



Contents:

- Ultimate question guide & Recap quiz mat for each section
- Support page (scan links to revision guides/ revision channel.
- Full set of EPR Kos
- Easter revision 9-11 Wednesday 15th April
- Exam Paper 1 9AM Monday 15th May
- Exam Paper 2 130PM Tuesday 23rd

Revision will take place the morning of the exam from 8 in R47.

Avoid distractions

Beep beep! Beep beep!

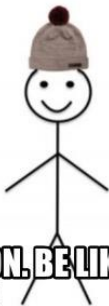
Studying is hard if you keep getting **messages** from your friends. Or can't stop looking at pictures of **funny cats**.

Unless you really, really need it (and do you?), keep your mobile phone in a **different room** while you study.



@mrmarrhistory

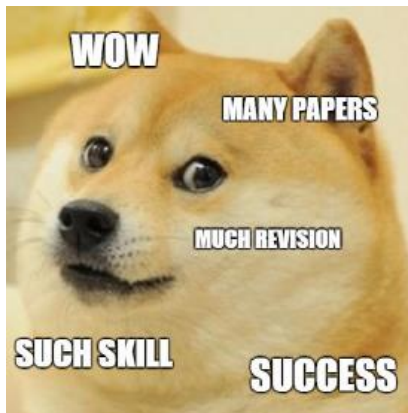
HARRY KNOWS THAT PEOPLE WHO REVISE GET BETTER EXAMS RESULTS.



DO YOUR REVISION, BE LIKE HARRY.

YOU SHOULD BE

STUDYING



REVISE ALL



THE THINGS!!!

Y11 EPR Finals Revision pack

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 2- Religion & Life

4 markers

Give two ways a Christian might respond to two scientific theories about the beginning of the Universe.

Give two ways in which a Christian might be influenced by the event of Creation.

Give two reasons why a religious person might think we should be a steward of the Earth.

Give two contrasting reasons why some people think the Big Bang is the cause of the Universe.

Give two reasons religious people think we don't need to look after the Earth.

Give two reasons as to why religious people think human life is important.

Give two ways in which religious people respond to the issue of running out of natural resources.

Give two differing religious opinions about the use of fossil fuels.

Give two ways in which Christians are influenced by pollution.

Explain two different views about animal experimentation.

Explain two contrasting religious views about eating meat.

Give two different views about how human life came to exist. Refer to a religion.

Give two contrasting views on abortion.

Give two reasons why religious people might not agree with the current UK law on abortion.

Give two reasons why a religious person might think the UK euthanasia law needs to be changed.

Give two Christian views about the afterlife.

5 markers

Explain two religious teachings about Creation.

Explain two Christians teachings on awe and wonder.

Explain two ways Christians are influenced by Creation.

Explain why some Christians believe in dominion.

Explain two contemporary beliefs in British society about the beginning of the universe.

Explain two religious teachings about natural resources.

Explain why some religious people feel the need to support renewable energy.

Explain two ways in which Christians respond to the threat of pollution.

Explain why some Christians think it is not right to eat meat.

Explain why some Christians think is fine to eat meat.

Explain why Christians do not agree about teachings on animal experimentation.

Explain why Christians have contrasting views on current UK abortion laws.

Explain to Christian teachings on Euthanasia.

Explain two beliefs about euthanasia in contemporary British society.

Explain two Christian teachings about the afterlife.

Explain two ways in which Christians are influenced by a belief in the afterlife.

Explain why some Christians don't agree with the idea of hell.

Explain two Christian teachings about Judgement Day.

12 markers

'We don't need to worry about global warming'

'Pollution does not matter'

'Everyone should believe in stewardship'

'Science proves that God is not responsible for creating the Universe'

'Christians should ignore scientific ideas about the beginning of the Universe'

'Human life matters more than animal life'

'Hunting should be legal'

'How we treat animals has nothing to do with religious people'

'All religious people should eat meat'

'The law on abortion needs to change'

'Euthanasia is allowed in other countries, so the UK should have it too'

'It is childish to believe in the afterlife'

'God is omnibenevolent. He won't send anyone to hell'

Religion and Life : Recall

Give 2 laws on abortion in contemporary Britain.

Give two religious views about abortion

Give two secular (non-rel) views about abortion.

Explain the law on euthanasia in the UK

Give two contrasting religious views on euthanasia.

Give two secular view on euthanasia.

Explain why Christians reject scientific theories for the universe.

Explain why scientific theories for the universe are accurate.

Explain how Science {AND religion can agree on the creation of the universe.

Define pollution

Give 4 different types of pollution.

Give 2 religious responses to the issue of pollution.

Explain climate change (the greenhouse effect).

Explain Christian responses to climate change.

Explain why non religious people disagree about the treatment of animals.

Explain contrasting religious views on the treatment of animals.

Explain different religious teachings on the afterlife.

Explain why non-religious people think there is no afterlife.

Define natural resources:

Give contrasting views for worrying about running out of natural resources.

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 2- Existence of God

12 markers

4 markers

- Give two ways in which Christians are influenced by the Design Argument.
- Give two reasons why people think the Design Argument fails to prove the existence of God.
- Explain why the First Cause argument might not prove God is real.
- Explain how religious people are influenced by the First Cause argument.
- Explain how religious people would respond to criticisms of the First Cause argument.
- Give two contrasting views about the ability of miracles to prove the existence of God.
- Give two ways a Christian might respond to criticisms about miracles as evidence for the divine.
- Give two reasons why people might suggest science shows that God probably does not exist.
- Give two views held in contemporary British society about the Problem of Evil. In your answer, refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain.
- Give two contrasting views on special revelation as evidence for the existence of God.
- Give two reasons why people reject general revelation.
- Give two contrasting views about enlightenment.
- Give two reasons why some people think the only evidence required for God is scripture.
- Give two reasons as to why Christians think God can be immanent and transcendent.
- Give two reasons why religious people think revelation is so important.
- Give two ways that Christians are influenced by revelation.

5 markers

- Explain two teachings about the Design Argument.
- Explain two ways in which people respond to teachings about the Design Argument. Refer to the teachings of the main religious tradition of Great Britain.
- Explain two teachings about the First Cause argument.
- Explain two beliefs in contemporary British society about the First Cause argument.
- Explain two religious beliefs about visions.
- Explain why some people reject miracles.
- Explain why some people think miracles are the most important evidence for the existence of God.
- Explain two contrasting religious responses to scientific criticism about the existence of God.
- Explain two ways in which prayer might prove that God exists.
- Explain two religious teachings about the Problem of Evil.
- Explain two ways in which scripture is important in proving the existence of God.
- Explain two teachings about God as immanent.
- Explain two teachings about God as transcendent.
- Explain how religious people might respond to the idea that God is immanent and transcendent.
- Explain two teachings about general revelation.
- Explain two views in contemporary British society about the usefulness of general revelation for the existence of God.

‘God is real’

‘The Design argument is the best evidence that there is a God’

‘The First Cause argument fails to prove that God is actually the first cause.’

‘There are no solutions to the Problem of Evil’

‘Miracles should not be believed’

‘Science has all the answers to the beginning of the Universe’

‘Special revelation is better than general revelation’

‘Visions prove that God is real’

‘you can only get to know God through prayer’

‘The Bible is all you need to show that God exists’

‘All Christians should ignore scientific claims about the beginning of the Universe.’

‘Prayer proves that God is real’

‘If God was real, there would not be any suffering’

‘People invented the idea of God because they were scared of death’

Existence of God: Recall

Give two reasons people might be an atheist.

Briefly explain the Problem of Evil.

How might a Christian respond to the Problem of Evil?

Explain & give examples:

Natural Evil:

Moral evil:

Explain the Design Argument

Give supporting arguments for design.

Give counter arguments for the design argument.

Explain the first cause argument (causation)

Give supporting arguments for the causation argument.

Give counter points for the causation argument.

Explain two reasons why miracles prove God is real.

Explain what miracles show about the nature of God.

Give examples of special revelation.

Explain why some people reject miracles as evidence for God.

Give 2 teachings on unanswered prayer.

'Special revelation is the best proof for the existence of God.'

Give examples of general revelation.

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 2- Crime & Punishment

12 markers

4 markers

- Give two ways in which laws are important.
- Give two contrasting examples of hate crime.
- Give two contrasting views about breaking the law.
- Give two reasons why a person may think a law is not just.
- Give two reasons that Christians think people are not inherently evil.
- Give two reasons why people break laws.
- Give two different Christian attitudes about punishing lesser criminals.
- Give two different religious teachings about the punishment of criminals.
- Give two reasons why a person might break a religious moral law.
- Explain two views within contemporary British society about the benefits of Capital Punishment.
- Give two contrasting aims of punishment.
- Give two reasons why some people think that deterrence is the best aim of punishment.
- Give two ways that Christians may respond to crime.
- Give two different ways that a Christian would treat a serious criminal.
- Give two Christian views about suffering and causing suffering to others.
- Give two views within contemporary British society about the use of corporal punishment. Refer to the major religious tradition in Britain.
- Give two reasons that religious people think forgiveness is more important than the punishment.
- Give two contrasting views about the use of corporal punishment.

5 markers

- Explain two reasons why religious people might think that reformation is the best aim of punishment.
- Explain two Christian teachings about unjust laws.
- Explain why some Christians agree with Capital Punishment and why some do not.
- Explain two Christian teachings on Corporal Punishment.
- Explain two Christian teachings about breaking the religious moral law.
- Explain two different aims of punishment.
- Explain two contrasting views in contemporary British society about the use of community service. Refer to the major religious tradition in the UK in your answer.
- Explain two ways in which a Christian might respond to a criminal.
- Explain two ways in which Christians are influenced by the law.
- Explain two reasons as to why some people think that reformation is not an effective aim of punishment.
- Explain two reasons why people commit crime.
- Explain why some people think that criminals who commit serious crimes should be executed.
- Explain why some people think some criminals should not be prosecuted.
- Explain two Christian teachings about the importance of forgiveness.
- Explain how religious people might be influenced by teachings about forgiveness.
- Explain why religious moral laws might mean that we don't need criminal laws.
- Explain why some people think the current UK law on corporal punishment should be changed.

- 'We should change the current British law on Capital Punishment'
- 'All religious people should support corporal punishment.'
- 'Retribution is the most important aim of punishment'
- 'It is pointless punishing some criminals'
- 'If a law is not just, it should be broken'
- 'Christians should always break the law if it is not fair'
- 'All Christians must forgive crimes committed against them'
- 'It is right to forgive all offenders, no matter who they are and what they have done'
- 'Some criminals cannot be changed'
- 'The death penalty does not really solve crime'
- 'All criminals should be made to do community service rather than prison'
- 'Poverty is the main cause for crime'
- 'People who commit hate crime should have the harshest punishments'

Crime and Punishment: Recall

Give two Christian teachings on forgiveness.

Give 2 non-religious views on forgiveness

Give examples of crimes/ criminals that people think cannot be forgiven.

Define the following (AIMS of punishment)

Retribution

Reform

Protection

Deter/ Deterrence

Give 2 reasons why deterrence should be considered the best aim of punishment.

Give 2 reasons why reform might be considered the best aim of punishment.

List different methods of punishment.

Explain two teachings on corporal punishment (religious)

Explain two NON religious teachings on corporal punishment.

Give 2 non-religious views on capital punishment.

Give two religious views on capital punishment.

Give examples of unjust laws.

Give two contrasting religious teachings on unjust laws.

Give two non-religious teachings on unjust laws.

Explain two reasons why we need laws.

Give different examples of why laws need to exist (list)
EG to Control traffic and prevent death.

What is a hate crime?

What does the law say about hate crimes?

Give examples of hate crimes:

'Hate crimes need more severe sentences than other types of crime' 12

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 2- Marriage and the family

- Give two contrasting non-religious views on human sexuality.
- Give two contrasting religious views on homosexuality.
- Give two contrasting views on pre-marital sex.
- Give two religious views on pre-marital sex.
- Give two religious views on adultery.
- Give two contrasting non-religious views on adultery.
- Give two Christian teachings on sex outside marriage.
- Give two religious teachings on family planning.
- Give two contrasting non-religious teachings on contraception.
- Give two contrasting religious teachings on contraception.
- Give two non-religious teachings on divorce and remarriage.
- Give two contrasting teachings on divorce and remarriage.
- Give two religious teachings on the nature of family in contemporary Britain.
- Give two non-religious views on the nature and purpose of the family in contemporary Britain.
- Give two contrasting ways views on the family have changed in the 21st century.
- Give two religious teachings about the roles of men and women.
- Give two non-religious views about gender equality.
- Give two ways in which things have improved for female equality since the 1950s.
- Give two contrasting Christian teaching about marriage'
- Give two ways that the purpose of marriage is shown in the marriage ceremony.

- Explain two Christian teachings about gender equality.
- Explain why some Christians think women should not be equal to men in religion.
- Explain why religious people think there should be gender equality in life.
- Explain two religious teachings about the purpose of family.
- Explain two views about the nature and purpose of family in contemporary Britain.
- Explain two religious teachings about divorce.
- Explain two non-religious teachings about divorce and remarriage.
- Explain two religious teachings about sex outside of marriage.
- Explain two non-religious views about adultery.
- Explain two religious teachings about adultery.
- Explain two religious teachings about pre-marital sex.
- Explain two non-religious teachings about pre-marital sex.
- Explain two Christian teachings about human sexuality.
- Explain two non-religious teachings about homosexuality.
- Explain two contrasting teachings about same sex marriage.
- Explain two contrasting ways in which family life has changed since the 1950s.
- Explain two Christian teaching about marriage.

'Heterosexuality is better than homosexuality'

'Homosexual marriage should be banned'

'Pre-marital sex is never right'

'Sex outside of marriage should be accepted by Christians'

'Adultery is just a fact of modern life, we should accept it'

'Artificial contraception is unacceptable'

'God should choose when we have children, not us'

'Extended families are the best type of family'

'Step families are damaging for children'

'Single parents are not as good as married parents'

'Divorce is never right'

'If you divorce, you should not remarry'

'The main purpose of the family is to bring children up with faith'

'Family life has not changed much in the 21st century'

'Women should never be equal to men in religion'

Women and men are equal in life/society'

'Housework is a job for women'

'Gender equality has been achieved in contemporary Britain.'

'Marriage is pointless'

Define

Homosexuality:

Heterosexuality:

Human sexuality:

Procreation:

Give 3 Christian arguments against homosexual marriage/sex.

Give 3 Christian arguments supporting homosexual marriage/sex.

List 3 ways things have improved for homosexual people in the UK over time.

List 3 things that show we need to work to improve the situation for homosexual people.

Give a non religious argument against homosexual sex/marriage:

Give a non religious argument supporting homosexual sex/marriage:

Give a reason why a non religious person might not support pre-marital sex.

Give a reason why a non religious person might not care about pre-marital sex.

Give 3 arguments to show pre-marital sex is wrong. Refer to Christianity.

Give 3 arguments to show pre-marital sex is acceptable/tolerable. Refer to Christianity.

Define:
Adultery
Divorce

Give 3 reasons why Christians do not support divorce.

Give to contrasting views about re-marriage in Christianity.

Give 3 Christian arguments against adultery.

Give 3 reasons why Christians MAY support divorce.

Define Each family type and give a possible advantage.

Nuclear Family:
Advantages:

Stepfamily:
Advantages:

Extended Family:
Advantages:

Single Parent Family
Advantages:

Define:
Polygamy-

Bigamy-

Same Sex Marriage-

Civil partnership-

Give 2 ways a Christian might respond to adultery.

List 4 non religious reasons as to why a person might divorce.

Give 3 ways family life has changed in the UK since the 1950s.

Give 2 reasons why a Christian might accept cohabitation (living together as if married, but without actually being married).

Explain why Christians think you should get married.

Give 2 reasons why a person might choose to cohabit rather than marry.

What are the purposes of marriage. List 3:

Explain the meaning of the following in the marriage ceremony:

Exchange of rings-

Give 2 reasons why a Christian might accept cohabitation (living together as if married, but without actually being married).

Vows-

What are the advantages of being married?

Wrapping of the cord around wrists-

Presence of family-

What is an annulment?

How have things improved for women's lives since the 1950s?

Give examples to show that men and women are still not equal in life in the UK today (non-religious)

Explain why some Christians think women should be equal in religion (2 ways)

Explain why some Christians think women should be not equal in religion. (2 ways)

Give 3 examples of gender stereotyping.

List 2 effects of gender stereotyping.

Should a Christian reject gender stereotyping. Give two contrasting ideas.

What is contraception? Refer to conception in your answer.

Explain each type of contraception and give an advantage/disadvantage.

Condom-

A-

D-

Femidom-

A-

D-

Natural Family Planning-

A-

D

Morning After Pill-

A-

D-

Give 3 Christian teachings to support the use of contraception.

Give 3 Christian teachings to show contraception is wrong.

Define promiscuity:

Explain each type of contraception and give an advantage/disadvantage.

Condom-

A-

D-

Femidom-

A-

D-

Natural Family Planning-

A-

D

Morning After Pill-

A-

D-

Coil

A-

D-

Plan the following 12 markers:

‘Contraception should never be used’

‘Natural family planning is the only acceptable method of contraception’

‘Barrier methods are the best methods of contraception’

‘Contraception should not be used, even in a marriage’

‘Christians should not approve of barrier methods of contraception.’

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Remember, each mark is worth a minute so a 5 marker should take 5 mins and a 4 marker should take 4 mins.

Paper 1- Buddhist Belief

4 markers

Give two contrasting ways that Buddhists are influenced by the 3 Marks of Existence.

Give two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the 4 Noble Truths

Give two ways Buddhists are influenced by the 8 Fold Path.

Explain two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the Wheel of Dependent Origination today.

Explain two ways that Buddhists are influenced by rebirth.

Give two contrasting Buddhist beliefs about Nirvana.

Give two different ways Buddhists are influenced by Dukkha.

Give two ways that Buddhists are influenced by Anatta.

Give two similar ways that Buddhists respond to teachings about Tanha.

Give two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the Life of the Buddha today.

Give two contrasting ways in which Buddhists are influenced by the Siddhartha Gautama being an ascetic.

Give two different ways in which a Buddhist is influenced by the 3 refuges.

Give two different ways a person could become an Arhat.

Give two ways Buddhists are influenced by the 4 Signs today.

5 markers

Explain two Buddhist teachings on Nirvana.

Explain two contrasting Buddhists teachings on Anicca.

Explain two ways in which Buddhists are influenced by the Wheel of Paticca Samupada.

Explain two different teachings about the 3 Marks of Existence.

Explain two ways in which Buddhists are influenced by the Life of the Buddha in contemporary Britain.

Explain two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the 4 Noble Truths.

Explain two Buddhist teachings about the 4 Noble Truths.

Explain two different types of Buddhism.

Explain two ways that Theravada is different to Mahayana.

Explain why two reasons why Buddhists think you should follow the Middle Way.

Explain two ways the Buddhists are influenced by the enlightenment of the Buddha.

Explain two different Buddhist teachings about rebirth.

Explain two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the 3 refuges.

Explain two reasons why Theravada Buddhists think only monks can reach enlightenment.

Explain two ways that a person could become a Bohisattva.

12 markers

'Enlightenment was the most important event in the life of the Buddha.'

'The 3 Fold way is all you need to get to Nirvana'

'You can only get enlightened if you are part of the Sangha'

'Anyone can reach enlightenment'

The most important teaching of the Buddha was the 3 Marks of Existence'

'The most important of the 3 Marks of Existence is Anicca'

'The most important of the 4 Noble Truths is Tanha.'

'The 8 fold Path is more important than the 4 Noble Truths'

'Knowing about the Wheel of Dependent Origination does not matter'

' Most people will not reach Nirvana'

'It is better to be a Bohisattva than an Arhat.'

'Women cannot become enlightened'

' The 3 poisons are the most important part of the Wheel of Dependent Origination.'

'You don't need to know about rebirth to reach Nirvana.'

'The most important teaching of the Buddha was the 5 Skhandas'

' Magga is the most important teaching of the Buddha.'

3FW	8FP	5 Skandhas	5 Lay/regular Precepts	5 monastic/ extra Precepts	To get to Pure Land chant...
W	U T	M C	No	Own	→
M	S A L	P S P	No	No	
	E		No	No	
M	M C		No	No	

3 MEs	3 Refuges	2 of the 227 Rules for monks	2 of the 6 Realms of Existence	2 of the 12 Niddanas from the wheel
D	B	1.	1.	1.
A	D	2.	2.	2.
A	S			

The 4 Sublime States

M
C
S
K

H
V
G
S
T

5 Types of Meditation

S
V
V
Z
LK

3 Types of mourning ceremony

S
C
P

P

W

2 Buddhist festivals

4 acts of puja (things you can do to worship/get karma)

1.
2.
3.
4.

2 Things you can chant

1.
2.

Give 2 ways Buddhists are influenced by the Life of the Buddha.

Explain how Buddhists are influenced by the 4 Sights.

Explain two teachings about the 4 Noble Truths.

Explain two teachings about the 4 Noble Truths.

Give two teachings about the Sangha.

Explain how Buddhists will act because of Buddha's life as an ascetic.

How are Buddhists influenced by the attack of the demon Mara?

Explain why some may think the most important Mark of Existence is Anicca (Give two points)

Explain two parts of the Wheel of dependent Origination.

Explain two teachings about Samsara.

Explain two teachings about the 4 Noble Truths.

Explain two parts of the 3 fold Way (8FP)

Who do Theravada Buddhists think can reach Nirvana?

Who do Mahayana Buddhists think can reach Nirvana?

Explain how Pure Land Buddhists (type of Mahayana from Japan) reach Nirvana?

Explain how Buddhists are influenced by the 3 Poisons.

Give 2 teachings about rebirth.

Give two teachings about becoming an Arhat.

Give two teachings about Bodhisattvas.

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 1- Buddhist Practise

4 markers

- Give two different ways that a Buddhist can worship.
- Give two ways that the life of the Buddha influenced how Buddhists worship.
- Explain two different Buddhist places of Worship.
- Give two contrasting ways that a Buddhist might conduct a funeral/ burial.
- Give two different Buddhist methods of meditation.
- Explain two elements of the 6 Perfections.
- Explain two similar features of Buddhist funerals in different traditions.
- Explain two ways in which Wesak is important in the life of a Buddhist.
- Explain two ways in which Parinirvana Day is important in the life of a Buddhist.
- Give two ways that Buddhists are influenced by the 5 regular precepts.
- Give two ways that monks are influenced by the 5 extra monastic precepts.
- Explain two contrasting forms of Buddhist worship.
- Explain two features of Buddhist temples.
- Explain two features of Buddhist Puja.

5 markers

- Explain two ways in which Buddhists are influenced by the 6 Perfections.
- Explain two ways in which Buddhists are influenced by Karuna.
- Explain two ways that Buddhists respond to the teaching of Matta.
- Explain two different Buddhist teachings on meditation.
- Explain two different ways that a Buddhist temple can help them to reach Nirvana.
- Explain two different ways that Buddhist celebrate the life of the Buddha.
- Explain two different ways Buddhist celebrate Wesak.
- Explain two different ways that Buddhist conduct a funeral.
- Explain two similar ways in which Buddhists deal with bodies after death from two different Buddhist traditions.
- Explain two ways in which the 5 regular Buddhists precepts are important in the life of a Buddhist.
- Explain two reasons why a Buddhist might go on a retreat.
- Explain two ways in which Buddhists are reminded on Anicca when they worship.
- Explain two reasons why some Buddhists think Zazen meditation is important.
- Explain two reasons why Buddhists think visualization is important.
- Explain two Buddhist teachings on the importance of puja (worship)

12 markers

- 'Vipissana meditation is the most important type of meditation'
- Zazen meditation is more important than Samatha meditation'
- 'A sky burial is a better form of funeral than a cremation'
- 'Wesak is the most important celebration in Buddhism'
- 'It is not important to worship using worship artefacts'
- 'You don't really need to worship at a Buddhist temple'
- 'All Buddhists should celebrate Parinirvana Day'
- 'Meditation is more important than doing good actions'
- 'Compassion (Karuna) without wisdom is not helpful'
- 'Buddhists don't need to go on retreat to reach Nirvana'
- 'If a monk does not follow the 5 extra precepts, they will not become enlightened'
- 'Meditation is the most important type of Buddhist worship'

Explain the following mourning ceremonies/ rituals (Give features and benefits).

Sky Burial.

Cremation

Bure Land Burial

Explain the following festivals:

Parinirvana Day:
What does it celebrate?

What do they do to celebrate?

Wesak:
What does it celebrate?

What do they do to celebrate?

Explain each type of meditation

Samatha

Vipissana

Visualisation

Zen meditation

Loving Kindness meditation

Give 5 different examples of how Buddhists puja (worship) to get good karma.

Explain how Buddhists are influenced by the 3 refuges. Give 2 things for each.

Buddha

Dharma

Sangha

Describe each place of worship and how it helps Buddhists reach Nirvana.

Gompa

Temple

Stupa

Vihara

Shrine

Anywhere

Explain how Buddhists are influenced by the 4 Sublime States.

- Metta
- Calmness
- Sympathetic Joy
- Karuna

Name two Buddhist holy books they might use to seek wisdom

Why might a Buddhist go on retreat?

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 1- Christian belief

4 markers

- Give two contrasting qualities of God.
- Give two reasons why Christians think that God is omniscient.
- Give two ways that Christians are influenced by the idea of God as a judge.
- Give two reasons why Christians think God is all-loving.
- Give two ways that Christians respond to the Problem of Evil.
- Give two contrasting reasons why a person might think that God is not just.
- Give two different persons of the Trinity.
- Give two different ways that Christians are influenced by the idea that God is a Trinity.
- Give two contrasting reasons why Christians think God created the world.
- Give two ways that Christians are influenced by Creation.
- Give two ways Christians are influenced by the idea of the Afterlife.
- Give two different Christian ideas about what happens after you die.
- Give two different reasons why Christians think Jesus is the son of God.
- Give two reasons why Christians think the Crucifixion is important.
- Give two ways Christians are influenced by the resurrection.
- Give two ways that Christians are influenced by Pentecost.
- Give two different ways that a Christian can achieve salvation.
- Give two different Christian teachings on sin

5 markers

- Explain two ways in which Christians are influenced by teachings on sin.
- Explain two Christian teachings about the nature of God.
- Explain two contrasting ways that Christians are influenced by the nature of God.
- Explain two teachings about God being just.
- Explain why some people think the Problem of Evil shows that God is not real.
- Explain how some Christians are influenced by the Problem of Evil.
- Explain two teachings about the Trinity.
- Explain how Christians might respond to scientific ideas about the creation of the world.
- Explain two Christian teachings about the Afterlife.
- Explain why some Christians don't think that hell exists.
- Explain two different reasons why Christians think Jesus is the Son of God'
- Explain two teachings on the importance of the Crucifixion.
- Explain two different teachings on the Incarnation of Jesus.
- Explain two teachings about salvation.
- Explain why Christians think the Resurrection is important.
- Explain why Christians think it is important that Jesus performed miracles.

12 markers

- 'God is not just'
- 'There are no solutions to the Problem of Evil'
- 'God is not omnipotent'
- 'Jesus is the most important part of the Trinity'
- 'The Crucifixion is the most important event in the life of Jesus'
- 'The Resurrection is more important than the Incarnation'
- 'Science proves that God did not create the world'
- 'If a person has committed a sin, they cannot go to heaven'
- 'Creation was so long ago, it does not matter what actually happened'
- 'Jesus did not rise from the dead'
- 'God is not all-knowing'
- 'Christians only follow God's laws to avoid going to hell'
- 'The ascension is the most important event in the life of Jesus'
- 'Evil and suffering prove that god is not all loving'

Explain what happened at each of the stages of the life of Jesus and how it influences them.

Prophecy of Isaiah

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Annunciation

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Incarnation

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Ministry

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Betrayal and Trial

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Together these events are called the.....

Passion and Crucifixion

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Resurrection

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Explain the following post resurrection accounts (what happened- reasons for and against it being true).

Mary at the Tomb

Peter at the tomb

Thomas and the Upper Room

Lake Tiberius

The road to Damascus (Cleopas and Jairus)

The Ascension

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Pentecost

What happened?

How does this influence Christians?

Linking quotations:

Christian teachings on the afterlife. Explain the following.

Rapture:

Judgement Day:

Heaven:

Hell:

Purgatory:

Universalist Christians think...

How are Christians influenced by teachings on the afterlife?

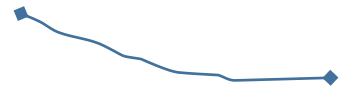
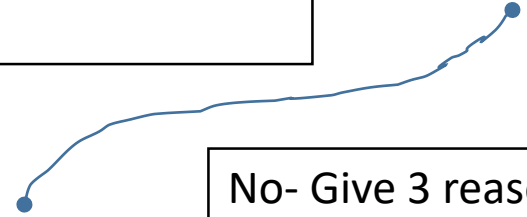
Give 4 ways:

-
-
-
-

Yes- Give 3 reasons.



Should Christians worry about the afterlife?



No- Give 3 reasons.

Teachings about the Nature of God.

Explain the following characteristics/ attributes of God and give examples for each.

Omnipotent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Omnibenevolent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Omnipresent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Immanent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Omniscient
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Omnipresent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Transcendent
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

Eternal
Meaning->

Example 1->

Example 2->

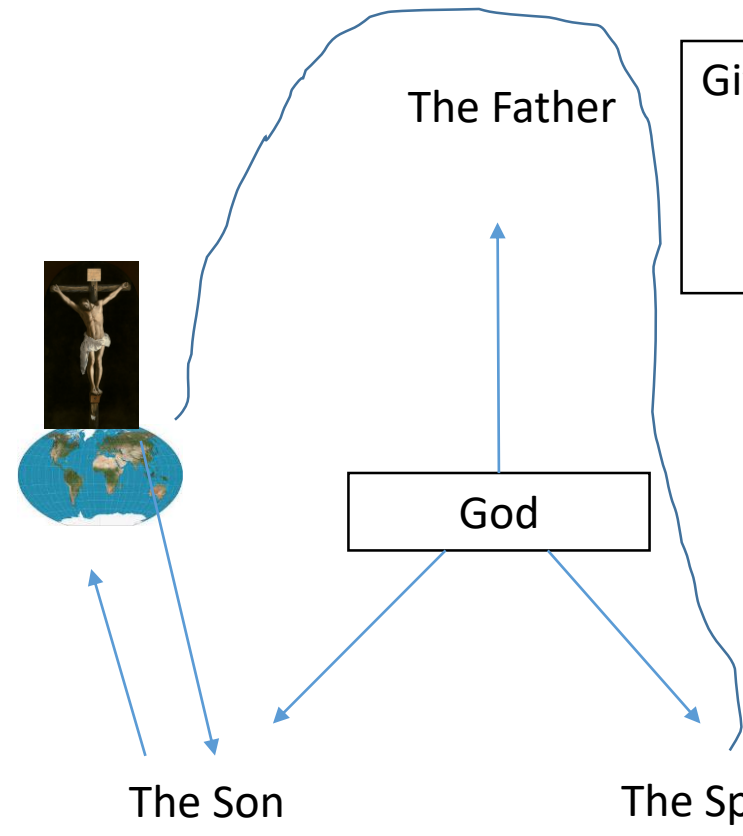
The Trinity

Define Trinity:

Give examples to show the idea of 3 in one ness.

-
-
-

The Trinity is consubstantial. What does this mean?



Give two teachings about the father



Give two teachings about the Son

Give two teachings about the Spirit

Proving consubstantiality

To show all persons of the trinity are one, we can use the Bible.

By proving all parts were creating at the same time in Genesis when nothing else existed, it shows they are one.

The Father created the world in
'.....' ex nihilo
(Genesis)

'In the beginning
was.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....(John)

'The spirit of
God.....
.....
.....' (Genesis

Which is the most important part of the Trinity? Give two reasons for each.

Father

Son

Spirit

Why are they all equal?

Salvation

All you need to be saved is God's Laws

Define salvation:

Explain each of the methods of salvation:

Salvation through Grace

Salvation through the Law

Salvation through the Spirit



For

Against

Other ways to be saved/ remove sin and reach heaven.

Ultimate GCSE Questions List

Paper 1- Christian Practise

4 markers

- Give two contrasting ways that Christians worship
- Give two features of liturgical worship
- Give two features of private worship
- Give two different Christians sacraments.
- Give two contrasting views about Baptism.
- Give two contrasting views on the Eucharist.
- Give two contrasting features of adult baptism.
- Give two different benefits of Christians going on pilgrimage.
- Give two different examples of Christian pilgrimages.
- Give two reasons why some Christians think you don't need to go on a pilgrimage.
- Give two different reasons why Christians celebrate Christmas.
- Give two different things Christians do to celebrate Christmas.
- Give two reasons why Christians think it is important to celebrate Easter.
- Give two different things Christians do to celebrate Easter.
- Give two different features of Holy Week in Easter.
- Give two contrasting ways that Christians serve the local community.
- Give two reasons why Christians think it is important to evangelize.
- Give two reasons why Christians think it is good to be persecuted.
- Give two ways that Christians respond to the problem of poverty.

5 markers

- Explain the work of two Christian organizations that set up food banks.
- Explain two ways that Christians work for reconciliation.
- Explain two reasons why Christians think it is important to become a street Pastor.
- Explain two reasons why Christians think it is important to serve the local community.
- Explain two different Christian methods of evangelization
- Explain two ways that Christians are influenced by the Great Commission.
- Explain two different places of pilgrimage.
- Explain similar features of different pilgrimage sites.
- Explain two different ways that Christians celebrate Easter.
- Explain two Christian teachings about Christmas.
- Explain two Christian teachings about Baptism.
- Explain two features of infant baptism.
- Explain two similar features of communion across two different traditions/denominations.
- Explain two different teachings about the Eucharist.
- Explain two different sacraments.
- Explain two contrasting types of worship.
- Explain why some Christians think that non-liturgical worship is important.
- Explain two Christian teachings about the importance of prayer.

12 markers

- 'Liturgical worship is the best type of worship'
- 'Prayer is the most important thin a Christian can do to worship God'
- 'Prayer is more important than serving the local community through actions'
- 'You don't really need to go on pilgrimage'
- 'Christmas is more important than Easter'
- 'Easter is no longer a religious festival'
- 'Evangelizing people is the most important thing a Christian can do'
- 'Infant baptism is the best form of baptism'
- 'The eucharist is the actual body and blood of Jesus'
- 'Becoming a street pastor is the most important thing a Christian can do to serve their community'
- 'Mission is more important than prayer'
- 'There is no point in celebrating Christmas'

Define the following:

Liturgical worship

Private worship

Non-liturgical worship

Informal worship

Explain the following features of non-liturgical worship.

Slain in the Spirit

Drunk in the Spirit/holy Laughter

Modern worship Songs

Speaking in Tongues

Explain the following features of liturgical worship (In this case Catholic Mass)

Penitential Rite

Liturgy of the Word

Liturgy of the Eucharist

Set Prayers

Explain why liturgical worship is best- give 3 reasons.

Explain why non-liturgical worship is best- give 3 reasons.

Define Sacraments:

Name 3 sacraments:

Give 3 features of Baptist
Symbolic Communion

Give 3 features of Catholic
Literal Communion (The
Eucharist).

Give 3 arguments to support communion NOT
transubstantiation (and just being a symbol). Include
quotations. (Baptists)

Give 3 arguments to support communion
transubstantiating into the literal body and blood.
Include quotations. (Catholics)

Why is taking
communion/eucharist important.
Give 3 reasons.

Give 3 features of Baptist adult baptism.

Give 3 features of Catholic infant baptism

Give 3 reasons why we should only baptise adults-include quotations.

Give 3 reasons why we should only baptise babies-include quotations.

Why might it not really matter when we baptise?

Give 3 reasons why baptising people is important.

Define
Pilgrimage

Pilgrim

Explain the following pilgrimage site.

Rome

Why is it a pilgrimage site?

Why might people go?

Lourdes

Why is it a pilgrimage site?

Why might people go?

Canterbury

Why is it a pilgrimage site?

Why might people go?

Give 3 reasons why its important to go on pilgrimage (include a quote)

Give 3 reasons why its NOT important to go on pilgrimage (include a quote)

Give the following quotes that shows its important for Christians to help others.

Golden Rule

Greatest Commandment

Cain and Abel

Parable of the sheep and Goats

Lazarus and the Rich Man

Consider this 12 marker.

'The most important thing a Christian can do is to fight poverty' **You can swap any of the 6 types into this Q.**

Explain the work of the following organisations.

Food Banks

Trussell Trust

Oasis Project

Street work

Street Pastors

SVP

Poverty

World Vision

Christian Aid

Mission and Evangelism

Alpha Course

Mercy Ships

Missions

Forgiveness

Corymeela Community

Sacrament of Reconciliation

Persecution

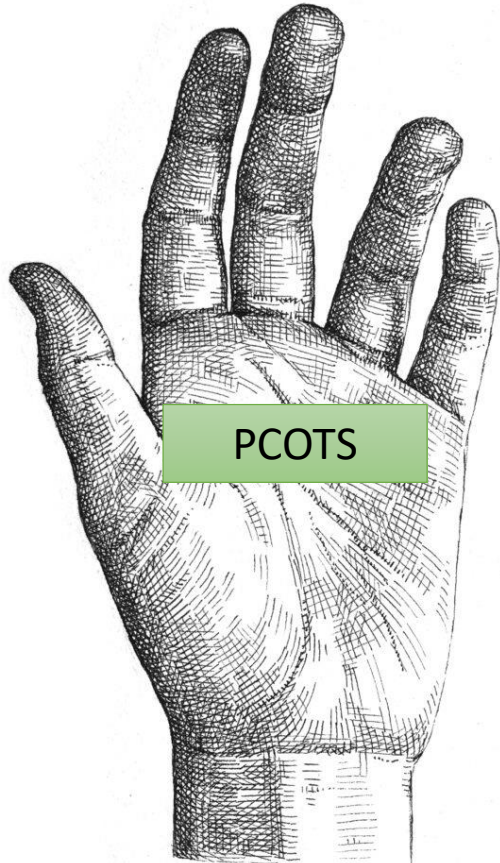
Barnabus Fund

Open Doors

Define
Prayer:

Give a line from YLP to
show:

- Asking for forgiveness:
- Asking for needs to be met
- Praise
- Praying for others



PCOTS

Label each
finger with the 5
aims of prayer.

What is informal prayer?

What is set prayer?

**Our Father who art in heaven,
Hallowed be thy Name.
Thy kingdom come.
Thy will be done,
On earth as it is in heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses,
As we forgive those who trespass against us.
And lead us not into temptation,
But deliver us from evil.
For thine is the kingdom,
and the power, and the glory,
for ever and ever.**

Amen.



The Lords prayer is the only
prayer we need because:

-

-

-

The Lords prayer is NOT the
only prayer we need because:

-

-

-

Informal Prayer is the best type of prayer because:

-

-

-

Set Prayer is the best type of prayer because:

-

-

-

Finish the following teachings about prayer from Jesus:

Do not pray like the.....

Meaning?

Go into your room.....

Meaning?

Pray with shameless.....

Meaning

Don't babble.....

Meaning?

Catholics believe in intercessory prayer.

What is this?

How will prayers like the Hail Mary be helpful?

Festivals

Easter:

What does it celebrate?

What will Christians do to celebrate it? (3 things)

Explain what happened on each day of Holy week.

Maundy Thursday:

Good Friday:

Easter Sunday:

Why is it important to celebrate Easter? (Give 3 things)

Christmas:

What does it celebrate?

What will Christians do to celebrate it? (3 things)

Why is it important to celebrate Christmas? (give 3 things)

Create plans for the following 12 markers

‘Easter is more important than Christmas’

‘Christmas is the only religious festival you need’

‘Christmas is no longer a religious festival’



Key terms

Atonement	Paying off the debt of sin/ making up for something
Crucifixion	A Roman method of punishment/ the way Jesus was killed
Denomination	A type of Christian i.e. Catholic/ Protestant/ Baptist/ Methodist/ Pentecostal
Eucharist	Holy Communion that has become the actual body and blood of Jesus through transubstantiation
Genesis	The first book of the Bible. Includes Creation and Adam and Eve
Messiah	The anointed one who came to save
Grace	The idea that God loves us even though we don't deserve it
Ministry	When Jesus performed miracles and taught people through parables
Nativity	The whole birth story of Jesus including the prophecy (of Isaiah) annunciation through Gabriel and the incarnation
Incarnation	When God became flesh (Jesus)
Salvation	Being saved from sin (can be done through grace or the law of God)
Trinity	The idea that God is 3 persons in 1 (Father, Son and Spirit). Consubstantial (one substance)
Eternal	Has no beginning or end
Omnibenevolent	God is all loving
Personal	God wants us to have a personal relationship with him
Judgement Day	The day when our bodies will be raised up and God will send us to heaven, hell or purgatory
Resurrection	When Jesus came back to life
Immanent	God is with us 'here and now'
Transcendent	God is beyond time and space and existed before it

Key teachings

The Nativity

This is the birth story of Jesus which is made up of the Prophecy (of Isaiah), the Annunciation (of Gabriel to Mary) and the Incarnation (where Jesus was born).

The Ministry of Jesus

After his baptism in the river Jordan, Jesus told parables to teach people how God wanted them to live and performed miracles as a sign he was part of the Trinity (The Son of God). His teachings and 37 miracles are recorded in the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke & John).

The Crucifixion

After his trial before Pilate and Herod, Jesus was killed on a cross. He died to pay for sin (atonement) and he fixed our relationship with God. This was shown through the Temple Curtain tearing from 'top to bottom' (Gospels). This happened on 'Good Friday.'

The Resurrection

On the 3rd Day of Easter (Easter Sunday), Jesus rose from the dead. Over the next 40 days he appeared to his disciples in different places such as on the Road to Emmaus, at the Tomb and on Lake Tiberius.

The Ascension

On the 40th Day of Easter, Jesus ascended from the Mt. of Olives. He said 'God and make disciples of all nations.' This instruction is called the Great Commission.

Pentecost

On the 50th Day of Easter the Holy Spirit 'came upon' the disciples in the Upper Room like a 'rushing wind.' They gained the ability to speak different languages and perform miracles. They convinced people of Christianity and baptised 3000 people that very day.

Afterlife

Most Christians believe that, on Judgement Day, we will all be judged on our actions and sent to heaven or hell. Catholics also believe in Purgatory which is a temporary state where the individual endures 'purifying fire' (Catechism), pays off their sin and then reaches heaven.

The Nature of God

His nature means 'what he is like.' In Christianity this includes omniscient, omnipotent, omnibenevolent, transcendent, eternal, 3 in one (Trinity), a just judge, imminent and personal.

Key Quotes

Book of John (Bible)

'In the beginning was the word...the word was God...through him all things were made.'

Genesis

God made the world in '7 days' ex nihilo.
 'Let there be light'
 Creation is God's 'handiwork'
 'The Spirit of God hovered over the water'
 God 'walked in the Garden' (of Eden) with Adam and Eve.

Exodus

'Do not lie' Ten Commandments.
 Moses saw God as the 'Burning Bush.'
 Moses Saw the back of God on Mt. Sinai- God 'passed before' Moses.

Jesus

Hell is the 'gnashing of teeth' and the 'lake of fire'.
 'love your neighbour as yourself' (Greatest Commandment/ Good Samaritan)
 'Now you are in torment' (Lazarus and the Rich Man).
 'Today you will be with me in paradise' (Jesus to the Penitent Thief).

St Paul

At the Rapture we will be 'snatched away.'

Key terms

Liturgical worship	A worship service with a set order
Non-liturgical worship	A worship service with no set order
Informal worship	A worship service that is Charismatic and spontaneous
Private worship	When a believer worships God alone
Prayer	Communicating with God silently or through using words
Set prayers	Prayers that have been written down to be repeated like the Lord's Prayer
Informal prayer	Prayers that believer makes up using their own words- It can be like a conversation
Baptism	Where water is used to wash away sin. At this point you officially become a member of the Church
Believer's baptism	Baptism as an adult where you are fully immersed in water like Jesus
Infant baptism	Where a child has their original sin removed by holy water from the font. They join the Church- a loving Christian family
Eucharist	Communion with bread and wine that has transubstantiated into the flesh and blood of Jesus.
Symbolic Communion	Bread and wine thought to be a memory meal reflecting the Last Supper. It does not transform.
Worship	Acts of religious devotion and praise
Pilgrimage	A religious journey to show devotion to God
Christmas	Christian festival celebrating the Prophecy, annunciation and incarnation of Jesus Christ
Easter	The festival celebrating the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Jesus
Agape	Self-sacrificial love
Mission	Where a person goes out to spread their faith. Can be in their country or another one.
Evangelism	Spreading the word of Jesus and converting through preaching or personal witness.
Persecution	Hostility and ill treatment because of race, religion or beliefs.

Key teachings

Liturgical Worship

This kind of worship is the same every week. For example, Catholic Mass. It will always contain the Penitential Rite (saying sorry for sin), Set Prayers (like the Lord's Prayer), the recitation of the Creed (Nicaean Creed) and the Eucharist (the consumption of the transubstantiated body and blood of Christ).

Non liturgical Worship

This type of worship has no order. It can be sitting in silence waiting for god, or it can be spontaneous. It could included the singing of worship songs, being slain in the spirit, holy laughter or even speaking in tongues.

Prayer

This is communicating with God. It can be done as a group using set prayers (EG the Lord's Prayer), or by using spontaneous prayer where you pray using regular speech. Jesus prayed informally in Gethsemane when he called God 'Abba Father' or 'daddy.' Prayer can be used to ask God for things, thank him or simply build relationship.

Sacraments

These are 'outward symbols' of what God is doing on the inside. EG in Baptism you see water being poured, on the inside sin is being cleansed. There are 7 Sacraments in the Catholic Church and they include Baptism, Eucharist and Reconciliation.

Baptism

Catholics perform infant baptism to cleanse original sin and to welcome the child into the family of the Church as early as possible. Baptists will only baptise adults when they have a choice. Baptists use full immersion while Catholics do infant baptism with a font.

Eucharist/ Communion

Catholics believe the Eucharist (bread and wine) go through transubstantiation and actually change into the body and blood of Jesus as he said 'this is my body...this is my blood' t the Last Supper. Baptists believe it is just a symbol as after that he said 'do this in memory of me' meaning it is a memory meal.

Festivals

The two main Christian festivals are Christmas & Easter. At Christians celebrate the birth story of Jesus. They will read passages from Isaiah and on the birth from the Gospels, attend midnight mass and be especially generous as God was with us. At Easter they celebrate the death and resurrection. They will complete activities of remembrance across Holy Week (Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday) and give thanks!

The role of the local Church (Community)

The Church will serve others by having food banks, job cafes, sending our street pastors and by holding alpha courses to evangelise.

The role of the global Church

The Church will serve others by sending out missionaries to evangelise, by smuggling Bibles into other countries to share the gospel and by raising money to rescue those who are being persecuted. They will also support the poor abroad by sending medical help, educating people and lobbying the govt. to help them financially.

Key Quotes

Serving others

'Love your neighbour' **Good Samaritan/Jesus**

'Treat others like you want to be treated' **Jesus**

'That which you do to the least of my brothers you do to me' **Sheep & Goats/ Jesus**

'Am I my brother's keeper?' **Cain and Abel/ Old Testament**

Prayer

'Ask and you will receive' **Jesus**

'And when you pray, don't babble like the pagans' **Jesus**

'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us' **Jesus/ Lord's Prayer**

'Our Father, who art in heaven...hallowed [praised] be your name' **Lord's Prayer**

Sacraments

'Repent and be baptized...all of you' **St Peter**

'Faith should precede [come before] baptism' **St Paul**

'Let the little children come to me' **Jesus**

'I will be with you until the end of the age' **Jesus**

'This is my body...this is my blood' **Jesus at the Last Supper**

'Do this in memory of me' **Jesus at the Last Supper**



Key terms

Dharma	The teaching of the Buddha
Dukkha	Suffering
Anicca	Impermanence (things don't last)
Anatta	No permanent soul
Jataka	Book containing stories about the life of Buddha
Buddha	An enlightened being
Ascetic	Harming your body to free your mind- IE starving yourself
Enlightenment	Finding out & understanding the truth about the universe and existence
Siddharta Gautama	The birth name of the Buddha
Mahayana	A branch of Buddhism associated with Tibet and China
Therevada	The 'original' Buddhism that started in India
Paticca Samuppada	Dependent origination- each life/ origin depends on the one before
Meditation	Focussing deeply
The 4 Sights	Old man, sick man, dead man and holy man
Tanha	Craving
Nirvana	Escape from the cycle of rebirth and dukkha
Rebirth	After you die, your karma will begin another person's life
Buddha-nature	The idea that we all have what it takes to be a Buddha!
Samsara	The trap of rebirth (shown visually by the wheel)
Arhat	The final life where you become a Buddha in Therevada
Bodhisattva	Where you choose to 'reincarnate' and return to Samsara instead of going to Nirvana in order to help others.

Key teachings

The 8 Fold Path

8 things that must be done 'right' to gain good karma to get to Nirvana. Buddha called it a 'raft' to escape Samsara (UT-SAL-EMC)

The 4 Noble Truths

The first thing Buddha taught to the ascetics who became the first converts. Dukka (suffering), Tanha (craving), Nirvana (non-existence), Magga (The 8 Fold Path) DTNM

The 5 Skandhas

The 5 parts that make up a person. When we die, these piles fall apart and the next life starts as we have no soul and do not carry on (anatta). The Skandhas are taught using the chariot analogy from Nagasena II. Mental Form (thoughts), Consciousness (awareness), Physical Form (your body), Sensations (the 5 senses), Perception (recognition) MC PSP

The 3 Marks of Existence

Three things that harm us simply because we exist. Dukkha (suffering is inevitable such as getting old, sick and dying), Anicca (things are impermanent like relationships and possessions) and anatta (we have no soul- we cease when our skandhas fall apart) DAA

The 5 Precepts of the Laity

Vows of regular Buddhists- No killing, no stealing, no sexual misconduct, no substances that cloud the mind, no false speech (lies).

The 5 Precepts of the Sangha (monks)

Vows of monks (bikkhus) Own nothing, no sex, no high bed, no self-beautification, no eating after mid-day.

The 6 Realms of Existence

The 6 Realms (mindsets) you can be born into including the Hungry Ghosts, Animals, Angry Gods, Gods, Hell and Humans. You can only reach enlightenment from the Human Realm on the Wheel of Dependent Origination.

The 12 Niddanas

12 images on the outside of the Wheel of Dependent Origination that show how dukkha is caused (EG The monkey eating fruit is craving).

The 3 Poisons

Shown in the middle of the wheel, hatred (snake), greed (board and arrogance/ ignorance (cockerel) need extinguishing to escape rebirth.

Key Quotes

Walpola Rahula

Nirvana is 'cool water that calms the fever'
Do not engage in 'foolish babble and gossip'
Escape the 'round of rebirth'

Buddha

Nirvana is 'the end'
The 8 Fold Path is a 'raft' from Samsara to Nirvana.
Meditation 'frees us from Mara's fetter'

Nagasena II

The Chariot Analogy
The Candle Analogy
The turtle Analogy'

Ninian Smart

Nirvana is 'the end'

Jataka

Siddhartha has '3 mansions'
His 'legs were like bamboo, his back was like a rope'



Key terms

Rupa	Statue of Buddha
Dhammapada	Collective teachings of the Buddha (holy book)
Tripitaka	Buddhist holy book containing the dharma.
Mala	Prayer beads to help meditation and chanting
Mantra	Short religious phrase that is chanted (e.g. Om mani padme hum)
Meditation	Focussing deeply
Samatha Meditation	Meditation that focuses on clearing the mind. Buddhists may focus on a single object or their breathing)- both Therevada and Mahayana Buddhists do this.
Vipissana Meditation	Meditation that focusses on the dharma. It is usually done after samatha. Therevada Buddhists do this.
Visualization	Where Buddhists 'visualize' themselves as a Buddha to unlock their Buddha-nature
Parinirvana Day	A Mahayana festival that celebrated the enlightenment and passing on of the Buddha.
Wesak	Therevada festival celebrating the birth, life, enlightenment and death of the Buddha.
6 Perfections	Mahayana qualities you need to become a Bodhisattva (P atience, M orality, M editation, W isdom, G enerosity and E nergy)
Sunyata	Emptiness (of the mind)
4 Sublime states	4 Qualities needed to become a perfected being in Mahayana Buddhism (Metta, Karuna, Calmness, sympathetic joy.
Metta	Loving kindness
Karuna	Compassion
Gompa	Meditation hall
Vihara	Monastery
Shrine	An area with items to help Buddhists worship. May contain candles, flowers, rupas or thangkas.
Stupa	A structure/tower containing relics. It can have 8 rings and 4 corners to represent the 8FP and 4NTs. It points 'up to Nirvana.'
Thangka	A picture or image of the Buddha used to help visualization.

Key teachings

Mourning Ceremonies

Also known as funerals, these can be done as cremation (burning), sky burials (feeding the bodies to vultures) or as a Pure Land Burial (chanting Amitabha in order to send the person to Sukhavati Heaven). By watching the skandhas get burned or torn apart, Buddhists are reminded of Anicca and anatta and the need to avoid attachment.

Samatha Meditation

This is where Buddhists will focus on a kasina (such as their breathing, a rupa or a red dot) to clear their mind. This will give them 'right concentration' on the 8FP/3FW and it is similar to how the Buddha achieved enlightenment.

Vipissana Meditation

This type of meditation focuses on the dharma. For example, on the 8 fold Path. By internalising the dharma, Buddhists increase their chance of reaching Nirvana as they will always act with it in mind.

Visualisation

Through looking at a thangka or rupa and imagining they have achieved Buddhahood, Buddhists unlock their Buddha nature. This is the potential to become a Buddha which we all have whether monk, lay, male or female.

Zen Meditation

This is 'sitting meditation' where the Buddhists sits on a zazen cushion. It is neither too comfy (like Palace life) or too un-comfy (like ascetic life), thus is reminds Buddhists of the middle way. The Buddha was enlightened in a similar way. Some variations include Zen archery or walking meditation so believers can learn to meditate while doing everyday activities.

Loving Kindness meditation

This is where Buddhists imagine showing love to family, a friend, a stranger a person they dislike and their worst enemy. It helps them develop metta which leads to doing good actions to even the most challenging people! This gains good karma.

Puja

Worship in Buddhism does not mean worshiping Buddha, but acknowledging the 'worth' of the dharma. Buddhists will use different places of worship to help them as well as different items such as sand mandalas. These sand patterns are complex and take a long time to make. They are then destroyed to remind Buddhists about Anicca. By learning the dharma, Buddhists gain good karma and develop 'right understanding' on the 8FP.

The 3 Refuges

Buddhists take 'refuge' or shelter from suffering. They do this through the **Buddha**- he gives hope it is possible to reach Nirvana through his example. **Dharma**- If we follow the dharma and gain good karma we can reach enlightenment. **Sangha**- By becoming a monk and following all ten precepts (5 lay & 5 monastic), Buddhists can reach Nirvana.

Retreat

As well as going on pilgrimage, Buddhists may go on retreat. This can be anywhere (such as a Buddhist centre, a cave, somewhere to be alone). Here, they will practise meditation, the dharma and try and reach Nirvana without distraction just like when Buddha retreated to the Bodhi tree.

Key Quotes

Meditation

Meditation frees us from Mara's fetter' Buddha

'Peace comes from within' Buddha

'What we think we become' Buddha

Life of Buddha

'Legs like bamboo...back like a rope' Jataka

'3 mansions- one for winter, one for Summer and one for the Rainy Season' Jataka

'I vow to sit here until I reach enlightenment...or die' Jataka

Focussing on Nirvana

The poison dart analogy. (Buddha)

The Sitar analogy (Buddha)

Further quotations

'If you see the Buddha on the road...kill him' Tich Naht Hahn

Nirvana is 'ineffable' William James.

'No one can save us but ourselves' Buddha

'My religion is kindness' The Dalai Lama

Key terms

Fundamentalist Christians	Christians who believe that the Bible and everything in it is literally true. EG God actually made the world in 7 days.
Liberal Christians	Christians who believe the writers of the Bible were inspired by God and that it needs interpreting.
Awe & wonder	A feeling of respect and amazement at the beauty and complexity of the universe.
Responsibility	A duty to care for something
Stewardship	Believers have a duty to look after the Earth for God.
Dominion	We can do what we want with the Earth because we 'dominate' / control it.
Environment	The natural world on which we live and depend on
Natural resources	Naturally occurring materials such as oil, coal, trees etc.
Sustainable development	Progress that tries to reduce the impact on the natural world for future generations.
Pollution	Poisoning the earth through contaminating the environment.
Pescatarian	A person who does not eat meat, but will eat fish
Vegan	A person who does not eat animals or anything produced by them. For example, they will not drink milk.
Evolution	Things adapt to survive through random genetic mutations that make them more competitive.
Sanctity of life	All life is holy and belongs to God.
Quality of Life	Life must have benefits for it to be worth living
Euthanasia	The killing of a terminally ill person
Voluntary euthanasia	Where a TI person is able to ask for their life to be ended
Non-voluntary euthanasia	Where you think the TI person would want to die but they are unable to say so. You take their life.
Dignity	Pride and self-worth
Origin of the Universe	How the Universe began (Big Bang or Creation)
Creation	The world that God created or the Creation of the world in 7 days like in Genesis.
Big Bang	The singularity that expanded and led to life as we know it through evolution
Abortion	The removal of a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive.

Key teachings

Abortion

In the UK, abortion is legal up to 24 weeks unless the foetus has a severe disability, when it can be longer. It must be agreed by 2 doctors and will be allowed if the mother or existing children will suffer physically or mentally if it is born.

Euthanasia

Active euthanasia is illegal in the UK, but some forms of passive euthanasia are (such as withdrawing food and treatment. Many Britons go to Dignitas in Switzerland where they are helped to die peacefully when they wish, and with their dignity. Some countries, such as Belgium and Holland now allow euthanasia for terminally ill young people.

The Origin of the Universe

Christians typically believe in Creation (that God made Earth in '7 days' – Genesis), while those who follow science believe it was not God's 'handiwork,' but rather the result of the big Bang and then Evolution. Life evolved from simple organisms, through natural selection, into the well adapted species we have today. However, sometimes religion and science agree. For example, some Christians think the '7 days' were 7 ages of time and they believe in theistic evolution (that God was responsible).

Stewardship

This is the belief that God gave Adam the responsibility to look after the world, and so the job has passed on to us. When God made Earth he said it was 'good' (Genesis). On judgement Day we will have to report to God on how well we have looked after creation. This is demonstrated in the Parable of the Talents.

Dominion

This is the belief that humans can do whatever they want to the Earth. This is because God made Adam and Eve and said 'let them rule' over the Earth (Genesis).

Animal Welfare

Some people think animals should have a high standard of welfare and should be treated respectfully. This is because they are able to feel pain, they can suffer and have a level of sentience. This would suggest that if you buy meat it should be free range and that animals should not be used for entertainment, such as what happens at sea life parks or zoos. Some people go further and add we should not exploit them for the use of their milk, eggs or meat. These people are called vegans.

Pollution

Pollutants like single use plastics, radioactive waste, eutrophication, and air pollution cause suffering to other individuals, animals and the environment. We need solutions including re-use, re-pair and recycle. We can use charity shops/ vintage clothing stores, we can sign up to energy companies that only use renewables and we can cycle and walk.

Key Quotes

Pro-life/ Anti Euthanasia

We should protect life 'from womb to tomb' John Paul II

Human life is made 'in the image of God' (Genesis) so it is sacred and belongs to him (Sanctity of Life)

'Thou Shalt not kill' Ten Commandments

Pro-choice/ Pro Euthanasia

'Personhood does not begin at conception' Peter Singer

Famous Violinist Analogy Judith Jarvis Thompson

Doctrine of Double Effect Church

Pro Environment

Parable of the Talents Jesus (God wants the Earth back even better than when he gave it to us)

'Are not 5 sparrows sold for 2 pennies...yet not one is forgotten by God' Jesus

'Just because we can does not mean we should' Peter Vardy

Pro Human

God created Earth/animals and it was 'good' but when he made humans he said they were 'very good' Genesis

'Let them rule over the Earth' Genesis

Origin of the Universe

'Red tooth and claw' (Darwin)

'7 days' by his 'handiwork' (Genesis)

'A wise man bases his belief on the evidence' (David Hume)

Junkyard Jet analogy (Fred Hoyle)

'Climbing Mt. Improbable' by 'smearing out the luck' (Dawkins).



Key terms

Human sexuality	How people express their sexual feelings
Heterosexual	Attracted to members of the opposite sex (male + female)
Homosexual	Attracted to members of the same sex (male+ male/ female+ female)
Pre-marital sex	Sex between unmarried people
Adultery	Having sex with a person other than your husband/ wife (spouse)
Contraception	Something that prevents pregnancy
Conception	When the sperm and egg meet to make a fertilised ovum
Natural Family Planning	Having sex at times when the woman is least fertile to avoid becoming pregnant.
Marriage	A legal union between partners (if religious-before God) In some countries, this can only be male and female.
Civil partnership	Legal union of same sex couples
Same sex marriage	Marriage between two people of the same sex
Cohabitation	Living together and having a sexual relationship without being married
Divorce	A legal ending of a marriage
Annulment	The Catholic Church can rule that a marriage was never valid
Family	A group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption
Nuclear family	2 parents and their children
Stepfamily	A family where two parents who were previously divorced have joined together with their existing children to make a family
Extended family	A family including grandparents, aunts, uncles and other relatives.
Polygamy	Having multiple wives (or husbands)
Bigamy	The offence of marrying a person when you are already married.
Procreation	Producing offspring.
Stability	Safety and security- living a peaceful, productive life without rapid/continuous change
Gender equality	Giving people the same rights regardless of whether they are male or female.
Sexual stereotyping	Having a fixed general idea of how genders should behave.

Key teachings

Human sexuality

In the UK, you are free to express your sexuality. It does not matter if you are homosexual, heterosexual or if you identify in other ways. However, religions have different views. While liberal or modern Christians may accept that God has made people with different sexualities, script/ traditional Christians argue that God intended for us to be heterosexual like the blueprint of Adam and Eve in Eden.

Family

Family is important, but it can be very different. Families should provide emotional and financial support and stability where the needs of children are met. For religious families, a religious upbringing where they learn to follow God's laws and rules is also important as God will judge them on how they raise their kids. Traditional Christians favour a nuclear family and may not theoretically accept same-sex parents.

Marriage and cohabitation

Today, many people cohabit (live together without being married). It makes financial sense and they may be in a long term relationship. While liberal Christians might accept this (if the couple are engaged), strict Christians insist on the couple being married. This is because premarital sex is seen as sinful. They think that marriage is the best/ most secure way to raise a family and it was the way that God intended. When married, the couple must be faithful and have exclusive sex, only with each other. Same sex marriage has been legal in the UK since 2014.

Divorce and remarriage

Divorce is much easier to achieve today and around 45% of marriages end in divorce. Due to this, some people are 'put off' being married. Grounds for divorce can include abuse, desertion, adultery and unreasonable behaviour. Most Christians accept divorce happens, but due to Jesus' teaching about divorce, some strict Christians will not allow remarriage and count it as adulterous.

Gender equality

The roles of men and women have changed considerably. Legally, both should be able to do any job in the UK and should be paid the same for it. There is less sexual stereotyping and even sexist adverts have been banned so that people feel freer to write their own future. That said, there is still a pay gap and women make up the vast majority of part time work to enable them to take care of the home and children. While most Christians believe that men are equal, some think they should have different roles. For example, in the Catholic Church only men can become priests as they take on the role of the apostles who were all men. They also represent Jesus in the mass, and he too was a man.

Key Quotes

Relationships & procreation

'If you divorce and remarry you commit adultery' Jesus
 'Thou shalt not commit adultery' Ten Commandments
 'The two shall become one flesh' Genesis
 'It is not good for man to be alone' Genesis
 'Go forth and multiply' Genesis
 'He spilled his semen on the ground' Genesis (story of Onan)
 'Man shall not lay with man' Leviticus/ Old Testament
 'Do not judge' St Paul
 'Till death do us part' Marriage Vows
 'In Sickness and in health...for better or for worse' Marriage Vows

Gender equality

'There is no longer man, slave, woman or free, all are equal before Christ' St Paul
 'Women should not speak in Church' St Paul
 'Women should not have authority over men' St Paul
 God created humans 'in his image' Genesis
 'If you harm even a single hair on a child's head, it would be better if you had never been born' Jesus
 'We are judged on the way we raise our children' Catechism of the Catholic Church



Key terms

Atheism	The belief there is no God (these people are called atheists).
Agnostic	Not being certain if God is real.
Theist	A person who believes there is a God.
Design Argument	The ideas that 'all complex things need a designer,' Earth is complex so it needs a designer, God is the only being able to design it so he must exist to be the designer. (William Paley)
Causation Argument (First Cause)	'Everything needs to have been caused,' so the Earth needs a cause, the cause of Earth must be omnipotent and only God is like this so he must exist to be the cause.
General revelation	Where God indirectly reveals himself through nature showing his 'handiwork.' EG a mighty forest or the Giant's Causeway
Special revelation	Where God directly reveals himself to you like with St Paul or Moses and the Burning Bush
Humanism	A belief system that has good values but does not accept God
Impersonal	Beyond our capacity/ ability to understand
Personal	God desires a relationship with us
Immanent	God is with us 'here and now.'
Miracles	Events that break the laws of nature and make you think God must have done them (so he exists)
Natural evil	Evil/ suffering caused by nature (EG Volcanoes/earthquakes/flooding)
Moral evil	Evil caused by humans (Murder/theft/torture)
Transcendent	Beyond time and space (existed before it)
Vision	Seeing something which is not physical, such as Joseph's vision of the Angel Gabriel
Scripture	Holy writings (Bible) which reveal things about the nature of God
Problem of Evil	The idea that God can't exist if evil does, else he would have got rid of it.

Key teachings

The Nature of God

The 'nature' of a thing means what it is like. God is omnipotent, omniscient and omnibenevolent. He is the creator of the world and is able to perform miracles.

The Problem of Evil

Some people think that if God was all powerful he could stop evil, if he was all knowing he would know how to stop it, and if he was all loving he would want to. Sadly, evil still exists, which suggests God does not. This is shown in the Inconstant Triad by Epicurus.

The Problem of Evil (Counter arguments)

Some people turn the Inconstant Triad into a 'consistent square' by saying God has a reason for allowing evil. For example, it could be because he can't interfere with our freewill (ability to choose our actions), it could be a part of his plan or it could even be the work of the devil! This means he can still exist even if there is evil. Perhaps evil does not even really exist.

The Design Argument

William Paley argued that complex things need a designer, the Earth is complex so it needs a designer and the only being able to design it is God. This means God exists. He used examples like the eye, hand and pigs teats.

The Design Argument (Counter arguments)

Some argue that the designer could be omniscient aliens for all we know, or a 'pantheon of Gods' (David Hume- a group of Gods). This means the argument fails and must be abandoned. Evolution could be the 'designer.'

The Causation Argument

Thomas Aquinas said everything needs a cause, so the Earth needs a cause, the cause must be all powerful and the only being like this is God so he exists.

The Causation Argument (Counter arguments)

It could have been caused by a 'pantheon of Gods' (David Hume), the Big Bang or it could even be infinite and not have a cause. There is no solid evidence it was God. Bertrand Russell just said it was a 'brute fact.'

Miracles

Events like Joseph of Cupertino (a 16th Century Monk who could fly) and Set Bernadette's Incorruptible Corpse (the bodies of some Saints don't rot down after death), suggest that God must be using his power to make them happen. Any biblical miracles count too! This means he must be real.

Revelation

If God shows himself to you, it proves he is real. For example, he 'walked in the Garden with Adam and Eve' and spoke to Moses as a 'Burning Bush.'

Miracles and Revelation (Counter arguments)

These events typically have few witnesses and those that claim they have seen them could be lying or could be mistaken. Things like miracles can be simple coincidence.

Key Quotes

Quotes for the existence of God

- 'Everything needs a cause' **Thomas Aquinas**
- 'Complex things need a designer' **William Paley**
- 'The daffodils need to be caused to bloom' **Thomas Aquinas (Causation)**
- 'Look at the complexity of the human eye' **William Paley**
- 'Privatio Boni' **Augustine**
- Junkyard Jet Argument **Fred Hoyle**
- 'I am Jesus whom you persecute' **Jesus** to St Paul on the Road to Damascus (Special Revelation)
- 'Even the trees point to the heavens' **St Claire** on General Revelation
- 'Where were you when I made the foundations of the Earth' God speaking to Job **Book of Job (Bible)**
- Picture Argument **Aquinas**
- 'Blessed are those who believe without seeing' **Jesus**
- 'Fallen world' **Augustine**

Quotes against the existence of God

- The evidence comes from a 'barbaric age' **Richard Dawkins**
- 'A wise man bases his belief on the evidence' **David Hume**
- 'Pantheon of Gods' **David Hume**
- Inconsistent Triad **Epicurus**
- Pointless Evil & The Deer Analogy **William Rowe**
- God is a 'blind watch maker' **Richard Dawkins**
- 'We are atheists about most of the gods we have even known...some of us just go one god further' **Richard Dawkins**



Key terms

Aims of Punishment	The reasons we punish criminals (RRPD)
Community service	Completing free work in the community as a punishment. It helps the criminal to reform and benefits society.
Corporal punishment	Physical punishment- e.g. The Cane, physical beatings.
Crime	Breaking the law. It can be committed against a person (e.g. assault), property (e.g. arson) or the state (e.g. terrorism).
Capital punishment	The death penalty/ execution.
Deterrence	To deter/ put off a 'would be' criminal.
Evil intention	Morally wrong thinking- planning to do something to harm others.
Forgiveness	Letting go of anger towards someone who has wronged you.
Hate crime	A crime committed because of prejudice- e.g. beating up a person because they are homosexual. This can double your sentence in the UK.
Law	The rules which a government has to keep up safe.
Reformation	Where the punishment aims to change/reform the criminal.
Retribution	Where the punishment aims to make the criminal suffer. This also includes getting justice for the victims.
Protection	Where the punishment helps to protect society.
Greed	Wanting to possess goods or items of value that you don't need
Mental illness	A medical condition that affects a person's feelings, emotions, mood or ability to relate to others.
Addiction	Dependency on a substance which is difficult to overcome
Free will	The ability to make decisions freely.
Sanctity of Life	The belief that all life is holy and belongs to God
Aims of Punishment	The reasons we punish criminals (RRPD)
Community service	Completing free work in the community as a punishment. It helps the criminal to reform and benefits society.
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Key teachings

Purpose of the law

The point and purpose of having laws is to ensure a society works well to benefit its citizens. For example, we need laws on tax to fund the NHS and Education. We need laws on traffic to prevent crashes (such as stopping for a red light) and we need laws to protect life such as murder being illegal.

Purpose of punishment

Punishments exist to make sure people follow the law for the benefit of society. It also helps them develop and understanding of right and wrong through experiencing the rewards of good behaviour or the consequences of negative behaviour.

Methods of punishment

Generally, methods may include a warning and a criminal record, fines, being 'tagged' (tracked), community service, bans (such as a driving ban for motoring offences) or imprisonment. Some countries also use corporal (physical) punishment and others capital (the death penalty).

Moral agency

As humans, we are 'moral agents.' This means we are individuals (agents), who are capable of making good or wicked choices (morality). As we grow and develop, we gain a better understanding of right and wrong and aim to become 'fully moral agents.' Some people are more morally developed than others (a less morally developed agent). Some people may never become 'fully moral agents' as they don't have a common sense of morals- EG a serial killer.

Corporal Punishment

Physical punishment uses the 'pain vs pleasure' principal to humiliate and cause pain to deter 'would be' wrong doers. Punishments could include whipping, birching, beating and caning (the cane/rod was used in English schools until 1986 for state schools and 1999 for religious ones).

Capital Punishment

Known as the 'ultimate punishment.' It is only used for the most serious criminals. Methods could include gas chambers, hanging, beheading, the firing squad and lethal injection as well as the electric chair. In England, it was banned in 1965 (with the exception of treason- banned 1998). Around half of the world still allows its use.

Forgiveness

In order to keep harmony in a society and support people emotionally (including mental health), we need forgiveness. We need to let go of our anger otherwise it drains us and makes us bitter/ resentful. Corrie Ten Boom (A Holocaust Survivor) says 'forgiveness is setting the prisoner free only to find out the prisoner was me.' Often, we try make the other person suffer, but we suffer too.

Hate Crimes

A hate crime is criminal discrimination against an individual or group because of who they are (their protected characteristics). Crime that is considered a 'hate crime' is given a higher sentence/ penalty. Protected characteristics include a person's religion, sex, sexual orientation/preferences, race, age, disability or if they have had gender reassignment.

Unjust laws

Sometimes a law can be unfair and can be detrimental to people in society. The law may not have been made by an elected government or it could be discriminatory. EG In America in the 50s, a person with black skin would have to give up their bus seat for a person with white skin. Some people say breaking laws like this is needed to force them to change.

Key Quotes

General quotations

An unjust law is no law at all' **Thomas Aquinas**

'It is out duty to break and unjust law' **Martin Luther King**

The conscience is the voice of God and must be obeyed according to the **Bible and Church**

'Right not to be discriminated against' **UN Declaration of Human Rights**

The punishment should fit the crime' **Cicero**

God will 'reward the good and punish the wicked' **Psalms**

'Those who spare the rod hate their Children' **Old Testament**

'Give to Caesar' **Jesus**

Capital Punishment

'By killing a murdered you do not decrease the amount of murderers' **Churchill**

'The Death Penalty has a 100% non-reoffending rate' **Donald Trump**

We have the 'right to live' and the 'right to not be tortured' **UN Declaration of Human Rights**

'An eye for an eye' **Old Testament**

'Thou shalt not kill' **Ten Commandments**

Forgiveness

'Let he who has no sin cast the first stone' **Jesus**

'Forgive 70x7' **Jesus**

'An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind' **Gandhi**