Your notes

GCSE Religious Studies: revision notes

Dialogue between religious and non-religious beliefs

Contents

1. Dialogue at a glance (OCR)
2. Challenges for religion
3. Dialogue within and between groups
4. Key terms
5. Quick questions
6. What to do next

Dialogue at a glance (OCR)

- It's one of the four themes in Religion, philosophy and ethics in the modern world, the 2 hour paper that's worth half of OCR's GCSE. You study it from the perspective of one religion.
- It's about how religious and non-religious people live alongside each other: challenges for religion, and dialogue within and between groups.

Challenges for religion

- Britain has a Christian heritage: the Church of England is the established church, and the monarch is its Supreme Governor.
- Religion still has a role in public life: bishops sit in the House of Lords, Christian services mark key events, public holidays follow Christian festivals, and there are church schools.
- The Education Act of 1988 says that schools must teach RE and hold collective worship.
- **Secularisation** means that religion is becoming less important in society. Fewer people go to worship, and more say that they have no religion.
- **Secularism** is the view that religion should be kept apart from public life and government. Groups such as the National Secular Society argue for this, and Humanists UK speaks for non-religious people.
- Key ideas: **tolerance** (accepting views you don't share), freedom of belief, freedom of expression and freedom of practice.

Dialogue within and between groups

- Intra-faith dialogue is between people of the same religion, and **inter-faith dialogue** is between different religions. **Inter-faith dialogue** matters in modern Britain as it builds understanding and helps to prevent conflict.

- **Exclusivism** says that only one religion is true. **Inclusivism** says that one religion is fully true, but others can hold some truth. **Pluralism** says that many religions can lead to the truth.
- **Proselytisation** means trying to convert people. Some see it as a duty, and others as disrespectful.
- Other key ideas: consensus (agreement), diversity (many views) and uniformity (everyone being the same). There's also the link between religion and national identity.

Your notes

Key terms

Secularisation	Religion becoming less important in society.
Secularism	The view that religion should be kept apart from public life and government.
Tolerance	Accepting views and practices that you don't share.
Inter-faith dialogue	Talking and working together between different religions.
Exclusivism	The belief that only one religion is true.
Inclusivism	The belief that one religion is fully true, but others hold some truth.
Pluralism	The belief that many religions can lead to the truth.
Proselytisation	Trying to convert people to a religion.

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What does secularisation mean?
2. What does secularism say?
3. Who is the Supreme Governor of the Church of England?
4. Where do bishops have seats?
5. Which Act says that schools must teach RE and hold collective worship?
6. What is inter-faith dialogue?
7. What does exclusivism say?
8. What does pluralism say?

Answers

1. Religion becoming less important in society
2. Religion should be kept apart from public life and government
3. The monarch
4. The House of Lords
5. The Education Act of 1988
6. Talking and working together between different religions
7. Only one religion is true
8. Many religions can lead to the truth

What to do next

Practise 10 questions on this topic

Try 4 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

Free revision for GCSE and KS3 at lycolearn.co.uk. Some notes are for one exam board only, and say so in brackets.

Your notes