

I should already know:

Nature of God
Life after death
Extremism and radicalisation

I will learn:

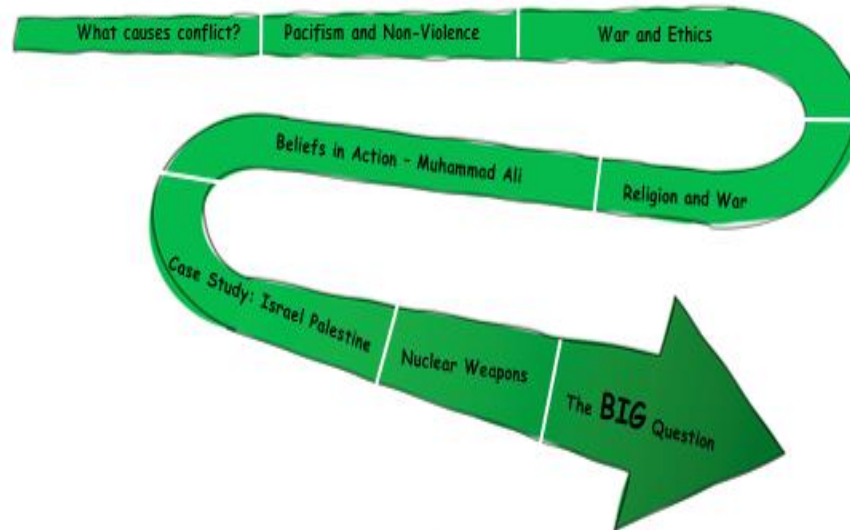
What is conflict?
What causes conflict?
What are some key religious teachings about conflict?
What is pacifists?
What is a holy war?
What is a just war?

This will help in the future:

1. With your general understanding of politics and the news
2. With the GCSE in RS

Key Words

1. Equality is people having the same rights and opportunities.
2. Terrorism is using fear or violence to cause political change.
3. Extremism is supporting ideas that are very far from what most people believe.
4. Omnibenevolent means all loving, kind and generous.
5. Omnipotent means all powerful and almighty.
6. Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument that may be violent.
7. Jesus taught to 'love...!... your neighbour' / 'your enemy
- 8..! Ahimsa - non violence or harmlessness
9. Conscientious objector - Someone who opposes bearing arms or who objects to any type of military training and service
10. Ethical – acceptable or right / morally good
11. Harb al-Maqadis means Holy War.
12. A Just War is a war fought for just reasons and in an ethical way.



Greater Depth Challenge

“It is impossible to have a just war” Do you agree? Justify your reasons

Further Reading

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zysf2nb/revision/1>

Case Study #1: The Crusades

Jerusalem is a holy place for Jews, Christians and Muslims. It was important to Jewish people as it was the site of the original temple to God built by King Solomon. For Muslims it is where Muhammad ascended to heaven. For Christians it is where Christ was crucified and resurrected.

In 1070 Turkish Muslims took control of Jerusalem and prevented Christian pilgrims from entering. The Crusades were a series of wars where the Christians of Europe tried to retake control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslims.

The Crusades were between the mostly Christian armies of Europe and the mostly Muslim armies of the Middle East that had control of Jerusalem. In the first Crusade Europeans battled the Seljuk Turks.

Some saw the army as a way for their religion to control more land whilst others believe that saving the holy land was a duty to God and a way into heaven.

Case Study #2: The War in Darfur

2003 - Present

Darfur is a region in the south of the country of Sudan. The North is mainly white, Arab Muslims. The south is mainly black non-Arab Christians.

In 2003 drought caused nomadic tribes to move in search of water and land to graze their cattle. Many of these tribes moved onto land owned by people in Darfur who use it for their own cattle and to grow crops. The people of Darfur asked the government to help protect them and their land. The government who are based in the north failed to help. As they did not receive help the people of Darfur rebelled against the government and started fighting the government troops.

This led to violence on both sides. The Sudanese government created another branch to their army called the Janjaweed who were mostly white Arab Muslims. The Janjaweed were meant to fight the rebel groups but there is lots of evidence that they have wiped out entire villages, murdered, raped and tortured innocent civilians.

"Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you."

Jesus

"If anyone strikes you on your right cheek, turn to him the other also."

Jesus

*The Golden Rule:
Treat others how you want to be treated.*



Conscientious Objectors and WWI

Before the **First World War** there had never been compulsory military service in Britain. The first Military Service Bill was passed into law in January 1916 following the failure of recruitment schemes to gain sufficient volunteers in 1914 and 1915. From March 1916, military service was compulsory for all single men in England, Scotland and Wales aged 18 to 41, except those who were in jobs essential to the war effort, the sole support of dependents, medically unfit, or 'those who could show a conscientious objection'. This later clause was a significant British response that defused opposition to conscription. Further military service laws included married men, tightened occupational exemptions and raised the age limit to 50.

There were approximately 16,000 British men on record as conscientious objectors (COs) to armed service during the First World War. A great many of these were pacifists inspired by their religious beliefs.