

GCSE Religious Studies Specification B Unit 1 *Religion and Citizenship*

Term	Definition
<i>abortion</i>	The deliberate termination (ending) of a pregnancy, usually before the foetus is twenty-four weeks old.
<i>Abortion Right</i>	A national pro-choice campaign regarding the issue of abortion.
<i>abuse</i>	Misuse of the world and the environment.
<i>age of consent</i>	The age at which an individual can legally have sex. (Currently 16 years of age in the UK.)
<i>amateur</i>	In sport, someone who plays for the enjoyment of the game rather than for money.
<i>amnesty</i>	A pardon for crimes committed (usually against the state).
<i>Amnesty International</i>	An organisation which takes action to try to prevent and end abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.
<i>apartheid</i>	A policy in South Africa of racial segregation where whites were separated from blacks and given privileges.
<i>asylum seeker</i>	A person who is seeking to be recognised as a refugee and requests permission to live in safety in another country.
<i>binge drinking</i>	Consuming an excessive amount of alcohol in a short amount of time.
<i>blasphemy</i>	Talk or behaviour that insults God or the gods.
<i>brotherhood</i>	Group that offers companionship, help, support to each other.
<i>business</i>	A commercial or industrial firm. Sometimes business refers to the occupation, work or trade in which a person is engaged.
<i>career</i>	Way of making a living, often in a profession.
<i>casinos</i>	Places where people play games of chance, such as roulette, blackjack and poker.
<i>celebrations</i>	Festivities to mark special occasions or events.
<i>charity</i>	Showing generosity towards others or an organisation that helps the needy.
<i>ChildLine</i>	An organisation providing 24 hour counselling service for young people.
<i>Christians in Sport</i>	An international organisation which encourages Christians to represent and share their faith in sport.
<i>Christmas</i>	The Feast Day commemorating the birth of Jesus (25 December in most Churches).
<i>citizen</i>	A legal inhabitant of a country.
<i>Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)</i>	Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) gives free, confidential information and advice to help people with their money, legal, consumer and other problems.
<i>code of conduct</i>	Set of rules governing how an individual may behave.
<i>commitment</i>	A pledge, promise or affirmation of agreement.
<i>community</i>	Group of people living in a particular local area.
<i>conscience</i>	The inner feeling of right or wrong which governs a person's actions.
<i>contraception</i>	The artificial and chemical methods used to prevent pregnancy taking place.
<i>contract</i>	An agreement concerning the responsibilities and conditions of work between employer and employee.
<i>covenant</i>	An agreement.
<i>creative activities</i>	Activities that involve imagination and original thought, often in making things.
<i>cultural diversity</i>	The range of different groups that make up the wider population.
<i>culture</i>	The customs and way of life of a group of people including religious beliefs.
<i>custom</i>	Accepted or habitual practice usually of long standing.

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<i>decision making</i>	The ability to decide.
<i>differences</i>	Being different or unlike.
<i>disability</i>	When a person has a mental or physical condition that limits movement or activities.
<i>diverse workforce</i>	Workers from a variety of backgrounds, ethnic groups, ages, gender, education, personalities and skills, etc.
<i>diversity</i>	The quality of having differences or variety, eg in culture and religious beliefs.
<i>divorce</i>	Legal ending of a marriage.
<i>(the) economy</i>	The system by which the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services is organised in a country. The generation of wealth through business and industry.
<i>emigration</i>	People leaving their home country to go and live in another country.
<i>employee</i>	Person employed by a company.
<i>employer</i>	Person who employs individuals to do a job.
<i>empowerment</i>	An individual having the right to make their own choices and act on them.
<i>enterprise</i>	Using individual initiative to set up a business.
<i>ethnic minority</i>	A group that has different national or cultural traditions from the majority of the population.
<i>experience</i>	Skill or knowledge obtained from observation or living through situations or circumstances.
<i>fair competition</i>	No cheating. Where the contestants have a more-or-less equal chance to win.
<i>fair play</i>	The idea that everyone should behave reasonably, without using underhand tactics but take part in the spirit of the game or sport.
<i>fair wage</i>	Appropriate pay for the time, effort and skill given to the job.
<i>faith community</i>	A group of people belonging to the same religion.
<i>family</i>	A group of people who are related by blood, marriage or adoption.
<i>family commitments</i>	The need to look after the family.
<i>festival</i>	A religious celebration.
<i>gambling</i>	Playing games of chance for money, eg betting on horse races.
<i>gamesmanship</i>	Tactics designed to distract or annoy opponents.
<i>Greenpeace</i>	An organisation which seeks to protect the environment.
<i>gender</i>	Another word for a person's sex, ie male, female.
<i>global identity</i>	Identity in the world.
<i>health and safety</i>	Issues concerning the protection of employees.
<i>healthy living</i>	Living a life which is good for the body, both physically and mentally.
<i>heterosexual</i>	A human who is sexually attracted only to members of the opposite sex.
<i>holy days</i>	Special days of worship including days to celebrate religious festivals.
<i>homosexual</i>	A human who is sexually attracted only to members of their own sex.
<i>honesty</i>	Truthful. Not lying or cheating.
<i>human</i>	A person – someone belonging to the species Homo sapiens.
<i>human rights</i>	The basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings should be entitled.
<i>Human Rights Act</i>	An Act of Parliament passed in 1998 which says that all organisations have a duty to protect the rights of all individuals in the U.K.

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<i>identity</i>	The distinct personality of an individual.
<i>image</i>	A characteristic of a person or group concerning style, manner of dress, how one is, or wishes to be, perceived by others.
<i>immigration</i>	Moving to another country to live there.
<i>inspiration</i>	Stimulation of the mind to be creative or motivate a person to action.
<i>integration</i>	Different communities starting to live and work together and see each other as equals.
<i>interdependence</i>	Depending on each other.
<i>justice</i>	Bringing about what is right or fair, according to the law or making up for a wrong that has been committed.
<i>The (Law)</i>	Rules in a country that govern how people live.
<i>leadership</i>	Refers to religious leaders who guide and help followers in matters concerning their faith.
<i>legal rights</i>	Rights which are protected by law.
<i>leisure</i>	Free time. Time when an individual is not working.
<i>marriage</i>	A legal union between a man and a woman.
<i>marriage ceremonies</i>	The ceremony in which a man and woman marry.
<i>meaning of life</i>	The purpose and significance of human existence.
<i>mementos</i>	Souvenirs
<i>memorabilia</i>	A collection of memorable things linked to a particular person or sport.
<i>mental health</i>	The psychological state of someone which affects their emotions and behaviour.
<i>minimum wage</i>	The national minimum wage is the lowest hourly rate that it is legal for an employer to pay to employees or workers.
<i>minority</i>	A small group differing from others and the majority.
<i>minority rights</i>	The rights of a racial, ethnic, religious, linguistic or sexual minority group in a community.
<i>morality</i>	A system of ethics, about what is right or wrong.
<i>morality in sport</i>	A system of ethics, about what is right or wrong as it applies to sport.
<i>multicultural</i>	A society that consists of many cultures, races and religions.
<i>multiple identities</i>	Several identities, eg daughter, sports captain, northerner, Briton.
<i>natural ability</i>	Ability that is inherited and which is revealed by a quickness to learn, understand or acquire a skill.
<i>national identity</i>	Who a person is within a country.
<i>parenting</i>	Acting as a parent.
<i>politics</i>	The governance and running of the country.
<i>performance-enhancing drugs</i>	Substances used by those involved in sport to improve their performance. This practice is illegal and is a form of cheating.
<i>peers</i>	A group of people of similar age or ability.
<i>personhood</i>	The state or condition of being a person, especially having those qualities that confer distinct individuality and the ability to reason.
<i>physical dimension</i>	That which can be experienced by the five senses and the physical body.
<i>physical health</i>	Whether or not a person is physically healthy or suffering from illness or disease.
<i>pilgrimage</i>	A physical journey to a special place. It can also be a person's inner spiritual journey.

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<i>political correctness (PC)</i>	Describes language, ideas, policies, or behaviour seen as trying to minimise offence to racial, cultural, or other identity groups.
<i>prejudice</i>	Unfairly judging someone before the facts are known. Holding biased opinions about an individual or group.
<i>pressure groups</i>	A group of people with a shared interest who try to change public opinion or government policy to their own views.
<i>profession</i>	An occupation, vocation or high-status career.
<i>professional</i>	In sport, taking part in an activity and being paid to do it.
<i>protest</i>	A statement or action as a reaction to events or situations. Usually it is against something although occasionally it can be in support.
<i>race</i>	A group of people with the same ethnic background.
<i>refugee</i>	A person who through fear of persecution, war or natural disaster flees their home or country
<i>relaxation</i>	The act of relaxing the body and/or mind in order to become less tense.
<i>religious voluntary organisations</i>	A religious organisation that runs through voluntary contributions or voluntary labour.
<i>respect</i>	Having an attitude of consideration and regard for the rights and feelings of others.
<i>responsibility</i>	The legal or moral duty which a person has and as a result may be blamed for it if it is not carried out.
<i>rights</i>	The legal or moral entitlements to do or not to do something.
<i>sacred writings</i>	Religious texts or holy books.
<i>Samaritans</i>	An organisation which provides emotional support to anyone in distress or at risk of suicide.
<i>sanctity of life</i>	Life is sacred because it is God-given.
<i>segregation</i>	to separate people according to their race or religion.
<i>self</i>	Refers to one's own self and identity.
<i>self-worth</i>	Valuing yourself as a person.
<i>service</i>	Work done by one person or group that benefits another. An act of help or assistance.
<i>soul</i>	The spiritual and immortal part of humans, which survives the death of the body. It is often thought to incorporate the inner awareness of each human being.
<i>spiritual dimension</i>	Relates to the soul or spirit in contrast to material or physical things.
<i>sponsorship</i>	Supporting an activity by paying money or providing equipment to ensure the activity takes place.
<i>sport</i>	Physical activity that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often engaged in competitively.
<i>sportsmanship</i>	An attitude that strives for fair play, courtesy towards teammates and opponents, decent behaviour and grace in losing.
<i>SPUC</i>	The Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child is a pro-life group.
<i>state</i>	Refers to the country or government.
<i>state religion</i>	The official religion of a country. Often represented at state occasions. In England the Church of England is the state church.
<i>stress</i>	Mental or physical distress caused by pressure or difficult circumstances.
<i>stress relief</i>	Reduction or removal of mental or physical distress.

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Term	Definition
<i>superstar</i>	A widely acclaimed star, as in movies or sports, who has great popular appeal.
<i>symbol</i>	An object, image or action that stands for something else.
<i>tax</i>	Amount of money paid by individuals to the government from their wages and by businesses from their profits.
<i>taxation</i>	The method by which the government receives an income, eg from income tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), inheritance tax.
<i>teamwork</i>	Working together for the benefit of the whole team.
<i>theocracy</i>	A form of government in which a 'god' or 'deity' is recognized as the supreme civil ruler.
<i>tithes</i>	Giving of a tenth of ones income to God.
<i>tolerance</i>	Permit social, cultural and religious differences without protest, discrimination or interference.
<i>trade unions</i>	Organisations that look after the interests of a group of workers.
<i>traditions</i>	The handing down of customs from one generation to another.
<i>unemployment</i>	The state of being without a job, especially involuntarily.
<i>United Nations (UN)</i>	An organisation set up at the end of World War II to prevent war and encourage peace by discussing problems between countries.
<i>United Nations Declaration of Human Rights</i>	Document produced by the United Nations setting out the rights that all people should be entitled to.
<i>vocation</i>	A career which the individual feels called by God to do.
<i>voluntary organisation</i>	An organisation that runs through voluntary contributions or voluntary labour.
<i>vows</i>	Promises made by the couple to be faithful to each other.
<i>voluntary work</i>	Work that is undertaken without payment.
<i>work</i>	To exert oneself physically or mentally in order to do, make, or accomplish something.

GCSE Religious Studies Specification B Unit 1 *Religion and Citizenship***Buddhism**

Term	Definition
<i>the Eightfold Path</i>	The way to wisdom and mental training and the way of morality.
<i>the Five Moral Precepts</i>	To abstain from harming life, refrain from stealing, refrain from wrongful sexual activity, refrain from lying, not taking drugs and alcohol that cloud the mind.
<i>The Four Noble Truths</i>	Dukkha, Tanha, Niroda, Magga.
<i>kamma (karma)</i>	The law of cause and effect. What we sow we will reap.
<i>Wesak</i>	The commemoration of Buddha's birth, enlightenment, and parinirvana.

Christianity

Term	Definition
<i>Bible</i>	Sacred book of Christians containing the Old and New Testaments.
<i>Chaplain</i>	A Christian minister based in the workplace offering pastoral support to individuals.
<i>Christians in Sport</i>	An international organisation which encourages Christians to represent and share their faith in sport.
<i>Christmas</i>	Christian festival to celebrate the birth of Jesus.

Hinduism

Term	Definition
<i>atman</i>	Self. Can refer to the body, mind or soul depending on context. Usually the inner, or real, self.
<i>dharma</i>	Religion. The right conduct and law which uphold order and harmony in society.
<i>Divali</i>	Festival of lights around the period of the Hindu New Year.
<i>Four Aims of Life</i>	Dharma, Artha, Karma, Moksha.
<i>karma</i>	Action. The law of cause and effect.
<i>puja</i>	1. Paying respect to a deity as an honoured guest. 2. Ways to worship in the home or temple.
<i>reincarnation</i>	Being reborn again in another form.
<i>samsara (sansara)</i>	The world, where the cycle of birth, death and rebirth takes place.
<i>seva</i>	Selfless service: often refers to voluntary work or work offered to God.

Islam

Term	Definition
<i>Allah</i>	The Islamic name for God.
<i>Eid ul Fitr</i>	Celebration of the end of the fasting of Ramadan.
<i>Hadith</i>	Words and actions of the Prophet Muhammad. A major source of Islamic Law.
<i>Qur'an</i>	The Holy Book revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the angel Jibril. Allah's final revelation to mankind.
<i>ummah</i>	All Muslims are regarded as part of a brotherhood; the nation of Islam.

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Judaism	
Term	Definition
<i>kashrut</i>	Laws relating to having a Kosher lifestyle, eg keeping the food laws.
<i>kosher</i>	Foods which meet the Jewish laws.
<i>Sabbath</i>	The Jewish day of rest, from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.
<i>Pesach</i>	Festival in remembrance of the Jewish Exodus from Egypt. Celebrated in spring.
<i>Tenakh (Tanakh)</i>	The 24 books of the Jewish Bible. Jewish scriptures – Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Writings) and Ketuvim (Prophets).
<i>Torah</i>	1. The five books of Moses and the first section of the Tenakh – the law. 2. The whole of Jewish teaching.

Sikhism	
Term	Definition
<i>Baisakhi</i>	Name of a month and a Sikh festival, which celebrates the formation of the khalsa in 1699 CE.
<i>Guru Granth Sahib</i>	Collection of Sikh scriptures, collated by Guru Arjan and Guru Gobind Singh.
<i>kurahit</i>	The four prohibitions adopted by Khalsa Sikhs, moral guidelines.
<i>Mool Mantra (Mul Mantar)</i>	The statement of belief set out at the beginning of the Guru Granth Sahib.
<i>Rehat (Reht) Maryada</i>	Sikh code of discipline covering religious rites and ethical observances.
<i>sewa</i>	Selfless service for the Sikh community and gurdwara, also directed at all of humanity. Often refers to voluntary work or work offered to God.

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Notes:

Dotted lines for writing notes.