

Issues of Relationships Knowledge Organiser

1) Families	
Types of Family	Nuclear, Extended, Reconstituted, Single Parent
Roles	Positions or function of a person in society
Responsibilities	Actions/Duties you are expected to carry out.
Traditional View	Man – Work and provide. Woman – raise the children and look after the house
Modern View	Men and women share roles. More women go to work and more men stay at home if it is right for them.
Evidence?	Career women, Men can get parental leave

2) Families and Religion	
Religious Upbringing	Children go to church/temples. Parents follow religious rules: 10 commandments/five precepts Duty to teach children about their faith
Religious Lifestyle	Go to place of worship Read sacred texts/Teach to pray Celebrate festivals Rites of Passage (Baptism)
Christian Teaching	“Honour your mother and father” “Train a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not turn from it”
Buddhism and religious upbringing	Involve them in festivals Meditate in front of the shrine Follow the five precepts and 8fold path Many children leave at a young age and become a monk/nun
Sacred Teaching Buddhist	Teach them the Five precepts (moral code) Sigalovada Sutta – offers advice on how the husband and wife should treat each other. Very separate views – women, clean and look after the house etc

3) Roles of Men and Women in Religion	
Gender Equality	People of all genders enjoying the same rights.
UK Law	Equality Act, Sex Discrimination Act. Equal rights in employment.
Traditional Protestants	“Women must be silent in church” “Wives submit to your husband” Woman’s role is to support the husband. No female can lead services.
Catholic Church	“All made in the image of God” All men and women can be involved in church life. “Jesus had male disciples” Women cannot be priests as Jesus didn’t have female disciples.
Church of England	“There is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, you are all one in Christ Jesus” “All made in the image of God” Women can be vicars, now women can be bishops.
Theravada Buddhism	No female nuns – can’t reach enlightenment “Lower in the wheel of samsara”
Zen Buddhism	Allow female nuns. Buddha had female disciples. Buddha said all could reach enlightenment.

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4) Marriage	
Commitment	A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something.
Christian Purpose	God given Basis to raise children A lifelong commitment
Christian teaching	“A man will leave his father and mother and be united with his wife and two become one flesh” “What God has joined together, let man not separate”
Wedding Ceremony	Welcome Exchange vows “Til death us do part” Exchange Rings Prayers Legal register signing
Catholics	Marriage is a sacrament. It can never be broken.
Buddhism and Marriage	No obligation to marry.
Buddhist teachings	Sigalovada Sutta offers advice about how the man and wife should treat each other in marriage.

Questions to Consider	
b)	From one religion, Describe the purpose of marriage (5)
b)	Describe why family life is so important in one religion studied (5)
c)	Explain why Christians have different views about divorce (8)
c)	Explain from two traditions or religions their view on women leading religious services (8)
d)	“Women should not go to work” (15)
d)	“Parents should allow their children to choose their own religion”

5) Divorce	
Why marriages fail?	Adultery, finances, lack of children, alcohol, unacceptable behaviour
Divorce	To legally end a marriage
Separation	Deciding to leave separately
Annulment	A legal way of dissolving the marriage in the Catholic Church
Catholic Response	No divorce as marriage is a sacrament that can't be broken. Vows are promises “death us do part”. Annulment can be sought if the couple have not had sex or when it can be proved the marriage should not have taken place.
Catholic teachings	Jesus said “Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another commits adultery” “What God has joined together, let man not separate”.
Church of England	Understand that some marriage fail. Re-marriage is down to the vicar's conscience. They get to decide
Church of England Teachings	“lesser of two evils” “Love thy neighbour” Jesus said “If a man divorces his wife <u>except for marital unfaithfulness</u> he commits adultery” Showing that Jesus allowed it in some circumstances.
Buddhist response	Divorce acceptable as no religious obligation to be married. Ends the ‘dukkha’ To end it shows ‘metta’

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<u>6) Marriage outside of the religion</u>	
Catholics	The person who is not catholic must agree to raise the children Catholic.
Orthodox Christians	Can only marry a baptised Christian.
Inter-faith marriage	A marriage between two people from different faiths.
Issues with interfaith marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Which religion should the children be raised? b) Which festivals should they follow? c) What if the family don't accept them? d) What if they have different views on moral issues? e) Different dietary requirements?

<u>7) Cohabitation</u>	
Cohabitation	To live together in a sexual relationship, without being married.
Family type	Cohabitation is the fastest growing family type in the UK
Conservative Christians/Catholics	No cohabitation. Sex should be after marriage. "A man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and two will become one flesh" This is said during a wedding ceremony.
Liberal Christians (Protestants)	Acceptable in committed relationships. "Love thy neighbour" accept peoples choices. Jesus showed agape to people.
Buddhists	No problems with cohabitation as Buddhists are not required to get married. They should control sex so that is doesn't cause dukkha.

<u>8) Adultery</u>	
Adultery	Choosing to have sex with someone you are not married to
Christian response	Adultery is wrong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Marriage is a sacrament (cannot be broken) b) Breaks the vows – Death us do part c) One of the 10 commandments "Thou shall not commit adultery" d) Adultery can destroy a family
Buddhist response	Adultery is wrong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Causes dukkha b) Produces bad karma c) Right Intention not shown d) Do not harm a living being (lies/hurt) e) Shouldn't crave sex (indulgence)

<u>9) Sexual Relationships</u>	
Promiscuity	Having a number of casual relationships. Religions view this as wrong.
Fidelity	To people being sexually faithful to each other. Religions view this as right.
Procreation	To reproduce
Sex	Sex is regarded as a gift from God.
Changing attitude to sex	Traditionally sex was in marriage to procreate. Since the introduction of artificial contraception views around sex have changed as it does not always end up in pregnancy.

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<u>10) Religious response to sex</u>		<u>12) Homosexuality</u>	
Conservative Christians	Pre-marital sex is wrong. Sex should be within marriage, It is a gift from God. "A man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and two will become one flesh" "Your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit" – do not have causal sex as devaluing your body. Promiscuity is wrong.	Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In 1967 homosexuality was decriminalised in the UK b) Civil Partnership Act in 2004 gave same-sex couples the same legal rights as married couples. c) Marriage Act in 2013 – legalised same-sex marriage.
Liberal Christians	Sex within a loving committed relationship is acceptable. Promiscuity and adultery is wrong though.	Conservative Christian view	Homosexuality is a sin. "A man must not have sexual relations with another man; God hates that". In the Bible homosexuality was punishable by death.
Buddhists	Sex must be controlled and not in excess (craving is bad) Sex must not cause dukkha – promiscuity would be wrong as it can cause hurt. Monks and nuns should be celibate to channel energy into their religious work.	Catholic View	Same-sex marriage is wrong because a sexual relationship should only exist between a man and a woman. It goes against 'Natural Law' sex cannot lead to procreation.
<u>11) Contraception</u>		Quakers	Fully accept homosexuality and will marry gay couples. "All made in the image of God" all humans are equal and should be respected.
Contraception	Methods used to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant during or following sexual intercourse	Buddhists	No official views on same-sex marriage. Some are against because one of the precepts "Do not abuse your body with sexual misconduct". Some would argue because no procreation that it is wrong. Others argue that it is acceptable because if a person is free to live their life they wont have dukkha.
Natural Methods	A person abstains from sex when they are most fertile "rhythm method"	<u>Questions to Consider</u>	
Artificial methods	The pill, condoms, the coil,	b)	Describe why there might be issues within an interfaith marriage (5)
Catholic Response	No artificial contraception. Natural Law – Thomas Aquinas – one of the primary precepts for humans was to reproduce. This means contraception is wrong because it stops this from happening. Goes against the natural function of the body. Priests should be celibate	b)	Describe from one religion their view on promiscuity (5)
Protestants	Artificial contraception is allowed as long as both people agree. Free will to choose. Sex is about love, and not just about procreating.	c)	Explain from two different religions or religious traditions their view on same-sex marriage (8)
Buddhists	Contraception is acceptable if it is 'right intention'. Buddhists are against the coil as the egg is fertilised. Life begins at conception and therefore harming a living being when it cannot develop.	c)	Explain from two different religious or religious traditions their view on contraception (8)

