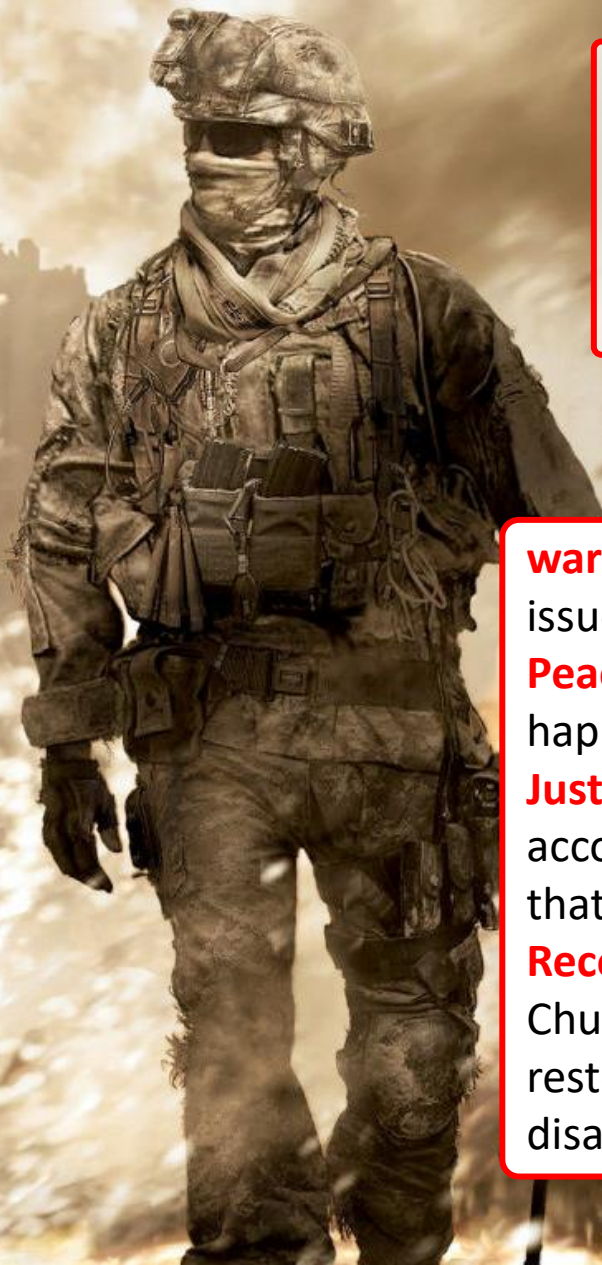


**POINT
EVIDENCE
EXPLAIN**





Forgiveness: showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong.

war: fighting between nations to resolve issues between them

Peace: an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony

Justice: bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law or making up for a wrong that has been committed

Reconciliation: a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, when individuals or group restore friendly relations after conflict or disagreement

Throughout history

There are many instances in the Old Testament where some sort of conflict has taken place...
David and Goliath.

Jews traditionally say shalom instead of “goodbye”?

SHALOM

Which means...

PEACE



The end goal of war in the Tanakh is **peace**. The prophet Isaiah looks forward to a time in the future, after the arrival of the Messiah, where war will end and peace will reign on earth...

“Nation shall not take up sword against nation; they shall never again know war.” *Isaiah 2:4*



The Tanakh teaches that God will establish **justice**. Justice is the requirement to obey God's laws and equality for all.

“He has told you, O man, what is good,
And what the LORD requires of you:
Only to do justice
And to love goodness,
And to walk modestly with your God;”
Micah 6:8

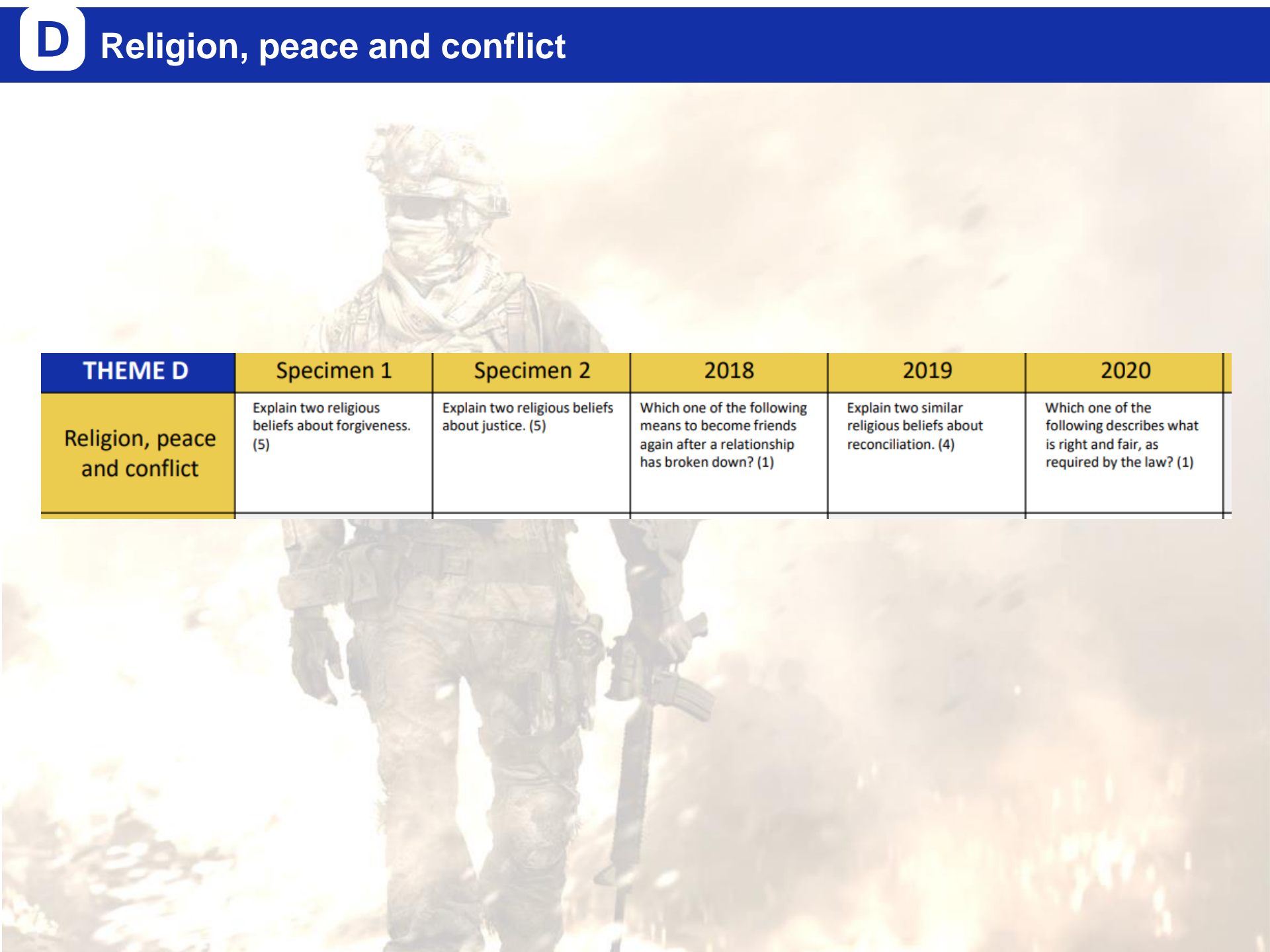




Forgiveness vital for peace. **Yom Kippur** is an example of God forgiving those that repent. Then **reconciliation** can take place. This can be necessary for achieving lasting peace.

D

Religion, peace and conflict



THEME D	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	2018	2019	2020
Religion, peace and conflict	Explain two religious beliefs about forgiveness. (5)	Explain two religious beliefs about justice. (5)	Which one of the following means to become friends again after a relationship has broken down? (1)	Explain two similar religious beliefs about reconciliation. (4)	Which one of the following describes what is right and fair, as required by the law? (1)

Which one of the following best expresses the religious ideal that there should be no violence in the world? **[1 mark]**

A) Defence

B) Justice

C) Peace

D) Terrorism



Which one of the following best expresses the religious ideal that there should be no violence in the world? **[1 mark]**

- A) Defence B) Justice C) Peace D) Terrorism

C) Peace



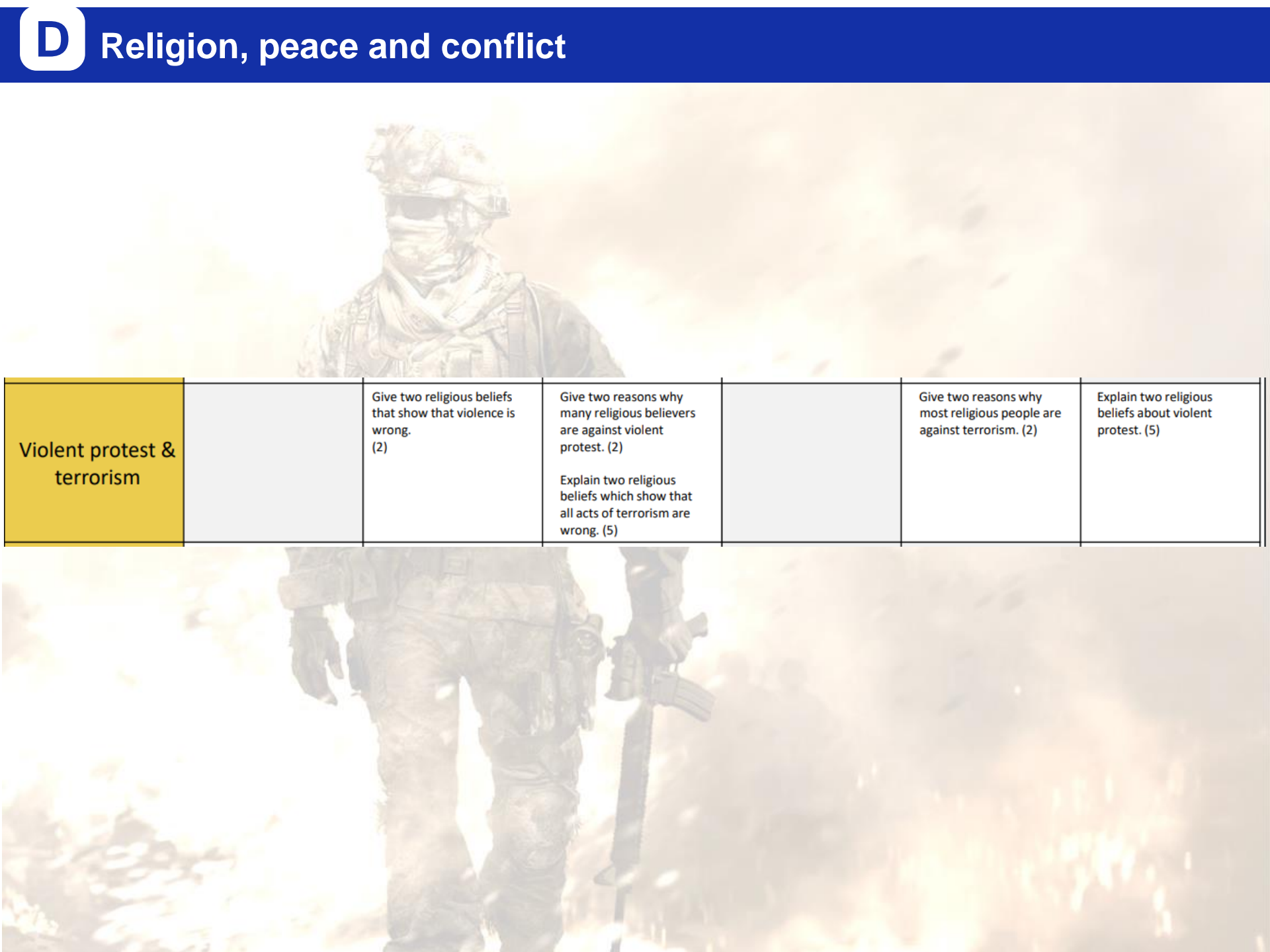
Violent protest and terrorism

Protest: An expression of disapproval, often in a public group

Violence: Using actions that threaten or harm others

Terrorism: The unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal





Violent protest & terrorism

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Give two religious beliefs that show that violence is wrong. (2)

Give two reasons why many religious believers are against violent protest. (2)

Explain two religious beliefs which show that all acts of terrorism are wrong. (5)

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Give two reasons why most religious people are against terrorism. (2)

Explain two religious beliefs about violent protest. (5)

D Religion, peace and conflict

Reasons for war

Greed: selfish desire for something

“A greedy man provokes quarrels.”
Proverbs 28:25

Self-defence: acting to prevent harm to yourself or others

“An eye for an”
Exodus 21:23-24

NOT

Retaliation: deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you

“You shall not”
Leviticus 19:18





Reasons for war

**'War is never right.'* (12)


Which one of the following is not a reason for war? (1)

'War is the best way to solve problems between countries.' (12)

'Greed or just wanting a better life are never good reasons for going to war.' (12)*



Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction



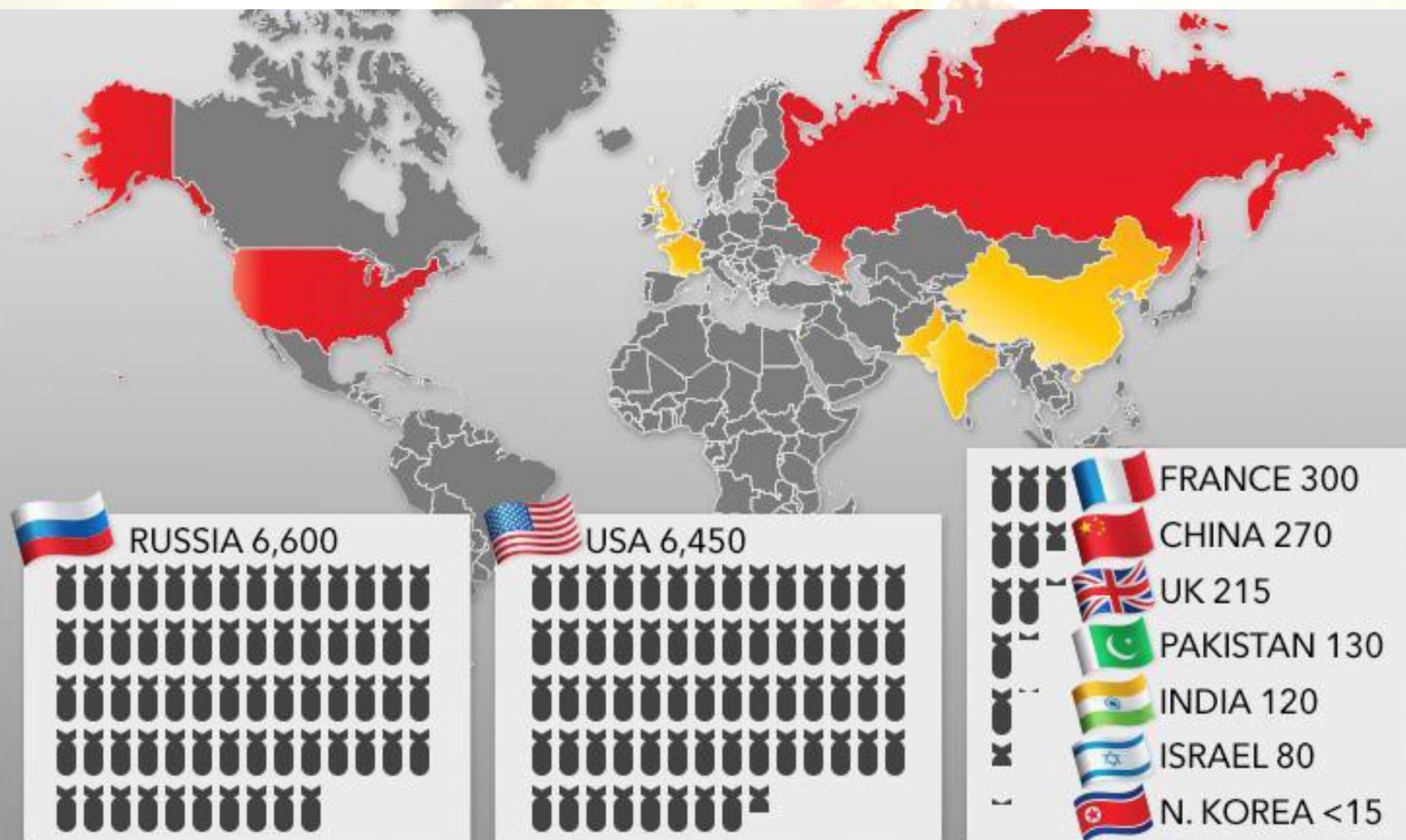
Nuclear weapons: weapons that work by a nuclear reaction, devastate huge areas, and kill large numbers of people.

weapons of mass destruction: weapons that can kill large numbers of people and/ or cause great damage

chemical weapons: weapons that use lethal chemicals to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment

biological weapons: weapons that contain living organisms or material that can lead to disease or death

Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction



Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction

The development nuclear weapons.



Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction

Which countries should not be allow to have nuclear weapons?



Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction

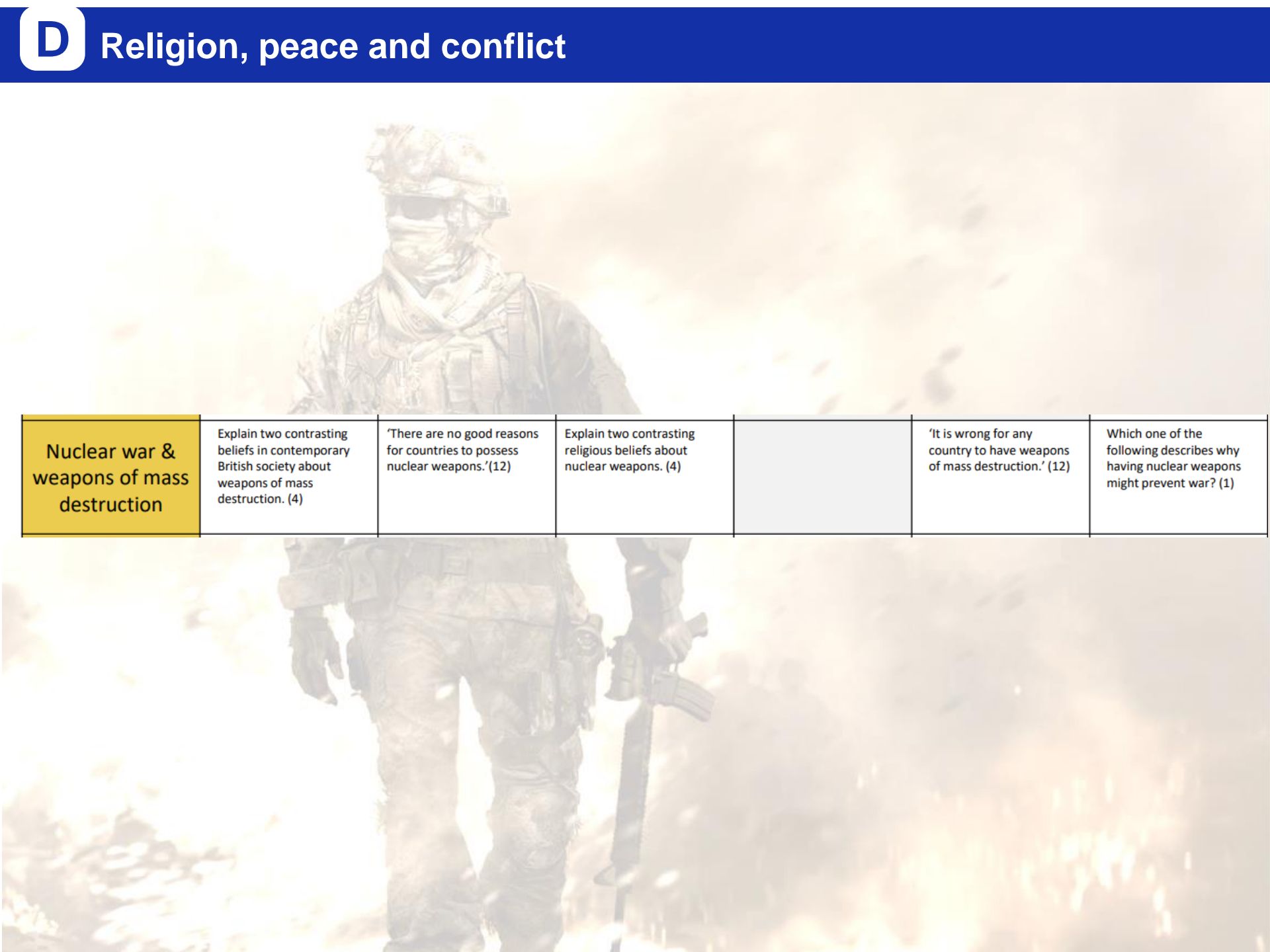
Reason For and Against

(that are supported and expanded)



- Do not kill
- God gave scientists the skills to develop advanced weapons
- Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth
- God destroys/damages things in the Old Testament as a punishment when people are being bad (Noah's Ark, 10 Plagues etc)
- Having nuclear weapons makes it less likely anyone will want to go to war with you (deterrent)
- Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil





Nuclear war & weapons of mass destruction

Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about weapons of mass destruction. (4)	'There are no good reasons for countries to possess nuclear weapons.'(12)	Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about nuclear weapons. (4)		'It is wrong for any country to have weapons of mass destruction.' (12)	Which one of the following describes why having nuclear weapons might prevent war? (1)
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Just War Theory



Just war: a war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness.

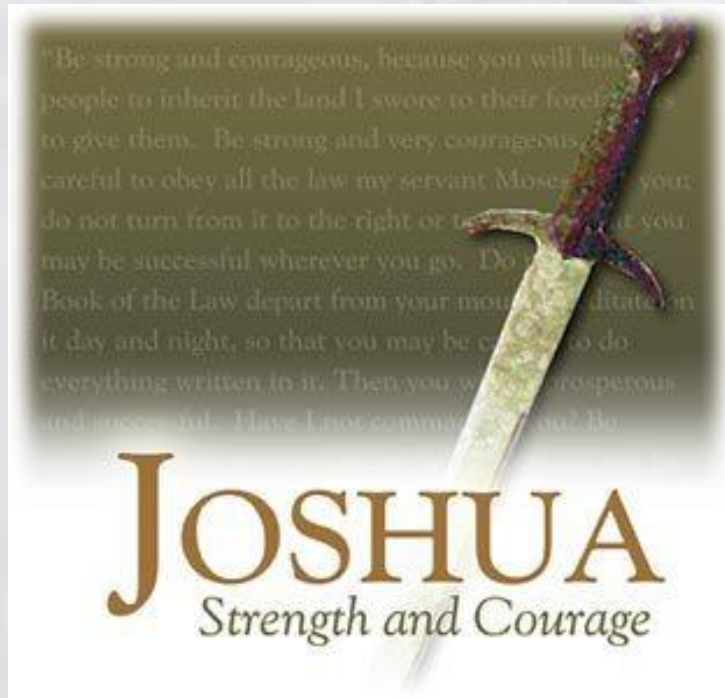
Obligatory war: a war that God commanded Jews to fight.

Defensive wars: wars that Jews are obliged to fight if attacked.

Optional wars: wars that Jews fight for a good reason, and where all peaceful ways to prevent conflict have been tried.

D Religion, peace and conflict

Just War Theory



Jewish rabbis generally agree that there are **three** types of war:

Obligatory war: a war that God commanded Jews to fight.

The conquest of Canaan under Joshua can be seen as an obligatory war.

Just War Theory



Defensive wars: wars that Jews are obliged to fight if attacked.

These **defensive wars** include pre-emptive strikes against a potential enemy who is preparing an attack on them. Pre-emptive strikes are sometimes seen as a normal way of dealing with attackers, justified by a verse from *Genesis*:

D Religion, peace and conflict

Just War Theory

“Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed; for in His image did God make man.”

Genesis 9:6



Just War Theory

Optional wars: wars that Jews fight for a good reason, and where all peaceful ways to prevent conflict have been tried.



When you approach a town to attack it, you shall offer it terms of peace... if it does not surrender to you, but would join battle with you, you shall lay siege to it.'

Genesis 9:6

Just War Theory



JUST CAUSE

The war must have a just cause. This could be self-defence or defending someone else. It must not be to gain territory or resources or in retaliation.



CORRECT AUTHORITY

The war must be declared by the correct authority. This should be the government or lawful rulers of the country.

Just War Theory



GOOD INTENTIONS

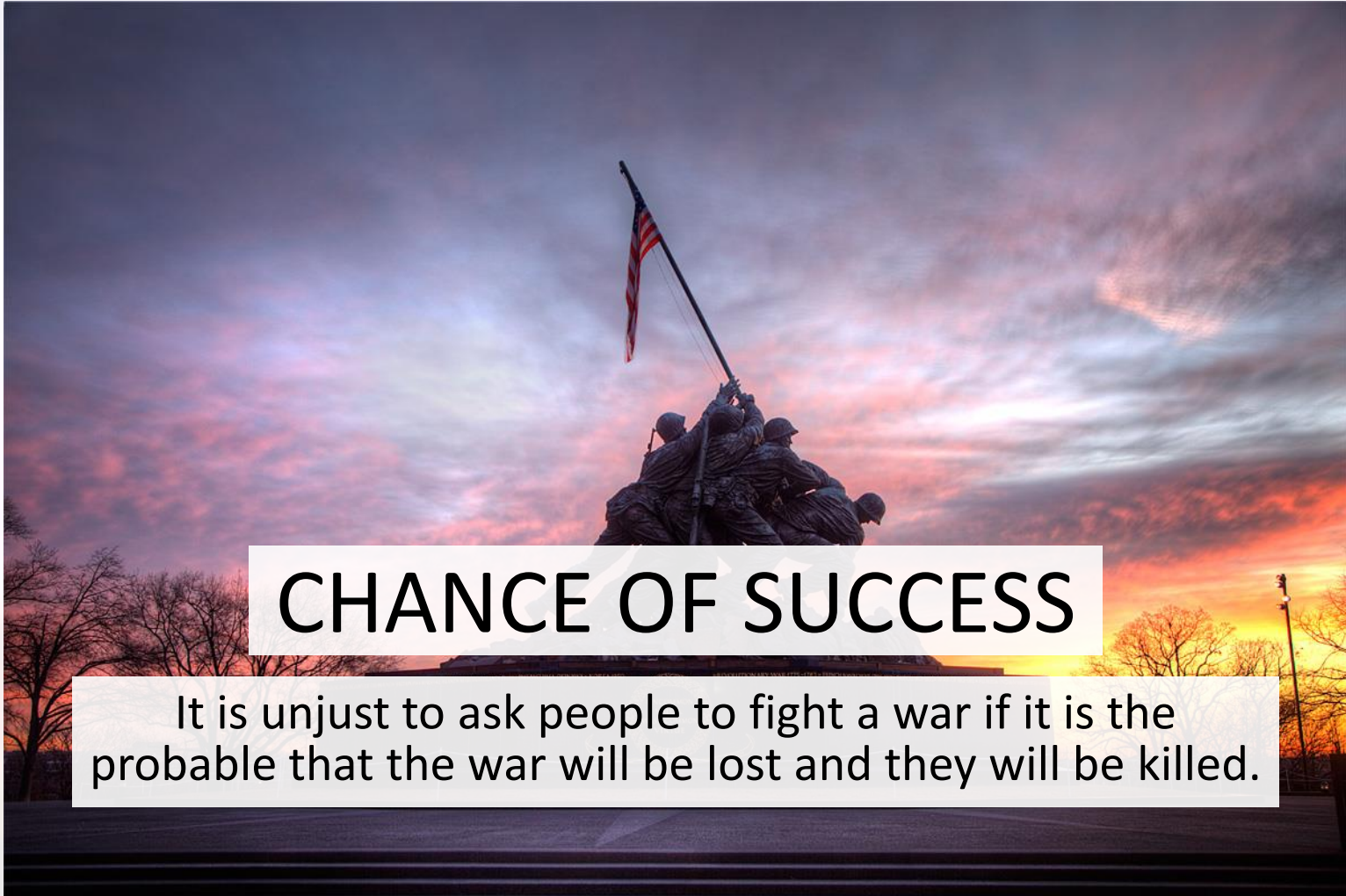
The intention of the war must be to defeat wrong doing and promote good. The good achieved by the war must outweigh the evil that led to it.

Just War Theory

**LAST RESORT**

All other ways of resolving the issue, such as diplomacy, must have been attempted before war can be declared.

Just War Theory



CHANCE OF SUCCESS

It is unjust to ask people to fight a war if it is the probable that the war will be lost and they will be killed.

Just War Theory

**PROPORTIONAL**

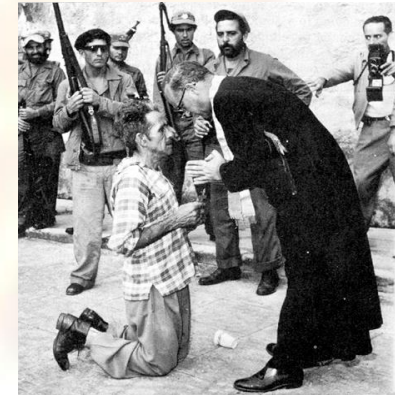
The methods used to fight the war must be proportional to achieve success. Excessive force should not be used.

Just War Theory

The way the war is fought must obey the following conditions:

The war must be fought by just means. *Innocent people and civilians* must not be targeted or harmed.

Only *appropriate* force may be used. This includes the type of force and how much is used.



Internationally agreed conventions on the conduct of war must be obeyed. *E.g. The Geneva Convention.*

'War is never right'. [12 marks]

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you:

- should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- should refer to religious arguments
- may refer to non-religious arguments
- should reach a justified conclusion

Plus SPaG [5 marks]

Arguments in support

- Teaching about the sanctity of life – the belief that it is wrong to take life, and that by doing so a believer is disobeying religious commands.
- Arguments in favour of pacifism (both religious and non-religious) – violence breeds violence and does not bring about peace and stability.
- Modern warfare targets innocent civilians through use of weapons of mass destruction. Modern warfare is therefore morally wrong.

Arguments in support of other views

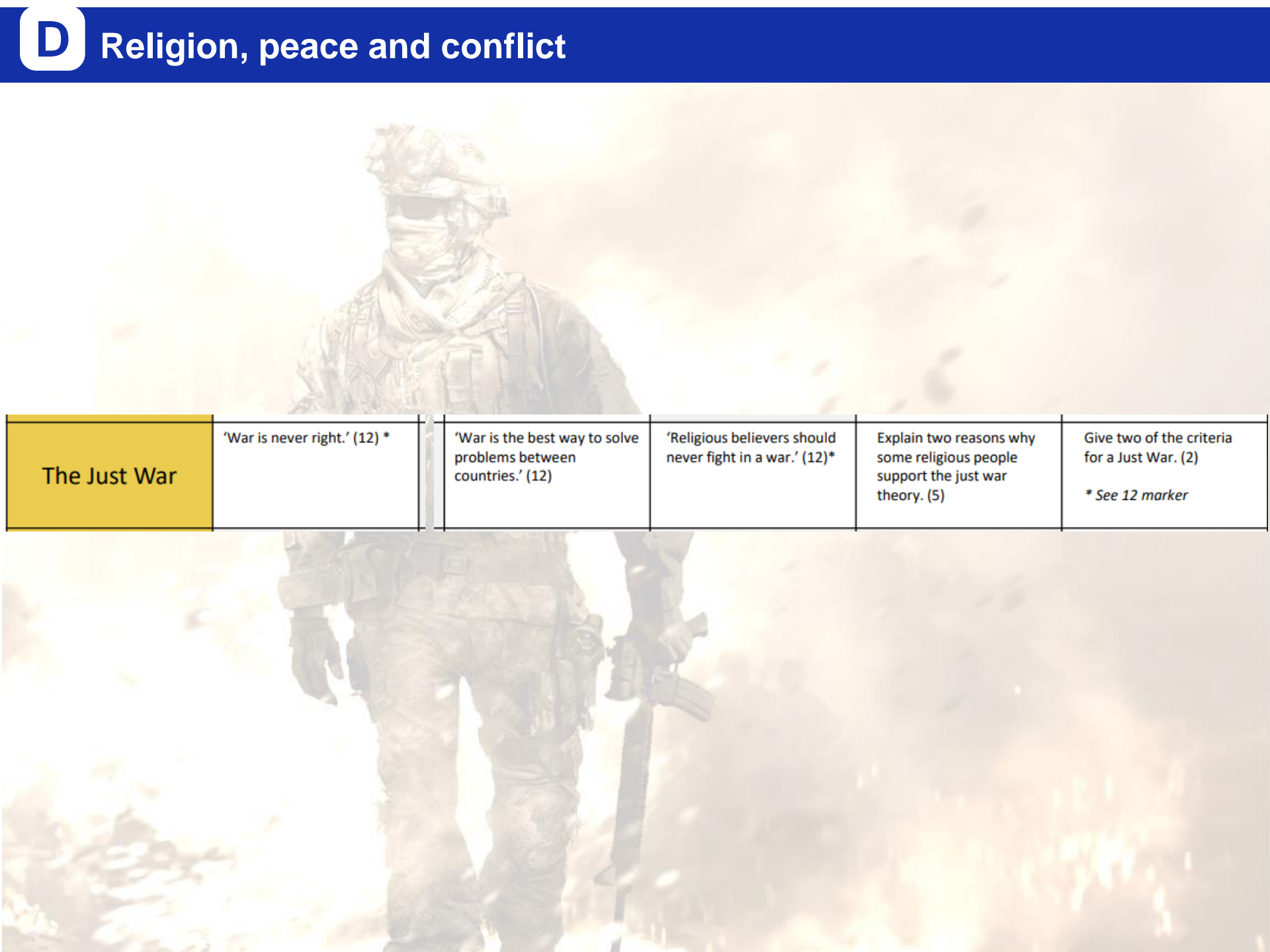
- Idea of Just War – criteria include - started and controlled by a properly instituted authority/ just cause/ last resort/ not involve suffering to innocent civilians/ protect trees, crops, animals/ not act of aggression or to gain territory/ aim to restore peace and freedom/ enable release of prisoners of war/ must be winnable/ proportionality.
- War can be the lesser of two evils: It can be justified if its purpose is to: stop atrocities/ depose a dictator/ to defeat terrorists/ stop spread of weapons of mass destruction. If the consequences of war are better than the consequences of not fighting, then war is justified.
- People have a right to self-defence.

Christianity

- Matthew 5:9. "Happy are those who work for peace."
- *Matthew 5:44. "Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you."*
- Matthew 5:38-48. 'Do not take revenge, if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, let him slap your left cheek.'
- *Matthew 22:39. 'Love your neighbour'. Romans 12:17-21*
- Jesus taught peace, forgiveness and overcoming evil with goodness but he did use force in the temple because it had become 'a den of thieves.' Matthew 10:34

Judaism

- Exodus 20:13. "Do not kill"
- Micah 4:3. "Nation will not lift sword against nation, there will be no more training for war."
- Proverbs 25:21. "If your enemy is hungry, give him something to eat; if thirsty, something to drink."
- The Talmud: "What is harmful to yourself do not to your fellow men".
- Judaism portrays God as a warrior and see some wars as obligatory – a necessary last resort.
- These wars may be fought in self-defence or a pre-emptive strike against an enemy about to invade, or by God's command. Deuteronomy 20:1-4 & Exodus 15:3



The Just War

'War is never right.' (12) *

'War is the best way to solve problems between countries.' (12)

'Religious believers should never fight in a war.' (12)*

Explain two reasons why some religious people support the just war theory. (5)

Give two of the criteria for a Just War. (2)

** See 12 marker*

Holy War



holy war: fighting for a religious cause or God.

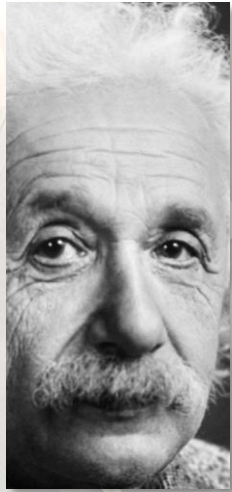
anti-Semitism: prejudice against Jews

terrorist: someone engaged in the unlawful use of violence, usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political or religious goal.

D Religion, peace and conflict

Holy War

Can followers of a religion support the concept of a Holy War?

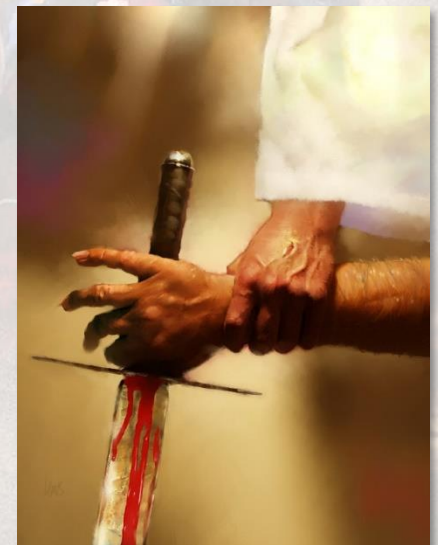
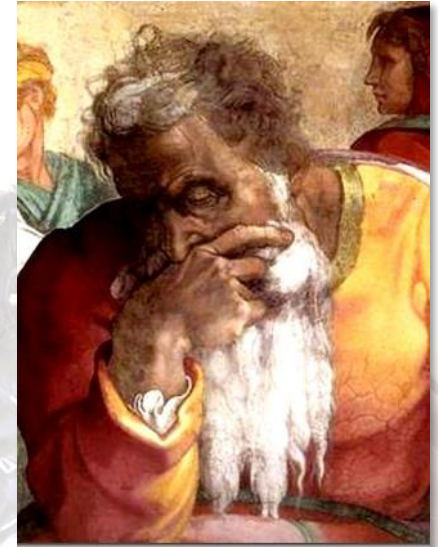


What do Jews traditionally say instead of "goodbye"?

SHALOM

Which means...

PEACE



D Religion, peace and conflict

Holy war & religion as a cause of violence						<i>* See 12 marker</i>
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'Greed or just wanting a better life are never good reasons for going to war.'
(12)*

Give two of the criteria for a Just War. (2)

** See 12 marker*

** See 12 marker*

D Religion, peace and conflict

Pacifism and peace making

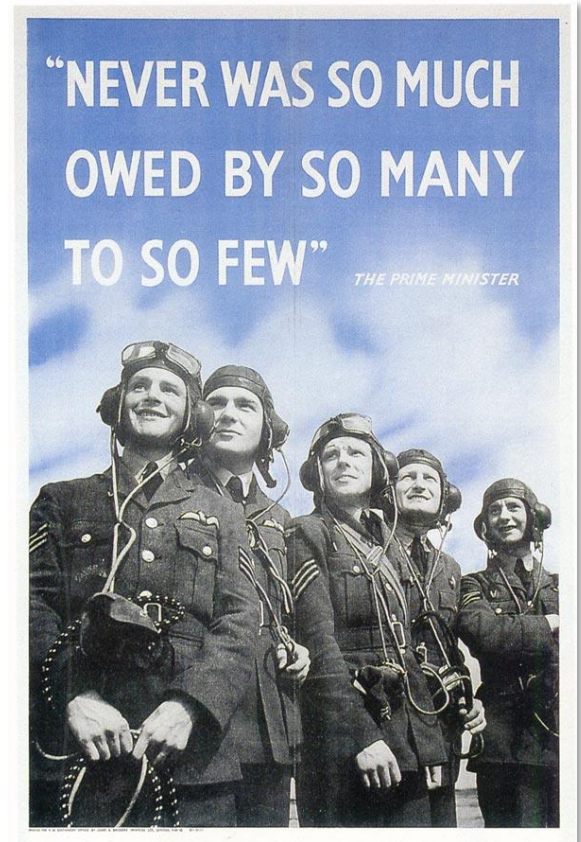
Pacifism: The belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence

Peacemaker: Person who works to establish peace in the world or a certain part of it

Peace making: The action of trying to establish peace



'Pacifists are traitors. They should be loyal, and fight for the freedoms they and others enjoy.'



D Religion, peace and conflict

Pacifism and peace making

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called the sons of God

Matthew 5:9

Do not resist the evil person. If someone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also

Matthew 5:39

“Put your sword back in its place”, Jesus said to him, “for all who live by the sword will die by the sword”

Matthew 26:52

Therefore, some Christians believe that God is on the side of people who try to stop war and promote peace.



D Religion, peace and conflict

Pacifism and peace making

However, other Christians believe...



I signed up to the army because I feel it's my duty to fight for my country. God would understand and support my decision, as long as we follow the Just War Theory. I'm a bit like Moses- a holy warrior.



I refuse to take any part in war, because as a pacifist I feel that violence can never be justified. God would understand and support my decision, as the teachings of Jesus clearly discourage fighting, no matter what opposition we face.



I didn't want to have to kill anyone, but I still want to do my bit for my country, so I started driving an ambulance. God would understand and support my decision, as I am being loyal and useful but also not going against any of his teachings.

Pacifism & peacemaking

Which one of the following best expresses the religious ideal that there should be no violence in the world? (1)

Explain two similar religious beliefs about pacifism. (4)

Which one of the following gives the meaning of pacifism? (1)
Give two ways that religious believers can work for peace. (2)
** (see 12 marker)*

Explain two contrasting religious beliefs in contemporary British society about pacifism. (4)

Explain two similar religious beliefs about peace-making. (4)

D Religion, peace and conflict

Religious responses to victims of war



... Sheep and goats
... 'Love your...'
... The good Samaritan...
... What Jesus said
... What Jesus did

Religious responses to victims of war

Give two ways in which religious believers help victims of war. (2)

Explain two reasons why religious people help victims of war. (5)

Provide food and shelter; medical help; help to rebuild their lives; work to create peace.