in his own image’ (Genesis 1)</p> <p>‘You created every part of me; you knit me together in my mother’s womb’ (Psalms)</p> <p>‘Thou shalt not kill’ (10 commandments)</p>	<p>‘Do not take life, which Allah made sacred, other than in the course of justice’ (Quran 17:33)</p> <p>‘Destroy not yourselves. Surely Allah is ever merciful to you (Quran 4:29)</p> <p>‘And no person can ever die except by Allah’s leave and at an appointed term’ (Quran 3:145)</p> <p>‘Whosoever has spared the life of a soul, it is as though he has spared the life of all people. Whosoever has killed a soul, it is as though he has murdered all of mankind’ (Quran 5:32)</p>
Religion and conflict	<p>‘forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us’ (Lord’s prayer)</p> <p>‘Happy are those who are merciful to others; God will be merciful to them’ (Beatitudes)</p> <p>‘Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the children of God’ (Matthew 5:9)</p> <p>‘Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you’ (Matthew 5:44)</p> <p>‘For if you forgive others their trespasses, your heavenly father will also forgive you’ (Matthew 6:14)</p>	<p>‘...those who control their anger and are forgiving towards people; Allah loves the good’ (Quran 3:134)</p> <p>‘Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight with you, but do not go over the limits. Allah does not love the transgressors’ (Surah 2:190)</p> <p>And act justly. Truly, God loves those who are just.” (Quran 49:9)</p>
Religious expression	<p><i>Pilgrimage:</i></p> <p>‘Blessed are those whose strength is in you, whose hearts are set on pilgrimage.’(Psalm 84:5)</p> <p><i>Expressing faith through helping others:</i></p> <p>‘Do not neglect to do good and to share what you have, for such sacrifices are pleasing to God.’</p>	<p><i>Quotes on the issue of modesty and expressing faith through veiling:</i></p> <p>‘Say to the believing men that they should lower their gaze and guard their modesty: that will make for greater purity for them: And Allah is well acquainted with all that they do.’ (Quran 24:30)</p>

	<p>(Hebrews 13:16)</p> <hr/>	<p>'...that they should draw their veils over their bosoms and not display their beauty except to their husbands' (Quran 24:31)</p> <p><i>Pilgrimage:</i></p> <p>'Hajj shall be observed in the specified months. Whoever sets out to observe Hajj shall refrain from sexual intercourse, misconduct, and arguments throughout Hajj. Whatever good you do, GOD is fully aware thereof.' (Quran 2:197)</p>
<p>Religion: Authority and state</p>	<p>'Thou shalt not kill' (10 commandments)</p> <p>'There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Jesus Christ' (Galatians 3:28)</p> <p>'A new commandment I give to you, that you love one another- even as I have loved you, so you also love one another' (John 13:34)</p> <p>'Let everyone be subject to the government authorities' (Romans 13:1)</p> <p>An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth' (Exodus 21:24)</p>	<p>And to every soul will be paid in full (the fruit) of its deeds; and Allah knoweth best all that they do. <b>(Surah 39:70)</b></p> <p>'Whosoever has spared the life of a soul, it is as though he has spared the life of all people. Whosoever has killed a soul, it is as though he has murdered all of mankind' (Quran 5:32)</p> <p>'My Lord hath commanded justice.' (Quran 7:29)</p>