

Key words.

Write down the correct definition for each of the key words. You will need to use your book and the terms from the last unit as well as looking some up. Learn them ready for tests throughout the unit.

Justice	
Injustice	
Poverty	
Inequality	
Sexism	
Discrimination	
Racism	
Prejudice	
Islamophobia	
Anti-Semitism	

Task 2: Match up the following key terms with their correct definition. Draw a line between the two

Racism

Treating someone negatively or badly because of their religion.

Religious Prejudice

Hatred, prejudice or discrimination towards Muslims.

Anti-Semitism

Hatred or a negative view towards someone because of their religion.

Religious Discrimination

Prejudice or discrimination towards someone based on their skin colour.

Islamophobia

Hatred, prejudice or discrimination towards Jews.

Task 3: Recap: Answer the following questions from your knowledge from your studies. Use your book to help you if you get stuck

Question 1: What does the parable (story) of the Good Samaritan teach Christians?

Question 2: Who told the parable of the Good Samaritan?

Question 3: According to Christians who are they taught is your neighbour?

Question 4: What religion was Jesus?

Question 5: How did Jesus die?

Total: Task 2 and 3: /10

Islamophobia

Read the sources below which explains that Islamophobia is increasing over recent years. Then use it to answer the questions below.

A hate crime is motivated by prejudice. **It is when someone commits a crime against you because of your disability, gender identity, race, sexual orientation, religion, etc**

Source 1:

There were **103,379** hate crimes recorded in England and Wales in 2018-19, with increases seen in all categories of motivation.

Just under half (47%) of religious hate crime offences were targeted against Muslim people (3,530 offences)

There were 103,379 hate crimes offences recorded by police in 2018-19, **the majority of which (76%) were race related**. More than half, (54%) of the hate crimes recorded by the police were for public order offences, a third (36%) involved violence, while 5% were recorded as criminal damage and arson.

12% of hate crime offences were estimated to have more than one motivation, with the majority of these being both race and religion. (The Guardian news on-line)

Source 2: Viewpoint on Tolerance 'Muslims have been demonized, shunned, misunderstood and attacked in America and Britain for 30 years. White people have never really wanted to live near us....they say they want a tolerant society but I don't want tolerance; that just means putting up with something, often reluctantly. I'd rather that you learnt about Islam. The problem is that most of Britain doesn't understand Islam.' Aki Nawaz

Source 3: Tell MAMA said about 60% of Islamophobia victims were women. Fiyaz Mughal, director of the organisation, said: "We realised that at a street level **Muslim women who were visible, and wore the Hijab or the headscarf, were suffering more targeted abuse.** "We also realised quite early on that **women who wear Niqab, the face veil, suffered more aggressive incidents** - there was something about the face veil that in a way brought out the worst in the perpetrator." (BBC news)

Tell MAMA is an organisation that monitors Islamophobic attacks

Use the sources above and your own knowledge to answer the following questions:

1. What is Islamophobia?
2. What is a hate crime? (source 1)
3. How many hate crimes were recorded in England and Wales in 2018-19? (source 1)
4. What percentage (%) of religious hate crimes were towards Muslims? (source 1)
5. How many hate crimes were connected to race? (source 1)
6. What does source 2 say about how Muslims have been treated in Britain and America for the last 30 years?
7. What does Aki Nawaz (source 2) say about the problem in Britain for Muslims? What is it caused by? (source 2)
8. According to source 3 and Tell MAMA what percentage of victims of Islamophobia are women?
9. Why do women tend to be targeted? (source 3)
10. What were women wearing that triggered the worse attacks (more aggressive) (source 3)?

Islamophobia

Imagine one of your friends was experiencing Islamophobia in school – mind map the advice you would give to your friend to help them. How could they get help? What could other people do to support them? Who could they speak to?



Recall statements (use your knowledge from your lessons and previous homework)

- select the correct option by crossing out the wrong idea in the sentence.

- 1: Islamophobia has **increased/decreased** over recent years.
2. According to MAMA the majority of victims of Islamophobia are **men/women**.
3. A hate crime is motivated by **prejudice/poverty**.
4. The Story of the Good Samaritan was told by **Jesus/Martin Luther King**.
5. Christians are taught to **hate/love** their neighbour.
6. Muslims have experienced Islamophobia for **centuries/months**.
7. **Prejudice/discrimination** is treating someone differently because of who they are.
8. **Prejudice/discrimination** is having negative thoughts or ideas about a person because of the group they belong to.
9. **Sexism/Racism** is prejudice or discrimination based on skin colour.
10. Religious discrimination is treating someone differently (often in a negative way) based on their **religion/skin colour**.

The Crusades: Read the following to remind you about the crusades and then use the information to help you fill in the gaps.

Islamophobia was experienced by Muslims even during the life of the Prophet Muhammad. The Prophet Muhammad received the Qur'an over 22 years starting in 610 CE. The Qur'an makes it clear that Muslims were already being treated badly simply because they were Muslims. **'And they ill-treated them (believers) for no other reason except that they believed in Allah'** (The Qur'an surah 85-8)

Many of the roots of Islamophobia can be found in the writings of Christian writers before and during the Crusades (a series of wars over the Holy Land and Jerusalem). Muslims and Islam were portrayed (shown) in a very **negative way**. Writers attacked the character of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and **distorted the facts about his life**. Muslims were shown in a very **negative way so that people would support the Crusades**.

In 1095, Pope Urban II promised the knights of Europe **forgiveness of their sins** if they went on a Crusade to win back Jerusalem for Christianity. **The first Crusade started in 1096**. An army of knights and nobles captured Jerusalem in 1099. It was claimed that the Crusaders killed the Muslims until the streets ran with blood. The loss of Jerusalem was a terrible blow to the Muslims. The Crusaders took over the two Muslim sacred buildings, the *Aqsa Mosque* and the *Dome of the Rock*. They deeply offended the Muslims by the way they behaved in them. Over the next **three centuries (300 years) there were many more Crusades**. The Crusaders failed to keep any of the land they conquered, but they discovered many new things, including **better castle design**, gunpowder, science, **medicine and Arabic numbers** that were **easier to use than Roman numerals**. Writers in the 1800s portrayed the Crusades as great romantic adventures. In fact, the Crusaders were invading a foreign country, and many **Crusaders committed what we would regard today as criminal atrocities (terrible actions that harmed and killed many hundreds and thousands of people)**. **Since the Crusades Islam and Muslims have been portrayed (said or shown to be) as violent, barbaric and completely alien to the Christian West.**

Fill in the gaps using the information above. Each is worth 1/2 a mark.

Although the roots of Islamophobia can be found in the Crusades and the negative way writers portrayed or showed Islam and Muslims, the earliest accounts can be seen even during the life of the Prophet _____ . In the _____ the Muslim Holy Book which was received over 22 starting in _____ it makes it clear that Muslims were already suffering Islamophobia. The Qur'an says 'they _____ them for no other reason except that they believed in _____'. (Surah 85:8)

The Crusades were a series of _____ over the Holy Lands between _____ and _____. The Christian Crusaders wanted to win back _____ for Christianity. The first Crusade started in _____ and Pope Urban II promised those who died fighting on a Crusade would have their sins _____ by God. The Crusaders committed terrible actions that harmed and killed many hundreds and thousands of people. The Crusades took place over _____ years (over 3 centuries) and the Crusaders failed to keep any of the land they conquered. They did however learn new things such as better _____ designs, gun power, science and _____. They also learnt how to use Arabic _____ that were much easier to use than the _____ numerals.

The Crusade writers wrote _____ about Muslims because they wanted people to go on the Crusades. They also _____ the facts about the Prophet Muhammad's life. Since the Crusades Islam and Muslims have been shown to be _____ and _____ to the Christian West.

Total out of / 20 which is /10

The Crusades

Homework 5:

Date Set:

Date Due:

Pope Urban II said if a Christian went to **fight in the Crusades then** all their sins would be forgiven by God and they would go to heaven. As he was the leader of the church people believed him. Many people couldn't read and write and so hadn't read the Bible for themselves. They believed the Pope when he said that **it was God's will**. People were also really frightened of going to hell and felt it was really important to do anything you could to avoid it.

Read the sources below: This is **Pope Francis'** view on war. He is the Pope—the Head of the Catholic Church today.

Source 1: "War brings only death and destruction."- *5th Jan 2020*

Source 2: "We have heard the voice of the poor, of children and the younger generations, of women and so many brothers and sisters who are suffering due to war. With them let us say with conviction: **No to war!** May the anguished cry of the many innocents not go unheeded. Let us urge leaders of nations to defuse the **causes of war: the lust for power and money, the greed of arms' dealers, personal interests** and vendettas for past wrongs. We need a greater commitment to eradicating the **underlying causes of conflicts: poverty, injustice and inequality, the exploitation of and contempt for human life.**"

— *Address for the World Day of Prayer for Peace, Assisi, Sept. 20, 2016*

Source 3 "The international community has been content with military interventions, whereas it should have built institutions that can guarantee equal opportunities and enable citizens to assume their responsibility for the common good," "**allocating resources to the acquisition of weapons and military power**, diverts those resources from vital social needs, such as **the support of families, health care and education.**" **To understand the damage of war, he said, it's enough to visit a countryside or city that has been a theatre of war:** "A garden turns into a desolate and inhospitable landscape" *Feb 23rd 2020*

Use the information above to answer the questions on the Pope at the time of the Crusades and the view of Pope Francis

1. Who's will did Pope Urban II say the Crusades were?
2. What reward did Pope Urban II say a soldier fighting in the Crusades would gain?
3. Does Pope Francis agree or disagree with war?
4. Fill in the gaps: Pope Francis says that 'war brings only _____ and _____'
5. Name two causes of war named by Pope Francis in source 2. (not the underlying ones)
A _____ B _____
6. What are the missing underlying causes of war highlighted by Pope Francis in Source 2? (Fill in the gaps.)
- _____
- injustice and inequality
- exploitation and contempt for _____ .
7. What does Pope Francis say that money has been spent on when it should have been used to help people? (source 3)
8. What should the money spent on weapons be spent on instead? Give 2 ideas. (source 3)
A _____ B _____
9. According to Pope Francis is it easy to see the damage of war? (source 3)
10. From reading about Pope Francis' view do you think he would agree or disagree with the Crusades?

Total out of /10

The Crusades

Read the information below and use it to complete the tasks.

People went on the crusades for different reasons:

To obey the Pope's call.

To be **forgiven for past sins**. This was important for knights who had killed many people in battle.

To **steal and kill**. Kings encouraged violent knights to go on Crusade - **it got them out of the country**.

To **see the world, have an adventure** and prove their bravery.

To **get land overseas**. This was tempting for a younger son who would not inherit his father's lands.

Serfs joined the Crusades because the Pope promised them their freedom if they went.

In the Middle Ages, the Crusaders were seen as Christian heroes.

In what way were Muslims portrayed (shown to be like) during the Crusades?

' If you die on the journey or if you are killed in a battle against these Saracens [A word for Muslims in the middle-ages] all your sins will be forgiven at once. God Himself has given me the power to tell you this'. Part of the speech made by Pope urban II in 1095

Before the Crusades Christians had returned from the Holy land with stories about how they had been treated badly by the Turks (Muslims). Pope Urban II said that the Saracens (A word for Muslims in the Middle Ages) were **killing great numbers of Christians and that they were destroying Churches and land**. He said that they were **'wicked infidels'** which is an insulting way of describing someone who is a non-Christian. He even called Muslims **'foul creatures'** and asked the Europeans to **'drive'** them out.

The most important Muslim leader, **Salah as-Din**, of the Third Crusade was described by an English monk in the 13th Century who **had never met him as follows:**

'Saladin spent much of his time **drinking and gambling**.....he took over places by force or trickery. This greedy tyrant then took the Holy Land'

Both drinking and gambling are NOT allowed in Islam. They are HARAM or forbidden for a Muslim.

However, the following description of him was written by a Muslim who knew him.

'Saladin made sure that his men were fed and cared for. **He never said bad things about people.'**

Match up the start with the correct end of the sentence about why men went to fight in the Crusades . Draw a line between the boxes.

1. People went on the Crusades because the Pope promised	Kill so that they would be out of the country.
2. Violent knights were sent on Crusades to steal and	And to have an adventure and prove their bravery.
3. Younger sons wanted to gain	that their sins would be forgiven and they would go to heaven.
4. To see the world	Land overseas as they wouldn't inherit their Father's land.

Answer the questions using the information:

- How did Pope Urban II describe Muslims?
- What did he say they were doing?
- What did the English monk accuse Salah as-Din (the Muslim leader) of spending his time doing?
- Why would this be unlikely to be true?
- Had the English monk met him?
- What did people who knew Salah as-Din well say he was like?

Total out of /10

Key words Match the key word and it's definition. Match the boxes using the spaces to fill in numbers. *The first one is done for you as an example.*

Key Term/ Word	No.	Definition
1. Religious prejudice		Prejudice or Discrimination, hatred or dislike towards Judaism or Jews.
2. Discrimination	1.	Prejudice or negative ideas towards someone based on a person's faith, beliefs or religion.
3. Racism		Prejudice or discrimination, hatred or dislike towards Islam or Muslims.
4. Prejudice		Treating someone differently because of who they are – often due to prejudice.
5. Islamophobia		Prejudice or discrimination based on a person's skin colour or ethnicity.
6. Anti-Semitism		Judging someone before you know them. A negative belief or idea towards others.

Match the correct example for each of the following—read them all carefully before deciding.

Prejudice Discrimination Racism Religious discrimination Islamophobia Anti-Semitism

Again the first one is done to help you.

Term	Example
1.	A person deliberately ignoring a woman who is wearing a headscarf who tries to speak to them to ask directions
2.	Shouting names at a football player based on their skin colour.
3.	Refusing to have women in any leadership roles in a company.
4.	Not allowing Christians to have a Bible in North Korea, arresting Christians found with one.
Anti-Semitism	Making Jewish people wear a star on their clothing during WWII in Germany
5.	Thinking all teenagers are lazy and rude.

Anti-Semitism Read the following information and use it to answer the questions below.

Anti-Semitism is the Prejudice or Discrimination, hatred or dislike towards Judaism or Jews. Like Islamophobia such prejudice and discrimination has increased in Britain in recent years. Another period of history in Britain that saw terrible acts of anti-Semitism – (what we would call a hate crime today) was in The Middle Ages, **although Anti-Semitism has existed for centuries, even since the times of Jesus over 2000 years ago.** Jews have been living in England since Roman and Anglo-Saxon times, but they did not become an organised community until **William the Conqueror arrived in 1066. He encouraged Jewish merchants and artisans to move from northern France to England.** Over the next few centuries Jews faced increasing persecution until, in **1290, Jewish people were banished from England altogether.**

In the Middle Ages Jewish were accused of something called Blood Libel. **Blood Libel, was the superstitious accusation that Jews ritually sacrificed Christian children at Passover to get blood for unleavened bread.** This lie started in medieval Europe in the 12th century when Jews were falsely accused of ritualised murder, in particular the murder of children. The allegations were **used to justify violence against Jews.** An example of Anti-Semitism and the allegation of Blood Libel can be seen in events in the town of Norwich.

In 1144, Jews in Norwich were accused of a ritual murder of a boy who had been found dead. A rumour sprung up that a Christian child had been kidnapped by Jews, tied to a cross and stabbed in the head to simulate Jesus' crown of thorns. The rumour was false – there was no evidence that the boy had been killed in this way. The Jewish people in the community were **accused as they were different to the Christians and were the minority. The accusation was enough to get Jewish leaders in the town executed.** There is no evidence that the Jewish citizens of Norwich had done anything at all. The Jewish Community was accused of and blamed for the death of the little boy because they were different to others in the community because they had a different faith. People wanted to blame someone so they pointed the finger at the people who were different to them, rather than investigating. This was the start of increased persecution in Norwich of Jewish people.

Questions	Answers
1. What does anti-Semitism mean?	
2. How long has there been Anti-Semitism?	
3. What did William the Conqueror do to help bring a Jewish community to England?	
4. What is Blood Libel?	
5. What was it used to justify?	
6. In 1144 what were the Jews in Norwich accused of doing?	
7. Was there any evidence to justify the accusation?	
8. Why were they accused of the boy's death?	
9. What was the consequence of the accusation?	
10. What happened in 1290?	

Total out of	/10
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Islamophobia Read the information below.

Jihad: The word 'Jihad' means to strive or struggle in the name of Allah. The Greater Jihad is the duty of all Muslims to be a good person and to live as a Muslim should do—praying 5 times a day, fasting during Ramadan and giving charity. The Lesser Jihad is 'Holy War' for, or in defence of, Islam 'The lesser jihad' is a form of warfare that is allowed by Allah but **must be carried out according to strict rules**. The lesser jihad is both 'Holy War' and 'Just War'. But it is not about making other people Muslims, although some Muslim extremists believe it is. The Qur'an says: 'There shall be no compulsion in religion'. There are strict rules to Lesser Jihad:

In warfare **lesser Jihad is allowed in self-defence**, to protect an individual's life, family and home and also to fight oppression. A Jihad must **only** be fought as a **last resort** and must never be against another Muslim nation. It must be **started and controlled by a religious leader**, it must also have a just or fair cause. It must also **keep suffering, including that of innocent civilians, to a minimum**. e.g. women and children must not be targeted. The rules also include **protecting trees, crops and animals**, and it cannot be fought to gain territory or as an act of aggression. The **aim of the lesser Jihad is to restore peace and freedom**. At the end of the war prisoners must be released. In Islam the war ends when the people regain their rights and when the enemy calls for peace.

Terrorist attacks: In recent years there have been acts of terrorism that people have claimed are done in the name of Islam and are a Lesser Jihad. However, they do not follow the rules of Lesser Jihad laid out in Islam and so cannot be one. The claims by terrorists have been reported in newspapers and have led to an increase in Islamophobia as people wrongly think that Muslims agree with them. The way the newspapers have reported the events has not helped with this. One example is the Westminster attack.

Westminster attack : On the 22nd March one man - Attacker [Khalid Masood](#), 52, killed four pedestrians and injured about 50 others as he mowed down members of the public with a car on Westminster Bridge at about 2:40pm on Wednesday. He then crashed his hired Hyundai SUV into the railings in front of Parliament Yard before bursting through the gate to the Palace of Westminster with two large knives where he fatally stabbed unarmed Pc Keith Palmer, 48. He claimed he was doing this in the name of Islam.

Select the correct word or phrase in each sentence by crossing out the wrong idea.

1. The word Jihad means to **struggle/attack** in the name of Allah.
2. **Greater/Lesser** Jihad is the struggle to be a good Muslim in everyday life.
3. Greater Jihad is to try to pray **5/10** times a day, fast during Ramadan and give to charity.
4. **Greater/Lesser** Jihad is a military struggle or warfare.
5. The Lesser Jihad is a **Holy/Secular** War as well as a Just War.
6. The Lesser Jihad is allowed to **gain land/ in self-defence** and protection of others.
7. Lesser Jihad can only be the **first/last** resort.
8. Women and children **can/cannot** be attacked within Lesser Jihad.
9. Terrorist attacks **do/do not** fit with the rules of Lesser Jihad.
10. Newspaper reports of terrorist attacks **have helped/ have not helped** increase Islamophobia.

Christian teachings.

In the lesson you found three quotes, you need to explain what each of these quotes mean and how a Christian could apply it to their life. Fill in the gaps to do this. You will need to use your book to help you. Then explain each quote and think about how a Christian can apply it.

Reference	What it says - Quote	What does this quote mean?	How can a Christian apply this quote to their life?
John 13:34	<p>"A new _____ I give you:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>one another. As I have loved you, so you must love one _____.</p>		
Matthew 22:39	<p>And the second is like it: 'Love your _____ as yourself.'¹</p>		
Acts 10: 34-35	<p>Then Peter began to speak: "I now realize how true it is that God does not show _____³⁵</p> <p>but accepts from every nation the one who fears him and does what is right.</p>		

Summary: Complete the summary below by filling in the gaps. Use the idea bank to help you.

Christians are taught to love and _____ for others. Anyone in _____ is their _____ and it is their _____ to help them. Jesus taught this using the _____ of the Good _____. This story tells Christians to help even their _____. Throughout the Bible Christians are taught that any prejudice is _____. God loves everyone and doesn't have _____. Everyone is made in the _____ of _____ and is of value, no matter their background, wealth or _____. Diversity and differences are to be _____. Unfortunately history shows that Christians have not always followed this teachings and haven't put their _____ into _____.

Idea Bank: Parable	Action	Enemy	Beliefs	Wrong
God	Celebrated	Favourites	Samaritan	Neighbour
	Care	Image	Duty	Need

Each gap is worth 1/2 a mark - Total out of / 20 which is /10

What are the roots of Antisemitism? Fill in the gaps to give a summary of the roots of Antisemitism

(Each gap is worth 1/2 a mark. Use your book and idea bank to help you)

Both Jews and the followers of _____ (who were also Jewish but called followers of 'the way') were persecuted by the _____ over the first and second century. Followers of Jesus came to be known as Christians because they understood Jesus to be the 'Christ' or saviour. They were called _____ to distinguish them from mainstream Judaism. In _____ Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and it became the state religion. Once the Roman Empire became Christian, anti Jewish attitudes exploded. Jews became the focus of religious _____ and political oppression.

The Church refused to marry Christians and unconverted Jews and forbade Christians to celebrate Jewish _____ with Jewish friends or relations. Later Christians were forbidden to convert to Judaism. _____ were attacked and destroyed in many countries. Rulers restricted the movements and worship habits of Jews. Jews had been _____ from their homeland Israel, in 70 CE and had nowhere to live and worship freely.

The root of this oppression is 'deicide', the idea that Jewish people were responsible for the killing of God in the _____ of Jesus. This is despite the fact that all the individual Jewish priests who had encouraged Jesus' arrest by Roman soldiers were long dead and that the Crucifixion was actually a ROMAN punishment carried out by _____ executioners.

Idea Bank:	Romans	Christians	312CE	Roman	Synagogues	Jesus
	intolerance	festivals		expelled	crucifixion	

Each gap is worth 1/2 a mark - marks out of / 10 which is /5

Antisemitism today:

20th Century: In Russia, pogroms increased against Jewish communities after the publication of a book in 1903 accusing Europe's Jews of plotting world domination. **By 1921 150,000 Russian Jews had been killed.** A combination of ancient **Antisemitism and modern ideas of racial purity led to the Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews between 1942 and 1945.** This is known as the **Holocaust.** France and Poland, two countries occupied by the Nazis, willingly gave up their Jewish communities to the death camps. Neither the Catholic nor Protestant churches tried hard enough to stop the mass deportation and murder of European Jews. At the end of WW2, Europe and America were shocked at the scale of the Nazi murder of Jews. **In 1948 the State of Israel was given to the Jews as their homeland again.** The fact that it was already a country called Palestine, lived in by Muslim Palestinians, did not concern the powers at the time.

21st Century: Today much Antisemitism stems from Muslim sources, as opposed to Christian and is based on the Israeli occupation and control of Palestinian land. Muslim antisemitism is increasing and sometimes involves denying the Holocaust happened. However, antisemitism, including Holocaust denial, still exists in Christian Europe and Russia. The old stereotypes people have are still connected to Jews and the habit of scapegoating Jewish people for any unlucky event still occur. Jews in Russia, Eastern and Western Europe are still subjected to violence and attacks. Antisemitism has increased in Britain since the decision to leave Europe. **In June 2015 there were 452 antisemitic crimes in London, and this rose to 471 in July and to 482 in September 2016. This is still increasing today.**

Questions

1. By 1921 how many Russian Jews had been killed?
2. What two things led to the Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews between 1942 and 1945?
3. What happened in 1948?
4. What is the cause of Anti-Semitism today from Muslim sources?
5. Is Anti-Semitism increasing in Britain today?

Marks out of /5

Total out of /10

Christian beliefs about refugees. Justin Welby the Archbishop of Canterbury

(Head of the Church of England) has clear views on the decision stop helping and providing a safe place and home for child refugees who are on their own. Read the source below

"I was saddened and shocked to read in the Ministerial statement released yesterday that only 350 children will be received under the regulations in the Dubs Amendment. **Our country has a great history of welcoming those in need**, particularly the most vulnerable, such as unaccompanied children. Refugees, like all people, are treasured human beings **made in the image of God** who deserve safety, freedom and the opportunity to flourish. **Jesus commands us to care for the most vulnerable among us:** "The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'" (Matthew 25:40)..... [This quote from the Bible is God saying when you help someone in need you are doing it for me]

On Tuesday, I was in Istanbul to co-sponsor a Forum on modern slavery and trafficking. During the event, we heard about the clear and **terrible link between the large-scale movement of refugees and the risk of trafficking. Providing safe passage for unaccompanied children already in Europe, into caring and loving homes** – in some cases through Christian groups such as the excellent Home for Good – is a clear and tangible way in which we as a country can demonstrate our values of protecting the vulnerable and welcoming the stranger.....

We must resist and turn back the worrying trends we are seeing around the world, towards seeing the movement of desperate people as **more of a threat to identity and security** than an **opportunity to do our duty**. We cannot withdraw from our long and proud history of helping the most vulnerable.

Answer the following questions using the source above:

1. Does Justin Welby think ministers are right to end support for lone child refugees?
2. What does he say Britain has a great history of?
3. What does he say about the value of each refugee?
4. What does he say Jesus commands people to do?
5. What does his work show there is a 'terrible link' between?
6. How does he think Britain can protect children from this?
7. Why does he say people are not helping refugees?
8. What should we in Britain see it as an opportunity to do?

Match up the following terms—you may need to look them up. Draw a line between the two correct ideas.

Migrant

Someone who flees their home and at times their country because they are in danger. Often due to war or a natural disaster.

Refugee

Someone who leaves their home and moves to another country in the hope of better opportunities to work

Total out of /10

Anti-migrant views

Task 1: Below are a range of reasons about why people have anti-migrant views mixed in with reasons that are not relevant. There are **6 correct and relevant reasons why people have anti-migrant views**.

Please colour them in to identify them. (1 mark for all 6)

People are not educated in Islam and so misunderstand it.

All people have a good understanding of Islam.

The UK has a proud history of helping others in need and being tolerant.

There is a history of religious prejudice due to untrue ideas spread during the Crusades.

People don't understand the rules and beliefs of Lesser Jihad and so misunderstand Islam.

People understand the rules and beliefs of Lesser Jihad.

When people get to know someone who has had to leave their home, it changes their views.

People don't care about others.

The wrong terms have been used people are refugees rather than migrants and are fleeing their country because their life is in danger. People think the thousands of refugees have a choice when then don't.

People have always feared and blamed minorities for problems—you can see this with Antisemitism in history.

Some news reports have been fair and balanced and tell people the real stories behind people leaving their homes.

Newspaper and news reports have spread fear about Islam and Terrorism. It hasn't made it clear that the majority of the victims of terrorists are Muslims and Islam is against Terrorism.

Task 2: Complete the definitions either by adding a definition/explanation or the key word or idea the definition is showing. Once example is already completed for you.

Idea/definition/concept.	Explanation.
Religious Prejudice	Negative ideas or thoughts towards someone because of their religious beliefs.
Religious Discrimination	
Antisemitism	
	The idea of killing God. The Jewish people were given the blame for killing Jesus by crucifixion even though it was a Roman punishment.
Blood Libel	
	The year Jews were expelled from England in Medieval Times.
Islamophobia	
	Series of wars for the Holy Land between Christians and Muslims between 1096 and 1291.
Lesser Jihad	
Refugee	

Total out of /10

