

2005 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

Intermediate 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments.

GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL QUESTIONS

- Part: (a) Pupils should display knowledge and understanding of the issue. A maximum of 4 marks, with a maximum of 3 marks for an answer that contains no reference to sources.
- Part: (b) Pupils should demonstrate the ability to analyse (explain/discuss) the issue. A maximum of 4 marks, with a maximum of 3 marks for an answer that contains no references to sources.
- Part: (c) Pupils should demonstrate an ability to evaluate by presenting a personal opinion supported by valid reasons. A maximum of 4 marks, with up to 2 marks awarded for each supporting reason.

NB Making Moral Decisions: Explanations of the moral stances must be directly related to the issue specific to the question. Marks should not be awarded to general definitions of Egoism or Religious Authority.

Some examples of different religions have been given in relation to Religious Authority. Candidates may refer to other religions in their answer. This is perfectly acceptable.

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Code:

- KU** - Knowledge and Understanding
- AN** - Analysis
- EV** - Evaluation

SECTION ONE

MAKING MORAL DECISIONS

MEDICAL ETHICS

1. The Beginning of Life

(a) Describe the Abortion Law in the UK.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- In the 1967 Abortion Act the abortion must take place in premises licensed to carry out abortions.
- Two doctors have to agree.
- If the mother's life at risk
- If woman's mental or physical health threatened
- If risk to well-being of existing children
- If foetus has serious mental or physical disability
- Time limit – 1990 Amendment: 24 weeks
- No time limit if woman's health seriously at risk or if foetus has serious disability.

(b) Why might some religious people disagree with abortion?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Candidates should also refer to sources and viewpoints from specific religions in their answer eg:

Christianity

- All life is sacred, we are created in God's image, **Genesis 1:27**.
- Life is a gift from God only he has the right to end it, **Job 1:21**.
- **Exodus 20:13** "Do not kill". Life begins at conception so abortion is murder.
- Humans are so valuable to God he even knows them before birth, **Psalms 139**.
- All children are precious to God and never rejected, **Matthew 18:10**.
- Children are God's gift to parents, they should be cared for and protected, **Psalms 127:3**.
- Society should protect the weak and defenceless.
- Abortion could be regarded as a sin which will not be forgiven.

Islam

- All life is a gift from Allah, precious and sacred, **Surah 17:33, 40:70**.
- "You shall not kill your children for fear of want ... To kill them is a sin", **Surah 17:31**.
- The Qur'an teaches that on Judgement Day aborted children will ask why they were killed.
- The Hadith teaches that anyone carrying out abortion will not enter Paradise.

- (c) **Do you think it should be easier to get an abortion? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- Some needy women may be put off by all the rules and regulations.
- It is the woman's choice, she should not be limited by rules or time limits.
- It is better to abort a foetus than go through pregnancy after rape.
- Every child has the right to be loved. It would be better to be aborted than be unloved and neglected by parents.
- An underage girl will ruin her life by becoming a mother.
- The mother may be unable to cope.
- Another child threatens the quality of existing children's lives.
- The child may be severely disabled, it would be kinder if the child was not born.

Disagree

- The system is being abused, too many needless abortions take place.
- Over 6 million foetuses have been aborted in the UK since 1967; this is a terrible waste of life.
- Two wrongs don't always make a right.
- Life starts at conception so abortion is murder.
- Children are a blessing from God, to be cherished.
- Unwanted babies can be adopted. Many couples cannot have children of their own.
- The woman may experience guilt and depression.
- Disabled children can live a full and meaningful life.
- Abortion may deprive the world of a genius.

2. Prolongation of Life

- (a) **State two arguments a religious person might use against the use of life support machines.**

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each argument)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from specific religions in their answer eg:

Christianity

- There comes a point when treatment should be withdrawn to allow God's will to be done.
- It is acceptable to withdraw treatment to allow someone to die peacefully. This is an act of compassion.
- It is wrong to prolong the process of death and cause suffering.

Islam

- It is important to submit to Allah's will, it may be his will that the person be allowed to die.
- According to Shariah law, a person is dead when the heartbeat and breathing stop and the brain has begun to 'deteriorate'.

(b) **Why might an Egoist support the use of life support machines?**

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Egoist

- It may or may not be in the Egoist's best long-term interest. It depends whether it is the Egoist or someone else who is on the life-support machine.
- They may want their own life preserved at any cost.
- If their life is extended there is always hope that a cure may be found.
- The patient may be someone they care about.
- A society which could turn off a life support machine may not be a good place to live.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

(c) ***“Life support machines should not be wasted on patients expected to die.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons to support your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- There is a high chance of failure: if the person is expected to die anyway there is no point in trying.
- Transplants are expensive: it is a waste of good resources.
- Other people deserve the help more.
- With limited machines available doctors have to choose the patients most likely to succeed.

Disagree

- All life is sacred and should be preserved.
- Everyone deserves an equal chance to improve their lives.
- The doctor may have got the prognosis wrong.
- As long as the person is alive there is always hope of recovery.

3. Ending of Life

(a) What beliefs might a religious person use to support voluntary euthanasia?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- “Love your neighbour as you love yourself” **Luke 10:27**. Euthanasia is an act of compassion. It is cruel to prolong someone’s life when they are suffering.
- It is an act of compassion to lessen the suffering of relatives and close friends.
- It relieves the burden on families and society as a whole.
- Being a doctor is not just about saving lives; it is also about doing what is best for the patient.
- We can be prosecuted for allowing an animal to suffer; people are more important than animals (**Genesis 1:26**) so we should not be allowed to let people suffer.
- Quality of life is important not quantity; the value of life is related to its quality.
- God gave us freedom; we should have freedom to choose when to die.

(b) Why might an Egoist argue that voluntary euthanasia should not be legalised?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist’s best long-term interest as it may directly involve them.
- It may lead to abuses which eventually threaten the Egoist’s own life.
- Ending your own life to ease the burden on others is not a good reason for euthanasia.
- The Egoist may want to be cared for and their life prolonged for as long as possible.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

- (c) **If you were a doctor, would you carry out voluntary euthanasia on a patient? Give two reasons to support your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Yes

- Quality of life is important not quantity; the value of life is related to its quality.
- God gave us freedom; we should have freedom to choose when to die.
- Euthanasia is an act of compassion. It is cruel to prolong someone's life when they are suffering.
- Modern medical care cannot remove all suffering.
- It relieves the burden on families and society as a whole.
- Being a doctor is not just about saving lives; it is also about doing what is best for the patient.
- We can be prosecuted for allowing an animal to suffer; we should not be allowed to let people suffer.

No

- All life comes from God and is sacred.
- God gives life and only God should decide when to take it away.
- Many people recover after being told they will die.
- Modern medicine and palliative care is so good almost all pain can be relieved.
- Hospices provide specialist care that can allow someone to die in peace and with dignity.
- It is the beginning of a slippery slope.
- It devalues human life.
- It is an easy option; we shouldn't just be allowed to end our lives when we feel like it.
- It is the doctor's job to preserve life - not to end it.

SECTION ONE

MAKING MORAL DECISIONS

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

1. Marriage/Alternatives to Marriage

(a) *“Marriage is out of date.”*

Explain why a religious person might disagree with this statement.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- Marriage is part of God’s plan for humans – **Genesis 2:23-24**.
- Marriage provides a stable foundation for society.
- A marriage relationship provides the best environment for nurturing children, ensuring the future of our society.
- All love comes from God therefore a couple should express their love before God and the community in marriage. Couples benefit from expressing their commitment in public.
- The Church of Scotland teaches that marriage is good because God’s love is expressed in the relationship; God made men and women for each other to help one another through life; sex is a powerful instinct, marriage gives it a focus; both Jesus (**John 2**) and Paul (**1 Corinthians 7**) supported marriage.
- The Roman Catholic Church teaches that marriage is a sacrament, once consummated it is everlasting, helps to bring people closer to God and is a blessing.

Islam

- Marriage gives security to the couple and provides a sound basis for bringing up children – **Surah 4:25**.
- Marriage is a partnership with Allah as the master.
- Arranged marriage helps to reduce the number of divorces in society.
- It helps people to achieve their potential as human beings.

(b) **Why might an Egoist argue that marriage is still relevant?**

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may provide a more stable long-term relationship.
- It may help to keep his/her partner faithful because they are legally bound together.
- It provides legal protection and therefore more recognition and stability for society.
- It provides the most stable situation in which to raise a family.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzsche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

(c) ***“It is not good for couples to live together before getting married.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons to support your opinion.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- Marriage provides a stronger bond for couples because they are legally bound together.
- If married they are more likely to work at the relationship when trouble arises.
- Living together lessens the commitment in a relationship and provides an easy way out when trouble arises.
- Marriage provides the best foundation for raising children and developing a secure healthy relationship.
- A successful society is built upon secure family units.
- God provided marriage for people; living together is against God’s teaching in the Bible.

Disagree

- It is now acceptable in society not to be married.
- Marriage is not essential for happiness or commitment.
- Fewer people are getting married today.
- There is a high divorce rate.
- A wedding is expensive; if the couple live together this allows them to set up a home first and establish themselves financially.
- Living together helps couples discover what each other is like, if they are compatible and if the relationship will last.
- Individuals should do what suits them.

2. Divorce

(a) State two Egoist viewpoints on divorce.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each viewpoint.)

For

- It may be in the Egoist's best long-term interests to end the marriage.
- It is up to the individual, personal freedom is important.
- There is no need to endure a bad relationship.
- Children can be damaged living in a bad situation amidst conflict.
- Marriage breakdown is stressful enough without making divorce difficult.

However

- No one willingly suffers the pain of a divorce.
- The Egoist may suffer financially if he divorces.
- The Egoist's children may suffer in the future because of the divorce.
- The Egoist's children may dislike him in the future because of the divorce.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzsche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

(b) Name one religion you have studied. Why might it support divorce?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- Jesus said, "Do not judge others" **Matthew 7:1**.
- Christianity stresses the need to forgive and allow an opportunity for people to make good their mistakes.
- The Church of Scotland recognises that there are occasions where divorce is permissible.
- Divorce is a sad fact of modern life.
- They are realistic and recognise that some relationships break down beyond repair.
- Sometimes it is better for all concerned if a failed relationship is allowed to end.
- Divorce and remarriage are allowed in the Old Testament, **Deuteronomy 24:1-4**.

Islam

- Muslims teach that divorce must be a last resort.
- The Qur'an provides guidelines for divorce.

- (c) ***“Divorce should only be used as a last resort.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- The couple took vows to love each other before God; this is a very serious thing to do.
- Divorce is damaging society: one-parent families, social problems, children emotionally damaged, and a massive drain on the Welfare System.
- 40% of marriages end in divorce.
- It can be harmful to prolong a bad relationship.
- In our ‘disposable’ society divorce is too easy.
- People need to work harder at their relationships; our society always wants a ‘quick fix’.
- Marriage is a lifelong commitment.

Disagree

- A marriage break up has nothing to do with God.
- A loving God would not want people to stay in a harmful relationship any longer than necessary.
- Staying in a destructive relationship is not good for the couple or any children.
- Divorce is an accepted part of life in our society now, there is no longer any stigma attached to it.

3. Sexual Behaviour

- (a) Why might a religious person argue that their teachings about sexual behaviour are still helpful today? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

These teachings are generally considered helpful because:

- Emphasize love rather than lust as essential aspect of sexual relationship.
- Help to avoid promiscuity and the spread of STDs which might follow.
- Aim to protect people emotionally.

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- Sex is a gift from God and should only take place within a marriage relationship – **1 Corinthians 7:3-4**.
- The Church of Scotland teaches that sexuality is a gift from God and marriage is the right setting for the full expression of physical love between a man and a woman.
- Casual sex is against God's ideal and can cause suffering eg spread of STDs and HIV, and emotional distress.
- Homosexuality is against God's ideal of heterosexual relationships – **Leviticus 18:22, Romans 1:24-27**. Some Christians do accept homosexuals but as sexual intercourse should only take place within a heterosexual marriage they expect them to remain celibate.

Islam

- Sex should only take place within marriage. It is the way a husband and wife express their love for each other.
- Casual sex is wrong and should be punished by whipping.
- Homosexuality is prohibited, regarded as depraved and should be punished – **Surah 4:15,18**.

- (b) What arguments might an Egoist use to support sex before marriage? 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Sex is a natural function of human life.
- It is a pleasurable activity to be enjoyed.
- It doesn't need to be restricted to marriage.
- Even in marriage casual sex is acceptable.
- Homosexuality is a matter of personal choice.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Epicurus 341-270BCE** – your own self-interest is your only goal.
- **Nietzsche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.

(c) ***“Sexual intercourse before marriage is acceptable if the couple really love one another”***

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- Most religious teachings were written a long time ago and are out of date.
- Sex is a natural part of human life and should not be restricted by rules.
- As long as there is mutual consent and no one is hurt it is acceptable.
- There is nothing wrong with seeking some pleasure in life.
- Using contraception and other forms of ‘protection’ mean we don’t have to worry about spreading STDs.
- Marriage itself is out-of-date, many people don’t marry until they have lived with their partner – unrealistic to wait.

Disagree

- Sex is a gift from God and shouldn’t be abused.
- Misuse can cause emotional stress.
- Promiscuity helps to spread STDs and AIDS.
- Sex should only exist within a committed, loving relationship.
- Sex involves discipline, self-control and mutual respect.

SECTION ONE

MAKING MORAL DECISIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Capital Punishment

(a) State two Egoist viewpoints about capital punishment.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each viewpoint)

Agree

- There will be one less criminal in society so the Egoist will be safer.
- It will save the taxpayers' money. It is cheaper to execute someone than to imprison them.
- It is a deterrent and will make society a safer place to live in.
- If the Egoist was the condemned criminal, death might be preferable to life imprisonment; it lessens his/her suffering.

Disagree

- It may discriminate against individual choice.
- It does not act as a deterrent so society is not safer for the individual.
- An innocent person may die; mistakes are made.
- It does not help the relatives eg nothing can replace the life of the victim.
- If capital punishment is practised he/she may be put to death one day.
- He/she may be wrongly convicted of a crime.
- He/she may be upset at the death of another, therefore capital punishment is wrong because it is not good for them to be upset.
- It does not act as a deterrent.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzsche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

(b) Why might a religious person disagree with capital punishment?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- ‘Do not commit murder’ – **Exodus 20:13**. Capital punishment is murder committed by the government.
- Life is sacred and should only be ended by God – **Job 1:21**.
- Do not take revenge – **Matthew 5:38-39, Romans 12:19**.
- God is merciful; we should follow his example.
- Jesus taught that forgiveness is important.
- There has to be room for repentance and reform.

Islam

- Do not take life; Allah has made it sacred – **Surah 17:33**.
- Allah is merciful; we should be merciful too.
- Those who are forgiving will be rewarded – **Surah 42:40**.
- Blood money (compensation) can be an alternative to capital punishment – **Surah 2:178**.

- (c) ***“Capital punishment is a denial of basic human rights.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- It violates article 5 in the UDHR ‘No one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.’
- It violates article 3 of the UDHR ‘Everyone has the right to life, liberty and freedom from fear and violence.’
- Innocent people may be killed.
- It devalues human life in society.
- Society can benefit from reformed criminals.
- It is better for society if the Law respects human life.
- It is not a deterrent.
- All life is sacred.
- If killing is wrong then the Government should not be allowed to kill either.
- Two wrongs don’t make a right; it sets a bad moral example for society.

Disagree

- Article 3 of the UDHR states ‘Everyone has the right to life, liberty and freedom from fear and violence.’ This includes the majority of society who need protection from violent offenders.
- It is for the common good of society.
- It expresses society’s condemnation of serious crime.
- It would help to establish clear moral standards in society; justice would be seen to be done.
- It helps the families and friends of victims.
- It is good for the majority to know that the punishment fits the crime.
- Life sentences are not long enough eg 10 –15 years.
- God is just and wants to punish all evil.
- An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; it is fair.
- Society needs to be protected.
- It is the ultimate deterrent.

2. Racial Prejudice

(a) What opinion might a religious person have about racial prejudice?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- All humans are made in God's likeness – **Genesis 1:26.**
- Love your neighbour – the Good Samaritan – **Luke 10:25-37.**
- Do for others what you want them to do for you – The Golden Rule – **Matthew 7:12.**
- Do not ill-treat foreigners – **Leviticus 19:33-34.**
- Jesus showed love and compassion to everyone.
- Paul said that we should never discriminate – **Galatians 3:28.**
- Christianity stresses love and acceptance towards everyone.
- The Roman Catholic Church rejects any discrimination against anyone or harassment of them because of their race, colour, condition of life or religion – Second Vatican Council.

However

- The Dutch reformed Church in South Africa supported apartheid. They based this on Noah's words in **Genesis 9** where he cursed one of his sons to be a slave. They said this meant that black Africans should be their slaves.
- The Roman Catholic Church was involved with the Nazis in World War 2 and aware of the Holocaust but did not try to prevent it.
- You could also consider the actions of the Conquistadors and the Jesuits in Latin America or the Crusades in the Middle East were racist actions, performed in the name of God.

Islam

- Everyone is a creation of Allah and deserves respect – **Surah 49:13.**
- An Arab is not better than a non-Arab ... a 'red' person is not better than a black person – Mohammad.
- The Qur'an celebrates the diversity amongst humans – **Surah 30:22.**
- All humans are part of the same family.
- Muslims should treat non-Muslims with kindness.

(b) **Why might an Egoist argue against racial prejudice?**

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- He may fear the possibility of being a victim of such prejudice.
- Prejudice often leads to violence and unrest in society; this is not good for anyone.
- Equal opportunities for all is to the benefit of the individual.
- Racial prejudice may lead to other forms of prejudice which Egoist might suffer from.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

(c) **“Only education can prevent racism.”**

Do you agree? Give two reasons to support your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max.2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- Schools are involved in presenting good moral education programmes.
- If we educate the younger generation, society will change in the future.
- Schools have anti-racist policies.
- The UK is becoming a multi-racial society.
- The Law makes it clear that racism is wrong.
- Racism is based on ignorance; education removes ignorance.
- More people are being educated about racism today than ever before.

Disagree

- Racial prejudice is deep rooted in our society.
- People don't want to change.
- The main influence on people is their families not their teachers.
- The Government's laws are the main way to tackle racism.
- Work in local communities is the best way to tackle racism.
- The Media need to be involved and stop stereotyping people of different races.

3. Freedom of Speech

(a) State two religious arguments against freedom of speech.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each argument)

Candidates should refer to sources and viewpoints from a specific religious faith in their answer eg:

Christianity

- A man shall reap what he sows – **Galatians 6:7**. Everything that an individual reads, hears or sees affects his/her life so freedom of speech is dangerous.
- The law should protect society – **Romans 13:1-7**.
- People should not be free to make statements that hurt other people.
- Censorship is important if vulnerable people in society are to be protected.
- Censorship protects individual freedom.
- Publications or material considered dangerous or harmful should be regulated.
- The aim of political authority is to achieve justice and good for all – Second Vatican Council.

Islam

- Muslims have a duty to put the teaching of the Qur'an into practice regardless of what others say.
- Muslims have a duty towards society to help people maintain certain standards.
- Vulnerable members of society should be protected from harmful images or material.
- Freedom of speech may lead to insults. For example, Salman Rushdie insulted Islam with his book *The Satanic Verses*.
- When you speak it should be the truth and not likely to harm others – **Surah 22:30**.

(b) Why might an Egoist think freedom of speech is good for society?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may be in the Egoist's best long-term interest to say what he/she likes or to express him/herself in whatever way he/she likes.
- Freedom of choice is important.
- If other people have freedom of speech it gives the Egoist access to more information.
- Egoists can judge for themselves whether something is or isn't acceptable.
- Complete freedom of speech means the Egoist has less risk of being punished for breaking a law.

Possible Egoist sources may include:

- **Nietzsche 1844-1900** – the only way to give meaning to your life is to act in your own best interests.
- **Max Stirner** – Egoist philosophy is the realisation that you are an individual.
- **James L Walker** – Egoism is the doctrine of self-interest.
- **Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679** – if everyone looks after his/her own self-interest, then everyone should be happy.

- (c) ***“Censorship is no longer needed in our modern world.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons to support your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Agree

- Every human has the right to freedom of speech.
- Treat others in the way you would like to be treated yourself - The Golden Rule. If we want to have freedom of speech we should allow others that freedom too.
- Denial of freedom of speech creates a fearful, insecure society.
- We should respect each individual's right to express personal opinions.
- Some people have suffered and died in order to win freedom of speech.
- Censorship threatens personal freedom.
- It is a matter of personal taste. What is offensive to one person may not be offensive to another.
- What individuals do in private does not harm anyone else.
- People should have the right to make personal choices.
- Banning something usually only helps to make it more popular.

Disagree

- Freedom of speech can be used to harm others eg libel, slander, to incite violence, to express racist views, to create fear to cause distress. It is important to protect individuals from anything hurtful.
- Freedom of speech can be used to break the law.
- The law protects people in other areas; it should also protect them from offensive statements, slander etc.
- Treat others in the way you would like to be treated yourself - The Golden Rule. If we want people to restrict their freedom of speech towards us and not insult us etc. we need to restrict our freedom of speech too.
- People should not be free to make statements that will hurt others.
- It may be important to protect State secrets.
- Censorship protects freedom.

SECTION TWO

NATURE OF BELIEF

EXISTENCE OF GOD

1. Existence of God

(a) **How can the Argument from Design be used to support the existence of God?** 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Argument from Design is also known as Teleological argument, “teles” means “purpose”.
- When some people see certain things in the world, a waterfall, birth of a child, landscape etc, they do not believe it is the result of an accident – it must have a purpose. When they see such beauty in nature, things which are so beautiful need a designer – the Argument from Design – God is the designer.
- **William Paley’s theory** - He compared the complexities of Universe to the mechanism of a watch – something of such complexity as the workings of a watch needs a designer as they all have a purpose. Therefore so would the Universe need a designer, but it would have to be greater than a human - God.
- **Sir Isaac Newton** – “Were there no other evidence at all, the thumb alone would convince me of God’s existence.”
- Nature is not capable of producing such beautiful and complex things – they cannot be accidents; they have to be intentional and have a purpose and therefore part of the workings of a greater being.
- **Richard Swinburne** – the Universe is so structured, scientific law is not enough – there must be a God.

(b) **How would a Humanist respond to the Argument from Design?** 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- **David Hume** – Plenty ugliness, evil and suffering exist.
- His conclusion – God is not powerful enough to stop suffering and evil existing – either that or he is not good! He did not think the existence of the Universe in itself sufficient proof of existence of God.
- Hume saw the world as a living organism, more like a vegetable rather than a machine. It is changing continually, therefore the idea of a designer inappropriate.
- Scientific theories on the Creation of the Universe are used to back up the idea that design argument is flawed.
- An examination of Big Bang Theory.
- Theory of evolution – **Charles Darwin**
- Science is still learning about the Universe given its sheer size.
- Natural powers create their own design thus life changes.

- (c) ***“The existence of God is irrelevant to people today.”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (max. 2 marks for each reason)

IRRELEVANT

- The existence of God is irrelevant to people today, it has no effect on their life.
- Science has all the answers about our world – it now gives us the answers – Big Bang Theory, Evolution etc. This makes the existence of God irrelevant.
- Knowledge and empirical data about the natural world, which science has given us, gives meaning to life. This information is backed up by appropriate evidence which attempts to explain our world. God does not fit into this world.
- What is relevant to people are their experiences. Families give meaning to life, having and looking after children gives importance to our life. There is no need for a God.
- Our relationships with other people give meaning to our life. We will be valued by others; what more meaning do we need to our life?
- Our position in society is what is relevant in our life, we have a job and a role in our community. This should indicate its importance and relevance rather than the existence of God.
- Our experiences in life give meaning to our lives, reality brings its own meaning. Belief in God is denying reality, by living in an unreal world. We are still really learning about the Universe, but we know it is real.

NOT IRRELEVANT

- The existence of God gives people a purpose to life, religion tries to explain why we are here. Life would be meaningless without God.
- Without God, there would be no stability in some people’s life. First Cause – It was God who set Creation in motion. It is still going today, so God is the first Cause. Belief in God gives people stability in their life, he is always there for them.
- Without God, there would be no morality, something still very relevant in our society. God’s existence gives people values to live their life by – it helps them identify right from wrong. It gives a basis for our feelings, thoughts, emotions etc.
- Without God there would be a lack of structure to life. When you look around yourself in nature, it is difficult to believe they happened by accident. Some people believe they are the result of a designer, in other words everything is part of a structured plan by God. Belief in God gives a structure to some people’s life and is therefore still very relevant to people today.
- People’s relationships would be diminished if God did not exist. Belief in God gives people a personal aspect to their being. Our lives are full of personal relationships; God’s existence and our relationship with him personifies this.

Sources

- **“Looking for God”, “Looking for Proof of God” Robert Kirkwood**
- **“Thinking about God” M. Harrison & S. Kippax**
- **“One World, Many Issues” Ed, B. Williams**
- **“Belief, Values & Traditions” Ann Lovelace & Joy White**

2. Religious Experience

(a) How might an Atheist argue that religious experience is false?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- **David Hume** argued that religious experiences were against the laws of nature – since they are not natural – religious experiences are impossible.
- Some people put them down to superstitions. They only ever happen to small groups of people, they cannot be attested to by large numbers.
- The people involved are open to suggestion, they want to believe in miracles. So they see religious significance in situations which other more sceptical people would not.
- People, who believe in or claim miracles, do so because they are not in possession of all the facts. They are ignorant about how the world actually works and unaware of its complexities.
- Religious experiences are a figment of the imagination of those involved. It is all in their mind.
- Since God does not exist, it is logical that religious experience cannot be real.

(b) Explain how religious experiences might strengthen people's belief in God.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Religious experiences bring people closer to God. Something happens which makes some people feel there is a greater power at work. A kind of deep awareness of some spiritual reality beyond themselves. For these people this is God and they feel closer to him.
- A sense of awe and mystery which some people come to feel in certain circumstances – they cannot explain something in natural terms. The incident cannot be explained naturally – this leads them to believe it is the work of God. Therefore it makes sense of unusual events.
- Group experiences where there is a dynamic in the group as a result of a shared experience – it can give people great encouragement and belief that this was planned. It would have to be a “being above nature” who could do this – God.
- Religious experiences, like **Lourdes**, have also a group dynamic and help people to feel they belong to a greater group and are not alone – gives them a sense of belonging.
- When as a result of events which change or disrupt people's lives, some people will describe it as a religious experience – given its importance and how it changes their life. They do not believe it can be an accident, must be intentional by a greater power – God.
- **Rudolf Otto** - Stars/Universe - Sense of beauty and wonder of nature, these cannot have happened accidentally, they are the work of God. Therefore people are continually reminded of God's presence in their own life.

- (c) **Do you think the existence of God can be proven by religious experiences?
Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

FOR

- Many people who were not religious have had religious experiences – any example, ie **St Paul, Nicky Cruz, Gregory the Great.**
- **Sir Alister Hardy and Edward Robinson-** Religious Experience Research Unit – their research showed that many people, who were not religious, still stated they had had a religious experience.
- **David Hay** – Oxford Centre for Religious Experience – similar experience to Hardy and Robinson – anyone can experience a situation which leaves the person changed and makes them think they have had a religious experience.
- Ordinary people who are looking for a solution to a problem can sometimes have a sudden answer to the situation. This “revelation” can clarify the situation so quickly for the person they think they have had a religious experience.

AGAINST

- Many people live their whole life without a religious experience, it’s only people who want them, religious people, that experience them.
- According to **Sigmund Freud**, only people who are in a certain frame of mind, will have these experiences. These are people who have a need to look beyond themselves to a greater power to find solutions to our problems.
- **Ludwig Feuerbach** suggested that God is a figment of our imagination, therefore it would only be those people who could have a religious experience. Other people would be able to explain or suggest a solution to a situation which others might describe as a religious experience.
- Religious experiences do not stand up to scientific investigation, they cannot be tested satisfactorily because only certain people have them.

3. Suffering and Evil

- (a) **How might suffering and evil make some people doubt the existence of God?**

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

NB Format of AN/KU is different in this question (a) = AN, (b) = KU.

- Some suffering and evil exist as result of nature taking its course; it is not the work of some supreme being.
- If suffering and evil exist, then God cannot be loving. What type of God wants people to suffer? Therefore God cannot exist.
- **Bertrand Russell** “Suffering cannot be the work of a good, loving, caring God”
- If suffering and evil exist then God cannot be all-powerful otherwise he would not allow it. He cannot be all-powerful, then he cannot be God.
- Some suffering and evil exist simply as a result of humans’ decisions to do some actions. Unfortunately humans can opt to do evil.

(b) What arguments would a Christian use to explain the origin of suffering and evil? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Suffering and evil are often a result of humans' free choice – they must exist if humans are to be fully free.
- Fundamental understanding of Creation - suffering and evil exist because God is punishing wrongdoing – **Gen 3**.
- Human beings are in a learning process through life - through suffering and evil we become mature, better human beings unlike Adam and Eve who were not mature: they needed to grow and develop so they could reach the desired state.
- Through evil and suffering, humans' moral responsibility is developed. This hardship brings out the best in people - working together to help others.
- Suffering is God's way of offering people the opportunity to do good.
- Suffering and evil can only be seen in the context of life after death a reward for the next life.
- Difference between natural evils and moral evils, things which people choose to do. Nature can be "cruel" and suffering and evil can be a direct result of nature – no one is to blame. It is just nature taking its course.

**(c) Do you think there is a purpose to human suffering?
Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (max. 2 marks for each reason)

YES

- By suffering, people's character and resolve can be improved, it helps to build character in some people.
- In dealing with an incident where we and/or others suffer, personal relationships can be formed or strengthened.
- In responding to an evil incident, whole communities can be brought together. Community spirit can be encouraged.
- People can be forced to think of others more because of the suffering which can result. People become more aware of others and their feelings because people have suffered.
- Suffering exists for some people because they can use it as a gauge to measure happiness and good times when they occur.

AGAINST

- There is no purpose in suffering; suffering just exists as part of the human condition or life on this earth.
- It exists because of a lack of moral guidance, it has no purpose in itself. Suffering is a by-product.
- If there was a purpose to suffering, it implies that a greater being would have to control the suffering. What type of being would do this? Suffering does not have a purpose, it just exists.
- To suggest suffering has a purpose is offensive ie Holocaust
- Some people are totally overcome by what happens to them, they never get over suffering.

SECTION TWO

NATURE OF BELIEF

SCIENCE AND BELIEF

1. Scientific Method and Religious Belief

- (a) State the main points of the “scientific method.” 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- As science means knowledge, empirical data about the natural world, scientific method involves the study, investigation of processes of nature to find general laws behind operation of the natural world.
- Scientific method involves observation, hypothesis, experiment, verification – law; – appropriate explanations/examples may be included for each aspect.
- Can provide data which can be independently tested by other scientists to confirm/verify or falsify scientific claims.

Sources: Frances Bacon (originator of scientific method)

- (b) Why might religious people argue that science is not enough to explain the world? 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Science can tell us many things about the physical, natural world but not all knowledge and information can come from science.
- Science deals with many of the impersonal aspects of our lives whereas religion tends to deal with the personal, individual, psychological aspects.
- Many things which are very important to our lives are not open to scientific testing eg our beliefs, values of right/wrong, feelings, attitudes etc.
- Science cannot tell us whether there is any meaning/purpose to life .
- Science cannot go beyond the natural world to any idea of God which might explain why there is anything at all.

Sources: A wide variety of writers have advocated ways of understanding the world which goes beyond purely scientific evidence eg Leibnitz, Wittgenstein etc.

(c) ***“What science cannot discover, human beings cannot know.”***

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your opinion.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some candidates may agree with the statement saying:

- science can give us information, evidence to show things to be true/false so is an accurate way of understanding the world
- science has built up a lot of facts and information based on observation; experiment which many accept to be true science has led to a lot of progress in many aspects of life because of the reliable information it provides
- science has worked out a very effective way of discovering knowledge compared to other areas of life which are often just people’s opinions rather than true knowledge.

Alternatively, candidates could disagree arguing:

- science important but not the only way of looking at things – other aspects are also important – moral, religious, political view/opinions. We can obviously know about all these aspects too.
- our beliefs and values are important to life – science does not deal in those (meant to be value free) so cannot give us the whole truth
- science is one part (a very important part) of the jigsaw of knowledge but to rely on science alone would not give us a complete picture.

2. The Beginning of the Universe

(a) **State the main points of the Big Bang theory.**

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

Main points of the Big Bang theory outlined in many sources eg: **Edwin Hubble, Paul Davies**

- Elementary particles were produced by the Big Bang and eventually formed into the first atoms and molecules.
- These clumped together under the force of gravity and formed galaxies out of which came suns.
- Gases developed eg hydrogen, helium, which were affected by gravity/heat and produced stars, other elements eg carbon, oxygen and eventually planets.
- Solar system eventually appeared around 10·5 b. years ago.
- Evidence for this includes rate at which galaxies are moving away from each other and the “red shift” principle (light which comes from the various receding galaxies indicating that at some time in the past they were close together).

- (b) **Explain two ways Christians might understand the creation story in Genesis chapter 1.**

4

AN 4 marks (max. 3 marks without sources, max. 2 marks for each explanation)

Literal/Fundamentalist (**Creationist**) view

- Biblical account to be accepted as accurate, historical, scientific truth.
- Creation based on acts of God over 6 days (or 6000-10000 years' range) eg based on **Archbishop Ussher's** calculations on a literal understanding of account in **Genesis 1**.
- Candidates may give some details of the actual story in Genesis which could then be used as a **source**.

There are various alternative views put forward by Christians, which candidates may refer to:

- Genesis written about 2500 years ago so not a scientific explanation of the origin of the Universe.
- Creation story is symbolic so has to be interpreted eg Creation is a continuing process not a one-off event.
- Genesis is a statement about God's relationship with the world and regards God as the sustaining power behind the whole process – not just initial step in the natural process.
- Creation story is a myth/poem dealing with much different issues than a description of how it all came about eg stories looking at the significance of human beings and their place in the natural world eg "you have come from dust and to dust you will return".
- "Adam" and "Eve" are representative humans, not individual people.

- (c) **"Science shows that the Genesis story is out of date."
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your opinion.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some candidates may agree with the statement saying that:

- it's widely accepted that science has disproved a literal understanding of Genesis
- science speaks of the Big Bang as the beginning of the Universe and provides good evidence in support
- literal interpretations of Genesis say that the world was created in 6 days and humans were specially created by God but this is contradicted by science
- many people do not believe in this view of Genesis because they accept that science has a better explanation.

Other candidates could disagree with the statement saying:

- many Christians (and others) still accept Genesis either literally or symbolically true and therefore not out of date
- those who understand Genesis literally see science as either wrong in relation to Genesis or those who understand it symbolically see it as dealing with different aspects or issues compared to science
- many scientists are also religious people and do not see any conflict between scientific discoveries and various interpretations of Genesis (except literal ones)
- people do not regard the Bible as a "scientific text book" which is in opposition to science – modern theology has given people the knowledge and tools to interpret Genesis religiously not scientifically so the out-of-date issue does not arise.

3. The Origin of Life

(a) How does science explain the origin of life?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

The main points of the theory of evolution are as follows:

- Life has developed over many millions of years from tiny microbes into all the different species you find in the world today – including human beings.
- All forms of life originate from the same beginnings so life has a common source.
- Many forms of life have developed into more complex forms. They have adapted to natural changes in environment and by heredity.
- Random activities in the genes lead to the development of new species. Organisms well adapted to their environment do well and pass on survival adaptations.
- The process of life is guided by natural selection where the most suitable forms of life have survived and those who could not adapt have died out.
- Life is a natural process which originated and developed in conjunction with the conditions on earth.

Sources: Most scientists would accept the theory and particular ones which candidates might refer to include Charles Darwin and Richard Dawkins

(b) Why would many Christians support the theory of evolution?

4

AN 4 marks (max. 3 marks without sources)

A number of reasons could be put forward including:

- Many scientists who are Christians accept the theory of evolution as valid.
- It does not necessarily exclude belief in God as the creator of the process of evolution – it explains the process in more detail.
- Evolution can be seen as the gradual process leading to the creation of human beings with moral and spiritual qualities which make them “in the image of God”.
- The Bible is not a scientific text book so there is no need to regard it as being in opposition to evolution/science.
- Evolution shows a good deal of evidence of order, organisation and design in life and this is consistent with the belief in God as the designer of the whole process.

Sources; Polkinghorne, Peacocke etc.

- (c) *“If evolution is true, there is no point to life.”*
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your view.

4

EV 4 marks (max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some candidates may argue that evolution shows there is no point to life because:

- Evolution is a purely natural process, it is not going anywhere, it has no purpose.
- Evolution is based on variation, survival of the fittest and chance – it has nothing to do with purpose, end product, and is not related to any kind of power called God.
- There is so much suffering and apparent cruelty in evolution that if there was a point to it all, then surely eg God would have made a better job of it as God is supposed to be an intelligent and loving designer.

On the other hand others may disagree with the statement saying:

- Evolution is a description of the process by which life developed but something must have started it all off – and this could be seen as God which gives life meaning/purpose.
- Life has evolved in such a complex manner resulting in a highly developed form of life and seems to have so much design that it is difficult to deny that there is no controlling power (God) behind it all – that it was all meant to be.
- Many scientists who accept the theory of evolution are also Christians and this does not seem to be a contradiction. God is a key belief in the minds of many scientists too who do see a purpose in the way that the whole process has been set up.

SECTION TWO

NATURE OF BELIEF

BELIEF AND ACTION

1. God: Real or Imagined

(a) How might a Christian argue that God is real?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Humankind is made in image of God.
- Traditional arguments for existence of God eg First Cause, Design , Religious Experience.
- Christian might argue that there is evidence of God in nature.
- Holy books of most major world religions are inspired by God.
- Humanity is essentially moral; this sense of morality comes from God.
- Miracles are evidence of God.

Sources: Genesis, Aquinas, Paley, Looking for God: Robert Kirkwood, Nature of Belief: Joe Walker.

(b) Explain two ways Marxism challenges belief in God.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each explanation)

- God is just a figment of people's imagination " illusionary sun".
- People have invented God as a crutch – they are afraid of the unknown and the unexplained.
- Religion is like a drug; it helps to ease the pain of real life which many people experience. "the opium of the people".
- Humans need something to look up to – they have projected all of their own aspirations onto their image of God.
- Religion is a form of social control. It helps people to cope with hardship in life in the hope of some reward in the afterlife. Marx says this is false hope. There is no God and no afterlife. We ought to work together to improve our lives in this world.

Sources: Karl Marx, Feuerbach, Looking for God: Robert Kirkwood, Nature of Belief: Joe Walker

(c) ***“Life will be more meaningful if you believe in God”***

Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

AGREE

- Belief in God gives a great deal of comfort to people. It helps them through difficult times.
- It helps to give a meaning and purpose to one’s life through the desire to do God’s work.
- Many religious people spend a great part of their life aiming to please God by helping others ie charity work.
- Belief in God and the subsequent practise of religious faith can be a huge part of community life for many. Festivals and other celebrations which are grounded in religious belief can help to give meaning to our lives.
- Belief in God has inspired great works of art and music which give pleasure to many people’s lives.

DISAGREE

- Such belief in God merely gives false hope and encourages people to be lazy about finding a more practical purpose in life.
- You don’t have to be religious to do good. Many Humanists are good people who spend a lot of their lives participating in good works.
- Marx says that our purpose should be to build a better society for all; this can only be achieved if we work as a community and focus on real problems.
- Belief in God can be a negative tool used to oppress people who are already oppressed by those in authority.
- Scientific truth can give meaning to life.

2. Religion and Social Justice

(a) **Describe Christian teaching about social justice.**

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- **Luke 4: 18-19:** Jesus’ ministry is focussed on the oppressed and those who suffer injustice.
- Christians have a duty to adopt this example in their own lives.
- **Luke 6: 20-26:** Outlines the cause of social injustice.
- **Luke 9: 12-17 :** in Feeding the Five Thousand, Jesus clearly shows that social justice involves the right to have food.
- Jesus himself mixed with all sorts of people from variety of backgrounds – clear message of his ministry is equal rights for all human beings.
- “Love your neighbour”
- “Blessed are the poor ...”
- **John 1: 3-17:** command to share material possessions
- **Acts:** early Church community shared belongings and worked together.

Sources: Any relevant passage from scripture, Nature of Belief: Joe Walker.

(b) Why is Marxism against social injustice?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Social injustice leads to oppression of the poor. Poor get poorer while rich get richer.
- Capitalism leads to power for a small number of people in our society.
- Poor people suffer in both physical and emotional terms – they become dehumanised – no longer seen as valuable members of society, just cogs in a greater machine working for the rich who control their lives.
- Social justice means equality of opportunity for all.

Sources: Karl Marx, Nature of Belief: Joe Walker, Contemporary Moral Issues: Joe Jenkins, Beginners Guide to Marx.

(c) *“It’s impossible to get rid of poverty”*

Do you think this is true? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

AGREE

- Poverty too big a problem to eradicate completely, best we can do is hope to reduce it a little.
- Even Jesus said “the poor will always be with you”
- Too many greedy people in world who are not willing to change their lives in the radical ways necessary to get rid of poverty.
- People give to charity but sometimes even the charities do not spend money wisely.
- It suits governments to keep some people in poverty – poor people cannot rise up against government easily.

DISAGREE

- Perhaps if we all worked harder then poverty could be eliminated.
- There is enough food in the world and enough wealth for all – it just needs to be distributed more fairly.
- If Communism were introduced then power would be evenly distributed and everyone would at least have equal opportunities.
- Poverty is linked to lack of education. If the poor were educated, then they could begin to improve their own lives.

2. Oppression and Liberation

(a) What is Liberation Theology?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Began in 1960's – theology which stresses the “option for the poor”.
- Aim to eliminate poverty and oppression by replacing structures which create these things.
- Encourages the poor to take practical action to change their own lives – this might even involve violence if necessary.
- Teaches that God is on the side of the oppressed rather than the oppressor.
- Preaches the need for economic, political and spiritual liberation for all.

Sources: Gustavo Gutierrez, Archbishop Romero, Dom Helder Camara, Nature of Belief: Joe Walker.

(b) In what ways does the Bible condemn those who oppress the poor?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Example of Jesus – he challenged those who oppressed during his lifetime.
- Jesus helped the poor and needy, fed the hungry, healed the sick.
- He challenged the Sabbath Laws which prevented help being given to those most in need.
- Jesus' teaching makes it clear that God will be with those who are oppressed “Blessed are the poor...”
- In his meeting with Pontius Pilate at end of his life – Jesus makes it clear that all power comes from God – those in authority only think they have power – but their power is short lived.
- Old Testament also has many passages which encourage a fairer distribution of wealth.

Sources: Any relevant scriptural passage.

- (c) **Should Christians encourage violence as way to challenge oppression of the poor? 4**
Give two reasons for your answer.

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

YES they should

- If they don't then they will always be oppressed. Violence is the language which the oppressors understand.
- If real progress is to be made then the ruling elite must be overthrown.
- Any violence which aims to overthrow dictators and oppressors must be seen as "Just".
- The poor have been oppressed for too long – all other methods to improve their lot are simply chipping away at the edges.

NO they should not

- Jesus preached about love – even for your enemy. He could have stirred up a violent revolution during his time but did not. He preferred to try to change people's attitudes by showing them love and compassion, Christians today should follow this example.
- Gutierrez, Romero and Camara all preach that it is best to help the poor by working and living alongside them. The aim is to motivate the poor to take practical steps to improve their lives eg through forming co-operatives and working together to share the wealth within their communities.
- Christians should focus efforts on educating the poor –then the poor will be in better position to challenge the oppressors in the political arena and thus hopefully bring about long term change.
- Violent action will only lead to more violence and innocent victims. It is not long term solution to anything.

SECTION THREE

JUSTICE IN THE WORLD

SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Challenging Inequality

(a) Describe two effects of poverty in the UK

4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed description of each effect).

- Poor housing conditions and slums
- Unemployment and reliance on state benefits meaning income is low
- Poor diet and poor health due to lack of money
- Families cannot afford heating further leading to ill health.
- Poor schools in poor areas denying educational opportunity to poor children leading to being caught in poverty trap - not being able to compete on the skilled or professional job market
- Social exclusion; some turn to crime to make up the deficit in income
- Many poor people get into debt and can't get out of it due to lack of income.

Sources: Govt Statistics, etc.

(b) Explain two ways that taxation policy can help to reduce the problem of poverty.

4

AN 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for each explanation).

- Taxation helps to redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor.
- It increases the amount of money the government can spend to improve the education system to encourage people to get skills.
- Policies such as 'the New Deal' help the unemployed to get back in to work - paid for out of taxation.
- Taxation allows the government to provide decent social housing to help people move out of slum conditions.
- Taxation provides unemployment benefits and Social Security that keeps people out of absolute poverty.

Sources: Govt Reports, the Beveridge Report

- (c) **Do you think that Christians do enough about the problem of poverty?
Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 marks for each reason)

On the one hand

- The Christian Church is very involved in charity work - groups like Christian Aid, or City Missions work among the poor, providing shelter for the homeless.
- Groups like the Iona Community work with children from poor homes to help them overcome the problems of poverty in their lives.
- The Board of Social Responsibility of the Church of Scotland is the biggest support body in Scotland outside of the state showing a deep concern for the poor.

On the other hand

- Some Christians argue that it is not their duty to deal with temporal issues like wealth or poverty, their job is to save souls.
- Christ taught that “the poor would always be with you” suggesting that there were more important things than caring for the poor. Yes they should be concerned but they should be more concerned about being right with God.
- Many Christians are content to give a little to charity and think that is their work finished.

2. Building a Just Society

- (a) **Describe two examples of injustice in the UK today.**

4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed description of each example).

- Low wages and unemployment
- Poor quality social housing, with lack of amenities
- Health care and prevention is poor in some areas.
- Educational opportunities are lacking for the poor, they cannot afford the cost of higher education to better themselves.
- Poverty leads some people into a life of crime - drugs and alcohol abuse to forget their problems and theft and violence to feed their habit.
- Many poor people face a difficulty getting access to justice through the courts.
- Racial discrimination that takes away equality
- Lack of opportunity to develop and to progress because of poverty
- Discrimination on grounds of gender or sexual orientation

Sources: Government Reports and statistics on poverty levels and incomes.

- (b) Explain two ways in which people can work to build a just society. 4

AN 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for each explanation)

- They can take an active part in politics.
- They can lobby politicians to spend the money needed for better housing, education and hospitals.
- Campaign for redistributive taxes.
- Christian communities will often help one another - the rich providing opportunities for the poorer members of the congregation.
- Social or youth clubs in the church to give people a place to go to stop the alienation of people from the rest of society.
- Improve democratic institutions at national and local levels.
- Christians can give a share of their wealth to the poor.

**Sources: Jesus teaching to the Rich young ruler “go sell all you have...” Matt 19:21
Early Christian Communities shared wealth - Acts.**

- (c) “Christians do not show enough concern about social injustice.”
How far do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer. 4

EV - 4 marks (Max 2 for each reason)

For

- Christians work hard for charities to bring relief to the poor and to argue for social justice.
- Groups like the Salvation Army have developed a network of support for the poor and homeless.
- Church of Scotland Board of Social Responsibility is another example of the Church involved in aid to the poor or the deprived.
- Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland and the Social Encyclicals of the Roman Catholic Church encourage Christians to work through the political system to bring about equality in our society.

Against

- Many Christians believe that their efforts should be put into preparing people for heaven rather than worrying about the temporal life on earth.
- Many Christians come nowhere near to the minimum ‘giving’ of tithes suggested by the Bible.
- Some Christians believe they have to obey the lawful authorities even if they are unjust as the Romans were in the days of the early Church.

3. Working for Peace

- (a) Describe how people can peacefully campaign against war. 4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources)

- They can go on anti war marches such as those seen recently across the country.
- Many people will chain themselves to the gates and fences of military bases to obstruct movement of forces and weapons.
- People can go and be human shields who go to places where war is threatened and try and stop the advancing army - eg Human shields in Palestine and Baghdad.
- Lobby MPs in parliament to vote against war.
- Vote for MPs that are against war.

Sources: CND, Newspaper reports, TV etc

- (b) Explain why some people think it is a Christian duty to oppose war? 4

AN 4 marks max 3 without sources

- Christian teaching on peace emphasises ‘love’ - love for enemies, love those who hate you - all suggesting that conflict must be met with love and understanding and this must include talking to people.
- Working for this kind of peace is to be obedient to Jesus and his teachings.
- Jesus taught “Blessed are the peacemakers” so it must be their duty to campaign for peace.
- Jesus was a peaceful man - resisting the use of force even at his own arrest.
- In his teachings Jesus gave examples of traditional enemies helping one another - particularly the Parable of the Good Samaritan.
- Jesus taught that an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth was not the way to settle differences. In all these cases obedience to Jesus is what should be important to Christians.

Sources: Bible quotes as above.

- (c) Choose one peace organisation you have studied. How successful has it been in working for peace? Give two reasons for your answer. 4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 for each reason)

Candidate can look at any organisation that fights for peace eg CND, Greenpeace, Iona Community etc.

On one hand

- They are strong on protesting - marches etc but do not seem to affect govt policy.
- Human shields go to places threatened by war but as in Iraq had to leave achieving nothing.
- They have demonstrations in the streets or at military bases but these bases still remain.

On the other hand

- Greenpeace and CND opposed nuclear testing and managed to persuade governments to stop this aspect of military build up.
- Peace organisations have been successful in persuading some governments not to take part in some wars but this may not have stopped wars.

SECTION THREE

JUSTICE IN THE WORLD

GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

1. Christianity and Poverty

- (a) Describe two effects of poverty on people in the developing world. 4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed description of each effect).

- Poor wages in developing countries prevents people from progressing, and many of them live in absolute poverty.
- Large sections of the population live in slums and lack even basic sanitation and this leads to poor health (high death rates).
- Lack of resources leads to poor health and education provision in developing countries deprives people of opportunity - disease is a common feature of life in the poor countries. HIV and Aids cause major problems.
- Many countries are dependent on aid that does not reach the poor and is often lost through corruption or inappropriate spending on big projects such as dams or nuclear power stations.
- Multinational companies take advantage of poverty and exploit the poor.

Sources: UN reports, World Bank etc

- (b) Explain two things Jesus taught about the duty Christians have to help the poor. 4

AN 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for each explanation).

- Love of neighbours is important and this must include neighbours throughout the world.
- All humans are made in the image of God and we have a responsibility to help the poor.
- Jesus taught that if you had two coats you had to give one to the person that had none establishing that Christians have a duty to share things with the poor.
- He told the rich young ruler to sell all that he had and give it to the poor again showing that they should show compassion to the poor.
- The story of the Rich Man and Lazarus shows us that Christ demanded fair treatment for the poor as a Christian duty; therefore, Christians should be concerned about poverty.
- All these duties teach that Christians must take responsibility to try to do something to help the poor.

Sources: As above, any other Biblical sources that point to the duty of Christians to take on board a concern for the poor

(c) **Is it acceptable for Christians to be rich in a world with so much poverty?**

4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 marks for each reason).

One argument might be:

- If you are rich you are expected to give away your money to the poor; if you don't you are disobeying Christ and this will not make you a good Christian
- Rich Christians who enjoy their wealth are denying poor people basic needs and this would be against God
- Their riches are given by God and Christians will be judged by God for how they use the good things God will give them
- It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to get into heaven suggesting that it is difficult to be rich and be a Christian.

On the other hand they may argue that:

- You can be rich and a Christian as long as you share your wealth fairly
- There are examples of rich Christians who do good work with their money supporting charity
- It is acceptable because anyone who works hard for their wealth has every right to keep it.

2. **The North/South Divide**

(a) **Describe two causes of unfair trade across the world.**

4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed description of each cause).

- The North/South Divide is caused by unfair trading conditions between the North and the South. The rich do not allow access to their markets and set the price for the raw materials from the poor countries.
- Many poor countries are in huge debt to the North. They are crippled by debt repayments and cannot afford these.
- Debt repayment burdens mean that they cannot afford to pay for schools, hospitals, or other basic needs of their populations.
- Unfair trade stops the development of their economies as they have huge import duties on their manufactured goods.
- The North provides aid but often this is tied to very difficult trading conditions that favour the rich aid donor. President Nixon once said that American aid was not for the benefit of the people getting it but for the benefit of the Americans.
- Rich nations put high tariffs against goods from poor countries making them uncompetitive.
- Rich nations control the price of raw materials meaning the poor cannot earn enough.
- Rich nations subsidise their farmers and this has an impact on the farmers in developing countries.

Sources: UN, IMF, World Bank Reports

- (b) **Explain two reasons why some Christians might argue that unfair trade is not their concern.**

4

AN 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed explanation of each reason).

- Jesus said “my kingdom is not of this world” suggesting that all worldly affairs are not the concern of Christians.
- He also said “the love of money was the root of all evil” and to some Christians involving themselves in the things of the world is wrong.
- To many Christians what matters is the world to come - what happens in this world does not matter, it is only a testing ground for the world hereafter. It is therefore more important to worry about spiritual matters rather than trade or other temporal concerns.
- Some Christians see the world of trade and finance as evil and those who involve themselves in it as disobeying God. There is no point in even getting involved.

Sources: Bible passages as above or any other relevant source.

- (c) **Should people in rich countries put more effort into helping developing countries? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 for each reason)

For

- All humans have a duty to be concerned about fellow human beings. The golden rule surely matters to us all ‘do to others what you would want them to do to you’ so those in the rich countries should be concerned about others.
- If the world is to be a safer place then we need to eradicate poverty that drives people to say that terrorism or war is often a result of poverty.
- If developing countries grow richer then trade around the world will increase and all will benefit and we should be willing to make some sacrifices to help this.

Against

- People in the developing world are well able to help themselves as can be seen by the success of many countries around the Pacific rim.
- As poor countries develop then often jobs go from our country to places where lower wages are paid. Many companies close plants in Europe or the US to open cheaper ones in one of the developing countries.
- If we cut subsidies to our farmers then many of them will go out of business and why should that be?
- Globalisation has lifted many in developing countries out of absolute poverty and this benefits everyone with increased trade.

3. Protection of the Environment

(a) Describe two Christian beliefs about stewardship of the Earth.

4

KU 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for detailed description of each belief).

- God made humans stewards of the earth.
- Stewardship implies looking after rather than ownership and if we are stewards of the earth we have no right to exploit the earth or its resources.
- God is the creator “The earth and all that is in it belong to the lord” **Psalm 24 v 1**
- Humans made in the image of God and established as stewards of the earth have a duty and responsibility to take care of it.
- Care for animals - **Genesis 2** Adam asked to name the animals showing authority.
- Rest in the fields on day seven - the Sabbath law is applied to all creation as a sign that God cares for his creation and humans have a duty to look after the world.
- We have a duty ‘to love our neighbours as ourselves’ this means all humans and many argue it means future generations as well. There is a Christian duty to think about those that are yet to be born.
- There is a duty to hand on the earth intact to the next generation.
- Jubilee Year in **Leviticus** establishing the importance of allowing the earth to recover and be replenished.

Sources might include

- **Genesis 1:26**
- **Psalm 104**
- **Ecclesiastes 3**
- **Matthew 6:26-30**

Sources: Reports by ecology groups, UN, scientific reports to back up statistics to highlight the problems.

(b) Explain two ways in which pollution can affect the lives of people in developing countries.

4

AN 4 marks (max 3 without sources, max 2 marks for each detailed explanation).

- Pollution leads to ill health and in poor countries there is little healthcare to counter its effects.
- Multinationals take advantage of poor controls in developing countries and break regulations, dumping damaging chemicals in rivers, polluting water sources and the atmosphere. eg Bhopal, oil pollution in Nigeria.
- In the drive for greater development and industrialisation, forests and the natural habitats of many tribes are destroyed, forcing them to the slums of the city and further ill health.
- Global warming leads to changing weather patterns and rising sea levels - many poor people are adversely affected eg Bangladesh has huge death toll from flooding and unlike wealthy countries they cannot afford to take steps to guard against the problem.
- Acid rain and other pollutants are destroying land and water courses reducing the ability of subsistence farmers to feed themselves and their families.

Sources: Any relevant environmental reports or political statements.

- (c) **“The world is not ours to spoil.”**
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 for each reason)

AGREE

- “The Earth is the Lord’s” and as humans we are just stewards of God’s creation.
- Genesis also speaks of God giving humans the responsibility of looking after the world.
- Christians have a duty to pass on the world to the next generation.
- In **Leviticus 25** the principle of a Jubilee year for the land to allow it to regenerate and renew is built in to protect God’s creation from exploitation.
- As all humans are made in the image of God (**Gen 1**) it is the responsibility of God’s people to ensure that the environment is sustained for the benefit of all humans.
- Isaiah talks about the earth being violated because of the disobedience of the people of God (**Is 24:5**).
- It is the duty of Christians to obey God and therefore to look after what he has given them.

DISAGREE

- My Kingdom is not of this world, Jesus is suggesting that things of God are not of this world but are dealing with the life after death.
- Many Christians see this world as fallen and on the last day it will be swept away.
- The Bible declares that a new heaven and a new earth will be created by God so what is the point of worrying what happens to this ‘fallen’ or spoiled planet.
- The most important concern of a Christian is to ensure their eternal soul goes to heaven rather than what happens on this temporal earth.
- Many Christians may argue that those who claim the planet is spoiled are exaggerating the problems.

Any valid reason.

SECTION FOUR

RELIGION AND THE SOCIAL WORLD

1. The Family

- (a) Describe a marriage ceremony in one religion you have studied.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Christianity

- Marriage party arrives and takes its place at front of church before minister/priest.
- Minister/priest then gives a short talk about marriage and its importance within Christianity.
- Minister/priest ensures that legal requirements have been met.
- The congregation stands and the marriage vows are taken.
- Rings are exchanged as a symbol of vows taken.
- Couple are declared husband and wife and blessed.
- Reading from Bible and short address about marriage from minister/priest.
- Ceremony is concluded with a prayer and hymn and couple sign the register.

Source: Milestones, Book of Common Order

Judaism

- Couple enter the synagogue and stand under the chuppah (canopy symbolising the new home the couple are about to set up).
- Rabbi reads words from scripture related to marriage.
- Rabbi then gives couple a short address about the importance and responsibilities of marriage.
- Couple are then given a cup of wine to drink and God is blessed.
- Vows are made and ring is placed on bride's hand by groom.
- The Ketubah (marriage contract) is drawn up.
- Rabbi then recites seven blessings on couple and then a second cup of wine is given to the bride/groom.
- The wine glass is then put on floor and crushed by groom.
- Married couple then come out of chuppah to greet the congregation.

Source: Milestones

Islam

- Family meet at bridegroom's home at which there is food, prayers, dressing of groom and gifts given.
- Ceremony is held in bride's home – couple not always together but vows can be passed from bride to groom via others.
- Groom makes declaration about taking bride according to teachings of Qur'an and has Allah as witness.
- Witnesses go into room with bride and pass on vows and bride does same.
- Certificate of marriage produced by Imam then signed by groom and then bride.
- Prayers then said after which ring put on groom's finger.
- Friends of bride then enter with tray of sweetmeats and milk which are then eaten by groom.
- Then all leave for wedding reception.

Source: Milestones

- (b) **Recent figures show that marriage has become less popular in today's society. Explain two reasons why this might be.**

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for each explanation)

Some of the reasons might be as follows:

- People are often preferring to live together as partners rather than commit themselves to marriage.
- There is not the same social stigma to having children and not being married as there once was.
- The influence of religion where marriage was fundamental is not as strong as it once was with many people.
- People see some of the problems associated with divorce and see it easier in some ways not to be married in the first place.
- Many people are more likely to change partners several times in their lives and so see marriage as less convenient.
- Many don't see the necessity of having a legal document as a cement to their relationship.

Sources: Diana Morgan: Christian Perspectives on Contemporary Issues; General articles in newspapers and magazines

- (c) ***“Marriage is the best environment for bringing up children.”* Do you agree? Give two reasons for your opinion.**

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some people might agree with the statement saying that:

- There is more of a permanent commitment in marriage and the circumstances for the bringing up of children are more secure.
- Children are more likely to be happier if they have both parents who have made a permanent commitment to each other.
- Marriage is, in theory, a lifelong promise and so people are more likely to stick to it for the benefit of the children as well as themselves.
- Children generally have fewer problems/worries when they come from families where their parents are married.

Others may disagree saying:

- Two adults can be as committed to the upbringing of their children without the necessity of being married.
- Children can still have the influence of both parents in a balanced way even although they have not married.
- A lot of marriages end in divorce so are not always guaranteed to succeed anyway.
- Divorce can have a strong emotional effect on children's lives.
- More and more people are living together as independent adults in a relationship and this hasn't necessarily affected their children's upbringing in a bad way.

2. Growing Up

- (a) **Choose a religion you have studied. Describe how it prepares young people for adulthood.**

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Christianity — Confirmation

Key points may include:

- Takes place anytime between 12 – 15 years; preceded by preparation classes
- Bishop/minister/priest speaks about commitment to Jesus Christ and the rejection of sin and evil. Biblical references may be made at this point.
- Promises made by those being confirmed about faith eg belief in God, Jesus, Holy Spirit and the lifestyle this will mean eg “Do you turn to Christ/ Do you repent of your sins/ Do you renounce evil?”
- They respond with statement “ I believe..” and accept responsibilities of promise.
- Blessing by official, right hand of fellowship, confirmation prayer
- Celebration of communion/Lord’s supper/mass

Sources: Confirmation services of various churches

Judaism — Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah

Key points to include:

- Takes place at age 13 (for boys) and 12 for girls in more liberal or progressive synagogues— young people thought to be able to accept the responsibility of commitment to Jewish faith — to fulfil the commandments and obey the rules
- Ceremony is public acceptance of living according to the Jewish faith.
- Candidates wear tallith, tefillin, and yarmulka as the appropriate dress of the adult Jew.
- Reads passage from Torah after being called up to the bimah by the rabbi. Reads using yad. Members of family stand with him.
- Rabbi gives brief address about the importance of this stage and then duties and responsibilities which go with it.
- Candidates recite bar/bat mitzvah prayer which then concludes ceremony.

Sources: Talmud – “Thirteen is the age for keeping the commandments.”

Deuteronomy 6:6-8 “Tie them on your arms and ...forehead”

Hinduism — Sacred Thread

Key points would include:

- Can be carried out at any time between age 8 – 11 but more often at older age and only for top three castes
- Period of study of the scriptures by a personal guru involving learning about the religion and a commitment to the faith.
- Ceremony is called Upanayana — boy given sacred thread (2 separate links with 3 cotton threads placed over left shoulder and fixed below waist level at right hand side — 3 threads stand for Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva); Gayatri mantra is chanted.
- Head is shaved as an act of discipline and boy is bathed and dressed in new clothes.
- Thread is placed over left shoulder, sacrificial fire (with ghee) is lit, promises and vows made by boy and mantras chanted

Sources: Gayatri mantra “Let us meditate on the excellent splendour, Savitri. May he stir our thoughts.”

- (b) **Explain two responsibilities associated with becoming an adult.** 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources, Max. 2 marks for explanation of each responsibility)

- Being physically/sexually mature and in the latter case engaging in sexual activity
- Being able to participate in “adult” activities such as smoking, drinking, being married, voting
- Helping more in the household, perhaps contributing financially
- Taking social responsibilities and being independent and subject to your own freedom and decision making
- Taking a role in society in terms of work, marriage/living together
- Greater responsibilities in relation to religious duties

- (c) **“Religious ceremonies for becoming an adult are out of date.”**
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your opinion. 4

EV 4 marks (max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some may agree with the statement saying:

- the idea/ceremony might be seen as being out of date compared to other identity and role model examples in the modern world
- young people are going through a difficult transition period at this time exploring a variety of different identity situations experimentally. The religious ceremonies might involve too many adult-type attitudes at too early an age.
- it may not be seen as being “cool” to be involved in this kind of activity/ceremony
- young people may see more importance in seeking out and exploring their own values and beliefs rather than following a tradition which many may see as not particularly relevant to the modern world.

Some may argue that they are still relevant because:

- they provide at least one clear and specific sense of who they are, their duties and responsibilities and a set of guidelines for life
- giving them the opportunity to be involved with a wide range of people of all ages in the religious community with shared beliefs/values might act as important landmark
- it concentrates on aspects of the adult world and its opportunities and responsibilities but also begins to get young people to think at quite an early age about the moral and spiritual dimensions of life and family and community
- it provides them with a set of beliefs and values which can help in the important decisions and issues which young people face.

3. Work

- (a) Describe two problems people might face if they are unemployed? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources, Max 2 marks for detailed description of each problem)

- Lack of income making it difficult to provide for needs of family
- People feeling they're not contributing to society by their skills or abilities
- People being dependent on others rather than on their own devices eg social services, unemployment benefit etc.
- Boredom for individuals with little to do if they can't occupy themselves
- Feelings of depression, loss of self-esteem, dignity etc
- Possible turning to crime to try to supplement income

- (b) Name a religion you have studied. Explain why it teaches that work is important. 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

From Christianity

- Important to develop and use abilities you have (may see them as God-given); use of talents eg **Luke 19: 11-26** — parable of talents
- “Whoever refuses to work is not allowed to eat” (emphasises the importance of work rather than failure to support those who do not or cannot) — lead orderly lives and work to earn a living eg **2 Thess. 3:10**
- One body, many parts — all have a task to do **I Cor. 12: 12-31** can be applied to the co-operative working of people together in community/society
- Parable of labourers in the vineyard **Matt. 20: 1-16** — regular wage, employment better than unemployment, owner employing those who were doing nothing etc.
- Jesus' example of working as a carpenter/builder to support family; **Genesis 2: 15** — command to human to till soil and keep it — early agricultural activities, need to work to survive (human toil)
- Note that in some monastic/contemplative communities work is not regarded with importance. Jesus gave up work as a carpenter to devote his life to God

From Buddhism

- Right livelihood — people should work hard at what they do and they must do their best for the benefit of themselves and of others and work without causing harm to others
- Work is governed by basic beliefs in accordance with the 5 precepts and should avoid any work involved with: weapons — no work which will result in hurting or destroying others, no work connected with the slaughter of animals — as both show disrespect for life
- No work involved with the killing of animals - no butchering, no work with poisons as these are manufactured to kill and maim and do not lead to the welfare of others.
- Buddhists should do jobs which have a positive value to others eg nursing, social work, teaching and others which develop compassionate qualities. If such jobs have personal ambition as their motive then this affects their karma in a negative way
- Note also that in some aspects of Buddhism, monastic life/meditation is seen as more important than work. eg The Buddha gave up work to teach religion

- (c) ***“A day of rest each week helps to build family life”***
Do you agree? Give two reasons for your opinion.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 marks for each reason)

Some may disagree for reasons such as:

- Some people have no choice but to work because of nature of their job.
- People may not be religious so it doesn't really matter to them.
- They may feel that family life does not depend on having a day off – can have “family life” at other times in week.

Others may agree saying:

- Many people are still religious and may want to attend various services and do family/recreational things together.
- Life in society has deteriorated since the advent of a seven day normal working week; families find it difficult to get together on other days to do things together.

Note that this could be answered from the perspective of a religious or non-religious point of view.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]