

<p>1. KEY WORDS</p> <p>♣ ADULTERY A married person having sexual intercourse with someone they are not married to.</p> <p>♣ DIVORCE Legally ending a marriage.</p> <p>♣ COHABITATION To live together, with a sexual relationship without being married.</p> <p>♣ COMMITMENT A sense of dedication and obligation to someone or something</p> <p>♣ CONTRACEPTION Methods used to stop a woman from becoming pregnant during or after sexual intercourse; can also be used to stop sexually transmitted infections.</p> <p>♣ GENDER EQUALITY People of all genders enjoying the same rights and opportunities in all aspects of their lives</p> <p>♣ RESPONSIBILITIES Actions / duties you are expected to carry out.</p> <p>♣ ROLES Position, status or function of a person in society, as well as the characteristics and social behaviour expected of them.</p>	<p>3. ♣ Christian attitudes to marriage</p> <p>♣ Marriage is a gift from God given to humanity</p> <p>♣ It is a sacrament</p> <p>♣ Jesus teaches about the importance of marriage</p> <p>♣ Marriage is part of God's creation - He made a man and a woman to be together.</p> <p>♣ Marriage is the complete joining together of two people in a special way.</p> <p>♣ 'What God has put together, let no man put asunder'</p>	<p>4. ♣ The Christian Marriage Services</p> <p>♣ Bride wears white to symbolise purity.</p> <p>♣ Wedding bells are used to drive away evil spirits.</p> <p>♣ The vicar / priest welcomes everyone and explains the purpose of marriage</p> <p>♣ The couple exchange vows which reflect the main Christian beliefs about marriage: <i>'To have and to hold; from this day forward; for better for worse; for richer for poorer; in sickness and in health; to love and to cherish; till death us do part; According to God's holy law and this is my solemn vow.'</i> This shows that the marriage is a lifelong & serious commitment and should last through both good and bad times. These are said in front of friends, family and God, to demonstrate their commitment.</p> <p>♣ The couple exchange rings which are a symbol of neverending love</p> <p>♣ The vicar / priest declares the couple married</p> <p>♣ Prayers and Bible readings are said; hymns are sung and the priest might give a sermon. These all reflect God blessing the marriage.</p>		
<p>2. ♣ TYPES OF FAMILY</p> <p>NUCLEAR - the most common type of family in modern Britain - 2 parents & 1 (or more) children living in the same house.</p> <p>EXTENDED - A number of adults & children who are related to each other living in the same home e.g. cousins, aunts, uncles & grandparents</p> <p>RECONSTITUTED - A mixture of step-parents & step-children</p> <p>SINGLE PARENT - Where one parent raises a child(ren) on their one. This type of family is increasing rapidly.</p> <p>CHILDLESS - Where a married or cohabiting couple do not have children, either through choice or naturally.</p>	<p>7. Issues raised by interfaith marriage:-</p> <p>-How can dietary rules be followed at home?</p> <p>-Which festivals should the family celebrate?</p> <p>-Which religion should the children be raised in?</p> <p>-What should the children be told about death and the afterlife?</p> <p>-What if the families / religious communities refuse to accept the marriage?</p> 	<p>5. ♣ The Jewish Marriage Service</p> <p>♣ The ketubah is the formal marriage contract that states how the husband will care for his wife. She keeps this throughout the marriage.</p> <p>♣ A wedding will be taken by a rabbi and will be held under a chuppah. This is a canopy open at the sides which symbolises the couple's new house, open to friends, family and God.</p> <p>♣ The groom makes a declaration and reads the ketubah aloud.</p> <p>♣ After the blessings, the groom stamps on a wine glass. This symbolises both the fragility of marriage and a reminder of the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.</p> <p>♣ The groom places a ring on the bride's index finger which is believed to be connected to the heart. Rings are a symbol of everlasting or neverending love.</p> <p>♣ Seven blessings or the nisuin are said. These praise God for creating the human race and bringing happiness to the couple.</p> <p>♣ The bride circles the groom seven times to break down the barriers between them. This represents when Joshua circled the city of Jericho seven times after God commanded him to. After he did this, the walls of the city fell down.</p>	<p>6. ♣ Jewish attitudes to marriage</p> <p>♣ Marriage is a blessing from God & it is an important spiritual ceremony</p> <p>♣ Both partners must enter into the marriage with the right intentions</p> <p>♣ Both partners are expected to respect & be faithful to each other</p> <p>♣ Marriage is seen as the basis of family life</p> <p>♣ Weddings can take place in a synagogue or any suitable place and is made up of two parts: the kiddushin and the nisuin.</p>	
<p>8. Religious views on cohabitation</p> <p>♣ Traditionally, Christianity has taught against cohabitation. Some Christians now accept it, if it is part of a committed relationship, although marriage is the ideal. Other Christians disagree with it completely (e.g. Roman Catholic) because it devalues the special nature of sex.</p> <p>♣ For many Jews it is important to get married rather than cohabit. The Torah says for two people to live as husband & wife, they must have the blessing of God. This only takes place after marriage vows. However, some Jews do cohabit.</p>	<p>9. Religious views on adultery</p> <p>♣ Adultery is wrong for several reasons. Marriage is sexually exclusive & should not be shared with anyone else; It goes against the Ten Commandments; Marriage is a sacrament - a gift from God - and marriage goes against this; Adultery destroys trust in a relationship.</p> <p>♣ Adultery is wrong for several reasons. It goes against the Ten Commandments; sex is only acceptable within marriage; the Halakah (code of conduct) emphasises that a husband should be sexually considerate & respectful to his wife.</p>	<p>10. Religious attitudes to same-sex marriage</p> <p>♣ There is a difference of opinion about same-sex marriage in Christianity.</p> <p>♣ Some use quotes from the Old & New Testaments showing that marriage should be between a man & woman.</p> <p>♣ Others say that these passages reflect the time they were written & not modern day society</p> <p>♣ Quakers allow same-sex marriage within their tradition, as they believe all are equal in the eyes of God</p> <p>♣ In 2010, Pope Francis (Roman Catholic Church) wrote that a marriage is not the same as a union of two people of the same sex; this is not discriminating but respecting difference. A marriage is the best stable relationship in which to have a family.</p> <p>♣ There is no set fixed opinion in Judaism.</p> <p>♣ Orthodox Judaism maintains the traditional view that marriage is between a man & woman using quotes from Leviticus in the Torah (thou shalt not lie with mankind)</p> <p>♣ Not all Orthodox Jews accept this view, and along with the majority of Reform Jews, they accept same-sex relationships.</p>	<p>11. ♣ Jewish attitudes towards divorce</p> <p>♣ Judaism recognises that some marriages fail & therefore accepts divorce.</p> <p>♣ As well as a civil divorce, Orthodox Jews (& some others) apply for a religious divorce called a 'get' - without this they cannot remarry. It is the husband who starts this process.</p> <p>♣ Divorce should be seen as a last resort, but it is better to divorce than to be unhappily married.</p> <p>♣ A woman has to wait 90 days after a divorce to remarry, to ensure she isn't pregnant with her previous husband's baby.</p> <p>♣ If a husband refuses to give a woman a divorce, she is known as a chained woman.</p>	<p>12. ♣ Christian attitudes towards divorce</p> <p>♣ There are significant differences in Christian attitudes to divorce</p> <p>♣ The Roman Catholic church does not recognise divorce: marriage is a lifelong commitment. Some do get their marriage annulled but this is only in special circumstances.</p> <p>♣ The Anglican Church accepts divorce as it is UK law. Remarriage in a church is discouraged.</p> <p>♣ Non-Conformist Christians (Methodist etc) accept divorce although see it as best avoided; remarriage is permitted if suitable for all concerned.</p>
<p>13. Christian attitudes to sex & contraception</p> <p>♣ Sex should generally take place in marriage</p> <p>♣ It is viewed as a gift from God; it is holy & sacred</p> <p>♣ Casual sex devalues both people & the act itself</p> <p>♣ Contraception is accepted by most Christians within marriage for family planning purposes</p> <p>♣ Most Roman Catholic Christians disagree with artificial methods of contraception due to Natural Law, which determines that every time sexual intercourse takes place there should be the possibility of new life. They do accept natural methods within marriage.</p> 	<p>14. Jewish attitudes to sex & contraception</p> <p>♣ Sex should take place within marriage; it is one of the three stages of marriage.</p> <p>♣ It is a gift from God</p> <p>♣ It is seen as a duty to have children, so some Jews (mainly Orthodox) disagree with artificial methods of contraception.</p> <p>♣ Reform Jews mainly accept artificial methods of contraception within marriage as part of family planning.</p> <p>♣ Most Jews disagree with using a condom because it puts an artificial barrier between the male & female (stopping them becoming one flesh) and prevents the semen going where it is meant to.</p>		<p>15. Christianity: Role of Women</p> <p>♣ In the early church, all disciples were men</p> <p>♣ Jesus' actions showed that he respected women</p> <p>♣ Christians believe all humans are created in the image of God, therefore equal and sacred</p> <p>♣ Galatians 3: 'there is neither male nor female'</p> <p>♣ Roman Catholic Church: women can become nuns but not priests or bishops as Jesus only had male disciples. Women do have important roles though.</p> <p>♣ Anglican church ordained first women priests in 1994 and bishop in 2014. Women now equal.</p> <p>♣ In other Christian groups, women have equal roles</p>	<p>16. Judaism: Role of Women</p> <p>♣ In early Judaism, men had authority over women</p> <p>♣ All people were made by God & are all equal. Therefore it is wrong to discriminate</p> <p>♣ Jewish texts describe equal but different roles for men & women</p> <p>♣ Some religious duties such as bringing in the Shabbat are carried out by women</p> <p>♣ Some of the mitzvot do not apply to women</p> <p>♣ In Reform Judaism, women can become rabbis and lead worship. Men & women sit together in the synagogue</p> <p>♣ In the Orthodox tradition, worship is led by men, with men & women sitting separately in the synagogue.</p>

