Answering Exam Questions

Christianity and Equality

War, Peace and Justice

Revision Ideas
Answering Exam Questions

In your exam you will have to answer on 4 different topics on one paper. Each topic is divided into 5 sub questions. They are a), b), c), d) and e). You must answer all five for each topic from the same religion. You will only answer questions on Christianity.

Question A)

This part of the question is worth one mark and your answer should show your knowledge and understanding of a concept. So, for instance, you might be asked ‘What is pacifism?’ and your answer should show that you know what ‘pacifism’ means.

Question B)

This part of the question is worth two marks and asks for two ideas within a concept. So, for instance, you might be asked ‘What are Christian attitudes to fertility treatment?’ and you would need to respond to the trigger word ‘attitudes’ by showing that some Christians would think it was a good idea and explain why and also that other Christians would not agree to it and explain why.

Question C)
This part of the question is worth three marks and asks for three ideas within a concept. So, for instance, you might be asked ‘What do Christians believe about the purposes of marriage?’ and you would need to give three different ideas/ reasons why Christians believe marriage to be important.

Question D)

This part of the question is worth six marks and asks you to describe and explain a belief or attitude, while analyzing the reasons Christians respond in this way. So, for instance, you might be asked to explain Christian beliefs about giving money to charity. You would need to include relevant Christian teachings to support the ideas in your answer. Try to include biblical quotes, but you must make sure you explain what these mean in order to show the examiner that you have understood the teaching. For example, ‘Love thy neighbour’ means to ‘treat other people as you would like to be treated yourself’. You will also need to use specific religious words in these answers when they are relevant. For example, when answering a question on medical ethics you may wish to refer to the phrase ‘sanctity of life’ which shows the belief that all life is created by God and so is special.

Question E)

This part of the question is worth 12 marks and asks you to show different points of view in response to the statement given. So, for instance, you might be given the statement Abortion is always wrong’ and you would need to refer to a Christian point of view in your answer, showing that there are different Christian approaches to this statement and then give your own personal response. Try to make that response different, if you can, to the ones you have mentioned previously. It is very important that you do give your own point of view otherwise you will not achieve high marks. You will need to support the Christian ideas with reference to Christian teachings/ biblical quotes. Again, explain them in your own words to show your understanding.
Christianity and Equality

Key words and terms

Equality – Everyone should be treated the same, with the same dignity and human rights.
Prejudice – Thinking and believing that someone or a group of people are inferior to you
Discrimination – Acting on the belief that someone or a group of people are inferior to you.
Diversity – Differences between individuals or in society.
Inter-faith dialogue – Discussion between people of different faiths.
Ecumenism – Different Christian denominations coming together to promote Christian unity.
Pluralism – All religions are valid paths to God
Exclusivism – Christianity is the only route to God and salvation
Inclusivism – All religions have some truths, but Christianity has the full truth.
Missionaries – Go abroad and carry out practical work to share God’s love
Evangelism – Christians who believe it is their mission to share their faith with others.
Convert – Trying to convince people to change their beliefs to Christianity.
Racism – discriminating against people based on skin colour or race.
Gender – Male or female.
Forgiveness – accepting the apology of someone who is sorry for their wrong-doings.
Reconciliation – The ending of a feud – bringing together those who were once opposed.
Repentance – Being sorry for what has been done wrong.
Penitence – asking for forgiveness
Sexism – Discrimination on the basis of gender.
Christian Teaching is opposed to all forms of prejudice and discrimination.

- **Creation** God is the creator & Father of all people; people are made in God’s image and are all of equal value.

- **Good Samaritan Parable (Luke 10)** Through this story Jesus teaches people to love one another and to look after everyone even your enemies and people of different races.

- **1 Corinthians 13 (Love)** Paul talks about what love is and says that it doesn’t anger and doesn’t show prejudice, by this he meant that Christians should love all people no matter what their race or background was.

- **Jesus** Jesus frequently shows that you should respect and treat people equally of any race, religion or Sex. In his teachings he doesn’t discriminate against people and often tells his disciples to do as he does. E.g. he heals both Jews & no-Jews such as the officers son, he speaks to a Samaritan woman (people did not speak to Samaritans & Jewish men did not speak to women so he is breaking down racism & sexism in this case. Jesus taught to „love your neighbour as yourself”

- **Galatians 3:28** Paul taught „In Christ’s family there can be no division into Jew and non-Jew, slave and free, male and female. Among us you are all equal” showing that division on the basis or race, sex or social class was wrong.

- **Churches** The Church of England has a Race & Community Relations Committee to address issues relating to racial discrimination. The Roman Catholic Church has The Catholic Association for Racial Justice which campaigns against racism.

- **Martin Luther King** Martin Luther King was a Black American Baptist Minister who believed that all people were created by God and were, equal he campaign against racism in the USA by organising peaceful protests marches & speaking out against inequality, he made his famous „I have a dream” speech where he talked about his dream of a time when there would be no more racism. He was assassinated in April 1968.

- **South Africa & Apartheid** Apartheid was a system in South Africa that saw the separation of black & white people and was enforced by law. Apartheid came to an end in the 1990s. Many Christians who believed in the Bible’s teaching about equality campaigned against Apartheid. Trevor Huddleston was a white vicar who lived in a black township, he organised non-violent protests & urged countries to boycott sporting & cultural links with South Africa until Apartheid came to an end. Archbishop Desmond Tutu was a black bishop who used his sermons & speeches to explain how apartheid was against Jesus teaching, he travelled to pursued other governments to help bring apartheid to an end. He led non-violent protests & saw prayer as vital to seeing change.

  - “God does not show favouritism” Is another quote from the Bible which reflects the belief Christians have that God loves everyone equally.

  - “If there is an alien living in your land do not ill treat him” Is a quote that suggests prejudice and discrimination against people of different races or ethnic origin is wrong and that instead we should, ‘Treat others as you wish to be treated’.

**Explain in your own words Christian beliefs about equality.**
Are all Religions Equal?

Christians try to always respect other cultures and beliefs. This fits in with Jesus’ teaching and the way he lived his life (He helped all people, Jews and non-Jews eg: The story of the Good Samaritan Luke ch 10).

However because of their faith Christians believe that they are right, that there is one God and that Jesus was the Son of God. This means that Christians believe other religions to have got bits wrong (ie: their view on Jesus is wrong).

Therefore they are able to respect and appreciate other religions but at the same time believe that their way is the one true way. This is a view shared by all religions (eg: Muslims believe that Allah is the one God and Muhammad the true messenger and everybody else is wrong).

Christians believe in religious freedom i.e. everyone has the right to follow or not follow any religion. However they believe that Christianity is the only religion that has the whole truth. Other religions may have elements of truth e.g. Muslims believe Jesus was born of a virgin & performed miracles but not the whole truth e.g. Muslims don’t believe that Jesus was God.

Jesus make a bold claim by saying “I am the way the truth and the life, nobody comes to the father expect through me.”

Jesus was claiming that he was the only way to God. Christians believe that all people sin (do things wrong) and that to know God & ultimately get into heaven you must be forgiven of your sin. Christians believe that nobody is perfect and all people have sinned & that the punishment for sin is separation from God & eternal death. Being good is not enough; you need your sins forgiven. Therefore according to Christians the only way to heaven is by having your sins forgiven which they believe they can achieve by believing that Jesus died on the cross in their place to take the punishment for their sin. A famous quote from the Bible in John’s gospel says: “For God so loved the world that he gave his only son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life”

**Pluralism**

The belief that all religions are of equal value and are all pathways to God. A quote to support this view is when Jesus said. “In my Father’s house, there are many rooms.”

**Exclusivism**

The belief that Christianity is the ONLY way to God and salvation. Therefore exclusivist Christians will often evangelise (try and tell people about their faith) and try and convert others. A quote to support this is when Jesus said, “I am the way, the truth and the life.”

**Inclusivism**

The belief that all religions are of some value, but Christianity holds the full truth. Therefore conversion to Christianity is still necessary in order to be saved. Believers following other religions are referred to as, ‘anonymous Christians’.

Draw a picture to represent each of the 3 different attitudes:
Ecumenism

The Christian Church has divided over the years as various groups have split from one another due to disagreements about beliefs & how the church should be ran e.g Romans Catholic & Protestant, Church of England & Methodist. These different groups are known as denominations. Over the years there have been arguments & deep divisions between different denominations. However, in the Twentieth Century a movement began which sought to heal divisions amongst Christians. This is known as The Ecumenical Movement (from the Greek oikoumene meaning 'one world').

The Ecumenical Movement began at the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh in 1910. Differences between different denominations were seen as a hindrance to the spread of the Christian message because people were often seen to be working 'against' each and arguments between Christian groups were putting non-Christians off the Christian faith. The Ecumenical Movement looks for unity but this does not mean that all churches have to be the same but encourages them to co-operate with one another.

In 1948 the World Council of Churches (WCC) was founded. The WCC works in three main areas: Faith and witness (spreading the Christian message) Justice and service (promoting peace and justice in the world) Communication (promoting tolerance and understanding in the world)

*Iona*

One example of an ecumenical community is Iona which is Iona is a small island off the west coast of Scotland, where a Celtic monastery built in 563. The Iona Community, founded in 1938 by the Rev George MacLeod, then a parish minister in Glasgow is an ecumenical Christian community that is committed to seeking new ways of living the Gospel in today’s world. The Community is committed to exploring new more inclusive approaches to worship, all based on an integrated understanding of spirituality. It has 250 members from different denominations who meet regularly together for worship and Christian action. Its work focuses on issues of Justice, peace and including opposing nuclear weapons and campaigning for environmental issues. It also works to combat racism and looks for ways to discovering new and relevant approaches to worship.
Race Discrimination

The Christian Church teaches that Racism is always wrong. It is one of the issues that it is united on. Roman Catholics, Church of England, Methodists, Free Churches, etc…

They all agree that Racism is wrong

Examples of Racism within Religion.

Despite all Churches condemning Racism, some Churches in the past have however supported racist activities. The most famous ones are the Dutch Reform Church who supported the Apartheid in South Africa. The Apartheid was when separation took place in South Africa, black people were not allowed in white areas, or on white buses, or to eat in white restaurants. Also they were treated very badly often as servants. If a white person attacked or killed a black person it was overlooked.

Racism in Society

Many people have claimed that we live in a racist society. Examples of this are:

- **Police** – Many people have claimed that some police are racist in their attitudes and the way they act. This is because people claim they pick on black and Asian people more than white.

- **BNP (British National Party)** – This is a political party that rose to popularity recently in some areas of this country, in particular Burnley and Blackburn. Their main policy is the idea of Britain for the ‘whites’.

- **Black on White** – Not all racism is carried out by white people. Black gangs attacking white people on race issues is also a problem in this country and is also an example of racism.

- **Stephen Lawrence** – was a black teenager waiting at a bus stop when he was attacked and killed by a gang of white youths for no other reason that the colour of his skin.
Why would a Christian be against Racism?

- Everyone is made ‘In God’s image’ therefore should be treated equally
- Jesus taught people to ‘Love your neighbour’
- The parable of the Good Samaritan teaches that everyone is our neighbour and we should treat people equally regardless of race.
- Martin Luther King was a Christian who fought against racism in America through non-violent peaceful protests. His beliefs in equality for all regardless of race prompted him to change people’s attitudes towards black people in America.
- St Paul wrote, ‘There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free, male nor female, all are one in Christ.” This suggests that we shouldn’t discriminate as we all equally valuable regardless of race, gender…
- Racism is a form of discrimination – this is wrong!!

Explain how a Christian may act against racism…
Religion and Equality

Sex Discrimination
Sex discrimination or Sexism is something that the Christian Church is against but has sometimes been accused of being. The Church believes that all people are equal in the eyes of God. However some Christian Churches still believe that men and women have different roles and because of this have been accused of Sexism.

YES
Some Churches do not allow Women leaders
Marriage vows say Women should obey their Husbands
- Women’s roles have often been to educate children but not teach adults
- Adam was created first and therefore Men are seen as being dominant.

NO
The Church teaches that Men and Women are equal in the eyes of God
- Both partners have to take marriage vows
- Many Churches now allow Women leaders
- Traditional women’s roles (like educating) are seen as being just as important as that of leading.

Is the Church Sexist?

The Roman Catholic Church as well as many Free Churches believe women shouldn’t be allowed to be Church leaders. They believe this because:

- All of Jesus’ disciples were men so church leaders should be men
- Paul says that Women shouldn’t be allowed to speak out in Church or teach. “Women should remain silent in church.”
- Might distract the male clergy from their jobs.
- Women are more suited to other roles such as bringing up and educating children.
- Adam was made first and Eve told to obey him. “I will make a suitable helper for him”
- Traditionally God is referred to in the Bible with male characteristics e.g. King & Father
- During Mass, the priest represents Jesus and Jesus was a man.
- God chose to come to Earth as a man.
Church of England, Methodists, Baptists and Quakers are examples of Churches that do allow Women priests (though some people in the Church of England still believe it is wrong). Their arguments are that:

- In Genesis God created men & women in His image and they are equal
- Jesus’ followers were men because that’s how society was back then, but he did have women followers such as Mary & Martha
- Women are just as suited to lead as men.
- When Paul spoke out against Women he was speaking to the women because of their behaviour & because they were not educated and so could not teach, as women are now educated like men this is not an issue.
- The first women become vicars in the Church of England in 1994
- Paul taught against inequality within the church he said ‘there is no difference between men & women you are all one in Christ.’ Galatians 3:28

Explain Christian teachings on the role of women in Christian society.

Forgiveness and Reconciliation

FORGIVENESS – Accepting the apology of someone who has wronged you.

RECONCILIATION – Bringing together those once opposed (the ending of an argument)

Key Quotes

Forgiveness is a key concept in Christianity. Christians believe that God is merciful and will forgive those who truly repent of their wrongdoings.

“Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us” (From the Lord’s prayer)

“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.”
Parable of the Lost Son

Jesus taught people the concept of forgiveness through the parable (story with a meaning) of ‘The Lost Son’. In the story the FATHER represents GOD, whilst the YOUNGER SON represents HUMANITY.

There was a man who had two sons. One day the younger son came to his father demanding, "Father, give me my share of the estate. I want to use it for myself".

"You are so young, my son," his father said. "I never thought you were going to leave us so soon". "Father, I want to be my own master," the stubborn son kept saying. What could the father do then? So he gave his younger son his part of the inheritance.

Not long after that, the younger son set off for a distant country and there squandered his wealth in wild living. After he had no money left, his “friends” who liked to live on other people’s wealth, left the poor guy on his own.

He began to be in need. So he went and hired himself out to a citizen of that country, who sent him to the fields to feed pigs. The poor guy felt such hunger that he longed to fill his stomach with the cornhusks that the pigs were eating, but no one gave him anything.

"How could I come to this! How many of my father's hired men have food to spare, and here I am starving to death! I will go back to my father. I will ask him to make me one of his hired men, for I am no longer worthy to be called his son". So he got up and went to his father.

During all that time the loving father had been waiting for his younger son's return. And one day he was watching the road closely, hoping that he would see his son. And all of a sudden, while the son was a long way off, his father saw him and ran to him!

His son said, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son...".

"My son, I have been waiting for you so long! I am so happy that I can put my arms around you again!" the happy father replied, hugging his son. "Welcome back home! Servants, quick! Bring the best robe for my son! Let's have a feast and celebrate. I am so happy, for my son is found! He will stay with me forever".

Christian teachings about forgiveness and reconciliation

- God is merciful and forgives sins and once the sins are forgiven, they are no longer remembered.

- Christians believe that God forgives those who repent (are truly sorry)

- Humans are not perfect and will continue to make mistakes. However, God continues to forgive the mistakes if we are truly sorry.
• God is able to reconcile (bring humans back into a relationship with God) people to him because of Jesus’ sacrifice – death and resurrection on the cross.

• Through the Holy Communion Service (taking of the bread and wine) Christians can remember Christ’s sacrifice and receive God’s forgiveness.

• Because God is prepared to forgive us, Christians believe that we should also be prepared to show forgiveness to others.

• Christians believe that we should continue to forgive people every time someone is sorry for what they have done. Forgiveness is not limited.

• The Catholic Church – have a confessional box where people can go, confess their sins to a priest and the priest acts on behalf of God to forgive their sins if the person is penitent (sorry).

• Examples of Christians who have forgiven – Anthony Walker’s mum and sister – Anthony Walker was killed in a racist attack – his family are Christians and were able to forgive his murderers.
Key words and terms

**Just War Theory** – Thomas Aquinas’ criteria for when a war is considered justifiable
**Pacifism** – Belief that war and violence is always wrong
**Quakers** – Christian denomination that are pacifists
**Justice** – Bringing about fairness and appropriate punishment for wrong doings
**Social Injustice** – A person/group of people being treated unfairly in society.
**Retribution** – The punishment fits the crime and the criminal pays for what they have done.
**Reformation** – A chance for the criminal to change their behaviour.
**Protection** – To ensure that society is safe and protected from criminals.
**Deterrence** – A way of putting people off committing a crime because of the fear of the consequences.
**Capital Punishment** – Another term for the Death Penalty
**Restorative Justice** – This allows the victim to meet the criminal and question them. This allows the criminal to face up to what they have done.
**Reparation** – Seeking to repair some of the damage their crime as caused.
**Liberation Theology** – Christian idea that God has the power to change situations in the world that are unjust.
Aquinas’ Just War Theory

Aquinas thought there were 3 criteria that made a war ‘just’. Later on, 3 more criteria were added.

- There must be a reasonable chance of success
- War must be started by a legitimate authority e.g. government
- Proportional force must be used and innocent civilians should not be targeted.
- Must be a good reason to go to war e.g. to protect people.
- Everything must be done to ensure good instead of evil comes from the war
- War must be the last resort e.g. peace talks, trade restrictions, tried first.

Christian Attitudes to war

Should a Christian believe in war?

**YES**
- War may be necessary – a lesser evil e.g. to protect people’s human rights.
- If it fulfils ALL the criteria of the ‘Just War Theory’
- Jesus did use violence when he overturned the tables in The Temple as the poor were being cheated.
- In the Old Testament there is reference to wars supported by God, God said to Joshua, ‘Take the whole army and attack Ai’

**NO**
- War is not easily justified as Christianity is based on peace.
- Jesus preached a message of love, peace and forgiveness, ‘Love your enemies…’
- Jesus said, ‘Blessed are the peacemakers’ therefore many Christians are pacifists.
- The global community should do all it can to ensure nations co-exist peacefully
**Pacifism**

- The belief that any form of war and violence are wrong.

- They believe that there is always another way to solve problems other than war/violence e.g. sanctions, protests and boycotts. (Martin Luther King changed attitudes to racism through non-violent peaceful protests).

- Violence and aggression should not be tolerated and the world would be a better place if everyone strived for a pacifist approach.

- War leads to innocent people losing their lives.

- War wastes billions of pounds that could be better spent e.g. reducing poverty, improving health care and education.

- The Quakers are a Christian denomination who are pacifists because Jesus taught us to ‘Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.’

- At times of war, Quakers refuse to take part in violence and resort to being ‘conscientious objectors’. They may accept other roles during war time e.g. ambulance drivers which shows they are standing up against violence and challenging those who think it is acceptable.

**Christian concept of Justice**

- Bible teaches righteousness and Justice are central to who God is.

- God measures all human action against a perfect standard, but forgiveness is part of God’s justice as humans are unable to lead perfect lives.

- Christian justice demands that the wrongdoer is appropriately punished and forgiveness is only offered if the person is repentant.

- Someone who has repented is given the chance to reform and move on.

- God judges and condemns those who abuse others. He has compassion for those who suffer injustice and sets the oppressed free.

  - Parable of the Sheep and Goats…
**Crime and Punishment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aim of punishment</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Picture to illustrate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retribution</td>
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**Capital Punishment – The Death Penalty – Different Christian views**

**Agree**

“An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life” – meaning – If you take someone’s life you should have yours taken.”

“Whoever kills a man must be put to death.”

**Disagree**

Criminals should be given the chance to reform – e.g. ‘The woman caught in the act of adultery’

“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you.”
Christian beliefs about and responses to the treatment of criminals

- Christianity teaches forgiveness for wrongdoings.
- However, forgiveness does not mean there should be no punishment for crimes.
- Criminals should pay for their crimes, but prison should also provide opportunities for the criminal to change once they are released.
- Christians are commanded to care for the weak and prisoners (victims and criminals). The Parable of the Sheep and Goats states that those who ‘visit those in prison’ will be rewarded.
- **The Roman Catholic Church** – In 2004 called for increased Christian understanding in the prison system – e.g. a full working day, 5 days a week, to help inmates gain a ‘work ethic’, also more schemes to aid skills training for jobs when released, improved education and also more money for drug treatment.
- **The Church of England** – Offenders need to be prepared to return to society once they have served their punishment. They actively support victims of crime and families of people in prison. They also provide prison chaplains.
- **Restorative Justice** – Both the R.C and C of E support restorative justice where the victim can meet the criminal and question them to gain an understanding as to why they committed the crime. The aim is that the criminal faces up to the crime they have committed and make reparation for their crime. This means they seek to repair some of the damage they have caused.
Christian beliefs about and responses to social injustice.

You will need to know about the life and work of someone who has fought against social injustice. Social injustice is where a person or group of people are treated unfairly in society.

E.g.

- **Martin Luther King (1929-68)**
  - Fought against racism in USA
  - Used non-violent peaceful protests
  - ‘I have a dream speech’
  - Christian equality

- **Mother Teresa (1910-1997)**
  - Helped the poor in the slums of Calcutta
  - Dedicated her life to supporting the poor, setting up education.
  - Nun – believed everyone equal in God’s eyes.

- **Nelson Mandela**
  - Fought against Apartheid in South Africa
  - Was imprisoned for his beliefs that black people should have equal rights
  - Became S.A’s first black president
  - Ensured equal rights for black people

Add your own knowledge to the boxes above!

**Christian Teachings…**

- Christians believe in the dignity and value of all human beings.
- Christians do not accept that one individual or a group of people should have fewer rights than another.
- Christians oppose all forms of social injustice.
- Christians believe all humans are equal in the eyes of God and aim for justice for all people.
Liberation Theology

- This is the Christian idea that God has the power to change situations in the world that are unjust.
- Therefore it is right to stand up against governments that oppress people or abuse their power.
- As part of their commitment to Liberation Theology, Christians may take part in peaceful protests or support those who are victims/charities (e.g. Amnesty International) that help those who are victims of social injustice.
- Some supporters of liberation theology have been killed for speaking out against injustice e.g. Oscar Romero.

“If there is an alien in your land, do not ill treat him”

“There is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female all are one in Christ.”
Passed Exam Questions:

(a) What does the word ‘racism’ mean? (1)

(b) Give two examples of prejudice (2)

(c) Suggest how Christians might work to stop racism. (3)

(d) Explain Christian teachings about equality (6)

(e) ‘Religious people should treat everyone equally.’ (12)
Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.

(a) What is capital punishment? (1)

(b) Give 2 aims of punishment. (2)

(c) Describe what the Christian attitudes might be towards capital punishment. (3)

(d) Explain what Christians might believe about the treatment of criminals (6)

(e) ‘Putting people into prison is a waste of money’ (12)
Discuss this statement. You should include different, supported points of view and a personal viewpoint. You must refer to Christianity in your answer.
Sources of Information:

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