

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: CHRISTIAN BELIEFS	
The nature of God	Omnipotent - All powerful. Can do anything.
	Loving - God loves us like a father.
	Just - God is the ultimate judge because he knows everything and is loving
Problem of evil	If God is loving He must want to stop evil and suffering. If God is omnipotent then He is able to stop evil and suffering. However, evil and suffering still exist.
The Trinity	Most Christians believe that there are three persons in one God; Father, Son and Holy Spirit . Each of these is wholly God but they are not the same. Some Christians do not believe this.
Different Christian beliefs	All Christians believe that God is the creator of the universe and that the universe he created was good .
	Fundamentalist Christians believe that the world was created by God in six days, literally as

about creation	described in the book of Genesis because it is written in the Bible “ All scripture is God breathed. ”
	Liberal Christians believe that the Genesis account is not literally true . They believe it is an allegory with a message that God is the creator and Lord of the universe.
Role of the Word	During creation the Word “was with God and was God” and creation was done through the Word . Christians believe this shows the role of Jesus in creation.
Role of the Spirit	Before creation, the Spirit of God “ hovered over the waters. ” This refers to the role of the Holy Spirit in creation.
Christian beliefs about the afterlife	Judgement - All Christians believe that after death they will be judged by God.
	Particular Judgement - Some Christians believe that they will be judged immediately after they die because Jesus said to the thief “ today you will be with me in paradise. ”
	General Judgement - Some Christians believe that they will not be judged until they are resurrected at the end of the world and judged by Jesus, as described in the Parable of the Sheep and Goats .
	Resurrection - Most Christians believe that they will be resurrected on Judgement Day
	Heaven - Heaven is a place where God is and where the saved will be happy for ever
	Hell - Hell is a place of eternal suffering . Some Christians don’t believe that a loving God would condemn people to hell for eternity.
	Purgatory - A place where, according to Roman Catholics, the soul is purified before it goes to heaven.
The incarnation	Incarnation means ‘ God made flesh. ’ Most Christians believe that God became human in the form of Jesus. The term ‘ Son of God ’ is used to express this relationship.
The death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus	Crucifixion - Jesus was scourged and crucified. As he died, he asked God to forgive his murderers.
	Resurrection - Christians believe that three days after he died, Jesus rose from the dead and was seen by various followers and disciples.
	Ascension - Christians believe that forty days after the resurrection, Jesus rose into heaven to be with God until judgement day.
Sin	Sin means to break God’s laws. According to the Bible “ all have sinned and fallen short ” and “ the wages of sin are death. ”
	The original sin was Eve eating the forbidden fruit, which caused Adam and Eve to be banished from the Garden of Eden and into a world of suffering. This event is known as The Fall .
The role of Christ in salvation	Christians believe that Christ’s sacrifice was an act of atonement that paid the penalty for our sins and meant that all can be saved.
Salvation	Salvation means to be saved from the consequences of sin. There are three main beliefs about how this comes about, grace, law and spirit
	Grace - this is the belief that salvation is a gift from God that is unearned and undeserved
	Law - this is the belief that salvation is earned by using our free will to choose to follow the laws of God as described in the parable of the sheep and the goats .
	Spirit - Christians believe that after Christ’s ascension, God remains on earth in the form of the Holy Spirit which plays an important role in salvation. It motivates people to become Christian and helps them to understand the faith.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - CHRISTIAN PRACTICES	
worship	Worship: Act of religious praise and devotion. Honouring God.
	Liturgical worship: Church service that follows a set order and structure .
	Non-liturgical worship: A service that doesn’t have a set order or structure.
	Informal worship: Type of non-liturgical worship that is spontaneous e.g. Quaker and charismatic Christian worship
	Private worship: When a person worships God by themselves
Prayer	Prayer: Speaking to God
	Set prayers: Prayers that are written down and used by many Christians

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - BUDDHIST BELIEFS

	<p>The Lord's Prayer: Set prayer taught by Jesus aka the 'Our Father'</p> <p>Informal prayer: Made up by a person using their own words</p>
sacraments	Christian rituals where believers receive God's grace (free gift of love). Roman Catholics practice seven sacraments, most churches practice two while others don't practice any.
baptism	<p>Baptism: Christian sacrament representing entrance into the Christian faith. Usually involves water.</p> <p>Infant baptism: Aka christening. Some Christians (e.g. Catholics) baptise infant baptism by pouting water on a baby's forehead. They believe this removes original sin and means the baby can now enter heaven.</p> <p>Believers' baptism: Other Christians (e.g. Baptists) practice believer's baptism by immersing an adult into a pool of water. They believe that a person should be old enough to choose for themselves.</p>
eucharist	<p>Aka Holy Communion. Christian sacrament that uses bread and wine to re-enact the Last Supper and commemorate the death and resurrection of Christ.</p> <p>Some Christians (e.g. Catholics) believe that the bread and wine literally become the body and blood of Jesus. This is because Jesus said "This is my body."</p> <p>Other Christians (e.g. Protestants) believe that the bread and wine are symbols of Christ's sacrifice.</p>
celebrating the eucharist	<p>In some churches (e.g. Roman Catholic) people come to the front to receive communion from the priest, usually in the form of a wafer and some alcoholic wine from a single cup</p> <p>In other churches (e.g. non-conformist) bread is usually set on a table alongside non-alcoholic wine in small cups and anyone who wishes to can take some.</p>
pilgrimage	<p>Pilgrimage: A journey made to a holy site for religious reasons.</p> <p>Lourdes: Site of Catholic pilgrimage in France where St Bernadette is believed to have seen visions of the Virgin Mary. Pilgrims go there for physical and spiritual healing.</p> <p>Iona: Scottish island where Christians of all denominations go to pray, read the Bible and meditate.</p>
Christmas	Christian festival celebrating the incarnation of Jesus . Christians light candles, attend Midnight Mass and give each other cards and presents.
Easter	The most important Christian festival as it commemorates the death and resurrection of Christ . Christians attend mass, pray and light candles. Flowers and eggs are given to symbolise new life.
food banks	The Trussell Trust is a Christian charity that provides emergency food to people in crisis .
street pastors	Street pastors are a group of Christian volunteers who provide free help and support to people, especially those who are out on a Friday or Saturday night.
Tearfund	Provides aid and support to people in poverty.
mission	A vocation or calling to spread the teachings of Jesus.
evangelism	Spreading the teachings of Jesus (e.g. the Alpha Course).
Church growth	Church attendance is falling in the UK, but is increasing rapidly in places like Africa .
reconciliation	The worldwide Church has a mission to heal people's relationship with God and with one another . They do this through initiatives such as the Irish Churches Peace Project that aim to develop peace and understanding.
persecution	Christians in places like North Korea and Syria are being persecuted by being attacked, forced to pay extra taxes or forbidden from certain jobs . The worldwide church responds to this by smuggling Bibles, sending money and encouraging Christians to show love and forgiveness .

Dhamma	The teachings of the Buddha and the Universal Law . Important to Buddhists because by following it they will reduce their own suffering and the suffering of others, which is the ultimate aim of Buddhism		
Dependent arising (paticcasamupada)	Everything depends on something else for its existence . This is the Buddhist view of the fundamental nature of reality.		
Three Marks of Existence	1. Anicca (impermanence): Everything changes and nothing lasts forever . Failure to recognise this leads to clinging and suffering, whereas awareness of it results in letting go of attachment and suffering.		
	2. Anatta (no fixed self): There is no 'you' that is permanent or eternal. Awareness of this can help you become less angry when someone harms 'you'.		
	3. Dukkha (unsatisfactoriness of life, suffering): Suffering is an inevitable part of life and can only be overcome by becoming enlightened.		
The human personality in the Theravada and Mahayana traditions	Theravada Buddhism teaches that the human personality is made up of five parts; the ' Five Aggregates ' (skandhas) of form, sensation, perception, mental formations and consciousness		
	Mahayana Buddhism teaches sunyata , the belief that nothing has independent existence. This is like anatta but applied to everything in the world. They also teach that everyone has a ' buddha-nature ' meaning we are already enlightened but need to realise it.		
Human destiny in the Theravada, Mahayana and Pure Land traditions	Theravada Buddhism teaches that the ideal Buddhist is an Arhat (a 'perfected person'). An Arhat has become free from the three poisons (ignorance, greed and hatred) and will not be reborn when they die. A person becomes an Arhat by following the Eightfold Path .		
	Mahayana Buddhism teaches that the ideal Buddhist is a Bodhisattva . Bodhisattvas choose to remain in samsara to help others become enlightened. A person becomes a bodhisattva by developing the Six Perfections .		
	Pure Land Buddhists believe it is impossible to become enlightened in this realm and so aim to be reborn into the Pure Land to be taught by Amitabha Buddha . Their main practice is chanting Amitabha Buddha's name .		
The early life of the Buddha	Siddhartha Gautama was born an Indian prince around 2500 years ago. He grew up surrounded by luxury and never experienced hardship or suffering.		
The Four Sights	According to Jataka 075 , Siddhartha came across a sick man, old man, dead man and holy man . These inspired him to give up his life of luxury and leave his wife and child.		
The Buddha's ascetic life	Siddhartha lived for six years as an ascetic (someone who denies themselves worldly pleasures) . After this time he realised that this was not the answer and came up with the idea of the ' Middle Way ' between luxury and asceticism.		
The Buddha's Enlightenment	Siddhartha meditated under a tree and was tempted by the demon Mara . Over three watches of the night he became enlightened and from then on known as the Buddha.		
Nibbana	Literally means ' blown out. ' Freedom from suffering and rebirth .		
Four Noble Truths	1. The truth of suffering (dukkha) : Life is full of suffering.		
	2. The truth of the causes of suffering : Suffering is caused by craving (tanha) and also by the Three Poisons of ignorance, greed and hatred .		
	3. The truth of the end of suffering : Suffering can be ended by ending craving and the three poisons. When a person ends suffering they become enlightened and achieve nibbana .		
	4. The truth of the path to end suffering : The path to end suffering is the Middle Way and consists of eight practices (the Eightfold Path) that are sometimes grouped into three sections (the Threefold Way).		
The Threefold Way and Eightfold Path	Section of threefold way	Aspect of Eightfold Path	Explanation
	Ethics (Sila)	Right Speech	Speak truthfully and kindly.
		Right Action	Practice the five moral precepts.
		Right Livelihood	Have a job that does not cause suffering.
	Meditation (Samadhi)	Right effort	Work hard to become enlightened.
		Right mindfulness	Become aware of yourself and the world
Right concentration		Develop focus and concentration.	

	Wisdom (panna)	Right understanding	Understand the dhamma.
		Right intention	Follow the path with the right intention.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - BUDDHIST PRACTICES	
temples	Buddhist place of worship where Buddhists come together to worship, learn and meditate. These often include a main hall , meditation hall and one or more shrines .
shrines	Found in temples and homes, these provide a focus for Buddhist worship . They usually have a Buddha rupa and offerings .
monasteries	A place where Buddhist monks or nuns live.
meditation halls	A quiet space where Buddhists can meditate together.
Buddha rupa	Statue of the Buddha.
shrine offerings	Flowers - to represent anicca (impermanence).
	Candles - to represent the light of the dhamma that drives away the darkness of ignorance.
	Water - to represent dependent arising (all life depends on water).
puja	Buddhist act of worship that expresses gratitude to the Buddha and devotion to his teachings as well as helping to calm and focus the mind.
chanting	A type of Buddhist worship that involves reciting Buddhist scriptures . It helps remind Buddhists of important teachings as well as helping to calm and focus the mind.
mantra recitation	A set of words or syllables that are chanted over and over again . These help to calm and focus the mind . Some Mahayana Buddhists believe that mantras have magical powers . Pure Land Buddhists believe that chanting the name of Amitabha Buddha helps them to be reborn into the Pure Land .
malas	A mala is a string of prayer beads that helps Buddhists to keep count of their mantras
meditation	Samatha : Aim is to calm and focus the mind by concentrating on a single object, often the breath but could be a candle flame, bowl of water etc.
	Vipassana (insight meditation): Aim is to gain insight into the true nature of reality (the three marks of existence) through mindfulness of all thoughts, feelings and sensations. Zazen means 'sitting meditation' and is the type of vipassana practiced by Zen Buddhists in Japan
	Visualisation of Buddhas and bodhisattvas : Aim is to concentrate the mind and develop the qualities associated with the Buddha or bodhisattva . Pure Land Buddhists believe that visualising the Pure Land will help them to be reborn there.
rituals associated with death and mourning	Theravada communities : Money is given to charity and the merit (good kamma) is transferred to the deceased (dead person). This is represented by pouting water into an overflowing bowl .
	Japan : In Japan they observe the Obon festival when it is believed that the spirits of the dead return to earth for one night. The graves of dead relatives are visited and, at the end, floating lanterns are put into rivers, lakes and seas to guide the spirits back to their world.
	Tibet : Sky burial is the traditional burial practice in Tibet. This is where the bodies of the dead are left in a high place to be eaten by vultures . The dead and dying are often read to from the ' Bardo Thodol ' (Tibetan book of the dead) to guide their journey through the bardo.
Wesak	Theravada festival that celebrates the Buddha's birth, enlightenment and death . Buddhists light candles, make offerings and visit the local temple to meditate and listen to Buddhist teachings.
Paranibbana day	Mahayana festival that celebrates the Buddha's death and passing in to paranibbana (final nibbana) . Buddhists meditate, worship and sometimes go on a pilgrimage.
kamma (karma) and rebirth	Universal law that a person's actions affect their happiness and suffering in this and future lives . Skilful actions (motivated by metta/karuna) lead to happiness. Unskilful actions (motivated by ignorance/greed/anger) lead to unhappiness.
loving kindness (metta)	A desire for all beings to be happy . Buddhists believe that this can be developed through meditation.
compassion (karuna)	A desire to help stop the suffering of individuals . In Mahayana Buddhism this is an essential characteristic of a bodhisattva.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - THEME A 'RELATIONSHIPS AND FAMILIES'

The five moral precepts	Abstain from; (1) killing or harming living beings (2) taking what is not given (3) sexual misconduct (4) wrong speech (5) intoxication
The six perfections necessary to become a bodhisattva in the Mahayana tradition	1) Generosity - Give without expecting anything in return
	2) Morality - Keep the five moral precepts
	3) Patience - Endure suffering and be compassionate to others
	4) Energy - Put effort and enthusiasm into the practice of the dhamma
	5) Meditation - Develop mental concentration and mindfulness
	6) Wisdom - Understand the true nature of reality and how to develop the other five perfections

Contraception	Roman Catholics believe that artificial contraception goes against natural law and God's plan when he instructed Adam and Eve to 'be fruitful and multiply' . They say that all sex should be 'open to creating new life.'
	Most other Christians accept contraception, although some are opposed to the morning after pill as they see it as a form of murder and against the commandment 'You shall not murder'
	Buddhists are not opposed to contraception, although some might disagree with the morning after pill as they see it as killing a living being and it therefore against the first moral precept, to 'abstain from killing any living creature.'
Sexual relationships before marriage	Most Christians are opposed to sex before marriage as they believe it is God's plan for a man and woman to have sex within a sexual relationship when they are 'one flesh.'
	Buddhists believe sex outside of marriage is acceptable as long as it doesn't cause suffering. However, they think that rape, using people for sex or spreading STIs is wrong.
Homosexual relationships	The Roman Catholic Church teaches that homosexual sex is a sinful activity because the purpose of sex is to create children ('be fruitful and multiply') and also because it is written in the Bible 'You shall not lie with a man as with a woman.'
	The Church of England accepts homosexual relationships but homosexuals cannot be married in a church.
	Buddhist teachings do not oppose homosexual sex or same sex marriage as long as they do not cause additional suffering.
Adultery	Christians are against adultery as it breaks the marriage vows and goes against the commandment 'You shall not commit adultery.'
	Most Buddhists would say adultery is not a skilful action as it involves deceit and is likely to cause suffering.
The nature and purpose of marriage	Christians believe that marriage is a part of God's plan for humanity, that it takes place between a man and a woman and should be for life.
	Its purpose is to provide a loving relationship in which to enjoy sex, provide safety and stability for children and to educate children in the Christian faith
Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying	People get divorced for a number of reasons including adultery, work and money pressures, domestic violence and addiction.
	Roman Catholics believe that marriage is a sacrament and that a man and wife are 'one flesh' until one of them dies. Catholics can separate but cannot remarry while their partner is alive.
	1. Other Christians believe that divorce is the lesser of two evils and should sometimes be allowed out of love and compassion for a couple. Jesus said "Anyone who marries the divorced woman commits adultery."
The role of parents and children in a family	Christians believe that parents have a duty to provide their children with a safe and stable environment and educate them in the Christian faith
	Christians believe that children have a duty to respect and obey their parents.
Family types and family issues	Nuclear family: A mother, father and children
	Extended family: Includes grandparents and other relatives
	Same sex parents: When a homosexual couple raise children together. Some Christians do not approve of this as they believe that a child should have a mother and a father. Other Christians believe it is more important for them to have a safe and loving family, whatever the gender of the parents.
	Polygamous family: When a man has more than one wife. Christians believe this goes against God's plan for marriage to be between one man and one woman.
The purpose of families	Christians believe that families are for procreation, stability and the protection of children and educating children in a faith.
The roles of men and women	Christians believe that men and women are made in "God's image" and are therefore equal
	Also, Paul wrote in the Bible "There is no Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female for you are all one in Christ Jesus."
	Some Christians believe that women were created to be men's "helper" and so should have different roles
Gender prejudice and discrimination	Gender prejudice is holding biased opinions about someone based on their gender. For example, thinking that men are better at politics while women are better at cleaning
	Gender discrimination is acting against someone because of their gender. For example, not

n	employing someone because she is a woman.
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KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - THEME B 'RELIGION AND LIFE'	
Sanctity of life	The belief that human life is sacred because we are made in God's " image. "
Quality of life	How good or comfortable a person's life is
Abortion	Roman Catholics are opposed to abortion in all circumstances because they believe that life begins at conception and therefore abortion is murder and against the commandment " You shall not murder. " It also violates the sanctity of life.
	The Church of England believes that abortion is sometimes the lesser of two evils because Jesus taught " love your neighbour. " Examples might include cases of rape or incest.
	Buddhist views on abortion differ but generally they are against it as it goes against the first moral precept to ' Abstain from killing. '
Euthanasia	Roman Catholics are opposed to euthanasia in all circumstances as it goes against the sanctity of life and interferes with God's plan for a person.
	Some other Christians will sometimes accept euthanasia if it is the most loving thing to do because Jesus taught to " love your neighbour. "
	Buddhists are generally against euthanasia as it goes against the first moral precept, to ' Abstain from killing. '
Animal experimentation	Most Christians support animal experimentation if it could save human lives because they believe humans are made in God's " image " and have a soul and are therefore more important than animals.
	Most Buddhists are against animal experimentation because it goes against the first moral precept to ' Abstain from killing ' and will also generate bad karma.
The use of animals for food	Most Christians believe that God gave humans animals for food and so have no problem with using animals for food. Most Buddhists are vegetarian or vegan.
Religious teachings about the origins of the universe	Christians believe that God created the universe from nothing. The creation story in Genesis describes how God made the universe in six days
The relationship between scientific views and religious views	Fundamentalist Christians believe that the universe was created in exactly the way it is described in Genesis and therefore other accounts (i.e. the Big Bang theory) are wrong
	Liberal Christians believe that the Genesis account is not literally true. They believe it is an allegory with a message that God is the creator and Lord of the universe.
Stewardship	The belief that the earth is God's and we have a responsibility to look after it. A Bible quote to support this view is " The earth is the Lord's and everything in it. "
Dominion	The belief that humans have been given the earth to rule over. A Bible quote to support this view is " Rule over...every living creature. "
Awe	Sense of wonder at the universe, often linked to the thought that God is involved in it.
The use and abuse of the environment	Most Christians believe that God gave humans the responsibility to care for the earth (stewardship), to preserve its natural resources and to avoid pollution.
	In the past, some Christians have interpreted the teaching of dominion (rule) over the earth to mean they could do whatever they want to it, but few believe that today.
Religious teachings about the origins of human life	The Genesis account is that God created Adam from " the dust of the ground " and breathed into his nostrils the " breath of life. " Later, God created Eve from Adam's " rib. "
	Fundamentalist Christians believe that this account is literally true. Liberal Christians believe it is an allegory and that evolution was the 'tool' that God used to create humanity.
Beliefs about death and an afterlife and the value of human life	Christians believe that after death they will be judged by God and spend eternity in heaven or hell. Roman Catholics also believe in purgatory. Because of these beliefs, Christians believe that human life is ultimately more important than other forms of life on earth (e.g. animals and plants) as it is immortal.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - THEME D 'RELIGION, PEACE AND CONFLICT'

Violence and terrorism	Most Christians believe that violence is wrong because of the teaching of Jesus to “ love your enemies ” and “ turn the other cheek. ”
	Some Christians will accept violence against property in extreme cases because Jesus overturned the tables of the moneychangers in the Temple
	Some Christians will accept violence in the case of a Just War .
	Buddhists are against violence as it is against the first moral precept .
Weapons of mass destruction	WMDs include nuclear weapons, biological weapons and chemical weapons .
	Most Christians are opposed to the use of WMDs as they kill innocent people and are therefore against the commandment “ You shall not murder. ”
	Some Christians support the stockpiling of nuclear weapons as a deterrent to maintain peace.
	Buddhists are opposed to all WMDs because of the first moral precept
Pacifism	Pacifism is the belief that war is always wrong.
	Some Christians, such as Quakers , strongly support pacifism because they believe that Jesus taught pacifism when he said things like “ Blessed are the peacemakers ” and “ love your enemies. ”
	Many Christians are not pacifists because they believe war is sometimes justified (just war)
	Most Buddhists are pacifists because of the first moral precept .
Peace	Peace is the absence of war and conflict, but also a feeling of calmness and happiness. Christians believe that God will restore peace to the world on Judgement Day .
Justice	Justice means bringing about what is right or fair. Christians believe that God is the ultimate judge .
Forgiveness	Forgiveness means giving up your anger or resentment towards someone who has wronged you. Jesus said we should forgive “ seventy times seven ” times.
Reconciliation	Reconciliation means restoring friendly relationships after a conflict. Jesus taught about the importance of reconciliation in the Parable of the Prodigal Son .
Reasons for war	There are many reasons why people go to war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation .
Just War Theory	Just war theory is the Christian theory that war is sometimes acceptable . There are conditions a war must meet to be considered ‘just’, for example: Worthy cause - such as self-defence or defending the innocent Authority - Must be declared by the government or rulers Resort - It must be a last resort Innocents - Innocents should not be targeted Success - It must have a reasonable chance of success
Holy war	A holy war is a war fought for a religious cause , such as defending your religion. Most Christians today do not support holy war and prefer to defend their religion with words.
Religion as a cause of war	Although all religions promote peace, there have been recent conflicts influenced by religion, such as “ the Troubles ” in Northern Ireland and the recent violence by Buddhists against Muslims in Myanmar .
Peacemakers	Mairead Corrigan is a Catholic in Northern Ireland who organised marches and other events to try and stop the violence.
	Thich Nhat Hanh is a Vietnamese Buddhist monk who brings traditional enemies, such as Israelis and Palestinians, together through meditation.
Organisations that respond to war	Caritas is a Catholic charity that provided food and shelter to refugees fleeing the Syrian war.
	Tzu Chi is a Buddhist foundation that provided medical treatment and legal advice to Syrian refugees.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER - THEME E 'RELIGION, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT'

Sanctity of life	The belief that all human life is sacred and holy because we are made in God's "image."
Utility	The belief that the right action is the one that brings the least suffering or the greatest happiness .
Corporal punishment	Corporal punishment involves inflicting physical pain on the wrongdoer
	Most Christians do not support corporal punishment because of the sanctity of life .
	Some Christians support corporal punishment because " eye for an eye " is written in the Old Testament and because the Old Testament supports beating children
	Buddhists do not support corporal punishment because of the first moral precept and metta
Death penalty	Most Christians do not support the death penalty because of the sanctity of life and because Jesus taught the importance of forgiveness .
	Some Christians do support the death penalty in serious cases because " Eye for an eye, life for a life " is written in the Old Testament.
	Buddhists oppose the death penalty because it breaks the first moral precept .
	Some non-religious people support the death penalty because it reduces the amount of suffering that the criminal will go through and makes the victims happy (principle of utility)
Forgiveness	Forgiveness is very important to Christians. Jesus taught that we should forgive " seventy times seven " and forgave his murderers as he was dying on the cross.
	The Lord's prayer says that Christians should forgive others because they want God to forgive them for their sins.
	Forgiveness is also important to Buddhists as they believe that anger and resentment cause more suffering in the long term. This is shown in the story of Angulimala .
Good and evil intentions and actions	Generally evil actions are considered to be actions that cause unnecessary suffering . However, in both Buddhism and Christianity our intention is also considered important. Jesus said that looking at someone lustfully was committing adultery in your heart .
Reasons for crime	There are many reasons for crime, including poverty, upbringing, mental illness, greed, hate and opposition to an unjust (unfair) law
Views about people who break the law	Christians and Buddhists believe crime is very rarely justified as it usually breaks one of the Ten Commandments or the five moral precepts . They will usually want to reform the criminal so they no longer feel the need to commit crime. They may sometimes support illegal protests as long as no one is hurt.
Views about different types of crime.	Hate crime is crime against a person because of their race, gender, religion, sexuality etc. Christians condemn hate crime because we are made in Gods " image " and because Jesus taught to " love your neighbour ."
	Theft is condemned by Christians because it breaks one of the Ten Commandments
	Murder is condemned by Christians because it is against the sanctity of life and breaks one of the Ten Commandments .
The aims of punishment	Retribution - 'Getting your own back'. The aim is to make things fair for the victims and for society.
	Deterrence - The aim is to stop the crime from being committed again.
	Reformation - The aim is to change the person for the better.