



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Spring Term
Term 2
Modern Britain
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Catch Up	Option B Task 2
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Music
Sport
IT
Childcare
Triple Science
Travel and Tourism

Option C
Business Studies
Catering
Drama
Health & Social Care
Sport
Computer Science
Media
Photography
Sociology

Half Term 3 (5 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 8th January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Revision on Theme A Religion, Families & Relationships	Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)
Week 2 15th January 2024	Revision Cards on: Theme E Religion, Crime & Punishment	Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about corporal punishment (4 marks)
Week 3 22nd January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Introduction to Religion, Peace & Conflict	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)
Week 4 29th January 2024	Revision Cards on: Violence & Violent Protests	Question: Give two reasons why some religious people may wish to protest (5 marks)
Week 5 5th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Reasons for War	Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace' (12 marks) Give an argument for and against your opinion.

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 19th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Weapons of Mass Destruction	Question: Explain two religious beliefs in having weapons of mass destruction (5 marks)
Week 7 26th February 2024	Revision Cards on: Just War Theory - Clips!	Question: Give two reasons why some religious people believe it is right to fight in a war (2 marks) You can expand your answer to explain it.
Week 8 4th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Holy War	Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'There is no place for a holy war in contemporary Britain'. (12 marks)
Week 9 11th March 2024	Revision Cards on: Responses to victims of war	Question: Give two religious beliefs on helping victims of war (4 marks)
Week 10 18th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Pacifism & Peacemaking	Question: Explain two religious beliefs on pacifism (5 marks)
Week 11 25th March 2024	Revision Cards on: Paper 1 Christianity	Question: Explain two Christian beliefs about the nature of God (4 marks)

Year 10 Modern Britain Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes -	Some Key terms	Additional information
1 Revision Theme A Religion, Families & Relationships	<p>In Biblical times people lived in extended families through which the religion, customs and traditions were passed to the next generation. The extended family is the basis of the Islamic society, part of God's plan for humanity. The Islamic family shapes the moral values and character of children. The Family is the main building block of society where procreation takes place. Happy, healthy families create stability, safety and security for their members and society. The family reflects the relationships they have with their God, whether it is Christianity or Islam.</p>	<p>Human sexuality - refers to how people express themselves as sexual beings. Heterosexual - people of the opposite sex are attracted to each other Homosexual - people of the same sex are attracted to each other. Ensure that all keywords are learnt from your Term 1 knowledge organiser.</p>	<p>Christians believe sex is a gift from God. Both Muslims and Christians believe sex should only take place inside a marriage. Many Christians see heterosexual relationships as part of God's plan for humans. The Church of England welcomes homosexual Christians who live in a faithful relationship just as holy as heterosexual relationships. <i>Quote: "That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife and they become one flesh"</i> Islam parents bring children up in their faith too; they teach them how to pray, keep halal food laws and live a good Muslim life. Children attend madrassah (mosque school) to learn how to read the Qur'an in Arabic. Christian parents raise their children in the Christian faith, teaching them to pray. Some parents send children to religious schools and teach them traditions of their faith. They teach them right from wrong and pass on values such as compassion, tolerance and generosity.</p>
	<p>The areas in Theme A are:- Human Sexuality; Families, different types of families and the role of the parents; Contraception- different religious views on the methods and types; Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage; Marriage; Divorce and Remarriage; Gender Roles. Christians believe marriage is a sacrament - a ceremony in which God is involved. Marriage is a gift from God - part of God's plan for men and women. They share companionship through good times and bad and try to bring up children the way God want them to. In Islam marriage is intended to be for life and is seen as a legal contract. A Muslim woman must marry a Muslim man; a Muslim man can marry a Muslim woman, Christian or Jew. A Muslim marriage can be arranged by family members where parents find a suitable partner but young people have the right to refuse. Forced marriages are not allowed.</p>	<p>Bigamy - the offence of marrying someone while already married to another person which is illegal. Islam allows polygamy with the consent of the first wife but only if a husband is able to support love and treat additional wives equally. Procreation - bringing babies into the world Stability - safety and security for their members and society Contraception - is a way of preventing pregnancy. Family Planning - controlling how many children a couple has and when they have them.</p>	
Week	Key themes -	Some Key terms	Additional information
2 Revision Theme E Religion, Crime & Punishment	<p>Many Muslims countries will follow Shari'ah Law, which is derived from the teachings of the Qur'an, Hadith and Sunnah. In Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the death penalty is the most severe sentence. The death penalty does not EXIST in the UK.</p>	<p>Crime - an offence which is punishable by law Intention - the plan that someone has before they act. Punishment - something legally done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law</p>	<p>Some people assume a good action is an action that does not break a law. There are many evil actions that are against the law. EVIL can be described as the opposite of good: a force of negative power which is seen in many traditions as destructive and against God. Christians believe that no one is evil and everybody makes mistakes, this is because people are created good, there is usually a reason why they do wicked things like an illness that should be treated in addition to the person being punished</p>
	<p>In the UK, magistrates and for more serious cases, crown courts are involved in the hearing cases against someone charged with committing a crime. These courts decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty and if found guilty will impose a sentence or punishment. In the UK the most severe punishment given is life in prison. This is reserved for the most serious crimes such as murder, rape and terrorist activity.</p>	<p>Poverty - being without food, money & other basic needs. Addiction - a physical or mental dependence on a substance or activity. Mental Illness - a medical condition that affects a person's emotions or moods.</p>	
Week 3 Assessment Point 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment Point 1</p> <p>Use your knowledge and skill to complete a 5 mark question which includes a religious teaching (quote), remembering to use the dual coding of a 'burger'. A 12 marker will need 2 x 'burgers' at least</p>	<p>Learn your key terms from both Themes A and Theme E. Practice our extended writing answers for 12 mark question. Use the introduction sentences. Practice the arguments for and against giving a different point of view.</p>	<p>Use your knowledge on how to complete a 4 mark question, PePe (point, explain, point, explain). . Use your knowledge from lessons on how to complete a 5 mark question (PePeQ). Adding the quote as a burger in a bap!</p>

Year 10 Modern Britain Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes -	Key terms	Additional information
4 Intro to Religion, Peace and Conflict	Peace - may be hard to achieve through war because its aftermath is often instability and resentment. Christians and Muslims seek inner peace and tranquility through prayer and meditation	Forgiveness - willingness to not blame a person anymore for the wrongs they have done	Many years are fought to achieve Justice - what is right and fair according to the law or making up for a role that has been committed. Christians and Muslims believe that forgiveness (pardoning someone for what they have done wrong) and reconciliation (restoring friend relationships after conflict) should follow after War. Throughout history people have gone to war (fighting between Nations to resolve issues between them). Often intention of those fighting awarded to create peace - an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony.
	Justice - Is linked to equality of opportunity. More privileged parts of the world are seen to be the cause of injustice, conflict may result. In Islam 'the Just' is one of the 99 names of God who gives humans laws to follow	Justice - making things fair again	
	Reconciliation - means a conscious effort to rebuild a relationship which has been damaged by conflict. The main message of Islam is peace (salam means 'peace' or 'safety')	War - fighting between nations to resolve issues between them	
Violence and Violent Protest	Christians believe that protest to achieve what his right is acceptable as long as violence is not used. Christian pastor Dr Martin Luther King Jr organise peaceful protest against unjust racist laws which succeeded in bringing civil rights to African American citizens.	Terrorism use of violence and threats to intimidate especially for Political purposes to create a state of Fear in a population	The right to protest Express Disapproval often in public group is a fundamental democratic freedom UK law allows peaceful public protest marches of police are told 6 days before so that violence (actions that threaten or harm others) can be avoided Terrorism (the unlawful use of violence usually against innocent civilians to achieve a political goal) is more serious form of violent protest. <i>'The purpose of terrorism lies not just in the violent act itself. It is in producing terror. It sets out to inflame, to divide, to produce consequences which (terrorists) then use to justify terror'.</i>
	No religions teachings promote violence but they have different views about when violence may be justified. in Islam fighting is only allowed in self defence or Defence of faith and only against those who actively fight against you	Violence - causing harm to someone	
	Some individuals or groups use terrorism to further their caused by killing innocent people. suicide bombers car bombs gunman shooting into Cruise and using vehicles to enjoy pedestrians are all Tactics in terrorism. most Christians and Muslims Billy term is wrong as it targets innocent people.	Protest - voicing disagreement with something	
Week	Key themes – 3 reasons for war	Key terms	Additional information
5 Reason for war	Greed - to gain more land regain land previously lost. To control important resources e.g. oil. To deprive the Enemy of main source of income	Retaliation - deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you.	Bible and the Qur'an warn against greed 1 Tim 6:10 and Qu'ran 4: 36-37. Jesus taught that retaliation is wrong. Many Christians for this teaching in their own lies but find it more difficult in situations of War. Islam teaches that God knows the need for Justice so permits 'fair retribution' but retaliation must be measured: torture and mutilation are strictly forbidden under Islamic law. Forgiveness is a better response to avoid bloodshed and be rewarded by God
	Self-defence - to defend one's country against invasion or attack /to defend allies who are under threat. To defend one's values beliefs and Ways of Life. To defeat evil EG genocide (deliberate Killing of a whole nation or ethnic group)	Conflict - a disagreement which escalates.	
	Retaliation - to fight against the country that has done something very wrong . To fight against the country which is attacked or damaged your country	Greed - selfish desire for something.	

Year 10 Modern Britain Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
6 Nuclear War and Weapons of Mass Destruction	The use of nuclear weapons - US forces used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during Second World War causing 140000 people to died in Hiroshima alone. since then many countries have developed powerful nuclear weapons as a deterrent	The use of nuclear weapons - US forces used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during Second World War causing 140000 people to died in Hiroshima alone. since then many countries have developed powerful nuclear weapons as a deterrent	God created all life on Earth and Muslims have a duty to care for and preserve it The use of nuclear weapons would destroy cos creation killing millions of innocent people The Quran gives advice that seems to rule out the using all weapons of mass destruction. "do not contribute to your destruction with your own hands but do good for God loves those who do good" Some reason see the position of nuclear weapons deterrent to meet maintain peace and prevent attack
	Weapons of mass destruction - the chemical weapons convention 1993 made the production stockpiling and use of these weapons are legal worldwide chemical weapons are thought to have been used in Iraq and Syria	Weapons of mass destruction - the chemical weapons convention 1993 made the production stockpiling and use of these weapons are legal worldwide chemical weapons are thought to have been used in Iraq and Syria	
	Christian beliefs - Only God has the right to end life. Nuclear, chemical, biological weapons killed hugh numbers of Innocent civilians so they use can never be Justified. The quote 'eye for an eye' is sometimes used to justify war but this cannot justify the use of weapons of mass destruction.	Christian beliefs - Only God has the right to end life. Nuclear, chemical, biological weapons killed hugh numbers of Innocent civilians so they use can never be Justified. The quote 'eye for an eye' is sometimes used to justify war but this cannot justify the use of weapons of mass destruction. Some Christians see the possession of nuclear weapons is determined to maintain peace and prevent attack	
Week	Key themes -		Additional information
7 The Just war	A Just War is a war which means internationally accepted criteria for a furnace for traditional Christian rules for a just war and is now accepted by other religions	just war rules around fighting a war accepted to Christianity. War - armed conflict between two or more sides.	Muslims attitude to conduct in a War. General belief - Wars should be proportional and fought without anger but it is better to avoid war possible.
	For a war to be just it must- be fought for a Just Cause, to be declared by a proper legal authority, have a just intention, be a last Resort, have a reasonable chance of success, and be proportional.	Weapons of mass destruction - weapons which cause uncontrollable and untold damage for example nuclear weapons	
Week	Key Themes		Key Terms
8 The Holy War	For a holy war to be justly declared, the faith of Islam must be under threat or the right to worship and practise Islam must be denied to individuals or groups. Holy War must only be declared by a religious leader. If this happens, Muslims feel they have a duty to respond, unless their families could not survive without them. AS with a just war, a holy war must be the last resort, in self - defence, following negotiation and diplomatic efforts to find a solution.		Holy war - fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader.
	Historically holy wars have been fought by Christians and Muslims. The Crusades were a series of holy wars which lasted from 1095 to 1291 ce. Christians from Western Europe fought to maintain the Christian faith in the holy cities of the Middle East. Both sides believed that they were fighting a holy war on behalf of God.		War - fighting between nations to resolve issues between them.

Year 10 Modern Britain Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
9 Responses to victims of war	Christians reasons for helping is because Jesus taught ‘Love your neighbour, like yourself’. Jesus’s parable of the good samaritan taught that everyone is everybody else’s neighbour, regardless of race, age, gender, religion or political beliefs. Caritas - a Catholic charity that serves the poor and promotes charity and justice worldwide, providing food, shelter, translators and legal services to refugees. Christian Aid is another charity to promote charity and justice worldwide.	Quote: “Love your neighbour, as yourself” Mark 12:31 , holy book the Bible; a fundamental quote for Christianity to use for victims of war. Quote: “Whoever saved a life, it would be as if they saved the life of all mankind” Qur’an 5:32	Victims of war include members of the armed forces, the families of those who died or were injured in war, civilians left in a war zone where everything has been destroyed and refugees from war torn countries. Christians believe they should show love of neighbour by helping victims through Christian Charities. Muslims injured in war receive help from their local community and mosques through Muslim charities.
	Muslims reasons for helping comes out of Allah’s compassion, empathy, generosity and helping those in need. Providing help to victims of war because they may need:- Psychological support, a safe place to live; medical help, earn money	Muslim Aid - provides short and long term aid to victims of war and other disasters. Islamic Relief - provides short term aid to victims of war during disasters and emergencies.	
Week	Key themes -		Additional information
10 Pacifism And Peacemaking	Pacifists believe that War and Violence can rarely be justified. - conflicts can be settled in a peaceful way. They think that it is better to prevent war by promoting justice and peace. They also believe prayer and meditation can help people be at peace with themselves and others.. Some Christians are pacifists and follow Jesus’ example and teachings.	Pacifism - the belief of people (pacifists) who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence. Peacemaking - is the action of trying to establish peace. Quote:- “Blessed are the peacemakers” Matthew 5:9 Quote:- “Fighting has been ordained for you, though it is hard for you” Qur’an 49:9	The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) are a Christian denomination that strongly supports pacifism. During the First an Second World Wars some people called conscientious objectors refused to fight and faced punishment. Many conscientious objectors took non fighting roles as cooks, doctors, nurses or mechanics instead.
	The Muslim Peace Fellowship works against injustice and for peace in local communities and globally. Affirms commitment to peace on behalf of all Muslims. It also tries to deepen people’s understanding of Muslim teachings about peace through publications and conferences.	Muslims seek inner peace through submission to God’s will and being part of the ummah (Brotherhood of Muslims). The Anglican Pacifist Fellowship - works to overcome the inequality and injustice that lead to war within and between nations.	
Week	Key Themes		Key Terms
11 Paper 1 Christianity Teachings and Beliefs Introduction	Christianity is the main religion in Great Britain. The religion has 3 main traditions; Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox. Christianity is monotheistic religion, meaning they believe in one God. They believe that God is the creator and sustainer of all that exists. Tod works throughout history and inspires people to do God’s will. People can have a relationship with God through prayer. God is holy (set apart for a special purpose and worthy of worship).		Omnipotent - almighty, having unlimited powers. Omnibenevolent - all loving and all good.
	A quote to support there is only one God ‘We believe in one God’ The Nicene Creed. Different branches of Christianity consist of Catholics - based in Rome and led by the Pope. Orthodox - split from Catholic Christianity in 1054 CE practised in Eastern Europe. Protestant - split from Catholic Christianity in the 16th Century.		Monotheistic - meaning that Christians believe in one Supreme Being, GOD.

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date08 / 01 / 24	Topic: Revision on Theme A Paper 2	Revision guide page:
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links	Notes - All of theme A - Religion, Families and Relationships
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 08/01/24

Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 15/01/24

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about corporal punishment (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about corporal punishment (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	22 / 01 / 24	Topic: Religion, Peace & Conflict	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 22/01/24

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 29/01/24

Question: Give two reasons why some religious people may wish to protest (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two reasons why some religious people may wish to protest (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	05 / 02 / 24	Topic: Reasons for War	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 05/02/24

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace' (12 marks). Give an argument for and against your opinion, use additional paper from your booklet to complete this.

Answer: Argument for

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace' (12 marks). Give an argument for and against your opinion, use additional paper from your booklet to complete this.

Answer: Argument against

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	19 / 02 / 24	Topic: Weapons of Mass Destruction	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 19/02/24

Question: Explain two religious beliefs in having weapons of mass destruction (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs in having weapons of mass destruction (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 26/02/24

Question: Give two reasons why some religious people believe it is right to fight in a war (2 marks)
You can expand your answer to explain it.

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two reasons why some religious people believe it is right to fight in a war (2 marks)
You can expand your answer to explain it.

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Holy War	Revision guide page
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 04/03/24

Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'There is no place for a holy war in contemporary Britain'.
(12 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement:- ‘There is no place for a holy war in contemporary Britain’.
(12 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 11/03/24

Question: Give two religious beliefs on helping victims of war (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious beliefs on helping victims of war (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 03 / 24	Topic: Pacifism & Peacemaking	Revision guide page
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links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 18/03/24

Question: Explain two religious beliefs on pacifism (5 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs on pacifism (5 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 25/03/24

Question: Explain two Christian beliefs about the nature of God (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two Christian beliefs about the nature of God (4 marks)

[illegible]

Week 2

Revision Card on Crime and Punishment	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the meaning of crime?2. What law do Muslims follow?3. Evil can be described as what?4. What is the meaning of punishment?5. Evil actions can cause what?6. What is a good action?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Violence & Violent Protests	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does protest mean?2. What does terrorism mean?3. Which religions promote violence?4. Fighting is only allowed for a Muslim for two reasons, what are they?5. What is the aim of terrorism?6. What does this quote mean <p>“Do not repay anyone evil for evil if it is possible, as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone” Romans 12:17 - 19</p>	

Week 7

Revision Card on the Just War theory <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a 'just war'?2. Who developed the 'Just War' Theory?3. What does 'CLIPS' stand for?4. What is the lesser jihad?5. What is the greater jihad?6. How must a war be fought?	Answers
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Week 9

Revision Card on responses to victims of war <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who is a victim of war?2. 'Love thy neighbour' what does this quote mean?3. Identify a Muslim charity4. Identify a Christian charity5. What is Caritas?6. What is Islamic relief?	Answers
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Week 11

Revision Card on Paper 1 Christianity <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does monotheistic mean?2. Identify 3 branches of Christianity3. What do Christians believe in?4. Identify the main religion in the UK5. What does denomination mean?6. God is the supreme?	Answers
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Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive