



2012 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies

Intermediate 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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SECTION ONE

WORLD RELIGIONS

BUDDHISM

1. (a) **KU 2 marks**

- Literally 'impermanence.'
- One of the Three Marks of Existence/Universal Truths.
- The idea that everything is constantly changing.
- Nothing physical or emotional ever stays the same.
- Permanence is an illusion.
- We must understand this to overcome dukkha/suffering in life.
- Could illustrate with story of Kisagotami.
- Credit could be given for an example that shows understanding of the concept.

(b) **KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one example)**

- Impermanence as seen in the Four Sights.
- His choice to leave home and become a wandering holy man (The Great Renunciation/Going Forth).
- His changes of path from yogin to ascetic to the middle way could be discussed.
- His change after enlightenment.
- His death.

(c) **KU 6 marks (Max 4 marks for only one mark of existence)**

- One mark to be given for each correctly named concept (anatta or dukkha). Anicca cannot be accepted.
- Dukkha
 - That suffering or unsatisfactoriness is everywhere.
 - All life is suffering.
 - 3 different types of suffering (ordinary, change and conditioned states).
 - Suffering is caused by desire/tanha.
- Anatta
 - There is no permanent self or soul.
 - There is nothing permanent that carries on to the next life.
 - People are attached to the illusion of self.
 - We change from one moment to the next.
 - We are made up of Five Skandhas (body, feeling, consciousness, etc)

(d) AE 6 marks (Max of 4 marks for only Theravada or Mahayana beliefs)

- Theravada Buddhists believe in strictly following the 'original' guidelines of the Buddha, which some may see as restrictive, whereas Mahayana believe there are several different routes to enlightenment that suit a variety of people.
- It is an individual goal in Theravada Buddhism, but can be achieved with the help of a bodhisattva in Mahayana.
- In Theravada enlightenment is mostly the product of study and wisdom gained through individual efforts, progress by means of accumulating good Kamma and merit transfer is accepted more in Mahayana.
- Arahats are the only people likely to become enlightened in Theravada Buddhism but everyone has the possibility of becoming enlightened in Mahayana Buddhism if they can realise their 'buddha nature' (although it is accepted that bhikkhus/monks have the best chance).
- Enlightenment is gained primarily through the cultivation of wisdom in Theravada, but compassion for others (which accumulates good kamma) is more of a focus for many Mahayanists.

(e) KU 4 marks

- Literally means 'action.'
- Natural law of cause and effect.
- All volitional actions have kammic consequences.
- You accumulate positive and negative kamma throughout your life.
- Your 'balance' of kamma upon death determines the next rebirth.

(f) AE 8 marks

Yes Removes Suffering

- Foundation of teaching of Buddha – it worked for him, so should work for anyone.
- Helps you prepare for change, and so avoid mental suffering when it happens.
- Once you get rid of mental suffering you can cope better with physical discomfort and not dwell on it/suffer in the way we know.
- Helps you accept that life has ups and downs, and can be realistic in your expectations.

No Does Not Remove Suffering

- Life is full of suffering – it is how we deal with it that changes, it does not actually go away.
- Physical pain will always exist – we will get sick or injure ourselves and suffer pain.
- Serious changes like the death of a loved one are too difficult to overcome completely – suffering will always be there in some form, even if the change is expected.

CHRISTIANITY

2. (a) KU 2 marks

- The place where God is.
- Paradise.
- The Father's house.
- A place with rooms, prepared for believers.
- A place free of suffering, pain, sin and death.

(b) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one way)

- Event which happens at the end of life or the end of time.
- God knows everything about us.
- He will judge us on the basis of our good and bad deeds.
- If the good outweighs the bad we go to heaven.
- If the bad outweighs the good we go to hell.
- Judgement will be based, not on deeds, but the choices we have made in life.
- We will be judged on whether we have chosen to believe in Jesus.
- Good works alone will never be sufficient to get to heaven.

(c) AE 6 marks

Accurate (It is difficult for Christians to believe etc because...)

- God gave freewill as a gift of love and then he punishes people when they use it. This is hardly loving.
- Sending people to hell is an act of vengeance rather than love.
- He is meant to be compassionate to sinners.
- Some people live very good lives but if they don't believe the right things they will be condemned. Not very loving.

Not Accurate (It is not difficult for Christians to believe etc because...)

- Mistake to think if God is just that he cannot also be loving.
- God does not send people to hell.
- People just put themselves into hell by their actions and choices.
- God would not be loving or fair if he let sin go unpunished.
- Suggests that God is responsible for the eternal destiny of each individual.
- God's love means he doesn't give up on anyone he has created.
- Freewill allows people to make a choice to respond to God's love or not.
- Salvation is available to all who do the will of God.

(d) KU 6 marks

- We are more than just physical, emotional and rational beings.
- Spirituality is being aware of the existence of God.
- Spirituality is the search for meaning and purpose.
- Christians believe this can only be fully found in God.
- The development of a deeper relationship with God through Jesus.
- Spirituality is expressed/experienced through such things as prayer, meditation, and worship.

(e) KU 4 marks

- Freewill as a gift allows people to make free choices.
- The gift of freewill means that we are not controlled by God.
- We are able to freely choose to love God or not.
- We are able to freely choose to obey or not.
- As a gift it is something God has chosen to give people which he didn't need to give.
- It is a gift which allows us to have a proper relationship with God.

(f) AE 8 marks

Agree

- Salvation is based on what Jesus achieved by his death.
- It was because we could not save ourselves by our best efforts that God sent his son into the world.
- We are required to put our faith in Jesus for salvation.
- Saved by God's grace, 'not works.'
- To think that we can do anything to save ourselves is to imply that the work done by Jesus is insufficient and needs to be added to.
- God knows those who will be saved so it doesn't matter what we do.

Disagree

- The Bible teaches that our deeds are as important as our beliefs.
- Acceptance by God into heaven seems to be based on our actions.
- Jesus taught that people's actions would make a difference to whether they were finally saved or not at judgement.
- There is something we must do! We must repent.
- We must turn to God and turn away from sin.
- Some Christians believe in universal salvation so it doesn't matter what we do.

HINDUISM

3. (a) KU 2 marks

- Samsara means wandering.
- It refers to the “wandering” of the atman (self) through various reincarnations until it reaches moksha.
- Samsara literally means “sea of change” and is about the changes of the soul (atman).
- It is from one existence to another.
- The cycle of birth, death, rebirth of the soul (atman) commonly called reincarnation.
- Samsara also suggests that things change all the time.
- The “soul” is continually “on the move” towards Brahman and the state of moksha.
- The purpose of samsara is refinement.
- After many reincarnations, the soul reaches a state of purity like metal being refined from ore.

(b) KU 4 marks

- Avidya is ignorance.
- It is the state of not knowing the true nature of reality.
- People being unaware of certain spiritual realities eg the true nature of self (atman)/Brahman.
- People relying on themselves rather than God (Brahman) or the teachings of their religion.
- Trying to be wise in worldly terms rather than morally or spiritually.

(c) KU 6 marks

- Mental suffering and dissatisfaction with life will occur in state of avidya.
- Because of ignorance (avidya), human beings are bound in samsara, and therefore to continual reincarnation so they must overcome this ignorance.
- Avidya is to think that this world is all that exists. This is illusion (maya) and a barrier to enlightenment.
- Unless they escape and progress from ignorance they will not progress towards moksha (release from samsara). This illusion (maya/avidya) has to be overcome or spiritual enlightenment will not be achieved.

(d) AE 6 marks

Accurate

- Hindus refer to their religion as Sanatana dharma (eternal religion) so this is a key aspect of their whole religion.
- The varna (hence dharma) duties for Hindus set out their moral duties and obligations as life progresses so must be followed.
- Following their dharma leads to good karma which then affects the progress of the soul (atman) through samsara.
- Dharma is believed to be the power that maintains society and that motivates people to act virtuously.
- Dharma is also seen to be the power that maintains the natural world and causes it to function in an ordered and regular manner.
- Dharma is also involved with service to society and in the moral obligation not only to individuals, but also to society as a whole.

Not Accurate

- Although important, dharma is not an end in itself; Moksha is more important because it leads to liberation and becoming one with Brahman.
- As the caste system continues to dissolve in modern India the varna duties therefore dharma become less important.
- As modern Hinduism becomes increasingly secular dharma and the related social specific guidelines are changing and becoming less important.
- The teaching about dharma is based on ancient scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita and although important their relevance to the modern world is becoming increasingly questionable.

(e) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one varna)

Brahmins

- The priests/professionals who have to administer/keep to the rules of their caste/dharma more strictly as they have to set an example to other Hindus.
- Their duties are purely religious and they must study and teach the Vedas and Smritis.
- For these duties he must be recompensed by other Hindus.

Kshatriyas

- The rulers, administrators, soldiers who traditionally were associated with the army/government.
- It was their job to defend the country and to kill or be killed in the carrying out of their duties.
- They were the secular power responsible for the enforcement of dharma.

Vaishyas

- The peasant farmers and merchants, so their duties involved the tasks of agriculture and trade to make money.
- This was the basis of the economic life of the country.
- The ordinary people who produce, farm, trade and generally earn a living.

Shudras

- The skilled workers eg weavers, potters and servants to the other three groups.
- In effect they were slaves to the others and were regarded as so impure that they were denied access to the Vedas.
- They could not offer sacrifices nor have sacrifices offered on their behalf.
- They could not be 'twice-born' nor associate with the 'twice-born' (those who were admitted to the initiatory rites of the sacred thread ceremony).

(f) AE 8 marks

Some Hindus might agree because they see benefits:

- It was the traditional way in which Hindus divided up people into different roles and responsibilities in order to produce a cohesive society – a benefit.
- It was therefore based on the occupation of each person so that society could thrive in an economic and interdependent way so be inter-dependent – another benefit.
- The varna or caste people were born into what was regarded as the natural outworking of their karma from a previous incarnation and so was a fair and appropriate consequence of your behaviour.
- People remained in their varna for their lifetime but if they carried out their dharma/karma appropriately this would be rewarded in their next incarnation. It therefore became a moral incentive for all to improve their caste.
- In rural areas the caste system brought together people from the same caste and promoted unity, solidarity and brotherhood amongst them thus strengthening their social bonds.

Others may disagree because this raises difficulties:

- They now see it as an unjust system where people are categorised into certain groups and find it difficult or impossible to get out of them.
- Also those who are in the higher (wealthier) castes have many more privileges than those in the lower ones which is unfair.
- The caste system was the invention of a few people (in Vedic society) who wanted to preserve their own wealth and power/authority so used God's authority (wrongly) to justify it.
- It has given rise to social injustices, disabilities and inequalities and exploits the weaker members of society and has created mistrust and resentment amongst those who suffered from it most.
- It has forced many Hindus to convert to other religions to be free from the indignities and inequalities of the caste system.

ISLAM

4. (a) KU 2 marks

- Everyone has the freedom to choose and the part that makes the choice is the mind.
- We are not controlled by force by God but have freedom of choice on how we act.
- Everyone must bear the consequences of their decisions.
- God does not force changes on anyone; He waits for them to change.

(b) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one way)

- We may suffer pain physically or emotionally, some examples are given below.
- If we choose evil instead of good then we will pay the penalty on the Day of Judgement.
- Worshipping idols or images will alienate us from God.
- Desire for money, wealth or material possessions, can be seen as a form of idolatry and causes suffering to others and offends God.
- Disobedience to Allah will lead to hell and punishment.
- Examples may be given eg adultery affects families, friends and neighbours.
- Violence can lead to suffering of innocents.

(c) KU 6 marks

- Johannan – a place of fire.
- Those in hell are given boiling water and pus to drink.
- They are given garments of fire to wear.
- When the skin is too burnt to feel pain they are given a new skin.
- A place of horrors.
- The inhabitants are chained up.

(d) AE 6 marks

Accurate

- Without Shahadah the other pillars are meaningless.
- It is the creed with which all Muslims live their life.
- It comes from the word *ashhadu* – meaning to bear witness and is a true declaration of their faith.
- It is the first words a baby born into a Muslim family will hear.
- It is the last words which many Muslims hear before death.
- It is said on waking and on sleeping by a Muslim.
- It is said on conversion to Islam.

Not Accurate

- The other pillars may be equally important as they allow a Muslim to submit to Allah in a practical way.
- Being a good witness involves more than recitation of words.
- It is more important that your life must back up your belief.
- Submissions to Allah can be done in many different ways through the other pillars.

Candidates may give specific examples from the Pillars to demonstrate their point.

(e) KU 4 marks

- Qur'an teaches resurrection of the dead rather than the immortality of the soul.
- The dead will have their physical bodies recreated and restored.
- All Muslims believe in life after death.
- We are resurrected from Barzakh the intermediate state.
- Soul (rouh) and body joined together again.
- Resurrected in peak physical form.
- Brought to the Plain of Judgement to find if we have passed Allah's test.

(f) AE 8 marks

Agree

- The gateway to Eternal Life.
- Proof of the aim and purpose of Allah.
- Giver of hope, death is not the end.
- Reinforcement of the power and love of Allah.
- What gives hope to those with disabilities as they will be resurrected in perfect form.
- What may affect behaviour on Earth.
- Creation drawn closer to Allah.

Disagree

- Awareness of Allah, or consciousness of him in your everyday life (Taqwa).
- Following the Five Pillars.
- Obedience and total submission to Allah.
- Living life well now, as it is a test for the life to come.
- Being part of the Ummah and showing love and respect for others.
- There is a disagreement among Islamic traditions over what actually happens on Day of Judgement ie after death or at the end of time.

JUDAISM

5. (a) KU 2 marks

- Any of the agreements God made with the Patriarchs – Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob.
- Detail showing this agreement in practice.
- The Exodus – Moses taking the Israelites out of Egypt to Mt Sinai.
- Any examples of God protecting the Israelites during the Exodus against their enemies or providing for them in the desert.
- Any examples of the Kings, David, Solomon etc, where God protects or provides for them.

(b) KU 4 marks

- The Messianic Age is called Olam Ha-Ba and is the world after the Messiah comes.
- It will be a time of global peace and harmony.
- Scriptural reference – “...they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore.” Isaiah 2:4
- There will be such peace that the laws of nature will be changed – there will be no such thing as predators.
- Scriptural reference – “And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.” Isaiah 11:6.
- “And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.” Isaiah 11:7.
- “And the suckling child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the basilisk’s den.” Isaiah 11:8.
- All Jews will return from “exile” and everyone will live in harmony.
- A time in the future when all evil and sin will be destroyed.
- “They shall not defile themselves anymore with their idols and with their abominations and with all their transgressions.” Ezekiel 37:23

(c) KU 6 marks

- Moses made it with God in order to make the Jewish people God’s chosen people.
- It is exemplified by the Ten Commandments, a set of rules to help Jewish people live their life.
- It is God’s instructions to Jewish people on how they keep their side of the Covenant.
- It is God’s moral guidance on how Jewish people should live their life.
- It was the first time God had made an agreement with a race of people, rather than individuals, like Abraham, Isaac or Jacob.
- If the Jewish people kept their side of the agreement and worshipped God, then he promised he would care and provide for them.
- Any examples of the point above from Jewish scripture or history.
- If the Jewish people did not keep their side of the agreement and worshipped God, then he would punish them, including letting their enemies win.
- Any examples of the point above from Jewish scripture or history.

(d) AE 6 marks

Accurate

- Jewish people were told to use them by God. It is a commandment.
- And you shall write [the words that I command you today] on your doorposts of your house and on your gates – Deuteronomy 6:9, 11:19.
- The mezuzah is used to remind the Jewish people of God's presence and his mitzvot.
- This action reinforces the importance of the scripture as it should be in their thoughts and what they say.
- Its usage all the time should remind Jews how their faith should affect all their life.

Not Accurate

- It is an ancient tradition and out of date in the modern world.
- Touching the mezuzah can become a meaningless, automatic action involving no real thought or conviction.
- It is more important to read and study the Torah and develop a relationship with God.
- There are more important things eg keeping the Kashrut laws or attending synagogue.

(e) KU 4 marks

- As sunset takes place, the mother leads the family in welcoming the Shabbat.
- She lights special candles and asks God's blessing on her house.
- The father says the "Kiddush", a special blessing.
- This blessing is said over wine and bread which has been laid out specially.
- A family meal is eaten.

(f) AE 8 marks

Yes

- Reform Judaism would agree as the Torah is only Guidance for Jewish people.
- The Torah was written for a different time, Reform Jewish people believe in its right to alter the Law to reflect the change in society.
- Reform Jewish people have changed other laws and traditions ie Hebrew no longer used, so why not change obvious inequality between the genders.
- Equality is an important part of the Torah, it is only fair to have equality between boys and girls.
- Judaism has been criticised in the past for being male dominated, Bat Mitzvah is a way of showing women that they are an important part of the Jewish religion.

No

- Orthodox Jewish people would disagree as they do not accept that the Torah needs updating.
- The Torah is the word of God, it cannot be changed.
- God gave the Torah to Jewish people to follow, not to chop and change when it suits.
- Bat Mitzvah was not mentioned as part of the Jewish tradition as expressed in the law of Moses, it is wrong.
- If you start changing the Law to suit yourself, it puts into question the authority of the Torah, the whole Jewish religion, even the power of God.

SIKHISM

6. (a) KU 2 marks

- Simran is constant meditation on God.
- Remembrance of God by repetition or recital of his name.

(b) KU 4 marks

- Developing compassion for all created life is an important way of showing devotion to God.
- It is a God-like quality Sikhs are encouraged to develop.
- It shows that a Sikh who is gurmukh is not acting out of selfishness but out of compassion for others.
- The Guru Granth Sahib asks, "How can anyone know the pain of another if there is no compassion and sympathy within?"
- Daya, meaning compassion or mercy must be an integral part of a Sikh's mind-set.
- Building up a quality like compassion demonstrates moral effort and perseverance.

(c) KU 6 marks

- It is having the ability to be totally focused on God.
- It comes through worship, prayer, training the mind.
- It comes through services to others.
- It is achieved through the grace of God.
- It brings a Sikh closer to God.
- It is a response to the presence of God in another human being.

(d) AE 6 marks

Accurate

- Sikhs can use spiritual practices to train the mind to focus on God.
- It is a straightforward matter to recite God's name over and over again.
- There is power in the words of the Guru Granth Sahib to lead a Sikh to God.
- There are plenty of tasks of service which will lead to the required attitude.

Not Accurate

- It is not outward actions that count, but the attitude of the heart.
- These practices should not be carried out for personal gain.
- Sikhs do not become gurmukh through our own actions alone.
- It requires an act of grace on God's part.

(e) KU 4 marks

- It is self-centred pride or ego which stands in the way of realising God.
- It is selfishness.
- It is thinking about ourselves at the expense of others.
- It is wanting praise for the good we do rather than giving thanks to God.

(f) AE 8 marks

Yes

- Sikhs believe that the soul has been in existence even before the universe was created.
- The soul will pass through many life-forms.
- The soul will have lived through many lives.
- Failing to take advantage of the opportunity to reunite with God that comes from being born a human will return the soul to the cycle of death and rebirth.

No

- Each transmigration on the journey can bring the soul ever closer to God.
- This soul, or atma, was part of God before creation and has been on a journey to reunite with God ever since.
- Being born a human is particularly encouraging because only humans have the moral and spiritual qualities which can finally lead to the soul's reunion with God.
- The soul is the only true lasting part of a human being just as God is the only true reality.

SECTION TWO

MORALITY IN THE MODERN WORLD

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

1. (a) **KU 2 marks**

- A measure used to make the criminal give up time and energy to work for others in the community.
- Ensures that the criminal gives something back to the community for the crime they have committed.

(b) **KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one advantage)**

- May be used to pay something back for breaking the law.
- May be used by the government to help victims of crime.
- May be used to set up projects with young people to give up crime.
- Can act as a deterrent for some people if it is an appropriate amount.
- It is less expensive than prison.
- Stops prison from being overloaded.

(c) **AE 6 marks**

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific secular viewpoint.**

Utilitarian

- Since it can be argued that capital punishment might keep society safe and bring justice for the family then it fulfils the GHP.
- J S Mill argued that if you took someone's life and destroyed their family then this should lead to capital punishment as it was against the GHP.
- He felt capital punishment was acceptable – "to blot him out of the fellowship of mankind" for the crime.
- He felt that prison was more inhumane than capital punishment.

However

- Rule utilitarians might argue that it is a universal law not to kill.
- J S Mill did say that it was not necessarily right to respond to crime with yet another crime and that the state was just punishing killing with killing.
- Jeremy Bentham supported reform of the criminals including the use of prisons.

Humanism

- Capital punishment is the sign of an uncivilised society.
- All forms are cruel and inhumane.
- Even if one innocent person dies then it is not worth it.
- Those sentenced can spend many years on death row in solitary confinement which is mental torture and degrading.

However

- Some Humanists might argue that if someone murders then they have taken away the victim's human rights.
- Each case should be judged on its merits.
- If you could guarantee the guilt of the individual and a humane execution it might be different.

(d) KU 6 marks

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples).

Christianity

- Many in USA use Old Testament teaching to support capital punishment “an eye for an eye” Exodus 21:24.
- Since we are created in the “image of God” Genesis 1v17, we deserve to pay with our lives if we destroy others lives.
- The Old Testament describes capital punishment for crimes other than murder in Leviticus 20:9

Islam

- The Qur’an supports capital punishment for certain crimes such as intentional murder and ‘mischief in the land’ apostasy, piracy, adultery, rape and so on.
- It is important that justice should be seen to be done.
- Muslim countries still publicly execute criminals.
- “If you punish your enemy, then punish them with the like with that which you were affected.”
- Shariah law states that punishment should be severe enough to provide satisfaction for the family, if desired.

(e) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one purpose)

Reformation

- To help the person change.
- Learn new skills and become a more effective member of society.

Retribution

- Revenge to punish the crime with equal measure.
- Restoration, make right what has been done wrong.

Deterrence

- Stop the criminal re-offending.
- Prevent others from committing crime.

(f) **AE 8 marks**

(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples).
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.

Christianity

Agree

- Golden rule – Matthew 7v12
- Jesus repudiated the Law of Talon.
- Criminals should be given the chance to reform, community service might be better.
- May introduce the criminal to even more crime.
- There is high reoffending rate among first offenders.
- Damage the families of the prisoners involved.
- May affect their mental stability.
- May be at risk from attack by other prisoners.

Disagree

- It may give a criminal a chance to learn new skills for life.
- May allow them to reform and change.
- May encourage them to help others.
- Gives a chance to reflect on the crime and the victim's family.
- Romans 13:1 – “we are subject to government authorities.”

Buddhist

Agree

- Golden Rule.
- Crime will be paid for in Kammic consequences.
- Prison is an opportunity to reflect and meditate.
- There is the possibility of reform through prison.
- Revenge, retaliation and punishment may feel better temporarily but will eventually harm.

Disagree

- There is a need to protect society from criminals.
- They need to be prevented from creating more bad kamma for themselves.
- Self control may result from the punishment which will create good kamma in the future.

Islam

Agree

- The weak must be protected.
- Allah is just and kind and everyone deserves the right to change.
- Not up to individuals to judge, only God can do this.

Disagree

- It demonstrates the consequences of their crime.
- The loss of freedom may be an effective deterrent.
- Justice should be seen to be done.
- Prison is acceptable if judged guilty in an unbiased court.

GENDER

2. (a) KU 2 marks

- Men were in all the positions of management, there's a growing number of women directors and therefore fewer men.
- Men carried out manual labour, like lifting and carrying, women can work in these jobs now.
- Only men were skilled tradesmen, bricklaying, plumbing, having served their apprenticeship, now females can be apprentices.
- Men were not in positions of service, like nurses or cleaners, now they are.
- They were the bread winner, the sole provider for the family, now in many families women are the sole earners and men stay at home looking after the family.

(b) KU 4 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.**

Christianity

Active

- Female roles in worship have improved in all Christian Churches, they can do many more things than they used to be able to do.
- In most Christian Churches, women's roles have improved over the years. Women can carry out exactly the same activities within the religion as men.
- Not only can you get women priests, in some Christian Churches you can get female bishops. The Episcopal Church in America has ordained women bishops since 2006. The Lutheran Church in Britain ordained its first female Bishop.
- The Church of Scotland has female ministers and females can be elected Moderator.
- In the Roman Catholic Church, women's roles have been improved – they can be readers, altar servers, pass keepers and can distribute communion.

However

- So many of the major Christian Churches do not have female Bishops.
- The Anglican Communion across the world is split over this issue.
- The Church of England agrees with the principle, but it cannot agree on how to implement it.
- The Roman Catholic Church still treats women as second class as women can still not become priests, never mind a bishop.

Islam

Active

- From the very beginning of Islam, the female role was the same as the male role – women and men could do the same.
- Female Imams are not just a modern idea – Muhammad's third wife, Aisha, was an imam.
- There have been female imams throughout the years in Islam.
- There are female imams in Northern Europe and North America.

However

- Although Islam does not teach openly against female imams, the reality is that it is a cultural non-starter.
- Men and women do not worship together in the mosque, in case they are put off by the other gender. This would be the same for a female imam, the men could be put off their prayer by her presence.
- They may preach to the women, but female imams cannot lead the Friday prayer in the mosque.

Judaism

Active

- Women have improved their role in Jewish worship, they can participate in the same ways as men.
- There is no job they cannot do in either the Liberal or Progressive movements in Judaism.
- You get female rabbis, sandeks, mohels and cantors, women can do any of these jobs if they train the same as men.
- Some Orthodox Jewish people believe that women could be more involved in leading some aspects of the worship – women's prayer or Torah groups.

However

- Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox Judaism do not believe that women should share completely in the worship, men and women should separate.
- They believe that there are some ritual roles in worship that must stay completely male – rabbis, cantors etc.
- Males and females have different roles in life as expressed in Gen 3.
- Women are not expected to carry out the same mitzvah as men. This is in case they cannot carry out their role as mother or wife properly. This includes participating in worship.

(c) AE 6 marks

The candidate's answer should relate in detail to the work of the UK Government. Here are some examples:

- 1975 – Equal Pay Act – men and women doing the same job should receive the same pay.
- 1976 – Sex Discrimination Act – it is illegal to discriminate between the sexes. All public activity, jobs and advertisements etc cannot directly discriminate on the grounds of gender. All jobs should be open to both male and females ie Fire Brigade etc.
- CEDAW Treaty – Convention on Ending all forms of Discrimination Against Women – British Government has ratified this treaty. This should improve employment opportunities for women.
- Improved childcare legislation has made it easier for women to seek employment.
- More flexible employment laws, makes it easier to get a job.
- Increased part-time working under new laws, this allows more flexibility with childcare arrangements.

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific secular viewpoint.**

Agree

Humanism

- Humanists support personal freedom – they would say that men and women deserve equal pay.
- Humanists believe in allowing everyone opportunities and choices in the worlds of education, employment and home. This would mean they would agree with legislation which benefits women and their role in life.
- Girls and women should not have restricted roles imposed on them, this could be in relation to how they are treated in employment. Humanists would agree that the Sex Discrimination Act was a good thing.
- Within humanist organisations, men and women are treated equally – this should also relate to every aspect of their life including their role in life.

Disagree

Utilitarianism

- Utilitarians – the Principle of Utility, right action – the greatest happiness or benefit to the greatest number of people – the majority of women have not been helped by Government changes as so many are in low-paid jobs.
- J.S. Mill wrote the “Subjugation of Women” (1869) about the equality of the sexes – the Equal Pay Act has not resulted in total equal pay, women are still being paid less than men in local council jobs.
- Peter Singer wrote “Discrimination on the basis of sex, it has been said, is the last universally accepted form of discrimination”. Even after the Sex Discrimination Act women do not have the same opportunities as men – only 12% of all directors in Scotland in 2010 were women.
- Women are still being sacked because they become pregnant, they are being passed over for promotion – this does not benefit women. Therefore an Act utilitarian would consider the Government have not been successful.

(d) KU 6 marks

- They have been discriminated against in many countries and cultures.
- They have been treated as second class citizens, as they don't have the same rights and freedoms as men.
- They are made to marry strangers, by their parents, as part of their culture or religion.
- They are not allowed to fulfil their potential the same as males.
- They become their husband's possession.
- They have to look after the family and home.

However

- In some Islamic cultures and countries women have been educated.
- They have been encouraged to work.
- They have been encouraged to be politically active in their culture.
- They have been given a special place in the tribal system because they are important to look after the children.

(e) KU 4 marks

- The killing of children because they are female.
- "Female infanticide is the intentional killing of baby girls due to the preference for male babies and from the low value associated with the birth of females." (Marina Porrás, "Female Infanticide and Foeticide.")
- It is carried out most notably in India and China. An estimated ten million baby girls have been killed by their parents in the past twenty years.
- Girls are more expensive to raise than boys.
- Girls' families have to pay out dowries when they are to marry.
- In China, due to the 'one child' policy having a girl can lead to infanticide.
- In some countries and cultures girls cannot work, so they cannot bring income into the home like boys.

(f) AE 8 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.**

Christianity

Agree

- Traditional Christianity has held women back – Gen 3:16 – Eve's role, to bear children and look after them.
- St Paul's writings would be used to back up this view
- "Wives submit to your husbands." Eph 5:22
- Traditional gender roles within Christianity, as expressed by Martin Luther, St Augustine etc clearly see men and women as different and not having the same rights. This has been used against women.
- Traditional Theologians like St Augustine and Martin Luther made derogatory statements about women and their role in life. These attitudes, held by some Christians, are prevalent today.
- Fundamentalist Christian groups might not agree that men and women should have the same rights as they strictly follow the teaching from Genesis and St Paul.

Disagree

- Modern Liberal Christians are trying to change things today.
- Gen 1:27 – God made humans equal – Women should have the same rights and it should be the same in all countries.
- Jesus treated women as an equal. Christians should live their life the same way no matter the country.
- A woman is expected to look after her family, if this means going out to work to achieve it there's nothing wrong. This is what many men do in different societies to provide for their families – it should be the same for women.
- Modern Catholic Church – Letter Pope John Paul June 1995 – Eve of Beijing Conference – "...thank you women who work..." This is encouraging women out to work, men and women should be equal no matter the country.
- Work of Christian charities is to improve the lives of women and girls today.

Islam

Agree

- Women have suffered across the world in Muslim countries because of the religious attitudes held by men, including the Taliban.
- Women are expected to stay in the home, as Muhammad taught "Take care of your home for that is your Jihad."
- Violence against women is often carried out as a result of the Sharia Law.
- Muslim women are expected to wear special clothes that hide them from others' eyes.
- Honour Killings are on the increase eg in October 09 Du'a Khalil Aswad, 17, from Nineveh, Iraq, was executed by stoning in front of mob of 2,000 men for falling in love with a boy outside her Yazidi tribe.
- In some Muslim countries, like Saudi Arabia, women are not allowed to drive cars except in designated areas.

Disagree

- The problem is not the religion, but how some Muslims interpret their religion.
- The Qur'an encourages the development of the whole person, including females.
- Islam was at the fore-front of educating women, years before the western cultures and countries carried it out.
- Muhammad's wife, Khadija, was a successful businesswoman, it is wrong to say Islam does not want women to work.
- The Hadith does not approve of forced marriages – "Actually I accept this marriage but I wanted to let women know that parents have no right (to force a husband on them.)"

GLOBAL ISSUES

3. (a) KU 2 marks

- The Greenhouse effect.
- Concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- Excess carbon dioxide (answers may refer to a variety of ways of burning fossil fuels).
- Rise in fuel burning transportation.
- The cutting down of the rainforests.
- The rise in atmospheric temperature.

(b) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one way)

- Through education, giving out information about the effects of global warming.
- Calling on people to campaign and demand more support for renewable energy programmes.
- Publishing studies that report on global companies and their contribution to global warming.
- Drawing attention to the effects of global warming on the world's poorest people.

(c) AE 6 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific secular viewpoint.**

Agree

- In general, campaigning organisations are in favour of a carbon tax as an environmental tax which increases the competitiveness of non-carbon technologies thus helping to protect the environment and raise revenue.

eg

- Peter Singer (Utilitarian) supports taxes on carbon emissions. He sees it as a question of how much we are prepared to pay to reduce the risk of catastrophe and of creating victims of global warming.
- WWF says that taxes, carbon trails and carbon taxes are complementary strategies. Society should not subsidise polluters.
- It welcomes the need to price carbon emissions and introduce a tax on carbon greenhouse emissions.
- A top UN panel has called for increased taxes on carbon emissions to raise billions of dollars a year for poorer nations to combat climate change.

Disagree

- Others again can point out that the wealthy will afford to pay carbon taxes while the poorer people will be penalised to a greater extent through cost or a more radical change to their lifestyle.

eg

- Humanists say that a carbon tax will do little to reduce our emissions.
- It would be better to encourage people and organisations to commit themselves to reduce their carbon footprint by a significant percentage.
- David A Crocker claims that the effects of carbon tax on economic growth are uncertain. If such a tax were simply to be imposed, it could alter a nation's economic growth.

(d) KU 6 marks

- Severe drought can lead to crop failure.
- The result is that people cannot feed themselves or afford to buy food.
- Tornados, earthquakes and floods can destroy homes and businesses.
- Widespread damage and loss of resources puts a tremendous strain on a developing country's economy.
- Governments can be forced to borrow such vast sums of money that the country will not recover economically for generations.
- The disaster may kill many of the professional and skilled people required for rebuilding the country's material wealth.

(e) KU 4 marks

- It empowers people rather than creating dependency.
- It gives people ownership of their particular situation.
- It enables people to develop the means to become self-sufficient.
- It restores humanity and dignity to people.
- People would rather help themselves than rely on charity.

(f) AE 8 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.**

Agree

- Some Christians take the view that although experience and research lead us to the belief that global warming is in fact occurring, there is little or no objective evidence that man is the cause.
- They say there is the danger of environmentalism becoming a form of idolatry where the rights of a planet are held in higher esteem than God.
- There are Jewish believers who are unconvinced about man's role in global warming and are uncertain about human impact.

Disagree

- However, the Church of Scotland's Society, Technology and Religion Project say that carbon dioxide is released in large quantities into the atmosphere as a result of the burning of fossil fuels, for example in industry, in heating and the increasing use of cars and other vehicles.
- Most Jewish believers agree that the natural order must not be disturbed or destroyed since this is where God's presence is most to be found. They accept that the main cause of global warming is as a result of human activity.
- For Many Buddhists, the evidence that global temperatures are rising is clear and that humans are largely responsible for this rise. So the issue now moves towards the question of how best to respond to this.
- The Qur'an says in 30:41, "You can see the destruction on the land and the sea caused by human hands".
- Islam teaches that although human beings are the most intelligent life form, they are responsible for almost all the damage done to the planet.

MEDICAL ETHICS

4. (a) KU 2 marks

- Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis
- The testing of embryos outside of the womb.
- Where those with selected/favourable characteristics are re-implanted to develop naturally.

(b) KU 4 marks

- Human reproductive cloning is banned.
- Pre-embryos can only be used up to 14 days of development.
- Frozen embryos can be stored for up to 10 years.
- Embryos can only be used with donor's consent.
- Licenses must be sought for any research, and strictly adhered to.

(c) AE 6 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific secular viewpoint.**

Humanism

- It could be best for humanity if it could find treatments and cures for a variety of diseases.
- Existing life is more important than potential life.
- An embryo is a fertilised egg with the potential to develop into a person but it has no self-awareness, functioning brain or ability to feel pain or emotion. Therefore, it cannot suffer.
- It is okay to use embryos with the 'parents' consent.
- If parents do not consent to embryos being used for research they should not be used.
- However, spare embryos are routinely disposed of and parents do not seem unduly concerned.
- Donors may even prefer embryos to be used to benefit others.
- It could pose a problem if it devalues diversity in life.
- It could pose a problem if research was misused.
- The most important consideration is the quality of life of the individual person – the possible benefits to patients are most important.
- If an embryo's cells can be used to alleviate suffering the good consequences outweigh the bad.
- It is recognised that the technology may be exploited by some scientists.

Utilitarianism (Peter Singer)

- Pre-embryos used in research are unaware and do not feel – their suffering is minimal and has potential to provide benefits (cures, infertility treatment) to masses.
- If humans have already developed the ability to prevent certain genetic disorders then we should use this technology to benefit people
- Individuals should be free to make their own choices on the use of their own embryos as it is a private matter harming no one else.
- Singer points out that if we have developed the ability to prevent genetic disorders then this technology should be used to benefit people.
- Singer also points out that genetic selection may lead to a loss of diversity among human beings. This may reduce humanity's capacity to adapt to changing circumstances.
- This may also lead to an increasing gap between rich and poor in society as the children of the rich, who can afford to genetically enhance their offspring, gain more advantages over the children of the poor.
- Singer suggests the State should control the use of human embryos so that everyone can share in the benefits.

(c) KU 6 marks

- The patient can make a written request (living will) or an oral request for euthanasia.
- The doctor must be satisfied that the patient's suffering is unbearable and that there is no prospect of improvement. (The illness **does not** need to be terminal – the law was changed in April 2002.)
- The doctor must consult with at least one other doctor who is not connected with the case. (In the case of psychological suffering a psychiatrist must also be consulted).
- A doctor can only perform euthanasia on a patient in his/her care; the doctor needs to have a good personal knowledge of the patient.
- The Act allows 12-15 year olds to request euthanasia for themselves but this requires parental consent.
- The decision must be voluntary and informed.
- The procedure must be medically controlled and reported.
- Euthanasia must be the 'last resort' once other treatments have been tried and failed.
- The law does not stipulate that you need to be a citizen, but the procedures require a long-standing patient-doctor relationship which rules out the possibility of "tourism euthanasia"
- Euthanasia is not legal but doctors are not prosecuted if specific strict guidelines are met.
- Doctors have no obligation to perform euthanasia.
- Euthanasia is legal for newborn infants.

(e) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one situation)

- Any suitable example described in detail would be accepted.
- If someone is terminally ill; non-terminal patient with no hope of recovery: the patient is suffering unbearable pain/indignity.
- If a patient is in a PVS on life support with no hope of recovery, a doctor or family member might see euthanasia as best.

(f) **AE 8 marks**

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.**

Agree

The majority of religions will **agree** that a change to UK law (making it legal) would be wrong as they think euthanasia should not be allowed – this viewpoint should be hinged on specific religious teachings/beliefs like:

Buddhism

- The first precept states that a Buddhist should not harm any living thing.
- Action affects kamma.
 - Involvement in euthanasia can cause negative kamma for the person performing it.
 - The patient will not work through the negative kamma that caused the illness in the first place and will still have to work through it in the future.
- A human rebirth is a precious opportunity to progress on the road to enlightenment – it should not be wasted.

Christianity

- Life is sacred and a gift from God – Job 1:21.
- Do not commit murder – Exodus 20:13
- Euthanasia is a grave violation of the law of God – Pope John Paul II.
- Nothing and no one can in any way permit the killing of an innocent human being. No one is permitted to ask for this act of killing – Catholic Truth Society, 1980.
- Human life is on loan from God. We have responsibilities to care for one another – Church of Scotland, 1997.
- Suffering may be seen as an opportunity for others to show compassion, or as part of God's purpose.

Hinduism

- Suicide is a crime and a sin. People should die naturally.
- Bad actions attract bad karma and suffering in future rebirths – Bhagavad-Gita 14:16

Islam

- No one dies unless Allah permits. The term of every life is fixed – Surah 3:145.
- Suicide is wrong. Euthanasia is a form of suicide. It is interfering with Allah's will.
- There can be value in suffering; it is part of Allah's will – Surah 31:17
- It is the code of life the doctor aims to maintain and not the process of dying – Islamic Code of Medical Ethics, 1981.
- Anyone who kills a believer deliberately will receive as his award a sentence to live in hell forever. God will be angry with him and curse him and prepare dreadful torment for him – Surah 4:93
- Muslims should not know, or come to know, the time of their own death – the Hadith.

Judaism

- Do not commit murder – Exodus 20:13.
- Life is sacred and should only be ended by God – Job 1:21.
- Life is precious. Everything should be done to save life.

Disagree

There will be some exceptions to this where religious people may think that the UK law should be changed for some circumstances – this viewpoint should be hinged on specific religious teachings/beliefs like:

Buddhism

- Where a patient is no longer conscious or capable of rational thought they can no longer make volitional decisions so performing euthanasia would not have a great kammic effect for them.
- If euthanasia is carried out with the right intention it may be seen as the most compassionate act.
- Artificially keeping someone alive may result in negative kamma for the practitioner.

Christianity

- God has given people free will to decide what is best for themselves – this should be respected.
- God would not want people to suffer needlessly, so in some circumstances euthanasia may be the most compassionate act.

Islam & Judaism

- It is permissible to refuse life-prolonging treatment (voluntary passive euthanasia) when one is terminally ill – this is currently legal in the UK so would not need a change in the law.

Hinduism

- If euthanasia is carried out with the right intention it may be seen as the most compassionate act.
- Artificially keeping someone alive may result in negative kamma for the practitioner.

WAR AND PEACE

5. (a) KU 2 marks

- Any weapon that does not carry a nuclear, chemical or biological payload.
- Tanks.
- Warships.
- Fighter planes.
- Guns.
- Grenades.
- Bombs.
- Mines.
- SMART missiles.

(b) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one danger)

- People who have to use them are put at risk in a war zone.
- They are in the hands of people who can make mistakes under pressure...friendly fire.
- They can cause a lot of destruction.
- Precision targeting still means that innocent people can be killed or injured.
- Bombs can be indiscriminate and cause massive destruction.
- Use of conventional weapons can lead to an escalation of violence.
- Even SMART missiles can be aimed at the wrong targets.

(c) AE 6 marks

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific secular viewpoint.**

Utilitarianism

- Utilitarians would say that sometimes war is unavoidable to protect a way of life.
- Although war causes pain the long term benefits can be greater.
- Freedom is to be valued.
- War necessary to guard or restore freedom.
- War is morally acceptable if the benefits outweigh the drawbacks.

Humanism

- Wars are hugely destructive and a waste of life.
- Non violent solutions should always be tried first.
- Reason and intelligence should be used to overcome the instinct for violence.
- Violence can sometimes be justified to protect the lives and rights of others.
- Humanists support the work of the UN.
- In some cases going to war might be the lesser evil.

(d) KU 6 marks

- UN charter is designed to avoid countries going to war.
- It encourages tolerance and being a 'good neighbour.'
- UN will decide what action needs to be taken to maintain or restore peace when conflict breaks out.
- Forces from UN member countries may be deployed to restore peace.
- Members of the UN must be willing to make available armed forces to restore peace particularly for air strikes and support.
- UN charter promotes a better world for all to live in hence avoiding war.

(e) KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one consequence)

- Killing of millions of people.
- Vaporisation of those at the point of the blast.
- Radiation leading to a painful death.
- Genetic damage caused to future generations.
- Destructive to the environment.
- Pollution.
- Nuclear winter.
- Destruction and damage to the economy and stability of a country.
- Use of nuclear weapon may lead to destruction of the world.

(f) **AE 8 marks**

**(As there are no mandatory viewpoints the following are only examples.)
The viewpoint should be identifiable as a specific religious viewpoint.**

Christianity

Agree

- Nuclear weapons have kept the peace.
- Existence of nuclear weapons is a necessary evil.
- Peace maintained through strength which only comes through the existence of nuclear weapons.
- It is the duty of the strong to protect the weak.
- This can be achieved through the possession of nuclear weapons.

Disagree

- Nuclear weapons are evil.
- Existence of nuclear weapons makes the world more dangerous not safer.
- Christians should pursue a culture of 'peace and non-violence'.
(Christian CND)
- The existence of nuclear weapons goes against the teaching of Jesus to be peacemakers.
- The existence of nuclear weapons leads to communities living in fear of accidents.
- A safer world will only come with the destruction of all weapons of war.
- The destruction of the planet is a real possibility.
- Goes against idea of Christian stewardship.
- Weapons testing has also had an impact on the lives of ordinary people.
- Nuclear terrorism is a genuine threat.

Islam

Agree

- Nuclear weapons have acted as a deterrent...the only grounds on which they should be possessed by Muslim countries.
- The world of Islam has been defended by the existence of nuclear weapons.
- The freedom to practice religious beliefs has been protected.

Disagree

- Production and development forbidden.
- Existence of nuclear weapons could be seen as an act of aggression.
- Using a nuclear weapon would be 'haram'.
- Possession of nuclear weapons is an 'unacceptable risk for the human community' (Muslim/Christian Perspectives on the Nuclear Weapons Danger 2005).
- Possession of nuclear weapons is a danger to God's creation.
- World security achieved only through the banning of nuclear weapons.

SECTION THREE

EXISTENCE OF GOD

(a) KU 2 marks

- He alone made the universe.
- All life comes from him
- All life relies on him for existence.
- He relies on no other being.
- He creates ex-nihilo, from nothing.

(b) KU 6 marks

- First of five ways – (motion) everything that moves is moved by something else.
- This cannot be infinite or the movement would not have started in the first place.
- There must be an ‘unmoved mover’ – God.
- Second of five ways – (causality) everything has a cause.
- There cannot be an infinite number of causes therefore there must be an ‘uncaused cause.’
- God is the First Cause.
- Third of five ways – (potentiality) nothing can come from nothing.
- Something only comes into existence as a result of something that already exists.
- There must be something with ‘necessary being’ that exists of itself – God.
- An appropriate example may be accepted.

(c) KU 4 marks

- The argument contains a self-contradiction – it states that there are no uncaused causes yet it also says that God does not need a beginning.
- Hume – we assume that because everything in our experience needs a cause, everything else must have a cause too. This is an arrogant, illogical assumption.
- Hume – we accept causality because that is what we expect to happen. Just because nothing contradicts it in our experience we assume it must always be true.
- Hume – why does the universe need a beginning? If God can be self-caused why can't this be true of the universe itself?
- Hume – we are trying to prove things beyond our experience by using our own limited experience.
- Hume – how can we know what happened at the beginning of the universe when none of us were there?
- Kant – our knowledge is limited to the finite world of space and time, it is not possible to speculate what may or may not exist outside of our experience.
- Bertrand Russell – “the universe is just there and that’s all.” We should just accept that it exists.
- Palmer – infinite regression is a possibility. If we accept it in relation to Maths why not in relation to our universe?
- Even if there was a first cause, there is no evidence to prove it was a monotheistic God. It could have been anything.

(d) AE 6 marks

Accurate

- The Big Bang theory has scientific evidence to support its explanation of how the world began. God's existence does not.
- The Big Bang could be the First Cause not God. It provides an alternative 'first cause' to God.
- Quantum physics shows that the Big Bang could have come from nothing so there is no need for God.

Not Accurate

- Big Bang is only a theory it is not 100% accurate.
- Science has been wrong in the past; it could be wrong about this.
- Big Bang could have been God's work. There is nothing to disprove this.
- The Big Bang theory only tells us how the world was created, it doesn't tell us why. God does explain the purpose of creation.
- It is open to the same basic challenge as the existence of God – if nothing can come from nothing, who caused the Big Bang?

(e) KU 4 marks

- It seems random – innocent and evil people suffer alike.
- Why would a loving God create a world that is *red in tooth and claw*?
- If God is involved in evolution, why does he allow such waste?
- The evolutionary process involves a great deal of waste and suffering.
- 90% of all living things will not survive as in the evolutionary process, it is the fittest of a species that survives.

(f) AE 8 marks

Convincing

- If God's character is as described by religious people he would intervene.
- If God was real he would not be able to stand by inactive and allow innocent children to die.
- Most religions teach that God expects his followers to help others – surely he would only ask people to do what he himself does.
- God's apparent inaction and silence suggest that he does not exist.

Not Convincing

- This kind of suffering happens because of other people's actions not because of God's neglect.
- God has 'led' people to provide help to ease the suffering.
- It doesn't prove that God does not exist but that people are evil and selfish.
- It doesn't prove that God does not exist but that he may not be as powerful as religious people claim him to be.
- The existence of suffering does not mean that God does not exist it only questions his character and motives.
- Suffering is the result of the misuse of human freewill (candidates may refer to a specific religious tradition eg the Fall of Adam and Eve in Genesis 3).
- Natural suffering is the result of natural laws eg gravity.
- God does not cause suffering but he does help people to cope with it.
- Suffering has a purpose – it is used by God to develop human character.
- Suffering is just part of life.

SECTION FOUR

CHRISTIANITY: BELIEF AND SCIENCE

(a) KU 4 marks

- God formed the man from soil of the ground.
- God then breathed life-giving breath into his nostrils and caused him to live.
- God caused the man to fall into a deep sleep.
- While the man was sleeping, God took one of his ribs and then closed up the flesh.
- God then formed a woman out of the rib and took her to the man.
- God then said to the man: "Woman is her name because she was taken out of man."

(b) KU 6 marks

- All life originated from a primeval "soup."
- It was approximately 3,500 – 4,000 million years ago.
- The first simple life forms gradually evolved into more complex life forms.
- These life forms evolved under the influence of physical/chemical conditions.
- They adapted to these changes taking place.
- The "fittest" survived such changing conditions and the "unfit" did not and became extinct.
- The surviving life forms continued to evolve.
- There are two main elements in evolution: competition and variation.
- All living things produce more offspring than their environment can support.
- So this leads to competition for food with the most successful surviving.
- Organisms which are well suited to their environmental surroundings will do well, survive and will pass on copies of their successful genes to their descendants.
- Human life evolved from earlier forms of life which had developed and survived and shares characteristics/ancestors with other species eg primates.

(c) KU 4 marks

- Communication from God of certain information to individuals or groups – especially as recorded in the Bible.
- God believed to be revealing himself to people in special ways.
- Revelation can be interpreted as either a "direct communication" from God or something that has been "communicated by God" and filtered through the minds of human beings.

Two types of revelation

- **General** – open to anyone and can be by experiences of the natural world, conscience, reading scriptures, personal experiences etc.
- **Special** – in a particular event, dream, "miracle" eg Moses at the burning bush.

(d) AE 6 marks

- If people believe that they have had an individual revelation/experience of God then it becomes a very significant event in their understanding of their life.
- It is something to take with them into every aspect of their lives from that point on so helps to support their beliefs.
- As people who believe they have experienced such “revelations” meet together, the experiences of others can mutually reinforce the beliefs that such revelation experiences do occur.
- Christians accepting revelation from God can be seen to stand in a long tradition which goes back hundreds or thousands of years.
- Christianity is regarded as a religion of revelation and they believe that “truth” is revealed to them.
- For example, in the Bible or from their own individual experience.

(e) KU 2 marks

- We can only really **know** things we can see, touch, taste, feel and smell by the use of our senses.
- “God” cannot be known in this way because he is infinite and humans are finite.
- God is greater than anything else that exists and so it is impossible for any human being to understand God in an individual experience like revelation.
- Revelation is a very individual or subjective experience, there is no way that this can be checked or verified.
- So called “revelations” are interpretations of what people feel they have experienced.

(f) AE 8 marks

Agree

- Evolution has been around since Augustine (4th century) without appearing to threaten the beliefs of many Christians.
- Evolution is an attempt to explain the HOW of the development of life. The WHY is much more important and is explained in the Genesis stories.
- Understanding the mechanism of the origin and development of life still raises the question about the need for a Creator.
- Many religious people who are also scientists have suggested ways of interpreting Genesis and defending religious beliefs in the light of the idea of evolution eg Peacocke, Teilhard de Chardin, Polkinghorne.
- Accepting the theory of evolution is only a problem for Christians who take the Bible literally. Symbolic interpretations of Genesis are perfectly possible and do not contradict scientific knowledge.

Disagree

- The Bible is literally true, it is the Word of God and no other version of creation is acceptable or accurate.
- Evolution is only a scientific theory; there is no reliable or valid evidence to support it.
- Any acceptance of evolution compromises the credibility of the Bible. Some might even say to accept that one part is not true means that the entire Bible is not true.
- Evolution and creationism are two opposite and competing ideas. One is based on logic and the other on faith, the two are not compatible.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]