

Name:

Date of Test:

Year 8 Faith and Ethics Knowledge Organiser

Sikhism

- Origin: Founded ~**1500 in Punjab**, North India.
- Followers: **Sikhs** ("seeks").
- Core Belief: **Monotheism (One Eternal God)**.
- Place of Worship: **Gurdwara**.
- Holy Book: **Guru Granth Sahib** (The Eternal Guru).

The 3 Core Principles

1. **Equality**: Everyone deserves fair treatment and identical rights.
2. **Sewa** (Selfless Service): Helping others without expecting a reward.
3. **Humility**: Remaining modest and not feeling superior to others.

Key Figures & History

There were **10 living Gurus** (Sanskrit for "teacher"). After the 10th, the **Holy Book became the eternal guide**.

- **Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1st Guru)**: The Founder. After a 3-day spiritual experience in a river, he preached equality regardless of gender or religion.
- **Guru Ram Das Ji (4th Guru)**: Founded the holy city of Amritsar and established the tradition of the Langar.
- **Guru Gobind Singh Ji (10th Guru)**: The final living Guru. He created the Khalsa (Soldier Saints) and named the Guru Granth Sahib as the eternal successor.

Sewa: Selfless Service

Sikhs practice Sewa to show devotion. It is divided into three categories:

Type	Name	Definition	Example
Physical	Tan	Using the body	Cleaning the Gurdwara
Mental	Man	Using the mind	Teaching the Holy Book
Material	Dhan	Giving things up	Donating money to charity

The **Langar Kitchen**: A practical example of Sewa and Equality. **It provides free vegetarian food to everyone, regardless of status or religion.**

The Khalsa & The 5 K's

The **Khalsa are baptised Sikhs committed to being Soldier Saints**—living spiritually pure lives while remaining ready to defend the weak.

The 5 K's (Symbols of Faith):

1. **Kesh**: Uncut hair (respecting God's creation).
2. **Kara**: A steel bracelet (unity and eternity).
3. **Kanga**: A wooden comb (cleanliness).
4. **Kachera**: Special shorts (readiness/modesty).
5. **Kirpan**: A sword (defence of the weak).

Ethics and Life

Ethics: Utilitarianism

Utilitarianism is a theory of right and wrong based on the Principle of Utility: *The right action produces the greatest good for the greatest number.*

- Jeremy Bentham: A Hedonist who focused on the Quantity of happiness. He argued humans naturally seek pleasure (happiness) and avoid pain (suffering).
- John Stuart Mill: Developed Bentham's ideas by focusing on the Quality of pleasure.
 - Lower Pleasures: Physical comforts (eating, relaxing). Less valuable.
 - Higher Pleasures: Intellectual/Social (learning, music, helping others). More valuable.

Animal Rights & Testing

- Vegetarian: No meat/fish.
- Vegan: No animal products or use of animal materials.
- The Debate: Arguments for eating less meat include environmental protection and health; arguments against include nutritional difficulty and cultural tradition.

Animal Testing

- Medical (UK Legal): Used for medicines/vaccines to save human lives.
- Cosmetic (UK Illegal): Used for makeup/shampoo; widely considered non-essential.
- Perspectives: Supporters argue it ensures safety; opponents argue it causes unnecessary suffering and that alternatives exist.

The Environment & Conservation

- Natural Resources: Materials from Earth (water, oil, animals).
 - Renewable: Won't run out (Wind, Solar).
 - Non-renewable: Will run out (Coal, Oil, Gas).
- Conservation: Protecting resources for the future (Recycling, energy saving).

Environmental Worldviews

1. Anthropocentric: Human-centred. We protect nature because humans need it to survive.
2. Eco-centric: Nature-centred. All life has equal value, regardless of its use to humans.

Modern Issues: Society & Law

Migration

- Immigration: Moving permanently to a foreign country.
- Refugee: Someone forced to flee due to war, persecution, or disaster.

Technology (AI)

- Artificial Intelligence: Machines performing "human intelligence" tasks.
- Issues: Machines replacing human labour, impacting Employment (jobs).

Crime & Punishment

- Crime: An action that breaks the law.
- Punishment: The legal consequence (e.g., Prison, which separates the offender from society).
- Young Offender: A criminal under the age of 18.

Human Rights and Social Justice

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- Created: **1948 by the United Nations.**
- Purpose: To **prevent the cruelty witnessed in World War II** and ensure global fairness.
- Key Rights Examples:
 - **Equality:** Everyone is equal under the law.
 - **Expression & Religion:** Freedom to speak and believe as you choose.
 - **Privacy:** Protection of your personal life and data.
 - **Education & Work:** The right to go to school and receive fair pay for labour.
 - **Government:** The right to have a say in how your country is run.

Racism in the UK

The UK is a multicultural society, yet **racism (unfair treatment based on race, nationality, or ethnicity)** persists in areas like housing, education, and sport.

- **Online Abuse:** Social media allows stereotypes and hate speech to spread rapidly.
- **Case Study (Euros 2020):** Marcus Rashford, Jadon Sancho, and Bukayo Saka faced severe racist abuse online after missing penalties in the final.
- Impact: This led to **national disapproval and calls for stricter laws against online hate** and better protection for athletes.

UK Racial Demographics & Inequality (2021 Census)

In the 2021 Census for England and Wales, 81% of the population identified as White, while 19% belonged to an ethnic minority group (including Asian, Black, Mixed, and Other). Statistics show that unemployment rates for Black and Muslim groups are often double those of White British groups, highlighting ongoing systemic challenges.

Gender Equality

Gender equality means **all genders have the same opportunities.**

The Fight for the Vote

- **Pre-1918: Women had no voting rights.**
- **1918: Some women (over 30) gained the vote** after campaigns by groups like the **Suffragettes.**
- **1928: Women achieved full, equal voting rights with men.**

The Law Today

- **Equality Act 2010:** A landmark law making **it illegal to discriminate based on gender in jobs, school, or services.** It is illegal to pay men and women differently for the same role.

Remaining Challenges

- **Gender Pay Gap: On average, women still earn less than men.**
- Representation: Men still hold the majority of "top" roles in business and Parliament (MPs).

How to revise:

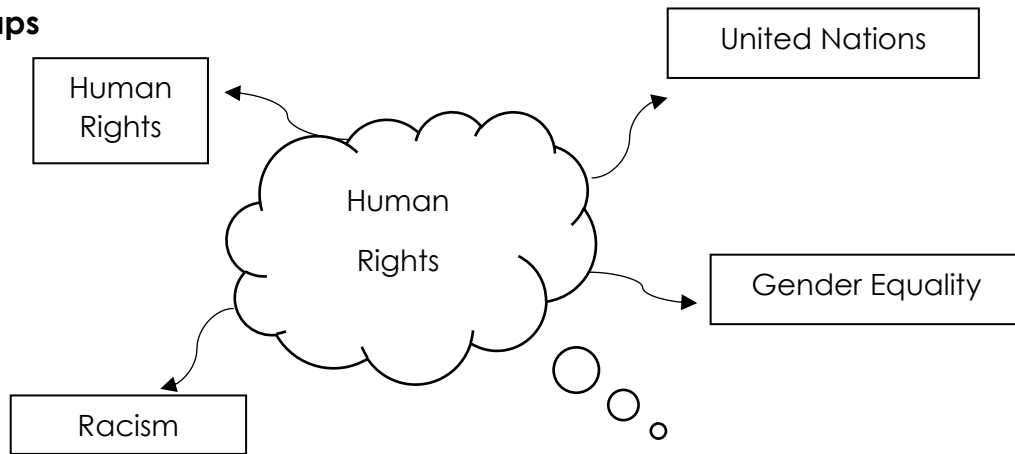
○ **Key word flashcards**

Example:

<p>Key word:</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">Vegan</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><i>Someone who does not eat, drink or use any animal products.</i></p>
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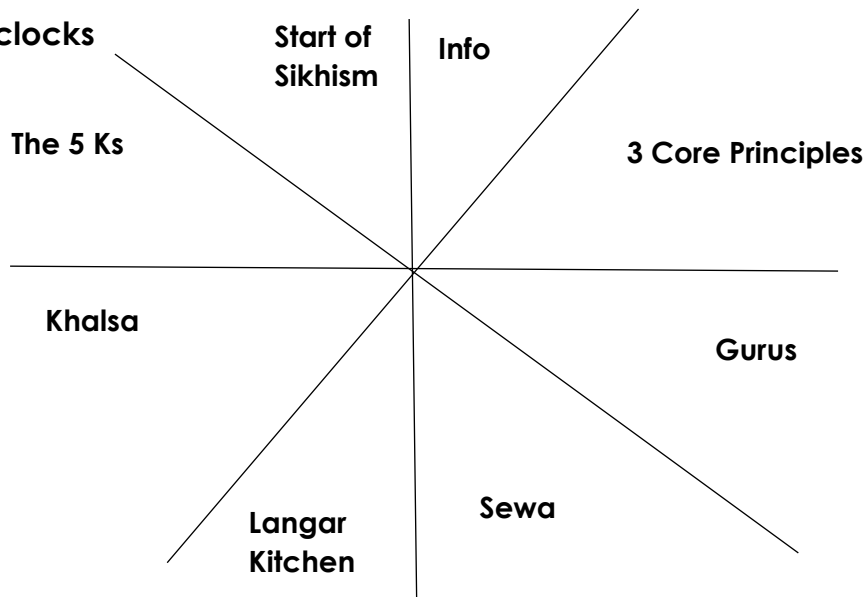
○ **Mind-maps**

Example:



○ **Revision clocks**

Example:



○ **Self-made quizzes**

Example:

Question	Answer (cover this up until you want to check!)
Explain what omnipotent means:	<i>God is all powerful</i>
Explain what omnibenevolent means:	<i>God is all loving</i>