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Year 8 Homework Booklet



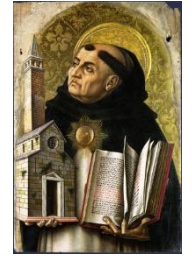
Faith & Ethics Scholar's Pathway



My teacher is going to find out all of my homework on this day every week.	MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY
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St Thomas Aquinas



St. Thomas Aquinas, (1225 – 7 March 1274) was a Catholic Dominican priest from Italy, and is considered one of the most important Catholic saints.

He was born in Roccasecca, as the son of Count Andulf of Aquino and Countess Theodora of Teano.

He studied philosophy and theology. His early education was received at the Benedictine monastery at Monte Cassino, and attended the University of Naples, where he earned the nickname "dumb ox" for his slow demeanor, even though he was a very talented student of rhetoric, logic, and natural science. By 1240, he became captivated to religious life and decided to become a friar with the new Dominican order. When he tried to become a friar and propose his oath, his family captured him and brought him back, because to become a Dominican, one must eliminate material wealth, and his parents were expecting for him to follow in his uncle's footsteps and become a Benedictine abbot. They kept him in a castle in an effort to change his mind. However, when they released him two years later, he immediately joined the Dominicans.

He was the theologian who came up with the famous Cosmological Argument. Catholics think Aquinas is the best teacher for one who wants to become a priest. His most famous books are *Summa Theologica* and the *Summa Contra Gentiles*. Aquinas is one of the 33 Doctors of the Church. Many schools are named after him including the Pontifical Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas and the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas (Angelicum). Aquinas is also known for his work with Natural law, the belief that there are 'natural laws' that can be derived from nature by the reason of human beings. Aquinas took an optimistic view of human nature, believing that it is human nature to do good and not evil.

The Belief in God

Week 2

Theist - someone who believes that God exists. **Theists** do not necessarily believe they can prove God's existence.

Agnostic - someone who holds the view that it is impossible to know the truth about some things, such as God's existence or the **afterlife**.

Atheist - someone who holds the view that there is no God. Atheists do not necessarily believe they can prove atheism to be true

Atheists often give reasons why they do not believe in a God or Gods. Three of the reasons that they often give are the problem of evil, the argument from inconsistent revelations, and the argument from nonbelief. Not all atheists think these reasons provide complete proof that Gods cannot exist, but these are the reasons given to support rejecting belief that Gods exist. Some atheists do not believe in any God because there is no evidence for any God nor Gods and Goddesses, so believing any type of theism means believing unproved assumptions. These atheists think a simpler explanation for everything is methodological naturalism which means that only natural things exist. Occam's razor shows simple explanations without many unproved guesses are more likely to be true.

In many countries, mainly in the Western world, there are laws that protect atheists' right to express their atheistic belief (freedom of speech). This means that atheists have the same rights under the law as everyone else. *Freedom of religion* in international law and treaties includes the freedom to not have a religion.

Today, about 2.3% of the world's population describes itself as atheist. About 11.9% is described as nontheist. Between 64% and 65% of Japanese describe themselves as atheists, agnostics, or non-believers, and up to 48% in Russia. The percentage of such people in European Union member states ranges between 6% (Italy) and 85% (Sweden).

The Cosmological Argument

Week 3

1. What are the first 2 points of the argument?
2. What is the conclusion to the argument?
3. How long ago do Scientists believe the Universe began?
4. What does transcendent mean?
5. What is the Cosmological argument also called?
6. What does Aquinas say is the only thing that could cause itself?
7. Why does he argue that the first cause is God?
8. Why is this the modern version of the argument?
9. What do people often think about arguments for the existence of God and the Big Bang?
10. Can these two arguments work together? Why?

1. All things are caused.
2. Nothing can cause itself.
3. Therefore, everything that is caused is caused by something other than itself.
4. The Universe is not infinite and had a beginning around 13.7 Billion years ago (according to the Big Bang Theory)
5. Something must have caused the Universe to exist (but nothing can cause itself)
6. Therefore, something transcendent (outside of space and time) must have caused space and time to exist. (Aquinas argues this is God)

The Cosmological argument (above) is also known as the first cause argument. The basic argument is that nothing can cause itself to exist. Like a row of dominoes, they won't fall unless something causes them too. The only thing that could cause itself to exist, Thomas Aquinas argues, is a God as that is the only thing that we would describe as both transcendent and a creator. The argument you see above is a more modern version of the Cosmological argument as Thomas Aquinas would not have been aware of the Big Bang Theory. People often see The Big Bang Theory and arguments for the existence of God as opposite but this is far from the case! The Big Bang Theory proves that there was a beginning to the Universe (people used to think it was infinite); the cosmological argument also argues that the Universe has a beginning.

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Strengths and Weaknesses of the Cosmological Argument

Week 4

Bullet point 5 strengths and 5 weakness of the cosmological argument from the text.

Strengths

Weaknesses

Strengths - Scientific discoveries, eg the **Big Bang theory**, can be seen to support the **first cause** argument. If God caused the 'Big Bang', then God is the 'first cause' that brought the cosmos (universe) into existence. The Big Bang Theory also confirms that the Universe had a beginning and is not infinite. This means that it must have had some sort of “cause” around 13.7 billion years ago. Also, this argument is strong because it confirms to the theist that there is purpose to the cosmos and a place for God as its 'creator'. The Cosmological Argument is also supported by Newton’s Laws of motion. Newton’s first law of motion states that objects will remain motionless until acted on by an external force. This supports the main premise of the argument; that nothing can cause itself. So the cause of the Universe must be something outside the laws of physics.....maybe a God?

Weaknesses—If the argument is based on the idea that everything has a cause, then this leaves open the question 'Who or what caused God?' To reply that God needs no explanation is not enough to prove God's existence. This leads to a further problem of “infinite regress”. This means that we could keep asking what created God? And what created that? And so on..... This is exact problem we were trying to avoid in the first place!

The Big Bang was not necessarily caused by God – it could have happened by chance. Aquinas argues that the cause must be something outside of space and time; but why does that have to be a God? It could be anything! The argument is presented for believers and makes sense to them, but it is not convincing for the atheist or the agnostic. Multiverse theory is also a challenges to theory as it states that there are multiple Universes and presents the idea that black holes take in matter and time and produce a new big bang in a new universe. This would explain a first cause without needing to have God as the cause.

The Design Argument

1. Which two philosophers put forward the design argument?
 2. What both argue was evidence of a designer?
 3. In Paley's watch analogy, what does he say we would assume about a watch we might see on the ground?
 4. Which does Paley say about the Universe/Human body?
 5. What is the logical conclusion for Paley?
 6. What is the benefit of an argument that only comes up with possibilities?
 7. Does it fit with Biblical stories?
 8. Do some argue that evolution and the design argument can work together? What is the principle called?
 9. How is evil and suffering a weakness?
 10. What might Charles Darwin say about the Design Argument?
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St Thomas Aquinas (1225 – 1274) argued that the apparent order and **complexity** in the world is proof of a designer and that this designer is God.

William Paley (1743 – 1805) argued that the **complexity** of the world suggests there is a **purpose** to it. This suggests there must be a **designer**, which he said is God.

Paley used a watch to illustrate his point. If he came across a mechanical **watch** on the ground, he would assume that its many complex parts fitted together for a purpose and that it had not come into **existence** by **chance**. There must be a **watchmaker**. The Universe/human body is even more complex than a watch. So if the watch needs a watchmaker then don't we have to say that Universe needs a Universe maker? Paley argues the only logical conclusion is that this is God.

Strengths of the argument

The argument only comes up with probabilities, therefore it can continue to develop as new discoveries in science come along.

The argument fits well with the biblical stories of creation, whether these are understood literally or symbolically.

Some developments of the argument, eg the anthropic principle provide ways for ideas about evolution and belief in the existence of God to work together.

Weaknesses of the argument

Complexity does not necessarily mean **design**.

Even if we accept that the world was designed, it cannot be assumed that its designer is God. And if it were designed by God, then the existence of evil and suffering in the world would suggest that the belief that God is all-good is false.

The theory of **natural selection**, put forward by **Charles Darwin**, shows a way of understanding how species develop without reference to a designer God.

Logical Fallacies 1

Week 6

1. What is a logical fallacy?
2. What does Ad Hominem mean in Latin?
3. If a person makes an Ad Hominem fallacy what do they attack instead of the argument itself?
4. Where do we often see this type of argument?
5. What does “post hoc ergo propter hoc” mean?
6. What kind of person would want to avoid this type of fallacy?
7. Explain the slippery slope fallacy.
8. Come up with own example for an Ad hominem fallacy.
9. Come up with own example for a “post hoc ergo propter hoc” fallacy.
10. Come up with own example for a slippery slope fallacy.

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A logical fallacy is an argument that may sound correct but actually is not logically sound at all! Here are some common logical fallacies:

Ad Hominem

This is Latin for “at the person”. This is when an argument is directed at person instead of the subject itself. For example, person A may argue that smoking is bad. Person B may say “Well I saw you smoking the other day!”. The argument is about whether smoking is bad or not. Whether person A smokes or not has no impact on whether it is bad or good for you. You see this kind of argument a lot in politics. It is not logical and not a constructive way of arguing. Always attack the argument; never the person.

Post Hoc Ergo Propter Hoc

This is Latin for “after this therefore because of this”. It is a causal fallacy meaning that the logical mistake here is saying that one event caused another just because one happened just after the other. It is important to remember this fallacy if you are scientist. A scientist, or anyone who wants to be logical, can never assume that one event cause another unless they have absolute proof. For example: I’ve just drank some milk and now I feel ill. We cannot assume straight away that the milk has caused the illness, it could be any number of possible causes.

The Slippery Slope Fallacy

Here is an example of a slippery slope fallacy. “if we ban smoking then people will use soft drugs instead. This will then lead to higher uses of hard drugs which will lead to crime. So the prevent crime we need to keep smoking legal”. This clearly is not logical and the reason is that the arguer is assuming to many causes and effects in the future. We see this a lot in politics. The example was actually taken from a political debate about smoking in America. We cannot predict the future.

Homework 7: Rationalism

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Rationalism regards **reason** as the chief source and test of our knowledge or what is true. Our perspective is altered by our feelings and our senses so we must use **reason** instead.

Truth is not sensory but **intellectual**.

Rationalism is **a priori** this means we gain our knowledge without experience and instead use reason. An alternative to **a priori** is **a posteriori** which is when knowledge is gained from experience or observation .

There are three ways we can gain knowledge:

1. **Deduction**—applying principles to draw conclusions
2. **Innate ideas**—ideas you are born with
3. **Reason**—use logic to draw conclusion

SPINOZA

Is an example of a Rationalist. **Spinoza** was from Amsterdam and was born in 1632. He was born Jewish but was very critical of Jewish ideas about God. He died in 1677.

Spinoza was accused of being an atheist (Not believing in God) but in fact he just rejected the Jewish ideas of God. He was excommunicated for his beliefs. This means he was forced out of the Jewish faith.

Tasks

1. What do Rationalists use as their source of knowledge? (1)
2. What two things are our perspective altered by? (2)
3. What does a priori mean? (1)
4. What is the opposite of a priori? (1)
5. Why is it this the opposite of a priori? (1)
6. What are the three ways we can gain knowledge? (1)
7. Give an example of when you would use each type of method (from Q6) (3)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Marks out of 10

Homework 8: Spinoza

“But having failed to make him mend his wicked ways, and, on the contrary, daily receiving more and more serious information about the abominable **heresies** which he practiced and taught and about his monstrous deeds, and having for this numerous trustworthy witnesses who have deposed and born witness to this effect in the presence of the said Espinoza, they became convinced of the truth of this matter; and after all of this has been investigated in the presence of the honorable hakhamim, they have decided, with their consent, that the said Espinoza should be **excommunicated** and expelled from the people of Israel...”

from the Ark in the synagogue of Talmud Torah, the united congregation of the Portuguese Jews in Amsterdam

Heresey **means**: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious doctrine

Excommunication: It is the total exclusion of a person from the **Jewish** community.

Spinoza was from Amsterdam and was born in 1632. He was born Jewish but was very critical of Jewish ideas about God. He died in 1677.

Spinoza was accused of being an **atheist** (Not believing in God) but in fact he just rejected the Jewish ideas of God. He was excommunicated for his beliefs.

Spinoza believed that God wasn't outside of nature , he didn't punish people, there was no after life, he didn't hear or respond to prayers, humans' were not God's special creatures, the holy books were written by men and God was not a craftsman.

Instead in believed in **Pantheism** , this is when God and nature are the same thing.

- Where was Spinoza from? (1)
- Which religion was Spinoza born into? (1)
- What does excommunication mean? (1)
- What does Herese
- What does atheism mean? (1)

- Why did the Jewish authorities excommunicate Spinoza? List 4 things they disagreed on (4)

- What does Pantheism mean? (1)

Marks out
of 10

Homework 9:

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Spinoza was moving away from superstition to reason. He wrote his ideas in a book called The Ethics in 1677.

He was a defender of belief in God, but believed in a very different God to that described in Judaism. He believed in an impersonal God, who was the same as nature, the universe, reason, truth, existence, and is sometimes described as the “world soul.” He describes God as “Everything that is and can be.”

“Whatever is, is in God and nothing can exist or be conceived without God”

Spinoza undermined the idea of prayer. He believed the task humans should do is to understand the world and how the world works and accept it. They shouldn't be trying to ask a God to change things.

He was greatly influenced the Stoics of Greek and Roman. They believed the role of humans was to understand the ways of the world and accept it.

Tasks:

1. What was Spinoza's book called? (1)
2. In what year was this book written? (1)
3. Was Spinoza an atheist? (1)
4. How does Spinoza describe God? (1)
5. What other words are used to describe by Spinoza? (add 3 words please)
6. Why does Spinoza not accept prayer? (2)
7. What was the Stoic's view of the world? (1)

1

2

3

4

5

6

Marks out of 10

Homework 10:

Gottfried Wilhelm **Leibniz** was born in Germany.

He began a life of professional service to nobleman, primarily the dukes of Hanover.

His professional duties included being an official historian and legal advisor. He was required to travel widely, meeting many of the foremost intellectuals in Europe—of particularly importance were the astronomer, mathematician, and physicist Huygens, and the philosopher *SPINOZA*.

Leibniz “Why is there something rather than nothing?”

Leibniz answer is :God

⇒ *Everything that **exists** has an explanation for its existence*

⇒ *If the universe has an explanation the explanation is God*

⇒ *The **universe** exists*

⇒ *The explanation of the universe is God.*

Criticisms:

1. Bertrand Russell– why can't the universe just exist, why does it require an explanation?

2. If everything requires a cause why doesn't God require a cause?

*Leibniz explains that God isn't like everything else, he is **necessary**. All other things are **contingent**, they rely on other things for their existence.*

Tasks:

Name two people who influenced Leibniz (2)

Was Leibniz an atheist? (1)

Explain your answer to number two. (1)

What does Leibniz believe everything that exists require?? (1)

What does Leibniz believe is the explanation for the universe? (1)

Name two criticisms of this argument (2)

How does Leibniz argue against these criticisms? (1)

What does he mean by Contingent? (1)

Marks out of 10

Homework 11 :

Empiricism Advantages

An **empiricist** would say that the laws of electrical conductivity are dependent on human **observation**. It's because we've seen electricity going through a piece of metal and not wood thousands of times that we consolidated the fact that metal is a conductor and wood is not. Our **senses** don't lie -- under normal circumstances -- and **experience** can show whether a phenomenon repeats itself and therefore it abides by certain laws or it happened randomly. Scientists for example use experiments to test through observation whether an assumption is true or not.

Empiricism Disadvantages

Perception is not universal: What a person **perceives** as true can be false for another person. For example, a book can be red for one man, but for a color-blind person it may be green. Does this mean that because one or many color-blinds perceive the book as such it is indeed green? Furthermore, perception is also affected by external factors: the same experiment under different conditions (temperature for example) can give different results, unbeknownst to the careless researcher.

Rationalism Advantages

Rationalists believe that there is a **reason** each object or phenomenon exists. An object comes back to the ground when thrown upwards not because a million people have observed so but because there is a reason for it to happen: the law of gravity. In addition, metal is a conductor because it facilitates movable electric charges, unlike wood. **Rationalism** tries to find the already existing general principles (man didn't create them) behind each phenomenon, which are independent of each individual's perception of knowledge. The result is undisputed theories explaining the laws of the world surrounding us.

Rationalism Disadvantages

Rationalism suggests that people are born with **innate** ideas, truths in a particular subject area (such as math concepts) that are part of our **rational** nature and we only have to bring them to the surface. However, as philosopher John Locke suggests, there are "idiots" who are not aware of -- and cannot understand -- simple notions, contradicting the universality of innate ideas. Furthermore, **laws or logic** describing the world are not **infallible**, as they may be based on human **misconceptions**, otherwise scientists would not conduct experiments and just rely on logical arguments

TASK

Choose either to be a Rationalist or an Empiricist and justify why your view is the correct one. You must have 5 points in your answer, -you will get one mark for the point and a second for explaining it fully. This will give you a total of 10 marks. You need to identify your 5 points, so either use 5 different colours to show each point, or underline in 5 different colour or if you have no colour then use different shaped lines to show each point. Use the advantages and disadvantages above to help you.

Marks out of 10

Homework 11

Homework 12 - Recap of the Cosmological Argument

First Cause (COSMOLOGICAL) argument -This argument says that there is a perfect and well- ordered **universe** rather than nothingness because God brought the cosmos into existence. **St Thomas Aquinas** said that things could not cause themselves to come into **existence** so something has to cause them. The universe exists and therefore must have been caused by something outside the **universe**. There had to be something **eternal** (without beginning or end) that was not caused by anything. The eternal first **cause** was God. Aquinas argued that this first cause of the universe was God. If God had not caused the universe to begin then there would be no universe and therefore we would not exist.

Arguments for First Cause-Some **theists** (Christian's) argue that the measurement of time is evidence that the universe had a beginning. This beginning was caused by God. If we apply this theory to the **Big Bang**, could argue that God is the First Cause, the cause of the Big Bang and the universe could have evolved from this. They would argue that as scientists do not know what caused the Big Bang, then why could it not be God? The Big Bang describes how God caused the Universe. Islam accepts that scientific findings support Allah's existence and the creation of the Universe. Many Christians believe that the **Cosmological argument** is supported by the creation story found in Genesis 1:1-3. It says that before the Universe was created only God existed and at the command of God the process of creation began.

Arguments against First Cause- Just because events/things have causes doesn't mean that the **universe** itself has a cause. It is possible that the universe does not have a beginning, it is infinite. (Steady State Theory – universe is eternal it has always existed. **Atheists** and **agnostics** would challenge the argument saying it contradicts itself. It still does not answer 'who or what caused God'? If God is eternal than why can the universe not be eternal? Big – Bang Theory – Atheists could use this to argue that the universe resulted from a random spontaneous event, not an action by God. The religious accounts of creation are simply **myths**.

Big Bang– Scientific theory that argues that the world and universe resulted when a singularity exploded. From this explosion all the matter that makes up to **universe** came into being. Tiny ripples of radiation detected by scientists have been used as evidence to back up this theory. It is suggested that at one point all the matter in the universe was at a single point, there was an explosion and matter is now moving away from this point. This says that the world is not made in the same way as the seven day account in Genesis in the Bible. Big-Bang Theory is a challenge to First Cause argument only if it is thought to be a spontaneous random event without reason or cause

Task 1:

1. How does Aquinas describe the universe ? (1)
2. Why does Aquinas argue that the universe must have been created by God? 3 points please
3. Why do many Christians support this idea? (1)
4. How do many Christians support this idea and the idea of the Big Bang? (3– explain your answer fully)
5. Give two arguments against Aquinas (2)

Marks out of 10

Homework 13

1. What is a rationalist?
2. What does a rationalist use to help make their decisions?
3. Give an advantage of rationalism
4. Give an advantage of empiricism
5. Give a disadvantage of rationalism
6. Give a disadvantage of empiricism
7. Why was Spinoza excommunicated?
8. Why did Leibniz call God necessary?
9. Why did Bertrand Russell disagree with Leibniz?
10. Why did Leibniz call humans contingent ?

Answers:

Marks out of 10

1) Ethics


Answer the following ethical questions.

WHAT IS ETHICS/ MORALITY?	WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO CALL SOMETHING A MORAL PROBLEM?
WHAT IS AN ETHICAL CODE?	WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO SAY SOMETHING IS IMMORAL/ UNETHICAL?
WHO DETERMINES ETHICS? WHERE DOES THEIR AUTHORITY COME FROM?	WHY IS ETHICS IMPORTANT?
HOW IS RELIGION LINKED TO MORALITY?	ARE RIGHT AND WRONG ABOSULTE, FIXED PRINCIPLES OR DO THEY ADAPT/ CHANGE WITH TIME?
ARE SOME AREAS OF MORALITY RELEVANT FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS BUT NOT FOR EVERYBODY?	DOES SOCIETY KEEP RAISING NEW MORAL DILEMMAS?

2) Kant


Your Task: Use your knowledge from last year to make a Kant Facebook page. You could use the "news feed" area to get across some key facts you know about this person. Use the internet to find any extra information about the philosopher.

fakebook



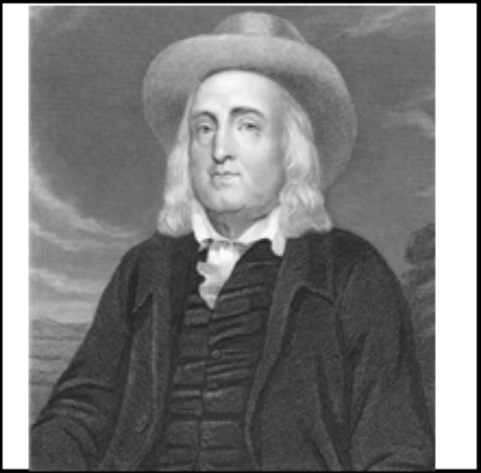
Name	Kant
Age	
Occupation	
Location	
Relationship status	

News Feed

	<p>Kant is ...feeling thoughtful</p> <p>"Do the right thing, because it is right." 1 hour ago</p>

3) Bentham

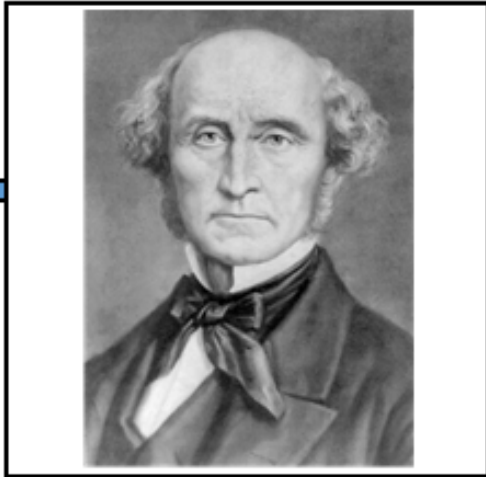
Your Task: Use your knowledge from last year to make a Bentham Facebook page. You could use the "news feed" area to get across some key facts you know about this person. Use the internet to find any extra information about the philosopher.

facebook.	
	
Name	Bentham
Age	
Occupation	
Location	
Relationship status	
News Feed	
	Bentham is ...feeling happy "The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation" 1 hour ago

4) Mill

Your Task: Use your knowledge from last year to make a Mill Facebook page. You could use the "news feed" area to get across some key facts you know about this person. Use the internet to find any extra information about the philosopher.

facebook



Name	Mill
Age	
Occupation	
Location	
Relationship status	

News Feed

	Mill is ...feeling controversial "Better Socrates dissatisfied than a satisfied pig" 1 hour ago

5) Different types of Ethics

Your Task

Research the three different types of ethics and write a paragraph for each on what they are.

Normative approach

Descriptive ethics

Meta-ethics

<u>Normative approach</u>	<u>Descriptive ethics</u>	<u>Meta-ethics</u>

Your task- research the trolley problem and explain what Kant and Bentham's response to each would be.

6) The trolley problem

Kant's response

Bentham's response

Your task: Fill in the missing words.

7) Teleological ethics

Teleological ethics is concerned with the _____ or _____ of actions. The word '_____' is Greek for 'end'. Teleological theories are sometimes known as _____. A teleological theory maintains that the _____ or _____ of an action is decided by the consequences it produces. The action isn't good in itself, but good by virtue of the _____. The end _____ the means! A choice that results in a good end is _____ better than one that results in a bad end.

ends

consequences

telos

wrongness

Consequentialist

result

justifies

morally

8) Deontological ethics

Your task: Fill in the missing words.

Deontological ethics is concerned with the _____ of the acts themselves. Deontologists maintain that acts are _____ or _____ in themselves (_____) because of some absolute law perhaps laid down by God, or because they go against some _____ or obligation.

e.g. a deontologist will say that murder is _____ because the very act of murder is wrong. For a deontologist the end never _____ the means.

right

wrong

intrinsically

duty

nature

justifies

wrong

10) Hedonic calculus

Your task- research the hedonic calculus and add a description for each of the key words.

Intensity	
Duration	
Certainty	
Propinquity	
Purity	
Extent	
Fecundity	

11) Act recap

Answer the following questions

1) What is the normative approach?

2) What are the two types of ethics within the normative approach?

3) How do these two types of ethics differ?

4) Who is Bentham?

5) What is Bentham's theory called?

6) What does 'the greater good' mean?

12) Mill's Alterations to Bentham's Utilitarianism

Your task- Describe Mill's four alterations to Bentham's theory.

The definition of happiness

Higher and lower pleasure

Quality vs Quantity

Universalisability

13) The sadistic guards

Your task- fill in the missing words.

The _____ guards example asks us to imagine an _____ man wrongly imprisoned. Three guards take _____ out of torturing the man while he is in prison. Under Bentham's utilitarianism, the suffering of the innocent man could be _____ by the pleasure the guards take in tormenting him. If we applied just the hedonic calculus, it is possible that the right and _____ thing to do is for the guards to carry on torturing the man, since this is bringing about more happiness than if they were to leave him alone.

Mill did not believe this was right. He felt that it revealed a _____ in Bentham's theory, which allowed the well-being of a _____ to be crushed by the will of the majority

Mill solved this pointing out the difference between the _____ of happiness and the _____ of happiness. Mill suggested that not all pleasures or _____ were of worth. In particular he claimed that there were _____ and _____ pleasures and pains. In this way the simple and base pleasures that the prison guards gain from torturing the man do not outweigh his acute _____.

Innocent	moral	quality	equal	pleasure
flaw	outweighed	minority	quantity	
sadistic	higher	pains	lower	suffering

14) Kant

What was Kant aiming to do?

When and where was Kant born?

What job did his Father have?

Was Kant wealthy?

Why did he think religion was useful?

What did Kant say was the most important feature of the Enlightenment?

What was Kant worried about concerning human nature?

What did Kant believe should replace religion authority and God in guiding morality?

What did religion promote that was a great need according to Kant?

What is the first formulation of the Categorical Imperative?

What is the universal law?

What is the second version of the Categorical Imperative?

15) Categorical imperative

Kant argued that there are two types of Imperatives or rules and only Categorical Imperatives were reliable as they didn't change depending on the situation. Below are hypothetical imperatives. Can you out what are the elements of the categorical imperative.

Hypothetical imperative

- "If...then you should..."
- Factual relation between a goal and how to achieve it
- Utilitarian "If you want maximum happiness you should not murder"
- Means to an end
- Hypothetical Imperatives are conditional.
Therefore they can change if the condition changes. For example, If I want to get fit I should exercise. But if I no longer want to be fit then there is no need for me to exercise. They are a means to an end. It is something I should do if I want to achieve something.

Categorical imperative

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These terms are essential to this unit of work, you must know how to correctly spell these terms and also know what they mean. Please focus on these each week too!

Essential Spellings and definitions

MONOTHEISM	Belief in one God
ATHEISM	Belief there is no God
THEISM	Belief in a God
AGNOSTISM	Unsure of God's existence
OMNIPOTENT	God is seen as all-powerful
OMNISCIENT:	God is seen as all-knowing
OMNIBENEVOLENT	God is seen as all-Loving
IMMANENT	God is active in the world
TRANSCEDENT	God is separate from time and space
INCARNATION	God 'in the flesh'. In human form.
TRINITY	Three persons of God: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit
RESURRECTION	Jesus rose from the dead 3 days after his crucifixion
ASCENSION	Jesus rose up to Heaven 40 days after his resurrection
SALVATION	The act of being saved from sin

Homework A. Set date:

Belief in God

Due Date:

Christians are **monotheistic**, which means that they believe in only one God. Christians share this belief with the other main world religions such as Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Sikhism.

There are approximately 2.3 billion Christians in the world; which is approximately 31% of the world's population. In Britain it is easy to think that Christianity is on the decline as fewer people are going to church than there used to be. However, just because Christians may not go to church it does not mean that they no longer believe in God. Secondly Christianity is actually expanding (getting bigger) in other parts of the world, in particular in South America and Africa.

Understanding God is complex. God is unlike anything else. Even finding the right words to describe God is difficult. God is often referred to as a He but this is not helpful as God does not have a physical body. How can God be a 'He' if God has no body? God is transcendent which means that God exists outside of time and space and not part of the physical world/ universe that we live in.

All religious believers believe that God created the universe. They believe that God purposely created the universe and that humans have a very special place in creation. Christians believe that because God is omnipotent (all powerful) God has the power to create the complex and amazing universe in which we exist.

Christians believe that humans can have a special relationship with God if they choose to. God gives humans freewill which means that everyone is 'free' to make all their own choices. Christians believe that God is benevolent which means that God is loving and good and loves humans.

The Christian holy book is the Bible. All Christians believe that they can learn about God and how to live a life that brings them closer to God from the Bible.

What separates Christians from other religious groups is that they believe that God can be experienced in three different ways. This is a belief that God has three parts: God the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit.

1. What does the word monotheistic mean?	6. What does transcendent mean?
2. Which other world religions are monotheistic?	7. What word is used to explain that God created the universe?
3. Approximately how many Christians are there in the world?	8. What is freewill?
4. Where in the world is Christianity expanding (getting bigger)?	9. Who can have a relationship with God?
5. Why is referring to God as a He not very helpful?	10. What does Benevolent mean?

Score: ____/10

Homework B. Set date:

Nature of God

Due Date:

—Christians have many beliefs about God’s nature, one is they consider God to be holy, which means something set apart from everything else for a special purpose and worthy of worship. They also believe that although many Christians refer to God as ‘he’ or ‘Father’ they do not believe God is male. God is beyond gender – showing both traditional male and female characteristics.

In order to be the perfect ‘Supreme being’, it is important that Christians understand that God is **omnipotent**. God is all powerful with unlimited authority – there is nothing God cannot do or achieve. For Christians, the idea that God is loving is very important. They believe that because God loves humans; **omnibenevolent**, God wants what is best for them. They believe that God created humans because he is all loving and desired to bestow his love upon his creatures.

God is also believed to be the perfect giver of justice; he is just (fair). This not only means deciding on right and wrong but being the perfect judge of human character.

Christians also believe God is **transcendent**, he has no beginning or end and is beyond space and time.

Despite all the terms that Christians use to try to explain God’s nature, they still believe that God is beyond our understanding and is unknowable.

1. What is omnipotence?	6. What is the Christian understanding of God’s transcendence?
2. What do Christians believe about God’s omnipotence?	7. How is God the perfect giver of justice?
3. What is the belief about God’s gender?	8. How is God unknowable?
4. What is the definition of omnibenevolent?	9. How is God holy?
5. How does God show he is omnibenevolent?	10. What is the definition of just?

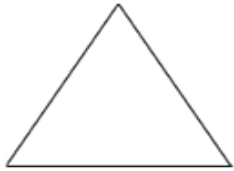
Score: ____/10

The Trinity

—The **Trinity** is the idea that there is one God but that God has 3 different ‘persons’: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe in one God who has 3 ‘persons’. God is **transcendent** as God the Father. (Creator). God is **immanent** as the Son Jesus and through the Holy spirit. The Holy Spirit is also impersonal as it is a force but personal through God the Father and Son. Christians are **monotheists**.

The concept of the **Trinity** is confusing. Christians accept this but say God cannot be known. The nature of God is beyond human understanding. We cannot make full sense of it. The Trinity helps Christians attempt to understand God by describing all three of the following at once: There is only one God. Each person in the **Trinity** are fully God. The persons of the **Trinity** are not the same. Many Christians will admit that they do not fully understand how the whole trinity works together but they can understand God and get close to God when they focus on one particular part.

Christians often use symbols that show the concept of the **Trinity**, showing the concept ‘three in one’. One of the earliest and simplest symbol is an equilateral triangle, with each of its sides representing one of the Persons of the **Trinity**. Other symbols are also used:



equilateral triangle



Shamrock



Trinity Knot

1. What is the trinity?	6. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)
2. What is the belief about God the Father?	7. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)
3. What is the belief about God the Son?	8. What do Christians often use to help represent the trinity?
4. What is the belief about God the Holy Spirit?	9. How are Christians monotheistic when God has 3 persons?
5. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)	10. How else could you remember the Trinity? (Think of something with 3parts)

Score: ____/10

God the Father

—Christians believe God has a role like a human Father. They believe he created the world, they believe he looks out for us and helps us in times of need, they believe he tries to guide and teach us how to behave, they believe he judges us and punishes us if we are bad.

Gods Creation - Genesis

Long ago, before the earth and all things in it, there was only God.

On day one God said, "Let there be light." God called the light day, and the darkness He called night.

On day two God made the sky.

On day three God separated the land from the waters and created flowers, trees, and grass.

On day four God made the sun, moon, and stars.

On day five the birds and fish were created.

On day six God made animals and then He made people to be like Him. He named the man Adam, and Adam named his wife, Eve.

God rested on day seven. He saw everything He had made and said that it was good.

Genesis for Fundamental Christians (Bible is exact)—Seen as an exact description & explanation of the creation of the world. Some Christians would be very upset to think that this is a story and would take the creation story to be a literal event that actually took place.

Genesis for Liberal Christians (Bible has meaning)— That God was involved in the creation of the world, so compatible with the Big bang. Some Christians believe that the creation story taken from the bible is a myth. They believe it is a story with a meaning behind it.

1. What do Christians think about God's role? (1point)	6. What does God create on the 7th day of Creation according to Genesis?
2. What do Christians think about God's role? (1point)	7. What is the view of the Bible from a Fundamental point of view?
3. What does God create on the 6th day of Creation according to Genesis?	8. What is the view of the Bible from a Liberal point of view?
4. What does God create on the 4th day of Creation according to Genesis?	9. How do Fundamental Christians understand the Genesis story?
5. What does God create on the 2nd day of Creation according to Genesis?	10. How do Liberal Christians understand the Genesis story?

Score: ____/10

God the Son

Homework E. Set date:

Due Date:

—Birth—Around 6-4BC a Census of all the Roman people was ordered. Mary and Joseph had to travel to Bethlehem from Nazareth to be registered. Whilst there Mary gave birth to Jesus, fully human (baby born of Mary) and fully divine (God). God became incarnated (born in the flesh) .He was a Jew. She had to put Jesus in a manger in a stable because there was no room at the inn. As Jesus became older he was baptized by John, *“as soon as Jesus was baptized, he went up out of the water. At that moment Heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and alighting on him. ¹⁷And a voice from heaven said, “This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.”*

Life—When Jesus was old enough, he needed to start his work teaching the people. He couldn't do this alone so he chose 12 disciples as his friends and followers. Jesus also helped others he performed miracles such as the Ten Healed of Leprosy *‘Now on his way to Jerusalem, Jesus travelled along the border between Samaria and Galilee. As he was going into a village, ten men who had leprosy met him. They stood at a distance and called out in a loud voice, “Jesus, Master, have pity on us!” When he saw them, he said, “Go, show yourselves to the priests.” And as they went, they were cleansed.’* Jesus also told many stories during his life which had deeper meanings – we call these parables.

Death—The Romans were concerned that Jesus would lead a rebellion against them; they were afraid of losing their power. He was put to death by Pontius Pilate who was known for being ruthless. Jesus was crucified (killed on a cross) around 30-33CE on a hill called Golgotha outside Jerusalem for ‘crimes against Rome’. After Jesus was killed on the cross his body was buried in a sealed tomb; but Christians believe it didn't stay there very long. In the Bible it says that three days later Jesus came back to life and showed himself to many people. He even let his disciple Thomas touch his wounds! Christians believe Jesus defeated death when he died on the cross and that they too will have eternal life. Jesus continued to visit his disciples for 40days after his **resurrection**; these are known as the **resurrection** appearances. After these 40days he ascended to Heaven, this is known as the **ascension**.

1. When did Mary and Joseph travel to?	6. How else did Jesus help people?
2. Where was Jesus placed at birth?	7. What is a parable?
3. Who was Jesus baptized by?	8. How did Jesus die?
4. What did God say when Jesus was baptized?	9. What happened three days after her was placed in the tomb?
5. Who did Jesus ask to help teach his message?	10. What happened after Jesus rose from the dead?

Score: ____/10

Homework F. Set date:

God the Holy Spirit

Due Date:

—Christians believe that when Jesus died and left the Earth, God sent the Holy Spirit to influence and guide Christians to lead good lives and bring people closer to God. The Holy Spirit is the unseen power of God, at work in the world past, present and future. Some Christians believe with God's help they can use the Holy Spirit to heal people.

Impact of the Holy Spirit— —Guides Christians today – e.g. leaders ask for the Holy Spirit's guidance when choosing a new head of the Church. —Involved in Baptism – filled with the Holy Spirit. —The Holy Spirit therefore equips people to live the Christian life.

Review Task: Which of the following statements match each part of the trinity.

Colour code God the Father; God the Son; God the Holy Spirit.

God created the world and everything in it	God guides and nurtures humanity as a parent	Gods presence in the world today
Perfect example of how humans should live	Gives people the power to heal today	God incarnate. Came to Earth to save humanity

1. What is the Holy Spirit supposed to do for a Christian? (1point)	
2. What is the Holy Spirit supposed to do for a Christian? (1point)	
3. What is the impact of the Holy Spirit for a Christian? (1point)	
4. What is the impact of the Holy Spirit for a Christian? (1point)	

Score: ____/10

Homework G. Set date:

The Fall and Salvation

Due Date:

—In the book of Genesis the story is told of the first humans who lived in paradise, who turned away from God and who took humanity away from God and true happiness.

The Fall

Adam and Eve were happy in the Garden of Eden where God provided for all of their needs. God gave them only one rule: do not eat from the tree in the middle of the garden. The serpent came to Eve and tempted her with lies and convinced her to eat from the tree. Then Eve gave some of the fruit to Adam and he also ate it. At that point they both realised their sin and guilt at disobeying God. For the first time, people experienced shame. Because of their sin, God banished Adam and Eve from the garden. The story of the fall is how sin entered the world.

What does **Salvation** mean to Christians? - To be saved from sin and the consequences of it. To be granted eternal life with God. To get close to God again.

Christians believe that Jesus' death makes up for the original sin committed by Adam and Eve and so can bring people back to God. The crucifixion was the result of human evil set against an innocent man. Jesus could have avoided being crucified – when being crucified some people shouted to him to use his powers to get down from the cross. However, he knew that his death was necessary to restore the relationship between God and believers and make the opportunity for **salvation** available to all people. This enables Christians to gain atonement, to be at one with God.

1. What is the Genesis story about?	6. What did Eve do after being tempted?
2. Who were the first humans?	7. What did they realise?
3. Where did they live?	8. What is salvation?
4. What was the one rule of this place?	9. Why did Jesus not stop his crucifixion?
5. Who came to tempt Eve?	10. What did the crucifixion restore?

Score: ____/10

Homework H. Set date:

The Bible

Due Date:

The Bible is the Holy Book in Christianity. There are many different types of books in the Bible, out the 66 books, some are history, poetry, biography and these are split into two main sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The style of writing depends on the purpose of writing.

Old Testament – This contains 39 books and it prepares the world for Jesus.

New Testament - This contains 27 books, telling the stories about the life of Jesus and all teachings and letters from after Jesus was alive.

Reading the Bible

A Bible reference is made up of 3 parts: Luke 6:11. Luke is the Book, 6 is the Chapter and 11 is the verse.

Views on the Bible

- **Fundamentalist Christians** believe that the Bible is the word of God and it is all true.
- Some Christians believe that the Bible is accurate, but it is not God's actual words.
- **Liberal Christians** believe that the Bible is symbolic and may not all be completely true. Instead they look to the meaning in the stories.

1. What is the Bible?	6. What is the Verse in Matthew 8:30?
2. How many books are in the Bible?	7. What is the Chapter in Psalm 105:30 ?
3. What does the Old Testament include?	8. Which type of Christian think the Bible is all true?
4. What does the New Testament include?	9. Which type of Christian think the Bible has a meaning?
5. What is the Book in Matthew 8:30?	10. What is another view of the Bible from some Christians?

Score: _____/10

Homework I. Set date:

The Bible: A Guide to Life

Due Date:

—The Bible has many different uses for Christians. It can be seen as a guidebook for life where Christians can turn to for advice, guidance and reassurance.

Absolute law—As the Bible is classed as the Word of God, some of the teachings within it are classed as absolute law. An absolute law is one that must be followed at all times, such as the Ten Commandments. Because these are laws set down by God, then they must be obeyed. Christians believe that some laws in the Bible are unchanging and apply in all situations regardless of the circumstance. Christians are expected to follow these laws, and they believe people will be judged on this after death.

Guidance—The Bible is used by Christians to give them guidance about how they can live their lives in the way God would want them to. There is guidance in the Bible on many areas of life and Christians will turn to this advice when they are faced with a dilemma.

Worship— Another main use of the Bible is for it to be read during worship services and ceremonies. Passages from the Bible are read and discussed during regular worship services where the priest will read a certain passage of the Bible, this passage will often have some meaning.

Ceremonies -The Bible plays a key role during rites of passage and ceremonies. In each ceremony there will be readings from the Bible. The scripture passages chosen will link the ceremonies to the life and teaching of Christ, Christian rites of passage include Baptism, Confirmation and Marriage.

1. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point)	6. When is the Bible read?
2. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point)	7. Why might the priest chose a certain passage during worship?
3. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point)	8. What are religious ceremonies in Christianity? (1 Point)
4. What is absolute law?	9. What are religious ceremonies in Christianity? (1 Point)
5. What is an example of absolute law?	10. How does the Priest chose the correct passage for the ceremony?

Score: _____/10

Homework J. Set date:

Parable—Good Samaritan

Due Date:

—A parable is a story with a meaning.

There once was a Jewish man walking along a road. He was coming from Jerusalem and was heading to Jericho, which was a full day or two of walking. The road was rocky and there were small hills all around. Suddenly a group of men jumped out from behind a hill. They took all his belongings and tore off most of his clothes. They didn't want him to follow them so they beat him up very badly, and left him lying and bleeding on the side of the road.

A few minutes later, a priest was walking down the same path and noticed the man lying on the side of the road, Instead he crossed the road and walked on the other side and acted like he didn't see the man. About an hour or so later, another man, called a Levite, was walking down the road. Levites were people who assisted priests with their work. He slowed down and walked a little closer to the man, but then kept walking without helping him at all.

Just a few minutes later, another man came walking. He was a Samaritan. One thing you should know about Samaritans is that Jews didn't like them. Jews usually didn't treat Samaritans very well, so they never got along. The man who was dying on the road was a Jew. But as soon as he saw the man, he went over to him and felt compassion for him. He put bandages on his sores and poured oil and wine (which were quite expensive) on the sores to prevent them from getting worse. Then he lifted the man on his own donkey and took him to a hotel to take care of him. The next day the Samaritan took out enough money so the man could stay at the hotel until he was well enough to leave. He paid the man at the front desk and asked him to take care of the man. If he wasn't better after about two months the Samaritan would come back and pay for any extra cost.

1. What is a parable?	6. What was important about the man being a Samaritan?
2. Who was robbed?	7. How did the Samaritan help him? (1point)
3. Who walked past the injured man first?	8. How did the Samaritan help him? (1point)
4. Who walked past the injured man next?	9. How did the Samaritan help him? (1point)
5. Who walked past the injured man next?	10. What is the meaning behind the parable?

Score: ____/10

Homework K. Set date:

Parable—Prodigal Son

Due Date:

—There was a man who had two sons. The younger son spoke to his father. He said, ‘Father, give me my share of the family property. So the father divided his property between his two sons. Not long after that, the younger son packed up all he had. Then he left for a country far away. There he wasted his money on wild living. He spent everything he had. Then the whole country ran low on food. So the son didn’t have what he needed. Then he began to think clearly again. He realised he had everything as home and wanted to return to his father.

While the son was still a long way off, his father saw him. He was filled with tender love for his son. He ran to him. He threw his arms around him and kissed him. “The son said to him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer fit to be called your son.’ “But the father said to his servants, ‘Quick! Bring the best robe and put it on him. Put a ring on his finger and sandals on his feet. Bring the fattest calf and kill it. Let’s have a feast and celebrate.

The older son was in the field. When he came near the house, he heard music and dancing. So he called one of the servants. He asked him what was going on. ‘Your brother has come home,’ the servant replied. ‘Your father has killed the fattest calf. He has done this because your brother is back safe and sound.’ The older brother became angry. He refused to go in. So his father went out and begged him. But he answered his father, ‘Look! All these years I’ve worked like a slave for you. I have always obeyed your orders. You never gave me even a young goat so I could celebrate with my friends. But this son of yours wasted your money with some prostitutes. Now he comes home. And for him you kill the fattest calf!’

“‘My son,’ the father said, ‘you are always with me. Everything I have is yours. ³But we had to celebrate and be glad. This brother of yours was dead. And now he is alive again. He was lost. And now he is found.’

1. How many sons did the man have?	6. What did the father plan?
2. What did the father do?	7. What was the eldest sons reaction? (1Point)
3. What did the youngest son do?	8. What was the eldest sons reaction? (1Point)
4. Why did he return?	9. What was the fathers response?
5. How did the father react to his return?	10. What is the meaning behind the parable?

Score: ____/10

Homework L. Set date:

Parable—Sheep & Goats

Due Date:

—“When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

Come and possess the kingdom which has been prepared for you ever since the creation of the world. I was hungry and you fed me, thirsty and you gave me a drink; I was a stranger and you received me in your homes, naked and you clothed me; I was sick and you took care of me, in prison and you visited me.’ The good people will then answer him, ‘when, Lord did we ever see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you a drink? When did we ever see you a stranger and welcome you into our homes, or naked and clothed you? When did we ever see you sick or in prison, and visit you? Jesus replied, ‘I will tell you, whenever you did this for one of the least important of these members of my family, you did it for me!’

‘Whenever you refused to help these least important ones, you refused to help me’. These then, will be sent off to eternal punishment, but the good people will go to eternal life.

God’s Judgement

Some Christians believe that this judgement will happen when they die. Others believe that there will be a **Day of Judgement** at the end of time, when everybody will be judged at the same time. Some believe that judgement will happen in two stages: an initial **personal judgement** when you die, followed by the **definitive judgement** at the end of time.

1. What is the Bible?	6. What is the Verse in Matthew 8:30?
2. How many books are in the Bible?	7. What is the Chapter in Psalm 105:30 ?
3. What does the Old Testament include?	8. Which type of Christian think the Bible is all true?
4. What does the New Testament include?	9. Which type of Christian think the Bible has a meaning?
5. What is the Book in Matthew 8:30?	10. What is another view of the Bible from some Christians?

Score: _____/10

Homework M. Set date:

Life After Death

Due Date:

–Heaven—Christians use earthly image to explain their understanding of heaven, but Christianity teaches that heaven is a state of being, not a physical place. It is being with God outside time and space. Heaven is where they experience the presence of God forever – eternally.

The Bible describes heaven using images such as blinding light, singing and beauty. Christianity teaches that death is not the end. It separates life on earth which is temporary and subject to the limitations of time and space with life with God which is eternal and beyond time and space. Death is not something to be feared. Many believe that they will be reunited with loved ones who have already died which helps them with the awful pain of bereavement.

Hell: Hell is often seen as the opposite of heaven. Christians understand it to be a state of existence without God. The Bible depicts hell as a place of unquenchable fire. This is a metaphor but it led to the most horrific paintings in the Middle Ages which were used to scare and frighten people into obeying the rules of the Church. It was depicted as a place of eternal suffering, terror, fire and torture ruled by the Devil. It is pictured as a fiery pit somewhere beneath the earth.

Many Christians reject those literal views of hell. Biblical descriptions of hell are symbolic – because God does exist it is better to be in his presence. They teach that hell is eternal separation from God. This separation results from the deliberate rejection of any relationship with God so hell is not what God decides for people or what He wants but is a result of Free Will – free choice.

Hell is where the body and soul both cease to exist at the point of physical death.

1. What do Christians use to show their view of Heaven?	6. What is Hell?
2. What is Heaven?	7. What images are used in the Bible for Hell?
3. What images are used in the Bible for Heaven?	8. What was the idea of the Medieval paintings?
4. What does the idea of Heaven give to Christians?	9. What do those Christians believe who have a non literal view of Hell?
5. What do Christians believe about death?	10. What cease to exist as physical death?

Score: _____/10

Faith in Action

Homework N. Set date:

Due Date:

–Salvation: In Christian belief, salvation means to be saved from sin and the consequences of it and be given eternal life with God in heaven. This is brought about by Jesus. Sin has separated humans from God and salvation enables humans to get close to God again.

Salvation through Works: In Jesus' time his fellow Jews believed that in order to be accepted by God they had to obey the law. This meant following all the commandments laid down in scripture as their religious leaders interpreted them. Some Christians follow this approach which is called 'salvation through works'. You have to earn the relationship with God through doing good things and avoiding sin.

Christian Aid

Christian Aid works wherever it is needed in the world; no matter what religion the people are who need its help. Christian Aid works with about 570 local organisations, or partners, around the world. Christian Aid believes in helping people to find their own solutions to the problems they face, and works to end poverty and change the rules that keep people poor. They believe that everyone have the right to have enough food and water, a safe place to live, be able to go to school and see a doctor when they're sick.

Christian Aid is seen by many as a way of showing concern for those in need by putting love in to action. It enables people to show their neighbours (anyone in the world) that they care. Christians believe that they should show love to their neighbours everywhere and help those who suffer. They are to follow Jesus' teachings and example. If they don't they are not fulfilling what it really means to be a Christian. Christian Aid is supported by churches in Britain and Ireland, and bases its ideals on Christian teaching. The charity believes that we can change all that is unfair in the world if all people work together.

1. What is salvation?	6. What do Christian Aid believe? (1 Point)
2. What does salvation give?	7. What do Christian Aid believe? (1 Point)
3. What is salvation through works?	8. What do Christian Aid believe? (1 Point)
4. Where do Christian Aid work?	9. What is love in action?
5. What is the aim of Christian Aid?	10. What does the charity believe?

Score: _____/10

Faith in Action

Homework O. Set date:

Due Date:

–**Justice** involves making sure everyone is treated equally. Christians believe that God wants justice in the world, so they often try to practise it.

Fairtrade

One way many Christians live out their beliefs that they should bring justice is to support the Fairtrade campaign. They make sure that they buy Fairtrade products and that they take part in the campaign for fairer trade laws.

Fairtrade is when people who grow and produce food (for example coffee and chocolate) and other products (e.g. clothing) are paid a fair price for their work. This helps make sure they have enough money to look after themselves and their families, and also makes sure that they work in safe conditions. Choosing fair trade products helps improve the lives of the people who make or grow the product. It treats them in a Fair way.

Fairer trade rules would make a massive difference. If the rules were fair, poor farmers and traders would be better able to grow their businesses and give more work to others.

This would mean they could afford: to feed and clothe their families, send their children to school and pay for medicines.

1. What is justice?	6. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)
2. What helps bring justice?	7. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)
3. What campaign do Christians take place in?	8. What does Fairtrade help those people with?
4. What is Fairtrade?	9. What differences does Fairtrade make? (1 Point)
5. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)	10. What differences does Fairtrade make? (1 Point)

Score: ____/10

Spinoza

- Spinoza was from Amsterdam (1632-1677)
- He was Jewish BUT was very critical of Jewish ideas about God. So much so he was excommunicated by the Jewish authorities.
- Rationalist- Humans acquire knowledge via our minds alone (opposite to Empiricists) He believed in deductive logic – a self-contained system.
- He was excommunicated age 24
- Write “Ethics”
- He reinvented religion , away from superstition / way from a God who judged / who was outside of nature / who performed miracles / who punished / who controlled an after-life / who heard prayers / who had a chosen people / who created / who crafted / away from an all-seeing God.

- He believed that God and nature were the same substance
- PANTHEISM: God and Nature are two words for what is essentially the same thing
- To understand God we shouldn't be reading the Holy Books etc but instead studying the Universe e.g via Psychology/ Natural Science / Philosophy - Study everything that IS.
- We need to embrace a global / eternal view of the universe NOT a partial view, which is limited by our sensual / time limited experience
- Spinoza was not an ATHEIST – he just rejected the OLD Testament idea of God. He believed our task wasn't to try and get the world to change to our want (e.g via prayer) but to understand how and why the work works as it does, and accept it.

Key terms:

Pantheism	Rationalist
Empiricist	Superstition
Atheist	Necessary
Contingent	Evidence
Explanation	Excommunication
Heresy	Premise
Reason	Logic
Universe	Old Testament

Revision Guide/Knowledge Organiser - Spinoza

Leibniz

- Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz
- He was the son of a professor of moral philosophy
- He began a life of professional service to noblemen, primarily the dukes of Hanover
- His professional duties included being an official historian and legal advisor. He was required to travel widely, meeting many of the foremost intellectuals in Europe—of particular importance were the astronomer, mathematician, and physicist Huygens, and the philosopher SPINOZA
- Argued using his 4 premises (statements which lead to a logical conclusion – believe the premise you have to accept the conclusion)
 1. Everything that exists has an explanation of its existence
 2. If the universe has an explanation if its existence that explanation is God
 3. The universe exists
 4. The explanation of the universe's existence is God
- Leibniz argue that the universe (and everything in it) is CONTIGENT – we rely on something else for our existence but that God is NECESSARY
- Bertrand Russell disagreed with him and stated
“The universe is just there, and that's all”