





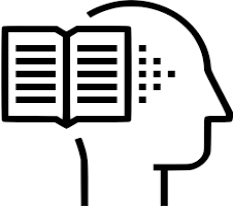





Key Words			
Christian Aid	A Christian charity which works with victims of war.	Nuclear Weapon	A weapon using a nuclear reaction to cause massive damage.
Conflict	Disagreement which could lead to fighting.	Pacifism	A belief that all forms of violence are wrong and there for they refuse to fight in war.
Forgiveness	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.	Peace	A state of happiness and harmony, an absence of war and conflict.
Greed	Going to war to gain land or natural resources such as oil.	Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relationships after a relationship has broken down.
Holy War	A war that is fought for religious reasons, usually backed by a religious leader.	Retaliation	Deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you.
Just War	A Christian theory that asks whether a war is fought justly and fairly.	Terrorism	Using violence, usually against innocent citizens, in order to achieve a political goal.
Justice	Bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or God's will.	Weapons of Mass Destruction	Chemical, nuclear or biological weapons which kill large numbers of people.

Key Ideas			
Protests and Terrorism 	Protests The right to gather together and protest is a fundamental democratic freedom . UK law allows for peaceful public protest but sometimes protests can turn violent. Christians often protest unjust laws or for other forms of justice but would rarely advocate the use of violence in protest. Buddhism supports non-violent forms of protest.		Terrorism Examples of terrorism include suicide bombing, mass shootings or using vehicles to injure people. Christians believe terrorism is wrong as it targets innocent people. Buddhists condemn terrorism but believe it is important to understand the causes of it as they recognise terrorists may commit acts as they are suffering.
Reasons for War 	Greed To gain more land or to control important resources such as oil or gas. e.g. The UK and US invading Iraq in order to control oil resources.	Self-Defence To defend one's country against invasion or attack or to protect allies who are under attack e.g. UK threatened by Nazi invasion in WWII .	Retaliation To fight against a country that has done something very wrong or to that has attacked you e.g. US invading Afghanistan in retaliation for 9/11.
Nuclear War and WMD 	Nuclear weapons work by a nuclear reaction and devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people. They are a type of WMD (weapons of mass destruction) which also includes chemical and biological weapons. All these weapons are not allowed under the Christian Just War Theory and would therefore be rejected by most Christians. Hindus believe the use of WMD is against Ahimsa . Nuclear weapons were used at the end of WWII in Japan to force the Japanese to surrender. Some people say their use was justified as it prevented more suffering even though 140,000 people died. Some Christians justify war with 'an eye for an eye' but this cannot be used to justify the use of WMD as they are not a proportionate response. However, they do believe WMD are acceptable as a deterrent . Most Buddhists believe nuclear weapons should be abolished. They think that as these weapons kill large amounts of innocent people their use cannot be defended.		
Holy War 	A Holy War is a war which is fought for religious reasons, often with the backing of religious leaders. An example of this was the Crusades fought from the 11 th -14 th Century by Christians, backed by the Pope. Religion can still be a cause for war today such as in Northern Ireland where Protestant and Catholic Christians fought a civil war between 1968-98. Buddhists teach that no war (including Holy War) can ever be justified , even in self-defence. This is because they are against the basic commitment to non-violence in Buddhism.		
Just War Theory 	Just War Theory is a Christian moral theory for working out if a war meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness. These are some of the conditions that must be met in order for a war to be just: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just Cause – fought in self-defence or to protect others. • Just Intention – fought to promote good and defeat wrongdoing. • Last Resort – only going to war if all other methods have been tried first. • Proportional – excessive force should not be used and innocent civilians must not be killed. 		
Pacifism and Christian Responses to War 	Pacifism is the idea that all forms of violence are wrong . Christians try to follow Jesus' teaching that "blessed are the peacemakers." Pacifists such as Quakers refuse to take part in war and often choose to be a conscientious objector (someone won't go to war for moral reasons). Buddhism is a pacifist religion. The five precepts demand a pacifist way of life.		Christians try to show mercy and agape to victims of war and provide them with assistance. This can be through charity or through welcoming them into their churches. This can be victims in their own country or refugees such as people fleeing from Syria or Yemen. Christian Aid is a Christian charity that help victims of war and aim to eliminate the causes of poverty. This is an example of 'love your neighbour' in action.

<p>Teachings for Memorisation</p> 	<p>Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The spirit of Christ will never move us to fight” (The Quaker Society - Christianity) • “Ahimsa” – (Non-violence – in Hinduism) <p>Terrorism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “For all who draw the sword die by the sword” (Matthew 26:52 – Christianity) • Abstain from taking life (First Moral Precept - Buddhism) <p>Pacifism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the children of God.” (Matthew 5:9 – Christianity) • “ We can never obtain peace in the outer world until we make peace with ourselves” (The Dalai Lama – Buddhism) 	<p>Retaliation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also.” (Matthew 5:39- Christianity) <p>Just War Theory Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just Cause • Declared by correct authority • Intention to create good • As a last resort • Reasonable chance of success • Fighting methods should be proportional • Innocent people must not be targeted • Use only appropriate force 										
<p>Test Yourself! (All answers on the first page)</p> 	<p>Define the following: a) Christian Aid b) Forgiveness c) Pacifism d) Justice e) Greed f) Holy War g) Terrorism h) Reconciliation</p> <p>Explain the following: a) an aim of terrorism b) three reasons for war c) two beliefs about WMDs d) two beliefs about pacifism e) four terms of the Just War theory f) arguments for the use of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Write a plan for the following 12 mark questions: a) “Greed is the greatest cause of war.” Evaluate this statement. b) “The use of nuclear weapons can never be justified.” Evaluate this statement. c) “All religious believes should be pacifists. “Evaluate this statement. d) “War is never right.” Evaluate this statement.</p>											
<p>Questions types on Paper 2</p> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wording</th> <th>Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Give two....</td> <td>Just list two things-words or phrases.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explain two similar /contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about... OR Explain two similar /contrasting...</td> <td>You must give and explain two beliefs about Violence OR Weapons of Mass Destruction OR Pacifism from a Christian perspective and one other. You must give and explain two beliefs/teachings/practices, but they must be contrasting or similar.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explain two religious beliefs about...</td> <td>You must give and explain two religious beliefs. Use of a clear, specific quotation/teaching will earn the fifth mark.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>‘.....’ Evaluate this statement. • Give developed arguments to support this statement • Give developed arguments to support a different point of view • Should refer to religious arguments • May refer to non-religious arguments • Reach a justified conclusion</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the statement and explain the reasons you give. • Provide a different point of view and explain the reasons you gave for it. • These could be religious and/or non- religious reasons. • A possible formula to use to organise your answer is PEARL (x3) on each side. Then add the justified conclusion. • PEARL = Point, Evidence, Argue, Religion. Link. • Give a justified conclusion to reach the highest marks • Save your strongest argument for the conclusion and explain why it is stronger than the other arguments you have written about. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wording	Explanation	Give two....	Just list two things-words or phrases.	Explain two similar /contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about... OR Explain two similar /contrasting...	You must give and explain two beliefs about Violence OR Weapons of Mass Destruction OR Pacifism from a Christian perspective and one other. You must give and explain two beliefs/teachings/practices, but they must be contrasting or similar.	Explain two religious beliefs about...	You must give and explain two religious beliefs. Use of a clear, specific quotation/teaching will earn the fifth mark.	‘.....’ Evaluate this statement. • Give developed arguments to support this statement • Give developed arguments to support a different point of view • Should refer to religious arguments • May refer to non-religious arguments • Reach a justified conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the statement and explain the reasons you give. • Provide a different point of view and explain the reasons you gave for it. • These could be religious and/or non- religious reasons. • A possible formula to use to organise your answer is PEARL (x3) on each side. Then add the justified conclusion. • PEARL = Point, Evidence, Argue, Religion. Link. • Give a justified conclusion to reach the highest marks • Save your strongest argument for the conclusion and explain why it is stronger than the other arguments you have written about. 	
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<p>Useful websites and revision guides</p> 	<p>Exam board website, includes specification, practice papers, model answers. http://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/religious-studies/gcse/religious-studies-a-8062</p> <p>My Revision Notes AQA GCSE (9-1) Religious Studies Specification A (Hodder Education ISBN 978-1-510-40479-3)</p> <p>AQA GCSE Religious Studies A: Christianity and Buddhism Revision Guide - AQA GCSE Religious Studies A (Oxford University Press ISBN: 9780198422853)</p>											