




# 9.1 Evil and Suffering

**Key Constructs: P2. Moral and ethical issues are influenced by religious and non-religious beliefs.**  
**P3. Religious and non-religious philosophy aims to answer unanswerable questions about the world.**

## Enquiry Questions:

- 3.5 What do people do when life gets hard?  
 3.16 Why is there suffering? Are there any good solutions?

Section A: Key Vocabulary	Section C: Core Content	
1. <b>Evil</b> — that which causes suffering, harm or disorder.	A) Types of evil and suffering 	⇒ <b>Evil</b> is what <b>causes suffering</b> ; evil can be <b>moral</b> (caused by humans) or <b>natural</b> (caused by nature) or a combination of both. ⇒ Examples of <b>moral</b> evil are <b>violence, war, crime, prejudice/discrimination, abuse (4types) and murder</b> . ⇒ Examples of <b>natural</b> evil are <b>death, illness and natural disasters</b> . ⇒ <b>Suffering</b> can occur in many ways; <b>physical, emotional and psychological</b> (mentally). Examples include <b>physical pain, sadness, loneliness, loss, sickness and poverty</b> .
2. <b>Suffering</b> — distress or pain; can be physical, emotional or psychological.	B) Moral evil and suffering 	⇒ Religious and non-religious people often believe that evil comes from <b>humans and human actions</b> . ⇒ Some <b>theists</b> believe evil comes from a <b>devil-type figure</b> which is described in some holy texts. ⇒ <b>Christianity</b> teaches that evil and suffering can make their <b>faith stronger</b> and give them a better understanding of God. They often refer to the story of a man names <b>Job</b> who's life was destroyed by God to prove that faith is the most important thing in life. ⇒ In the 3rd Century a philosopher called <b>Epicurus</b> said the fact evil and suffering exists proves that either; <b>God must not exist</b> ; or is <b>not as 'good'</b> (omnibenevolent) and <b>powerful</b> (omnipotent) as people think He is.
Section B: Component Knowledge	C) Natural evil and suffering 	⇒ Natural disasters include <b>earthquakes, land slides, tsunamis, hurricanes, floods and volcanic eruptions</b> . ⇒ <b>Short-term aid</b> is when you send <b>emergency supplies</b> like medical goods, temporary shelters, food and water). ⇒ <b>Long-term aid</b> is when a country, region or community are <b>assisted in rebuilding infrastructure</b> like roads, hospitals, schools, waterways, sanitation and housing. ⇒ Aid is usually provided through <b>charities</b> such as <b>UNICEF, Oxfam, The Red Cross, Salvation Army, Islamic Relief and Khalsa Aid</b> .
3. Charities send short-term and long-term aid to help when others are suffering from a disaster.	D) Justice and Restoration 	⇒ Society says that when a person commits a crime they should be <b>punished</b> . This is known as <b>justice</b> . ⇒ There are different <b>forms of punishment</b> , some are more widely supported than others. Some forms of punishment include <b> fines, community service, prison and in some countries death penalty</b> . ⇒ Many religious people believe in <b>forgiveness</b> as the most important part of justice and believe the in the power of forgiveness. ⇒ <b>Prison reformers</b> are people who advocate and campaign for the conditions within <b>prisons to be improved</b> so that prisoners stand a better chance of <b>rehabilitation</b> and are therefore less likely to re-offend. ⇒ <b>Chaplains</b> are people appointed by the Church to work in all kinds of places like prisons, hospitals, the armed forces, universities and schools to show God's love through <b>offering care and support</b> , and by representing Christian values and beliefs.

## Learning Milestone Tasks

Can you describe where evil might come from according to different people?

Can you explain which is worse: moral or natural evil and suffering?

Can you explain why evil and suffering might make it impossible to believe in God?

Can you create a poster to raise awareness of the work charities do for others?

Can you explain why prison reformers and chaplains believe in helping criminals?

# 9.2 Philosophy, Truth and Meaning

Key Construct: P3. Religious and non-religious philosophy aims to answer unanswerable questions about the world.

Enquiry Question:  
3.17 Is happiness the true meaning of life?

Section A: Key Vocabulary
1. <b>Philosophy</b> — the pursuit of knowledge about life and the world.
2. <b>Trust</b> — believing something to be reliable, true or accurate.
3. <b>Ignorance</b> — lacking correct knowledge or understanding of something.
4. <b>Science</b> — the pursuit of facts and evidence to explain things.
5. <b>Happiness</b> — feeling contentment or pleasure.

## Section B: Component Knowledge

- Happiness comes from knowing what's true and what we can or can't trust.
- Science and religion both claim to have the truth about the world and life.
- Happiness depends on our perception and situation, if we are being deluded or ignorant we cannot be truly happy.
- Religions claim to give meaning to peoples lives and to make them happy.
- Science lacks information about how to be happy or

## Learning Milestone Tasks




Can you describe what a philosopher is, with examples?

Can you describe the four types of knowledge and say why some people need knowledge to be happy?

Can you explain why science and religion have conflict?

Can you explain why Truman wasn't happy in the world that was created for him?

Can you explain why people think religion brings more happiness than science?

Section C: Core Content
<p>A) Philosophy</p>  <p>⇒ 'Philosophy' comes from the Greek words for 'knowledge' and is thought of as the study of the nature of <b>knowledge, wisdom, reality, truth and existence</b>.</p> <p>⇒ Some key philosophers are <b>Socrates, Plato, John Stuart Mill, William Paley, Richard Dawkins</b>.</p> <p>⇒ Philosophers can be religious or non-religious.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Plato</b> developed a famous philosophical story known as 'The Allegory of the Cave'. This story is a <b>metaphor</b> for life. The story consists of a group of <b>prisoners</b> who are chained in a <b>cave</b> their whole life only ever seeing <b>shadows</b> on a wall which are created by other people holding up statues of living things. One day one of the prisoners leaves the cave and sees the <b>real world</b>—all the creatures he saw as shadows are now in front of him. The prisoner realises that the life he knew was a lie and goes back to the cave to tell the others: some are too <b>scared</b> of reality and choose to stay in the cave; others want to <b>experience</b> the real world for themselves and venture out; and some try to attack him because they think he is mad or dishonest.</p> <p>⇒ <b>John Stuart Mill</b> once questioned 'Is it better to be a human (intelligent being) dissatisfied or a pig (ignorant/unintelligent being) satisfied?'. He believed that it is better to question everything (like the philosophers do) than to question nothing at all.</p> <p>⇒ The <b>Truman Show</b> is a modern representation of the Allegory of the Cave, where Truman escapes the world which is created for him and finds the real world. Truman is therefore the <b>enlightened prisoner</b>.</p>
<p>B) Truth</p>  <p>⇒ Epistemology is the study of <b>knowledge</b>. There are <b>four types</b> of knowledge: <b>Scientific</b> (what science tells us), <b>Historical</b> (what history tells us), <b>Spiritual/Religious</b> (what religions tell us) and <b>Moral</b> (what our instincts tell us).</p> <p>⇒ Science and religion are both <b>sources of wisdom and authority</b> and because of this there is a long history of <b>conflict</b> between the two communities.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Scientific knowledge</b> relies on <b>experiments</b> (where you try something out to see the effect it has) and <b>observations</b> (looking for patterns which make things occur a certain way) to gain knowledge.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Religious knowledge</b> relies on information passed onto humans through <b>divine intervention</b>; this could be through studying a <b>holy text, angels/divine beings, visions or religious experiences</b> (seeing God/enlightenment).</p> <p>⇒ Some scientists are <b>atheist</b> and believe that science has or will prove that God does not exist—they have supporters like Richard Dawkins, Stephen Fry and Ricky Gervais.</p> <p>⇒ Some scientists are <b>agnostic or theist</b> and believe science could eventually find evidence that God does exist—they have supporters like <b>Einstein, William Paley, Charles Darwin and Brian Cox</b>.</p>
<p>C) Meaning</p>  <p>⇒ Science and religion have two different accounts of <b>creation</b> (how the world came to exist). <b>Science</b> have developed the theory of <b>The Big Bang</b>; religions accounts vary according to the religious system but the most famous is the <b>Judeo-Christian</b> account of the <b>Six Days of Creation</b>.</p> <p>⇒ Many people, both scientists and religious believers, say that both could be correct to some extent as they have a similar sequence (<b>light</b>—&gt;<b>atmosphere</b>—&gt;<b>earth</b>—&gt;<b>water</b>—&gt;<b>animals</b>—&gt;<b>humans</b>) and only differ in the <b>time scale (6 "days" v 12million years)</b>.</p> <p>⇒ A common idea is that '<b>science tells us how we were created, but religion tells us why</b>'. Science doesn't have opinions about how we should act and why we should value but religion does. For this reason you are more likely to find meaning and happiness through religion.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Thought experiments</b> &amp; optical illusions are designed to make us question our senses to remind us that</p>

# 9.3 Christian Beliefs and Teachings

**Key Construct: R2.** Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.

## Enquiry Questions:


3.6 Why do Christians believe Jesus was God on Earth?

3.7 What is so radical about Jesus?

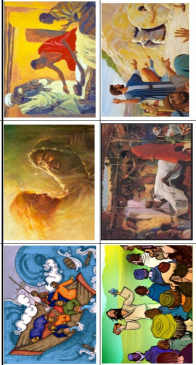
Section A: Key Vocabulary	
1.	<b>Incarnation</b> — to be born in flesh form
2.	<b>Miracle</b> — an extraordinary event which cannot be explained.
3.	<b>Parable</b> — a story told by Jesus to teach a lesson or deliver a message.
4.	<b>Crucifixion</b> — to die on the cross; the image of Jesus dying for humanity.
5.	<b>Resurrection</b> — coming back to life after death.

**Section C: Core Content**


A) Incarnation



B) Mission



C) Crucifixion and Resurrection



Section B: Component Knowledge	
1.	Jesus was God born in human flesh to experience and guide humanity.
2.	Jesus used miracles and parables to teach others how to better serve and please God.
3.	Jesus believed it is important to put others first and so sacrificed himself so others can know God.
4.	When Jesus died on the cross it made up for the sins committed by humans so it gave humans a fresh start with God.
5.	When Jesus resurrected it proved that resurrection is possible and it gives Christians hope they can be resurrected

⇒	Incarnation means 'born in flesh'. Jesus is referred to as ' <b>God incarnate</b> ' = <b>God in flesh</b> .
⇒	Accounts of Jesus birth (The Incarnation) are found in <b>Matthew and Luke's Gospels</b> in the New Testament in the Bible.
⇒	<b>Matthew</b> writes to <b>Jewish converts</b> to Christianity, he <b>links Jesus to Jewish prophecies</b> (predictions) in the Hebrew Bible and <b>refers to Jewish history</b> .
⇒	<b>Luke</b> writes to <b>Greek converts</b> to Christianity, he doesn't refer to unfamiliar Jewish history, instead he <b>shows Jesus being accepted by common people</b> (shepherds).
⇒	Key features of the incarnation story (nativity) are: <b>Mary (virgin mother), Joseph (carpenter father), Bethlehem, visitors (shepherds/wise men), Angel Gabriel</b> .
⇒	The Bible says ' <b>For God so loved the world that he gave his only Son, so that those who believe in him will not perish but have eternal life</b> ' <b>John 3:16</b> .
⇒	When Jesus was on earth his purpose was to <b>inspire</b> the faithful, <b>convert</b> others and <b>restore</b> the bond between humans and God.
⇒	He taught through telling stories; called <b>parables</b> . Some of his most famous parables are <b>The Lost Son, The Lost Sheep, The Good Samaritan</b> .
⇒	He demonstrated his <b>power</b> as God incarnate by performing <b>miracles</b> , such as; walking on water, calming the seas, feeding 5000 from 5loaves and fish, healing the sick, raising people from the dead.
⇒	He established the new Christian church by passing down his power and knowledge to his disciples; <b>Peter, James, John, Andrew, Bartholomew, James, Judas, Jude, Matthew, Philip, Simon and Thomas</b> . Some of them took new names or were <b>baptised</b> to show their new life and purpose.
⇒	Jesus was a <b>pacifist</b> , which means he did not believe in using violence and would avoid conflict.
⇒	His most famous teachings are: ' <b>Treat others as you wish to be treated</b> ' (The Golden Rule); ' <b>Love thy neighbour</b> ' (The Great Commandment); ' <b>I am the way, the truth and the life. No-one comes to the Father except through me</b> ' John 14:6.
⇒	Jesus was crucified by the <b>Romans</b> , at behest of <b>Jewish</b> elders. He was found guilty of <b>blasphemy</b> (speaking against God) because he was telling people he was God incarnate and <b>forgiving sins</b> .
⇒	Key features of the crucifixion are: Jesus was <b>tortured</b> before crucified, <b>carried</b> his own cross, <b>crown of thorns</b> around his head, a sign hung saying ' <b>King of the Jews</b> ' above his head to <b>mock</b> him. Despite this before he died Jesus said ' <b>Forgive them Father for they know not what they do</b> '.
⇒	After he died the <b>sky went dark</b> , later he was buried in a <b>tomb</b> behind an immovable rock.
⇒	<b>Three days</b> later the tomb was <b>empty</b> and Jesus appeared to his disciples—this is the <b>resurrection</b> .
⇒	<b>40 days later</b> , Jesus told his disciples that they must stay in Jerusalem and that they would receive the <b>Holy Spirit</b> . Then, Jesus was taken up into the sky and the disciples understood that he had gone to Heaven—this is called the <b>Ascension</b> .
⇒	The crucifixion is important because <b>Jesus took with him the sins humans have committed</b> , which gives anyone who <b>believes in Jesus/God a fresh start and a chance at getting to Heaven</b> .
⇒	Christianity is represented by the <b>symbol</b> of the cross and Christians today wear <b>crucifix</b> to remember the <b>sacrifice</b> Jesus made.
⇒	Jesus is called a <b>martyr</b> because he died for the sins committed by others, not his own.

Can you describe how and why Jesus was born?	Can you explain why Jesus performed miracles and told stories?	Can you describe the crucifixion and say why Jesus didn't fight back?	Can you summarise three of Jesus' most important teachings and what they mean?	Can you describe what the disciples learnt from Jesus and what he instructed them to do?
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## Learning Milestone Tasks

# 9.4 Islamic Beliefs and Teachings

Key Constructs: R2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.

**Enquiry Questions:**  
3.10 What is good and what is challenging about being a Muslim teenager in Britain today?

Section A: Key Vocabulary
1. <b>Tawhid</b> — the belief that Allah is the one and only God.
2. <b>Risalah</b> — communication from Allah, angels, prophets and holy texts.
3. <b>Akhirah</b> — eternal afterlife spent in either Paradise or hell
4. <b>Ibadah</b> — worshipping Allah in different ways.
5. <b>Islamophobia</b> —fear or hatred of Islam.

Section B: Component Knowledge
1. Muslims make up part of British society in multiple ways.
2. Muslims believe in one god who they refer to as Allah.
3. Islam teaches that there is an afterlife which will be spent in Paradise or hell.
4. The Five Pillars and 10 Obligatory Acts allow Muslims to put these beliefs into action.
5. Islamophobia is a problem in British society and is illegal under the Equality Act.

## Learning Milestone Tasks

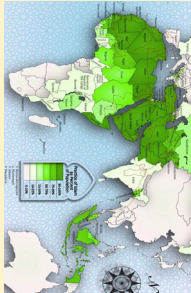

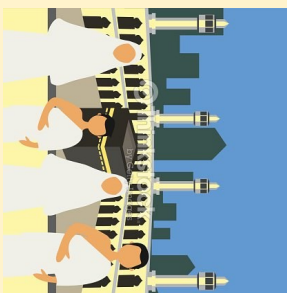

Can you describe the ways Muslims have contributed to UK society?

Can you create a list of things Muslims believe about Allah?

Can you describe some differences between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims?

Can you explain why Zakah and Sawm may be the most important things to a Muslim?

Can you explain what Islamophobia is and why it is important to stop it?


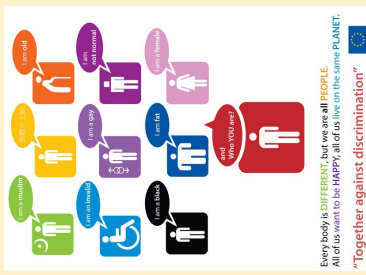

Section C: Core Content	
<p>A) Islam</p> 	<p>⇒ There are approximately <b>1.8billion</b> (&lt;24%) Muslims in the worldwide population and <b>3.3million</b> (5.2%) live in the UK.</p> <p>⇒ Britain has around <b>1750 mosques</b> and nearly half of all British Muslims were <b>born in the UK</b>.</p> <p>⇒ The first <b>English-language Qur'an</b> was published in 1649 and the first Indian restaurant in Britain was opened by an Indian-Muslim family in 1810.</p> <p>⇒ In WW2 <b>500 000 Muslim soldiers fought for the British</b> and after the war were invited to Britain to help make up the workforce to <b>rebuild the country</b>.</p> <p>⇒ In recent years countries such as <b>Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria</b> have suffered <b>war</b> and great <b>poverty</b> which has led to many having to flee and <b>seek refuge</b> in other countries.</p> <p>⇒ Today, the Muslim community represents Britain in areas such as; <b>sport, entertainment and politics</b>. As well as contributing to society in the fields of <b>medicine, science, food production and construction</b>.</p>
<p>B) Key Beliefs</p> 	<p>⇒ <b>Tawhid</b> - means 'one God'. Muslims believe strongly that there is only one God, referred to as <b>Allah</b>. Allah has <b>no equals and no partners</b>. Allah has <b>no physical form</b> and therefore has no image. Muslims use <b>99 names</b> to describe the key characteristics of Allah (<b>merciful, powerful, all-knowing, creator</b> etc).</p> <p>⇒ <b>Risalah</b> is the channel of <b>communication from Allah</b> through the <b>angels</b> (divine messengers), the <b>prophets</b> (human messengers) and the <b>holy texts</b> (Qur'an).</p> <p>⇒ <b>Akhirah</b> is the belief in the <b>afterlife</b>. Muslims believe that after we die our soul leaves our body and goes to a <b>waiting place</b>, then one day in the future all will be <b>judged and sent to either Paradise or Hell</b>.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Muhammad</b> is the most important <b>prophet</b> in Islam. His early life prepared him to be Allah's final, and most trusted, messenger; his later life was spent either <b>teaching</b> others what Allah wanted them to know (through <b>his example</b>) or <b>defending</b> the faith from persecution.</p>
<p>C) Ibadah (worship)</p> 	<p>⇒ Islam is split into <b>two main groups</b> (denominations) called <b>Sunni and Shi'a</b>. Sunni Muslims follow the <b>Five Pillars and Shi'a Muslims follow the 10 Obligatory Acts</b>.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Shahadah</b> is the <b>declaration of faith</b> which should ideally be the first and last thing a Muslim says/hears. It states <b>'There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger'</b>. Shi'a Muslims add the phrase <b>'and Ali is his friend'</b> on the end.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Salah</b> means 'prayer'. <b>Sunni Muslims are instructed to pray 5 times a day; Shi'a Muslims pray 3 times a day</b>. Key features of Islamic prayer are; <b>a prayer mat, facing the direction of Mecca, placing forehead to the ground, washing before prayer</b>.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Zakah</b> is the act <b>giving</b> money away for the benefit of others and reminds Muslims to put others before themselves.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Sawm</b> is the act of <b>fasting</b> for the month of <b>Ramadan</b>; this is done to remember the struggle of others and to show <b>spiritual discipline</b>.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Hajj</b> is the annual <b>pilgrimage to the holy city (Mecca)</b>. When there, Muslims spend a week performing sacred tasks and rituals designed to <b>remember their past and to test their faith</b>.</p>
<p>D) Islamophobia</p> 	<p>⇒ <b>Islamophobia</b> translates to 'fear of Islam'. In the UK there is strong evidence of Islamophobia with reports of <b>hate crimes, abuse and damage to Islamic buildings</b> increasing in recent years.</p> <p>⇒ The <b>Declaration of Human Rights</b>, and the <b>UK Equality Act</b>, make it <b>illegal</b> to discriminate against Muslims.</p>

# 9.5 21st Century Ethics

Key Constructs: P2. Moral and ethical issues are influenced by religious and non-religious beliefs.

## Enquiry Questions:

3.14 Good, bad; right, wrong: how do I decide?

Section A: Key Vocabulary	Section C: Core Content	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rights</b> — basic human entitlements outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights.</li> <li><b>Equality</b> — all people having the same rights, opportunities and status.</li> <li><b>Prejudice</b> — pre-judging a person or group of people.</li> <li><b>Discrimination</b> — treating a person or group of people negatively due to a prejudice.</li> <li><b>Liberation</b> — to release from oppression or confinement.</li> </ol>	<p>A) Human Rights</p>  <p>B) Prejudice &amp; Discrimination</p>  <p>C) Liberation Theology</p> 	<p>⇒ The <b>United Nations</b> was founded shortly after World War 2. It is made up of <b>193 countries/nations</b> which work together to resolve global issues.</p> <p>⇒ The <b>Declaration of Human Rights</b> is a list of <b>30 articles/statements</b> about how people should be treated. Some of the most significant are: <b>The right to freedom, equality, quality of life (food, water, shelter), education, health-care and religion.</b></p> <p>⇒ There is a difference between <b>equality</b> (everyone having the same) and <b>equity</b> (people having what they need).</p> <p>⇒ The <b>Quality of Life</b> argument states that all people should be <b>entitled</b> to a life which is of good quality. This affects how people feel about their <b>health, wealth and general happiness.</b></p> <p>⇒ <b>Morality</b> can affect a persons quality of life because; they may have to put their happiness aside to ensure others are happy, they may be treated badly because of another persons lack of care/understanding.</p> <p>⇒ Many <b>religious teachings</b> reflect Human Rights; <b>“treat others are you want to be treated” “do not steal” “do not kill”</b> (Christianity) <b>“if you save one person it is as if you save the whole world”</b> (Islam) <b>“an eye for an eye leaves the whole world blind”</b> (Gandhi—Hindu/Jain) <b>“the greatest good for the greatest number”</b> (Humanism)</p> <p>⇒ <b>Prejudice</b> is to pre-judge a person or group of people, however <b>discrimination</b> is how you treat them as a result of the prejudice. <b>Stereotyping</b> is when a person or group’s identity is <b>oversimplified or assumed.</b></p> <p>⇒ Prejudice can be based on a persons’: <b>race, geographical origins/ethnicity, religion, gender, sexuality, age, ability/disability, wealth, job, lifestyle, political/social affiliations, education or looks.</b></p> <p>Racial Prejudice and Discrimination (Racism)</p> <p>⇒ A <b>race</b> can be defined as a group of people who share a certain <b>distinctive physical attribute</b>; this could be <b>skin colour or other physical appearances.</b></p> <p>⇒ People such as <b>Martin Luther King Jnr, Desmond Tutu</b> and <b>Malala</b> have fought against racism. Campaigns such as <b>Black Lives Matter</b> and <b>Show Racism the Red Card</b> aim to raise awareness of how to stop racism. High-profile incidents such as the murders of <b>George Floyd</b> and <b>Steven Lawrence</b> push for social and political reform.</p> <p>Religious Prejudice and Discrimination</p> <p>⇒ Religious prejudice can take the <b>form of: stereotyping religious people/groups; derogatory language (slurs); limiting religious practices; burning/defacing/banning holy texts; damaging places of worship or holy sites.</b></p> <p>⇒ The <b>effects</b> of religious prejudice and discrimination can be; <b>conflict (potentially leading to violence), isolation, inequality in the work force, migration.</b></p> <p>⇒ The United Nations has it’s own <b>armed force</b> tasked with bringing <b>corrupt governments</b> to justice.</p> <p>⇒ <b>Liberation Theology</b> started in <b>South America</b> where there were/are high levels of <b>poverty</b>. The cause states that the Bible <b>“should be read and experienced from the perspective of the poor and marginalised”</b>.</p> <p>⇒ Liberation Theologians believe that Jesus came to earth to <b>“preach good news to the poor...proclaim freedom for the prisoners...release the oppressed...”</b> from <b>Luke 4 v 18-19.</b></p> <p>⇒ Because of this, followers of Liberation Theology campaign for churches to change their views on minority groups — <b>today this could include women and members of the LGBTQIA+ community.</b></p> <p>⇒ Many religions allow women and/or LGBTQIA+ members to be part of their <b>congregation</b> but rarely as <b>leaders</b> — Liberation Theology would seek to change this.</p>
<h3>Section B: Component Knowledge</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every human is entitled to a life of good quality, free from oppression and mistreatment.</li> <li>There are 30 Human Rights which are established and enforced by the United Nations.</li> <li>Prejudice and discrimination have a negative effect on the individual and the community.</li> <li>Modern ethical issues mainly focus on the oppression of minority groups.</li> <li>Liberation Theology is using Christian teachings to improve the lives of minority groups.</li> </ol>		
<h3>Learning Milestone Tasks</h3>		

Can you describe what human rights are, with examples?	Can you explain what a good quality of life might involve?	Can you describe what Liberation Theology is? Can you describe, with examples, the difference between prejudice and discrimination? Can you explain what is meant by a minority group and how they should be treated?
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