

KNOWLEDGE MAP: RELIGION AND CONFLICT

SUMMARY

This unit looks at the ways that extremist religious beliefs have influenced conflicts in the modern world which led to dramatic changes in society, the effects of which are still with us today. The unit concludes with a study of examples of non-religious extremism to enable pupils to understand that religion is not the only cause of extremist conflict.

CONFLICTS/EXTREMISM LINKED TO RELIGION

Israel/Palestine:

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the world's longest-running and most controversial conflicts. The conflict is partly based on religious beliefs about ownership of the land.

Munich Massacre

A terrorist attack linked to the Israel/Palestine conflict that took place at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany

9/11

Islamist extremist attack on various targets in the USA. Osama bin Laden justified the attack with various reasons, including American support for Israel. 2001.

7/7

Islamist extremist attack on London's public transport system. 2005.

The Troubles in Northern Ireland

Conflict over land and religious beliefs. Christianity (Catholic/Protestant). 1968-1998.

CONFLICTS/EXTREMISM NOT LINKED TO RELIGION

Far Right Extremism:

Strident nationalism that is usually racial or exclusivist in some fashion, fascism, racism, anti-Semitism, anti-immigration, chauvinism, nativism and xenophobia. Example: National Action, UK 2020.

Far Left Extremism:

Intends to overthrow capitalist or fascist systems and replace them with communist or socialist societies. Red Army Faction (RAF), sometimes known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang. Germany. 1970s.

Narco-Terrorism:

Terrorism carried out by drug traffickers. Example: Pablo Escobar (1949-1993).



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KEY TERMS

Operation Wrath of God: Israel's secret assassination campaign against those suspected of involvement in the Munich Massacre (1972-1988).

Mossad: Israeli Secret Service tasked with carrying out the operation.

Osama bin Laden: founder of the Islamic militant terrorist organization al-Qaeda.

Holy Cross Dispute: Catholic Primary school in a Protestant area that was the target for protests and attacks by Protestants 2001/2002

Republicans: Catholic Irish who demand that Northern Ireland is no longer controlled by British government. Terrorist group example IRA

Loyalists: Protestant Irish who demand that Northern Ireland remain part of the UK, controlled by British government. Terrorist group example: UVF.

Good Friday Agreement: Peace deal signed in 1998 designed to end The Troubles.

KEY TEACHINGS

Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed. Genesis 9:6

Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Exodus 21:24

An eye for an eye. Qur'an 5:45

Lesser Jihad - In defence of Islam

Religious claims to the Holy Land (Israel/Palestine): Both Islam and Judaism claim that the land is rightfully theirs as they both claim to be the descendants of the Prophet Abraham, who was promised the land by God.

Example of a religious difference between Catholic/Protestant Christians: Catholics follow the authority of the Pope. Protestants do not.

Pope: the Bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church. Catholics see in the pope the successor of the Apostle Peter, the first head of their Church, who was appointed by Jesus. ,

