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<b>Nature</b> 	Refers to a person's characteristics, attributes and qualities. For example, a person might be kind, tolerant and funny. <b>Christians are concerned with Gods nature.</b>	<b>Sin</b> 	An offence against religious or moral law.	<b>The Holocaust</b>	The genocide of six million Jewish people and millions of others leading up to - and during - World War II.
<b>Nature of God</b> 	God is the creator, unique, eternal (was never born and will never die) and self-existent (not created by anyone else).	<b>Christian beliefs</b> 	Christians believe that all humans commit sin. As nobody but God is perfect, they need to seek forgiveness from God.	<b>Nationalism</b>	Supporting the interest of a nation. Sometimes by excluding the interests of other nations.
<b>Omnipotent</b>	God is all powerful, no other being comes close. With His power. He created the world within 7 days.	<b>Original sin</b>	The view all humans are born with original sin as a result of the fall of Adam and Eve. This means that all humans are born with the urge to sin and disobey God. Christians believe people are tempted to sin by the devil.	<b>Shoah</b>	The Hebrew word for 'Holocaust'. The Jewish Holy Book (Torah Scrolls) is written in Hebrew.
<b>Omnibenevolent</b>	God is all loving.	<b>Job</b> 	This story involves a man receiving various tests from God which made his life difficult. Despite this, Job continued to believe in God. Many Christians believe if you continue to have faith throughout the hard times, you will be rewarded in this life or Heaven.	<b>Tenakh</b>	A sacred text in Judaism and is often referred to as the Hebrew Bible.
<b>Trinity</b> 	God is made up in 3 parts – God the father (in heaven), God the son (Jesus) and Holy Spirit (God acting in the universe). Despite this, Christianity is still monotheistic.	<b>Lesson 4: Natural Evil – where was God?</b>		<b>Mitzvot</b>	A system of laws and actions Jews are to perform or to avoid day in and day out. There are 613 in total.
<b>Omniscient</b>	God knows everything that has happened, including the good and the evil. He also knows everything that will happen.	<b>Lesson 6: Hindi responses to Evil and Suffering</b>		<b>Reincarnation</b>	When the soul - which is seen as eternal - returns to the physical realm in a new body.
<b>Lesson 2: The Problem of Evil and Suffering</b>		<b>Biblical quotes about the nature of suffering:</b>		<b>Samsara</b>	This cycle of reincarnation (rebirth). 
<b>The problem of evil</b>	If God is both all-powerful and all-loving this should mean that evil would not exist. This is because God should have the power to intervene and stop it.	<b>Karma</b>	How individual actions can cause positive or negative results. This may occur in this life or in reincarnation.	<b>Karma</b>	Consequences of your previous actions and deeds.
<b>Inconsistent Triad</b>	The problem of evil can be regarded as this definition. This is because two or more points can be true, but all three statements can't be true at the same time.	<b>Lesson 7: God on trial</b>		<b>Moksha</b>	The ultimate goal, to be released from the cycle of reincarnation.
<b>Moral evil</b> 	Actions committed by humans which causes suffering. For example, murder, terrorism, nuclear weapons and genocide.	<b>"Blessed are those who suffer for doing what is right, the kingdom of heaven belongs to them."</b> <b>"We glory in our suffering, as we know that suffering produces perseverance, character and hope"</b>		<b>Caste</b>	A class structure that is determined by birth. In some societies, such as India, the opportunities you have access to used to depend on the family you happened to be born. The lowest caste is the Dalits or 'untouchables.' Persecution based on class is now illegal in India.
<b>Natural evil</b>	Suffering which is not caused by humans. For example, extreme weather such as a tsunami or earthquake.	<b>Lesson 7: God on trial</b>		<b>Judgement</b>	Jews believe that God (Yaweh) judges how good or bad people have been in order to decide their destiny in the afterlife. This is often seen as motivation to behave well and obey all of God's rules.
				<b>Free Will</b> 	The power of acting without the constraint of necessity or fate; the ability to act at one's own discretion.
				<b>Yaweh</b>	Hebrew name for God used by many Jews.

<b>Lesson 1: Non- Democratic countries</b>		<b>Lesson 5: Drugs</b>		<b>Lesson 8: Young Offenders</b>		<b>Lesson 11: The death penalty</b>					
<b>Non-Democratic</b> 	In these governments, people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision making. Examples include: North Korea, Somalia and Saudi Arabia.	<b>Classification</b>	The basis on which the law deals with drug crime (A/B/C).	<b>Criminal age of responsibility</b> 	The age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales is 10 years old. The age of criminal responsibility varies across the world. This goes from as young as 9 up to 18.	<b>Countries that have the death penalty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United States</li> <li>• Egypt</li> <li>• Nigeria</li> <li>• Iran</li> <li>• Uganda</li> </ul>				
<b>Monarchy</b>	A country that is led by a King or Queen. The monarchy of the United Kingdom is a constitutional Monarchy as we have a government also.	<b>Possession</b>	Being found to own/use drugs for personal reasons.	<b>Lesson 9: Police, courts &amp; CPS</b>		<b>Amnesty International</b> 	A non-governmental organization with its headquarters in the United Kingdom focused on human rights.				
<b>Theocracy</b>	A country led by a religious leader.	<b>Supply or production</b>	Selling or making drugs for others for financial gains.	<b>CPS</b> 	Crown Prosecutors are responsible for deciding whether there is enough evidence to charge and prosecute an alleged offender.	<b>Human Rights</b>	There are 30 human rights in total in the UDHR. These include the right to life and a fair trial and freedom from torture				
<b>Lesson 2: Crime in the wider world</b>		<b>Lesson 6: Drugs (drugs box)</b>		<b>Lesson 10: How offenders are punished</b>		 <b>Citizenship- Rights and Responsibilities</b>					
<b>Countries with high crime rates:</b>	South Africa, Venezuela and Honduras.	<b>Psychoactive</b>	A drug or other substance that affects how the brain works and causes changes in mood, awareness, thoughts, feelings, or behaviour.	<b>Magistrate</b>	A lower court which holds trials for minor offences and preliminary hearings for more serious ones.						
<b>Factors influencing rates of violence:</b>	High poverty rates and high amounts of drug trafficking, poor education gang crime	<b>New Psychoactive Substances</b>	These substances, together with other substances used as intoxicants (for example, nitrous oxide), were previously called 'legal highs'. The chemicals in the substances are often neither legal nor safe for human consumption. <b>They are now illegal to sell or produce.</b>	<b>Jury</b>	In crown court cases, 12 people from the general public who listen to the evidence presented during the trial and decide if the defendant is guilty of the crime.						
<b>Other factors influencing crime rates:</b>	Political unrest, government corruption and lack of rule of law have also contributed to high crime levels.	<b>Lesson 7: Smoking and Vaping</b>		<b>Prison</b> 							
<b>Lesson 3: Crime and County Lines</b>	<b>County lines crime</b>	<b>Tobacco Advertising Promotion Act 2022</b>	Most forms of tobacco advertising and promotion in the UK were banned following the implementation of this act. IE, packets are now plain.	<b>Community service</b>	Combines punishment with activities carried out in the community. For example, litter picking.						
<b>Possible signs of exploitation on:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returning home late, staying out all night or going missing</li> <li>• Increasing drug use, or possession</li> <li>• Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going</li> <li>• Unexplained absences from school</li> <li>• New expensive belongings</li> </ul>	<b>Smoking statistics</b>	Nearly 78,000 people die each year in the UK from smoking related causes.	<b>Fines</b>	A monetary penalty that a court of law or other authority decides has to be paid as punishment for a crime or other offence.						
<b>Lesson 4: Healthy friendships vs Gangs</b>		<b>Nicotine</b>	A stimulant drug that speeds up the messages travelling between the brain and body. Products such as cigarettes, cigars and Electronic cigarettes (also known as vapes) can contain nicotine.	<b>Ancillary orders</b>	Aim to redress the harm caused by an offender, such as compensation orders or disqualification from driving.						
<b>Reasons for joining a gang:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identity or Recognition</li> <li>• Protection</li> <li>• Grooming</li> <li>• Fellowship and Brotherhood</li> <li>• Intimidation</li> </ul>	<b>Vaping</b> 	The action or practice of inhaling and exhaling vapour containing nicotine and flavouring	<b>"Gateway" substance</b>							
			A term used to refer to milder drugs that can open the door to exposure / experimentation with harsher substances. IE, vaping may lead to smoking			