

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING

Summer Term

Year 10: RE



We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

SELF QUIZZING

OUR EXPECTATIONS

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

WEEK 1-3

Key Words:

- **Afterlife** = the belief that life continues after death e.g. going to Heaven
- **Environmental Sustainability** = using the environment in a way that won't destroy it
- **Stewardship** = looking after the planet for God
- **Global Citizenship** = the idea that we should see ourselves as part of a world community
- **Euthanasia** = allowing someone with a serious medical condition to die peacefully
- **Abortion** = the medical termination of a pregnancy
- **Quality of life** = how good your life is e.g. can you move, communicate etc
- **Sanctity of Life** = the belief that human life is precious and sacred. God is the only one who can give or take life.
- **Soul** = spiritual part of a person that lives on after death
- **Big Bang Theory** = the belief that the earth was started 14 billion years ago by a bang and rapidly expanding matter
- **Theory of Evolution** = theory that life began as simple organisms that evolved into life as we know it today
- **Literalist** = someone who believes every word of The Bible is 100% true
- **Non-Literalist** = someone who believes the Bible is not 100% true but is made up of stories designed to teach us things instead.

Christian views on looking after the world:

The Bible story of creation says humans were given **dominion** (kingship/rule) over the world and its creatures meaning they are in charge of the world for God. They also believe God gave them the **responsibility of stewardship** – looking after the planet and passing it on to future generations in good condition. They are thankful to God for his gift of Creation and try to live in harmony with all of his creations, including animals. **We all have an environmental responsibility to look after the planet as we are all member of the one global community (known as global citizenship).**

How do Christians believe the world was created?

Not all Christians believe exactly the same thing about how God created the world, because they interpret the Genesis story in the Bible differently;

Literalist Christians – believe every word written in the Bible is true - God created the world and everything in it in 6 days and on the seventh day he rested. He did this “ex nihilo” (from nothing). God is said to have created the world to be perfect and created Adam and Eve in his own image as the first human beings. Human beings were his most important creation and were placed in charge of the world.

This is a difficult position for Christians to be in because scientific evidence contradicts the Bible, and there are differences between Genesis 1 and 2.

Some Christians believe scientific evidence such as fossils are a test from God, some have created theories to account for this discrepancy; one of these is **Gap theory which claims there is an unspecified gap between Genesis 1 and 2 in which God starts creation again.**

Non-Literalist Christians – believe that God created the world but the Bible version of events may not be strictly true. They may say each day represents a longer period of time, or that the story is poetic and didn't actually happen, it just helps Christians to understand their role in God's world.

Week 4-6

What do Christians teach about abortion?

Catholic Christians - are totally against abortion because they think it is murder and against the belief in the sanctity of life. They think life begins at conception and that only God has the right to give or take life. Abortion is seen as breaking the commandment '*thou shall not kill*'.

Protestant Christians - still think abortion is wrong, but believe that it is necessary in some circumstances, such as saving the life of the mother, or if the mother has been raped. They may call it a 'necessary evil' and say it is important to consider the needs of the mother as well as the unborn child.

Humanists (secular) take a pro-choice stance meaning they are supportive of any decision that a parent makes regarding abortion as they believe it their right to choose. Many Humanists have actively campaigned for the introduction of laws permitting abortions since the 1960's.

Central to the question of abortion is the issue of whether the foetus is a person. Mary Anne Warren argues the foetus meets none of her criteria for personhood, whilst Judith Jarvis Thompson uses the violinist example to show that even if we agree the foetus is a person, we still can't say abortion is wrong.

What are Funeral Rites?

Catholic Funeral – Takes place in Church, Vicar wears white to show resurrection, hymns and Bible readings. There are prayers for the dead and a Requiem Mass. The body in the coffin may be blessed with incense and holy water before a burial or cremation.

Protestant Funeral - Takes place in Church, Vicar wears white to represent new life with God, hymns are sung, Bible readings focus on resurrection, prayers are said for the person and their relatives, tributes to the person are read – this is called a eulogy. Main theme is resurrection and Jesus' words 'I am the resurrection and the Life' are read from the Bible. Body is buried or cremated - "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes..." -this shows the body is returning to where it came from. The funeral ceremony is followed by a wake.

Humanist Funerals- prioritise the choices of the person and celebrate their life rather than focusing on the afterlife.

Why do people have funeral rites?

To send the person on to the afterlife, to thank God for the person's life and to celebrate their life, to comfort grieving relatives.

What do Christians teach about Euthanasia?

Most Christians are against euthanasia because of the belief in the sanctity of life. They say life is a gift from God and only he has the right to end a life. Euthanasia also breaks the commandment '*thou shall not kill*'. Christians are encouraged to care for people who are sick and dying, in a hospice for example. Also suffering is seen as a natural part of life and part of God's plan, so people should not try to escape it.

Some Christians may say euthanasia should sometimes be allowed if it is the kindest and best thing for the patient. For example, if someone is in a lot of pain and is going to die anyway. They support the quality of life approach which bases the decision on whether the person's quality of life will be meaningful and pleasurable if they remained alive. They may say individuals have freewill and should be able to make decisions about their own life.

Humanists (secular) believe that euthanasia should be a personal choice and have formed groups such as 'Dignity in Dying' in order to campaign to make euthanasia legal in the UK.

Key Terms

- **Adultery** - When one partner is unfaithful and engages in a sexual relationship with somebody who isn't their husband or wife.
- **Divorce** - the legal termination of a marriage.
- **Cohabitation** - when a couple who are not married live together in the same home.
- **Commitment** - being completely dedicated to somebody or something e.g. when people get married.
- **Contraception** - methods that are used to prevent pregnancy e.g. condoms.
- **Gender equality** - where men and women are treated the same e.g. women being allowed to be priests.
- **Responsibility** - duties and tasks that you are expected to carry out e.g. mother caring for children.
- **Roles** - duties that you would have traditionally been assigned e.g. men going out to work and women staying at home.

Family Life

There are many different types of families up and down the country and across the world including single-parent families (one parent, either mum or dad), same-sex families (parents of the same gender) and reconstituted family (a couple with children from previous relationships). Family life is important to Christians because they believe that children should be raised in a stable environment; where they have two parents of different genders. This is called a nuclear family.

The Church, both Catholic and Church of England offers guidance and counselling for families in times of crisis to address issues and avoid the break up of a nuclear family. Within a family, it is expected that parents educate their children about their faith, actively encourage prayer and take part in the major religious festivals. Children also have a role to play in the family and they are expected to respect their parents by the following the Commandment – “honour your father and mother.”

What do Christians teach about sexual relationships?

They believe in chastity as sex is a sacred act and should only take place between married couples who are truly committed. This is shown in the Bible quote *'if they cannot exercise self-control they should marry, for it is better to marry than be aflame with passion'*. They are against casual sex as this can lead to unwanted children and possibly abortion. Protestant Christians may see sex as a gift from God that can be enjoyed by married couples, whereas Catholic Christians believe sex should only be for procreation (producing children) as they believe this is what God intended. The Catholic Organisation, the Silver Ring Thing, promotes chastity and encourages its members to avoid sex until marriage and to wear a silver ring on their finger to remind them of this pledge.

What do Christians believe about contraception?

Catholics are generally against all forms of artificial contraception such as condoms as it prevents procreation which is the main purpose of sex. They follow Natural Law first created by Thomas Aquinas which says that one of the primary duties of humans is to reproduce. Catholics generally support natural methods of contraception as they still allow sex to occur with the chance of pregnancy. Whereas Protestants are more accepting of their use since sex is not just for procreation for Protestants but is instead based on love and commitment which may not necessarily require a pregnancy.

Week 10-12

What is the purpose of marriage for religious believers?

Marriage is meant to join a couple together for life and demonstrate their love for one another. Marriage is a commitment between the couple and God which should never be broken. Believers are expected to marry before having children so that they can have a secure family background.

Marriage Ceremonies

Protestant Ceremony - Takes place in Church, Vicar leads the ceremony and wears white to show joy, Hymns are sung rejoicing God, purpose of marriage is explained and the vicar asks for any objections, vows of commitment are made ('til death do us part', 'for richer for poorer' etc), exchanging of rings, Bible readings on the importance of love, sermon about marriage, sign register to show it is a legal contract, the couple march out together to show they are legally joined together.

Catholic Ceremony - Will have many of the same features as a Protestant wedding, such as vows, exchange of rings, hymns and prayers. The couple will kneel at the front of the Church and will be asked 3 questions about their willingness to marry, being faithful and having children. There will also be a Nuptial mass and everyone who attends is seen as a witness.

Hindu Ceremony- marriage allows Hindus to fulfil their varnashramadhama and is considered a duty. The wedding takes place in a mandap (a highly decorated canopy). The bride and groom dress in red and white to represent fertility and purity. The strings or scarves of the couple are tied together to show unity. The priest lights a sacred fire and offerings are made to Agni. The couple will walk around it four times. The couple then take seven steps to show: food, strength, prosperity, wisdom, children, health and friendship. The wife then steps on a stone to show commitment to her husband.

Inter-faith Marriages

Inter-faith marriages consist of the couple being from a different faith to the other, or of no faith at all. Inter-faith marriages can be difficult with questions around what religion should be followed at home, what should you teach children about the afterlife, what happens if religious dietary requirements do not match?

Should non-religious believers be allowed to marry in places of worship?

Some people say anyone should be able to marry in a place of worship because it is God's house and God should welcome everyone, even if they don't attend Church regularly. It is also a tradition within Britain and a good opportunity for the community to come together in celebration. Some people would argue it is hypocritical to marry in Church if you do not go regularly or are a non-believer. They would argue that you should have a civil ceremony instead.

Christianity and Adultery

Adultery (extra marital sex) goes directly against the 10 Commandments 'Thou shall not commit adultery' and therefore is generally forbidden by all Christian denominations. For most Christians, marriage is sexually exclusive, and sex should only occur between you and the person you are married to which means that adultery can never be acceptable. Adultery could also lead to unwanted children, and it breaks the vows/promises made at a wedding in front of God, "What God has joined together, let no man separate". In the eyes of many Christians, even if a couple have separated, they are still not permitted to have sex with another person. Although adultery is a sin, Jesus taught that sinners should be forgiven and not victimised. This is shown in the story of the adulterous woman whom Jesus stops being stoned to death and instead calls for her to be forgiven.

Divorce

In the eyes of the law a couple remains married until a divorce is signed by both parties. Since 2020, it has been possible to divorce a spouse without assigning blame to one person, this is known as a no-fault divorce. Should someone wish to remarry a different partner, they must obtain a divorce first. Failure to do this is bigamy (being married to multiple people at the same time) which is illegal in Britain.

Many Catholics are totally against divorce as marriage involves God and should not be broken. Divorce breaks wedding vows and promises made in the presence of God e.g. 'til death do us part.' and 'What God has joined together, let man not separate.' Marriages may be annulled (this means the marriage is cancelled and declared void) in the Catholic Church but this may only occur in extreme circumstances such as being forced into marriage or if the marriage has not yet been consummated. Re-marriages are never seen as valid because of the vow 'til death do us part' has been broken and only God can end a marriage.

Generally Protestants are accepting of divorce in some situations but only as a last resort and for good reasons e.g. if one person has committed adultery or domestic violence. They encourage reconciliation and counselling to help couples through their problems first. Remarriage may be allowed but is not encouraged as the couple have already made vows before God. Couple wishing to remarry may be offered a blessing ceremony in Church or may be allowed to remarry in a church at the vicar's discretion.