

DfE RSHE framework with teachings from Jewish, Christian and Muslim people for SECONDARY schools

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Topic Area	Pupils Should know	Judaism	Christianity	Islam
Families	...that there are different types of committed, stable relationships.	<p>Jews believe that marriage is the union of two people before God and is sacred.</p> <p>Judaism has many different groups within it, so whilst there are similarities and uniformity on some things regarding marriage, there are differences as well. For example, some Ultra-Orthodox Jews, view homosexuality as a sin and, therefore, would not hold to same sex marriage or same sex sexual relationships as being in keeping with Jewish teaching. Though, this is not the majority view amongst Jews in general.</p> <p>See: 'The wellbeing of LGBT+ Pupils, A guide for Orthodox Jewish schools' by Chief Rabbi Ephraim Mirvis.</p> <p>On the other hand, other Jewish groups, like the Liberal and some Reformed Jews, would be more likely to accept same sex relationships as permissible.</p>	<p>Christians prioritise the relationship of marriage between two people as the type of sexual relationship that is most in keeping with God's plan for human relationships. Genesis 2:20-25 shows us that in creating Eve as a partner to Adam, Adam was able to find a sexual/life counterpart that was fitting/suitable for him.</p> <p>By in large, all Christians agree that monogamy between two persons within marriage is God's plan for human relationships. However, there are some differences amongst Christians on whether the bible restricts marriage to one man and women or allows for two men or two women to enter into marriage.</p> <p>Further to add, some Christians believe that a Christian should only marry another person from their faith tradition, whilst other Christians believe that Christians can marry people who are not Christian and from other faith traditions.</p>	<p>One of the most important changes that Prophet Muhammad brought about in society was to make marriage the foundation stone of society. A man and woman must freely enter into a public contract with each other and marriage is the only acceptable place for sexual relations. Marriage is seen by Muslims as being an essential aspect of living a godly life. It is through marriage that people enhance their God-consciousness (taqwa) and have the opportunity to achieve a life in harmony with God and the created world. It is the birth-right of all children to be raised and nurtured according to the guidance of God, which will lead to human flourishing. This harmony within oneself, between partners and children, and within the wider society, all under the guidance of God, is the path to human flourishing and happiness.</p>
	...how these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their	<p>For Jews marriage is seen as the most ideal form of sexual relationships and the best environment to bring up children. Both the Torah and Rabbinic traditions (these are both authoritative for Jews) teach the value</p>	<p>Christians believe that marriage is a gift from God and is seen as a positive choice that a person can make. Genesis 2:18 shows us that before the creation of Eve, there was something about Adam's existence as the only human being that was not good, as God states</p>	<p>Parents are responsible for giving their children an Islamic and moral upbringing, and for nurturing them in order for them to become good and successful people, as well as active members of society. Children should also respect their parents</p>

<p>importance for bringing up children.</p>	<p>of marriage, so it is a calling many Jews seek to pursue and take very seriously.</p> <p>Theologically, the basis of marriage for Jews is found in Genesis 2, where God states that it is not good for Adam to be alone and therefore makes Eve for him as a life partner.</p>	<p>that 'it is not good for Adam to be alone'. God then creates Eve and Adam is full of excitement and fulfilment that he has found a partner with whom he can spend his life with.</p> <p>It must be stated, that Christians do not believe that a person needs to be married to be fulfilled or happy as we have Jesus as the perfect expression of human flourishing, whilst being single.</p> <p>Christians believe that humans bare the image of God. This means that when God created humans there was something God placed within their nature that reflects God's nature (though there is much debate on what exactly it means to be image bares of God). The Christian God is triune in nature Father, Son and Holy Spirit, in an eternal community of mutual love and care. This shows us that as image bearers of God, we also are communal beings, creatures who were not created to be isolated individuals but in mutually loving communities. Marriage is one such community that Christians believe a person can flourish within.</p> <p>Within the context of raising children, marriage for Christians provides a healthy, happy and stable environment for the development of children. Children are able to be cared for by parents who are committed to one another and to them. Children are also able to be living with their parents in one home and are able to more easily build healthy attachments to their primary care givers. Though contextualisation will need to be considered, both the Hebrew bible and the</p>	<p>and obey them as much as possible. Your Lord has decreed that you shall not worship anyone except Him, and [He has enjoined] kindness to parents. (Q.17:23) Should they reach old age at your side— one of them or both—do not say to them, "Fie!" And do not chide them, but speak to them noble words. (Q. 17:23)</p> <p>There is a tradition within Islam that 'marriage is half your religion'. For Muslims, the family extends to adult brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and grandparents and not just the nuclear parents and children. Every aspect of life for Muslims is to be lived according to the guidance of Islam. Sexual relations are a natural part of marriage and any child which results from a union is seen as a blessing from God. In fact, married couples are recommended to invoke God before making love to pray for God's blessing on their union and any child which may ensue.</p>
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	<p>...what marriage is, including their legal status e.g. that marriage carries legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony.</p>	<p>Within the Jewish traditions marriage is held in the highest esteem. When two people decide to get married within the Jewish tradition, they become what is known as betrothed. Within this period of time, they are not to have sexual relations with each other or anyone else until they are married.</p> <p>Jewish marriage practice dictates that the couple must have what is called a ketubah signed before the marriage ceremony. The ketubah is a document that outlines all the responsibilities and duties of the husband towards his wife, including the outlining of inheritance and other matters. The ketubah acts as a legal document and traditionally belongs to the wife, who has access to it throughout the duration of their marriage.</p> <p>Cohabitation, does not have the same status as marriage for Jews and therefore is not seen as an alternative to marriage.</p>	<p>For Christians, marriage is viewed as a sacred union of two persons coming together with the intention of being together for life. At the point of the union Christians believe that God brings the two persons together as a symbol of the re-union of one original body.</p> <p>Christians follow the law in that they will have both a religious ceremony and will also seek to get official government recognition of their marital status, though this may differ country to country.</p> <p>Christians do not recognise cohabiting as an alternative to a marriage, therefore marriage to Christians carries greater recognition than that of two people who are cohabiting. On this note the Christian views cohabiting in a similar way as the law (within the UK).</p>	<p>Islam would see the route to human happiness and thriving coming from living a life according to God's guidance. This means the partners showing the utmost respect for each other and both fulfilling their obligations to create this foundational relationship within human society. In the same way, it is the birth-right of all children to be raised and nurtured according to the guidance of God, which will lead to human flourishing. This harmony within oneself, between partners and children, and within the wider society, all under the guidance of God, is the path to human flourishing and happiness.</p> <p>Islam recognises three forms of marriage declared to be acceptable to God. The first form of marriage into which the overwhelming majority of Muslims enter, is the marriage of one man to one woman, in the sight of God and human society. This will be sealed by a formal contract</p>

				<p>according to Islamic law but this contract is not recognised as being a binding marriage contract according to British law. To remedy this, Muslims are recommended, and the vast majority follow this recommendation, to follow all the requirements necessary to have their marriage registered in a Register Office or mosque authorised for this purpose according to British law. Without this, the parties in a committed Muslim marriage will not have the protection and rights of a married couple according to the law of the land.</p>
	<p>...why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into.</p>	<p>Within Judaism marriage is taken seriously by many and is seen as the highest ideal of human sexual relationships. For Jews marriage is entered into for a number of reasons. For example, to commit to one person that they love for the rest of their lives, because it's the best environment to raise children, to please God and to have a mutually supportive relationship.</p> <p>Though arranged marriages do take place within the Jewish community by parents or matchmakers called shadchan. These match ups of two people are not the same as a forced marriage, as both persons matched have the choice whether to accept or reject the potential spouse presented to them.</p>	<p>Within the Christian tradition marriage is viewed as a union that is freely chosen by the participants. Marriage should not be something that a person is forced into, as coercion does not reflect an act of love, which requires a voluntary act.</p> <p>In the New Testament we see that in 1 Corinthians 7:39 Paul states that 'a woman is free to marry whomever she wishes'. This shows that marriage is one that is a freely chosen act and not one that is coerced.</p>	<p>Marriage is the context for the expression of natural sexual drives. Remaining single is not an acceptable alternative lifestyle, although in exceptional circumstances it is tolerated. It is never an excuse for a promiscuous way of living [Q. 24:33]. Muslim marriage is more than a romantic encounter between two people. It is the coming together of two families. The family actually plays a part in seeking the marriage partner for their son or daughter. This means that the families often assist in arranging a marriage but the couple have the final decision to marry or not. Forcing someone into a marriage against their will is contrary to Islamic law. There can be no clearer evidence of this than the occasion when Prophet Muhammad declared a marriage void when a woman that she had been married without her consent. As soon as he had done this, the woman married the same man of her own free will. According to</p>

				Islamic sources, marriage is the first and most proper choice that lies before men and women. The Qur'an advises those men who – for whatever reason – cannot marry to observe chastity and to control this natural inclination.
...the characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships.	The recognition of other long-term relationships other than marriage is one that is divided amongst Jewish groups. For the Orthodox Jews, marriage between one man and women is the only sexual union that is recognised as legitimate. Whilst within other Jewish traditions such as the Liberal and Reformed Jews are more open to the recognition of civil partnerships.		Most Christians believe that monogamous marriage between two people is the only recognised sexual union by God. However, there is some debate about the recognition of other legal forms of long-term relationships, such as civil partnerships.	The overwhelming majority of Muslim men today, marry only one wife. However, limited polygamy is permitted and is more common in some regions of the world such as Africa. The Qur'an imposes a limit of up to four wives – as long as the man is able to treat each wife equally [Q. 4:3]. There are circumstances where polygamy makes sense. For example, in war-torn areas there can be a lot of women left destitute as a result of their husbands being killed in battle; polygamy is a way of enabling them to be provided for.
...the roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to raising of children, including the characteristics of successful parenting.	<p>Jews believe that children are a blessing from God and therefore must be looked after well by providing food, education and good character formation.</p> <p>Jews, believe that both parents play equal roles in the upbringing of their children. Though these roles maybe different in different contexts they are none the less seen as equal and equally important for the wellbeing of the child.</p> <p>Most Jews desire for their children to become what they term a mensch, which means an honourable person.</p>		Parents within the Christian tradition are to raise their children in a manner that fosters the greatest flourishing. This means that a parent must provide food, clothing, an education and love for the child as well as a grounding in religious observance and a love for God. See Ephesians 6:4,	Once a child is born, there is great rejoicing. As a sign that the child is born a Muslim, the calls to prayer are whispered in the child's ear, usually by the father, or a senior male of the family, or an imam. This symbolically awakens religious consciousness, so that the child begins to grow as a loving servant of God. Prayers are offered for the baby's health and people bring gifts. Muslim male children are circumcised, in line with statements in the Hadith of Muhammad and the practice of the Abrahamic Prophets. This takes place in many societies soon after the birth. Since living according to the guidance of Islam should be the wish of every person, it is not surprising that Muslims attach enormous importance to

				<p>education. Children are taught about God and Muhammad from an early age. They are encouraged to memorise verses from the Qur'an. Education is the birth right of every Muslim boy and girl. As they move towards becoming adults, young Muslims become responsible for their own observance of Islam. Boys and girls are taught modesty and self-control. Sexual activity outside marriage is not permitted. Education is highly prized. Muslims have a duty of living a family life because they have responsibilities towards their parents, towards their children, towards their wives and husbands, and these responsibilities cannot be discharged, unless we value and live and preserve a family life.</p>
	<p>..how to determine whether other children, adults or sources of information are trustworthy: judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationship is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships); and, how to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed.</p>			<p>So, who would be a suitable marriage partner for a Muslim? The most suitable would be someone from a family whose background is pious and godly. It might even be from the same family, as marriage to first cousins is permitted. According to a Hadith of Prophet Muhammad, the key criterion is that they should be pious in their observance of Islam.</p>

Respectful Relationships including Friendships	<p>...the characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (in all contexts, including online) including: trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship.</p>	<p>Jews believe that all people should be treated with respect, dignity and honour. Jews follow the moral principles of the ten commandments which dictate how they are to respect and treat all people and their possessions with respect and care. The most important Jewish concept on which the whole religion is built is 'Love your neighbour as yourself – or do not do unto others that which you would not wish to be done to you.'</p>	<p>Christians believe that all human relationships should be governed by love. Christians take their most basic ethics from the life of Jesus Christ and endeavour to exemplify that. See 1 Corinthians 13 and Philippians 2:5-6.</p> <p>Though Christians may have different ways of expressing the ethical commands to forgive, love, be patient with people etc. in particular situations, the foundational motivations are the same, all relationships must be governed by those ethics.</p>	<p>Different personal virtues such as trust, respect, honesty, kindness, generosity, related to one's relationship with one's self and with others should be studied. Moral virtues can be divided into four groups. The first and second categories regard those virtues which relate to our relationship with God and those related to our relationship with ourselves, the third group comprises of virtues related to our relationships with other people and the last group which is concerned with our relationships with the rest of the world, including all beings other than human beings and God. The important virtues associated with our social relationships with other people involves trust, in verse 32 of chapter 70, when enumerating the characteristics of good people, God says: And those who are faithful to their trust and their covenant (70:32)</p>
	<p>...practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships .</p>	<p>In Judaism, there are practical ways given through which you can love another person, Examples of these can be found in the Ten Commandments see Exodus 20:2-17 and Deuteronomy 5:6-17 as well as the Noahide code, which is seven laws listed in the Jewish sacred text called the Talmud.</p>	<p>Christians follow the example of Jesus in knowing how to love another person. One of the key principles texts for Christians in how to love people is found in 1 Corinthians 13.</p>	

	<p>...how stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice).</p>	<p>Though Jews have particular beliefs regarding, sex, gender, religion, sexual orientation and other characteristics, they universally believe in the sanctity of life as all people are created by God and whatever God creates is good. Therefore, it would be against the Jewish faith to promote any stereotype concerning a person based on any of the above mentioned characteristics that would lead to the harming of that individual or people group.</p>	<p>The Christian faith is explicitly against the harmful treatment of anybody based on differences, whether that is race, gender, age, religion, disability and sexual orientation, because all people are created in the image of God and are to be seen and treated as having intrinsic worth. See Genesis 1:26-27, 9:6 and James 3:9.</p> <p>Christians may differ amongst themselves and other people from different religious and non-religious persuasions, on matters of ethics and religious beliefs but are to disagree in a way that maintains the human dignity and value of that person. See Titus 3:1-2 and Romans 13:8-10.</p>	<p>The Islamic faith is explicitly against the harmful treatment of anybody based on differences, whether that is race, gender, age, religion, disability and sexual orientation. In Surah Hujarat verse 11, "O you who have believed, let not a people ridicule [another] people; perhaps they may be better than them; nor let women ridicule [other] women; perhaps they may be better than them. And do not insult one another and do not call each other by [offensive] nicknames..." (Q.49:11) When God created the first human beings, they came from a single seed [Q. 7:189]; therefore, we can speak of all human beings who have ever lived as belonging to the one human family [Q. 2:213]. God is not the god of one people, tribe, ethnic group or religion in Islamic understanding, but rather the one and only God, who created all human beings fundamentally equal. God alone knows the human heart and thus only God can sit in ultimate judgement on any human being [Q. 88:21-26]; it is not possible for anyone to say "you/they are going to hell."</p>
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<p>...that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including people in positions of authority and due tolerance of other people's beliefs.</p>	<p>See previous section above</p> <p>Jews believe that they should treat people with dignity and that they should anticipate being treated with the same in return.</p> <p>Jews believe in law and order and due respect for authorities.</p> <p>Jews follow what they call the Noahide code (which applies to both Jews and non-Jews), which consists of seven laws that are listed in the Talmud (a Jewish religious text). One of these rules is to have a responsibility for society and the establishment of courts and law.</p>	<p>See previous section above.</p> <p>Christians have a particularly varied relationship with authorities. Christians are told that all government has been put in place by God for the prevention of evil and the advancement of good. On this belief Christians are to follow the laws and authorities of the countries they find themselves in (Titus 3:1 and Romans 13:1-7).</p> <p>However, this is not a blanket blind obedience, Christians have in the past and in the present rebelled against the governing authorities because they deemed the authorities as being agents of evil rather than good. When 'should' Christians disobey authorities is one that is debated but in all if an authority is advocating for evil, Christians have an obligation to stand for what is right, as God's law to do right is above all human laws.</p>	<p>In verse 13 of the Surah Hujarat, "O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted." (Q.49:13) The Qur'an makes explicit the respect for people who follow earlier revelations in the case of four groups: Jews, Christians, Magians and Sabeans [Q. 2:62; 5:69; 22:17]. They are all called in the Qur'an Ahl al-Kitab or People of the Book. This is confirmation that they received at least one Prophet sent by God who brought revealed guidance that enabled him to establish a shari'a. The Qur'an is also explicit in saying that the People of the Book worship the same, one and only God, as Muslims [Q.29:46].</p>
<p>...about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help.</p>	<p>A part of the Jewish moral code is to respect and protect life. This code covers all forms of bullying including cyber bullying as inconsistent with the Jewish ethic of how people should treat each other.</p>	<p>Christians are called to oppose all forms of bullying and discrimination. Jesus, being the Christian example of how we are to love and treat people stood up for the oppressed and marginalized. A great example is the parable of the good Samaritan, which calls all followers of God to treat everybody in hardship as though they were their friend in need, regardless of their differences or distance in association.</p> <p>This example, translates over into bullying and If a Christian sees another person being bullied they are called to intervene, within reason and law, and end the bullying. See Luke 10:25-37, Isaiah 1:17 and Proverbs 31:9.</p>	<p>In Islamic teachings, we are strongly prohibited from thinking that we are better than other people. Humility has been mentioned in the Qur'an as a characteristic of believers. "Do not turn your cheek disdainfully from the people, and do not walk exultantly on the earth. Indeed, Allah does not like any swaggering braggart." (Q. 31:18). So God does not love those who feel superior to others and are proud of themselves. Therefore, humility is one of the very important and fundamental qualities which we need to achieve, and we should be very careful not to allow any trace of arrogance to remain in ourselves.</p>

	<p>...the legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal.</p>	<p>See section above on stereo typing.</p>	<p>See section above on stereo typing.</p>	<p>The Islamic faith is explicitly against the harmful treatment of anybody based on differences, whether that is race, gender, age, religion, disability and sexual orientation. In Surah Hujarat verse 11, "O you who have believed, let not a people ridicule [another] people; perhaps they may be better than them; nor let women ridicule [other] women; perhaps they may be better than them. And do not insult one another and do not call each other by offensive names.</p> <p>Muslims are aware that we live in a culturally and ethnically diverse society in Britain, which is secular in nature, and in which there is one rule of law which applies to everyone. The first responsibility of a Muslim who lives in any country is to abide by the law of the land in which they live. Islam places great emphasis on the dignity of every human being which must be respected even though the life choices that they make and the lifestyles that they embrace may not be considered to be for human betterment or for healthy living according to the teaching of Islam.</p>
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	...that some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control	All of the main Jewish religious traditions, agree that all behaviour that is violent or coercive within a relationship is unethical and at worst criminal. The Noahide code forbids treating people, let alone those whom a person is meant to be in a loving relationship with.	The New Testament gives a number of examples of how we are to relate to one another within a relationship, whether that be a friendship or a romantic relationship. The command for all Christians is to treat people the same way they want to be treated. See Luke 10:27, Matthew 7:12. This command to treat people the way you want to be treated means that there is no place within a relationship that a Christian, should mistreat another person with any violent, criminal or coercive behaviour.	In the Quran, the Golden Rule “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.” is presented in its most refined form. We are asked to repel evil with what is good. "Nor can goodness and Evil be equal. Repel (Evil) with what is better: Then will he between whom and you was hatred become as it were your friend and intimate!"(Q.41:34) This command to treat people the way you want to be treated means that there is no place within a relationship that a Muslim, should mistreat another person with any violent, criminal or coercive behaviour. Any violence and coercion against women that is used to control or subjugate is considered to be oppression and is unacceptable in Islam.
	...what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable	See previous section above.	See previous section above.	Any violence and coercion against women or men that is used to control or subjugate is considered to be oppression and is unacceptable in Islam.
Online and Media	...their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply in all contexts, including online.	The codes of Jewish moral expectations upon its followers, are not excluded, as expectations of how people should be treated and how they should treat others, once they enter online. The moral expectation to treat people with dignity and to be treated with dignity, still apply online.	The ethical command for a Christian to treat all people with dignity, applies in all context. Nowhere, within Christianity is there any contextual exemption made (this includes online), which would allow for the devaluing of another person, morally acceptable by God.	The ethical command for a Muslim to treat all people with dignity, applies in all context. Nowhere, within Islam is there any contextual exemption made (this includes online), which would allow for the devaluing of another person, morally acceptable by God.
	...about online risks, including that any material someone provides to another	The Hebrew bible calls for wisdom to be used in what information is shared by people. Judaism recognises that what we	Christians believe that a person should be careful about what they say or spread about other people via any mode of communication. The bible teaches on many occasions that	

	<p>has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online .</p>	<p>share has a powerful impact on our lives and those of others.</p> <p>See. Proverbs 11:13 and 20:19, Leviticus 19:16</p>	<p>there is power in the information that we spread for good or for evil.</p> <p>See. Ephesians 4:29, Titus 3:2</p>	
	<p>...not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them.</p>	<p>Jews believe in the rights of all human beings to be treated with dignity and treat others like they want to be treated.</p> <p>See Leviticus 19:18</p>	<p>The command for all Christians is to treat people the same way they want to be treated. See Luke 10:27, Matthew 7:12.</p>	<p>The command for all Muslims is to treat people the same way they want to be treated. The Prophet said, "None of you will have faith till he wishes for his brother what he likes for himself."</p>
	<p>...what to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online .</p>	<p>Within the Hebrew bible there are many statements on wisdom being found in seeking council or guidance on issues. For example see Proverbs 11:14</p>	<p>Christians advocate for a person seeking wise council for issues they may face. The Christian church is set up so as to recognise that no one individual has all the answers and that there is wisdom in seeking support, advice and guidance from others. See Romans 12:4-5</p>	
	<p>...the impact of viewing harmful content.</p>	<p>Throughout the Hebrew bible there are passages that warn against viewing things which can are not pure or damaging to the viewer. See Psalms 101:3</p>	<p>Christians are warned to be mindful of what they consume, as what they expose themselves to has a direct impact on them.</p> <p>Jesus in Matthew 6:22 speaks of the eye being the window to the soul, the eye is a representative of the right or wrong perceptive, judgement and moral reasoning capacity of the individual. If a person lacks a healthy or righteous eye (judgement) then what they see can be misperceived for being good when in fact it is wrong. Christians, in this sense, are to not only be mindful of what they view but also of how they perceive what they view. Christians must ask themselves</p>	<p>Pornography is forbidden in Islam.</p>

			whether what they are viewing is good or bad, as to misjudge the content they see as being good when it is in fact harmful can lead to greater damage to the person viewing it.	
...that specifically sexually explicit material e.g. pornography presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners.	<p>Within the Jewish tradition, marriage is seen as the only context that sex can take place and is viewed as a private and exclusive activity to be only experienced by the two married people. Pornography, therefore is a distortion of this ideal as it often does not involve married couples and is never produced for exclusive use but to be experienced by many.</p> <p>Within Jewish tradition there are ideas of modesty called tzniut, which cover a range of areas but can also include behaviour. Pornography is therefore, for some Jews, seen as not permissible for a Jewish person to participate in or view.</p>	<p>Christians see sex as a good gift of God, that is an expression of love within a faithful committed relationship (marriage). Essential to the Christian view of sex is that it must not be purely motivated by a desire of sexual self-gratification, but rather a mutual seeking to connect with and sexually please the other person. See 1 Corinthians 7:2-3</p> <p>Pornography distorts this Christian vision for human sexual interaction as it hardly ever depicts this picture and is predominantly consumed for self-gratification. Pornography also tends not to be an expression of a sexual act done by two people in a committed relationship, but paints a picture of human sexuality which has no regard for the other person beyond their physical body and how they can please them.</p> <p>It must be noted that Christians acknowledge that some people are addicted to porn and must not be demonised but rather helped to a healthier view and relationship with sex.</p>	The Prophet placed a great emphasis on caring for children and was stern in his assessment of the consequences of causing harm to children. Sexually exploiting those who are amongst the most vulnerable in society is very much against the Islamic ethic.	
...that sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail.	<p>Part of the Jewish ethical codes as found in the Noahide commandments is to be a person who follows the law as established in a society. In the UK it is against the law to view or produce indecent images of a child and therefore the Jewish faith would be against such acts.</p> <p>In addition, Jews believe that children are a blessing from God and must be taken care</p>	<p>Jesus placed a great emphasis on caring for children and was stern in his assessment of the consequences of causing harm to children. Sexually exploiting those who are amongst the most vulnerable in society is very much against the Christian ethic.</p>	<p>The Prophet said that obscenity is a branch of hypocrisy and said that, "Indeed God hates the indecent and obscene person."</p> <p>Islam has prohibited upon us all sort of hideous and shameless acts and words. Pornography is one of such shameless acts, if not on top of them. Shamelessness</p>	

		of including protecting them from all forms of sexual exploitation and harm.		comes in verbal and action forms. "Indeed, God orders justice and good conduct and giving to relatives and forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression. He admonishes you that perhaps you will be reminded." (Q.16:90)
	...how information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online	See above for principles governing this.	See above for principles governing this.	See above for principles governing this.
Being Safe	...the concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM, and how these can affect current and future relationships.	<p>Jews are against all form of sexual abuse, as they believe that all sexual unions should be grounded on mutual respect, consent and love. For Jews, marriage is the only context in which a sexual union should take place and for Jews marriage is a consensual relationship and therefor rules out all forms of abuse as acceptable.</p> <p>Note: though some Jewish communities have arranged marriages, these are not coercive arrangements, as all potential spouses can agree or disagree to the proposed marriage unions.</p>	<p>Christians are very much against all forms of sexual abuse. Whether that is sexual coercion, rape, exploitation, forced marriage etc. For Christians sexual union is one that is based on love and not harm. Any sexual act that diminishes the human dignity of another person is not a Christian way of behaviour.</p> <p>In this regard, the Christian ethic of sex, falls in line with the laws surrounding this topic within the UK.</p>	<p>Islam is very much against all forms of sexual abuse. Whether that is sexual coercion, rape, exploitation, forced marriage etc. For Muslims sexual union within the bounds of marriage is one that is based on love and not harm. Islam does not promote forced relationships and encourages a healthy sexual relationship within marriage. Forced marriage is not acceptable in Islam. All sex must be consensual. sexual act that diminishes the human dignity of another person is not an Islamic way of behaviour. In this regard, the Islamic ethic of sex, falls in line with the laws surrounding this topic within the UK. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is not permitted in Islam. It is a cultural practice in some parts of North Africa. In Islam, marriage is a highly recommended act. 'Marry the spouseless among you...if they are poor, God will enrich them in his bounty' (Q. 24.32).</p>
	...how people can actively communicate and	Within Judaism, there is no place for sexual assault or rape of any kind. Judaism universally condemns all forms of sexual	In this regard, the Christian ethic of sex, falls in line with the laws surrounding this topic within the UK.	In the Quran, the Golden Rule "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." is presented in its most refined

	<p>recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts, including online).</p>	<p>violence whether in the context of a marriage or outside of one.</p> <p>Within the Jewish religious texts there are ample examples of non-consensual sex being condemned with some of the severest punishments for perpetrators. Today most Jews follow the laws of whichever society they live in and would address the matter of sexual assault or rape as a matter for the legal authorities as well as against the Jewish faith.</p> <p>See Deuteronomy 22:25.</p>	<p>Within the context of a marriage, sexual consent can be recognised by the other partner giving permission for the sexual act to commence. In 1 Corinthians 7:3-5 the Apostle Paul indicates that partners are not to be selfish with their bodies when it comes to marital sex. For many Christians, this means that if a person marries they are committing to love and care for the other person including sexually. However, such an obligation to sexually meet the needs of the marital partner is within the context of a loving marriage and will also be informed by the needs of respecting and honouring the other person's wishes.</p>	<p>form. We are asked to repel evil with what is good. "Nor can goodness and Evil be equal. Repel (Evil) with what is better: Then will he between whom and you was hatred become as it were your friend and intimate!"(Q.41:34) This command to treat people the way you want to be treated means that there is no place within a relationship that a Muslim, should mistreat another person with any violent, criminal or coercive behaviour. Any violence and coercion against women that is used to control or subjugate is considered to be oppression and is unacceptable in Islam.</p>
<p>Intimate and sexual relationships, including sexual health</p>	<p>...how to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship.</p>	<p>Judaism believes that all people are made in the image of God and therefore must be treated with the utmost dignity, honour and respect. For Jews this means that in human interactions including in intimate relationships, marriage and friendships, they are to live out those traits. This could be summed up in the 10 commandments, which give direction to how a person is to treat another person and Leviticus 19:18 Jews to treat others the way they want to be treated.</p> <p>Though there maybe differences amongst Jews on how men and women, do their religious rituals and practices (some Jews permit for all roles in religious practice and rituals to be available to both men and women as long as they are performed in separate groups), all Jews believe that both men and women should be treated equally</p>	<p>The Christian is called to love everyone, including those considered their enemies Romans 13:9-21. If this is the case, then Christians are to show love within their relationships and friendships. Some of the characteristics of what love is can be found in 1 Corinthians 13, which include patience, kindness, honour, care for the other person, trust and many others.</p> <p>There is disagreement amongst some Christians of how two people within a relationship relate to one another. For example, there is the complementarian and egalitarian debate, where complementarian Christians believe that it is men who should be the leaders of the family and function in a more authoritative role, whilst egalitarian Christians believe that both couples have an equal level of authority and leadership within the home and marriage.</p>	<p>Islam is strongly against forced marriages and upholds the right of an individual to refuse a marriage proposal if the proposed partner does not match their chosen criteria. Marriage must be consensual. The parents sometimes influence and will take a major role in the choice of a marriage partner in some Muslim societies. Islam does not allow people living and cohabiting together outside the bounds of marriage (between a man and a woman). Adultery is forbidden in Islam. Sex is to be enjoyed in a marriage between a man and a woman and no other form of intimacy of sexual pleasure is permissible. (In Islam, same gender sex is seen as a grave sin. PHSE SERVICES) The act of sodomy is condemned in the Quran. "And [We had sent] Lot when he said to his people, "Do you commit such immorality as no one has preceded you with from</p>

		<p>in many areas such as law, pay for work, voting etc.</p>	<p>Though some Christians differ on the specific outworking's of relationships, all are still called and motivated to understand relationships as being based fundamentally on love.</p>	<p>among the worlds? Indeed, you approach men with desire, instead of women. Rather, you are a transgressing people."(Q. 7:80-81)</p>
	<p>...that all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Sex within Judaism is a gift that God gave to humanity to be enjoyed within certain boundaries. Judaism recognises the importance and impact of choices people make regarding sex and relationships upon themselves and wider society and is therefore taken seriously.</p> <p>Within Judaism there is a spectrum of beliefs regarding sex. Orthodox Jews and other conservative Jewish groups believe that sex should only be performed within the context of married couples and anything outside of this is considered as less than ideal. In addition, they believe that sex is for the experience of pleasure between two people committed to each other and for the reproduction of children, therefore, fulfilling the command from God to 'be fruitful and multiply upon the earth'. See Genesis 1:28.</p> <p>They also believe that sex is to be enjoyed by married persons for its own sake and recognise that not all families can or choose to have children.</p> <p>For other Jewish groups pre-marital sex may not be seen as a sin necessarily but some condition of long-term commitment to the person may be required.</p>	<p>Sexual relationships are of great importance to the Christian understanding of a flourishing humanity. Christians recognise that God made humans with having an aspect of being sexual beings, with sexual desires and God saw that it was good (Genesis 2). This understanding of the role of sex means that its impact for great flourishing is also mirrored by its impact for human damage, when used or viewed in an unhealthy way.</p> <p>It must also be recognised that Christianity does not elevate sex so as to believe that all people must have sex in order to live a fulfilled life, as there are some who will not have sex for a number of reasons</p>	<p>Islam encourages sexual activities within a marriage only. It is for the couple (man and woman as Islam marriage is accepted between opposite genders only) to decide if the sexual act is for pleasure only and not intended for reproduction.</p> <p>What are attitudes to sex outside marriage?</p> <p>Islam does not allow sex before marriage as marriage is seen as the lawful way of engaging in sexual activities. Adultery is forbidden.</p>

	...the facts about reproductive health, including fertility, and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women and menopause.	See above for principles.	See above for principles.	See above for principles.
	...that there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others .	<p>The Hebrew bible is filled with many examples of Israel being called to be different from the other nations around them and to follow God's ways. This call to live differently in sexual ethics is particularly identified in the Hebrew bible in Leviticus 18.</p> <p>It must be recognised that such prohibitions found in Leviticus 18 are interpreted and applied differently for modern society today by Jews.</p>	<p>Christians are called to be unique in the world as they imitate the example of Jesus. Christians have as their highest commitment a commitment to follow God and therefore are not to be pressured by external forces in doing things that may go against their faith, including sexual pressure or peer pressure</p>	
	...that they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex.	<p>Many forms of Judaism encourage its adherents to delay sex until they are married. For many Jews sex is a gift from God for the procreation of children and to foster intimacy and pleasure between the two married persons.</p> <p>The instruction to wait until one is married before having sex is closely connected with the command to have children within Judaism. Family plays a big role within Jewish communities and many Jews believe that children are best raised in a home where the parents are married to one another.</p>	<p>Though sex is important, to Christians, it is not the only aspect of relational intimacy. For Christians, relationships are based on a mutual respect and understanding with the other person, the opportunity to develop a connection that is more than just physical but also a spiritual, emotional and mental connection. In Genesis 2, there is a picture that Adam, the first human, was lonely and the reason for his loneliness was that he was without a companion. Eve was thus created and was to be Adam's equal, a person that Adam could spend the rest of his life with.</p> <p>Christians believe that humans can and do flourish, without needing to have sex.</p>	<p>Sex is to be enjoyed only within the bounds of marriage. It is highly recommended that the man emphasises his love to his wife. It is reported to the prophet of Islam that (When a man tells his wife: I love you; she will not forget the feeling and response to it). Love is considered by the Quran as a gift that the almighty creator awards the newly married couple will be granted. Of course, there are certain circumstances that sexual intercourse is prohibited in Islam. These are the time of monthly period and other kinds of bleeding such as child birth. It is highly recommended that when the couple plan for expanding the family they</p>

		<p>There are some Jewish groups like the liberal Jews who may also accept non married couples, who have committed themselves to each other in an exclusive relationship, though not married, as having an acceptable sexual relationship.</p> <p>Within Judaism, people are encouraged to have intimacy in other ways apart from sex. For example, within their family and religious communities.</p>	<p>Therefore, a person should have the right to delay having sex if they wish to in order to pursue or devote themselves to other good causes or as an oath they take before God. See 1 Corinthians 7</p>	<p>avoid having sexual intercourse while their stomachs are full and be in a position that communicating with the Lord and asking His blessing are highly recommended.</p>
	<p>...the facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available.</p>	<p>Though religious considerations will be taken into account, Rabbinical authorities are constantly liaising with the medical authorities regarding issues of contraception.</p>	<p>Potential discussion points could be centred around contraception and the nature of why God made humans as sexual beings. Some Christians believe that no artificial form of contraception should be used during sexual intercourse because God intended that the potential result of sex to be the production of children. Whilst other Christians believe that God does not require sexual intercourse to have to include the potential for reproduction and therefore will allow for the use of contraceptives. There may be other Christians who have more nuanced vies on this as well.</p>	<p>If family planning is only based on the fear of poverty or financial problems, Allah almighty declares in the Quran that this would be against the principle of Allah being the source of every provision.</p> <p>We know that in the early Muslim community, in the time of the Prophet Muhammad, some men practised withdrawal during the act of intercourse before ejaculation. This was their primitive method of birth control. The Prophet knew about this and approved. On this basis, the general principle in Islamic law is that contraception is permissible within marriage to ensure that all pregnancies are duly considered and planned. As a general rule, hormonal methods and barrier methods which prevent the coming together of sperm and egg are permissible. Muslims are forbidden to mutilate their bodies and to permanently disable a faculty that God has given, therefore, both male and female sterilisation are generally not permitted, however there are some rare instances</p>

				where this maybe allowed and the person would need to check with their school of thought. The basis of all human life, according to Islam, is that we are to trust in God under whose power and gracious kindness we all live. In practical terms, this means that any couple seeking to have a child should trust in the providence of God that they will continue to be in a position to discharge the financial responsibilities of their family.
...the facts around pregnancy including miscarriage.	Judaism views children as a gift from God and on many occasions in the Hebrew bible if a woman was either barren or had a loss of pregnancy it was seen as a time of mourning. In modern times, Jewish women may not view having children as essential as what they would have in biblical times, so the issue of bareness may be viewed differently.	Christians view children as a blessing from God and celebrate when life is produced even in the womb see Jeremiah 1:5. A miscarriage for many Christians, therefore, represents a premature end to that life and is a time of mourning. Christians do not blame the mother for the miscarriage of the life.		
...that there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help).	Jews place a strong emphasis on family and the procreation of children between people who are committed to one another (ideally in a marriage) as an essential component of that. Jews also see the production of children within a marriage as a command Genesis 1:28 (as long as it does not place the mother's life at risk) and a blessing. Therefore, the issue of abortion, adoption or any other form of separating the child from their parent is one that is not taken lightly and Jews differ on what is permissible. Orthodox Jews do not have a singular point of view on the issue of abortion, both	Christians view all children as precious to God, no matter how they were born or conceived. In an ideal situation, Christians see the best option for a baby would be for it to be kept by the parent/s and raised by them. However, there are circumstances where this may not be possible or seen as the most ideal thing to happen. There are differences among Christians on what should be the course of action if the baby being kept by the parent/s is not possible or the best option. Some Christians believe that, there is no circumstance, with the possible exemption of the mother's life being at risk, that abortion will be the best option. Other Christians may widen what		

	<p>Rabbinical and medical advice will be taken into account.</p> <p>Reform Jews would permit abortion under a wider set of circumstances other than the mother's life being under direct risk if the pregnancy was to continue. However, Reform Judaism would not be pro 'on demand abortion'.</p>	<p>circumstances they would see abortion as permissible to include other considerations.</p> <p>Christians believe that a person should seek professional, medical, legal and spiritual guidance on these matters, whilst recognising that the individual is the one who will make the decision of what they will do (within lawful boundaries).</p>	
...how the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.
...about the prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.	No specific teaching from a sacred text.
...how the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour.	<p>Within Judaism Alcohol consumption is not condemned but is however advised that it is consumed in moderation. Drunk behaviour in the Hebrew bible has been associated with negative behaviour, for example Noah in Genesis 9:20-21 and Proverbs 20:1.</p> <p>When combining his with sexual choices, it will be unwise, according to Judaism, to</p>	<p>The bible speaks repeatedly on the issue of intoxication. Christians believe that it is not within the will of God for people to become drunk or intoxicated by any other substance. The reason why the bible speaks almost universally negatively about intoxication is because to be intoxicated can lead to behaviours which will be harmful to the</p>	<p>We are aware in British society that the consequence of drinking alcohol can be the loss of balanced judgement and control of our actions. This can result in people engaging in practices that they later regret and which are potentially illegal and harmful to human dignity and self-respect. We also know that alcohol can play a significant part in domestic</p>

		<p>engage in sexual decision making whilst under the influence of drugs or alcohol.</p>	<p>person intoxicated or to others around them. See Ephesians 5:18.</p> <p>There is, however, some disagreement amongst Christians regarding, not whether Christians are permitted to intentionally become intoxicated by alcohol but, whether Christians should drink alcohol altogether. Some Christians, seeing the strong negative relationship between alcohol and its impact on behaviour avoid it altogether, whilst others see no biblical prohibition against it.</p>	<p>violence and abuse. Muslims are well aware of these potential dangers which would be completely against the code of practice of Islam. They understand from verses of the Qur'an and the way in which Prophet Muhammad put them into practice, that all alcohol and any other substance (drugs) that interferes with our mental and moral capacity to make a balanced judgement and avoid things that are wrong are completely forbidden.</p> <p>The general rule in Islam is that any beverage that gets people intoxicated when taken is unlawful, both in small and large quantities, whether it is alcohol, drugs, fermented raisin drink, or something else. Q. 5:90 O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone altars [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful. Q.5:91 Satan only wants to cause between you animosity and hatred through intoxicants and gambling and to avert you from the remembrance of Allah and from prayer. So will you not desist? A great concern is shown by the prophet of Islam regarding the side effects of intoxicating beverages consumed by the husband at the time of copulating and by the mother at the time of pregnancy. The impact of ignoring such commands on the foetus is grave.</p>
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	...how to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment.	Judaism teaches that God made the body and it is our duty to keep it healthy. For Jews this is a very important commandment for parents to ensure the physical wellbeing of their children, examples include teaching them how to swim.	Christians believe that God is the maker of the body and is therefore concerned with its health.	