



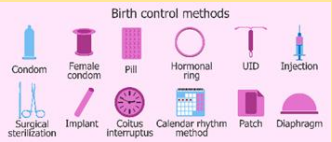






PSHE: Morality and Relationships

1. Key Terms

Absolute Morality 	What is morally right and wrong applying to all circumstances, at all times
Relative Morality 	What is morally right or wrong in a situation depending upon its particular circumstances
Conscience 	A person's inner moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.
Moral Code 	A set of rules or guidelines that a person or group of people follow in order to live a life that is good.
Contraception 	The deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse.

2. More Key Terms

STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection) 	An infection passed from one person to another person through sexual contact.
Consent 	To give permission for something to happen
Pleasure 	A feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment or to give sexual enjoyment or satisfaction.
Unplanned 	Unplanned means not expected or intended; not planned

3. Moral Decisions - Overview



A **moral decision** is one that involves right or wrong.

A decision such as deciding what colour t-shirt to wear is a **matter of preference** and does not involve right or wrong.

Absolute morality is what is morally right and wrong applying to all circumstances, at all times

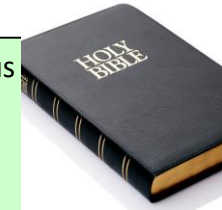
Relative morality is what is morally right or wrong in a situation depending upon its particular circumstances

4. Making Moral Decisions – Overview

Some people believe that it is our **conscience** which tells us what is right and wrong

Conscience : the inner sense of something that is right and wrong

A Christian might describe the conscience as being the voice of God whereas an atheist may define conscience as developing from our upbringing.



6. Making Moral Decisions About Relationships - Overview

- ❖ The topic of sex involves a number of moral issues:

At what age should a person legally be allowed to have sex?

Is it right that people should have sex who are not married?

Is it right that people should have unprotected sex with someone they don't know?

Is it right that sex is used for pleasure without love and commitment?

Is it right to use someone for sexual pleasure knowing that it could damage them emotionally and psychologically?

Is it right to have unprotected sex with the possibility that it could result in an unwanted pregnancy?



8. How Can People Protect Their Sexual Health- Overview

- ❖ STIs are either viral (HIV, herpes, genital warts, hepatitis), bacterial (chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis) or parasitic (pubic lice).

- **Bacterial STIs** - When treated the infection can be cured, but can be re-infected if there is continued unprotected sexual activity
- **Viral STIs** - Lives in your blood. Once you have it, you have it for life. The symptoms can be treated, but they can return at any time
- **Parasitic STIs** - Parasites can be transmitted via direct contact
- Using a condom can greatly reduce the risk from most STIs but not all



5. How Do Religious Believers Make Moral Decisions? - Overview

- ❖ Religious believers have different sources of authority that they may use when making a moral decision.
- ❖ E.g. A Christian may turn to the Bible – in particular, the Ten Commandments or they may visit their Church or a Priest.
- ❖ A Muslim may refer to the Qur'an or Hadith or Shariah law.

7. How Can People Make Decisions About Contraception? -Overview

- ❖ The main types of contraception are either hormonal or barrier methods.
- ❖ Hormonal methods work by preventing ovulation through altering hormones within the body. E.g. Pill, implant, injection, patch
- ❖ Barrier methods keep eggs and sperm physically separated by putting a barrier in the way. E.g. a diaphragm/cap
- ❖ Couples need to consider different factors – health, comfort, religion etc – when deciding which type of contraceptive would be best for them.

9. What Does It Mean To Consent? - Overview

- ❖ **Consent** means giving permission for something to happen.
- ❖ If a person lacks freedom or capacity, they could be unable to consent.
- ❖ E.g. Someone who is under the legal age of consent (16) or under the influence of alcohol.
- ❖ Responsibility for ensuring consent has been given lies with the person seeking consent, both ethically and in law.
- ❖ It is not consent if the other person is not actively consenting, does not have the capacity to consent (e.g. not old enough, impaired judgement due to alcohol etc.) or is being manipulated, exploited or coerced.