STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

MODERN BRITAIN

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	Bedrock Learning	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Art Option A
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Bedrock Learning	Option B
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week
Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

Year 10 - Homework plan Modern Britain - Religion, Peace and Conflict

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 1 15th Nov Introduction - Beliefs about War	Cornell Notes on Christian and Muslim beliefs about war, violence and protest.	Give two religious beliefs about war (2)
Week 2 22nd Nov Violence, Violence Protest and Terrorism	Revision Cards - on what is a protest, what is violence and what is terrorism.	Give two reasons why many religious believers are against violent protest (2)
Week 3 29th Nov Reasons for War	Create a mindmap on the reasons for war giving religious viewpoints	'***Retaliation is a justifiable reason for war*** - Write a paragraph to explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement.
Week 4 6th Dec Nuclear War & Weapons of mass destruction	Revision Cards -on Christian and Muslim views on nuclear war and weapons of mass destruction	Give two contrasting religious beliefs about nuclear weapons (5)
Week 5 13th Dec The Just War	Cornell Notes on the just war theory and understanding CLIPS.	Give two contrasting beliefs about 'The Just War theory' (4)
Week 6 3rd Jan 2022 Holy War	Revision Cards - .on religious attitudes to the use of violence	Evaluate this statement 'Religious believers should never fight in a war'. Give two different views along with religious content and quotes to support the statement and against the statement (12)
Week 7 10th Jan	Revision (any method) flash cards, Cornell notes, mind map.	
Week 8 17th Jan	Assessment	Theme D Paper 2 GCSE questions
Week 9 24th Jan Pacifists	Plug the gap - 12 mark question Pacifism and Peacemaking	Develop this argument - ' Religious people should be the main peacemakers in the world today' by referring to relevant teachings.

Knowledge Organiser Year 10 Modern Britain Rel, Peace and Conflict			
Week	**Key themes - Christian and Muslim beliefs about war**	**Key terms**	**Additional information**
1 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. 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.	**Forgiveness -** willingness to not blame a person anymore for the wrongs they have done**; Justice** - making things fair again; **Reconciliation** - restoring friendly relationships after conflict.	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.
violence violent protest and terrorism	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 organised 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. **Violence -** causing harm to someone.	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.
Week	**Key themes – 3 reasons for war**	**Key terms**	**Additional information**
2 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. 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).	**Retaliation -** to pay back for harmful action **Conflict** - a disagreement which escalates	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: Forgiveness is a better response to avoid bloodshed and be rewarded by God.
Week	**Key Themes and key term**		**Additional information**
3 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. Christian beliefs - Only God has the right to end life. Nuclear, chemical, biological weapons killed huge numbers of innocent civilians so they can never be justified. Weapons of mass destruction - cause great damage and kill large numbers of people.		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"

Knowledge Organiser Year 10 Modern Britain Rel, Peace & Conflict			
Week	**Key themes**	**Key terms**	**Additional information**
4 **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 **Weapons of mass destruction -** weapons which cause uncontrollable and untold damage for example nuclear weapons	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.Soldiers must be a sound mind and body and prisoners should be treated and civilized way.
Week	**Key themes and Key term**		**Additional information**
5 **holy war and religion as a cause of violence**	**Holy war -** a holy war seems to be a contradiction how can killing large numbers of people be holy? For Both - Muslims and Christians a holy war must be authorised by religious leader with great authority and only be fought to defend the faith from attack		**Muslim beliefs -** holy war must follow just war criteria e.g. not for gaining territories / financial gain / for a leader own power / must be a last Resort / in defence / not to force conversion to Islam. Religion as a cause of violence - in the UK today most Christians and Muslims do not respond violently turn attack on their faith. Some groups such as Al-Qaeda and Isis use the Muslim idea of holy war towards civil war and commit acts of terrorism.
	Christian beliefs - most Christians that Jesus is teaching that not only violence but the anger that leads to violence is wrong. some Christians say Jesus advice to his disciples to buy a sword as justification for violence but must be Lee Jesus was warning as disciples of dangerous times ahead not suggesting violence.		
Week	**Key Themes**		**Key Terms**
6 **pacifism and peace making**	Pacifist believe that war and violence can be really 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 believe prayer and meditation can help people be at peace with themselves and others. Some Christians and pacifists follow Jesus example, Blessed are the peacemaker (Matt 5:9)		**Reconciliation** - making up between two groups after disagreement **Pacifism** - the belief that all violence is wrong **Peacemaking -** is the action of trying to establish peace
	Islam is a religion of Peace, but not a pacifist religion because of the duty of Jihad and instruction and the Quran. Quote: "fighting has been ordained for you but hard for you". Qur'an 49:9 Muslims must not refuse peace if it is offered as a Quran teaches. "but if the incline towards peace you must also inclined towards it and put your trust in God"		During the First and Second World Wars some people called conscientious objectors refused to fight and faced punishment. Many objectors took non - fighting roles as cooks, doctors, nurses or mechanics instead.

WEEK 1

Date…….

Use your KO to help you
Give two religious beliefs about war (2 marks)

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date……

Use your KO to help you

<u>Give two reasons why many religious believers are against violent protest</u> (2 marks)

Answer:-

WEEK 3

Date…….

<u>'Retaliation is a justifiable reason for war' - write a paragraph to explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement</u> - remember SPaG. Use your KO to help you and your lesson resources/revision guide

Answer:-

WEEK 4

Date…….

Use your KO to help you
Give two contrasting religious beliefs about nuclear weapons (4 marks)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Use your KO to help you

Give two contrasting beliefs about 'The Just War Theory' (4 marks)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date……

Evaluate this statement 'Religious believers should never fight in a war'. Give two different views along with religious content and quotes to support the argument for and against the statement (12 marks plus 3 for SPaG). Use your lesson resources and revision guide to help you.

Answer:-

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.

Date / / Topic

WEEK 1

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

WEEK 2

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 3

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 4

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 5

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / Topic

WEEK 6

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Card on modern Britain and religious viewpoints on beliefs about War.	**Answers**
1. What does Peace mean? 2. What does War mean? 3. What does forgiveness mean? 4. What does reconciliation mean? 5. What does justice mean? 6. The main message of Islam is what? 7. Give two religious beliefs about forgiveness	

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Revision Card on modern Britain and religious viewpoints on violent protests, weapons of mass destruction and terrorism.	**Answers**
1. What does protest mean? 2. What does violence mean? 3. What does terrorism mean? 4. Christians believe who has the right to end life? 5. What does weapons of mass destruction mean?	

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Revision Card on modern Britain and religious viewpoints on, Just & Holy war and Pacifism.	**Answers**
1. What does just war mean? 2. Identify the meaning of 'CLIPS' 3. What does Holy war mean? 4. Give two features of a holy war 5. Give examples of peacemaking in modern Britain 6. Explain what pacifists believe in. 7. What is jihad for a muslim, explain the two meanings.	