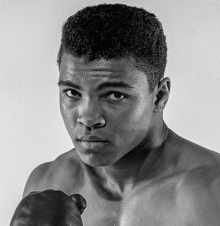


Bible: Christian holy book. How is it compiled? • 66 books • 2 parts Old Testament (39 books) Broken up into 4 parts: teaching/law, history, poems & prophecy (Teaches about how Jews became to understand more about what God is like. It also mentions a new leader) New Testament (27 books) Gospels - Mark, Matthew, Luke & John (Contains stories about Jesus' life) Acts of the Apostles - early Christian preachers (Tells some of the early days of Christianity) Letters - St. Paul & other friends of Jesus (Advice on how to be a good Christian and live a good life) Revelation - written in code and communicates the future of the world.  	Different interpretations of the Bible: Literal: The Bible is God's actual words. It's written by God and holds no mistakes. For e.g. the Creation story states that God created the world in 6 days - so this is what happened!  Conservative: The Bible was written by humans but inspired by God. For e.g. God did create the world but the days mentioned in the Bible might not be the same as days as we record today!  Liberal: The Bible is written ABOUT God, not BY God. If science proves that something in the Bible is not true then it probably isn't. For e.g. science state that the Big Bang caused the world, this is more accurate than the Bible! 	Who was Joseph Fletcher? Christians should base their decisions on 'agape.' Agape is the selfless love people hold for the sake of loving God. It's an unconditional love. It's one of the 4 greek types of love. He was inspired by Jesus' teaching of <i>"love thy neighbour."</i> <i>"Love is the only norm"</i> <i>"Justice and love are the same"</i> <i>"Love only is always good"</i>  
How do Christians use the Bible? Absolute Law - laws/ rules to live by that must be obeyed like the 10 commandments. E.g. 'thou shall not murder.'  Guidance - different Bible passages are read during different points of life based on the challenges/struggles faced.  Worship - read during different worship services. For example, when there is a global disaster, the priest might read a passage in the Bible which refers to helping victims and duty of care.  Ceremonies - It will be read during different ceremonies of life. For example, baptism. A priest might read the passage about Jesus' baptism during someone's baptism service to help people understand the importance and relevance of it.	Context of the Bible: Misogyny: Females were seen as 'unclean', they caused men to sin. Men were associated with self-control, intellect and reason. <i>"A woman should learn in quietness and full submission"</i> Lack of Science: Biblical books were written before Science. God hadn't revealed scientific knowledge to humans yet.  Slavery & The Elite: Elite - those who possessed social status and wealth. The economic system was set up to benefit the elite. They possessed slaves to help them with housework, these slaves had <u>no</u> freedom.  The labourers earned money so some would argue they were in a better position but this was sometimes untrue. The slaves had a roof over their heads and meals were provided. But labourers didn't always earn the money to live. E.g. farmers often went into debt. <i>"You may purchase male or female slaves from among the foreigners who live among you."</i> 	How to revise for our exam: Use the 4 step revision model. 1. Understand it - use classroom resources and the internet to remind yourselves what you were taught. 2. Summarise it - condense notes in a format that makes sense to you. E.g. flashcards, mind maps. 3. Memorise it - revise the notes you have made by repeating them and then blurring them. E.g. use the look, cover, check and repeat method. 4. Practice - test one another or ask a family member to wui you on the notes you have made. Careers: Teacher, writer, Family & Social Worker, Digital Marketer, Counselor, Law, Finance & Publishing 

The 10 Commandments: - Do not have any other gods. - Do not make or worship idols. - Do not disrespect or misuse God's name. - Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy. - Honour your mother and father. - Do not commit murder. - Do not commit adultery. - Do not steal. - Do not tell lies - Do not be envious of others. Both Christians and Jewish people follow the 10 commandments as it is in the Old Testament Jesus Teachings: Parables are fictional stories used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels. - The greatest commandment: "You shall love your neighbour as yourself." - Jesus and the children: "Let the little children come to me and do not stop them, for the Kingdom of God belongs to such as these." - The rich young man: "Go, sell what you own, and give the money to the poor, then come, follow me."	5 Pillars of Islam - Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of faith. The words of the Shahadah are repeated multiple times during the day. - Salah is prayer. It is compulsory for Muslims to pray five times a day if they are eligible to do so - Zakah, or charitable giving, encourages generosity and compassion. - Sawm is the obligation to fast during Ramadan. It teaches Muslims self-discipline, bringing them closer to Allah. - Hajj is the pilgrimage to Makkah. The trip is compulsory at least once in a lifetime for Muslims as long as they are fit and healthy and can afford to make the trip. 5 principles of Humanism - Humanists believe that human beings have evolved. - Humanists believe the world is a natural place with no supernatural side (atheists or agnostics). They believe in science. - Humanists believe this is the one life we have and so we need to make the most of it. They believe we should be free to decide how we live, seeking happiness and supporting others to do the same. - Humanists believe that, when deciding how to act, we should use reason and empathy, considering the consequences of our actions and the likely impact on other people and animals. Humanists believe that human beings alone are responsible for making the world a better place.	Social justice is when each person can exercise their rights within a society. Greta Thunberg doesn't consider herself a part of a religion. Thunberg was diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, a kind of autism spectrum disorder. Thunberg became a climate activist. She got more involved in the climate movement and did what she could to make people aware of the problem of climate change. Nelson Mandela was baptised at the age of 7 and remained a Christian throughout his life. Mandela became president of the ANC, African National Congress (ANC), fighting against apartheid(a government policy that separated people of different races.) in. He and de Klerk worked together to end apartheid. In 1993 the two men were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a Baptist minister and social rights activist, fighting against racism, in the United States in the 1950s and '60s. He was a leader of the American civil rights movement. He organized a number of peaceful protests as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, including the March on Washington in 1963. He is famous for his 'I have a dream' speech and in 1964 King became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize to that date. Malala Yousafzai became an international symbol of the fight for girls' education after she was shot in 2012 for opposing Taliban restrictions on female education in her home country of Pakistan. In 2013 Yousafzai won the United Nations Human Rights Prize. The book, I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban, was published in 2013. Yousafzai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. She was the youngest person to ever receive the Nobel Peace Prize. In July 2015 she and others opened a girls' school in Lebanon.
Ethical Dilemmas: A situation in which there is a difficult choice to be made between two or more options, either of which entails breaking a moral law. Religious and non-religious people all respond differently to ethical dilemmas as they use their own approaches to each situation. There can be diversity within religion on an ethical dilemma. Capital punishment: Also called the death penalty, it is the practice of executing someone as punishment for a specific crime after a proper legal trial. Experimenting on animals: Animal experiments are widely used to develop new medicines and to test the safety of other products. Charity: the act of giving raises a number of issues, here some examples: charities shouldn't have to exist because the government should fund them, people donate out of guilt rather than out of the good of their hearts.	Prison conditions before Elizabeth Fry: Prisons were overcrowded, men and women were not separated. Many were sleeping on the floor with no beds or covers. As a result the prisons were dirty and diseases spread quickly, many prisoners died because of this. Prisoners had to pay for everything in prison and prisoners bought food, drink, and coal for a fire, from the prison warden. There were no toilets, just a bucket in the corner, and little drinking water. Elizabeth Fry was a British Quaker philanthropist (a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good cause.) She advocated for cleaner prisons, segregation of sexes and compassion for prisoners. The 1823 Gaol (prison) Act was passed by Parliament, and some improvements were made. Female warders now looked after female prisoners and men and women were separated; prisons were cleaner and less dangerous. Elizabeth visited prisons all over Britain and argued for improvements. She wrote a book about prison conditions. Elizabeth was deeply moved by the preaching of William Savery, an American Quaker. Quakers, a word that means to tremble in the way of the Lord, strive for peace and oppose war. Quakers believe: All human beings are equal and equally worthy of respect. There is good and evil inside all human beings and everyone has the power to choose good over evil if they want to.	How to revise for our exam: Use the 4 step revision model. Understand it - use classroom resources and the internet to remind yourselves what you were taught. Summarise it - condense notes in a format that makes sense to you. E.g. flashcards, mind maps. Memorise it - revise the notes you have made by repeating them and then blurting them. E.g. use the look, cover, check and repeat method. Practice - test one another or ask a family member to quiz you on the notes you have made.

<u>The Quran</u> - The Quran contains the word of God and guidance for personal conduct - The Quran teaches what Muslims can do, the Hadith tells Muslims how to do it. <u>Hadith</u> The Hadith is the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, as remembered and recounted by those close to him. There are two types of Hadith: • The sacred - these are sacred sayings in which Muhammad quotes words from Allah which are not included in the Qur'an. • The prophetic - these are wise sayings which the Prophet himself gave.  <u>Ummah</u> Means 'community'. Refers to the worldwide community of Muslims who share a common religious identity.	<u>Zakah/Zakat (charity)</u> Zakah, one of the Five Pillars of Islam, is the practice where a Muslim gives 2.5 per cent of their wealth over a certain amount to charity.  Muslims give to charity because they see wealth as a loan from Allah. These donations help Muslims to purify their souls by not being greedy. It is said that the giver of the money will receive a “hundred-fold” back in the afterlife. Helping each other is seen as helping Allah and fulfilling a duty to God. <u>Sadaqah (voluntary charity)</u> Muslims are encouraged to voluntarily give their money and time to charity throughout the year. <u>Activists</u> • Blair Imani - LGBT+, racism, women's and disability rights • Malala Yousafzai - Women and education rights • Eboo Patel - interfaith/racism • Nouhad Awwad - Environment
  <u>Progressive Islam:</u> Do not follow the Quran and Hadith strictly. Take a more liberal/modern approach about Islamic understanding and practice. Are more willing to respect and accept the ideas of others or in simple words, 'open to new opinions'. <u>Literal Islam:</u> Strictly adhere to teaching of Quran and Hadith. Focus on the original and exact meaning of the words of the Quran and no other interpretation.	<u>Halal Butchers</u> - Available in big cities, however, not many in rural areas of the UK. <u>Islamophobia</u> - Some people like those in the English Defense League spread hatred about Muslims in the UK, which makes it hard for Muslims to feel accepted and like they belong. <u>Stop the far right</u> - Some people in the UK protest and stand up for Muslims affected by hatred and racism. Football players take the knee before every game to show Islamophobia and racism is unacceptable. This creates a safe space for Muslims. 
<u>Muhammad Ali</u> Considered the greatest boxer of all time, was a proud Muslim. His openness about his identity and his faith inspired people all over the world.  Muhammad Ali couldn't have influenced people if he didn't know his beliefs and his identity.	4 Step Revision model: 1. Understand: to help students make accurate notes which make sense to them. 2. Reduce: To help retain knowledge and allow for successful transfer to LTM. 3. Memorise: active recall is one of the most effective revision techniques, it also activates your recall muscle. 4. Practice: Act of rehearsal and repetition means the transfer to LTM - more success to 'remember more' for exams.