



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

**GCSE (NEW)
RELIGIOUS STUDIES
UNIT 2: CHRISTIANITY & JUDAISM
3120U10-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

WJEC GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES

UNIT 2: CHRISTIANITY & JUDAISM

MARK SCHEME SUMMER 2022

General Marking Instructions for Examiners

The mark scheme defines what can be reasonably expected of a candidate in response to questions asked.

1. Positive marking

It should be remembered that candidates are writing under examination conditions and credit should be given for what the candidate writes, rather than adopting the approach of penalising him/her for any omissions. It should be possible for a very good response to achieve full marks and a very poor one to achieve zero marks. Marks should not be deducted for a less than perfect answer if it satisfies the criteria of the mark scheme.

2. Banded mark schemes

Banded mark schemes are divided so that each band has a relevant descriptor. The descriptor for the band provides a description of the performance level for that band. Each band contains a range of marks.

3. Two-mark questions

Banded mark schemes are not suitable for low tariff questions. Instructions for the awarding of marks are given with the indicative content.

Using the banded mark scheme

Stage 1 – Deciding on the band

When deciding on a band, the answer should be viewed holistically. Beginning at the lowest band, examiners should look at the candidate's answer and check whether it matches the descriptor for that band. If the descriptor at the lowest band is satisfied, examiners should move up to the next band and repeat this process for each band until the descriptor matches the answer.

If an answer covers different aspects of different bands within the mark scheme, a 'best fit' approach should be adopted to decide on the band and then the candidate's response should be used to decide on the mark within the band. For instance if a response is mainly in band 2 but with a limited amount of band 3 content, the answer would be placed in band 2, but the mark awarded would be close to the top of band 2 as a result of the band 3 content.

Stage 2 – Deciding on the mark

Once the band has been decided, examiners can then assign a mark. During standardising (marking conference), detailed advice from the Principal Examiner on the qualities of each mark band will be given. Examiners will then receive examples of answers in each mark band that have been awarded a mark by the Principal Examiner. Examiners should mark the examples and compare their marks with those of the Principal Examiner.

Indicative content is also provided for banded mark schemes. **Indicative content is not exhaustive, and any other valid points must be credited. In order to reach the highest bands of the mark scheme a candidate need not cover all of the points mentioned in the indicative content but must meet the requirements of the highest mark band.** Where a response is not creditworthy, that is contains nothing of any significance to the mark scheme, or where no response has been provided, no marks should be awarded.

For questions which require candidates to consider two separate aspects, if the candidate only considers one, marking using the banded descriptions and then halve the mark.

Assessment Objectives

The questions test the candidate's ability to:

- AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief*, including:
 - belief, practices and sources of authority
 - influence on individuals, communities and societies
 - similarities and differences within and/or between religions and belief

- AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief*, including their significance and influence

* The term 'belief' includes religious and non-religious belief as appropriate to the subject content requirements.

LEVEL DESCRIPTORS/ MARKING BANDS

Question 1(a) AO1

See instructions provided with indicative content.

Question 1(b) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
3	An excellent, coherent description showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of appropriate religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority, extensively, accurately and appropriately.	4–5
2	A good, generally accurate description showing awareness and understanding of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	2–3
1	A limited statement of information about the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way.	1
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 1(c) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7–8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5–6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy	3–4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy	1–2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 1(d) AO2

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	<p>An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	12–15
3	<p>A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	8–11
2	<p>A satisfactory analysis and evaluation based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.</p>	4–7
1	<p>A weak analysis and evaluation, based on a limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer alternative or different viewpoints.</p> <p>Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.</p>	1–3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

Assessment of spelling, punctuation and the accurate use of grammar
Applies to Section A, Question 1, part (d) only

PLEASE NOTE: IN 2022, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION AND GRAMMAR MARKS WERE AWARDED TO QUESTIONS 3(d) and 4(d). UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES, SPaG MARKS ARE AWARDED TO QUESTION 1(d).

Band	Performance descriptions
<i>High performance</i> 5-6 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with consistent accuracy• Candidates use rules of grammar with effective control of meaning overall
<i>Intermediate performance</i> 3-4 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with considerable accuracy• Candidates use rules of grammar with general control of meaning overall
<i>Threshold performance</i> 1-2 marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Candidates spell and punctuate with reasonable accuracy• Candidates use rules of grammar with some control of meaning and any errors do not significantly hinder meaning overall
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The candidate writes nothing• The candidate's response does not relate to the question• The candidate's achievement in SPaG does not reach the threshold performance Band, for example errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar severely hinder meaning

Question 2(a) AO1

See instructions provided with indicative content.

Question 2(b) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
3	An excellent, coherent description showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of appropriate religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority, extensively, accurately and appropriately.	4–5
2	A good, generally accurate description showing awareness and understanding of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	2–3
1	A limited statement of information about the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way.	1
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 2(c) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7–8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5–6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.	3–4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy.	1–2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 2(d) AO2

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	<p>An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	12–15
3	<p>A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	8–11
2	<p>A satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the issue based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.</p>	4–7
1	<p>A weak analysis and evaluation of the issue based on limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and/or moral reasoning.</p> <p>A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer different and/or alternative viewpoints.</p> <p>Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.</p>	1–3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

The level descriptors for the mark schemes for Section B, Question 3 and 4 below apply to all papers.

Questions 3 and 4(a) AO1

See instructions provided with indicative content.

Questions 3 and 4(b) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
3	An excellent, coherent description showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of appropriate religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority, extensively, accurately and appropriately.	4–5
2	A good, generally accurate description showing awareness and understanding of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	2–3
1	A limited statement of information about the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language and terms and, where relevant, sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way.	1
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 3 and 4(c) AO1

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7–8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5–6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy	3–4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy	1–2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Question 3 and 4(d) AO2

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	<p>An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	12–15
3	<p>A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.</p>	8–11
2	<p>A satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the issue based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning.</p> <p>Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered.</p> <p>Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.</p>	4–7
1	<p>A weak analysis and evaluation of the issue based on limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and/or moral reasoning.</p> <p>A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer different and/or alternative viewpoints.</p> <p>Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.</p>	1–3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

PART A

QUESTION 1: CORE BELIEFS, TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES – CHRISTIANITY

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions:

- An accurate definition of the word, as it is used in the specification – 2 marks
- If the definition is accurate, an example is not necessary for 2 marks.
- If there is no definition, or an inaccurate definition, but an appropriate example is given, 1 mark.
- The definition does not have to be the official definition given in the Eduqas/WJEC 'Key Concepts' resource.

(a) What do Christians mean by 'vows '? [2]

- Promises, which can be between people and with God.
- Promises made by the husband and wife at a wedding ceremony.

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe Christian teachings about the Bible. [5]

- It is the Word of God (Deuteronomy 4:1-2).
- It is sacred scripture.
- It is God-breathed, divinely inspired (2 Timothy 3:16-17).
- It is authoritative.
- Not to be added to, taken away from (Deuteronomy 4:1-2).
- It is the most complete revelation of God.
- It contains God's laws (Deuteronomy 4:1-2).
- God speaks through its words.
- It is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting, training in righteousness (2 Timothy 3:16-17).
- It equips the believer for good works (2 Timothy 3:16-17).
- Some teach that it is a text book for the Christian Faith.
- Some teach that it is a test book to maintain orthodoxy.
- Some take a liberal view, teaching that it is a receptacle of both God's words and the ideas of wise people of the past.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- **Deuteronomy 4:1-2**

Now, Israel, hear the decrees and laws I am about to teach you. Follow them so that you may live and may go in and take possession of the land the LORD, the God of your ancestors, is giving you.

Do not add to what I command you and do not subtract from it, but keep the commands of the LORD your God that I give you.

- **2 Timothy 3:16-17**

All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, so that the servant of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain why the Eucharist/Communion is important to Christians. [8]

- Because it is a sacrament.
- Because it was commanded by Christ, 'Do this in remembrance of me' (1 Corinthians 11:23-26)
- Because the apostle Paul said it was received by him, from God (1 Corinthians 11:23-26).
- Because it symbolises the core of Christian belief, Christ's death for mankind's sin.
- Because it remembers the Last Supper.
- Because the bread and wine represent Christ's body and blood.
- Because of the Catholic teaching of transubstantiation, the true presence of Christ in the elements.
- Because others believe it is a symbolic act, using emblems of Christ's sacrifice.
- Because in this rite, believers receive Christ.
- Because it proclaims personal commitment to Christ.
- Because it personalises Christ's sacrifice.
- Because it demonstrates the fellowship of the Christian Church.
- Because it proclaims the new covenant (1 Corinthians 11:23-26).
- Because it proclaims the Lord's death until his return (1 Corinthians 11:23-26).

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- **1 Corinthians 11:23-26**

For I received from the Lord what I also passed on to you: The Lord Jesus, on the night he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me."

In the same way, after supper he took the cup, saying, "This cup is the new covenant in my blood; do this, whenever you drink it, in remembrance of me." For whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup, you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes.

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'Pilgrimage is the most important Christian practice.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- Pilgrimage shows great commitment to God.
- It is a sacrifice of both time and money.
- Going on pilgrimage can bring greater commitment to God.
- To visit the significant sites of Jesus' life (Bethlehem, Birth; Jerusalem, Crucifixion and Resurrection) can be a powerful spiritual experience.
- Believers can walk in Jesus' footsteps.
- It can bring a believer closer to God.
- They can connect with the origins of the Faith.
- It can bring the Bible stories to life.
- It can be done as a penance.
- They will learn more about their Faith.
- It can greatly strengthen their faith.
- They can celebrate Christmas and Easter in the original places.
- They can connect with other believers from around the world.
- They can seek/receive healing, e.g. Lourdes, Holywell.
- Accept reasons relating to any place of Christian pilgrimage.
- It can't be most important because, whilst some denominations place importance on it (e.g. Catholic), many see it as a personal choice and more of a special holiday, helpful but not vital.
- It has lost its importance from previous centuries.
- It is expensive, so not every believer is able to do it.
- Something which favours the wealthy cannot be the most important practice.
- The money could be better spent in charitable works.
- Pilgrimage is not commanded in Christianity.
- Other things are commanded, e.g. love your neighbour, take communion, the Great Commission/make disciples/evangelise.
- God is omnipresent, so he can be encountered anywhere.
- It is more important to serve God where you are.
- The most important 'pilgrimage' for a Christian is the life journey with God, in comparison with which a journey to a special place is of little importance.

PART A

QUESTION 2: CORE BELIEFS TEACHINGS AND PRACTICES – JUDAISM

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions:

- (a) An accurate definition of the word, as it is used in the specification – 2 marks
- If the definition is accurate, an example is not necessary for 2 marks.
- If there is no definition, or an inaccurate definition, but an appropriate example is given, 1 mark.
- The definition does not have to be the official definition given in the Eduqas/WJEC 'Key Concepts' resource.

(a) What do Jews mean by 'Covenant'? [2]

- A solemn and binding promise or agreement between two parties.
- Covenants were made between God with Noah, Abraham and Moses.

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe how Jews might observe Yom Hashoah. [5]

- Hold special services in the synagogue.
- Listen to the testimonies (experiences) of Holocaust survivors.
- Light candles; in particular, a yahrzeit candle. Six candles may also be lit to symbolise the 6 million Jews who died in the Holocaust.
- Kaddish prayer is said.
- Jews may read from the Book of Names, where they will hear the names of those who died in the Holocaust.
- They may listen to Holocaust poetry.
- In Israel a siren is sounded for 2 minutes - all activities stop during this time. Music and tv is solemn and there is no public entertainment (cinemas, pubs etc. are closed).
- Some Jews will visit Yad Vashem, in Israel, where Jews can take part in ceremonies and reflect on the Holocaust.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- Kaddish prayer – 'Glorified and sanctified be God's great name throughout the world which He has created according to His will. May He establish His kingdom in your lifetime and during your days, and within the life of the entire House of Israel, speedily and soon; and say, Amen. May His great name be blessed forever and to all eternity.'

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain why the Tenakh is important to Jews.

[8]

- Because for some Jews, it is the Word of God.
- Because it tells the history of the Jews, as well as providing Jews with the teachings of prophets such as Moses.
- Because it provides Jews with the development of the ethics and beliefs of Judaism – how to live their lives and how to behave towards God.
- Because it provides Jews with knowledge, guidance, inspiration, awe, advice, law, comfort and history.
- Because the Tenakh contains information about the Covenant and the 613 commandments.
- The Tenakh is also important as it is used during festival worship.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- Ten Commandments – Exodus 20 verse 3 -17
- Covenant
- “The Lord had said to Abram, ‘Go from your country, your people and your father’s household to the land I will show you. I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you.’” Genesis 12 verse 1–3
- “I will make you very fruitful; I will make nations of you, and kings will come from you. I will establish my covenant as an everlasting covenant between me and you and your descendants after you for the generations to come, to be your God and the God of your descendants after you. The whole land of Canaan, where you now reside as a foreigner, I will give as an everlasting possession to you and your descendants after you; and I will be their God.” Genesis 17 verse 6–8
- “You are to undergo circumcision, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and you. For the generations to come every male among you who is eight days old must be circumcised, including those born in your household or bought with money from a foreigner—those who are not your offspring. Whether born in your household or bought with your money, they must be circumcised. My covenant in your flesh is to be an everlasting covenant. Any uncircumcised male, who has not been circumcised in the flesh, will be cut off from his people; he has broken my covenant.” Genesis 17 verse 11–14
- “But Moses said to God, ‘Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh and bring the Israelites out of Egypt?’ And God said, ‘I will be with you. And this will be the sign to you that it is I who have sent you: When you have brought the people out of Egypt, you will worship God on this mountain.’ ‘Moses said to God, “Suppose I go to the Israelites and say to them, “The God of your fathers has sent me to you,” “and they ask me, “What is his name?” Then what shall I tell them?” God said to Moses, “I am who I am. This is what you are to say to the Israelites: “I am” has sent me to you.”’ ‘God also said to Moses, ‘Say to the Israelites, “The Lord, the God of your fathers—the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob—has sent me to you.” ‘This is my name forever, the name you shall call me from generation to generation.’” Exodus 3 verse 11–15

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'It is difficult for Jews to follow the Ten Commandments.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

- People often work on the Sabbath.
- Laws are frequently broken.
- There are many broken families.
- Some people do not understand the commandments.
- Growth of a secular society.
- Society has changed – some people decide not to marry.
- Some people desire new possessions.
- The Ten Commandments are a guide for morality.
- Develops their faith and they are obeying God.
- They state a Jew's duty to God – to have no other gods besides God, not to make/worship idols, not to use God's name without reason.
- They state a Jew's duty to fellow human beings – not to murder, not to commit adultery, must honour parents, respect people's property.
- They are God's commandments.
- They are timeless and fit into each generation's code of ethics.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

- 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labour, and do all your work; but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God; in it you shall not do any work.' Exodus 20 v8-10

PART B

QUESTION 3: RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO ETHICAL THEMES - RELATIONSHIPS

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions:

- An accurate definition of the word – 2 marks
- If the definition is accurate, an example is not necessary for 2 marks.
- If there is no definition, or an inaccurate definition, but an appropriate example is given, 1 mark.
- The definition does not have to be the official definition given in the Eduqas/WJEC 'Key Concepts' resource.

(a) What is meant by 'commitment'? [2]

- A sense of dedication to someone or something.
- Making a promise to someone or something, e.g. wedding vows.

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe from either Christianity or Judaism the nature and purpose of the family.[5]

- A supporting unit of people to care for each other.
- A unit that contains different roles and responsibilities
- A unit in which children can learn about religious rituals and beliefs, e.g. bringing in Shabbat
- A unit that obeys religious teachings
- A unit that fulfills religious duties.
- A unit in which to raise children.

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain, from Christianity and Judaism, attitudes towards divorce. [8]

Christianity

- There is a diversity of beliefs within Christianity which often depends upon the situation and interpretation of scriptures.
- Divorce is accepted as a legal ending of a marriage but it should be considered as a last resort.
- Reconciliation should be tried.
- Teachings from Matthew 19:8-9 are often interpreted to mean that divorces can only take place in cases of adultery.
- Many Christians interpret Mark 10:7-9 to mean that as God has joined couples together they shouldn't separate. 'Therefore, what God has joined together let no man separate.'
- 'For this reason a man will leave his mother and father and be united with his wife.'
- Anglicans accept divorce.
- Marriage is considered a sacrament by some Christians and cannot be dissolved unless an annulment process takes place.
- The Catholic Church does not recognise divorce but when there is no reconciliation either annulment or separation can result.

Judaism

- There is a diversity of beliefs within Judaism which often depends upon the situation and interpretation of scriptures.
- Divorce is always a last resort.
- General acceptance that marriages can fail and result in divorce.
- Orthodox Jews need to obtain a get (religious certificate of divorce) as well as obtain a civil divorce.
- Deuteronomy 24:1-4 makes reference to the obtaining of a get by a husband which then results in the wife leaving the house.
- For Orthodox Jews a civil and religious divorce is required.
- For Reform Jews a get is not required for divorce.
- Many Jews believe that the woman is allowed to remarry after 90 days.

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) 'Religious believers should never use contraception.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

- Importance of obeying religious duties
- People were given free will to make their own choices.
- God is creator and so all creation is his will.
- Differences in attitudes between artificial and natural contraceptives.
- Some contraceptives are not allowed, e.g. in Judaism if they destroy the sperm.
- Importance of celibacy and chastity.
- Many religions consider it a duty to create a family.
- Interpretation of religious scriptures, e.g. God ordered and be fruitful and multiply.
- Contraceptives regulates birth control and ensures all children are wanted.
- Contraceptives are allowed by most religious traditions if the woman's life is at risk if she became pregnant.
- Consideration of the ethical theory - Natural Law states that a primary precept is the continuation of species through reproduction.
- Important for both partners to agree if contraception is to be used.

PART B

QUESTION 4: RELIGIOUS RESPONSES TO ETHICAL THEMES - HUMAN RIGHTS

Please note: the mark scheme is not a checklist. Other valid points must be credited.

For all (a) questions:

- An accurate definition of the word – 2 marks
- If the definition is accurate, an example is not necessary for 2 marks.
- If there is no definition, or an inaccurate definition, but an appropriate example is given, 1 mark.
- The definition does not have to be the official definition given in the Eduqas/WJEC 'Key Concepts' resource.

(a) What is meant by 'extremism'? [2]

- Believing in, supporting and acting upon ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.

Refer to the marking bands for question (b).

(b) Describe reasons why religious believers might agree with censorship. [5]

- Freedom of speech can upset people.
- Some things, e.g. drawing of Prophet Muhammad and the use of language can be considered blasphemous.
- To stop people from being wrongly influenced.
- Some people are vulnerable and need to be protect.

Refer to the marking bands for question (c).

(c) Explain from Christianity and Judaism attitudes to wealth.

[8]

Christianity

- There is a diversity of attitudes within Christianity which often depends upon the situation and interpretation of scriptures.
- There are ethical considerations regarding how wealth is gained and used. e.g. are people being exploited?
- Some Christians, e.g. Methodists and Society of Friends, are against gaining or spending money through gambling.
- Some Christians consider it important to tithe money to church collections or to support charities.
- Jesus taught that money doesn't necessarily make people happy.
- Matthew chapter 6 teaches that money should not be worshipped as God.
- Some Christians take vows of poverty reflecting Jesus's order to the rich young ruler to sell his possessions and give his money to the poor.
- Teachings of Jesus such as the Rich Man and Lazarus and The Parable of the Sheep and Goats shows how important it is to care for the poor.

Judaism

- There is a diversity of attitudes within Judaism which often depends upon situation and interpretation of scriptures.
- Gaining money through work is important but there are different views regarding whether Jews should work on Shabbat.
- In Leviticus (25.14) it is forbidden to gain wealth through cheating others or dishonesty.
- There are ethical considerations regarding how wealth is gained and used. e.g. are people being exploited?
- Any giving of charity should ensure that the dignity of the receiver is preserved.
- For some Jews it is more important to study the Torah than gain wealth.
- Principles of Maimonides levels of charity.

Refer to the marking bands for question (d).

(d) **‘Religious believers should do more to encourage human rights.’**

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

- It is not just the concern of religious believers but of everyone, e.g. Humanists.
- Some religious practices are contradictory to human rights, e.g. some religious teachings on homosexuality.
- Religions do promote human rights in a number of ways such as the work of charities, e.g. Catholic Association of Racial Justice.
- Many religious leaders taught the importance of actively supporting rights of the individual, e.g. Jesus’s ministry to the lepers.
- Many human rights leaders have been inspired by their religious beliefs, e.g. Martin Luther King; Malcolm X.
- It depends what is meant by ‘promote’ as many religions would not support violent action.
- Human rights are universal moral rights so people of all religions and none should actively promote human rights.
- Religions all teach about the dignity of human life which reflects the first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Religions teach that mankind was made in God’s image, e.g. 1 Genesis 26-27, so protecting human rights could be considered a duty.
- The practice and examples of Christian Agape.
- The actions of Liberation Theology, e.g. Saint Oscar Romero speaking against the government.
- Having a religious faith means that you should put the beliefs and teachings in action.
- Religion is not about world events but worship.
- The importance of recognising shared humanity, e.g. community, Christian Fellowship
- Teachings that all are equal, e.g. Galatians 3:27-29: ‘There is neither Jew nor Gentile’;