

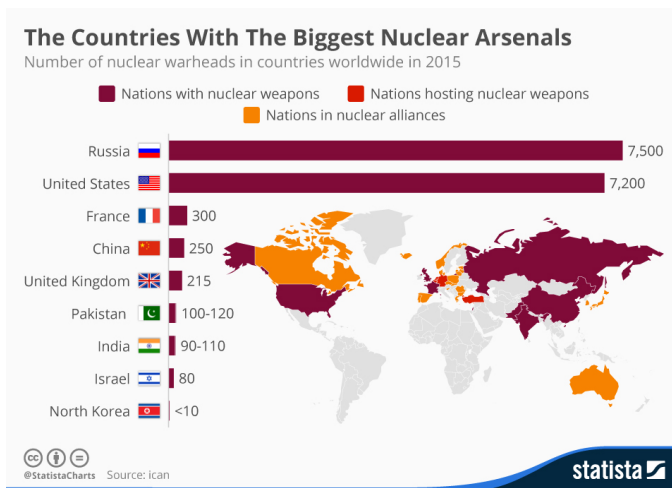
<b>Subject</b>	R.E	<b>Year Group</b>	9	<b>Sequence No.</b>	2	<b>Topic</b>	Does Religion Make Peace or War?
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<b>Retrieval</b>	<b>Core Knowledge</b>	<b>Student Thinking</b>
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and ‘do something about them!’
<p>From topic one how do other religions promote peace in the world?</p> <p>How does the U.N try to respond to conflicts?</p>	<p><u>Why is there conflict in the world?</u></p> <p>What is the UN’s role?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides mediators to talk to both sides in a conflict.</li> <li>• Helps organize peaceful and fair elections.</li> <li>• Provides a peacekeeping force of police and soldiers to ensure lawful activities are taking place.</li> <li>• The peacekeeping force helps disarm combatants, remove minefields and reintegrate soldiers.</li> <li>• The UN has a counter-terrorism programme.</li> <li>• Ensures people have equal rights.</li> <li>• The peacekeeping force workers to eliminate crime; particular drug trafficking and human exploitation.</li> <li>• Encourages peaceful answers to conflicts (conflict resolution).</li> </ul> <p>Examples of conflict in the world:            Syria- Syrian civil war            Mexico- Drug cartels            China- Taking land in South China Sea belonging to other countries.            Refugee conflict- Africa to Europe            Mali – Terrorism            Russia- Conflict in Ukraine</p> <p><u>How can religion cause conflicts?</u></p> <p>Ninian Smart –a religion framework is based on 7 Dimensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acts of worship.</li> <li>• Teachings</li> <li>• Creation stories</li> <li>• Miracles/conversion</li> </ul>	<p>Through knowledge gained in this topic students will get to develop their own personal beliefs and focusing on British Values. They will get the opportunity to make cross curricular links too. They will consider how they can make a more harmonious society. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you think the U.N is successful in protecting our world?</li> <li>• It is never acceptable for religious believers to go to war’</li> <li>• Is it acceptable for anyone to ever go to war? Or is sometimes war needed?</li> <li>• Are these conditions acceptable to follow in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?</li> <li>• Are Islamic extremists who say they are using Jihad really Muslims if Muslims must follow these rules in war?</li> <li>• Should WMD’s ever be used today? Can they ever be justified?</li> </ul>

<p>What quotes may go against the idea of war?</p> <p>Is religion always to blame for war?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laws/rules</li> <li>• Followers/priests</li> <li>• Physical expressions of faith. I.e buildings and artwork.</li> </ul> <p>The above is argued to be needed for a religion. However, there can be different answers to these 7 dimensions and this can create conflict as religions may not agree with each other's ideas.</p> <p><u>What is the Just War theory?</u></p> <p>JUST – what is right and/or fair</p> <p>A JUST WAR is a war fought for the <b>right reasons</b> and in the <b>right way</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just cause</li> <li>• Declared by lawful authority.</li> <li>• Right intention</li> <li>• Last resort</li> <li>• Reasonable chance of success</li> </ul> <p>The above are sometimes called the 'Ius ad Bellum' criteria – criteria to be in place <b>before</b> war proceeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innocents should not be harmed</li> <li>• Force used should be proportional!</li> </ul> <p>The above are sometimes called the 'Ius in Bello' criteria – criteria for moral conduct of the war once begun.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can USA judge and tell other countries to not use them when they have used WMD'S previously?</li> <li>• Is violence ever justified or is peace always the way?</li> <li>• Should everyone have the right to protest in the UK even if you don't agree with it?</li> <li>• Protest for or against abortion for example.</li> <li>• Or protest for or against Gay marriage.</li> <li>• Does Terrorism fit with British values?</li> <li>• What examples of terrorism are there in the world? Why does it happen?</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>“The Lord is a warrior.”</b> Exodus 15:3</p>	<p><b>This quote clearly teaches that...</b> <i>God supports war. War is acceptable.</i></p>
	<p><b>“You shall not kill.”</b> Exodus 20:13.</p>	<p>Many Christians use this quote that war is wrong because it takes lives. However this quote is arguing that unlawful killing is wrong, and if a war is <u>JUST</u> then it is legal, and so the killing is not unlawful.</p>
	<p><b>There is a time for killing, a time for love and the time for hate, a time for war, and a time for peace.”</b>  Ecclesiastes 3:2-8</p>	<p><b>This quote clearly shows us that...</b> There is a time for war. Sometimes war must be fought as a last resort. If it is in the aim of peace.</p>
	<p><b>“Do not suppose that I have come to bring peace to the earth. I did not come to bring peace, but a sword.”</b> Matthew 10v34</p>	<p><b>This quote clearly shows us that...</b> Jesus sometimes supported violence. But it must only be used in defence of others.</p>
	<p><b>Love your neighbour</b></p>	<p><b>This quote can be used to show us that...</b> Sometime war is necessary. It is <b>loving</b> go to war in defence of others. We have a <b>duty</b> to protect the innocent.</p>
	<p><b>How is Islamic beliefs similar to the Just War theory?</b></p>	<p><b><u>When is it right to fight in Islam?</u></b></p> <p>Lesser Jihad = the <i>outward struggle</i> to defend one’s faith, family and country from threat Greater Jihad = the personal <i>inward struggle</i> of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith</p> <p>Greater Jihad is the most important- It is the struggle to be a good Muslim, pray 5 times a day, complete Ramadan- Following the teaching of Islam is hard. Lesser Jihad- Obliges Muslims to fight war in certain conditions to defend one’s faith. It was mainly used in the crusades. It has been taken on by extremists to justify killing.</p> <p><i>Muslims believe that war is allowed if it meets the following conditions...</i> <b>It is a last resort</b> <i>Fighting must be the last option when diplomacy and negotiation have failed</i> <b>It is done in self-defence</b></p>

<p>Are these rules similar to many countries' rules?</p>	<p><i>The initial aggression should come from the other side and there should be attempts to solve the problem without fighting</i></p> <p><b>The decision to fight must be made by a religious leader</b></p> <p><b>It is done for a just cause</b></p> <p><i>The reason should be to protect territory from an outside aggressor or, in cases of civil war, rebel groups from within the state</i></p> <p><b>An Islamic country has been attacked</b></p> <p><i>Countries are allowed to join a conflict to assist another Muslim state which is under threat</i></p> <p><b>Another state has tyrannised its Muslim citizens</b></p> <p><i>If a country mistreats its Islamic citizens, it is permissible to fight in support of fellow Muslims</i></p> <p><b>If these conditions are met, the war is thought to be a just one and it is believed that those who fight for the cause of Islam will receive the favour and reward of God.</b></p> <p><b>The first caliph &amp; companion of Muhammad, Abu Bakr, devised some rules that Muslim armies must obey to govern how a conflict is conducted</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslim armies must not commit treachery or stray from the right path</li> <li>• Dead bodies must not be mutilated</li> <li>• Children, women and old men must not be killed</li> <li>• Trees, particularly fruit-bearing ones, must not be harmed because they provide food in the future</li> <li>• Animals must only be killed for food</li> <li>• People who are devout in their faith should not be harmed</li> </ul> <p>Groups that identify themselves with Islam, who make threats towards innocent civilians and carry out extreme acts of violence are opposed by nearly all Muslims throughout the world.</p> <p><b><u>Does Islam and Christianity accept the use of Nuclear Weapons &amp; Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD's)?</u></b></p>	
<p>What does Christianity teach about war?</p>	<p>Nuclear weapons- weapons that work by a nuclear reaction; they devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people</p> <p>Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)- weapons that can kill large numbers of people and/or cause great damage</p> <p>Chemical weapons- weapons that use chemicals to poison, burn or paralyse humans and destroy the natural environment</p> <p>Biological weapons- weapons that have living organisms or infective material that can lead to death or disease</p>	
<p>What would be the U.N's response to WMD'S?</p>		



#### Chemical Warfare

- Chlorine gas
- Mustard gas
- Nerve gas
- A chemical weapon is a specialized weapons that uses chemicals formulated to inflict death or harm on humans.
- Chemical weapons were used in World War 1, by both Britain and Germany.
- They were **banned in 1925**, however the USA used them in Vietnam.
- Iraq also used them against the Kurds.
- They are still being manufactured.
- Effects of chemical warfare can cause choking, burns, paralysis and destruction of the environment

#### Biological Warfare

- Biological weapons carry bacteria and viruses that can lead to disease or death.
- If it contaminates the food chain or water supplies it could lead to illness and death on a massive scale.
- Examples can include bacteria, viruses, insects, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans,
- They have been banned under the Geneva Convention but are still being developed by many nations

#### **Nuclear Warfare**

- Weapons which work by a nuclear reaction that causes huge devastation.
- Radioactive fallout after the original explosion can kill many more.
- WW2 - Hiroshima, Japan. USA claimed that this ended the war much quicker than if the bomb had not been dropped.
- Today, nuclear weapons are even more powerful. An explosion could technically destroy life on Earth.

#### **What does Islam think about WMD's?**

- Muslims have a duty and responsibility to care for God's creation.
- Muslims should work for peace.
- All life is sacred – WMD's can kill millions of people.
- They have the capacity to destroy the earth.
- In normal warfare – civilians should be protected at all costs – this is not possible with WMD's.
- *"Do not contribute to your destruction with your own hands, but do good for God loves those who do good."*

(Qur'an)

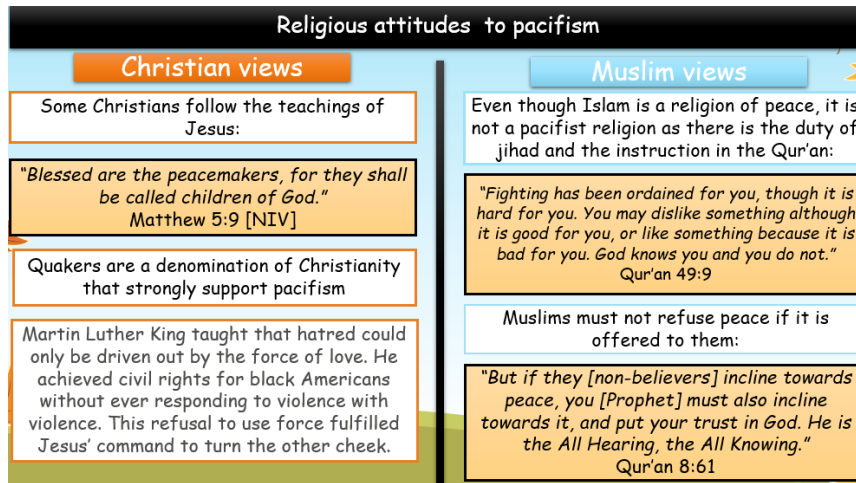
#### **What does Christianity think about WMD's?**

- It is a fundamental belief that as the creator, only God has the authority to end life that he created
- One of the 10 commandments states "You shall not murder"
- Some Christians believe that the use of nuclear weapons which would kill huge numbers of innocent civilians can never be justified
- Speaking on behalf of four UK Churches, policy adviser Steve Hucklesby said:
- *"Faith groups in the UK are united in their conviction that any nuclear weapons would violate the sanctity of life and the principle of dignity core to our faith traditions"*

The **C**hristian **C**ampaign for **N**uclear **D**isarmament (CCND) is a group of Christians in England who are attached to the larger Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). The intention of the CCND is to support the Abolition 2000 campaign, which aims to 'achieve for the 21st century a signed agreement committing the world to the permanent elimination of nuclear weapons according to a fixed timetable'. They produce

<p>Can Islam be classed as a fully pacifist religion?</p>	<p>regular newsletters, organise events to raise awareness of their campaigns, and promote the need to pray for peace and nuclear disarmament.</p> <p><b><u>What does pacifism mean?</u></b></p> <p><b>Pacifism:</b> the belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence  <b>Peacemaker:</b> a person who works to establish peace in the world or in a certain part of it  <b>Peacemaking:</b> the action of trying to establish peace</p> <p>There are several different sorts of pacifism, but they all include the idea that war and violence are unjustifiable, and that conflicts should be settled in a peaceful way. The word (but not the idea) is only a century old, being first used in 1902 at the 10th International Peace Conference.</p> <p>People are pacifists for one or some of these reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious faith</li> <li>• non-religious belief in the sanctity of life</li> <li>• practical belief that war is wasteful and ineffective</li> </ul> <p>Many believe that pacifism is more than opposition to war. They argue that it must include action to promote justice and human rights.</p> <p>Pacifism became widespread as a reaction to the scale of killing in the First World War and the use of universal male conscription and gained further support after the creation of nuclear weapons. However, the Holocaust, and other industrial scale abuses of human rights, caused many to think that there could be cases when war was the least-bad course of action. In World War 1 those who refused to fight were known as 'conscientious objectors'. They numbered about 16,000.</p> <p>While the name was intended to make it clear that it was conscience not cowardice that kept pacifists out of the military, it was rapidly shortened to 'Conshie' and used as a term of abuse. Some pacifists were prepared to work in non-combat roles as medical orderlies, stretcher-bearers, ambulance drivers, cooks or labourers, while others refused to do anything that might help the war effort.</p> <p>The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship  The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship is a body of people within the Anglican Communion who reject war as a means of solving international disputes, and believe that peace and justice should be sought through non-violent means.  Central to Jesus' teaching is the message of love, for God, our neighbour and even our enemies. They believe they are to do good to those who hate us, and not respond to violence with violence.</p> <p>The Muslim Peace Fellowship</p>	
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Founded in 1994, the Muslim Peace Fellowship is the first Muslim organisation specifically devoted to the theory and practice of Islamic nonviolence. They try to deepen peoples understanding of Muslim teachings on peace. They do this through conferences and publications. They are working towards developing non-violent strategies for issues in society.



**What is the difference between protest, 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

In the UK we have the freedom to protest in public and to demonstrate our point of view. If the protest involves a procession or a march, legally the police must be informed at least 6 days before it takes place. We do not have the right in the UK to protest violently. An unplanned protest which descends into violence is called a riot.

**Terrorism = the unlawful use of violence, usually against civilians, to achieve a political goal**

A much more serious form of protest is terrorism. Violence is usually committed against civilians and takes place in public. Suicide bombers, car bombs and gunmen shooting into crowds of people are all tactics used by terrorists. They believe that by killing people in this way the rest of the population will become more aware of their cause, will be scared of them and push the authorities to give way to their demands.

What examples can you give from your history lessons of protests, violent protests and terrorism?

How do you think Christians and Muslims would act to terrorism from what you studied in year 7?



	<p>Muslims do not agree with terrorism because terrorist acts of violence are considered to be wrong and against the wishes of God, especially as the victims are usually innocent people going about their normal daily business. There is no justification for terrorist acts in the teachings of Islam.</p> <p><i>“Do not take life, which God has made sacred” ~ Qur’an 17:33</i></p>	
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