

World Religion (Choose One)											
Buddhism		Christianity		Hinduism		Islam		Judaism		Sikhism	
Beliefs	Practices	Beliefs	Practices	Beliefs	Practices	Beliefs	Practices	Beliefs	Practices	Beliefs	Practices
Three Marks of Existence: anicca; anatta; dukkha	living according to the Eightfold Path	beliefs about God	living according to the Gospels	beliefs about God	living according to Dharma	beliefs about God	living according to the Five Pillars	beliefs about God	living according to the Commandments	beliefs about God	living according to the Gurus
nature of human beings: tanha; Three Root Poisons; kamma	Five Precepts; sangha	nature of human beings: free will; sin; stewards	Christian action; the Christian community	nature of human beings: atman; jiva; dukkha; avidya; karma	the Three Margas	nature of human beings: free will; suffering; khalfas	submission	nature of human beings: yetzer tov; yetzer harah; free will; suffering	Rosh Hashanah; Yom Kippur	nature of human beings: atma; free will; karma; equality	Khalsa
beliefs about the Buddha	meditation; devotion	beliefs about Jesus	worship: prayer; Eucharist	beliefs about Isvara	worship: puja; meditation	beliefs about Muhammad	worship: prayer; mosque	beliefs about Covenant	worship: Shabbat; synagogue	beliefs about maya and haumai; the Five Evils	worship: sewa and simran; kirt karna; vand chakkana
samsara; nibbana		judgement; Heaven and Hell		samsara; moksha		Akhira: Day of Judgement; Al-Jannah; Jahannam		judgement; the Messiah; the Messianic Age; Olam Ha'ba		Gurmukhi; Jivan Mukti	
Morality and Belief (Choose One)											
Morality and Justice		Morality and Relationships		Morality, environment and global issues		Morality, medicine and the human body		Morality and conflict			
Moral Issues Raised by		Moral Issues Raised by		Moral Issues Raised by		Moral Issues Raised by		Moral Issues Raised by			
Causes of Crime: Environmental Influences, Psychological Influences		Relationships: Sexual Relationships, The Purpose of Sex		Economic issues resource management trading inequalities global trading agreements		Use of Embryos: reproductive, therapeutic, research		Conflict types of war justifications for war alternatives to war			
Purposes of Punishment: Reformation, Retribution, Protection, Deterrence		Marriage: arranged marriage forced marriage same-sex marriage divorce		Environmental Issues: climate change; depletion of resources; biodiversity		Organ Donation: consent: informed; presumed; beating heart donation; living donors		Consequences of war for humans for the environment for the economy			
Responses to Crime: Custodial sentences, Non- Custodial Sentences, Capital Punishment		Gender inequality and exploitation: in the media in society in religion		Social Issues: poverty, charity, migrants		End of Life: assisted dying; voluntary and non-voluntary euthanasia; end-of-life care		Modern armaments weapons of mass destruction conventional weapons smart weapons			
Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.			
Causes of Crime: Enviromental Influences, Psychological Influences		Relationships: Sexual Relationships, The Purpose of Sex		Economic issues resource management trading inequalities global trading agreements		Use of Embryos reproductive, theraputic, research		Conflict types of war justifications for war			
Purposes of Punishment: Reformation, Retribution, protection, deterrence		Marriage: arranged marriage forced marriage same-sex marriage divorce		Enviromental Issues: climate change, depletion of resources, biodiversity		Organ Donation: consent: informed; presumed; beating heart donation; living donors		Consequences of war for humans for the environment for the economy			
Responses to Crime: Custodial sentences, Non- Custodial Sentences, Capital Punishment		Gender inequality and exploitation: in the media in society in religion		Social Issues: poverty, charity, migrants		End of Life: assisted dying; voluntary and non-voluntary euthanasia; end-of-life care		Modern armaments weapons of mass destruction conventional weapons smart weapons			
Non-Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Non-Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Non-Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Non-Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.		Non-Religious Responses to Moral Issues raised by.			
Causes of Crime: Enviromental Influences, Psychological Influences		Relationships: Sexual Relationships, The Purpose of Sex		Economic issues resource management trading inequalities global trading agreements		Use of Embryos reproductive, theraputic, research		Conflict types of war justifications for war alternatives to war			
Purposes of Punishment: Reformation, Retribution, protection, deterrence		Marriage: arranged marriage forced marriage same-sex marriage divorce		Enviromental Issues: climate change, depletion of resources, biodiversity		Organ Donation: consent: informed; presumed; beating heart donation; living donors		Consequences of war for humans for the environment for the economy			
Responses to Crime: Custodial sentences, Non- Custodial Sentences, Capital Punishment		Gender inequality and exploitation: in the media in society in religion		Social Issues: poverty, charity, migrants		End of Life: assisted dying; voluntary and non-voluntary euthanasia; end-of-life care		Modern armaments weapons of mass destruction conventional weapons smart weapons			
Religious Philosophical Questions (Choose One)											
Origins		Existence of God		The problem of suffering and evil		Miracles					
Was the universe and life created?		Does God exist?		Who is responsible for suffering and evil?		Are miracles real?					
How does religion explain the origins of the universe and of life?		What arguments/theories do religious people use to prove the existence of God?		Is God responsible for suffering and evil?		How do religious people explain miracles?					
What evidence does religion use to support these explanations?		What evidence do religious people use to support these arguments/theories?		What arguments are used to support God's responsibility for suffering and evil?		What evidence do religious people use to support these explanations?					
What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/explanations?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/arguments/theories?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of these arguments?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/explanations?					
How does science explain the origins of the universe and of life?		What arguments/theories do non-religious people use to challenge the existence of God?		Are humans responsible for suffering and evil?		How do non-religious people explain miracles?					
What evidence does science use to support these explanations?		What evidence do non-religious people use to support these arguments/theories?		What arguments are used to support human responsibility for suffering and evil?		What evidence do non-religious people use to support these explanations?					
What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/explanations?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/arguments/theories?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of these arguments?		What are the strengths and weaknesses of evidence/explanations?					
Can religious and scientific views on origins be compatible?		Can either religious or non-religious arguments/theories provide conclusive proof about the existence of God?		Can responsibility for suffering and evil lie with both God and humans?		Can religious and non-religious views on miracles be compatible?					