Now Test Yourself: Answers

6.1 Christianity in Britain

Page 99
1. What does establishment mean?
Establishment means that the Church has strong links with the state.

2. In the UK, who is head of state and Defender of the Faith?
The Queen is head of state and Defender of the Faith.

Three roles of the Supreme Governor of the Church of England are:
• approves the appointment of senior clerics
• opens new sessions of the General Synod
• keeps the coronation vow to maintain the Church.

6.2 Religion in public life

Page 101
1. What part of the House of Lords is made up of bishops?
The House of Lords includes 26 bishops.

2. What is their role?
They help to hold the government to account for its spending, its actions and making laws.

3. Give three examples of Christian services that may be used to mark key events.
Christian services that may be used to mark key events include baptism, marriage and funerals.

4. List the four Christian events that are marked by public holidays.
Four Christian events that are marked by public holidays are:
• Good Friday
• Easter Monday
• Christmas Day
• Boxing Day

5. Outline the humanist attitude towards church schools.
Humanists believe that church schools should fund themselves.

6.3 Secularisation

Page 103
1. What is secularisation?
Secularisation is the idea that religious beliefs, practices and traditions are becoming less important in society.

2. State two pieces of evidence which suggest secularisation is increasing in the UK.
Evidence suggesting secularisation is increasing in the UK includes the decline in church attendance. Religions other than Christianity have grown but the fastest growing group are those who say that they have no religion.

3. List three processes that occur in the modernisation of society that have a direct influence on the decline of religion.
Rationalisation, differentiation and the decline of community have a direct influence on the decline of religion.
4. Describe why some people do not agree that secularisation is occurring.
Some people do not agree that secularisation is occurring because there is evidence that religion is still important in society.

5. Outline the three principles of humanism.
The three principles of humanism are:
- a scientific view of the universe that rejects religious beliefs
- a concern for the welfare of other human beings and animals based on reason, not divine authority
- the need for each person to create meaning in their own life without a belief in life after death.

6. State two potential clashes between religious and secular values in education.
Two potential clashes are:
- the teaching of religious education in state schools that promotes religion
- worship in state schools.

6.4 Clashes between religion, tradition and secular law

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1. State a difference between a civil marriage and a Christian marriage.
In a civil marriage there are no promises to God, it is simply a legal contract.

2. Name a Christian denomination that recognises the validity of a civil marriage between two people of the same sex.
The Episcopal Church recognises the validity of a civil marriage between two people of the same sex.

3. State how the Catholic teaching on divorce is different from the law on divorce.
The Catholic Church does not recognise the legal separation that a divorce creates. This means from a Catholic perspective any further relationship is the same as adultery.

4. Give an example of a teaching in the Bible that may be used as an example of the promotion of inequality.
In 1 Corinthians it says that women should submit to the authority of men.

5. How does the Marriage Act 2013 promote equality?
The Marriage Act of 2013 promotes equality because it makes same-sex civil marriages lawful in England and Wales.

Page 107

1. Give two religious views for opposing euthanasia and two non-religious views.
Many Christians oppose euthanasia because:
- life is sacred and only God has the right to end it
- euthanasia is a deliberate act of killing and this goes against the sixth Commandment to not kill.
Two non-religious views that also oppose euthanasia are:
- it is a doctor’s duty to preserve life, not to take it
- medical advances mean that cures for terminal illnesses are increasingly likely and pain control can be highly effective.

2. State the difference between passive and active euthanasia.
Passive euthanasia is when the patient dies because the medical professionals either don’t do something necessary to keep the patient alive or they stop doing something that is keeping the patient alive.
Active euthanasia is when the medical professionals deliberately do something that causes the patient to die.

3. When do many Christians believe that life begins?
Many Christians believe that life begins at the moment of conception.
4. **Give two reasons why the Catholic Church is opposed to abortion.**
The Catholic Church is opposed to abortion because it believes that only God has the right to take life. It also believes that it is an act of murder as life begins at conception. This goes against the sixth Commandment.

5. **State a Bible teaching that may be used to oppose abortion.**
Psalm 139:13 may be used to oppose abortion.

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**Page 108**

1. **What is therapeutic cloning?**
Therapeutic cloning is cloning and growing cells that can be used in an attempt to cure someone of a serious medical condition. This can be done with human cells using cloned human embryos.

2. **Why does the Catholic Church disagree with it?**
The Catholic Church teaches life begins at conception, so using embryos in this way is considered wrong. It is objectifying human life and reducing its God-given value.

3. **What are AI and IVF?**
AI is artificial insemination and IVF is in vitro fertilisation, also known as test tube babies.

4. **What does the Church of England teach about the use of fertility treatment, both AI and IVF?**
The Church of England accepts fertility treatment as a means of enabling a couple to have a child and bring it up in a loving and stable home environment.

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**6.5 Christian attitudes towards each other and other groups**

Page 110

1. **Explain the difference between exclusivism and inclusivism.**
Exclusivism is the view that only one religion is true and all others are wrong. Followers of other religions will therefore go to hell after death. However, inclusivism argues that God would not narrow down his criteria for salvation in this way because he is loving. Christian inclusivists believe that non-Christsians can go to heaven if they have expressed a faith in Jesus.

2. **State why pluralists disagree with exclusivists and inclusivists.**
Pluralists disagree with both these views because they believe that God reveals himself through all of the world’s religions.

3. **Describe what ecumenism tries to achieve.**
Ecumenism is trying to achieve dialogue across denominations but within the faith.

4. **What three areas does the World Council of Churches work in?**
The three areas that the World Council of Churches works in are:
- establishing a global fellowship of churches
- building peace and serving human need
- educating and training to ensure future ecumenism.

5. **List three reasons why some Christians do not agree with ecumenism.**
Three reasons why some Christians do not agree with ecumenism are:
- Christian exclusivists find it hard to accept other denominations on equal terms
- some churches are happy to remain distinct
- some churches are concerned that ecumenism will make them less distinct from other Christian groups.
6. State which view may be best supported by the teaching found in John 14:6. The Christian exclusivist view is best supported by John 14:6 because it says there is only one way to achieve salvation.

6.6 Inter-faith dialogue

Page 111
1. Describe what is meant by inter-faith dialogue. Inter-faith dialogue is dialogue between different religions.

2. What does inter-faith dialogue aim to achieve? It aims to achieve increased social ties between faiths, opportunities to learn about each other’s faith, the promotion of multi-faith events and engaging in practical projects to help people.

3. Give two examples of countries closely associated with specific religions. Judaism and Israel, Iran and Islam are examples.

4. What is proselytisation? Proselytisation is when a believer tells people about their faith and tries to convert them.

5. State a Bible teaching that is used to encourage proselytisation. Matthew 28:19–20 is used to encourage proselytisation.

6. How may a person who is being proselytised feel? Some people may feel it is an invasion of their privacy and that it does not respect the views they already hold.

6.7 Christianity and non-religious world views

Page 112
1. What is the difference between agnosticism and atheism? Atheism is a non-belief in the existence of God whereas agnosticism says that it is impossible to know whether God exists or not.

2. Describe what it means to be a secularist. Secularists say everyone has a right to their beliefs but that they are a private matter and they should not affect society.

3. What is humanism? Humanists do not accept any religious view of the universe, they find their own meaning without any reference to God. They believe all people should be treated equally and allowed their own private beliefs about God.

4. List values and ideals that are shared between Christianity, atheism, agnosticism, humanism and secularism. Compassion, support for the needy, promotion of peace over war and protection of the environment are values shared between Christianity, atheism, agnosticism, humanism and secularism.

6.8 Potential areas of disagreement and difference between Christianity and atheism, agnosticism, humanism and secularism

Page 113
1. State three Christian values that may no longer seem important in secular society. Examples of Christian values that may no longer be seen as valuable in society are:
- sex as an act of procreation to be expressed only within a marriage relationship
- marriage as the ideal relationship to bring up children.
- the value of spiritual and moral values over wealth, celebrity or possessions.

2. **State an example of a privilege given to religious values that humanists disagree with.**
   Establishment, education and religious exemption are all possible answers.