

O.C. = Roman Catholic Christians

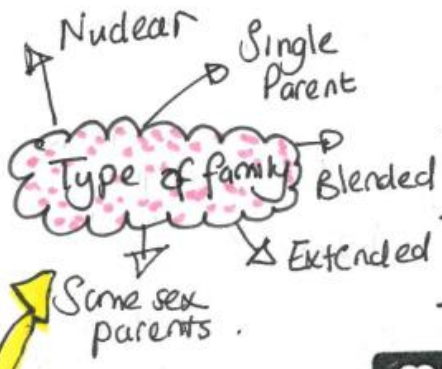
# Sexual Relationships

## KEY WORDS:

- **Contraception** = methods to stop someone becoming pregnant. 2 types - natural + artificial.
- **Procreation** = making/having children.
- **Polygamy** = having more than one wife at the same time.
- **Abstinence** = Not having sex.
- **Chastity** = abstaining from marriage and sex.



# Families



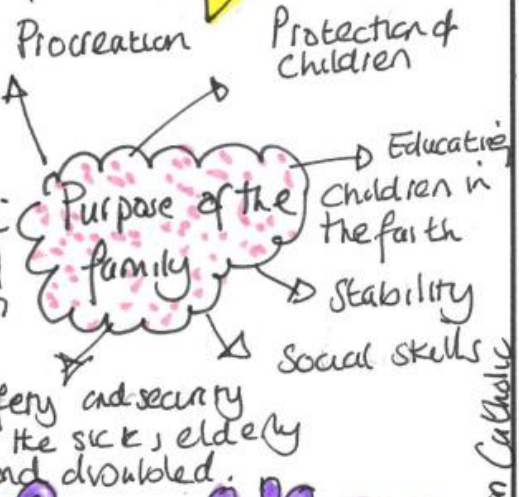
- + 'You shall not commit adultery'
- + 'Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth'
- + 'You shall not murder'

## CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TOWARDS PRE-MARITAL SEX

- Many Christians still believe the purpose of sex is to have children. sex should only be in a stable marriage (RC)
- Other Christians now accept sex before marriage and cohabitation as sensible options (CoE)
- "The Silver Ring Thing" = An American Christian group. Believe sex is sacred and should be saved for marriage.

## CONTRACEPTION

- RC - Against God's natural law. Purpose of sex is to have children. Allow natural contraception.
- Protestants = allow contraception for control of size of family.
- All against M.A. Pill + Coil = life is sacred.



# Relationships & Families

CoE = Church of England.

RC = Roman Catholic

# Men and Women

## KEY WORDS:

- **Gender equality** - same rights regardless of whether they are male or female.
- **Gender prejudice** - unfairly judging someone based on their gender.
- **Divorce** - Legal ending of a marriage.
- **Annulment** - Cancelling a marriage saying it never existed. (R.C.)
- **Remarriage** - people have been married before.



## CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO THE ROLE OF MEN + WOMEN IN THE FAMILY



Women are helpers to men. Belief based on Adam + Eve story / Genesis

Many women take on the traditional role of home keepers

Wives be submissive to your husband

Many believe these traditional roles are old fashioned.

They believe men + women are created equally by God.

They should have equal opportunities at work + home.

There is neither male nor female for you are all one in Jesus Christ

# Divorce

R.C. does not allow divorce. Marriage is a sacrament 15 for life.

Vows said at marriage ceremony cannot be broken. Do allow for annulments



Most non Catholics will allow divorce in some circumstances i.e. violence or adultery.

Based on belief God is forgiving + wants the best for us.

Remarriage is up to the vicar.



In the C of E women have been allowed to be priests since 1993 and Bishops since 2014.

Quakers have allowed women to speak at meetings since the 1600s.



WOMEN VICARS & BISHOPS +

R.C and Evangelical Protestants do not allow female leaders.

The believe Jesus + the disciples were male. Therefore leaders should be male.

# Relationships & families



# Human Sexuality

## KEY WORDS:

- Agape** - Greek word for selfless love
- Heterosexual** - to be sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex
- Homosexuality** - to be sexually attracted to members of the same sex.
- sexual orientation** - which gender/sex someone is attracted to.
- Marriage** - a legal joining of 2 people

## CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO HOMOSEXUALITY.

### FOR

- Some Christians believe the Bible is dated and so sections about homosexuality is mis understood.
- Many Christians believe God created us all differently including our sexuality. We are therefore all equal and loved by God.
- Quakers fully accept homosexual couples at their meetings



### AGAINST.

- = Children should have both a male and female role model.
- = Roman Catholic Christians are taught the purpose of sex is to have children. This is not possible for a homosexual couple.
- Some Christians believe God created us male and female to have relationships with each other.

# Marriage

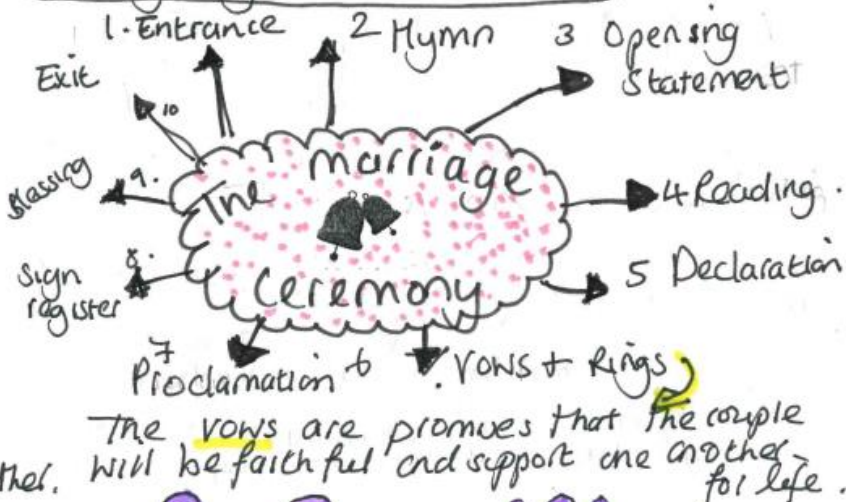
## THE PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE

- P**rocreation
- U**nion
- R**earing children
- P**attern for society
- O**ne flesh
- S**acred
- E**ndless.

Marriage is a **SACRAMENT** (an act of worship that shows a spiritual change) Therefore marriage is very important to many Christians



Which is why many Christians are against **Cohabitation** (living together but not married)




# Relationships & families

## The Afterlife - Judgement

**Particular Judgement** - afterlife begins upon death. Souls are judged on their good & bad deeds.

**General Judgement** - a day of judgement when Jesus will return (parousia) and judge the living and the dead.

### The Parable of the Sheep & Goats

- 'Goats' ←
- Represent people who have not followed Jesus' examples
- People who have not obeyed God's laws.
- Sent to hell 






- 'Sheep'
- Represent people who have accepted Jesus & his teachings.
- Performed good deeds and helped others.

→ Rewarded in heaven 

### Heaven



Eternal life with God with no pain or suffering.

- Some Christians believe it is physical place beyond the clouds. God sits on a throne and angels fly around.
- A chance to be with family and friends again 
- Some Christians believe heaven is more a spiritual existence of peace & happiness 
- Some Christians believe only those who followed Jesus will be with God in heaven. 

### Purgatory

Waiting Room | Roman Catholic belief.

The intermediate state where souls are cleansed in order to enter heaven.

- No one can live a sin free life so souls need cleansing before heaven.
- Prayers are said by living for passed souls.
- Influence of these beliefs today:**
- Reassure Christians death is not the end.
- Feel grateful that Jesus died for their eternal life.
- Encourage Christians to live a good life.
- Encourage conversion so people can go to heaven.

### Hell



A place of eternal suffering or state of being without God.

- Seen as the opposite of heaven.
- Often shown as a place of eternal suffering, terror, fire and torture ruled by the devil.
- Some Christians believe it is a spiritual existence without God.
- Other Christians see Hell as the complete annihilation of the soul.



### Christian Beliefs about Creation



**Literal Interpretations** - the story is literally true. God created the world in 7 days (24 hours)

**liberal Interpretations** - the story is metaphorical (holds symbolic truth). God could have created/started the Big Bang.

**Dominion** - control over something

**Stewardship** - managing resources in a responsible way

**Role of the Spirit in Creation**  
'the spirit of God' hovering over the waters. Suggests the presence of the Holy Spirit at the beginning of creation.

**Role of Jesus in Creation**  
John 1:1-18 - in this extract experts believe 'The Word' is referring to God the Son (Jesus)

### Influences of the Creation Story today....



- Literal readings - hard to trust science. ?
- Metaphorical readings can see science & religion complementing themselves.



- literal account emphasises God's power.
- If people see God as creating the world for humans they may feel they can do what they want with it (dominion).
- Other may feel they need to look after it on behalf of God (stewardship)

### Sin

Sin is an action or thought that is against God's will.

- Sinful thoughts can lead to sinful actions.
- All humans sin - no one is perfect.
- Consequences of sin - death & hell unless they are confessed and forgiveness is asked for.

**Original Sin** - human beings are born with an in-built tendency to do wrong.

### Adam & Eve: The Fall

Disobeyed God's instruction not to eat from the Tree of Knowledge and became aware of sin.



- As punishment God banished them from the Garden of Eden.
- Humans became mortal.
- This original sin was passed on through generations.

### literal Interpretations

- The story is 100% true.
- The snake was the devil in disguise.
- It is the devil who tempts people to do wrong.
- This was the beginning of man's fall (separating from God).

### liberal Interpretations

- Teaches Christians the God gave humans free will.
- If sinful actions chosen they will be separated from God & punishment served.
- Good actions are rewarded.
- More a moral teaching.

# CHRISTIAN BELIEFS

Nature of God  
What Christians believe  
God to be like...




- Monotheists** - the belief in ONE God.
- Atheists** - someone who does not believe in God(s)
- Agnostic** - someone who is unsure about God's existence.
- Theist** - someone who believes in God(s).

**Omnipotent** - all powerful 

**Omnipresent** - all present (everywhere)

**Omnibenevolent** - all loving 

**Omniscient** - all knowing 

**Just** - fair and forgiving 

**Creator Ex Nihilo** - creator out of nothing 

**Eternal** - never ending / never dies

**Transcendent** - outside time & space. 

**The Trinity**  
• There is only one God.  
• Each person of the Trinity is fully God.  
• The persons of the Trinity are not the same.


**Holy Trinity**  
Three 'persons', all of which are God



**God the Father** - creator of the Earth & everything in it.

**God the Son** - God incarnate (in human form), in the form of Jesus.

**God the Holy Spirit** - once Jesus left the Earth the Holy Spirit guides & influences people today.

 Three separate leaves - but really one leaf.

The Problem of Evil & Suffering

"If God is all powerful, loving and just, then why does he allow evil & suffering?"



Can God stop evil & suffering?  
Does he care that humans suffer?  
Has God abandoned humans?

**Natural Evil**  
Natural disasters, droughts, floods - pain & suffering caused by events out of human control.

**Moral Evil**  
Murder, stealing, cheating - pain & suffering caused by human choices.

Christian Responses to explain Evil & Suffering

• Many people are able to do evil things because God gave humans **free will**. It is more loving to allow freedom of choice.



• God is being fair & just in allowing suffering as humans deserve punishment for their sins



"When people go through hard times, some Christians believe God is testing their faith. Like the story of Job."



## Incarnation - becoming flesh, taking human form.

- Gospels of Matthew & Luke - state clearly that Mary did not conceive Jesus sexually.
- Immaculate conception - evidence of Jesus being fully God & fully human.
- Jesus as God in human form made it easier to accept his teachings.

### Jesus' God-like qualities

- Miracles.
- Authority to forgive.
- Resurrection - power over death.

### Jesus' human qualities

- Ate, slept & cried when his friend died.
- Suffered pain leading to his death.

## The Life of Jesus



## Crucifixion - when Jesus was put to death on the cross.

- Sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate.
- Crucifixion - death by asphyxiation (not being able to breathe).
- Jesus suffered the pain of his crucifixion.



### Importance today...

- Accept Jesus' sacrifice, sin can no longer destroy their lives.
- Suffering is a part of life - God understands what the sufferer goes through.
- Sacrifice remembered through the Eucharist (Holy Communion).



## Resurrection - rising from the dead.

- Jesus was laid to rest in a tomb on Good Friday.
- Early Sunday morning some of Jesus' female followers went to prepare his body for burial but it was not there.
- Two angels are said to have told them Jesus had risen from the dead.

### Importance today...

- Shows Jesus' divinity - overcame death.
- Power of good over evil.
- Reassures Christians God will forgive them if they accept Jesus.

## Ascension - 40 days after resurrection Jesus returned to heaven.

- Jesus told his disciples to carry on his work before he ascended up to heaven.

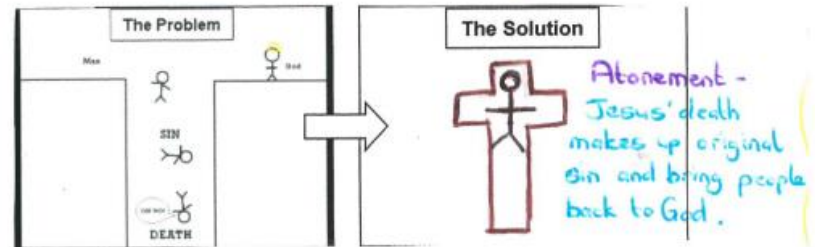
### Importance today...

- Paves the way for the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus watching over Christians from heaven.



## Salvation - to be saved from sin and the consequences of it.

- Sin has separated humans from God, salvation enables humans to get close again.
- Salvation through good works - obeying God's laws.
- Salvation through grace - given by God through faith in Jesus.



Salvation is what Christians believe Jesus brought them.  
Atonement refers to how he did it - dying as a sacrifice.



## What is a church?

Defined as an assembly; or a gathering of Christian people.



## Food Banks

Help to provide food for those who have financial (money) problems and cannot afford food.

The Trussell Trust - supports a network of food banks:-



- provides emergency food to people.
- provide additional support to tackle the

cause of poverty:  
- Build people's resilience.



## Jesus's teaching's



• Agape - 'love' (selfless) for everyone

Love thy neighbour - The Good Samaritan - we should help anyone in need.

Sheep & Goats - God will judge how well people have been kind & loving.



## Street Pastors

Groups of men & women who patrol their local areas on Friday and Saturday nights (10pm - 4am) to care for people out:

- Give out flip flops
- Hot drinks to homeless people
- First aid where needed
- Helipops as an ice breaker
- Getting people in taxis or on buses home



## Mission and Evangelism

Mission literally means 'sending' and Evangelism is the term used for spreading the word. Christians believing it is their mission to spread the word of Jesus.

### Great Commission

"Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptise them in the name of the Father, the Son & Holy Spirit": Jesus' command to his disciples.

Christians have a responsibility to tell others of their faith. (Jehovah Witness' for example)

### Discipleship

Christian mission involves training new converts in the way of following Jesus.

### Missionary Work

Involves evangelism and humanitarian work amongst the poor.

LOCAL CHURCH

## Church Growth

The UK - declining

Alpha courses - programs to teach people about Christianity



Birmingham 2020 Church Planting - building new churches in different places

increasing

Africa



Bonke believed God called him to evangelise Africa.

He had dreams that God said 'Africa will be saved'.

Bonke supported by evangelist Daniel Kolenda

## Pilgrimage

A pilgrimage is a journey made for religious reasons, alone or with others to a sacred place.

Reasons for going:

- Grow closer to God and strengthen faith.
- Seek a cure for an illness.
- Gain a better understanding of their faith.

## Lourdes

France

- Place where St Bernadette had visions of the Virgin Mary.
- Spring built there believed to have healing powers.



- Commercialised, very touristy; busy.
- People go to be healed.

## Iona

Scotland



- Follow the path of Columba & his Christian missionaries.
- Visit different sites of historical & spiritual significance.
- Veil between heaven & hell - thinnest.
- Peaceful / Reflective.
- Physically demanding.

## Celebrations

Festivals have an important role helping Christians remember the major events in their religion.

### Christmas

• Midnight Mass



• Christingle



• Nativity plays



• Exchanging of presents



• Christmas dinner

• Give to charity

Remembers the birth of Jesus - the founder of Christianity.

### Easter

Easter follows Holy Week (remembering the suffering of Jesus)

Reasons for its importance:

- Jesus' resurrection proved Jesus was the Son of God.
- Jesus' predictions came true - all other teachings must be.
- No need fear death - eternal life again possible.
- Message of Easter - light over darkness.



Palm Sunday



Mauddy Thursday



Good Friday



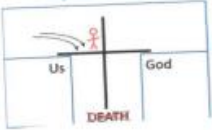
Easter Sunday

### Reconciliation

To get over your difficulties and have your relationship restored. Main mission of the worldwide Church - to state Jesus came to restore the relationship between God & Humans.

Reconciled with God through confession (R.Catholic Church)

Reconciliation needed between humans.  
Reconciliation needed within Christianity.



#### The Community of the Cross of Nails



Coventry Cathedral working with many people/groups to bring about peace & harmony.

Knife Angel



Heal wounds of history  
Celebrate diversity  
Build a culture of peace.

WORLDWIDE CHURCH

### Persecution

Hostility (anger & bitterness) and ill-treatment especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs.

St Paul - 'everyone who wants to live a godly life in Jesus will be persecuted.'

Jesus taught people love their enemies.

If one Christian suffers everyone does - encourage support.

Protest for changes to laws that persecute people.

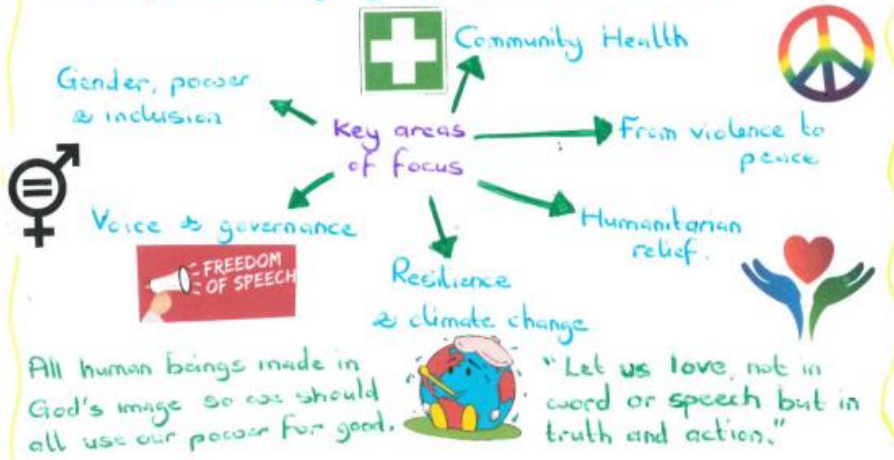


Case Studies



### Christian Aid

- Follow the teachings of Jesus to love your neighbour.
- Believes in 'life before death'.
- Aim to provide emergency aid, short-term aid, long-term aid.



All human beings made in God's image so we should all use our power for good.

"Let us love, not in word or speech but in truth and action."

### The Good Samaritan



About a traveller who is robbed & beaten and left for dead. A Samaritan finally passes by and helps.

Samaritans and Jews hated each other, but the Samaritan help.

"Love thy neighbour as yourself"

### The Parable of the Sheep and Goats



Jesus uses the example of how a shepherd separates his sheep from goats to teach how God will separate the good from the bad at judgement.

Sheep → Kind / Helpful → Heaven ☀️  
Goats → Ignorant / Hateful → Hell 🔥

## Infant Baptism

A ceremony that welcomes a child to the Christian community and the parents able to thank God for their baby.

- Water - to wash away Original Sin.
- "I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit."
- Cross on forehead - to remain faithful to Jesus.
- Promises made to bring the child up in the Christian faith.
- Candle lit - Jesus the light of the world - child receives this.



## Sacraments

An outward sign of an inward grace. A deeper reality than the senses:

- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Holy Communion
- Reconciliation
- Anointing the sick
- Marriage
- Ordination



### Eucharist (Thanks giving)

- Lords Supper
- Holy Communion
- The Breaking of Bread
- Mass
- The Liturgy



### Key features:

- Connection to the Last Supper
- Giving of thanks for the bread & wine.
- Using Jesus' words from the last supper

## Believers Baptism

Is initiation into the Church, by full immersion into water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony.



- White clothes - new life / beginning.
- Candidates asked if they are truly sorry for sins & dedicated to living their lives through Jesus.
- Give a testimony of their faith.
- Full immersion symbolises the end of the life of sin and a new life beginning as they come out.

## Transubstantiation

Roman Catholics - bread & wine actually become the body & blood of Christ.

## Memorialism

Ceremony - an expression of Faith. Symbolic of Jesus' body and blood.

## Catholic Mass

- Bible & psalms readings
- Bread & wine at the altar.
- Jesus' words repeated.
- Lord's Prayer said.
- Sign of peace - people shaking hands.
- People receive the bread & wine & blessed by Priest.

## Holy Communion in the United Reformed Church.

- Hymns & various prayers.
- Bible Readings & a sermon.
- Minister repeats the words of Jesus.
- 'Open table' for anyone who wishes to receive Holy Communion.
- Ends with a prayer of thanks.

# CHRISTIAN PRACTICES

## Private Worship

Done individually, anywhere.

## Communal Worship

Done as a group in either a formal or informal setting.

## Worship

The show value or worth towards something or someone.

## Liturgical Worship

Involves a set format for worship.



- Bible readings, hymns, prayers follow set structure.
- Quite traditional.
- Services planned in advanced.

## Non-Liturgical Worship

There is no set structure to worship. Worship may be more spontaneous.



- Services can be led by a priest or members of the congregation.
- Allows people to be more involved.
- Less structure / more flexible.

## Charismatic Worship

Pentecostal Churches placing authority on the Holy Spirit to lead them.



- Inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- Very spontaneous.
- Less structure

## Informal Worship

More relaxed worship. May not take place in a church.



- Less / no structure
- Spontaneous
- Can worship God in different ways.
- Not always led by a priest / vicar

## Jesus Prayer

Repeated over and over - repeating Jesus name.

## Extempore Prayer

Impromptu prayer, no planning

Adoration - praising God

Confession - admit sins

Thanksgiving - giving thanks to God.

Supplication - asking for God's help.

God answering prayers

Hannah - having a baby  
Lazarus - coming back to life.

God not directly answering prayers

Sit Paul - told grace is all you need.

## Arrow Prayer

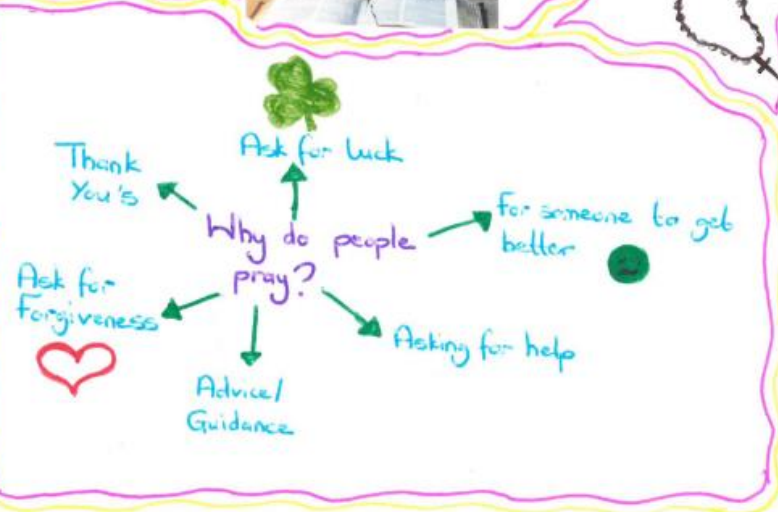
Quick prayers sent straight up to God.

## Prayer Communication with God



## Rosaries

Used to count prayers.



# CRIME AND PUNISHMENT



**Justice** - just / fair behaviour or treatment.

**Rehabilitation** - restoring something to its former condition. Helping someone change for the better.

**Reoffending** - committing a further offence.

**Liberties** - rights people have in society e.g. freedom.

**Criminal law** - a system of law concerned with punishment of offenders.

**Civil law** - a system of law concerned with private relations between members of a community.

**Shariah Law** - Islam's legal system based on the Qur'an and fatwas.

## Different Types of Crime.

Crime against a person: directed against an individual

or a group of people e.g. assault.

Crime against property: includes criminal damage such as vandalism and arson.

Crime against the state: an offence aimed at damaging the government or a country.

## Hate Crime

Crimes committed against people because they belong to a certain group.

✗ Love thy neighbour  
✗ Agape love  
✓ Westbro Baptist Church - hateful towards many people.

★ Allah creates everyone equally - equal value  
✗ Qur'an - Allah wants justice & fairness in the world.

## Shari'ah Law

- Based on the Qu'ran.
- Code for living for Muslims
- Shari'ah law is complex and its practice is reliant on experts.
- Many punishments are considered harsh - corporal & capital.
- Shari'ah law has no legal standing in Britain. Communities may use it to settle arguments & get advice.



## Theft

✗ Forbidden in the 10 Commandments.  
'You shall not steal.'

✗ Not acceptable.  
• Due to Zakah there should be no need for stealing.  
• Shari'ah Law - hands chopped off for stealing.

## Murder

✗ Life is God given - wrong to take it.  
'You shall not murder.'

★ Believe in the sanctity of life.  
• Taking life is likened to the taking of all lives.

## Aims of Punishment

- Reformation - changing someone's character for the better.
- Retribution - taking revenge - making a person pay for what they've done.
- Protection - shielding society from the criminal(s).
- Deterrence - aiming to stop people wanting to do something.
- Reparation - making amends for doing something wrong.
- Vindication - punishments put in place to ensure the law is respected.

## Forgiveness

Letting go of bad feelings / grudges against a person or group of people who have hurt you.

- † Forgive others as you wish to be forgiven.
- † God is merciful (forgiving & compassionate).
- † Jesus died for forgiveness of humanity's sins.
- ★ Only God can forgive & only those truly sorry.
- ★ Humans should forgive those who ask for it.

## Prison

- Aims to rehabilitate criminals as well as protect society from them.
- Some people question the effectiveness of prison as a punishment.
- † Prisons should treat people well and help them reform.
- ★ Prisons used whilst awaiting trials. Corporal Punishment mostly used under Shar'ah Law.

## Restorative Justice

- Offenders are encouraged to think about their crime and effect it has on their victim(s).
- Meetings between criminal & victim held.



## Corporal Punishment

Punishment which punishes someone physically.

- † Disapprove of corporal punishment - not loving & may not encourage reform.
- † Some Christians agree with it as a deterrence.
- ★ Compulsory for certain crimes in countries that follow Shar'ah Law.
- ★ Some Muslims feel harsh punishments are outdated.

## Death Penalty

Being put to death for a serious crime(s).

### For

- OT talks of death penalty for crimes like murder.
- Retaliation for a serious crime.
- Shari'ah Law supports the death penalty for serious crimes.
- Some people deserve it.
- Justice for the victims families.

### Against

- It is inhumane.
- No chance of repent or remorse.
- Goes against the teaching of forgiveness.
- May kill the wrong person.
- Hypocritical to say killing is wrong then put someone to death.
- Easy way out for a criminal.



## Community Service

- People are made to make amends to their local community for their crime.
- E.g. vandals repair their vandalism.

## Intentions and Actions

Intention - reason why someone wants to do something.

Actions - what happens as a result of an intention.

Duty - an obligation or responsibility.

Sin - a thought or action against God.

Christianity - Good Intentions, actions & consequences

- 'Treat others how you would wish to be treated'.
- Christians should help those in need, because if they were in need, they would want others to help.
- Any intentions, or actions against God are sinful and wrong.

Christianity - Good intentions / Evil Actions or Evil Actions / Good Consequences.

- Provide for a starving family but steal in order to do this - acceptable for some Christians.
- Others would say all stealing is wrong - duty to obey God.
- Many Christians say you should follow the most loving course of action.

Christianity - Evil intentions, actions & consequences.

- It is wrong and sinful to act willy, on evil intentions & aim to produce evil consequences.

Free will - choices people make.

← Evil

→ The Devil (Iblis in Islam) tempting people to do wrong.

→ 'Original Sin' - tendency to do wrong.



## Evil & Suffering

Christian teachings...

- God gave humans free will - people cause suffering from their choices.



- The Fall - when Adam & Eve disobeyed God → introducing original sin.

- Power of Evil - Devil/Satan.

- We cannot understand God's plans for people.

- Need to experience bad to know what is good.

Islamic teachings...

- Free will - suffering caused by humans following the wrong path.

- Iblis (the devil) tempts people to do evil. 

- Life - tests & temptations from Allah = test of faith.

- Wants people to turn to Him (Allah) in prayer.

- Rewarded in the after life.



Can it ever be good to cause or undergo suffering?

- Most of time - never good to cause suffering.

- If in self-defence it is OK.

- 'Do not resist an evildoer' - non-retaliation.

- If suffering occurs to save others this can be acceptable.

- Care/help those who suffer.

- Learn from mistakes/lessons.

- Jesus suffered - comfort to Christians.


Can it ever be good to cause or undergo suffering?

- Suffering will not be more than a person can cope with.

- All part of Gods plan.

- Free will - people should make choices that do not harm people.

- Causing suffering to others is against the teachings of compassion and care.

- If suffering caused people should ask for forgiveness. 



## Poverty and Upbringing

- Someone who is poor more motivation to steal.
- May have less respect for the government and law.
- If brought up to believe committing crimes is acceptable, it may encourage them to also do so.
- † May feel there are good reasons for committing crimes e.g. stealing to feed a starving family.
- † Everyone should obey God's laws.
- ★ If people are stealing the community has failed.

MAKE  
POVERTY  
HISTORY

Psychological - your emotional/mental state, how you feel.

Environmental - living environment around you, area, and living place → conditions.

Social - effects of society/people, family, peers.

Conscience - inner feeling about what is wrong is right.

Jealousy

Peer living conditions

Anger

Gangs

Family in prison

Mental Illness

Greed

No morals

Peer Pressure

Neglect

Unfair laws



## Mental Illness and Addiction

- Some mental illnesses influence people to commit crimes.
- Kleptomania - influences people to steal things.
- Diminished responsibility - if people are not able to control their actions.
- Addiction can contribute to crime.
- † Treating the illness is the most loving and compassionate thing to do.
- ★ Drug abuse & drinking - not allowed. They are the work of Satan.



Morality - judgement of right and wrong.

Persecution - treating people badly because of prejudice.

Prejudice - biased belief about someone.

Rehabilitation - aiming to reform someone (change them)

Sin - thought or action against God.

Zakah - giving of money to the needy.

## Greed and Hate

- Greed can cause more complex crimes being committed e.g. tax fraud.
- Hate crimes - hatred towards a person or group of people.
- † Jesus taught people not to be greedy.
- † To be greedy is sinful 'for the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil.'
- ★ Greed is a temptation that should be avoided - distracts people from Allah.



## Opposition to an unjust law

- Some people break laws because they disagree with them.
- Some people protest laws they believe are unfair.
- † Laws should not be opposed because God wanted to obey their rulers.
- † Some laws not made by God are unjust so it is OK to stand up for what they believe in.
- ★ In Muslim countries Shari'ah law is in place which are God laws and must be obeyed.