

**Paper 2 Work Poverty and Welfare and Beliefs in Society**

Beliefs in Society		Red	Yellow	Green
Beliefs in Society	<b>Defining religion:</b> Ways of defining religion - Including criticisms of each.			
	<b>Functionalist theories of religion:</b> Durkheim, Malinowski, Parsons, <u>Bellah (Neo-Functionalist)</u> . Including criticisms of each.			
	<b>How religion acts as a conservative force</b>			
	<b>Interpretivist theory of religion:</b> Bottom-up approach, individuals shape society – everything individuals do has meaning. Berger and criticism.			
	<b>How religion acts as a conservative force</b>			
	<b>Traditional Marxist theories of religion:</b> Karl Marx's 4 arguments – religion as a force of alienation, religion is a force of exploitation, religion is an ideology, religion provides a source of comfort for the working class. Criticisms.			
	<b>How religion acts as a conservative force</b>			
	<b>Feminist theories of religion:</b> Ways in which religion maintains patriarchy: stained glass ceiling, sexual apartheid, religious texts. Daly, Simone de Beauvoir, El Saadawi. Criticisms.			
	<b>How religion acts as a conservative force</b>			
	<b>Weber:</b> The beliefs and practices of the Calvinists and how these led to the development of Capitalism.			
	<b>Religion acts as a force for change</b>			
	<b>Neo-Marxists:</b> Religion can be used to gain class consciousness and support a working class revolution. Maduro – Liberation theology in South America. Criticism (use Traditional Marxism)			
	<b>Religion acts as a force for change</b>			
	<b>Nelson:</b> Throughout history, religion has been a force for change e.g. Civil Rights Movement. Criticism.			
	<b>Religion acts as a force for change</b>			
	<b>Postmodernist theories of religion:</b> We now live in a postmodern world and this has impacted religious beliefs and practices: decline in traditional religious institutions, increase in religious fundamentalism, people are now 'spiritual shoppers' and religion is syncretic. Criticisms			
	<b>Religious organisations:</b> To know the key features of a church, denomination, sect, cult, New Religious Movements and New Age Movements.			
	<b>The appeal and growth of cults, world-affirming NRMs and NAMs:</b> Reasons why middle classes are more likely to join and the reasons for their growth/development.			
	<b>The appeal and growth of sects and world-rejecting NRMs:</b> Reasons why working classes are more likely to join and the reasons for their growth/development.			
	<b>Social groups – gender:</b> Reasons why women appear to be more religious than men and criticisms. **Arguments for and against the view that religion maintains patriarchy**.			
	<b>Social groups – age:</b> Reasons why older people appear to be more religious than young people and criticisms. Reasons why young people are less religious and arguments they are not less religious.			
	<b>Social groups – social class:</b> Reasons why the middle class are more likely to join cults, world-affirming NRMs and NAMs. Reasons why the working class are more likely to join sects and world-rejecting NRMs.			
	<b>Social groups – ethnicity:</b> Reasons why ethnic minorities appear to be more religious than the white majority and criticisms.			
	<b>Secularisation:</b> Problems of measuring people's religious beliefs. 3 positions: secularisation is happening, secularisation never happened – religion is changing form, secularisation did happen – now resacrilisation.			
	<b>Has science replaced religion?</b> Arguments for and against			
	<b>Ideology:</b> Is religion still the main ideological influence in society today? Arguments for and against.			
	<b>Religious fundamentalism:</b> Explain how religious fundamentalism developed as a response to modernity and the process of globalisation (inter-connectedness has led to the spread of modern ways all over the world). Both Christian and Islamic fundamentalism developed in protest to modernity and Westernisation.			
	<b>Religion and globalisation:</b> How globalisation contributed to the development of religious fundamentalism (same as above) and how the spread of ideas and beliefs impacted religious beliefs e.g. spiritual shopping, syncretic religion, pick n mixing.			