



## Theme A – Relationships and Families

### Knowledge and Assessment Organiser

Student name: .....

Class: .....



## How does religion view personal and sexual relationships?

# Contents

Timelines and Key Terms	3
Big Question and Small Question breakdown	9
Essential knowledge	10
Sample GCSE questions an	14
Model answers	15
Articles for wider reading and flipped learning	17

Did you know...



## Key Dates

150 years of progress on women's rights and gender equality 1866-2016

### Home & family

**1921**

House of Commons tries to make sexual acts between women outlawed in the Criminal Law Amendment Act but is defeated by the House of Lords.<sup>22</sup>

**1945**

Family Allowances Act introduces child benefit of 5 shillings a week per child. Until the 1940s single parents relied on charity or the workhouse.<sup>24</sup>

**1986**

Statutory maternity pay introduced<sup>26</sup>.  
Bastardy Act repealed by the Family Law Reform Act, finally gives children born outside marriage the same legal status as those born in marriage.<sup>27</sup>

**2003**

Dads become entitled to 2 weeks paid paternity leave.<sup>29</sup>

**2014**

Shared parental leave is introduced giving a mother the right to transfer periods of leave to father.<sup>30</sup>

**2016**

Take up of shared parental leave in the UK predicted to be 8%. In Sweden it's 80%.<sup>31</sup>  
Around 54,000 women lose their jobs a year due to pregnancy discrimination.<sup>32</sup>  
Men are less likely than women to request flexible working and more likely to have a request turned down.<sup>33</sup>

**1866**

Marriage is defined in law as being between a man and a woman (preventing future same-sex marriages). A married woman and all she owns belong to her husband.<sup>21</sup>

**1925**

The Law of Property Act allows both husband and wife to inherit property equally.<sup>23</sup>

**1971**

Dads spend 15 minutes per day caring for children. By 1997 this has risen to 2 hours per day, and 2.7 hours in 2011.<sup>25</sup>

**2002**

Parliament passes measures allowing gay, lesbian and unmarried couples to adopt children, and equal access to the right to request flexible working first introduced for parents of young or disabled children.<sup>28</sup>

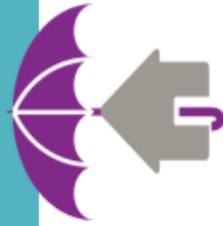
Almost 60% of women are working in jobs where they can change their hours.<sup>34</sup>

25% of the workforce have requested flexible work with an 80% success rate.<sup>35</sup>



## 150 years of progress on women's rights and gender equality 1866-2016

### Violence against women



**1891**

The right to use corporal punishment on a wife is removed.

**1895**

A City of London byelaw makes it illegal to hit your wife between the hours of 10pm and 7am because the noise is keeping people awake.<sup>9</sup>

**1895**

The charity Refuge opens the first safe house in Chiswick, west London, for women and children fleeing domestic abuse.

**1866**

At the point of marriage a husband is responsible for his wife and children and can use force to control them although laws do exist to imprison men who beat their wives too severely.

The concept of rape within marriage does not exist.<sup>8</sup>

**1994**

Rape in marriage is made a crime.<sup>8</sup>

**2004**

Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act makes common assault an arrestable offence.<sup>12</sup>

**2015**

Coercive control becomes a criminal offence.<sup>14</sup>

**2016**

On average, two women a week are killed each year by a current or former male partner.<sup>15</sup> Reported incidents of domestic violence have increased by 31% since 2013.<sup>16</sup>

Over 137,000 women in England and Wales are already living with the consequences of FGM.<sup>17</sup>

107,104 violence against women crimes are reported a year.<sup>18</sup>

Violence against Muslims is increasing, with Muslim women particularly likely to be targeted.<sup>19</sup>

Reclaim the Internet is established to tackle misogyny and sexism online.<sup>20</sup>

**2014**

Clare's law is introduced allowing police to disclose details of an abusive partner's past.<sup>13</sup>

**1985**

Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985 makes female genital mutilation a crime.<sup>10</sup> The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 and the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005 extend the legislation to cover acts committed by UK nationals outside of the UK's borders.<sup>11</sup>

## 150 years of progress on women's rights and gender equality 1866-2016

### Reproductive rights and sexual health

**1866**

Abortion has been outlawed by the Offences against the Person Act 1861. English common law has set the age of consent to between 10 and 12.<sup>1</sup> Diaphragms and rubber condoms are available but rarely used and not available for unmarried women.<sup>2</sup>

**1877**

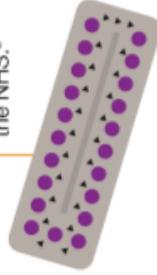
Annie Besant and Charles Bradlaugh trialled for obscene libel after publishing 'The Fruits of Philosophy' a book about contraception.<sup>3</sup>

**1885**

The age of consent is raised to 16.<sup>4</sup>

**1961**

Contraceptive Pill first becomes available on the NHS.<sup>2</sup>



**1967**

Abortion Act gives women in the UK (excluding Northern Ireland) abortion rights with certain conditions.<sup>5</sup>

**1972**

The National Health Service (Family Planning) Amendment Act allows local health authorities to provide vasectomy services on the same basis as other contraceptive services.<sup>2</sup>

**2016**

Women in England, Scotland and Wales still need the approval of 2 doctors before they can get an abortion. Women in N Ireland can only have an abortion if they are at risk of dying.

Just 53% of young women are taught about their choices should they get pregnant and only 67% are taught about contraception.<sup>6</sup>

The abortion rate for under 18s is going down, for women aged over 30 it's going up.<sup>7</sup>

# Key Terms

Word	Definition
Adultery	A sexual relationship between a couple not married to each other, but married to/in relationship with others (affair)
Age of consent	According to the law, the age at which a person is considered old enough to give consent to have sex
Annulment	Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was
Civil marriage	Non-religious marriage
Civil partnership	Legal union of two people of same gender; now of equality with heterosexual marriage in all respects
Commitment	Making a promise or pledge, in this case, in marriage
Celibacy	Not having sexual relations
Chastity	Sexual purity, e.g. not having sex before marriage
Cohabitation	Where a couple live together without being married/in civil partnership
Contraception	Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting/transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections)
Contract	A binding agreement between two sides
Covenant	An agreement based on promises between two sides, here in marriage where the agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner)
Divorce	Legal ending of a marriage
Extended family	Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.
Family planning	Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception
Gender discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender
Gender equality	Belief that both genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against either is wrong
Gender prejudice	The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other
Heterosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender
Homosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender
Nuclear family	Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren)
Polygamy	The practice of one man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives, given specific circumstances)
Procreation	Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions
Remarriage	Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage
Responsibility	Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on
Single parent family	Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together
Vows	Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony.

# Key Quotes

## Sex outside of marriage:

1. 'You shall not commit adultery.' (Christianity)
2. 'Flee from sexual immorality.' (Christianity)
3. 'A man should not stay with a woman in seclusion unless he is a relative.' (Islam)
4. 'And do not go anyway near adultery.' (Islam)

## Homosexuality:

1. 'Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman; it is detestable.' (Christianity)
2. 'Love thy neighbour.' (Christianity)
3. 'Treat others as you would like to be treated.' (Christianity)

## Contraception:

1. The sanctity of life. (Christianity & Islam)
2. 'Love thy neighbour.' (Christianity)
3. 'Be fruitful and increase in number.' (Christianity)
3. 'God wished to lighten your burden; man was made weak.' (Islam)
4. 'Do not kill your children for fear of poverty – we shall provide for them and for you.' (Islam)

## Marriage:

1. 'That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh.' (Christianity)
2. 'Be fruitful and increase in number.' (Christianity)
3. 'There is no institution in Islam more beloved and dearer to God than marriage.' (Islam)

## Divorce:

1. 'Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her.' (Christianity)
2. 'Love thy neighbour.' (Christianity)
3. 'When any of you intend to divorce women, do so at a time when their prescribed waiting time can properly start'. (Islam)

## Nature of Families:

1. 'Anyone who does not provide for their relatives, and especially for their own household, has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever.' (Christianity)
2. 'Honour your mother and father. (Christianity)
3. 'Be kind to your parents.' (Islam)
4. 'Heaven is under the feet of mothers.' (Islam)

## Gender Equality:

1. 'There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus. (Christianity)
2. 'Love thy neighbour.' (Christianity)
3. 'We created you all from a single man and a single woman, and made you into races and tribes so that you should recognise one another.' (Islam)



# How does religion view personal and sexual relationships?

Small  
Question

1 What is a family?

Small  
Question

2 How do religions view sexual matters?

Small  
Question

3 What are the similarities and differences between co-habitation and marriage?

Small  
Question

4 What are the attitudes of religious people towards problems in marriage and divorce?

Small  
Question

5 How does gender prejudice effect women?

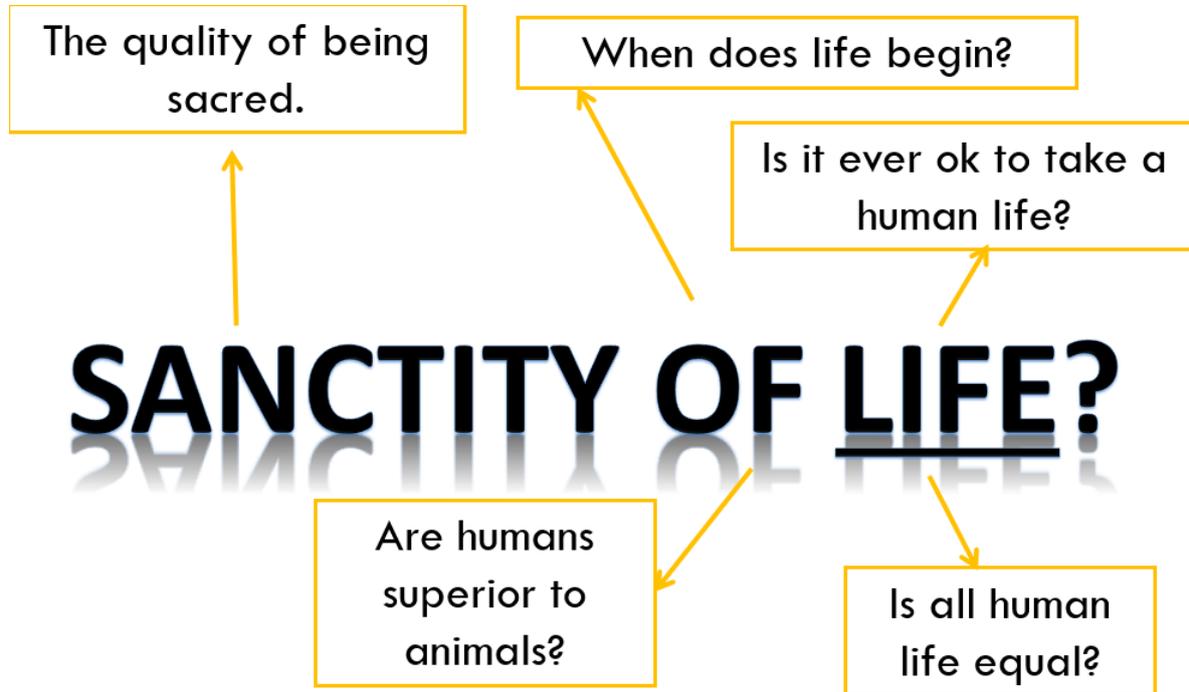
Small  
Question

6 What is contraception and how does it fit in with religious beliefs?

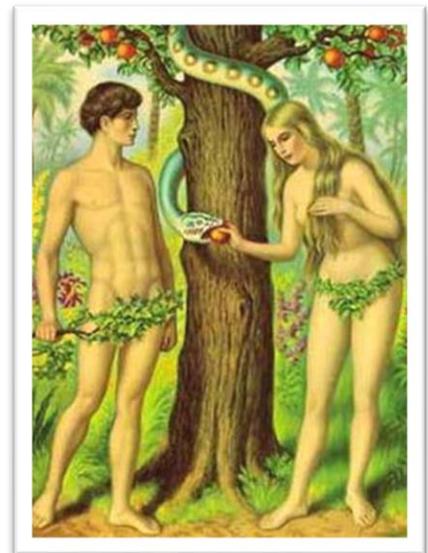
Small  
Question

7 Why are homosexual relationships viewed differently by different believers?

# Essential Knowledge



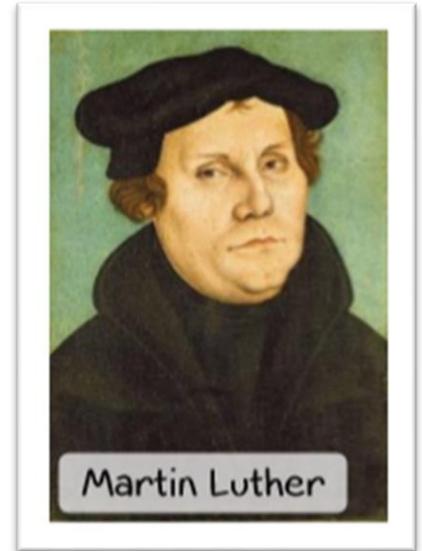
**Genesis:** “Then God said, ‘Let us make man in our image’ ”



**Remember, this concept can be applied to all of the themes!**

# The Reformation

The Protestant Reformation was an event that led to the establishment of the Protestant Church. In the early 16th century, an increasing number of people in Northern Europe wanted to reform the ideas and beliefs of the Catholic Church. They believed that many Catholic Church had too much power and that its leaders were corrupt. At that time, the church was a very powerful institution. It demanded people to donate land, jewellery and money to the church in case they committed any wrongdoings. Many people believed that they will not go to heaven if they did not give the church what it wanted.

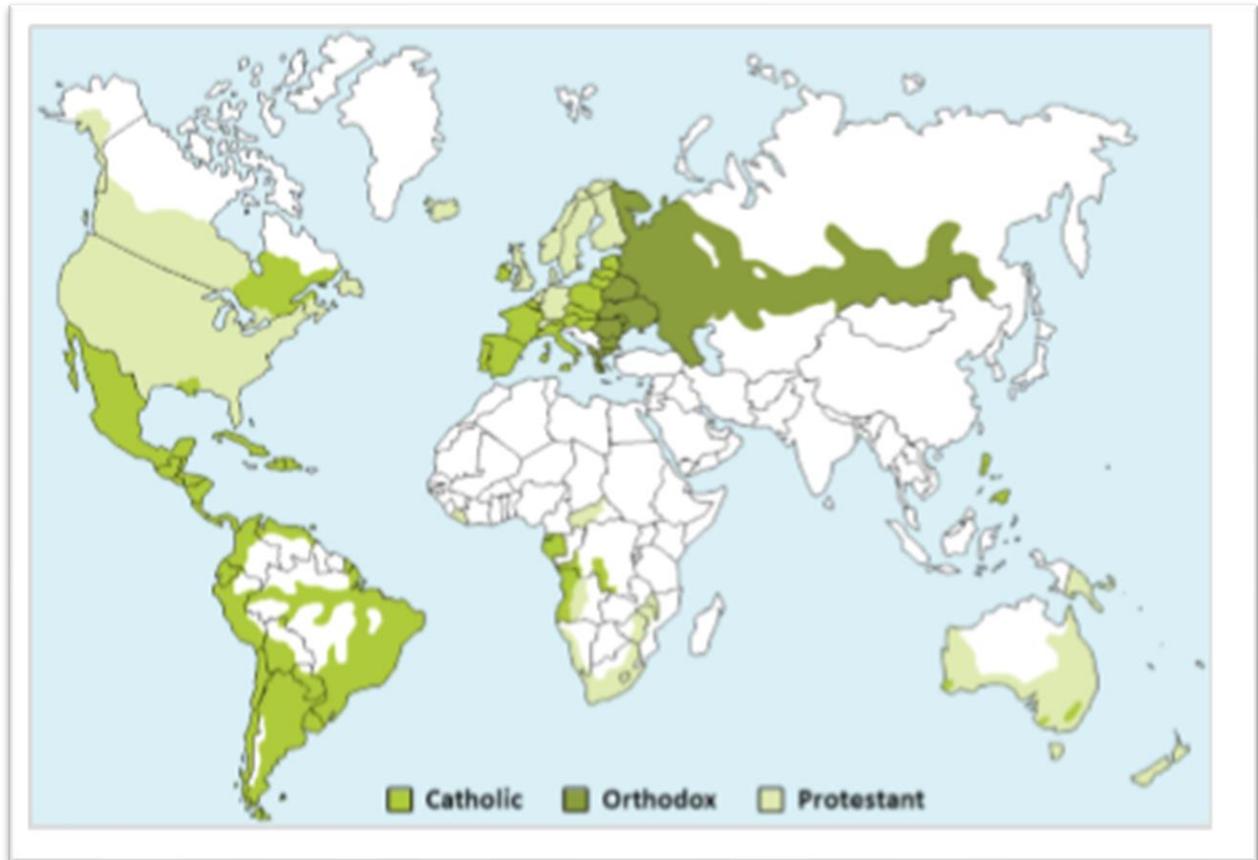


The Catholic Church became extremely rich, while many ordinary people barely had enough money to make ends meet. In 1517, Martin Luther (a German monk), began a movement that looked for ways to change the church. Many people agreed with Martin Luther and adopted his ideas. He was of the opinion that sins cannot be paid for using money and only god had the power to make them go away. The followers of this movement are called Protestants.

The Protestant Reformation was not a peaceful process. There were violent battles between Catholics and Protestants lasting over a hundred years across Europe. The outcome of the struggle was another split in Christianity, Protestants and Catholics. Most Northern European people and governments adopted the new Protestant ideas, while most Southern European countries remained loyal to the Catholic Church.



# Denominations



1 There are three major divisions within Christianity, Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy (we won't focus on  
2 this one), and Protestantism. Each denomination has its own beliefs and rituals, but they are all a branch of  
3 Christianity. There are not many fundamental differences between the three denominations. All branches  
4 believe that God revealed himself in Jesus Christ, the belief in the manifestation of Jesus Christ, his crucifixion  
5 and resurrection.

## 7 **Roman Catholicism**

8 Catholicism is the largest and oldest denomination in Christianity with its history dating back nearly 2000  
9 years. It has more than 1 billion followers in the world. Most Catholics live in Southern Europe, the United  
10 States, the Philippines and the countries in Central and South America. Followers of Catholicism believe that  
11 the Pope is the successor of Saint Peter. Saint Peter was an apostle who was appointed by Jesus as the first  
12 leader of his church. The Pope is the supreme leader of the Catholic Church. The headquarters of the Catholic  
13 Church are in Vatican City.

## 15 **Protestantism**

16 Protestantism was established during the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century in Northern Europe. The  
17 movement includes all branches of Christianity that originated in Western Europe. There are around 800  
18 million Protestants in the world. This branch of Christianity was formed by Martin Luther. He believed that the  
19 Catholic Church had gone too far from its original teachings and focused too much on power. After the  
20 Protestant Reformation, many new churches such as Lutheran, Reformed, Methodist, Calvinist, Baptist churches  
21 among many others were formed.

# Key Ideas

<p><b>Religious Views on Sexuality</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Sexual Orientation</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Roman Catholic church teaches that sex between people of the same gender is 'disordered'</li> <li>- They argue that <b>homosexual</b> relationships are banned by the Bible</li> <li>- Liberal Christians teach that Jesus wanted people to love each other and show <b>mercy</b> and that we should be accepting of homosexuals</li> <li>- <b>Gay marriage</b> is banned in the Catholic Church and Church of England</li> <li>- <i>"Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman" – Leviticus 18:22</i></li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Adultery and Sex Outside Marriage</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roman Catholics argue that all <b>sex before marriage</b> and after a divorce is unacceptable. Sex should only take place inside a marriage which is a lifelong, loving relationship.</li> <li>- <b>Adultery</b> means the act of having sex with someone who is not your husband or wife.</li> <li>- It is prohibited by the Bible and Christians argue it is wrong as it undermines marriage involves lies and secrecy.</li> <li>- <i>"You shall not commit adultery" - Exodus 20:14</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Artificial Contraception</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Artificial contraception</b> means using something to stop yourself from getting pregnant. This could be a condom, the pill or a device like the coil.</li> <li>- <b>Family planning</b> means using the natural cycle of fertility which women go through to predict when a woman would be least fertile. It is much less effective than artificial contraception.</li> <li>- God tells Adam and Eve (the first couple) to <i>"be fruitful and multiply"</i> (Genesis 1:2) which encourages them to have children.</li> <li>☑ The <b>Catholic Church</b> argues that all sexual acts inside marriage must be open to <b>procreation</b> (having babies) and that a baby is a gift from God. They may use family planning as it is a natural method.</li> <li>☑ The <b>Church of England</b> argues that contraception should be allowed so that couples can take time and consider if they want to have children.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Marriage and Divorce</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Marriage</b> is a religious and legal ceremony in which two people make <b>vows</b> (promises) in front of their friends and family and (if in a church) in front of God</li> <li>- During the ceremony you agree to be <b>together for life</b> saying <i>"til death do us part"</i> (Marriage Ceremony)</li> <li>- <b>Divorce</b> is the legal break-up of a marriage. It is <b>legal</b> in the UK and many marriages currently end in divorce.</li> <li>- Many Christians do not like it as it is seen to <b>break the promises</b> made in a marriage.</li> <li>☑ The <b>Catholic Church</b> do not support divorce. They believe that sex after divorce is a form of adultery and you cannot get remarried in a Catholic Church once you have been divorced. Jesus says <i>"if a man divorces his wife [...] he involves her in adultery"</i> (Matthew 5:32)</li> <li>☑ The <b>Church of England</b> accepts divorce, especially if it is for reasons of abuse but you have to receive special permission to get remarried in a church. They might see it as a merciful option.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Family</b></p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Types of Family</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Nuclear Family</b> is a family with a mother, father and children – some Christians argue this is the ideal</li> <li>- <b>Extended Family</b> is a family where grandparents and other relatives are involved</li> <li>- <b>Single Parent Family</b> this is a family where one parent brings up the child</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u><b>Purpose of the Family</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Procreation</b> – the family should be for the purpose of having and bringing up children</li> <li>- <b>Stability</b> – the family should be for providing a secure, stable environment for children</li> <li>- <b>Faith</b> – the family should be a way of bringing children up as good Christians</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gender</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Gender equality</b> means that men and women should be equal and given the same rights and opportunities as each other</li> <li>- In the UK women can face gender <b>prejudice and discrimination</b> where they are not treated equality</li> <li>- The <b>Catholic Church</b> argues that women have a special role as mothers and they do not allow women to be priests</li> <li>- The <b>Church of England</b> has allowed women priests since 1994</li> </ul>	

# Sample GCSE Questions

1. Which of the following is the phrase for the traditional view of men and women's role?

- a) Gender discrimination
- b) Same but equal
- c) Separate but equal
- d) Gender stereotypes

(1 mark)

2. Give two beliefs about homosexuality.

(2 marks)

3. Explain two contrasting beliefs in British society about promiscuity.

In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.

(4 marks)

4. Explain two religious beliefs about divorce. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

(5 marks)

5. "Marriage is a lifelong union between one man and one woman"

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- should refer to religious arguments
- may refer to non-religious arguments
- should reach a justified conclusion.

(12 marks)

# Model Answers

'For religious believers, sexual relationships should take place only within marriage.'

Evaluate this statement. [12 marks]

In your answer you should:

- refer to religious teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

*Spot the difference!*



## Grade 9 answer

'For religious believers, sex should only take place inside of marriage' is a statement that many religions differ on. Roman Catholics believe this is true, as the point of marriage is to 'be fruitful' and procreate, bringing more young Catholics into the world who can spread the religion. Muslims share this view to a degree. The overall idea is that sex is a tool given to us by God so that we may procreate, and sex should only take place inside of marriage.

In parts of the east, Muslim women are executed for having sex outside of marriage. However, there are reasons why this should not be the case. Quakers are often ok with sex outside of marriage, as they believe that the sex is more about the loving relationship shared by the people involved than about God. Buddhists also generally don't have a problem with it. They believe that all sex should be moral and loving, but that is all. The fact that so many religions have differing views on the topic should show that its less about God, and more about the people.

In conclusion, however, I think that this statement is correct, especially for Christians. Marriage is sacred in Christianity (one of the sacraments) and should be respected, as should sex. Those who have sex outside of marriage are labelled fornicators and are considered grave sinners. Even the Pope said all sex should have the chance for life.

This response is about the expected length (241 words) and is well-argued. The response is well focused on the question set, and makes reasonable use of religious teachings. As such, the response is firmly within Level 4, but does not quite reach the top mark. A tighter focus on the question of sexual relationships, rather than the purposes of marriage could have aided this.

Level 4, 11 marks

SPaG 3 – this response fully meets the criteria for high performance with a good level of accuracy throughout.

## Grade 4 answer

Sexual relationships are carried out between people. Many people have various different reasons for carrying out sexual acts. Some people could agree with this statement. Muslims believe that sex can only be had within marriage. This is to preserve its sanctity and it allows everyone to fulfil chastity. Jews believe the main reason to have sex is to create children. Their holy scriptures state “Be fruitful and multiply.” This emphasises the importance of having children, Jews believe marriage is the natural state of humans so people should only have children within marriage.

Christians could also agree with the statement mentioning that a human can only be classes as a Christian if they’re conceived within marriage. Some people could also disagree with the statement. Some people may have other reasons to have sexual relationships than having children. People may have sexual relationships for fun or even for money.

Additionally, people could state that it doesn’t truly matter whether sexual relationships are had within or outside marriage because it is just a piece of paper. Furthermore, one could state that a child who’s born as part of a family where the parents aren’t married has just as high value in society as a child who has married parents. Some Christians could also rebuttle that Jesus was born outside marriage, proving that marriage doesn’t affect the child’s life. In conclusion I believe that marriage doesn’t affect sexual relationships. Those who have children from sexual relationships still look after their children as well as a married couple would.

This response drifts significantly from the focus of the statement in the question, which limits the mark that can be awarded. The first sentence is not relevant, and the rest of the first paragraph is more focussed on marriage and having children than sexual relationships. Again, paragraph three focusses on having children. There is reasonable religious content here, despite some inaccuracy of expression concerning Jesus birth, but the accompanying reasoning is limited. Therefore the response just meets the criteria for Level 3.

Level 3, 7 marks

SPaG 3 – good use of sentences and punctuation, high accuracy in spelling.

**Remember, your ‘how to’ answer guides for all types of exam questions are in your assessment books!**

# Articles for Wider Reading and Flipped Learning



Scan the QR code on your phone to find out more about the homosexual couple seeking fertility treatment to allow them to have a biological child of their own.

## Internet Resources:

<http://request.org.uk/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/re/povwealth/>

**Seneca learning** –  
Scan the QR code to  
take you to revision  
tools for theme A.



## Reading (type the ISBN number into amazon to find the book)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>ISBN Number</b>
Teach yourself Philosophy of Religion	Thompson, M.	ISBN 978-0340688373
Teach Yourself Ethics	Thompson, M.	ISBN 978- 0340926963
Ethics through Christianity	Abbott, L.	ISBN 978-0340916803
The Roman Catholic Tradition: Christian Lifestyle and Behaviour	Cleave, J.	ISBN 978- 0435306908
Your Life 3	Foster, J.,	ISBN 978- 0007312474
Believing and Living,	Craigen, G. & White, J	ISBN 978-0340975572
Believing and Experiencing	Craigen, G. & White, J.	ISBN 978-0340975589
Philosophy and Ethics	Keene, M.	ISBN 978-1843037798
Discovery - Philosophy and Ethics	Mayled, J., & Ahluwalia, L.	ISBN 978-0748762231
Religion and Human Experience	Taylor, I	ISBN 978-1850085065
Religion and Life Issues	Taylor, I	ISBN 978-1850084358
Religion and Human Experience	Burridge, L, Hill, T, Sharpe, S, Owens, C	ISBN 978-0435501600
Religion and Life Issues	Burridge, L, Hill, T, Bartley, H Owens, C	ISBN 978-0435501617