



RELIGION AND LIFE

Y11 REVISION BOOKLET

Name:

Class:

Origins of the Universe

The Value of the World

The Use and Abuse of the Environment

The Use and Abuse of Animals

Origins of Human Life

Abortion

Euthanasia

Life After Death

ORIGINS OF THE UNIVERSE

Teachings in the Bible and Qur'an inform Christians and Muslims of how the world began

Scientific explanation of the formation of the earth is the Big Bang Theory.



The Creation story in the book of Genesis describes how God created the Universe from nothing. It took six days, and on the seventh he rested. This shows God's omnipotence (power) and omnibenevolence (love) for humans to give them such a beautiful home. **This is known as religious truth – there is no evidence this happened, but Christians have faith and believe it is true.**

Christians vary in their interpretation of the Genesis story.

Liberal Christians – Liberal = Open to ideas and do not take the Bible literally (word for word)

“Hey, I’m Sonny and I’m a liberal Christian. I believe that God created the world, but perhaps not how the Bible describes it. The Bible was written long after the formation of the world, so I look to science to explain how God created it.”

Fundamentalist Christians – Take the Bible word for word (literally). They do not believe there is any human error when writing the accounts and strictly support the Genesis story.

Task: Louis is a fundamentalist Christian. What might he say about the creation of the world?

Task: Summarise the Genesis creation story in thirty words:



Muslim beliefs

Muslims also believe that God created the world in six days, or periods of time. In the Qur'an there is no specific instruction about what happened on each day. Only that God created the earth under his watchful command.

“Your Lord is God who created the heaven and earth in six days... all creation belongs to him”

The Big Bang Theory is a description of how scientists believe the universe began. Scientists say the universe began about 20 billion years ago. There was nothing. Then there was a huge explosion. The explosion made a cloud of dust and gas. It took a long time for the universe to form into what we know it is today; the Sun, stars, planets, and the universe itself the earliest signs of life appeared millions of years ago, before the land and sea settled. It took millions of years to form, not six days as the Bible suggests. The earth was hot, and covered in primordial soup (a mix of liquids, chemical, minerals, proteins and amino acids). These fused to give the first life forms, which were simple single-cellular beings. From these, all other life developed, including humans. This is an example of scientific truth – something which is proven by evidence/experiments.



1. Why might scientific truth be more reliable than religious truth?

.....

2. How might a Fundamentalist Christian/Muslim respond to the Big Bang Theory?

.....

3. How Might a liberal Christian/Muslim respond to the Big Bang theory?

.....

VALUE OF THE WORLD

Muslims and Christians believe the world is so special because it is made by God. Due to this, they believe they have a duty to care and protect it. This is because like Adam and Eve, God put humans in charge, “Rule over the birds of the air, the fish of the sea, and every other creature.” Christians therefore believe in STEWARDSHIP, being stewards of the environment. Just like a football steward looks after a football match, we should look after the earth.

How can Christians and Muslims be Good stewards. Look at the examples below and explain their meaning with reference to stewardship:



Gods creation is seen by many Christian of being of utmost beauty. Nature is complex because animals and humans are provided with things to survive. Christians believe God created the world to be like this. Muslims also believe the world is a mosque, if it damaged, it is as serious of a sin as damaging a mosque. This can give Christians a sense of **awe** (devout respect for the creation). Can you give an example of when you have felt awe at the world? Perhaps when seeing beautiful scenery?

It can also create feelings of **wonder**. Thinking about how complex the world is, and how natural things are so mysterious. Can you give an example of when you have felt wonder at a natural part of the world?

Look at the quotes below and explain how they might influence a Christian/Muslims actions. Try to use the terms stewardship, awe, and wonder as many times as you can:

“Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground.”

.....

“The righteous care for the needs of their animals.

.....

“The lord God took man (Adam) and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it.”

.....

The Qur’an says: ‘The world has been created as a mosque.’

.....

THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Muslims and Christians try to take action against abuses of the environment. The earth is currently in crisis, with pollution, global warming, extinction of species threatening the beauty of the world. Much of this is a result of human action and is therefore considered **abuse**.

Air, land and water pollution:

Type	Examples	What could a Christian do to help overcome this?
Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factory Emissions • Wildfires and dust storms • Burning Fossil Fuels • Cars, Aeroplanes, Lorries etc • Volcanic Eruptions 	•
Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining • Fertilisers from farming • Chemicals from Factories • Oil Spills • Untreated Sewage 	•
Land Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining • Litter • Farming • Factories and Manufacturing • Land fill sites • Illegal Dumping of Waste 	•



Christians and Muslims may also choose to support environmental charities such as Greenpeace. “We defend the natural world and promote peace by investigating, exposing and confronting environmental abuse, and implementing responsible solutions for our fragile environment to help stop issues such as climate change, abusing oceans, protecting forests, saving the arctic,



The Use of the worlds natural resources: The over use of vegetation, minerals and fossil fuels. Due to advances in technology, humans are using more natural resources than ever before – we can take more out of the ground at quicker rates. Modern technology also consumes a lot more of our natural resources, with cars, for example, consuming a lot of petrol or diesel which come from fossil fuels. The problem is, these resources are finite (cannot be man made), and many fossil fuels are already running out. These alternatives can include wind power, solar energy and hydro power.

How else might a Christian or Muslim personally help support reducing the use of non-renewable resources?

.....

.....

What Christian/Muslim beliefs or quotes would support these actions?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Christians believe that animals are part of Gods creation. However, we have dominion over animals and can use them how they wish.

Dominion = power to rule over. In the Bible it says, “Rule over the birds of the air and the fish of the sea.”

Many of the ways we use animals can be justified. The problem comes when animals are treated unfairly. For example farming is fine but battery farming where animals are given very limited space is thought of as cruel.

Can you think of nine uses of animals in contemporary British society?

.....
.....

Animal experimentation

Cosmetic testing – testing on animals for cosmetics (e.g. shampoo and make-up)

Vivisection – testing on animals for medical research

Is there a moral difference between medical testing and cosmetic testing?

.....

What does the Islamic quote teach us about this: “One who kills unnecessarily, even a sparrow, will be questioned by Allah on the day of Judgement.”

.....
.....

The use of animals for food.

Vegetarianism: People who don’t eat meat or fish.

Vegan: Not using anything from an animal including meat, leather, milk or eggs.

Christians have no rules about whether animals should be used for food. The book of Genesis states that animals were created for humans to eat. However, some Christians see eating meat as an act which goes against stewardship.

Muslims believe providing food is a just cause for killing animals. However, they have strict laws on which animals should be killed for food, and the ways in which they are killed (EG – no animal can be killed in front of another). Any animal or method which does not follow these rules is not halal and is therefore forbidden. (EG, pigs are not halal).

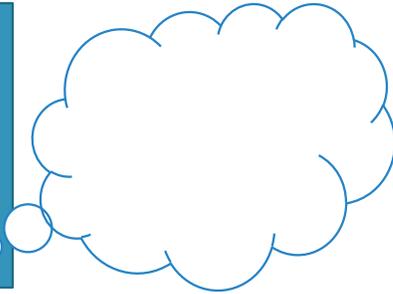
Summarise Christian and Muslim beliefs on the use of animals for food in thirty words.

Summarise Christian and Muslim beliefs on animal experimentation in thirty words:

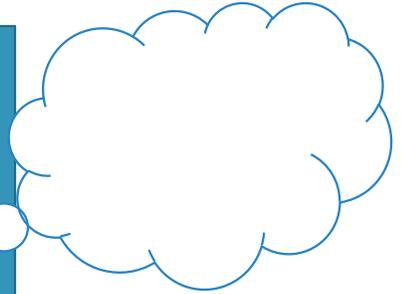
ANIMALS CONTINUED

Look at the statements below. Consider whether you agree or disagree with them and why.

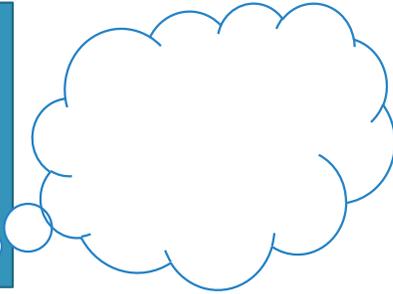
Dogs being forced to be injected with chemicals from tobacco products to test whether they may be safe to be tested on humans.



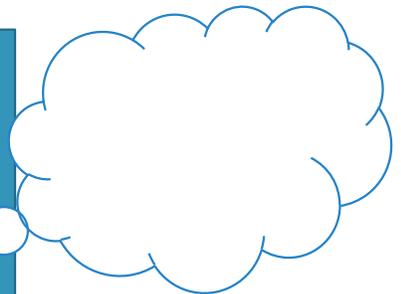
The use of animals for educational purposes. For example, dissections for scientific understanding in colleges and universities.



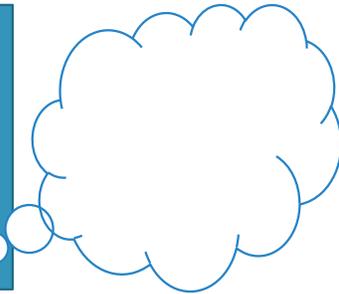
Testing on rats bred for the purpose of animal testing, but not dogs or monkeys



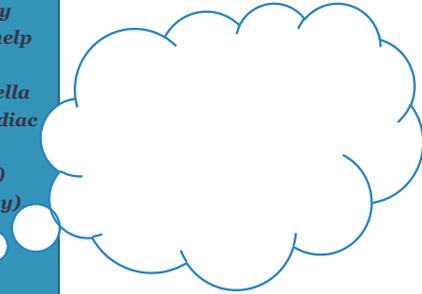
Injecting cosmetic chemicals in the eyes of animals to test whether they may cause irritation, poisoning or blindness.



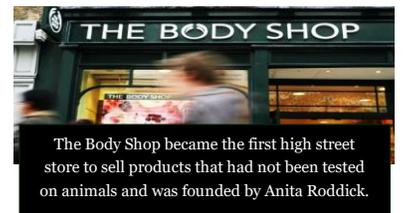
Some religious people believe that animals do not have souls. Some Christians believe this.



Medical achievements made possible by animal testing: Insulin is now able to help control diabetes (dog, fish). Vaccines for tetanus (horse), rubella (monkey), open heart surgery and cardiac pacemakers (dog), organ transplantations (dog, sheep, cow, pig) and a drug for AIDS treatment (monkey)



Look at the images below and jot down whether they support Christian beliefs about stewardship, or dominion:



THE ORIGINS OF HUMAN LIFE

Religion and science have different explanations on how human life began. Many liberal Christians believe in both the creation story and the scientific theory of evolution.

Genesis 1 tells us that God created Adam and Eve. Genesis 2 gives more detail on this. Look at the quotes to consider what they tell us about human life. Christians who follow the creation story are called creationists.

So God created mankind in his own image,
in the image of God he created them;
male and female he created them.

“It is not good for the man to be alone. I will make a helper suitable for him... then God made woman from Adams rib.”

“Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it”

--	--	--

Muslim beliefs: Muslim beliefs about creation are similar to the creation story. He cast Adam from clay and breathed life into him. He created Eve from the same soul as Adam and she became his wife. They disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit, so paradise was ruined. Muslims believe that they should use Adam and Eve as an example not to disobey God.

How might this influence a Muslims actions today?

Evolution theory



In 1859, a British man called Charles Darwin published a book called 'On the Origin of Species'. He put forward the theory that all living creatures that exist today, including human beings, have evolved over a period of perhaps millions of years, from more primitive life forms to how they are today by a process of natural selection. Darwin was a natural science graduate of Cambridge University and a geologist. He was also a Christian. Darwin did not intend to challenge religious beliefs with his book but many religious believers responded to it with fury. These reasons included:

- The theory of evolution seemed to go against religious teachings that God made the Earth and created all living things, as they knew them.
- Christians believed that God had created humans 'in his own image', that humans were superior to all other creatures and had a soul that is immortal.
- The Bible says humans were created on the sixth day of creation, not over a period of millions of years.

How would a creationist or fundamentalist Christian respond?

How might a liberal Christian respond?

When considering the origins of human life, is scientific or religious truth more convincing?

ABORTION

Abortion is the deliberate removal of a foetus from the womb to end a pregnancy and is legal in the UK. Many Christians and Muslims strictly follow the **sanctity of life** principle, whereby all life is sacred and special because it is a gift from God. God gave life, so he should only take it away. However, some Christians and Muslims consider the **quality of life** argument. Whereby if the life continued and had illness or unhappiness, an abortion may be the most loving thing to do.

Look at the arguments below and colour code them for and against abortion:

- FOR
- AGAINST

Contraception is widely available; abortion should not be used as a form of birth control.	The world is already over-populated, so why bring unwanted children into the world?
Many couples would adopt if babies were available.	Having an unwanted baby can cause the mother emotional and health problems in the future.
No one has the right to take human a life and the foetus is a potential human being.	The rights of the unborn child are equal to those of the mother.
Life does not start until birth. The woman is a person and therefore has more rights than her unborn baby.	People with disabilities can lead full, rewarding lives.
Women should have the right to choose what happens to their bodies.	Babies who are not wanted by the mother may have a disadvantaged life.
If abortions are allowed the 'sanctity of life' principle could become increasingly weakened.	If abortion was not legal, people would still have them anyway. They may just use illegal 'back street' clinics without proper health and safety/doctors and risk their health.

People who support a woman's right to choose an abortion are generally termed 'Pro-choice'

People who support the rights of the unborn child to live are generally termed 'pro-choice'

Many people on each side of the argument campaign about their views: **These are really important key terms, so remember them for your exam!**



Abortion and the Law: An abortion may LEGALLY be carried out if one of the following conditions applies:

- The life or physical health of the mother is at risk
- The mental health of the mother is at risk
- The mother's existing family will suffer
- There is a reasonable chance that the child will be born seriously disabled
- Where the mental health of the mother is at risk, or her family will suffer if the pregnancy continues, the latest termination date is 24 weeks. There is no upper limit if the life or physical health of the mother is at risk, or if there is a reasonable chance of a seriously disabled child being born.
- Two doctors have to mutually agree that an abortion meets the above criteria.

Q&A:

What is the legal timescale of an abortion?

In what cases does this timescale no longer apply?

A woman has just started a promising career and wants to discontinue her pregnancy, what legal act might this fall under?.....

A woman has discovered her unborn child may be born with a down syndrome and is considering an abortion. What legal act might this fall under?.....

A woman has discovered she is pregnant after her husband has recently lost his job. They have four other children and therefore are considering an abortion. What act might this fall under?

T/F – 'Only one doctor has to grant an abortion?'

RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO ABORTION

Roman Catholic Christians believe that all forms of abortion are sinful and should not be allowed. They believe this because of their teachings on the sanctity of life, that life is a special gift from God and therefore only God have the right to take life away or end a pregnancy. They also believe that life begins at the moment of conception, when the sperm meets the egg. They also believe that every human being has a right to life and so should not have it ended before its time.



On the other hand Church of England Christians agree that abortion is an evil, but that sometimes it is the lesser of two evils. This means that they think that in some cases it is the best thing, the most loving thing, to do for everyone concerned. They would allow an abortion if the pregnancy was the result of rape, because it would allow the innocent person time to recover. They would allow abortion if the child would be handicapped from birth and it would not lead a happy life. They would also allow an abortion if the mothers life was in danger. They believe this because Jesus taught Christians to show love and compassion and abortion could be the most loving thing in some cases. They also believe that life does not begin a conception.

Summarise the Roman Catholic view of abortion:

.....

.....

Summarise the Church of England view of abortion:

.....

.....

Look at the Christian quotes below. Explain why they are pro-life, or pro-choice. Suggest whether a Roman Catholic or Church of England Christian would agree with them.

“Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you.”

- Pro-life, or pro-choice?.....
- Which church teaching does this follow?

“Thou shalt not kill.”

- Pro-life, or pro-choice?.....
- Which church teaching does this follow?

“Love your neighbor as you love yourself.”

- Pro-life, or pro-choice?.....
- Which church teaching does this follow?

“Be fruitful and increase in number, fill the earth and subdue it.”

- Pro-life, or pro-choice?.....
- Which church teaching does this follow?

Muslim attitudes to abortion: Colour code the general Muslim attitudes to abortion.

For many Muslims abortion is haram (forbidden)	If a child that is kept will cause great physical or mental harm to the mother then the mothers life and wellbeing takes priority.
Some Muslims believe abortion should be allowed if the foetus will be born with physical/mental disabilities or the conception was a result of rape.	The mothers life is believed to be of greater importance and therefore comes before the life of the unborn child.
Muslims believe that abortion if taking place should be carried out before ensoulment, when Muslims believe the foetus is given a soul some believe this is after 40 days others after 120 days.	Muslims believe that human life is precious because it is God given.
Exam tip! Ensoulment is a really important term!	Muslims believe in the sanctity of life, they believe God created life so only God can take it away.

EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia means inducing a painless death, by agreement and with compassion, to ease suffering

- *From the Greek eu thanatos, meaning good death*

There are lots of types of Euthanasia. The main distinction you need to remember is active/passive and voluntary/involuntary. Active and passive refers to the method of Euthanasia and voluntary and involuntary Euthanasia refers to the will of the person.

- **Active euthanasia** - something is done to a person to make them die more quickly, eg giving drugs with the intention of bringing about death.
- **Passive euthanasia** - any form of treatment that might extend a person's life is withdrawn, eg a life support machine is turned off, or a feeding tube is removed. This is legally allowed in the UK, and so would not be called euthanasia.
- **Voluntary euthanasia** - a person asks for their own life to be ended.
- **Non-voluntary euthanasia** - a person cannot make a decision about euthanasia or cannot make their wishes known, and so someone else, eg a doctor or a family member, decides that it would be in the person's best interest if their life was ended. For example, if the person is in a coma.
- **Involuntary euthanasia** - a person wants to live, but someone else, eg a doctor or a family member, decides that it would be in the person's best interest if their life was ended. For example, if a person has had an accident that will lead to imminent and painful death, a decision might be made to end their life even if the person wanted to live.
- **Assisted suicide** - deliberately assisting or encouraging another person to end their own life.

UK Law:

Euthanasia and assisted suicide are illegal under English law.

The Suicide Act 1961 makes it a criminal offence in England and Wales to:

'Aid, abet, counsel or procure the suicide of another or an attempt of another to commit suicide'.

Anyone caught doing so could face up to 14 years in prison.

Euthanasia is legal in the Netherlands and lots of people in the UK have travelled there to be euthanized. People in the UK have to get legal permission/support to do this.

Look at these definitions (they are worded differently) and match them up:

Passive euthanasia

When a person is able to give consent but doesn't because they don't want to or aren't asked, but their life is ended anyway.

Voluntary euthanasia

From the greek words 'eu' (good) and 'thanatos' (death) so it means a good or gentle death.

Involuntary Euthanasia

When a person is too ill to request to die, (E.G. coma patients) but a doctor will end their life for them because it is thought to be in their best interests.

Active euthanasia

When active steps are taken to end someone's life.

Non-voluntary euthanasia

When a person asks a doctor to end their life because they are sick and suffering and do not want to live anymore. It's their choice.

Euthanasia

When doctors stop giving treatment or do something to speed up the natural process of dying.

Often involving the provision of pain relief which has a side-effect of hastening death. Widely practiced and generally considered legal as long as killing was not the intention.

RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO EUTHANASIA

Below are some of the general arguments concerning Euthanasia. Colour code the arguments into for and against:

- For
- Against

All human beings (young and old) should be valued by society and have a purpose to their life.	Doctors promise to save lives not end them.	When animals are sick we put them to sleep.	Hospices allow people to die with dignity and help to control their pain.	No one should have to face a future of pain and a loss of dignity.
God gives life, only God can take it away.	Ending any life is murder.	No one should become a burden to others, especially their family.	Human life is sacred.	People should have the right to choose their own time to die.

Christian and Muslim views: Fill in the blanks

Christians believe that _____/_____, voluntary euthanasia and non-voluntary euthanasia are all _____. However, they accept that modern medicine has introduced new issues. They believe that the _____/_____ of life support machines in not euthanasia if _____/_____ has been established by medical experts. They also believe that it is not wrong to allow death to occur by not giving _____/_____ (which will only prolong life for a short time.)Nor is it wrong to give dying people _____/_____ to relieve pain, even if this may speed up death. Roman Catholics strongly deny Euthanasia based on the _____ of life argument; all life is sacred and a _____ from God. The Church of England does state however, "there are very strong arguments that people should not be kept _____ at all costs when they are suffering intolerable pain." They therefore support not attempting to resuscitate or try and treat someone who is _____ ill and suffering. However, lots of Christians support Euthanasia as they believe it is the most _____ thing to do. We should _____ all human beings and there wishes, including the choice to _____. Muslims believe that Euthanasia is _____ (forbidden) because it goes against Allah's _____. Muslims believe Allah does not provide a person with more suffering than they can with.

Brain death	terminally	alive	wrong deal	pain killers	Extraordinary treatment	loving
haram	switching off	Assisted suicide	die	Sanctity	Sacred	will

Here are some useful quotes for the topic of Euthanasia: Do they support or oppose Euthanasia?

1. "Thou shalt not kill."
2. "The LORD gave and the LORD has taken away"
3. "Love your neighbour as you love yourself."

4. "Do to others as you would have them do to you."

5. "No soul may die except without God's permission." (Islam)

DEATH AND THE AFTERLIFE

Both Christians and Muslims believe that life is temporary, but the afterlife is permanent. Both believe that God will judge everyone on how they have lived in their lives. This will result in where they go on judgement day.

Heaven is described by most Christians as the House of God. It is where people who have lived a good life will go to as a reward. Christians believe the way to get to Heaven is accepting Jesus, leading a good life and asking for forgiveness for your sins.

The key description of Heaven is that it is in the eternal presence of God. This is then used to suggest that Heaven is a place of happiness where there is no pain or suffering

Some see hell as a place of torture and suffering where the soul will be punished.

Some see it as a place which has an eternal absence of God.

In the Biblical book of John it is made clear who will go to Hell, Jesus said: "Whoever believes in Him is not condemned, but whoever does not believe stands condemned to punishment". Christians do disagree on whether non-Christians who live good, honest will go to Hell.

The most common view of Hell is that of fire and torment.

Judgement

*Christians believe that God is the only one who can judge humans. When we die God will **judge** us on how we have lived our lives.*

God will then decide the fate of our afterlife. God will decide which afterlife we will go to.

Christians believe Jesus died so that all people can reach heaven, if they show love and compassion.

Afterlife in heaven is called Akirah. Heaven is known as Jannah and Hell Jahannam. All Muslims believe they will be judged on their actions. If they are worthy of heaven as a result of their deeds, they will enter Jannah. If the bad deeds outweigh the good, they will go to Jahannam (hell) and fall off the bridge into eternal torment. "Paradise is a beautiful garden, full of wonderful leaves and flowers, where soothing sounds of birds singing and water running can be heard. Those who are destined for Hell, however, will face terrible torments of fire and smoke as they face eternal punishments, chained up and burnt by boiling water and painful biting winds" Qur'an

Look at the pictures below and annotate them with Christian and Muslim beliefs about death and the afterlife:



EXAM QUESTIONS

Origins of the Universe

Which of the following is the scientific theory that the world began with a large explosion (1 mark)

- a. Creationism b. Evolution c. The Big Bang Theory d. Genesis

Describe two beliefs about the Genesis creation story (2 marks)

-
- Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about the origins of the universe. (4 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two religious beliefs about the creation of the world. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Value of the World

Which of the following refers to the religious belief that humans can rule over the world and animals (1 mark)

- a. Stewardship. B. Creationism. C. Genesis D. Dominion

Give two examples of natural resources (2 marks)

-
-

Explain two contrasting religious beliefs in contemporary British society about caring for the environment. (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two religious beliefs about stewardship. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Use and Abuse of the Environment and pollution

Which of the following is not an example of pollution? (1 mark)

- a. Wind
- b. Land
- c. Water
- d. Air

Give two ways examples of helping the environment (2 marks)

-
-

Explain two contrasting responses in contemporary British society about tackling pollution. (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two similar religious beliefs about caring for the environment. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Use and Abuse of Animals

Which of the following refers to those that don't eat meat or fish? (1 mark)

- b. Vegan b. Stewarsship c. Vegetarian d. Halal.

Name two contemporary uses of animals (2m)

-
-

Explain two similar religious beliefs about animal experimentation (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about the duty to care for animals. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The Origins of Human Life

Which of the following refers to the scientific belief about the origins of human life (1 mark)

- c. Evolution b. Creationism c. Big Bang Theory d. Adaptation

Describe two religious responses to the theory of evolution (2 marks)

-
-

Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about the origins of human life. (4 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two religious beliefs about the origins of human life. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Abortion

Which of the following is the standard time limit for an abortion in the UK. (1 mark)

- d. 32 weeks b. 24 weeks c. 12 weeks d. 28 weeks

Give two examples of legal points that are used to decide whether an abortion should be allowed (2 marks)

-
-

Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion. (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two religious beliefs about the sanctity of life. Refer to scripture in your response. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Euthanasia

Which of the following refers to taking deliberate steps to end a person's life? (1 mark)

- a. Active Euthanasia b. Voluntary Euthanasia c. Non-voluntary d. Passive Euthanasia

Describe two types of Euthanasia (2m)

-
-

Explain two contrasting religious responses about the quality of life in contemporary British society (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about Euthanasia. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Death and the Afterlife

Which of the following refers to the religious belief that all deeds are accounted for after death (1 mark)

- b. Heaven
- b. Sin
- c. Judgement
- d. Hell

Describe two beliefs about heaven (2m)

-
-

Explain two contrasting religious responses about the afterlife in contemporary British society. (4m)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Explain two similar religious beliefs about judgement day. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....