

Topic	Knowledge
<p>Conflict & Ethical Theories</p>	<p>* Conflict is a serious disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles for example WW1 or a protest such as the suffragettes, throughout history humans have always clashed on core principles within society whether that is over who is king, who is God or human rights issues such as LGBT or gender equality. * When approaching issues that are causing conflict ethical theories can be applied an attempt to find a fair and consistent manner that suits everyone such as Pacifism, Utilitarianism and Situation Ethics however there isn't always agreement on how or when these should be applied.</p>
<p>Just War Theory & Christianity</p>	<p>* The Just War Theory was created by St Thomas Aquinas, a respected Christian writer and theologian. It contains a set of rules judging if conflict is the right thing to do It was not created to encourage war but to stop it – war should only take place if ALL conditions are met. The conditions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Just Cause – The reason for fighting should be to uphold justice 2. Comparative – Those effected should expect a better future after the war 3. Authority – Only the recognised leader can sanction a war 4. Right Intention – The motive of the fight should be to re-establish peace and restore human rights 5. Probability of Success – there should be a strong likelihood the war will be won 6. Last Resort – war should only take place if all efforts have failed 7. Fair – the amount of force used should be in proportion to the problem
<p>Islam & Jihad</p>	<p>* The concept of Jihad in Islam is often misunderstood and misinterpreted, simply translated it means 'to struggle'. Muslims believe that we should all struggle by Lesser and Greater Jihad, if we spend of lives focussing on these we will make ourselves better people and the world a better place to live in. * Lesser Jihad allows Muslims to engage in conflict, however there are strict conditions that must be met: - Persecution (suffering for your beliefs) has reached an extreme level - Religious freedoms (right to pray) are taken away - Islam has to be defended from attack - It has to be authorised by a Muslim leader * There is also a set of ten rules of conflict within the Quran called the Malik's Muwatta which lists things a Muslim should NOT do during conflict for example kill women, children, and the elderly or destroy houses or sacred buildings. * These conditions and rules clearly show that terrorism is not permitted in Islam. Extreme terrorist groups claim to be Muslims are misinterpreting the Quran and not acting in the name of Islam which promotes peace and harmony in society.</p>
<p>Martin Luther King</p>	<p>* Martin Luther King was a black Christian minister from Georgia who was famous for fighting against racial prejudice in the USA. There was lots of tension surrounding race in America as laws began to change surrounding civil rights. Segregation was still in place, although rules and laws were changing (e.g. desegregation of schools and voting laws). *A number of violent and peaceful methods of protest were taking place by many black individuals and groups. In response, there were often violent racial attacks by white extremists who did not welcome the changes. Martin Luther King was a prominent member of the community as he was a religious leader and in 1957 he developed a group called Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). This was with the aim of harnessing the power and support of black people across many churches in the Southern states. He also organised sit in protests, strikes, marches and civil disobedience to highlight the inequality of laws and actions of individuals towards black people. *A good example of this is the work he did with Selma, Alabama, where voting rights were being contested. He helped laws change and gave persistent pressure on the local and national government to modernise and focus on equality. All of his protest methods were peaceful and effective.</p>
<p>Gandhi</p>	<p>* Mohandas K Ghandi was born in India and trained to be a lawyer in London. He travelled to British occupied South Africa to do legal work where he saw a great amount of racism and inequality towards people (especially Black South Africans and migrant Indian workers). When travelling the country, he was ejected from a first-class train carriage because of his skin colour. Appalled at the treatment of Indian immigrants, he set up the Indian Congress in Natal to fight segregation and to develop the idea of "Ahimsa" and "satyagraha".</p>

	<p>*He organised strikes, marches and burning of passes that labelled Indians as having a lower status. He was arrested for one march and spent time in prison which prompted further support and international recognition. Gandhi returned to India (also British controlled) and started working towards fighting for Indian’s rights in their own country. This included more non-violent methods of protest like the famous Salt Marches – in response to Indians being banned from making their own salt and having to rely on heavily taxed British Salt. This was successful and for the remaining years he works towards gaining independence for India which eventually happens in 1947. He is often referred to affectionately as ‘Mahatma’ (Great Soul). He was shot at the age of 78 in 1948.</p>
Weapons of Mass Destruction	<p>* The use of WMD and issues surrounding their use have become more prominent in the 21st Century as technology as evolved and enabled humans to harness the destructive power of biology and chemistry. WMD were first used during the second world war in July 1945, America dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima in Japan, the blast killed around 150,000 people and effects from the bomb are still present today.</p> <p>* Arguments FOR: They are an effective deterrent – other nations are less likely to attack, The side that uses WMD suffer less loss of life, They ensure a quicker end to conflict, It’s a better course of action than invasion.</p> <p>* Arguments AGAINST: The scale of destruction is immeasurable and the damage caused cannot be undone, They may cause long term ill effects for people and the next generation, Using them could be seen as a war crime, Innocent people will be killed.</p>

Key Word	Meaning
Conflict	A serious disagreement between people with opposing opinions or principles
Pacifism	The belief that disputes should be settled peacefully and war and violence are always wrong
Utilitarianism	The belief that we should make decisions based on what produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people
Situation Ethics	The belief that we should make decisions based what is the most loving thing to do
Just War Theory	A set of conditions that need to be met in order for a war to be justified
Jihad	To struggle
Greater Jihad	To struggle personally to become a better Muslim
Lesser Jihad	To struggle physically to help create a better world
Malik’s Muwatta	Section of the Quran that contain the 10 rules of conflict
Discrimination	Where you act upon your prejudice and cause harm to others through your words or actions
Segregation	Separating people by law
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality
Ahimsa	Respect for all living things and avoidance of violence towards others
Weapons or Mass Destruction	Nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons that cause widespread devastation and loss of life

Quotes	Topic
In order for a war to be just, three things are necessary. First, the authority of the sovereign. Secondly, a just cause. Thirdly, a rightful intention. St Thomas Aquinas	Just War Theory
‘I advise 10 things: Do not kill women or children or an aged, infirm person’ Quran	Islam & Jihad
‘To ignore evil is to become accomplice to it’ MLK	Martin Luther King
‘There are many causes I would die for. There is not a single cause that I would kill for.’ Gandhi	Gandhi