


<h1>L</h1>	<h1>LAWS</h1>	<p>What's it all about? Are religious rules worth a lot?</p> <p>Religions teach their followers to keep rules, laws, guidance or principles. The clip asks why religions have rules and how these rules have an impact on life. A continuing question is about whether there are links between a country's rules and those required of religious followers. For example, should Catholic teaching about sanctity of life which leads to anti-abortion views have any impact on British law, which legalises termination of pregnancy? And should Islamic Shariah law have any force in Britain, where only about 5% of the population are Muslim?</p> <p>Religious laws are often wider in scope than national law, asking followers of a faith to work for peace, to forgive, to free themselves from hatred and live a life of love. A bit more demanding than just keeping the speed limit.</p> <p>Of course, in a tiny clip like this, many of the nuances of religious law are left unmentioned, but the big picture is clear: following a religion means you get guidance for life thrown in. Is that a good thing?</p>
		
<p>Which religions and beliefs?</p> <p>Jewish Christian Muslim</p> <p>Clip available here: www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-education-ks3-a-z-of-religion-and-beliefs-l-is-for-laws-and-rules/zmkcwt</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do different religions tell their followers to do? • Are these laws and rules good for humanity? • Are the religions all teaching similar or different rules? • Do the rules of religion mean that being a follower ties you down, or can they rules be interpreted in different ways? • If there were no rules (this is called 'anarchy') what would human societies be like? • Which rules is it best to follow – national laws for your country or the ideas in your religion? 	<p>Classroom or homework tasks:</p> <p>A. Among the Ten Commandments (Jewish, about 3400 years old) are: no murder, theft, lying or greed. But also worshipping one God, keeping the Sabbath and not making images of God. Are religious rules about how we worship still relevant to humanity today?</p> <p>B. Jews, Muslims and Christians look to their religious texts (Torah, Qur'an, Bible) for guidance about every aspect of life. Humanists say we should work out what is good for ourselves. Write arguments on both sides of this quote: 'These days, we don't need holy writings to tell us how to live. We can work it out for ourselves.'</p> <p>C. Imagine someone joined your school who had no idea how to misbehave. Can you write them 'Ten Commandments of Naughty' to show them what is wrong, evil or nasty?</p> <p>D. Can you then write your own version of 'Ten Commandments for a better world'?</p> <p>Suggested outcomes: students can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give an informed account of the place of laws, rules and guidance in two or more different religions ▪ Give reasons for their views about religious and moral laws ▪ Handle information and ideas effectively by suggesting a 'Ten Commandments for Today' <p>Extra: Search on www.ishwar.com for 'Laws' and the name of the religion you want to study to read some original texts from scriptures. Compare what you find from two different religions – similar or different?</p>

L is for Laws

From the clip, make a note of your answer:
What do different religions tell their followers to do?

Imagine a game of football with no laws or rules. It couldn't happen. In the 'game of life', do rules like 'Tell the Truth' 'Don't be violent' 'Respect each other' make a better life for everyone? What do you think is the purpose of Laws and Rules?

Some people say it is very good to have Laws from ancient texts like Qur'an, Bible and Torah to show the human race or people in a religion how to live. Here are some reasons to support this view:

Some people – e.g. Humanists – say it important that humans don't follow ancient traditions but think for themselves about what is right and wrong. Here are some reasons to support this view.

How to be bad: my 10 Commandment of Naughty.

In the box, write an 'upside down' version of commandments. What would be the commandments if they were designed to teach us how to do evil instead of goodness?

This is fun to write but it has a serious point: when you say what is bad, then the opposite shows what you think is good.