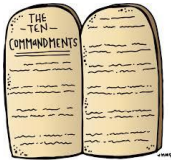
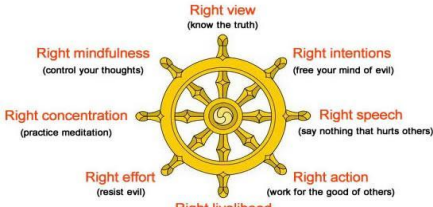


Jesus's Birth Changed Society	The Parables- What type of leader was Jesus?	The Parables- What type of leader was Jesus?
Children Before, Children were left to die of exposure. Jesus forbade it and introduced orphanages and godparents.  Compassion Jesus was compassionate towards the poor and sick. He introduced modern-day hospitals.  Forgiveness Jesus encouraged the idea to be kind to your enemies.  Equality Jesus was very inclusive. He fought for equality for all, especially slaves and women. 	Jesus clears the temple Jesus was angry at the people making money and selling animals to sacrifice for Jewish Passover festival, instead of worshipping. He turned over the tables of men with money and scattered their coins. He made a whip from ropes and drove all animals out of temple. <i>"Take them out of here! Stop making my Father's house a place for making money"</i>  The crucifixion Jesus looked down from the cross and saw the 2 criminals beside him. One asked for forgiveness and Jesus prayed for him - <i>"Father, forgive him for he did know his doing"</i>. 	A man with a withered hand Jesus entered the synagogue and there was a man with a withered hand. The Pharisees did not believe Jesus could heal him. Jesus said <i>"Stretch out your hand."</i> And he did so, and his hand was restored.  Warning against hypocrisy Jesus was teaching 'Seven Woes to the Scribes and Pharisees' at the Temple. He said <i>"listen to what they say – but don't do what they do"</i>. As the Pharisees know the word of God and preach it but don't follow it themselves. <i>"They were play actors who looked the part, but their hearts were far from God."</i> 
Pharisees	Should Jesus be arrested?	Career Opportunities
Pharisees - Devout Jews but often in conflict with Jesus. - Jews expelled from land given to them by God before time of Jesus - To stop this, Pharisees followed all 613 commandments in Torah carefully and stayed away from non – Pharisees. - Jesus was critical of them as he thought they were more concerned with following rules than believing in God.	Defence: - Helped people and taught about the "Father" - Performed miracles and healed people - Helped outcasts and showed kindness and forgiveness Prosecution: - Threatened the Pharisees - Showed anger at The Temple - Social radicalisation 	Religious Vocation: Involves devoting life to religion through becoming a priest. Preaching about God/religion around the world. Law and Justice related career: solicitor; Barrister; paralegal; judge; mediator. 

Different ways of thinking	Humanism	Teleological vs Deontological
Key Beliefs: Atheist- a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or Gods Theist- a person who believes in the existence of a god or gods Agnostic- a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God Absolutists- believe that there exists a standard of right and wrong that is compulsory on all human beings. Egoist- believe that my own wants and needs are the most important. My own self - interest should come first. Utilitarianism- believe that society should work on the idea of the greatest good for the greatest number.	Humanism is a belief: Key Principles: - Humanist reject the idea of a supernatural/God - They rely on science for answers - Humanist do not believe in an afterlife - They believe we should do the most to seek happiness - They believe we should show empathy and compassion in our decisions - Humanists believe they have a duty to protect the world and everything in it 	Teleological-This theory looks at the consequences- the results of an action to decide whether it is right or wrong - For example: theft is okay if it is to feed a starving family.  Deontological- Uses rules to distinguish right and wrong. It is concerned about the intention not the consequences of an action. - For example: Killing is 'wrong' – even if it's to save life. 
Utilitarianism	Mill and Rule Utilitarianism	Natural Rights Theory
'Utilitarianism' comes from the word utility which means "usefulness". Bentham focuses on the greatest happiness principle- '<i>greatest happiness for the greatest number</i>'. focusing on the well-being of society Utilitarianism focuses on the teleological as it looks at the consequences, the results of an action, to decide whether it's right or wrong. Principle of utility argues an action is right if it promotes maximum happiness. CRITICISMS: - Bentham tried to measure pleasure in quantitative terms - Is not clear on what pleasure truly means 	Mill focused of the quality of pleasure Higher pleasures- stimulate the mind- like puzzles Lower pleasures- physical body pleasure- like eating Harm principle- people should be free to act as they wish as long as their actions do not cause harm to others. Strong Rule Utilitarianism claims that an action is right if it follows the rules and the rules should never be disobeyed. For example, following the laws of a country such as stopping at a red light Weak Rule Utilitarianism is if in extreme cases the principle of utility needs to be broken in order to achieve the greatest happiness. For example, the rule 'do not kill' might have been broken by someone during WW2 if they had the opportunity to kill Hitler.	The right to Life- to live life free from the threats of humans and animals The right to liberty- free to make our own decisions as we please- Harm Principle The right to property-to have the right to keep or sell the profit of our labor John Locke claimed that the government's duty was to uphold these natural rights. It is to prevent a rebellion that the people created a government through a social contract The theory is deontological- meaning it focuses on the individual's happiness and not the consequences on society CRITICISMS Locke does not go into details about the rights or make it clear for society as a whole.

<u>Buddha and The 4 Sights</u>	<u>The Four Noble Truths</u>	<u>The Eightfold Path</u>
Siddhartha Gautama was a prince who lived a life of luxury. He decided to leave his palace in search of truth. He became enlightened while meditating under a fig tree. Following this, Siddhattha became known as the Buddha, which means the 'enlightened' one. Buddhists try to achieve enlightenment by understanding these important principles of suffering (4 sights): • Old man • Sick man • Dead man • Holy man 	Dukkha- All life involves suffering Samudaya- The origin of suffering is cravings/desire Nirodha- Stop craving, suffering will also cease Magga- There is a way to <u>end suffering</u> by following the Eightfold path	Eightfold path helps us <u>overcome suffering</u> in 8 different ways 
<u>Meditation</u>	<u>How to answer an EXPLAIN Question</u>	<u>The Revision Model</u>
Meditation is a practice that involves focusing or clearing your mind using a combination of mental and physical techniques Buddhist's aim to seek	2 paragraphs following the AB model A- Answer it- give a clear point B- Back it up- Evidence Explanations.	 Step 1) Understanding it. You do this by reading through the knowledge Step 2) Summarise/ reduce the information you have read! Step 3) Memorise the information you have made! (Blurting method/ look, cover,

enlightenment (breaking out of the cycle of rebirth), and meditation is essential to help them do this

Meditation aims to **support** a person to overcome **suffering**



Impact- How does it influence society?

A - Answer it	Answer the question by making a point
B - Back it up	Back it up the point you have made with evidence - Use a religious teaching or paraphrase a religious teaching which supports the the point (this is your evidence) - Tell me what the quote/story/example means - Tell me how the evidence can be linked to the question - Mention how this might influence a person/society

check and repeat)



Step 4) Practise exam questions! Apply everything you read and memorised by answering questions

What does it mean to belong?	The Six Articles of Faith	Quran and Hadith														
Belonging- feeling accepted, valued or part of a group Your identity can be shaped by: Age, Area, Hobbies, Religion Work <u>Importance of belonging in Islam:</u> Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasized the importance of support and connection. Mosques: Muslims pray together in rows, shoulder to shoulder, facing the same direction, regardless of background. This highlights the equality of all people before God and strengthens the sense of unity within the Muslim community (Ummah). Family: Islam teaches that maintaining family ties is essential, and breaking them is forbidden. Muslims are expected to care for the elderly, visit the sick, and support one another in times of difficulty. <u>Maryam Wahid:</u> A British Pakistani artist- Maryam's trip to Pakistan helped her see the connection between her life in the UK and her mother's life in Pakistan. It gave her a deeper understanding of where she comes from and how her identity is shaped by both cultures.	Identity: Our sense of who we are as individuals <u>The Six Articles of Faith (Islam):</u> Belief in one God (Tawhid) This means having absolute faith in the oneness of God. Belief in angels (malaikah) God passes messages to his prophets via the angels. Angels also tell God about the behaviour of humans. Belief in holy books (kitab) The holy books of Islam should be respected. Belief in the prophets (Nabi) Muslims believe the prophets should be respected but never worshipped. Their role is to spread the message of God. Belief in the Day of Judgement and the afterlife (Akhirah) Muslims believe that life on Earth is a test and that, after they die, they will be judged by God and sent to either Paradise or Hell. Belief in predestination (Al-Qadr) Muslims believe that God has decided everything that happens.	Guidance- giving people advice, suggestions and practical help so that they can make the best choice. <u>Quran-</u> The holy book of Islam, believed to be the direct word of God revealed to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). <u>Hadith-</u> A collection of sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) recorded by his followers. <u>The Quran:</u> → Must be prayed in Arabic → Must do wudu (ablution) before touching it Covers a wide a range of modern-life topics such as: ○ Worship & Beliefs (e.g., prayer, fasting) ○ Family Life (e.g., marriage, divorce, children's rights). ○ Money & Business (e.g., charity, fair trade, rules on renting and loans). ○ Justice & Morality (e.g., honesty, kindness, helping others). ○ Modern Issues (e.g., environment, technology, ethical living).														
Ummah	The Five Pillars of Islam	Social Solidarity														
Ummah- the worldwide muslim community Darussalaam Education Centre- help young Muslims feel a sense of belonging <u>Sunni and Shia beliefs</u> <table><tr><th>Sunni Islam</th><th>Shi'a Islam</th></tr><tr><td>Majority of Muslims (approx. 85-90%) follow Sunni Islam.</td><td>Shi'a Muslims make up 10-15% of the Muslim</td></tr><tr><td>They believe that after the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) passed away, the Ummah chose their leader, Abu Bakr, as the first Caliph.</td><td>Shi'a Muslims believe the Ummah should be led by the family of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</td></tr><tr><td>Believe in unity through shared practices & Five Pillars</td><td>Believe in unity through leadership of the Imams</td></tr><tr><td>Follow Caliphs and scholars for guidance</td><td>Follow descendants of the Prophet (Ahl al-Bayt) for leadership</td></tr><tr><td>Haji & Friday prayers bring the Ummah together</td><td>Ashura & visiting Karbala bring the Shi'a community together</td></tr><tr><td>Qur'an & Hadith are key sources of guidance</td><td>Qur'an, Hadith, and teachings of the Twelve Imams are key sources of guidance</td></tr></table>	Sunni Islam	Shi'a Islam	Majority of Muslims (approx. 85-90%) follow Sunni Islam.	Shi'a Muslims make up 10-15% of the Muslim	They believe that after the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) passed away, the Ummah chose their leader, Abu Bakr , as the first Caliph.	Shi'a Muslims believe the Ummah should be led by the family of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).	Believe in unity through shared practices & Five Pillars	Believe in unity through leadership of the Imams	Follow Caliphs and scholars for guidance	Follow descendants of the Prophet (Ahl al-Bayt) for leadership	Haji & Friday prayers bring the Ummah together	Ashura & visiting Karbala bring the Shi'a community together	Qur'an & Hadith are key sources of guidance	Qur'an, Hadith, and teachings of the Twelve Imams are key sources of guidance	All Muslims must follow the 5 pillars of Islam. Shahadah (declaration of faith): Muslims believe that there is only 1 God, and that Muhammad PBUH is his messenger. Salah (prayer): Muslims must pray 5 times a day facing towards the Qiblah Zakat (Charity): Muslims must give charity to the poor Sawm (fasting): Muslims must fast during the month of Ramadan each year Hajj (pilgrimage): Muslims must complete a pilgrimage to Makkah and Madinah at least once in their lifetime	Social Solidarity- where we, as a society, are unified by our shared norms, values and objectives <u>Prophet Muhammad PBUH -</u> Was known as Al-Amin- the trustworthy because of his honesty and kindness. He taught people wealth was a trust from God and should be shared with those struggling. <u>Khadijah RA-</u> The wife of Prophet Muhamad PBUH was a wealthy business woman, she spent all her wealth on helping those in need. <u>Abu Bakr RA-</u> The closest companion to the Prophet and the first Caliph (leader) of Islam. His life teaches that charity is not just about money—it's about using whatever resources you have to help others and bring justice such as freeing slaves.
Sunni Islam	Shi'a Islam															
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