


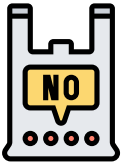











Knowledge Organiser – Should we still be fighting wars in the 21st century?

| Key word | Definition | Image | Key word | Definition | Image |
|-----------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| War | War is an organised conflict usually consisting of intense violence carried out by one state or states against another state or states. |  | Ahimsa | The principle of non-violence. The belief is that all living things are sacred. |  |
| Just war theory | A just war is a war which is declared for right and noble reasons and fought in a certain way. A just war is not a war that is 'good' as such. It is a war that Christians feel to be necessary or 'just' in the circumstances, when all other solutions have been tried and have failed. |  | Boycott | A punitive ban on relations with other bodies, cooperation with a policy, or the handling of goods. |  |
| Holy war | A war that is fought for religious reasons, usually backed by a religious leader |  | Agape | The Greek word for 'unconditional love', and the basis for the Golden Rule for Christians, and of Jesus' sacrificial crucifixion. |  |
| Lesser Jihad | A war which is justified according to a set of rules within Islam. |  | Terrorism | Terrorism is where an individual, or a group who share certain beliefs, use terror as part of their campaign to. |  |
| Greater Jihad | A Muslim's personal struggle with their faith. |  | Crusades | A series of wars in the 11th to 13th centuries fought by European Christians against Muslims in the Holy Land. |  |
| | | Pacifist | The belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence |  | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | What do religious people think about war? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wars to be avoided completely (Pacifists) ● Many Christians think that (Romans 13:6-7) wars are a way of paying for their dues ● Not accepting of violence (not ahimsa and causes dukkha) ● Fighting is acceptable for self defence in Islam |
| 2 | Is just War theory helpful for us today? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New technologies and military equipment - Just war theory doesn't take these into account, but it can still be applied ● Has there ever been a just war? - Just war theory was originally designed to limit wars, not stop them ● The term 'just war' has tended to deny war's horrendous nature, and perhaps 'justified' or 'justifiable' would be a better term. |
| 3 | What would happen if everyone was a pacifist? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Was Jesus a pacifist? - Some Christians say yes as he tried to bring peace toward nations, others say that he showed righteous anger ● Is pacifism required? The Bible does not give a clear response ● Some may be pretending to be pacifist |

| TEST YOURSELF QUESTIONS | All answers can be found on these Knowledge Organiser pages |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What is it called when a country has an organised conflict? |
| 2 | A detailed description of a pacifist is... |
| 3 | What is the principle of non-violence called? |
| 4 | Explain Just way theory in detail |
| 5 | A war that is fought for holy reasons is called... |
| 6 | The form of selfless self-sacrificing love is called.. |
| 7 | What is the difference between lesser Jihad and greater Jihad? |
| 8 | Explain boycotting in detail |
| 9 | What is terrorism? |
| 10 | Explain Crusades in detail |
| 11 | What do Christians think about war? |
| 12 | What do pacifists think of war? |
| 13 | Name one reason why the Just war theory is helpful for us today |
| 14 | Challenge: Name one verse in the scriptures where it emphasises Pacifism |
| 15 | Challenge: Where in the Gospels did Jesus show righteous anger? |

