

2006 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

Intermediate 1 – Old Arrangements

Finalised Marking Instructions

© The Scottish Qualifications Authority 2006

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is to be used for any other purposes written permission must be obtained from the Assessment Materials Team, Dalkeith.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the centre's responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance. SQA's Assessment Materials Team at Dalkeith may be able to direct you to the secondary sources.

These Marking Instructions have been prepared by Examination Teams for use by SQA Appointed Markers when marking External Course Assessments. This publication must not be reproduced for commercial or trade purposes.

GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL QUESTIONS

Part: (a) Pupils should display knowledge and understanding. 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). 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.

CONTENTS

SECTION One: Making Moral Decisions

Medical Ethics	p. 3
Human Relationships	p. 9
Human Rights	p. 17

SECTION Two: Nature of Belief

Existence of God	p. 3
Science & Belief	p. 29
Belief & Action	p. 5

SECTION Three: Justice in the World

Social Justice	p. 1
Global Solidarity	p. 6

SECTION Four

Religion and the Social World	p. 52
-------------------------------	-------

Code:

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

SECTION ONE

MAKING MORAL DECISIONS

MEDICAL ETHICS

1. The Beginning of Life

- (a) State why some religions teach that embryo research is acceptable.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- All life is sacred.
- Life is a gift from God.
- Life begins at conception.
- Human beings are made in God's image and are therefore unique and not to be manipulated.
- To experiment on a foetus and then discard it is murder.
- Society should protect the weak and defenceless.
- It is not right to interfere with God's creation.
- There is the danger of scientists 'playing God'.

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

Christianity

- Humans are made in God's likeness – Genesis 1:27.
- 'Do not commit murder' – Exodus 20:13.
- Life is sacred and should only be ended by God – Job 1:21.
- God cares for the developing foetus – Psalm 139:13-16.
- The Roman Catholic Church teaches that life begins at conception. Therefore life must be protected from the moment of conception. However, gene therapy is acceptable where it is of medical benefit.
- The Church of Scotland teaches that life must be protected from the moment of conception. Genetic engineering for cosmetic purposes is rejected because it is 'playing God' to decide which people are to be valued and which are not. Medical research up to 14 days is accepted.

Islam

- Life is sacred and a gift from Allah – Surah 17:33, 40:70.
- How we treat other living things throughout life will form part of our judgement by Allah.
- There is disagreement about when Allah breathes life into the foetus so some accept research up to a certain stage.

(b) Why might an Egoist argue **against** embryo research?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist's best long-term interest, eg he/she may not want to support children.
- It may upset the Egoist to think of human embryos being used for experimentation.
- If we routinely accept creation and destruction of embryos it cheapens life and may affect the Egoists own life.
- It could make the world a less caring place.

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) *“An embryo is a living being and should not be used for research.”*

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

4

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

Agree

- All life is sacred.
- Life begins at conception.
- It is experimenting with and destroying a human life so it is murder.
- Society should protect the weak and not exploit them.
- There is a danger of scientists 'playing God'.

Disagree

- The embryo is only a collection of cells it is not a human life.
- It can help to benefit society.
- Progress is good for society.
- It can lead to the improvement of medical treatments, eg infertility and even cures for diseases.

2. Prolongation of Life

- (a) How might a religious person respond to the issue of organ transplants?

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

- Treat others as you would like to be treated yourself – The Golden Rule.
- Love your neighbour – the Good Samaritan (Luke 10) – organ donation is another way of showing God’s love.
- It shouldn’t be compulsory as it should be up to the individual to decide for him/herself.
- Use of dead donors is acceptable as long as the relatives are comfortable with it and it was the person’s decision when alive.
- Selling organs is exploitation of the poor.
- The use of animal organs is generally acceptable as long as no suffering is involved for the animals.
- The Church of Scotland teaches that the fundamental Christian argument in favour of organ donation must be Christ’s commandment to love your neighbour.

Islam

- Organ donation is an act of compassion.
- In 1995 the Muslim Law Council issued a fatwa saying Muslims could donate organs, carry donor cards and permit the removal of organs from close relatives.
- Some Muslims disagree and believe the body should be left whole for the day of judgement.
- Muslims oppose selling of organs as exploitation of the poor.
- Most Muslims would have problems with animal donors in case the animal was haram (unclean), eg a pig.

- (b) Why might an Egoist **disagree** with the donation of organs?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist’s best long-term interest as it may be against their wishes.
- He/she may be frightened that their own life may be ended to ‘harvest’ organs.
- There is a high rate of failure with some transplants.
- If made compulsory it could affect the Egoist’s rights.

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) *“Everything possible should be done to continue a person’s life, no matter what it costs.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons to support your answer.

4

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

Agree

- 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.

Disagree

- There is a high chance of failure with the treatment; if the person is expected to die anyway there is no point in trying.
- Transplants and similar treatments are expensive; it is a waste of good resources trying to save someone who may be more likely to die.
- The person may want to die.
- With limited facilities available doctors have to choose the patients most likely to succeed.

3. Ending of Life

- (a) Give **two** arguments a religious person might use **in favour** of voluntary euthanasia. **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

- “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 voluntary euthanasia be a moral issue for an Egoist? **4**

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Agree

- It may be in the Egoist’s best long term interest, eg he/she may benefit in some way.
- Each individual has the right to decide what is best for himself.
- An individual should have the right to choose to die without suffering.
- It may help others to face death if an individual is allowed to die with dignity.
- It would help doctors if they were aware that the patient wanted euthanasia.
- The Egoist may be in the person’s will and will benefit from their death.
- If the person is dead the Egoist will not have to care for them.

Disagree

- 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:

- 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) *“Voluntary euthanasia is an act of mercy.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons to support your answer.

4

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

Agree

- Euthanasia is an act of compassion. It is cruel to prolong someone’s life when they are 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.
- Quality of life is important not quantity; the value of life is related to its quality.
- Modern medicine sometimes prolongs a person’s life when they would have died naturally escaping suffering.
- God gave us freedom; we should have freedom to choose when to die.

Disagree

- 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.
- People will trust doctors less.
- 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.

HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

1. Marriage/Alternatives to Marriage

- (a) Give **two** arguments a religious person might use to support marriage.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Marriage is a gift from God.
- Love between a man and woman is a symbol of God's love.
- Couples need the support of marriage to strengthen their love.
- Marriage provides a secure basis for children.
- A successful society is built upon families.
- 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.
- Marriage provides the best foundation for raising children and developing a secure and healthy family.

Candidates should also 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 is an exclusive, monogamous relationship – Genesis 2:23-24.
- Christians should only marry other Christians – 2 Corinthians 6:14.
- 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.

Islam

- Marriage gives security to the couple and provides a sound basis for bringing up children – Surah 4:25.
- Most Muslims marry other Muslims – you shall not wed pagan women, nor shall you marry idolaters – Surah 2:220.
- Marriage is a partnership with Allah as the master.

(b) Explain **two** arguments an Egoist might use **against** marriage.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist's own best long-term interest. He/she may not think it will benefit them in some way.
- It means restrictions on personal freedom.
- 1 in 3 marriages break up; it is too risky, the Egoist may be hurt.
- Children of unmarried parents can still have a good and secure upbringing.
- It is not necessary to be married to be happy.

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) Are religious teachings about the importance of marriage still relevant? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

Still Relevant

- Marriage is sacred.
- It provides a stronger bond for couples if legally bound together
- The couple are more likely to work at the relationship.
- It provides a better and more secure home for children

No Longer Relevant

- The Bible was written thousands of years ago, it is out of date.
- 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.

2. Divorce

- (a) Explain why divorce might be a moral issue for a religious person.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Marriage is sacred.
- Marriage is lifelong commitment.
- It affects the children.
- Society begins to break down if the family is threatened.
- Religious teaching is not always clearly for or against divorce.

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

AGREE

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.

DISAGREE

Christianity

- No human being must separate what God has joined together – Mark 10:9.
- The marriage vows were made before God and last forever.
- The Roman Catholic Church does not accept civil divorce; the marriage is viewed as continuing until one partner dies.

Islam

- Divorce is the most detestable in the sight of God of all permitted things – Hadith.
- Divorce (talaq) must be a last resort.

(b) Why might an Egoist **disagree** with divorce?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist's best long term interests as he/she may be hurt emotionally.
- The Egoist may suffer financially if he divorces.
- The divorce may be against the Egoist's wishes.
- 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.

(c) *“There are too many divorces in the UK. This is harming our society.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

Agree

- People are unwilling to work through their difficulties.
- Scotland and England have one of the highest divorce rates in the developed world.
- Over the last twenty years the divorce rate has doubled, 40% of marriages end in divorce.
- The way children are affected needs to be considered more.
- Society is beginning to break down because marriage and family life is being threatened.
- 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 supposed to be a lifelong commitment.
- Marriage is sacred.

Disagree

- It is up to each individual. People should be allowed to choose to divorce if they want to.
- Prolonging a bad relationship can be more harmful to the adults and the children involved. There is no need to endure a bad relationship.
- A loving God would not want people to stay in a harmful relationship any longer than necessary.
- It is still more difficult to get a divorce in Scotland than in some other countries, eg England.
- Marriage breakdown is stressful enough without it being made more difficult.
- No one willingly suffers the pain of divorce or takes it lightly.
- Divorce is an accepted part of life in Scotland now, there is no stigma attached to being divorced; there is nothing to worry about.

3. Sexual Behaviour

(a) Describe an Egoist viewpoint about sexual morality.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

Agree

- 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.

Disagree

- Casual sex can spread STDs or HIV and therefore harm the Egoist.
- Society as a whole may degenerate and become more immoral risking harm to the Egoist.
- The Egoist may get hurt emotionally.

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) Explain why a religious person might argue that sex before marriage is wrong.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Sex is a gift from God.
- It unites people in love.
- It should only take place within a committed relationship.
- It is very special; it can create new life.
- Permissiveness is dangerous and can cause suffering, eg AIDS.

Candidates should also 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.

(c) Do you think the age of consent should be changed in the UK?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

Agree

- It is a natural part of human life. Someone may be mature enough for a sexual relationship before they are 16.
- 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.
- It is a personal decision and doesn't need man made or religious rules. No one has the right to impose rules on such personal decisions.
- Sex is an expression of love between people regardless of their age.
- It excludes homosexuals whose age of consent is 18.
- Lowering the age of consent to 12 like Holland would encourage a more mature attitude towards sexual relationships among teenagers.

Disagree

- Sex is a gift from God and shouldn't be abused.
- Religious sacred writings (Bible, Qur'an, etc) forbid sex outside a marriage relationship. In Scotland someone has to be 16 before they can marry.
- It is very special as it can create new life.
- Someone younger than 16 may not be mature enough for a sexual relationship.
- Some people later regret having had sex too soon.
- Sex should only exist within a committed loving relationship.
- Sex involves discipline, self-control and mutual respect.
- Promiscuity helps to spread STDs and AIDS.

HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Capital Punishment

- (a) What opinions might a religious person have about capital punishment?

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

- ‘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.

However:

- There is no direct statement in the Bible that forbids capital punishment and in the Old Testament there are a number of crimes for which capital punishment is recommended. Some Christians do support capital punishment.

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.

However:

- Under Shari’ah law capital punishment is allowed for two crimes: murder and openly attacking Islam.

(b) *“The death penalty should never be allowed.”*

Why might an Egoist **agree** with this statement?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist’s best long term interest as 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 practiced 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.

(c) Do you think bringing back capital punishment could help to reduce the number of murders in the UK? Give **two** reasons to support your answer.

4

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

Agree

- It shows the Government is serious about tackling crime.
- It certainly deters the condemned man.
- Surveys show it helps to reduce violent crime.
- People feel that society is safer.

Disagree

- Surveys show that it does not work as a deterrent but murders increase.
- In countries where it is abolished murders decrease.
- It doesn’t give the criminal a chance to reform.
- It is not witnessed by many; it would only deter if witnessed by criminals.

2. Racial Prejudice

- (a) Name **one** religion you have studied. Why might it be **against** 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.

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) Explain **two** Egoist arguments **against** racial prejudice. 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Egoists base their beliefs about racism on the principle of what is best in their own long-term interests. An Egoist could be for or against racism depending on the circumstances.
- If the Egoist is a member of an Ethnic minority he could be a victim of racism. This would not be in his best interests.
- It is in the individual's interests that everyone be treated equally.
- The Law makes it clear that racism is wrong.
- A society free from racism would be a more pleasant place to live.
- Bullying and discrimination are wrong no matter what form they take.

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) *“Laws **against** racism are not strict enough.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons to support your answer.

4

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

Agree

- Racial prejudice is deep rooted in our society; the present laws have not made any difference.
- Racist incidents are increasing.
- The laws are not being enforced.

Disagree

- The law is clear that racism is wrong.
- The law seems to be working as people recognise that racism is not acceptable.
- There are examples of people being convicted of racists crimes.
- Stricter laws won't change anything, only education can change attitudes.
- Improved education is helping to support the law.

3. Freedom of Speech

(a) How might a religious person **support** freedom of speech?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- All people are equal in the sight of God.
- God created all and gave free will.
- God created people to be free.
- Respect others' rights.
- The Golden Rule, 'treat others in the way you want to be treated'.
- Some religious people have suffered and died in the past to win freedom of speech.

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

Christianity

- Christians should speak out in defence of any oppressed person.
- Jesus challenged any corruption in politics or religion.
- The Old Testament prophets challenged any corruption in their society and often spoke in defence of others.
- People should feel free to speak out about what they think is wrong.
- Censorship denies people individual freedom.

Islam

- All injustice should be opposed.
- A corrupt government should be reminded about what is right and fair.

(b) Explain **two** Egoist arguments **against** freedom of speech.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- It may not be in the Egoist's best long-term interest as it may harm them in some way.
- Limits on freedom of speech may help to prevent the Egoist becoming the victim of slander.
- If the Government limits freedom of speech the Egoist will not need to make these decisions for him/herself.
- It may limit behaviour which abuses the rights of the Egoist.

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) Do you think people should always have freedom of speech?

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

- If it is 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.
- If it is 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 might the First Cause Argument be used to prove God exists? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- First Cause – argument formulated by Thomas Aquinas.
- The World is constantly changing, where one thing changes into something else.
- There must be something causing the world to change.
- Something must have set this change into action – that something according to Thomas Aquinas was God. Therefore God is seen as the First Cause.

- (b) Explain why Humanists would **disagree** with the First Cause Argument? 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- If God created the world, then who created God.
- Some people simply do not believe in God – he doesn't exist.
- So many people suffer in the world, what kind of being would let that happen. Bertrand Russell – conclusion no God.
- Science now gives us the answer to so many different questions. Science shows up belief in God to be a waste of time.

(c) “Christians do not need the First Cause Argument to believe in God.”

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

For

- Other things make people believe in God, eg People’s behaviour and actions help people to believe in God.
- The beauty of the world makes Christians believe in God.
- There are other philosophical arguments which could be used, ie Teleological Argument, Ontological Argument.
- Religious experience makes some people believe in God.
- Communal worship makes some people believe in God.

Against

- Christians do need the First Cause Argument to believe in the existence of God as it underpins so much of the religion.
- The Argument from Design relies on the fact that the designer had to be there before anything else.
- Creation Gen 1 – pivotal that God exists before anything is created.
- So much Christian Theology depends on God being there first before anything else – eternal God, omnipresent God, etc.

2. Religious Experience

(a) Describe what is meant by religious experience.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- 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.
- 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.
- Stars/Universe – Sense of beauty and wonder of nature, these cannot have happened accidentally, they are the work of God – Rudolf Otto.
- 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.
- When as a result of events which change or disrupts 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.
- Relevant examples may be included.

(b) Why might some people argue that religious experiences are not real?

4

AN 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 number.
- 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.

(c) Is belief in God helped by religious experiences?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

Helpful

- Belief in God is helped by religious experiences because many people who have had religious experiences did not originally believe in God – St Paul, Nicky Cruz, Gregory the Great. After their experience, they believed in God and changed their lifestyle.
- Religious experiences can help strengthen a person's belief in God. People feel God is part of their real life.
- Religious experiences are real examples of God affecting our life; this will help belief in God. It shows real involvement of God in people's life.
- Religious experiences show to some people that God is not some figment of people's imagination or remote and cut off. Instead religious experiences help people to believe in a God who is personal and involves himself in their human life.
- They will share their experiences with others; this will make belief in God more real to them.
- People who never have a religious experience may lose faith in God.

Against

- Many people live their whole life without a religious experience, yet they have great faith in God.
- According to Sigmund Freud, only people who are in a certain frame of mind will have these experiences. This makes other believers wary of people who have had religious experiences and would seem to be unhelpful.
- Belief in God is not helped by religious experiences because religious experiences do not exist.
- Religious experience is merely the superstitions of individuals. They cannot be attested to by large numbers of people, they are the word of one or two individuals. It tells us more about their fertile imaginations, rather than helps belief in God.

3. Suffering and Evil

(a) How might Christians explain the purpose of suffering and evil?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Suffering and evil is often a result of human's free choice – it must exist if humans are to be fully free.
- Fundamental understanding of Creation – suffering and evil exists because God is punishing wrongdoing.
- 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, human's moral responsibility is developed. This hardship brings out the best in people – working together to help others.
- 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.

(b) Why would a Humanist argue that the existence of suffering and evil proves that God does not exist?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- If God existed, he would not allow suffering and evil to exist.
- If God is all powerful he would not allow suffering and evil to exist. Since it does exist, God cannot exist then.
- If God was loving, he would not allow suffering and evil to exist. Either he is loving which makes him not God or he does not exist.
- Some suffering and evil exists as result of nature taking its course, this proves God does not exist.
- Some suffering and evil exists because humans allow it, we have been born with the potential to do good or bad. Some people do bad things, what type of God allows people to do bad things – this shows God does not exist.
- Suffering and evil exists because of a lack of moral guidance, people have not been encouraged enough to think of others.
- Some suffering and evil exists because some people believe they are right and others are wrong. They believe they are justified in their actions.

(c) Can any good come out of human suffering?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

Yes

- 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.
- While trying to help people who suffer, great inventions and developments can be made.

No

- Suffering is a negative experience.
- Suffering exists, it is part of the world – it is a natural part of life – there is no good that comes out of it.
- Suffering, too often, results in more suffering, not good. People find it impossible to rationalise suffering. They just become embittered.
- To suggest there is a “good” side to suffering is offensive – what do we say to those involved in Beslan incident or the bombing of the World Trade Centre (or similar incidents) who lost dear ones?

SCIENCE AND BELIEF

1. Scientific Method and Religious Belief

(a) What is meant by the scientific method?

4

KU 4 marks (Max of 3 without sources)

- Science is knowledge, empirical data about natural world backed by evidence.
- It involves the study, investigation of processes of nature to find general laws behind the operation of the natural world to explain how things happen in the world.
- Scientific method involves observation, hypothesis, experiment, law – these should be briefly explained and appropriate example(s) may be included.
- Can provide data which is repeatable and can be independently tested by other scientists to confirm accuracy.

Sources: Frances Bacon (originator of scientific method).

(b) How might religious belief help us understand ourselves?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. of 3 without sources)

Some of the key aspects of the religious “method” focus on:

- Ideas of revelation, natural theology and personal experience (candidates may explain these).
- Science deals with many of the impersonal aspects of our lives whereas religious approach 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’s any meaning or purpose to life whereas religious “method” deals with the personal and experiential.

Sources: Can include any appropriate examples, eg from Bible (Genesis).

(c) “*Science and religion cannot both be true*”.

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your opinion.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Some may say that the two are opposed because:

- Science can give us information, evidence to show things to be true/false; religious belief cannot provide such evidence.
- Science gives us reliable, objective information based on observation and experiment; religious belief is personal/individual – cannot be proved in same way.
- Many of the discoveries in science have disproved the views of religion, eg about the origin of the universe/life so religious beliefs or knowledge is far less important than scientific knowledge.
- Moral values along with scientific knowledge are enough; you can have moral opinions/values without religious belief.

On the other hand, candidates may not see the two in opposition:

- Science is important but not the only way of looking at things – other aspects are also important – moral, religious, political views/opinions.
- Our beliefs and values are important to life – science does not deal in those but religion does – they are complementary.
- Religious belief deals with the inner subjective, personal aspects whereas science deals with the more outer objective one.
- There are many scientists who are also religious people.

2. The Beginning of the Universe

(a) What is meant by the Big Bang theory?

4

KU 4 marks (Max of 3 without sources)

The main points of the Big Bang theory are as follows:

- 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.
- Solar system with planets orbiting 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).

Sources: Edwin Hubble, Paul Davies, Russell Stannard, etc.

(b) In what ways does Genesis Chapter 1 differ from the scientific view of the origin of the universe?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Genesis is more about the meaning or purpose of the world/life ie that it is not a blind process but created by God.
- Genesis does not regard the creation of the world or life as a chance process but as one designed by a creative force or power (God).
- Genesis deals with the personal dimension of our existence with the world as a backdrop to the creation of life and human beings.
- Genesis does not just consider the process of the creation of the world but looks for a reason or explanation behind this.

Sources: A wide variety of writers have advocated ways of understanding the world which goes beyond purely scientific evidence, eg any number of theologians as well as references to/interpretations of Genesis 1

(c) Can a Christian accept the Big Bang theory?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Some may argue that a Christian can accept the Big Bang theory:

- Many scientists are also religious people and do not see any conflict between scientific discoveries and various interpretations of Genesis (except literal ones).
- Many don't regard Bible as scientific textbook in opposition to science. Modern theology has given people knowledge to interpret Genesis religiously not scientifically.
- Genesis written about 2500 years ago so unintelligible as a scientific explanation of the origin of the universe – should not be compared to modern science – they are concerned with quite different issues and ideas.
- Issues of Genesis go beyond science; no need to try to square them with modern science. Genesis more concerned with meaning and purpose than explanation.
- It is not necessarily inconsistent to accept the Big Bang and also accept that God is behind it all.
- Creation in Christianity is a continuing process not a one-off event away back in the depths of time.

Others may argue that a Christian cannot accept it because:

- The Big Bang theory is nowhere mentioned in the Bible.
- The Big Bang theory leaves no room for God as it is seen as a purely natural explanation.
- The Big Bang theory is quite different from how the creation of the world is described in Genesis.
- In the Bible there is a purpose for the creation of the world. In the Big Bang theory no such purpose is referred to.
- Many Christians do not accept the time scale and the idea of an evolutionary origin and development for the universe as this is not mentioned in the Bible.

3. The Origin of Life

(a) What is meant by the theory of evolution?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

The theory of evolution is a scientific account of how life originated and developed.

The main points are as follows:

- All forms of life originate from the same beginnings so life has a common source.
- 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.
- Many forms of life have developed into more complex forms according to how 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) How might different Christians respond to the theory of evolution?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

Some Christians will support the theory of evolution:

- 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 – evolution just 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 textbook 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.

Others, however, may oppose it:

- Fixity of species/separate creation ie all things were created by God in their present form and were not susceptible to change, eg Genesis 1:25 “God made every kind of wild beast cattle, land reptile, domestic and wild, large and small; God made them all.”
- These Christians also believe God designed the world/life as it was with each species appropriately suited to its environment, eg Paley’s argument from design (1802).
- Evolution suggests no “guiding hand” in the process and development of life which was an expression of the goodness and providential care of God.
- Evolution does not see people as being different from other life forms – far less being seen as being unique.
- If life has not been created then it can have no meaning or purpose and this threatens human dignity.

Sources: Genesis 1 and Paley

(c) *“Evolution does not explain the origin of human life.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your view.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Some may agree with the statement saying:

- Evolution describes how life may have begun and how it developed, it does not explain why it did so – or what the purpose behind it was.
- There are different views among scientists as to how life originated and developed and all of these are based on interpretation of (empirical) evidence, ie a process.
- Evolution does not explain the final source of life or how or why life developed in the way it did.

Others may disagree saying:

- Evolution is a final explanation – you cannot go beyond the beginning of life to find a further reason or explanation as to why life originated.
- Evolution describes a process but it also gives a final explanation – you cannot go beyond the physical evidence.
- There is no evidence that there is something behind the process/evolution of life which would explain it.

BELIEF AND ACTION

1. God: Real or Imagined

- (a) Give **two** arguments which support the view that God is not real. 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- God is imaginary. Created by mankind.
- Humans need to believe in God because they feel helpless at difficult times in their own lives.
- Humans need God to help them explain things which they don't understand about the world.
- Too much suffering and evil in the world. If God existed He would prevent this.

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

- (b) Why do Christians argue that it is important to believe in God? 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Gives hope of life after death.
- Gives meaning & purpose to present life.
- Helps them to understand aspects of our existence which science can't explain.
- Salvation from our sins – God will forgive our wrongdoing.
- Humankind is made in image of God.
- Traditional arguments for existence of God, eg First Cause, Design, Religious Experience.
- Christians might argue that there is evidence of God in nature.
- Holy books of most major world religions are inspired by God.
- Humanity is essential moral, this sense of morality comes from God.
- Miracles are evidence of God.

Sources: Genesis, Aquinas, Paley, Kirkwood, Walker.

(c) *“Religion has no real purpose in the modern world.”* 4

Do you agree with this statement?

Give **two** reasons for your answer. 4

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

Disagree

- 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 practice 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.

Agree

- 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) How are Christians helping to solve problems of social injustice in the world? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Working for various charities which help to overcome the problems of social injustice.
- Spreading the word of the gospel and encouraging others to follow Jesus teaching about caring for those who suffer injustice.
- Lobbying governments to end injustice.
- Giving up their own time and effort to go and work with the poor in countries where there is a great deal of social injustice.
- Buying Fair Trade goods and encouraging others to live a more ethical lifestyle.
- Preaching Liberation Theology.

Sources: Examples of particular Christians who work to overcome social injustice, eg Oscar Romero, Mother Teresa. Extracts from reports of charities like CAFOD, Christian Aid, articles from Christian magazines which illustrate examples of this work.

- (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) “Christians and Marxists should work together to help the poor”

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Agree

- They both have the same aim and more could be achieved if they worked together.
- Bible teaches Christians to do so in the example of Jesus, he often mixed with those who were not respected by the authorities in order to do something good.
- Entry into Kingdom of God requires Christians to focus on promotion of social justice. This is the message of the parables, eg Good Samaritan.
- Bible teaches that all humans were made in “image of God” this makes us all equal.
- Gospel message is one of unconditional love – even for one’s enemies.
- 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; this is the message for both Christians and Marxists.

Disagree

- Although they have the same aim they have very different ideas about how to achieve it.
- Marxism in favour of violent protest against injustice, most Christian groups would not condone this.
- Marx taught that religion gave false hope to people, Christianity could not work alongside this philosophy.
- Christianity too focused on spiritual needs whereas Marxism is very practical. There would be too many clashes between the two.

3. Oppression and Liberation

- (a) What is meant by the term “oppression of the poor”? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Any treatment which prevents the people from thriving and being able to take up opportunities which others have.
- This sort of oppression usually happens in developing countries or countries with very autocratic governments who are afraid of allowing the poor to be educated and to rise above their poverty.
- Deliberately creating inequality through policies.
- Not allowing poor to vote for own choice of government.
- Not allowing the poor to organise trade unions and thereby to protest about conditions in order to bring about change.
- Restrictions on freedom of movement.
- Erosion/withdrawal of basic human rights.
- Lack of education, housing, etc because of government policies.

Sources: As previously mentioned.

- (b) How can Liberation Theology help those who are oppressed? 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Liberation Theology encourages Christian action on behalf of the poor.
- Teaches love for all people.
- Advocates the use of necessary violence to overthrow oppressive regimes. Allows Christians to participate in real action on behalf of the poor.
- Teaches that the poor do not have to settle for their life of suffering
- Preaches gospel message of justice.
- Promotes “option for the poor” – commitment by church leaders, responsibility for own betterment.

Sources: Contemporary Moral Issues, Nature of Belief, example of Archbishop Romero, Amos.

(c) *“Christians don't do enough to help the oppressed”*

Is this true?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

No

- Christians do a great deal both as individuals and as an organisation.
- Organisations like CAFOD & Christian Aid continually work to help those who are oppressed. They raise the profile of the issues through major campaigns as well as helping out in very practical ways.
- Liberation Theology encourages people to work against social injustice.
- Ministers/priests preach against social injustice.
- Christians campaign at government level.
- Many Christians are involved in charitable work in their local communities.

Yes

- Still a great deal of social injustice in world.
- Christians need to be more assertive – peaceful protests often ineffective – need to engage in more violent action against oppressors.
- Many Christians don't bother to get involved.
- Christianity preaches confusing message – encourages acceptance of social injustice and love for enemies.

SECTION THREE

JUSTICE IN THE WORLD

SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Challenging Inequality

- (a) Describe the main causes of inequality in the UK today. 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Unemployment causes poverty and lack of opportunity.
- Many people are trapped in poverty and dependent on state benefits.
- Low pay causes inequality.
- As result of low pay or unemployment many people are socially excluded and cannot enjoy the benefits of a wealthy society.
- Poor public sector housing – people on low pay are unable to buy or rent decent homes.
- Areas of poor housing often have few amenities compounding the inequality of opportunity.
- This can lead to people being trapped in areas of high crime.
- Social exclusion

Sources: Government Reports, etc.

- (b) Explain how governments can work to reduce the effects of inequality in society. 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 marks without sources)

- Taxation can be used to distribute wealth more fairly.
- Taxation can be used to provide better housing or education or health care for those who suffer from inequality.
- Legislation on minimum wage can reduce inequality.
- Education policy can target the less well off to give training and opportunity to help people to get into the job market.
- Provision of support to individuals or families – through social workers, teachers of special educational needs, etc.

Sources: Political Policies, newspaper reports, etc.

(c) *“Challenging inequality is not the responsibility of Christians.”*

How far do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

For

- It is a Christian duty to help the poor.
- The rich are frequently condemned in the Bible.
- Christianity teaches love for your neighbour and this must include concern for the poor and challenging inequality.
- The Bible teaches all humans are equal in the eyes of God so it is a duty of Christians to pursue equality in the world.

Against

- Christianity is concerned about the life to come, not about conditions on earth.
- Christians should be more concerned about the spiritual health of a person rather than their temporal equality.
- Christianity believes equality will come in heaven when all is made perfect.
- There is an acceptance among many Christians that suffering and inequality are part of this fallen world – to be at the bottom of the heap is a virtue.

2. Building a Just Society

- (a) What are the main causes of injustice in the UK today? 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Lack of equality before the law.
- Poverty denying people access to basic rights and freedoms enjoyed by the rest of society.
- The Law is often not seen as being fairly applied – poor people are more likely to be involved in crime or the victims of crime.
- Stereotyping of the poor leads to unfair judgements made of people from certain social backgrounds leading to unjust treatment.
- Injustice can come through discrimination against minority groups such as racial minorities or sexism, etc.

Sources: Government Reports and Statistics.

- (b) Explain **two** ways people can fight **against** injustice in society. 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Work to change the tax system in the country.
- Campaign for laws to make society fairer, eg anti racist laws, laws on sex discrimination.
- Work with government agencies or voluntary groups to help the vulnerable in society.
- Lobby MPs or get involved in politics themselves to change unjust laws or situations in society.
- Work with various Christian charities or groups to help those who are facing injustice, eg prison reform society, social responsibility with the Church of Scotland, etc.
- Christians and others might argue that it is the duty of all concerned individuals to share wealth with the poor.
- Education to change attitudes.

Sources: Anti Racist group reports, Political manifestos, Teachings of Jesus, etc.

(c) *“There will always be injustice in society”*

How far is this true?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

For

- Injustice is just a fact of life. There will always be greedy people in the world who will want to exploit others.
- People have prejudices that will always lead to the unfair treatment of others and we cannot get rid of this.
- Legislation will not change the way that people think about things.

Against

- The law of the land can and should be used to protect people from injustice.
- People who practice discrimination should be punished by the law to show that it is unacceptable behaviour.
- Society has a duty to protect minorities and it is not good enough to say that there is nothing we can do about it.
- Proper education will lead to changed attitudes as young people grow up, eg greater awareness on global poverty, etc.

3. Working for Peace

- (a) Describe what the Bible teaches about war. 4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Jesus taught “Blessed are the peacemakers” suggesting that God rewards those who avoid death and killing.
- The Bible teaches “thou shalt not kill” and this should apply to war.
- War goes against the idea of love for your neighbour.
- There are examples of wars in the Bible involving the people of God.

Sources: as above.

- (b) Explain why Christians might argue war can be necessary. 4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- War is allowed in the Bible – many examples of war.
- Just war theory was set up to answer the question of what Christians should do in the face of injustice.
- Some Christians may see war as the only way of dealing with a greater evil such as Adolf Hitler or Saddam Hussein.
- Sometimes war is necessary to defend a country against an aggressive outside power.
- It is sometimes necessary to take up arms to “free the oppressed”.

Sources: as above.

- (c) “Christians should not be members of the armed forces.”

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer. 4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

- If the Bible says not to kill then a Christian cannot kill an enemy combatant in war.
- War will always kill innocent people so Christians should not take part in war.
- You cannot show love to others and then go and kill them in a war.
- The army can be used in a peacekeeping role, eg Kosovo, Sierra Leone. The army are preventing a worse conflict and sometimes this is necessary.
- Many leaders in the Bible were warriors – King David, Joshua etc all were doing God’s work in their role as soldiers.
- Jesus taught we had to obey those who ruled over us as God set up governments – this means we have a duty to obey the lawful government of the country if they decide it is in our best interests to fight for our freedom.

GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

1. Christianity and Poverty

(a) What are the main causes of poverty in the world today?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Unfair trading rules meaning the rich countries exploit the poor.
- Denial of access to developed nations' markets for producers in poor countries.
- Protectionism which benefits workers and farmers in the rich countries.
- Massive debts which drain vital resources from poor countries leading to lack of money for education, health care and transport.
- Many people are caught in a poverty trap as result of this and can't get out
- Multinational corporations that do not pay workers well and exploit labour in the developing world.

Sources: World bank reports, IMF Statistics

(b) Explain how Christians can help the poor.

4

AN 4 marks (Max 3 without sources)

- Work for charities that help to feed the poor and hungry.
- Make use of direct trade goods which ensure that the money goes directly to the producers of the goods.
- Lobby governments and global organisations to change the way that the poor are treated. Jubilee 2000, Church Reports all call on governments to change the rules that lead to world poverty.
- They can follow the teachings of the Bible on giving the "first fruits to the lord" – basically a portion of what God has given them to help those less fortunate than themselves.

Sources: Church reports, Biblical teachings "Sell all you have and give it to the poor" Laws on tithing in Leviticus, etc.

(c) *“We all have a duty towards the poor whether we are Christians or not”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

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

AGREE

- We have a moral duty to help others.
- We might be poor ourselves one day and we would want others to help us.
- The golden rule of do to others what you would want them to do to you applies to all humanity and not just Christians.
- The cost of aid to those who are poor affects us all.
- Unrest in the poor countries also affects us all and it is only by helping these people that the world will be a safer place.
- We contribute to poverty by our well off lifestyle so we should care.

DISAGREE

- Some might argue that we should look after our own first. Why should we be concerned about what happens half way round the world.
- Some think as long as I am alright it is not my concern.

2. The North/South Divide

(a) What is the North/South Divide?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- It is the gap in wealth between the rich developed countries and the poor developing countries.
- It is caused by unfair trade.
- Began with colonial exploitation of the poor countries.
- Economic dependence continues, massive debts have been built up and the poor countries are further impoverished by the interest on loans they pay to the rich north.
- The world economic system is run for the benefit of the rich – SAPs supposed to help the poor are still designed to ensure the north is paid back.
- SAPs lead to poor schools, poor health, and unemployment further driving the developing countries into poverty.
- Multinationals make massive profits from the developing world yet keep the profits in the pockets of the shareholders of the rich countries.
- Tied or inappropriate aid leading to wasteful and unnecessary industrial projects not suited to the needs of the poor countries.
- Corrupt governments.

Sources: UN Statistics, World Bank Reports.

(b) Explain why Christians should be concerned about the North/South Divide

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Christians should be concerned about the levels of poverty in the South because of the lack of equality this brings. The Bible teaches that we should show concern for the poor and work towards a more equal world.
- Christians should follow Jesus' example – he showed direct concern for poor through practical action.
- Rich governments could cancel many of the debts of the poor countries as Britain did in 2000. These debts are a great burden on the developing countries. They cannot afford to provide money for schools, hospitals, clean water, etc. This just keeps the division between the North and the South getting bigger.
- AID could be channelled into sustainable development of farms, or local home grown industry. "American aid is for the benefit of American people" Richard Nixon. People could lobby to change such attitudes. Christians should be involved in this.

Sources: As above, IMF, World Bank reports. Speeches eg Gordon Brown to G8 summits calling for cancelling debts. Various Biblical sources on poverty.

- (c) *“Christian responses to poverty in the developing world have been ineffective.”*
Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max 2 marks for each reason)

AGREE

- There is still too much poverty in the developing world, most people are neither fully aware of the problems nor really care.
- Most ordinary people turn a blind eye to what is going on – they leave it up to the charities to sort things out.
- Many Christians refuse to make the necessary changes in their own lifestyle. They could be more proactive in encouraging us all to change over to Fair Trade, etc.
- High trade tariffs in the rich north stop producers in developing countries from competing with producers in the rich countries.
- This stifles further economic development and growth reinforcing poverty.
- In order to trade many countries have to give access to rich companies, which in turn strangle local home grown companies.
- Multinationals do not help developing countries as they exploit cheap labour costs to make goods, eg sports gear, trainers, etc.

DISAGREE

- Christian charities and Christian aid workers bring benefits to countries. Without the input from these people the problem would be much worse.
- The biggest cause of poverty in most developing countries is corruption at local and national government level. The Church can often act as a negotiator in these difficult situations since it remains impartial to local and international politics.
- Civil wars in many countries leads to the failure of others to invest in the infrastructure of these countries. Christians have often led the way in supplying aid as and when needed, encouraging governments to take a humanitarian rather than a financial approach.

3. Protection of the Environment

(a) Describe the main causes of Global Warming.

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Overuse of hydrocarbon fuels in cars, power stations, etc which pollute the atmosphere and cause the earth to heat up greenhouse gasses.
- CFCs and other chemical compounds being released into the atmosphere and burning holes in the ozone layer allowing the sun's rays through.
- Destruction of the rain forest which leads to a build up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
- Burning the forests leads to the pollution of the atmosphere.
- Industrial farming methods and huge herds of cows to provide meat for food, much of which is wasted, is another contributing factor.

Sources: UN reports, Scientific reports, etc.

(b) Explain why Christians should be concerned about Global Warming.

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Global warming leads to changes in the weather patterns, more hurricanes, tornadoes, etc. Developing countries are much more vulnerable to this than the richer countries.
- Christians are taught to be stewards of God's world – taking care of it for future generations.
- Rising sea levels need expensive defences to be constructed and the poor countries cannot cope with that. Christians are taught to have concern for the poor.
- Increased flooding and landslides again have greater impact on the developing countries who cannot afford the clear up costs.
- Changing weather patterns also lead to fertile land becoming unusable in developing countries and further adding to their difficulty in feeding themselves. This will lead to a demand for more aid.
- Developing countries need economic development and cannot afford the cleaner technology that would prevent environmental degradation of their lands.
- Pressure on land due to population explosions means that many developing countries are forced to encroach on virgin rainforest just to feed their populations – further damaging the environment.

Sources: WTO reports, Greenpeace, etc, Biblical sources on stewardship and concern for poor.

- (c) *“There is no point in protecting the environment because the Bible teaches that the world will be destroyed on the last day.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Agree

- Christians should be more concerned with the afterlife.
- The world is seen as a ‘fallen’ place and is tainted by the sin of Adam and therefore it is doomed anyway.
- The Bible talks of a new heaven and a new earth so this one does not matter.
- God made us to be in charge of the earth – so we have right to use it as we see fit. Since it is only temporal anyway why be concerned when the main focus should be on the spiritual dimension.
- Some branches of Christianity are less tied to the concept of the importance of the land – eg unlike the Jewish concept of the holy land.

Disagree

- God made humans stewards of the earth to hand it down to the next generation.
- Stewardship implies protection – it does not belong to us so it is not ours to damage irreparably.
- God demanded care of the earth in such rules as leaving field fallow one year in seven to allow the earth to repair itself. If God cared then so should Christians.
- The idea of the Kingdom of God as place of peace and justice for all should take in a world fit for God’s people to live in.

SECTION FOUR

RELIGION AND THE SOCIAL WORLD

1. The Family

- (a) Choose a religion you have studied. What does it teach about the importance of family life?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. of 3 without sources)

All religions regard the family as being important for a number of reasons. Some of the common factors across religions are:

- **General** – family gives sense of identity – name, social background/upbringing, physical, emotional support – importance of beliefs/values in socialisation process.
- Home is focal point of family and religious life.
- Mutual respect for parents/children. Children have duty to obey their parents and parents duty to treat their children well – **Christianity** (Ephesians 5:33; 6:1-4)
- How parents should be respected – **Judaism** (Exodus 20:12).
- **Christians** seen as part of family of God so Christian family is part of that wider circle.
- Responsible for the religious teaching and customs which provide the guidelines for the **Jewish** child to grow into.
- **Islam** – Surah 17: 23-24 “Show kindness to parents protect them from outsiders. My Lord shows them mercy just as they cared for me as a child.”
- Children to be taught from an early age but have duty to look after their parents when they are old (**Islam**).
- One of 5 daily duties is to show respect to elders (**Hinduism**).
- Home is focal point of **Hindu** life and religion.

Sources: See above.

(b) Why do many couples decide to live together rather than get married?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

Some of the main reasons might be:

- The increased break-down in marriage relationships, increase in divorce rates cause people to be more suspicious of marriage.
- General changing attitudes to traditional family life where people are freer to choose what kind of “family” they will live in.
- Changing patterns of Government financial support for such new types of “family relationships” make non-marriage more viable.
- 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.
- Many people are more likely to change partners several times in their lives and so see marriage as less convenient to allow this.
- 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 breakdown is the main cause of problems in family life.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your opinion.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

AGREE

- Marriage not as stable as before and a bad marriage can often cause more problems for all concerned, eg arguments, suffering.
- Many children and young people who are the victims of marriage breakdown experience significant problems in their lives, eg problems at school.
- Not all married parents provide good role models for children and a bad role model in marriage can have serious consequences for these children concerned.
- If children experience marriage breakdown in their own families, this can cause them to be susceptible to these problems in their own marriages – which also affects their family lives.

DISAGREE

- There can be many problems within a marriage which also affects family life – breakdown doesn't have to happen to cause this.
- Although divorce rate is high, many people who have been divorced marry again. People don't always see marriage breakdown as the problem and are prepared to give it another go with someone else.
- Many family problems can come from those who are actually in the family who have problems with their relationships.
- Family breakdown can be caused by things like unemployment, drugs, sex, etc. which have nothing to do with the actual marriage.

2. Growing Up

- (a) Why might adolescence sometimes cause tension between young people and their parents?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Physical and mental development takes place at different rates and in different stages and this creates a “messy” period for adolescents as well as confusion.
- Physically, adolescents look mature but mentally/emotionally they are not always. Parents and others may expect certain things from them which they are not emotionally mature enough to deliver.
- Problems of identity of child to teenager to adult – old enough to do some things but not others, eg different legal ages to marry, drive a car, vote, go to pubs, etc.
- Different standards of freedoms/responsibilities – and expectations from adults and others – this can lead to uncertainty and confusion.
- Different standards between families/teenagers (peer group)/society in relation to, eg smoking, drinking, sex, marriage, freedoms, etc.
- Because of family circumstances eg marriage problems, some teenagers expected to do things which may be beyond their capabilities at early age but expected to do so or necessarily have to, eg looking after younger children/getting a part time job
- Pressures from society/peers/advertising create problems and uncertainties in minds of teenagers which can cause tensions between them and parents.
- Many issues relating to drugs, fashion, media pressures, related identity issues, consumer spending, etc.

Sources: Christian Perspectives on Contemporary Issues Beliefs, Values and Traditions

(b) Why do religions have ceremonies to celebrate becoming an adult?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

Candidates are not expected to describe the actual ceremonies but to analyse the significance of these ceremonies in relation to adulthood.

Important points could include:

- Young people thought to be able to accept the responsibility of commitment to faith.
- Ceremony is public acceptance of living according to the beliefs/values of their faith.
- Ceremonies deliberately coincide with the importance of this stage in the development of person from childhood to adulthood and the duties and responsibilities which go with it in relation to participation in the adult world.
- By encouraging young people to take a more active part in their religion, they are giving them both experience and responsibilities which they might not get elsewhere.
- They are also continuing an important tradition and looking to the next generation to sustain this in the continuation of their faith.
- They are making young people more aware of the part they can play in the present and the future – and at the same time giving them an important sense of identity at this stage in their development.
- They recognise that young people are going through difficult stages and have many issues and problems to deal with. To have some kind of value system to cope with these issues is seen to be an important contribution to the lives of young people.

Sources: Candidates may refer to the Jewish Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Christian Confirmation, Hindu Sacred Thread ceremonies.

- (c) Does belonging to a religious community help a young person to become a responsible adult?

Give **two** reasons for your view.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

Belonging to a religious community can help a young person in this way by:

- Providing a clear and specific sense of who they are, what their duties and responsibilities are 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 community with shared beliefs/values which might act as an important landmark.
- It concentrates the mind on aspects of the adult world and its tasks 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.

Others may see it as not helping because:

- 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 an often difficult transition period in their lives and exploring a variety of different identities. The religious ceremonies might be a bit too early to think about/go through at this time.
- They 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 and 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.

3. Work

(a) Why do religions regard work as important?

4

KU 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

Most religions have a positive approach to work, eg

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.
- 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**) employment better than unemployment, owner employing those who were doing nothing.
- Jesus' example of working as a carpenter/builder to support family; Genesis 2: 15 – command to human to till soil and keep it. Need to work to survive.

Islam:

- Important that a person does work and does not stay idle – laziness condemned.
- Work gives people dignity – irrespective of what it is – a person's honesty and positive attitude to work is very important (**Hadith**).
- Communities need rubbish collectors as much as brain surgeons and nobody should regard useful employment as being beneath them. Muhammad was a market trader and so gave dignity to many jobs.

Sources: Bible and Hadith as above.

(b) In what ways can work cause problems for family life?

4

AN 4 marks (Max. 3 without sources)

- Many people having to work away from home not seeing wives/partners/children on a regular basis.
- This can lead to stresses such as mothers finding it difficult to cope with children when fathers are away.
- People having to move from home to work and having separate existences – one with family and one work related; problems for those away from home.
- People having to do certain jobs they don't especially like for the money only – little or no job satisfaction.
- People having work related problems which can spill over into family life and lead to arguments and frustration.
- Tensions between people's religious beliefs and the work they do where they might be uneasy but cannot find an alternative.
- The numbers of hours that some people have to work and the culture where employers expect employees to work well beyond their stipulated contracts.

(c) *“Giving people unemployment benefit just encourages them not to work.”*

Do you agree?

Give **two** reasons for your answer.

4

EV 4 marks (Max. 2 for each reason)

AGREE

- If people get enough money to survive on then they may be discouraged from working to gain little or no more compared to unemployment.
- If there is no motivation to earn more by working then people may become lazy and not bother looking for a job; some people just do not want to work.
- In countries where there is little or no unemployment benefits then if people do not work they just cannot survive easily, eg starve, fail to provide for family, etc.

DISAGREE

- Some people find it difficult to get a job because of, eg health problems. They want to work but cannot so need unemployment benefit to survive.
- Some people because of types of discrimination, eg racial, ageism, etc find it difficult to get any kind of job – they need to be helped if possible.
- Unemployment benefit is not as high as the equivalent of the minimum wage so people could earn more if they work – this can motivate them to actually get a job.
- Some people stay at home to look after children and maintain a stable family life, they need to be supported financially.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]