Philosophy and Ethics

# Philosophy 2

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### Good & Evil

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Ethics

# Ethics 1

## Religion and Medical Ethics

### Attitudes to Abortion

1. Abortion is when a **foetus** is removed from prematurely from the womb, before it is able to survive
2. Abortion can legally take place in the UK until the 24th week of pregnancy, as long as **two doctors agree**. They must consider the quality of life of:
   1. The woman.
   2. The unborn child.
   3. Any existing children the mother has.

#### Arguments For and Against

1. **Pro-choice** argument says that a woman has the right to choose what happens to her body (the foetus must be seen as part of the women as it isn't independent of her)
2. The foetus is genetically different however is it part of the mother?
3. Many argue that in certain circumstances abortion is Ok. If:
   1. The mother's health is at risk
   2. The child's health is at risk
   3. If the pregnancy is as the result of rape
   4. The mother is too young to cope with a child
4. Another important question is, **when does life begin?** The Roman Catholic Church says it's at the point of conception? Other suggest birth, is the foetus an actual person or a potential one?

#### Christian Attitudes

1. Abortion is complicated and emotional, however, generally speaking Christianity teaches that abortion is **undesirable**. (The Roman Catholic Church goes so far as to say it is **murder**.)
2. However not all Christians see it as black and white
   1. The C of E says that abortion is permissible in **certain circumstances**
   2. The Religious Society of Friends (**The Quakers**) argue that the life of the unborn child cannot be valued **above** that of the mother.
3. Many Christians say that allowing the woman to choose shows **Christian Compassion** - regardless of whether they agree with the choice or not

*"Abortion has been considered to be murder since the first centuries of the Church, and nothing permits it to be considered otherwise" Pope Paul VI* (1970)

#### Sanctity of Life

1. The Bible says that we were created in the image of God and given the gift of life, many Christians believe that we do not have the right to interfere with when life ends, or to prevent the beginning of a new life
2. Although, the Bible doesn't actually mention abortion, other Christian writings are specifically against it.

"You shall not murder." Exodus 20:13 - Sanctity of Life

### Fertility Treatment

#### Key-Words

*Artificial Insemination by the Husband (AIH)*

-Sperm from the husband is used (no sex)

*Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID)*

*-­*Sperm from a sperm bank is used

*In Vitro Fertilisation (IFV)*

*-*Eggs are fertilised in a petri dish & put in the womb

*Egg Donation*

*-*Where an egg from different woman are used

*Cloning -A* possible future technique of creating genetically identical children to one parent

#### Christian Views about Fertility

1. Most Christian Churches believe that it's **okay** for science to help childless couples to conceive - **as long as the process doesn't involve anyone else**.
2. So AIH is permissible. The couple can be blessed with a child, and the sanctity of marriage isn't affected. Many Roman Catholics still aren't keen though as the sperm comes from an **unnatural** sex act.
3. Some Christians believe hat if **AIH** fails, a couple should adopt instead. Though many other Christians consider **IVF** is an appropriate treatment if the wife's egg and sperm are used
4. **AID** and egg donation are much less favoured methods, since a **third part** is involved
5. The Roman Catholic Church is **opposed** to **IVF** in all forms, as it often creates '**spare**' embryos that are thrown away. Many Catholics argue that life begins at fertilisation, and that even an embryo has rights.
6. Most Christians oppose **cloning**, seeing it as a human attempt to '**play god**'. Some object that many **foetuses will die** developing the technique. Ant that each child is meant to be **unique**.

### Euthanasia and Suicide

Euthanasia means killing someone painlessly to relieve suffering, especially from an incurable illness. It's often called mercy killing.

1. There are two forms of euthanasia
   1. Voluntary Euthanasia
      1. Which is when a person is ill and **actively requests assistance** to die
      2. When a person refuses treatment, which is keeping the alive. i.e. the person chooses to die and seeks to help achieve this.
   2. Non-Voluntary Euthanasia
      1. Which is when the patient is **unable** to male a request and someone else - Doctors and Family Members, makes the decision usually.
2. Suicide is when someone takes their own life - often as a result of depression or illness
3. Attempted suicide used to be a crime in the UK, now however it is seen as a sign for help.
4. Assisted suicide is when a doctor provides someone with the means to end their own life, usually by prescribing a **lethal dose** of medication

#### Euthanasia is illegal in the UK

1. Euthanasia and assisted suicide are illegal in the UK, but euthanasia is **allowed** in certain circumstances in: Albania, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, and assisted suicide is legal in Switzerland
2. The charity '**Dignity in Dying**' believes that many people would be grateful for '**the mercy of a painless death**', and many people want assisted suicide legalised in the UK. In the 2005 British Social Attitudes Survey 80% of people said that they were in favour of letting terminally ill patients die with a doctors help.
3. Legalisation would mean that scarce medical resources could be saved for people who could be cured
4. A few doctors have admitted to helping patients die, sometimes by giving a patient an excess of painkillers, which can ease suffering but can also lead to eventual death - this is known as the '**double effect**’, which is legal so long as the intention was to relieve pain.
5. However, there is a concern that if euthanasia were legalised, some elderly people may feel under **pressure** to end their life, even if they don't want to.

#### Religious views about Euthanasia

1. A passage in 1 Corinthians suggests that God lives **within** us. Life is a **sacred gift** from God and so many Christians see both euthanasia and suicide as wrong. However, some argue that Jesus's resurrection proves that death is not the end, and that earthly life isn't always the most important thing.
2. Roman Catholics are the most opposed to euthanasia. They believe that anything that intentionally causes death is a **violation of the law of God**. So even those who are unlikely to recover consciousness should be kept alive.
3. To Roman Catholics suicide is considered a grave **sin;** suicides aren't given a Christian burial, as it is that grave a sin. However the passage where suicide is describes does not call it a sin (**1 Samuel**)
4. Many Christians suggest that the easing of suffering in euthanasia is a way of demonstrating **Christian compassion**, and that the use of '**extraordinary treatment**' (e.g. Life support machines) to keep a person alive isn't always the best approach
5. Most Anglican denominations agree that terrible distress should not be suffered, and death is a blessing. They argue that the quality of life must be considered
6. Local churches often have links with **hospices**. A hospice is a place where **terminally ill** people can be cared for, and can discuss any fears that they may have about death.

### Using Animals in Medical Research

#### Christian Views

According to the Bible, God created the world, mankind was created to populate it, and animals were created for the use of mankind. But animal rights are still of interest to many Christians.

1. One major issue for Christians is whether animals have **souls** or not. Many people believe that animals **don't** have souls, meaning that God crated s as **superior** to them. Some people argue that animals are here for our use. People also believe our ability to reason makes us superior.
2. Christianity teaches that we should treat animals with **kindness**, but they can be used to benefit mankind (as long as their suffering is considered). It’s also thought that excessive money shouldn't be wasted on animals when human beings are suffering. So humans are definitely 'on top' with animals **below**.
3. The Roman Catholic Church tolerates **animal experimentation**, but only if it brings benefit to mankind. The Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church says that animal experimentation is allowable so long as it '*remains within reasonable limits and contributes to caring for or saving human lives'*
4. Some Christians think it is always wrong to cause suffering to animals just to increase our scientific knowledge - particularly since medicines **don't** always have the same effect on humans as they do on animals.
5. There are some Christian organisations that campaign for greater compassion to be shown to animals, such as the group **Catholic Concern for Animals**.
6. Some Christians point out that as everything is **interdependent** out treatment of animals reflects on us. Indeed the Church of England teaches that the medical and technological use of animals should be monitored **in light of ethical principles**.

#### More Modern Views

1. Few Christians nowadays think that nature exists to serve humanity. There is general acceptance that human dominion over nature should be seen as **stewardship** and **partnership** rather than **domination** and **exploitation**.
2. There are many 'animal friendly' views
   1. The Bible shows God to have made a covenant with Humans and Animals
   2. Humans and Animals have the same origin in God
      1. St Francis of Assisi said that animals '*had the same source as himself*'
   3. In Gods ideal world Humans live in harmony with animals
      1. In the Garden of Eden human lived alongside animals
      2. The prophet Isaiah describes the Kingdom of Heaven as a place where animals and humans live together
   4. God has the right to have everything he created treated with respect - wronging animals is wronging God.
   5. Animals are weak compared to us - Christ tells us to be kind to them

## Religion, Poverty and Wealth

### Wealth, Poverty and Disease

#### Religious Views about Wealth

1. None of the three major world religions teach that wealth is bad.
2. There are people in the bible who are wealthy and devout, such as Joseph of Arimathea who retrieved the body of Jesus and arranged his burial
3. In all religions it is not wealth that is bad but the love of wealth

"No one can serve two masters... You cannot serve both God and Money." Mathew 6:24

"...the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil." 1 Timothy 6:10

#### Causes of Poverty and Hunger

1. The Brandt Report in 1980 identified that there are massive differences between **developed** and **developing** worlds. Little has changed since. Religious people believe that the greed of people in the developed world leads to poverty in the developing countries
2. Direct causes of poverty in the developing world include **rapid population growth**, **war** and the sale of **raw materials at low prices**. This poverty often leads to **hunger** because people can't afford to buy food
3. **Famine**, an overall lack of food in an area, its often caused by **war** or **climate**. War stops people from working on farms, because they’re either **involved** in the fighting or **sheltering** from the violence. **Droughts**, **floods** and other extreme weather conditions can **destroy** crops and ruin the **fertility** of the soil.
4. **Hundreds of thousands** of people die of **starvation** each year.
5. In the UK, causes of poverty range from **unemployment** to **gambling** and **alcoholism**. The poorest become **homeless** and are dependent on charity for food and shelter

#### Poverty and Disease

1. Poverty and disease are closely related. The effects of poverty (malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of healthcare) leave people more **susceptible** to disease - the WHO estimates that 1/3 of all deaths world wide are due to poverty
2. Also disease weakens people, making it harder for them to work their way out of poverty
3. Education also has an effect on patterns of disease. For example, educating people about safe sex, Education being something poverty misses out, can control sexually transmitted diseases like HIV and syphilis.
4. Religious organisations like **Christian Aid** aim to provide immediate help for the sick and starving, as well as long term projects to help whole communities get themselves out of poverty.

### Money and Charity in relation to Christianity

#### Use of Money is the most important thing

1. Christians believe you should only earn money in moral ways
2. Also, you mustn't use your money in ways that might harm you or others
3. This means many Christians (especially Methodists) disapprove of gambling. Gambling can be addictive and profits are made at the expense of others.
4. Christians also disapprove of the practice of **usury** - charging high rates of interest on loans. This is seen as profiting from someone else's poverty
5. Most Christians accept interest on loans, as long as it's charged at a reasonable level. But some Christians consider moneylending to be an **immoral occupation**

#### Christians have a Duty to be Charitable

1. Jesus taught that the most important commandments were to **love God** and to "**love your neighbour** as yourself" Mark 12:31 For Christians charity is about putting this love into practice

"If anyone has material possessions and sees his brother in need but has no pity on him, how can the love of God be in him? ...let us not love with words or tongue but with actions and in truth" 1 John 3:17-18

1. Christians believe they have a duty to care for other people, and use many sources of authority to stress this. The Bible contains many passages encouraging charity.

"Go, sell everything you have and give to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven" Mark 10:21

1. In practice charity is any sort of help that's **freely given**. This could be a donation of time, effort or material things. A number of Christian Charities exist - working in the UK and Globally to do this. e.g. **Christian Aid** and the **Order of the Missionaries of Charity**

##### Christian Aid

* Set up after WWII to help refugees. I has 40 member organisations in the UK and works globally to help **relieve poverty**
* It raises money through donation, events and collections
* Most of their work is in development - they believe the best way to help people is '*by helping them to help themselves*'
* They set up projects in the developing world drawing on the skills of local people.
* Their projects aim to help with problems like
  + Poor sanitation
  + Poor education
  + Poor healthcare
* They also encourage birth control
* The organisation aims to change government policy to help reduce the suffering of the worlds poor through debt relief and fair trade products.

### Moral and Immoral Occupations

#### Challenging Behaviour - Absolute and Relative Morality

1. Some people consider it wrong to 'impose their morals on others' - while some think it's wrong to sit by and 'watch society go down the drain'.
2. This is why some religious people campaign **vigorously** against what they see as immoral occupations - while others would prefer to let people make up their won minds. They believe it's more effective to show compassion than action
3. Some strongly support **absolute morality**, which means that they think many things are **always right** or **always wrong**.
4. Others support **relative morality**, which holds that most things are sometimes right, and sometimes wrong depending upon circumstances.

#### Some Occupations are generally considered immoral

The occupations that are generally considered immoral are those that exploit or harm other people, are damaging to the environment or are sexual in nature.

###### Exploitative or Harmful Occupations:

The most obvious example are **illegal** ways of making money e.g. **theft**, **blackmail** and **drug trafficking**. They're **directly harmful** to other people, and so are **strictly forbidden**.

Most religious people would also consider it immoral to work in a **casino** or make **gambling equipment**, since they're **encouraging** people to gamble. Some Christians think it's wrong to manufacture or trade in **weapons** since violence goes against many Christian teachings.

Religious people are also likely to disapprove of business that work with **oppressive regimes** or exploit **cheap labour** in poor countries.

###### Environmentally Damaging Occupations:

Christianity teaches that we have a responsibility to care for the environment. So occupations that are **directly damaging** (e.g. unsustainable tree felling) or **potentially damaging** (e.g. genetically modifying crops) to the environment tend to be considered immoral.

Also anything that's harmful to animals, for example animal experimentation or organising **blood sports (**e.g. Bullfighting) is likely to be seen as wrong

###### Sex-Based Occupations:

Christianity teaches the importance of **sexual modesty**, so **making money** from sex is forbidden. That rules out obvious things like **prostitution**, running a **brothel** and making or selling **pornography**.

There are other occupations, which are only frowned on by certain religions. For example, Roman Catholics believe that **IVF** is completely immoral, so they strongly disapprove of doctors and nurses taking part in it.

# Ethics 2

## Religion, Peace and Justice

### Christian Attitudes to War

#### Just War

1. Christianity teaches that peace is ultimate goal for all human beings
2. Peace doesn’t just mean a lack of war – it’s more positive than that Peace is a total freedom from distress and disturbance that Christians believe can be brought about by ‘good will’ and ‘faith’.
3. Although Christians recognise that war goes against the teachings of Jesus, most Christian denominations accept that there can be such a thing as a ‘just war’. According to the current Catechism of the Roman Catholic Church, a just war should satisfy these conditions
   1. **Proper Authority** A war must be declared by a proper authority
   2. **Just Cause** A war must be defensive, preventing damage that would be “lasting, grave and certain” This doesn’t necessarily mean self-defence – defending innocent people or a friendly nation is also seen as ‘just’
   3. **Last Resort** All other ways of resolving the conflict must have been tried first, i.e. there can be no diplomatic solution to the problem
   4. **Achievable Aim** A war must have a reasonable chance of success. Fighting a war you have no chance of winning is a waste of life
   5. **Proportionality** Any harm caused is fighting the war mustn’t be as bad as the harm it’s trying to prevent. The use of Nuclear Weapons of Mass Destruction would always violate this rule.
4. There are also conditions for fighting a war which are:
   1. **Discrimination** War should discriminate between combatants and civilians, it isn’t seen as just to target civilians
   2. **Proportionality** The military advantage gained by an attack must outweigh any harm which is caused to civilians

A **holy war** is one where the people believe that God is on their side, e.g. the Crusades in the 11th, 12th and 13th Centuries to free the Christian holy places in Palestine

#### Pacifists

1. They are opposed to all forms of violence, they believe that war and physical violence is wrong under all circumstances. They believe that all disputes should be settled peacefully
2. Some Christians believe that all violence goes against the teachings of Jesus, e.g. to turn the love the enemy and “turn the other cheek”
3. There were pacifists in Britain who refused to fight in the world wars. Known as conscientious objectors they went to prison as prisoners of conscience. They suffered humiliation in prison and after prison.

All those who draw the sword will die by the sword: Matthew 26:52

### Law and Justice

#### They are essential to society

1. Justice is the idea of each person getting what they **deserve**, and of maintaining order and what’s right in society. They mean punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent.
2. The courts decide whether or not someone is guilty, and what punishment they should face
3. Different countries and religions favour different methods of punishment, the punishments listed in scriptures are fines, corporal punishment or capital punishment

#### The importance of justice

1. Justice is very important to Christians, as we are all equal in the eyes of God. Christians have a duty to look after one another, and try to guide them to do what is right and repent their sins
2. Jesus taught that people shouldn’t seek revenge when wronged – they should turn the other cheek. This doesn’t mean be submissive victims – just that their reactions and responses should be based on the principles of love and forgiveness.
3. Jesus taught that judgment resided with God:

Do not judge, or you too will be judged. Matthew

1. However the “eye for an eye” passage in the Old Testament stresses the retribution aspect of punishment.

### Punishment

#### Aims of Punishment

1. There are various forms of punishment like
   1. Community service
   2. A fine
   3. A prison sentence
   4. Corporal Punishment
   5. Capital Punishment
2. These different forms of punishment have different aims
   1. **Deterrence**  The idea of punishment is sufficiently bad un some ways in order to put people off, e.g. embarrassing, expensive, painful
   2. **Protection** If a criminal is considered dangerous then their punishment should protect the rest of society from them e.g. imprisonment
   3. **Reform and Rehabilitation** the idea that punishment should change criminals so that they won’t reoffend, and prepare them for return to society. E.g. by giving them education in prison and teaching them a trade
   4. **Retribution** Some people see punishment as a way to take revenge on a criminal, by making them pay for what they’ve done. Critics of this argue that revenge doesn’t put right the wrong – they should look for a more constructive solution. However it can give closure to the victim’s family.
3. The majority of religious people think that criminals should be treated mercifully and punishments should encourage reform and rehabilitation

#### Capital Punishment

##### Arguments For & Against

###### For Capital Punishment

* The risk of death might act as a better **deterrent** to violent criminals than a prison sentence
* If you execute a murderer, it's impossible for them to **kill again**
* Punishment should **fit** the crime
* Thomas Aquinas argued that accepting the punishment of death, the offender was able to expiate his evil deeds and so escape punishment in the next life
* Closure for the victims family and loved ones
* Encourages/Incentives criminals to help the police to avoid the death penalty

###### Against Capital Punishment

* A lot of murders are committed in the heat of the moment (they're not premeditated), many murderers won't be thinking about the consequences, so death isn't a deterrent
* With execution the offender can't change/reform - countered by Thomas Aquinas
* There have been cases where someone has been proved **innocent after** being **executed**.

###### Counters

* Does a murderer forgo they’re human rights upon killing/breaching someone else’s

1. Many Christians **are** opposed to **capital punishment**, as it doesn't allow for reform, or show mercy. In the Bible Jesus said that we should set aside "an eye for an eye" in the name of love and forgiveness.
   1. The Howard league for Penal Reform was set up by Christians to campaign for punishment that allows offenders to reform
      1. They lobby MP's and Peers as well as consultations and briefing them
      2. They run a parliamentary group publicises issues around women in the Penal System
      3. They provide free legal advice to under 21's in prison (using a free advice line)
      4. They consult internationally with the UN and EU and work with other Penal Reform organisations across the world

### Social Injustice

1. "Social Injustice" can mean

* Groups of people being **unfairly disadvantaged**, so they don't get the same opportunities in society as other groups of people
* An uneven distribution of the benefits of society e.g. Wealth

1. The first type of social injustice includes discrimination on the grounds of **race, gender, religion, social class, poverty, age** or **disability**.
2. The second type of social injustice comes about when some members of society are **very wealthy** while other struggle to meet their **basic needs** - **food, shelter, warmth.**
3. Most religious believers see it as their duty to **fight** social injustice

### Beliefs about Social Justice

1. Most Christians believe that all people deserve to be treated **fairly** and with respect, simply because they're human
2. This is based on human dignity - the idea that all human life is **valuable**, regardless of religion, race, gender, age, social class
3. For Christians, the idea of human dignity is based on the teaching God created man in his own image e.g. we are in someway like God.

"So god created man in his image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them." Genesis 1:27

1. Many Christians believe that human **conscious; self-knowledge, reason and free will** are examples of these 'godly' qualities, bestowed on humans, but not on any other form of life.

##### Dignity and Equality

1. Although most religious people believe that we're all the equally important in the eyes of God, they **don't** believe that we're all created the same
2. Christians believe that God blesses each **individual** with his or her own abilities, personality, talents and ambitions
3. So for many religious people social injustice isn't about making sure everyone has the same stuff or does the same things. It's about making sure that nothing prevents someone from using their God given talents
4. Many campaigns to reduce social injustice focus on **wealth** - since poverty can be a big stumbling block to achievement. Higher taxes for high incomes, scholarships for poor but gifted students and free access to healthcare and education am to even things up

## Religion and Equality

### Key Words

**Equality**  Being equal, and being treated equally

**Community** The people living in a certain place, or a group of people with the same religious or cultural characteristics.

**Prejudice** Judging something or someone with no good reason, or without full knowledge of a situation.

**Discrimination** Unjust treatment, often resulting from prejudice.

### Causes of Prejudice

1. Prejudice has many causes, and is often the product of **early influences**. It tends to be the result of widely help, yet inaccurate, beliefs.
2. **Discrimination** is prevalent in many forms. Individuals may be violent or abusive. Whole societies may discriminate by passing laws, which prevent certain people from doing certain things.

### Racism

1. There are many examples of racial discrimination in the UK in recent years-usually as a result of **ignorance, misunderstanding or segregation** (when people of different races do their daily business separately). At times these have culminated in **rioting** or **murder**.
2. Racism is usually based on **stereotypes** - standardised images of groups of people, which can be used to promote **negative** thoughts and actions.
3. The media has an important role to play. Television and News can **educate** people wrongly fueling stereotypes.
4. Currently in the UK Asians suffer from racism and racist attacks more than any other group. Leading to further segregation and increased hostility.

### Reducing Racism

1. Because the UK is a **multi-ethnic, multi-faith** society often communities lack '**cohesion**' - where they feel that don't have much in common. This is particularly prevalent in areas with lots of ethnic minorities.
2. The government is trying to promote 'Britishness' as something that ties us together. - The **Race Relations Act** was passed by parliament in **1976** it made it **illegal** to discriminate based on race, colour or nationality, or to publish anything likely to **cause** racial hatred.

### Sex Discrimination

1. Most societies have been **male-dominated**, this has only started to change recently
2. Up until the 20th century, it was seen as a women's role to stay at home and take care of the family. But during World War I/II women had to do traditional male jobs e.g. Factory working.
3. In 1975 the **Sex Discrimination Act** was passed by Parliament making it illegal to discriminate against people on account of their **gender (sexism)** - especially in the fields of employment and education.

### Christian Attitudes

The Golden rule when it comes to Christian Attitudes is "**Do to others what you would have them do to you**".

1. Generally Christians believe that everyone was created **equal** by God, so they try to avoid discrimination and promote equality. Jesus is an example of this they look to - his actions and stories all encourage equality.
   1. For example the Good Samaritan (parable) where one man comes to the aid of another **simply** because he is suffering.
   2. There are other Biblical passages promoting equality
      1. **"There is no Greek or Jew... slave or free, but Christ is all, and is in all.**
      2. **"My brothers... don't show favourtism."**
   3. In Deuteronomy (a book of law) it says
      1. "**Do not take advantage of a hired man who is poor and needy..."**
      2. **"Do not deprive the alien or fatherless of justice..."**

#### Many People have fought against prejudice

Most Christians would argue that we should **avoid** prejudice (race, religion, gender, age, disability, colour or class) the bible has many specific teachings on these matters.

In the real world there are many examples of individual Christians working against injustice/prejudice.

1. **Dietrich Bonhoeffer** was a German Christian who felt the church should speak out against the Nazis' treatment of Jews. Je become involved in a conspiracy against the Nazi party - he was hanged in a concentration camp.
2. **Archbishop Desmond Tutu** and **Bishop Trevor Huddleston** were active in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.
3. **Dr Martin Luther King** was a Baptist minister fighting to change the way black people were treated in the USA. He organised peaceful matches, rallies boycotts. In 1965 blacks were given equal voting rights. King was assassinated in 1968 aged 39.

### Christian Work to Promote Racial Harmony

1. The bible contains some teachings about the treatment of different ethnic groups.
   1. Leviticus "**When an alien lives with you in your land, do not mistreat him... Love him as yourself..."**
   2. **"...God does not show favourtism but accepts men from every nation..."**
   3. The parable of **The Good Samaritan** is an example of different races treating each other well - the Samaritans were a group of people who suffered a lot of discrimination.
2. A recent Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr George Carey) spoke about the fundamental Christian belief that racism is wrong. And that everyone is created in God's image.
   1. **Racism has no part in Christian Gospel... it contradicts our Lord's command...it solves no problems and creates nothing but hatred and fear.**
3. Christians in general work to improve racial harmony (people of all races living together peacefully), there have been occasions when this hasn't been the case...
   1. The **Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa** believed that God had **divided** mankind into different races and made **white people** superior. This idea became low in the system known as apartheid.

### Attitudes to Sex Discrimination

The bible is less clear on sex-based discrimination.

1. The bible gives different messages on this subject. In the New Testament women are found among Jesus's followers and he treated them **equally** - unusual for the time.
2. However there are some quotes in the Bible which suggest the opposite St Paul says:
   1. "**I do not permit a women to teach or to have authority over a man; she must be silent."**
   2. **"It was a women who was deceived and became a sinner. But women will be saved through childbearing..."**
3. Although St Paul also wrote:
   1. "**There is neither... male nor female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus**"
4. There is evidence in the Bible that women led congregations in the early Christian Church. But for most of its history women haven't been allowed - this has started to change.

### Attitudes to Other Religions

#### The United Kingdom

1. The UK is a very **diverse, multi-faith** society
2. In most cities in the **UK** there are a variety of places of worship e.g. **Churches, Synagogues and Mosques.**
3. Most Children learn about other religions in school - to promote **tolerance.** However some Roman Catholics limit time spent look at other faiths.
4. Christianity is generally tolerant of other religions. In both the UK and globally. Though this hasn't always been the case.
5. In the past Christians have seen it as their right to make people accept Christianity as the **only** true religion. Other religion were seen as primitive...
   1. In the 19th Century (during the British Empire) Christianity was forced upon other cultures.
   2. In the Crusades of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries Christians attempted to reclaim the **holy land** from the Muslims. They believed they were fighting a **holy war/just war** against infidels (unbelievers).

### Christians believe Christianity is the only true faith

1. Christians believe that people have the right to practise **any faith**. Though they may argue that **only** Christianity has the **truth** about God.
2. In the decree **ad gentes** the Roman Catholic Church makes it clear that "**...the church still has the obligation and also the sacred right to *evangelise* all me."**
3. Evangelists believe this; many preachers and churches base much of their work on this principle. They consider it a **priority** to **win people for Christ**. Because they don't believe that a person can get to Heaven in any other way.
4. There are Christian missionaries who work all over the world spreading the message of Christianity and trying to **convert** others.
5. These responses may be described as **exclusive** - they don't particularly **welcome** other faiths, and may even **reject** them because Christianity is seen as the only way.

**Ecumenism** is a principle in Christianity; its aim is to create unity amongst the **different denominations**.

"I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." John 14:6

### Pluralists

1. Most Christians live alongside other faiths in peace. Organisations representing every major faith in the UK belong to the **Inter Faith Network for the UK**.
2. The aim of the network is to promote mutual understanding and combat prejudice. This is an example of pluralism - that every faith has as much right as any other; there is room for everyone.

### Forgiveness and Reconciliation

1. Forgiveness means stopping being angry with someone who's done something bad. Christianity comes from **love**.
2. Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross to **atone** for the sins of all those who believed in him, so that God might **forgive** our sins.
3. Jesus taught that God is always ready to forgive us, but we mist **accept** forgiveness, and forgive **others** in turn.
4. Forgiveness is closely related to **repentance**. Christians believe that God's forgiveness can only come when we **repent** of our sins.
5. If we repent, and put our faith in God, God forgives us and we are reconciled with him. Christians believe the same sort of **reconciliation** is needed between people.

"For if you forgive men when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive men their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins" Matthew 6:14-15

### Forgive your enemies

1. Jesus taught that people shouldn't seek revenge - he said that they should instead forgive and **turn the other cheek**.
2. But some people think that it's wrong to keep forgiving people - that if they reoffend they shouldn't be forgiven again (though Jesus said forgive **not seven times, but seventy-seven times Matthew 18:22**)
3. There are also some evils that are very hard to forgive. Should we forgive Adolf Hitler or Josef Stalin? Many Christians would say '**yes**' - it is better to forgive, for the sake of the forgiver, and leave judgment in the hands of God (**judge and you shall not be judged**

"If someone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also" Matthew 5:39

Philosophy

# Philosophy 2

## Good and Evil

## Religion and Science

Key Vocabulary

# Philosophy-Key Vocab

## Philosophy 2

# Ethics - Key Vocab

## Ethics 1

**Abortion** ------------------------Removing a foetus from the womb before it is able to survive, ending the pregnancy.

**Artificial insemination**-------Injecting sperm (either the husband's or a donor's) directly into a woman womb.

**Cloning**--------------------------Creating children who are genetically identical to one parent.

**Egg Donation**------------------An egg from a different woman to help a couple with fertility problems to conceive

**Euthanasia**---------------------Ending someone's life to relieve their suffering, especially from an incurable, painful illness

**Famine**--------------------------Widespread hunger caused by an overall lack of food in a region

**Gambling**-----------------------Playing games of chances for money

**Hospice**--------------------------A place where terminally ill people are cared for

**Immoral**-------------------------Wrong. Not acceptable according to religious teachings

**Infertility**------------------------Not being able to have children

**In vitro Fertilisation**----------An infertility treatment in which eggs and sperm are mixed in a pertri dish until fertilisation takes place, then a resulting embryo is transplanted into the woman's womb to develop.

**Poverty**--------------------------The state of having too little wealth to live comfortably. (Often less than $1 a day)

**Sanctity of Life**----------------A belief that all human life is sacred, or holy. In medical ethics, the 'sanctity of life' argument states that we don't have the right to choose when life ends.

**Suicide**---------------------------Deliberately ending your own life

**Usury**----------------------------Charging high interest rates of interest on a loan

**Wealth**--------------------------Money and Possessions

## Ethics 2

**Capital Punishment**----------The death penalty as punishment for a crime

**Discrimination**-----------------Treating different people, or groups of people, differently (unfairly)

**Ecumenism**---------------------A principle in Christianity that aims to unify the different Christian Traditions

**Equality**-------------------------Everyone being treated equally, and considered to be important just as everyone else

**Evangelising**-------------------Spreading the Christian message with the aim of converting people to the faith

**Forgiveness**--------------------Stopping being angry with someone about something they've done wrong

**Human Dignity**---------------An idea that human life is valuable and all have the right to be treated with respect.

**Justice**--------------------------Each person getting what they deserve; also fairness and upholding what’s right

**Just War**-----------------------A war that's fought in a just cause, as a last resort, with good chance of success, and with proportionality - and that's fought in a way that minimises civilian casualties.

**Missionary Work**------------Spreading the Christian message in an area with the intent of starting up a new Christian community there.

**Pacifism**------------------------The idea that war and physical violence are wrong under any circumstance

**Prejudice**-----------------------Judging someone/thing with no good reason, or without full knowledge of a situation

**Proportionality**---------------In war, making sure that any harm caused by the war is less than the harm it's trying to prevent

**Punishment**-------------------A penalty imposed on someone for committing a crime/offence.

**Racism**-------------------------Discrimination against people of other races - often based on unfair stereotypes.

**Reconciliation**----------------Returning to harmony and friendship after conflict

**Retribution**-------------------The idea that punishment is a way of taking revenge on someone, of making them 'pay' for an injury that they've caused.

**Rehabilitation**---------------A treatment for criminals that aims to change them so that they won't reoffend, and to prepare them for a return to normal life.

**Sexism**------------------------Treating someone unfairly based on gender

**Social Injustice**-------------The unequal treatment of different groups of people, or the uneven distribution of wealth, within a society.

**Victim**------------------------Someone harmed by violence, or suffering any form of abuse

**War**---------------------------Armed conflict between nations or groups of people