

Year 9

Term 1
Peace & Conflict

War and Peace knowledge organiser

Key words

Key Word	Definition
Conscientious objector	Someone who refuses to engage in military service or go to war with weapons, because doing so would conflict with deeply held personal beliefs. These can be based on religion or experience, or moral and ethical considerations.
Holy War	A war in which religion is a driving factor.
Jihad	Struggle.
Just	Fair - so it is fair to go to war if certain conditions are met.
Just War Theory	The belief that war is acceptable if it meets certain conditions.
Nuclear weapons	Weapons that work by nuclear reaction.
Pacifism	The belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other violence
Peace	Freedom from conflict. A time when there is no war.
Peacemaker	A person who works to make peace in the world or in a certain part of it.
Peace-making	The action of trying to make peace.
War	A state of armed conflict.
Weapons of mass destruction	Weapons that can kill large numbers of people and / or do cause great damage.

Should we go to war?

Positive consequences of war

The end of evil and peace: there is a winner, fighting ends

Negative consequences of war

Death/ Destruction/ Mental Illness/Loss of education/ Disease



Just War Theory

Civilians: No civilians should be involved and no deliberate unnecessary cruelty.

Proper authority: War should be declared by a proper authority such as a government or King.



Establish good: The war must be being fought in order to achieve a good consequence or to fight evil.

Last resort: Everything else should be tried before you go to war.

Just: Started for a fair reason.

Reasonable chance of success: It should be possible to win.

Sufficient force: Only the amount of force required to win should be used, no more.

The Bible and War

In favour of war: "Proclaim this among the nations: Prepare for war! Rouse the warriors! Let all the fighting men draw near and attack. Beat your plow shares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears. Let the weakling say, "I am strong!" Come quickly, all you nations from every side, and assemble there. Bring down your warriors, LORD!" (Joel 3: 9-11)

Against war: The Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12) **"So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you..."**



Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)



Against WMD

They are very costly to develop and maintain.

There is no effective protection against them, nor can people control who has access to them.

Their destructive power is immense and long lasting

'You shall not murder' (one of the commandments)

In favour of WMD

The possession of them has kept the major world powers from going to war since 1955, out of fear of what might happen.

It is preferable for the major powers to have these bombs for deterrence than for an unstable dictator to use them in war.



Jihad

Lesser Jihad: Fighting in SELF DEFENCE against those who have harmed them or tried to deprive them of their faith.

Greater Jihad: A struggle against oneself to become closer to God, be a law abiding citizen and be the best possible Muslim.

The value of peace

- ✓ Stops suffering.
- ✓ The negative consequences of war stop.
- ✓ Allows time for people to develop respectful relationships with others.
- ✓ People feel safe.
- ✓ Can spend time looking after others in need.



"Make every effort to live in peace with everyone" Hebrews 12:14

Key examples of pacifists/peacemakers

A Christian role model for peace: Archbishop Desmond Tutu/ Desmond Doss.



Term 2
Religion, revelation

Teleological argument – Design argument

William Paley said a watch is complicated, it needs a designer. The world too is designed and therefore it requires a designer which is God.

Proves God – World is so intricate, World was created a just the right time to bring it into existence

Disproves God – There is no proof God was the designer/ Evolution suggests the world naturally developed over time.

Evil – Where does it come from?

Disproves God -

Psychological response – Some people are born with a biological predisposition towards psychopathic behaviour.

Sociological response - suggests our society can make use evil. From our home lives, to our experiences and to our exposure to certain media content can make us evil. This means we are not born like it.

Proves God -

Religious response – Christianity suggests that God created a good world in which people had freedom. Evil can come from freewill. Some Christians believe that all people inherited the tendency to sin from Adam and Eve. This belief is called **original sin**. The bible states, *„the intent of man's heart is evil from his youth*. Secondly, Christianity suggests evil came from temptation from Satan.

Surely God would not allow a devil to commit such evil acts?

Miracles:

Happy coincidence – happen at the right time to bring a good outcome.

Laws of nature - events go against the way science expects the world to work.

Hume said Miracles can't happen as:

- You can't go against the Laws of Nature
- The witness are unreliable
- The witness are uneducated in science
- Religion relies on miracles.

Cosmological argument – First cause argument

Thomas Aquinas argued that every effect has a cause, there has to be a first cause and the first cause is God.

Proves God – because God is eternal God must be the first cause/Bible says 'in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.

Disproves God – If everything needs a cause what causes God

Suffering

Disproves God –

The problem of suffering is: why would an all-loving, all knowing, all powerful God allow suffering to exist? Atheists conclude he wouldn't and therefore there is no God.

Proves God -

Muslims believe suffering is a test of faith. They believe it is part of QADR (God's plan) and your reaction will determine whether you go to Paradise or Jahannam. The Qur'an states, *'We will test your steadfastness with fear, famine, loss of property, life and crops.*

Suffering may also be a result of people listening to Shaytan.

In Christianity they are taught in the Bible that 'Suffering is part of their training' and they should 'Love their neighbour'. They are also taught 'If you want to come with me, carry your cross and follow me.'

Miracles: prove God because the bible says:

Jesus feeds the 5000: *'Surely this is the prophet who has come into the world!'* John 6: 1-15

Jesus heals the paralysed man: *'We have never seen anything like this!'* Mark 2: 1-12

- Only God can go beyond the Laws of nature
- God is benevolent and would give His creation miracles
- God is Omnipotent so can give miracles
- God is Omniscient and so can give miracles at the right time to bring a good outcome if it is part of the plan.

Term 3

Islam Beliefs & Practices

Islamic Practices Knowledge Organiser



The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

Shahadah	Statement of faith – "There is one God and Allah is the messenger of God".
Salah	Prayer 5 times a day using special rak'ahs (prayer positions)
Zakah	Giving 2.5% of your savings to charity
Sawm	Fasting during daylight hours during the month of Ramadan.
Hajj	Going to Makkah on a religious pilgrimage at least once in your life.

Greater Jihad

- "to strive" The daily struggle to live as a good Muslim.
- Muhammad said that that the supreme jihad was against oneself.

It is:

- To practice the 5 pillars
- To follow the Sunnah (the way of) the Prophet Muhammad
- To seek justice for all
- To rise above greed and selfishness

Lesser Jihad

- The use of violence in self-defence, or to defend Islam/Allah
- It was set out by Muhammad when people were trying to wipe out Islam and its followers.
- It cannot be used aggressively and should never be used to kill civilians (non-soldiers)
- The Crusades were an example of a true Jihad.
- Terrorism is NOT Jihad!

Examples of Muslim converts (or reverts):

Muhammad Ali
Janet Jackson
Yusuf Islam (Cat Stevens)
Malcolm X

Id-ul-Adha

- The festival of sacrifice
- Most important festival
- Marks the end of Hajj.
- Remembers Ibrahim being prepared to sacrifice his son Ishma'il.
- New clothes, food presents, Id prayers at mosque, animal eaten

Id-ul-Fitr

- Festival of fast-breaking
- End of Ramadan (fasting)
- Feast, clothes, mosque for special sermon
- Zakah-ul-Fitr – special charity contribution
- Generosity and gratitude

Ashura

- Most important to Shi'a – remembers when Husayn was killed (martyred)
- Sunni - Remembers when Allah saved the Israelites from Pharaoh

Other festivals:

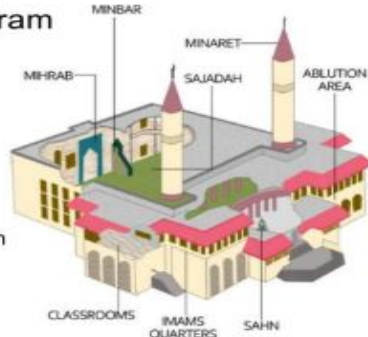
- Mawlid-an-Nabi – the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.
- Laylat-al-Qadr – the night of Power when the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet.
- Muharram – the first month of the Islamic calendar. Marks the Hijrah – when the first Islamic community was set up. Differently celebrated between Sunni and Shi'a.

The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

Shahadah	Statement of faith
Salat (prayer)	5 prayers 3 x a day.
Hajj	Pilgrimage
Zakah	Alms 2.5 %
Sawm	Fasting
khums	20% of surplus income
Jihad	The struggle to be a good Muslims
Amr-bil-Marooif	Encouraging people to do good
Nahil Anril Munkar	Discouraging bad actions
Tawalia	Duty to love friends of Allah
Tabarra	Disapproval of evil-doers

The Mosque

Mosque Diagram



1. Minaret
2. Dome
3. Entrance
4. Ablution Area
5. Masjid/Sajadah
6. Mihrab
7. Minbar

Uses of the Mosque:

- Place for worship
- Madrasah (mosque school)
- Library
- Place of study
- Shari'ah court
- Marriage bureau (to help people find potential wives/husbands)
- Community centre
- Zakah collection and distribution
- Feeding the homeless

Prayer

- Prepare – wudu (ritual cleansing)
- Times: Fajr, Zuhr, As'r, Maghrib and Isha
- Face Makkah
- Rak'ahs (prayer positions)

Why?

- Feel close to Allah
- Shows submission
- Unites all Muslims
- Removes sins and temptation to do bad

Key terms:

Ibadah



Every action a Muslim does is a form of worship – Ibadah.

Niyah



Having the right intention to worship Allah – being in the right frame of mind to worship.

Conversion and Reversion



Some Muslims believe a new follower converts to Islam; others believe we were all born Muslims so we return (revert) to Islam if we discover the faith of Islam in our life.

Greater Jihad



The struggle to live according to Allah's laws – being the best Muslim you can. Overcoming things that you find difficult.

Lesser Jihad



Holy war – fighting a war to defend Allah and/or Islam. A war that Allah would stand by as being morally right.

Sunnah



The way the Prophet Muhammad did things. Muslims follow his example.

Laylat Al-Qadr



The night of power when the Qur'an was revealed to the prophet Muhammad.

Jihadists



Groups who are prepared to use violence to create their own Islamic state. These are extremists and their victims are mainly Muslims. IS/ISIS is an example of this.

Imam

A religious leader within Islam. For Sunnis he is an ordinary man. For Shi'as he is a holy figure.