

## The Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes

The 10 commandments are split into **Loving God** and **Loving your neighbour**.

1. **I am the lord your God, you shall not have other Gods before me**
2. **You shall not take the name of the lord your God in vain**
3. **Remember the sabbath, to keep it holy**
4. **Honour your father and mother**
5. **You shall not kill**
6. **You shall not commit adultery**
7. **You shall not steal**
8. **You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour**
9. **You shall not covet your neighbour's wife**
10. **You shall not covet your neighbour's possessions**

Jesus taught the beatitudes on the sermon on the mount, they were to show followers of christ how they could achieve eternal happiness.

- Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of heaven
- Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted
- Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth
- Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled
- Blessed are the merciful for they will be shown mercy
- Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God
- Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God
- Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven
- Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me. Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you

## Marriage and Family Life

In Genesis it says it is normal for a man and woman to leave their parents and come together as one in loving companionship and bring new life into the world and raise children in a loving family 'Be fruitful and increase in number'

Christian marriage is:

- A lifelong **permanent** love
- An **exclusive** faithful love
- One that is open to new life so it is **lifegiving**

### The Marriage rite

Part of the rite	Description	Explanation
Welcome and purpose of marriage	The priest welcomes all those who have come to the church wedding and reminds everyone what	The people who have come are witnesses to the marriage, have a duty to support the couple throughout their life, not just on the day. Marriage is a

	marriage is	sacrament so God is involved and Lifelong
The liturgy of the word	Readings from the bible and the priest speaks for a short while	This is to remind people about the sacrament of christian marriage, the dignity of wedded love, the grace of the sacrament, the responsibilities of married people
Questions	The priest asks questions of the couple before they marry	This is to ensure that the couple have undertaken the marriage freely and without reservation, will honour and love each other for ever, will leave their marriage open for children
Consent/Exchange of vows	'In good times and in bad, in sickness and in health, for better and for worse, for richer for poorer'	The vows express the christian beliefs about marriage, that it should be: Loving, lifelong, supporting in all times, faithful. Although the priest asks questions and acts as a witness it is the couple who marry each other and confer the sacrament on each other not the priest
Exchange of rings	'Take this ring as a sign of my love and fidelity'	The rings symbolise the unending nature of marriage. Fidelity refers to marriage being exclusive
Prayers and nuptial blessing	Prayers are said and a blessing is given	To: ask God's blessing on the marriage, ask that God will unite the couple in love forever, ask that they may be companions to one another, ask that they may have children and a happy old age
Communion	The sacrament of the Eucharist is received	The sacrament will strengthen the marriage by bringing Christ into the couple's lives
Signing of the register	The newlyweds and two witnesses sign the marriage registry	To make the marriage recognised as a civil marriage, as well as a sacramental one

The church teaches that both children and parents have responsibilities

<b>Children</b>	<b>Parents</b>
Should respect parents out of thanks for	Should respect children as persons of

life, love and work of parents which has brought children into the world to help them grow and fully develop in stature, wisdom and love	human dignity, and as a gift and not a piece of property. Must also respect God's call for their children and not hold them back
Should be obedient to parents	Are responsible for spiritual and moral education of their children, so they may act responsibly and grow in their faith
Should show love and respect to brother and sisters	Must provide children with a suitable home and be good examples

### Teachings

*Children obey your parents- for this is right. Honour your father and your mother- which is the first commandment with a promise- that it may go well with you and that you may enjoy long life on earth* (Ephesians)

*Parents must regard their children as children of god and respect them as human persons* (Catechism 2222)

The church supports family life by:

- Schools that support the education of Roman Catholic children
- Special services for children and church groups
- Charities dedicated to supporting family life
- Resources such as counselling to help support marriages
- Social events for the whole family

**Fostering** is the taking of a child from a different family into a family home and bringing them up with the rest of the new family

**Adoption** is the legal process where a person is taken into the family as a son or daughter

A Christian couple may choose to look after children be fostering or adoption because they may feel moved by the presence of so many children who do not have parents to care for them and decide that fostering or adoption is one way they can live the life of love for others, and make a difference for them. They may be unable to have children of their own for medical reasons so they choose to adopt or foster instead. They may feel that they have had a fortunate life with a good family support and want to share this with others.

Sex outside of Marriage is defined as sex before marriage, casual sex and adultery  
There has been a change in attitudes and relationships in the last 60 years so it is now people feel safer and it is more common to have sex outside of marriage. The church teaches that sex outside of marriage is a sin and everyone outside of christian marriage should live by chastity

*The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage* (catechism 2390)

Christian arguments against sex outside of marriage:

- Casual sex expresses little love. It is a momentary encounter with little concern for the future or the other person. It does not respect the sexual act as a special

expression of lifelong love and commitment to someone

- Serial monogamy shows only a temporary commitment to the other person. It will not support a couple through the ups and downs of life. It only lasts until the next person comes along
- Living together is not as much of a commitment as marriage
- If a child is born it may not receive the stability of family life as it is growing up

Arguments for sex outside of marriage:

- Sex is a casual expression of love which people should be able to freely offer to anyone who wants it. We should be free to enjoy bodily pleasures
- You should stay faithful to the person you are currently with but you don't need marriage to do this
- Living together before getting married is a trial period to see if the couple get on with each other while living together and might reduce the risk of divorce later on
- Weddings are too expensive and marriage seems to be more about the law and a piece of paper. Couples don't need these things to have a good relationship

Domestic violence, inability to have children, a loss of a child, work or money difficulties, ill health and unfaithfulness can lead to difficulties in marriage.

How does the church help?

Priests give advice to couples as well as the sacrament of reconciliation to encourage forgiveness. Some christian charities try and help, for example marriage care

Various conditions must exist for annulment to be granted for example not understanding the demands of marriage for the husband or the wife.

The roman catholic church teaches that divorce does not dissolve a marriage between two baptised people. Marriage is a solemn agreement and a sacrament, it is permanent and lifelong. In the new testament Jesus said that to divorce and get married again is to commit adultery against the first person you married. St paul says that a husband and wife should not get divorced as it is damaging to family life and society. Second marriages after divorce are not recognised by the church.

*"Therefore what God has joined together, let man not separate" "Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her"*

Annulment is not a catholic version of divorce. An annulment is when the church makes a decision that the sacrament of marriage is not present when the vows were made. A marriage tribunal considers the request and might look at factors such as one or both being forced into the marriage, one or both never intended to have children, one or both refuses to show love or care, vows were not made in good faith.

Some liberal christians would argue that divorce should be accepted in certain circumstances e.g. domestic violence or abuse against children. Surely God would not want us to remain in this type of relationship. Humans make mistakes, our god is forgiving and will forgive us. He would want people to be happy. In matthew's gospel Jesus allows divorce in the case of adultery.

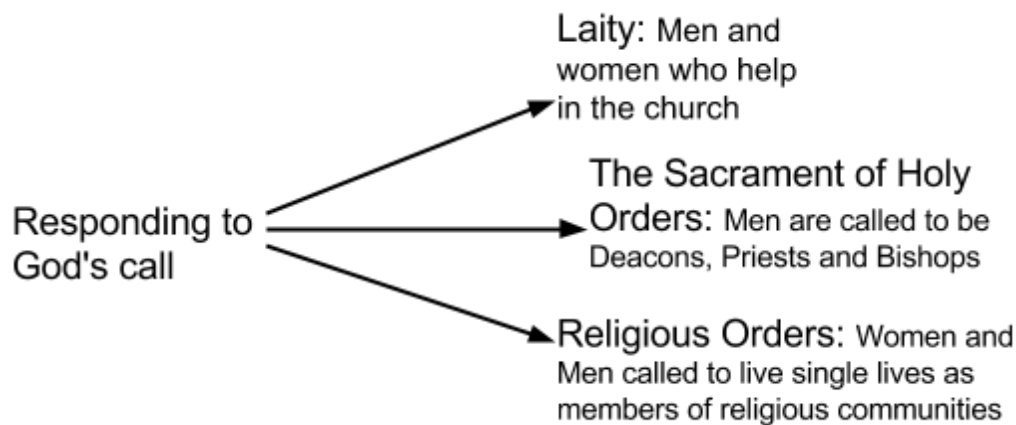
## Unit 3 Christian Vocation

### The parable of the Talents

*"A master was going on a journey so he gave his money to his three servants, one servant was given 5 bags and went out and gained 5 more. The servant given 2 bags also went out and gained 2 more, one servant dug a hole and hid the one bag he had there. When the master returned he saw the two servants who had gained more money and promised to put them in charge of many things. When he saw the last servant had not gained any money he threw them out onto the street."*

The meaning of the story is to do what you can with the talents you are given and not let them go to waste. As God gives us these talents so we shouldn't not use them otherwise we will be judged by God.

How do people respond to God's call?



The laity:

Can be a Eucharistic minister, altar server, flower arranger, reader, catechist or charity worker.

Holy orders:

The role of a deacon:

- May be in full time employment outside of the church
- May be single or married
- May be permanent deacon or training to be a priest
- Cannot consecrate bread and wine
- Cannot do reconciliation

They can lead in prayer and preside at weddings, baptisms and funerals, read the Gospel and preach to others. They serve the needs of people especially the sick or poor, they might also be asked by the bishop to be a chaplain.

The role of a priest:

To preach the Gospel, to shepherd the faithful and to celebrate the divine worship. Priests are under the authorities of the bishop or superior if in a religious order, priests are celibate.

Priests are described as someone who has heard Jesus' call to follow, sent out to serve all, has a duty to care for and support a group of people and one who presides, leads and gathers together for mass. A Priest has to visit hospitals, consecrate the bread and wine, perform sacraments and proclaim the word of God.

The rite of ordination:

Summary	Description	Explanation
Presentation	The candidate is called forward to be presented to the bishop	
The examination	The bishop questions the candidate about his responsibilities including obedience to the bishop and celebrating the sacraments. The candidate promises to fulfil them	It is important that the candidate is willing to accept the duties and responsibilities of priesthood
Prostration	The candidate lies on the floor in prostration	This is a sign that he is submitting himself to God
Consecration	The priest is ordained by the bishop, by laying on of hands and by prayer	The laying on of hands is an ancient sign of the conferring of authority on someone. It is also the sign of the presence of the holy spirit
Prayer	The bishop gives a prayer of thanks to God	The priesthood is a gift from God to his church
Investment	New priests are invested with the stole and chasuble	These are the eucharistic garments of office. They show that the wearer is a priest
Anointing	The Bishop anoint the priests hands with oil	As with christ, the hands are anointed to bless, consecrate and sanctify
Mass	The Bishop presents him with the paten and Chalice and the priest assists the bishop in celebrating mass	The paten and chalice are symbolic of the priest's duty as minister of the eucharist which he then begins

## Celibacy and the Priesthood

Reasons for:

- To follow Christ's example as he didn't marry
- To give his undivided love and attention focussed on the church
- Priests are often moved to different areas and that would be hard with a family
- Family life is demanding and there should be no conflict of time spent with wife and parish

Reasons against:

- Jesus did not marry but his disciples did

- Celibacy distances the priest from ordinary human life and the parish community
- If a priest has his own family he will be better able to understand and support the problems faced by his parishioners
- There is a shortage of priests and allowing them to marry might solve this

#### The Ordination of Women

Women cannot be ordained in the catholic church and any bishop that tries to do so will be excommunicated.

Reasons against	Reasons for
There is a long standing tradition that only men can be ordained, so they cannot break that tradition	The church has changed other long standing traditions, such as the mass being said in latin
Christ only appointed men as apostles	There are some references of women having responsibility in early church. And women's position in society is very different now to what it was like in Jesus' time
There are other ways women may serve God in lay life or by taking religious orders	Some women feel they are called to be priests. If God is calling them then the Church should allow them to answer that call
The priest represents christ as there should be some similarity between the priest and christ	If God made everyone in his image then surely any human being can represent Christ at the alter

#### Religious life

The religious life is a calling to live like Jesus in poverty, chastity and obedience. It is the dedication of oneself to God through serving the Church and working for salvation of the world. They have to take vows of poverty, chastity and obedience

Vow of Poverty: This means they will live simply and share talents, money and material goods for the support of the community.

Vow of Chastity: This means celibacy and choosing to share love and friendship with all of God's people, rather than making a commitment to a single person in marriage. It is the promise to love all and serve all as completely as possible.

Vow of Obedience: This means obeying the superior in the order. The religious must listen to and obey God's will as it is understood through prayer and also their order

Contemplative religious life	Apostolic religious life
Centered around prayer. These monks and nuns live separate lives from the world so that they may focus their prayers on the needs of the church and the world	They are involved in different works of the church: education, health care, serving the poor, assisting parishes or other church organisations
They may stay within the community house, or they may be semi-comparative	Apostolic orders have a life of prayer
They also undertake work in agriculture or making liturgical items for the church and so on	They are actively involved outside the monastery, convent or house

#### Unit 4 - The sacrament of reconciliation

Sin- When you do something wrong against God, it is a barrier between us and God

Original sin- We are born into it and it has been passed down since the first sin

Venial sin- Not grave sins, not committed with full knowledge and not entirely deliberate

Mortal sin- A grave sin is committed with full knowledge and deliberately. Mortal sins are so grave that a person is in serious need of forgiveness and salvation

#### The unmerciful servant

*“A master is settling his debts and one of his servants could not pay so he ordered that his wife and children should be sold to pay for the debt. The servant begged and pleaded and asked for one more chance so the master took pity on him and cancelled the debt. The servant left and found a fellow servant who owed him money, when he could not pay he threw him into prison till he could pay. When the other servants saw what happened they told their master who summoned the first servant back again. ‘I cancelled that debt of yours because you begged me to, shouldn’t you have had mercy on your fellow servant just as I had on you?’ So the master threw him into jail until he could pay his debts”*

God’s divine mercy and forgiveness should not be abused by failing to show mercy and forgiveness to others. Christians believe they must forgive those who have sinned against them if they are to receive God’s forgiveness themselves, those who do not forgive are punished.

#### The rite of reconciliation

The action	Meanings and effects
Preparation	Reading scripture and silent prayer
The sign of the cross and blessing	Focuses on the love of God
Confession	A person examines their conscience with respect to the commandments and the beatitudes. In actually confessing sins a person accept responsibility for their



	actions.
Satisfaction/Penance	There may be some conversation between the priest and the person confessing to help explore the issues
Contrition	This means being genuinely sorry for one's own sins, and being determined to try not to sin again. The motivation for contrition should be a desire for the love of God, but it may come from a fear of God's punishment
Absolution	The priest gives the prayer of absolution 'And I absolve you from your sins'

The sacrament of reconciliation is important to Christians because it gets rid of our sin, and if we have sin it is a barrier between us and God.

The parable of the forgiving father

*"A man with two sons divided his property between them. The younger son took it and left for a different country while the eldest stayed and worked. Once he had squandered his wealth he decided to return home and seek his father's forgiveness. His father saw him walking down the road and went out to greet him. He then told the servants to get ready for a feast to celebrate. The older son came home from the fields and was annoyed that his father would throw a party when he had squandered his wealth. But his father said 'You were always with me, and everything I have is yours. But we had to celebrate and be glad because this brother of yours was dead and is alive again, he was lost and now he is found'"*

The father had already begun to move towards reconciliation with the younger son before he confessed his sins as he went out to greet him. The father acts as if the sins have never happened. He completely restores him to new life and begins a hero's return celebration, which baffles the other son. The elder son has to recognise that forgiveness is not something which must be earned or deserved and that we are all entitled to receive the love of the father.

Causes of Crime

Economic:

- Lack of financial resources can lead to poverty
- Lack of educational opportunities can lead to poor work opportunities

Social/Environmental

- Prevalence of drugs
- Inequality
- Lack of support for families
- Belief that there are no services available
- Lack of leadership in communities
- Low value placed on children or individual well being
- Gang culture

## Family

- Dysfunctional families
- Substance abuse in the family
- Violence in the family

Christians might suggest that moral failings, evil or the devil is a cause of crime

The beatitudes and the commandments suggest that we should live a life based on love of neighbour and love of God, not pursuing one's own selfish interests. Not to take or covet what is not yours, be honest in your dealings, be and upholder of justice and respect the value of human life.

- Do not steal/Do not covet
- Do not bear false witness
- Blessed are those who hunger for righteousness
- Blessed are the pure in heart
- Do not kill
- Blessed are the peacemakers

## Aims of punishment

Retribution: This means revenge or repayment for what has been done against the laws of society or the individual

Deterrence: As a warning to others to try and discourage them from committing similar crimes

Protection: Protecting society by stopping the individual criminals from being able to commit crimes against people

Reform: To try and change the offender's behaviour and attitudes so that they are not longer a threat to society and can live a lawful life back in society

Arguments for the death penalty	Arguments against the death penalty
It permanently removes the worst criminals making society safer	The death penalty contradicts the most basic human right to life. It is inhumane and it makes the government a killer
It is likely to be cheaper than imprisoning a person for life	The method of torture can be torturously painful so it punishes them more
It offers retribution, a life for a life	Some countries with the death penalty still have higher crime rates than those who don't
Fear of the death penalty may deter other potential killers	Innocent people might be executed by mistake. If new evidence is discovered it will be too late
If someone murders someone else, they	It may be that a person has killed someone.

have given up their human rights, including the one to stay alive themselves	However there may be special circumstances, like self defence
If you have killed, you should be killed as well as it fits the crime	The families and friends of those who are waiting for the death penalty suffer even though they are innocent
The most serious criminals only understand the language of violence	The death penalty brutalises society, lowering respect for human life
	Alternative to the death penalty, such as life imprisonment may reform criminal

## Prejudice and Discrimination

Prejudice: unfairly judging someone before the facts are known. Holding biased opinions about an individual or group

Discrimination: to act against someone on the basis of sex, race, religion etc

Prejudice and Discrimination can be based on many different aspects of a person's identity such as age, religion and belief, disability, gender, race and sexual orientation. The Catholic Church teaches that all human beings are created with the image and likeness of God and are creatures of God so should have human rights and equality.

### The parable of the Good Samaritan

*A man asked Jesus 'what must I do to inherit eternal life?' Jesus said to love God and thy neighbour, but the man asked 'Who is my neighbor?' Jesus replied with a parable.*

*"A man was going from Jerusalem to Jericho when robbers striped him of his clothes and beat him. A priest saw this happening but passed him by, later a levite also saw him but passed by on the other side. A Samaritan saw him and took pity on him, he bandaged his wounds and took him to an inn. He paid the innkeeper to look after him and said when he returned he would pay him back any money he owed." So Jesus asked the man 'Who do you think was a neighbour to the man who was robbed' and he said 'The one who had mercy on him'*

The parable shows that being a Christian demands action not just beliefs and Christians have a duty to offer help to the disadvantaged. Also that loving God and thy neighbour is at the centre of what it means to be a Christian and inherit eternal life not thoughtlessly following ritual laws.

## Unit 5 - Christian Healing

There are 3 sacraments for sick people

The communion of the sick - Taking Eucharist to people unable to attend Mass

The anointing of the sick - When a priest visits a sick person at home or in a hospital

Viaticum - A special Eucharist for a person who is close to death

The sacrament is intended to bring healing and reconciliation to the seriously ill and the elderly or weak, not just those who are close to death. The sacrament offers spiritual

strength, comfort, peace and courage. It leads to spiritual healing and the the forgiveness of sins. It helps the person overcome the fear of death and may bring about the restoration of physical health. The person also receives the power and love of the holy spirit

Stage	Description	Symbol and meaning
Sprinkling of holy water	The priest sprinkle the people with holy water	A reminder of a person's baptism and that they are called to follow christ
The liturgy of the word	A short Gospel reading	Readings show the healing power of Jesus, to remind the sick person of his power
Laying on of hands	The priest lays his hands on the sick person, after recalling the words from the letter of James	This symbolises, the giving of strength, the gift of the Holy Spirit, who brings power to face suffering and death
Anointing of Oil	The priest anoints the sick person's forehead and their hands with oil	This is the third ceremony in which a person is anointed. The oil symbolises God's blessing, his healing and comfort
Liturgy of the Eucharist	The Eucharist may be offered, usually in the form of the body if the person is at home	The Eucharist also brings the person into close contact with Christ and offers strength and healing

Christians believe that death is a result of sin but that Jesus opened up the gates to heaven so death doesn't have to be the end. The christian church believes in resurrection but that we gain a new body not made of flesh. Also that once we die we will be judged on how we lived our life, some travel to purgatory where any remaining sin is purified. Heaven is where those who have passed through purgatory, saints and martyrs are. Hell is where those who die in a state of mortal sin go.

At a funeral a vigil is said usually the night before, sometimes in the family home, sometimes in a funeral home. At the church the coffin is placed before the altar, holy water is sprinkled on the coffin as a reminder of the person's baptism to remember that they were catholic. Prayers are said asking that God take the person quickly into his kingdom and that they rest peacefully. The body may be buried or cremated and more prayers are said at the graveside.

### The sanctity of Human Life

All life has value and is special because life is a gift from God and should be respected. Only

God can give life and take life away.

'We are all made in God's image, there is something of God in all of us' We are all perfect and God made us that way so we shouldn't do anything to threaten that

'I knew you before I formed you in the womb' God created us individually and we are perfect, we shouldn't do anything against that. God has a plan for us

Man is the living image of God, every human person has incomparable value therefore we are in the image of God and to do something that disrespects ourselves is doing something to disrespect God. When Christ became human he showed us perfection which we can all strive to reach for. We can be perfect but only we can make ourselves perfect with God's help.

### Abortion

The deliberate ending of a pregnancy, usually before the foetus is 24 weeks old. In law two doctors have to agree to terminate the pregnancy. In abortion there is a risk of injury to the woman's mental or physical health, the baby might be born severely disabled.

Reasons for:

They might be too young to have a child. The baby will be born with a disability, unstable environment for a child to be born in. Economic problems and the child might have been conceived by rape. God gave us free will to do what we want. Some mothers have a career and won't want to give that up.

Reasons against:

Goes against the sanctity of life and God is the only giver and taker of life. The foetus can feel pain and shouldn't be punished for the mother and father's stupidity. It is also murder which is illegal and a sin

### Contraception

Contraception is the artificial and chemical methods used to prevent pregnancy. The catholic Church does not agree with the use of contraception because it takes away one of the purposes of sex, for the procreation of children, which is not what God wanted. Using artificial methods goes against God's intentions and the church also says contraception is a cause of sexual promiscuity. Also some forms of contraception such as the morning after pill kills any life that might have happened. The church promotes natural family planning, or natural contraceptive such as the rhythm method and agreeing not to make love.

Positives:

- Stops unwanted pregnancies
- Lowers teenage pregnancy rates
- using condoms decreases possibility of std's
- Some people would not be able to look after child if it was born at that time

Negatives:

- Increase in promiscuity
- Killing possible new life

### IVF

When a couple has IVF a woman's ovaries are stimulated to produce eggs while sperm is collected from the father. The egg is then fertilised in a test tube to make an embryo that is then implanted back into the mother's womb. The church thinks that IVF is wrong because it

includes destroying several embryos if they are not used. They also think it is God's will if they are not able to have children.

For:

- Infertility is an illness and people should be treated for it if they want to
- Some people feel that they have a vocation to be a parent and have their own child
- All couples should have the right to try for children

Against:

- Embryos are destroyed during IVF treatment
- We should not interfere with God's plan for us if he did not want us to have children
- There are lots of children in foster care who need a loving family, infertile couples should adopt
- Money that the NHS spends on IVF could be used in other areas to provide better medical care for people
- It is a costly method with a low success rate

## Euthanasia

An induced painless death, by agreement to reduce and ease suffering. Some Christians see it as 'Mercy killing' while others see it as taking a life

It is against the law in the UK and most other countries in the world. The UK however allows doctors to give strong painkillers even if it means that person will die sooner. They can also withdraw medical treatment if they think medical recovery is not possible, such as a life support machine.

Reasons for:

- When someone is ill we do everything we can to help them so if that is by relieving them from pain then so be it
- Always treat others as we would like to be treated 'Blessed are the merciful' 'Love your neighbour'
- We should have freedom and that includes when we want to die

Reasons against:

- 'Do not kill'
- Life comes from God as he is the only giver and taker of life so we shouldn't take that away
- Jesus helps the vulnerable so Jesus will help them
- If it is allowed it could be used by more dishonest family members etc
- If made legal it could lead to more and more people using it as a treatment

## Unit 6 Christian responses to Global issues

Why should Christians help the poor?

'All made in God's image' - Some people are treated more fairly even though we are all made equal

'Blessed are the merciful' 'Blessed are the pure in heart'

'Love thy neighbour' - Treat others as you would like to be treated

Widow at the treasury gives everything she has

Materialistic things are a barrier between us and God

The parable of the sheep and the goats

*"The king said to those on his right you can enter the kingdom of god because when I was hungry you gave me something to eat, when I was thirsty you gave me something to drink. I was a stranger and you invited me in. But then they would ask him 'Lord when did we do all of these things?' and he replied 'Whichever of these things you did to my brothers of mine you did to me'. He then cursed all those on his left as they had never done any of these things, but they said to him 'Lord we never saw you hungry and thirsty and not helped you' But he told them If you did not do these things for others then you did not do them for me."*

This shows that christians have a duty to love their neighbour, they can do this by visiting and looking after the sick. Welcoming the strangers in society, helping those who are hungry and thirsty and attending the needs of others no matter who they are or what they've done in the past.

### Causes of Poverty

Natural Disasters: They destroy infrastructure and crops and poor countries do not have the resources to recover from disasters

Debt: Poor countries have to borrow large amounts of money from rich countries but not they have to pay it back meaning money is not being spent on necessities for the people such as health care and education

Unfair trade: Poor countries are prevented from selling their produce to rich countries because of unfair trade rules. And if they do they are not paid a fair amount

HIV/Aids: The group most affected are young adults who are important parts of the workforce meaning the country cannot develop

### Cafod

Cafod works with the poorest countries to provide much needed resources.

1. They educate people in Medc's and hold fundraisers
2. Short term aid - They respond to sudden emergencies to provide food and medical supplies
3. Long term aid - Improving water supply, schools, sanitation. Allows people to support themselves and families.

'Do not steal' For a christian this includes taking a larger share of the world's wealth than is justified

'Neither thieves, nor the greedy, nor robbers will inherit the kingdom of God'

Exploitation: Where a person is used by another for the interests of the other at their expense

Goods we buy are often grown in parts of the developing world, by local workers who get a very small profit while the distributors make a large profit.

### War and peace

Causes of war:

- To protect people or countries
- To control natural resources and more land

- People argue over religion
- To stop terrorists
- To stop a leader in power

Effects of war:

- Towns and cities are destroyed
- People killed
- The economy is ruined
- People are left scared and traumatized
- People become refugees

Christians believe war is wrong because it takes innocent lives. Also the followers of Jesus should be peaceful, this is why some Christians are pacifists.

The Just war theory

1. War must be the last resort
2. War must be for good and against the threat of evil
3. You should only go to war to try and restore peace
4. There must be a chance of success
5. Weapons must be used appropriately
6. The decision to go to war must be made by a lawful authority

Nuclear warfare

Some countries have nuclear bombs to act as a deterrent. They argue it is better to have them so that other countries won't see them as weak and attack. The more countries that have nuclear weapons the more dangerous and fragile the world is. The church has called for all countries to disarm their nuclear weapons.

Unilateral disarmament - One country disarms

Multilateral - When multiple armies disarm

Nuclear proliferation - The increase in the number of countries with nuclear weapons

Nuclear disarmament - When a country gets rid of its nuclear weapons

Terrorism

People use terrorism because they may feel like they have no voice, they are unequally socially, politically and economically, Religious extremism or ethnic conflict

All religions are against terrorism.

Pacifism is the belief that violent acts are wrong and that only peaceful, non violent solutions to disagreements should ever be used.