

Paper 2 Themes Revision Guide

TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL EXAM

- Read the questions carefully.
 1. 1 mark = MULTIPLE CHOICE
 2. 2 marks = 2 POINTS
 3. CONTRAST QUESTION=4 marks= POINT + EXPLAIN POINT + EXPLAIN

This question will always ask about a CONTRASTING VIEW, which means explain 2 different views. So your answer should look like this:

POINT + EXPLAIN ('and they think/do this because.....')

POINT + EXPLAIN ('and they think/do this because.....')

4. 5 marks = POINT + EXPLAIN POINT + EXPLAIN + QUOTE
5. 12 marks = Evaluation question (A question with a statement) – see below:

You are given a statement in quotation marks.

You must explain how and why some groups would agree with the statement and how and why some would disagree.

- Always include religious beliefs and name the religion-
Islam (religion) and Muslims (followers)
Christianity (religion) and Christians (followers)
- Use terms “**some**” and “**most**”
- Try and use relevant quotes, you do not need to know them word for word

Come to a conclusion/judgement which explains which argument is strongest and why you think this.



Theme A– Relationships and Families

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Key Terms

Commitment - an agreement based on being faithful and supportive

Responsibility - the things we should do as part of our commitment e.g. earning money to support the family

Contract - a binding agreement e.g. a marriage vow

Chastity/being chaste - sexually pure, either not having sex at all if you are not in a relationship, or only having sex with your partner within a relationship.

Sex

Age of consent - when you are legally old enough to choose to have sex; age 16 under British Law

Adultery - cheating on your partner

Celibacy - not having sex (usually waiting until marriage)

Homosexual relationship - a relationship with a partner of the same sex

CONTEMPORARY (modern) BRITISH ATTITUDES TO SEX

In the past the church was powerful and most people accepted the view that sex should only happen within a marriage (between a man and a woman). This is because sex is so important as it can start a new life.

1967 – homosexual acts are legal if you are over 21, and not in the armed forces.

1994 – age of consent for homosexual acts reduced to 18

2000 – gay people are allowed to serve in the armed forces.

2001 – age of consent for homosexual acts reduced to 16

2004 – civil partnerships between same sex partners recognised in law

2013 – Same sex marriage recognised in law

NOW – homosexual marriage is legal, multiple sexual partners/one night

CONTRASTING VIEWS ON SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE

In contemporary British society it is widely accepted that people have sex outside of marriage and raise children out of wedlock. Cohabitation is common and though affairs are not seen as positive they are a frequent occurrence.

- Church of England/ Catholics say that sex before marriage is wrong 'whoever sins sexually sins against their own body'

+ Liberal Christians sex before marriage in a loving relationship is OK if it leads to marriage

- Sex before marriage is Zinnah (a sexual sin). 'The only way to protect all society is to maintain a society where only a man and his wife share the act of sex'. This protects people from affairs and other hurtful acts.

-Sex outside of marriage is wrong. The bible says 'do not commit adultery'

-Adultery is forbidden in Islam and carries the death penalty under Islamic law.

CONTRASTING VIEWS ON HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

CONTRASTING VIEWS ON HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS

In contemporary British society homosexual relationships are valid and it is illegal to discriminate against someone due to their sexuality. The religious faiths tend to reflect this view of equality, but there are some that are less tolerant.

Religious Views

- Some Christians see homosexual acts as sinful as it says in the Old Testament 'Do not have sexual relationships with a man as one does with a woman, that is detestable'
- /+Roman Catholics accept homosexuals who do not have penetrative sex because there is NOTHING in the bible that says homosexuals are sinful - just the acts of sex are.
- + The Church of England welcomes same sex couples who are in faithful relationship but does not allow them to be married in church.
- In most Muslim countries homosexual acts are against the law. Same-sex relationships are against the natural law created by God so Muslims should try not to be drawn towards partners of the same sex.
- + Jordan (a primarily Muslim country) legalised 'same-sex activity' in 1951



Contraception

CONTRACEPTION

This is preventing pregnancy when a couple has sex.

There are many different methods:

Artificial e.g. condom, pill/injection, coil,
Natural - the rhythm method (where a woman works out her least fertile days from her menstrual cycle) the withdrawal (before ejaculation the man removes his penis from the woman's vagina). Both of these methods can prove ineffective.

Permanent - an operation to sterilise a man/woman.

CONTRASTING VIEWS

In contemporary British society contraception is widely used and recommended as a way to combat STIs and to lead to responsible parenthood (only having as many children as you can care for).

All Christians believe that children within a marriage are a gift from God, however there may be times when it is the right thing to do to avoid bringing children into the world.

Contrasting Views on Contraception

- Roman Catholics believe that artificial contraception is wrong because sex is supposed to make a new life.
- + C of E approves artificial contraception if having a baby would lead to problems such as illness or poverty.
- + Muslims believe that artificial contraception can be used within a marriage as long as it doesn't stop people having children all together. It is acceptable to use it in family planning - e.g. to space out babies.

MARRIAGE

Marriage is a legal contract that brings stability between two people who love one another. Some Christians think the nature of marriage has changed because it used to be between a man and a woman but is now allowed between same sex couples.

Cohabitation

Cohabitation means living together before marriage. This happens a lot in contemporary British society.



Marriage and Divorce

CONTRASTING religious views of Marriage

Christian ideas

Marriage is a gift from God

Man and woman should become *'one flesh'* through marriage

Marriage is a sacrament for Roman Catholics

The purpose of marriage is:

To express love

To bring up children the way that God wants

To reflect God's love for the church.

-Some Christians e.g Roman Catholics believe Cohabitation is sinful because sex should only take place within a marriage *'The sexual act must take place exclusively within a marriage'* (catechism)

+ *Church of England Christians think that marriage is best but it is OK to live in a faithful and loving unmarried relationship.*



DIVORCE

Divorce is a legal ending of a marriage. It is allowed in contemporary British society after one year, and must be obtained through a court.

Re-marriage is allowed as many times as a person wants (either to the original partner, or to someone new). But the church doesn't always allow re-marriage.



What does the Church think?

Marriage breakdown can cause anger and upset for the children so churches offer courses that prepare people for marriage.

Christians have to strike a balance between the sanctity of their marriage vows and compassion. For example a marriage vow is a promise before God, but it wouldn't be fair to expect someone to remain in an abusive marriage.

Jesus taught that anyone who divorced and re-married committed adultery *'anyone who divorces his wife and remarries commits adultery against her'*

'if a man divorces his wife for any other reason than unfaithfulness he involves her in adultery'.

The church helps divorced people but believe a marriage should remain special

The Catholic Church

Marriage is sacred and can never be broken. Catholics can separate but cannot marry someone else in a Catholic church while their partner is still alive.

Catholics can get an annulment (which means the marriage never properly existed) and then they can re-marry in church.

+ Church of England Christians are allowed a civil divorce and can re-marry in church if a Bishop approves it.

+ Methodists allow re-marrying in church as long as the couples take the vows seriously. They think the church should reflect the forgiveness of God and that people should be allowed to find happiness in a second marriage.

The church will help couples who are struggling by counselling, prayer and the sacraments. They believe in forgiveness and reconciliation and may advise couples to use marriage counselling agencies such as 'Relate' and 'Accord'

<u>The Nature of Families</u>	<u>The Role of Parents</u>
<p>Family life has changed over the years but the family is still considered the best environment for bringing up children and keeping society stable.</p> <p>A nuclear family is a mother, father and children. This is the most common in the West though approximately 25% of children now live in single parent families. There are more step-families where divorced people with children marry new partners with children of their own. Same sex couples may have children from previous relationships, legally adopt children, conceive through IVF or use surrogates. In the past, families were larger and often included grandparents and other relatives (extended families) living together. For many non-Western cultures, the extended family unit is still very common.</p> <p>A recent report from the charity Grandparents Plus found that more and more people in Britain are living extended family lives. Some young parents cannot afford childcare and rely on grandparents, aunts or uncles to fill the gap. Others may be unable to afford a house of their own so decide to live together for longer.</p>	<p>Good parents love, care for and raise their children to know right from wrong. Religious parents are generally expected to raise their children within their faith. Christian parents want their children to grow up with values such as respect for all life, generosity, compassion, loyalty and the ability to form loving relationships. They want them to think for themselves and to have self-discipline, listen to others, and be tolerant of others' views.</p>

The purpose of families

The family is the basic building block of any society. It is where procreation (making babies) takes place and where the needs of children are met; they are cared for as they grow up into adults. Happy, healthy families create stability for their members and for society. The protection of children is an important part of family life. This is why it is so distressing when cases of child abuse come to light.

The idea of family is a deep, important part of Christianity. God is seen as the perfect 'father', all loving and kind and Jesus and all humans are his 'children.'

Parents are expected to educate their children in their faith and to be good role models. They are expected to teach them moral values. Some Christian parents will send their children to church or to faith schools.

The family is where people learn to live as part of a community; parents teach their children right from wrong and how to get along with others



Christian teachings about the nature of families

Christians are commanded to 'love one another' so they place great importance on loving and positive family life. They believe that how they relate to each other is important to God and feel that it is in the family that a child learns how to love.

In Biblical times (and in ancient times), people lived in extended family households. The entire family looked after the children as a group and provided for each other's welfare, old and young alike.

There were examples of polygamy in the Bible and in ancient times (men and women having more than one wife or husband) but St Paul makes it clear that each man should have his own wife and each woman her own husband. So polygamy and bigamy are not permitted in most Christian faiths today and are illegal in Britain.

Some traditional Christians disapprove of same-sex parents because they feel that the ideal is for children to grow up with a male and female role model. But many believe that the most important thing is for children to grow up in a loving and secure family regardless of the gender of their parents.

Religious Beliefs about parents:

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'Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the Church and gave himself up for her' (Old Testament)

'Listen to your father, who gave you life, and do not despise your mother when she is old' (Old Testament)

Equality

Equality

This means that men and women should be given the same rights and opportunities as each other. Many people in Britain agree with this idea of gender equality, but there are many examples where it does not happen.

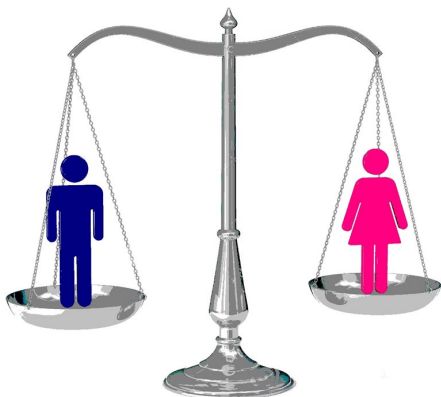
Gender prejudice is when you unfairly judge someone before you know anything about them, on the basis of whether they are male or female. Sometimes this happens due to sexual stereotyping (having a fixed idea about how men and women should behave). For example, if you have a fixed idea that women are only any good at cooking and cleaning (sexual stereotyping) you might believe that they can never be doctors or lawyers and think they shouldn't be allowed to go to university (gender prejudice). This can then lead to gender discrimination (acting against

The roles of men and women

In the past, men had positions of power in society and more rights than women. For example, women were not allowed to vote to divorce their husbands and had to do what their husbands and fathers wanted. The Sex Discrimination Act (1975) made gender discrimination illegal in the UK. But it still occurs, for example:

On average, women are paid less than men; some are paid less but are doing the same jobs. Women make up roughly half of the workforce, but men hold a higher proportion of senior positions.

In most families, the mother brings new life into the world and will often be a baby's primary carer. The father may help and support his partner but the mother often has a slightly more significant role in these early months. These roles are different but equally important. Each family decides who will care for the children and who will go out to work; sometimes this depends on who can earn the most money or whether there is childcare help from extended family. It may also depend on the different skills of the parents.



CONTRASTING Christian Beliefs about Equality

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Jesus treated women with respect
stories of his friends Mary and Martha
showed that women could do more than
just stay at home
he loved his mother, Mary, and she is wor-
shipped in some churches as much as
God and Jesus
his friendship with Mary Magdalene, the
prostitute, shows that he respected all
women & did not judge them



'Love thy neighbour' means
discrimination is always
wrong



'There is neither Jew nor
Gentile, neither slave nor
free, for you are all one in
Jesus' - discrimination is
always wrong

We see gender inequality in the
Catholic Church – only men
can be priests 'because Jesus
was a man'
BUT in the Church of Eng-
land, woman can be vicars



*Some Christians believe that men should
be at the head of the family due to old
fashioned ideas in the Old Testament; God
punished Eve saying:
'...with painful labour you will give birth
to your children, Your desire will be for
your husband and he will rule over you.'*



All people are created as equals and in the
image of God - discrimination is always