

Topic Tests

for GCSE AQA A Religious Studies
Component 2: Theme D

Religion, Peace and Conflict

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource comprises six topic tests covering the specification for **GCSE AQA A Component 2: Theme D: Religion, Peace and Conflict**. All aspects of specification point 3.2.1.4 are covered by these topic tests.

Test	Specification Content	Marks
Test 1	3.2.1.4 Peace, Justice, Forgiveness, Reconciliation, Violence, Terrorism and Reasons for War	46
Test 2	3.2.1.4 Just War Theory, Holy Wars and Pacifism	46
Test 3	3.2.1.4 Religion, War, Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction	46
Test 4	3.2.1.4 Religion, Peace-making and Victims of War	43

The tests are designed to test students' knowledge and understanding, and enable the teacher to diagnose strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types on one specification point, and there is a wide variety of stimulus material which aims to engage students and encourage effective revision. These tests are **not** intended to mimic exam papers.

Each test is worth **43–46 marks** and takes about **45 minutes**, and is designed to fit into an average lesson.

Tests are provided in both write-on and non-write-on formats for flexibility of use.

Mark schemes for each topic test can be found at the back of this resource. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer is acceptable, indicative content has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, level marking criteria, indicative content and example answers have been included.

When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of the relevant unit to check and consolidate knowledge and understanding, either in class or as a homework task, or as revision throughout the course or in the lead-up to exams.

How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class or as a small group. They can also be completed as 45-minute homework tasks. The tests can be quickly marked by students or the teacher, at home or in the classroom, as answers are provided. The teacher can make a note of their scores, which enables a monitoring of progress.

The Benefits to the Student

Student can be confident that they have been tested on every aspect of the specification. After completing a test, the student will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work.

January 2020

Student Progress Gr

Test number	Topic	Area	Before completing the test			After completing the test			Score
			Not very confident	Averagely confident	Very confident	Not very confident	Averagely confident	Very confident	
1	Religion, violence, terrorism and war 1	The meaning and significance of peace, justice, forgiveness and reconciliation							
		Violence and violent protest							
		Terrorism							
		Reasons for war, including greed, self-interest and retaliation							
2	Religion, violence, terrorism and war 2	Use war theory							
		Holy war							
		Pacifism							
3	Religion and belief in 21 st century conflict 1	Religion and belief as a cause of war							
		Nuclear weapons							
		Weapons of mass destruction							
4	Religion and belief in 21 st century conflict 2	Peace and peace-making in the contemporary world							
		Religious responses to victims of war							

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Topic Test 1: Peace, Justice, Forgiveness, Reconciliation and Reasons for War

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1. Define the terms listed in the table below.

a)	Peace	
b)	Justice	
c)	Forgiveness	
d)	Reconciliation	

2. For each of the terms you defined above, give a Bible verse which contains the term.

a)	Peace	
b)	Justice	
c)	Forgiveness	
d)	Reconciliation	

3. Explain how a religious person would view each concept.

a)	Peace	
b)	Justice	
c)	Forgiveness	
d)	Reconciliation	

4. Explain how there can be a tension between forgiveness and justice. Give two ways.

1.
2.

5. Define forgiveness.

.....

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6. Explain the view that violence can be justified.

.....

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7. Give an example of a religious leader who championed non-violence as a

.....

8. Explain one reason why a religious person might justify violence as a form of

.....

.....

.....

9. Fill in the gaps in the following paragraphs. Use the words provided below.

Christians generally do not promote violence. The teachings of **A** _____ really important to Christians. He emphasised the importance of **B** _____ loving your **C** _____. Whilst ideas such as just war theory can sometimes be justified by some Christians, other groups, such as **D** _____ believe that violence can never be permitted.

Whilst **E** _____, violence is permitted under certain strict conditions. Where peace is considered the ideal, violence is sometimes justified if it is considered necessary to defend the faith. This is known as lesser **F** _____.

There are also secular forms of ethical thought, such as **G** _____ which seek to dissuade the use of violence where possible. However, they might believe that violence is sometimes a necessary force in order to promote what is good in the world or in upholding **H** _____.

peace	humanism	Quakers
humanism	Islam	Jesus

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10. Which form of violence took place in the following examples of violent action?

2001 Attacks on the World Trade Center, USA	
2017 Bombing at Manchester Arena, UK	
2007 Bombings on London Transport, UK	
2013 Bombing at the Boston Marathon, USA	
1995 Oklahoma City bombings, USA	

11. Give two motivations for this form of violence.

1.
2.

12. Give three reasons why a religious person might condemn this form of violence.

1.
2.
3.

13. Define the following reasons for war.

- a) Grievance
- b) Self-defence
- c) Retaliation

14. For each of the reasons for war you have defined above, state how a religious view each motivation.

1.
2.
3.

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Topic Test 2: Just War Theory, Holy Wars

1. Who first put forward just war theory?

.....

2. Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences about just war theory.

Use the words in the box to complete these sentences.

- 1) Wars should be started by and led by a **A** _____.
- 2) Wars should have a **B** _____ or moral reason or out of **C** _____ for the enemy.
- 3) Wars should have the end goal of defeating **D** _____ **E** _____.
- 4) Wars should be the **F** _____ in the case – all efforts **G** _____ without conflict should have been taken.
- 5) Wars should have a **I** _____ of winning the conflict without the change of bettering a situation thus wasting life, which is **J** _____.
- 6) Wars should be undertaken within **K** _____ **L** _____ should be minimised.
- 7) They should have the eventual outcome of the achievement of **M** _____.

<i>good</i>	<i>justice</i>	<i>government</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>peace</i>
<i>beforehand</i>		<i>peace</i>	<i>just</i>	<i>civilian casualties</i>
<i>final straw</i>		<i>sacred</i>	<i>evil</i>	

3. Which of the statements listed below are examples of a just war? Tick the relevant boxes.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) A war waged because of human rights violations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) A war waged after peace efforts have been exhausted | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) A war waged because of territorial disputes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) A war waged to force people to convert to a religion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) A war waged by an unjust ruler | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) A war waged according to international law | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) A war waged with the hope of resulting peace | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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4. Give a verse from Scripture which gives basis to just war theory.

.....

5. a) What is meant by the term 'holy war'?



.....

b) Give an example of a holy war from a religious text, and a Scripture reference.

.....

.....

.....

.....

c) Give two reasons why a conflict might be viewed as a holy war.

1.

.....

2.

.....

6. Fill in the gaps in the following paragraph. Use the words provided below.

In the **A** _____ faith, the idea of a holy war is commonly a
 concept of **B** _____. This term means 'struggle' and has
C _____ forms, the lesser of which is considered to be **assess**
D _____. Lesser jihad is the defending of the **E** _____
 via violence and military action. These are governed by strict **F** _____
 as ensuring that it is for just cause and that innocents are not harmed.

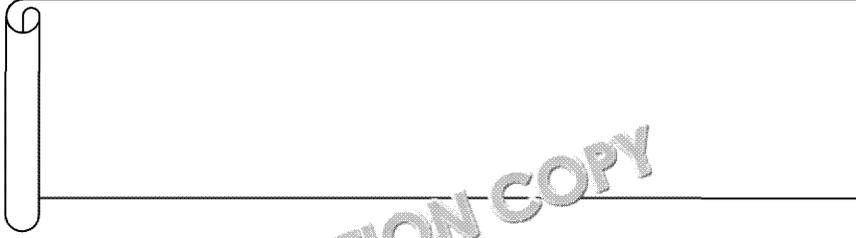
jihad	fr	
criteria	two	M



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7. a) Give a verse from Scripture which promotes the idea of peace.



b) Explain how this might impact a religious believer.



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8. What is meant by the term 'pacifism'?

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9. Give and explain two ways in which a religious person might respond to the

1.



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2.

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10. 'A war can never be justified by religious people.'

Your answer should include:

- examples of two different viewpoints
- a reasoned conclusion

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b) Give and explain four reasons why you might argue that religion does not

- 1.
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- 2.
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- 3.
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.....
- 4.
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.....



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4. Give an example of a religious verse which has been used to justify religious violence.



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5. Define 'nuclear weapons'.

.....
.....

6. a) Give an example of a historical use of nuclear weapons.

.....
.....

b) Explain two impacts of the use of the nuclear weapons identified in part a)



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7. Give and define three other forms of weapons of mass destruction.

1.
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.....

2.
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3.
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8. Give and explain two reasons why a religious person might oppose the use of mass destruction.

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9. Give and explain one reason why a religious person might support use of weapons of mass destruction.

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Topic Test 4: Religion, Peace-making and Victims

1. Define 'peace'.

.....

2. Fill in the gaps in the following paragraph, using the words provided below.

At the **A** _____ of the process of conflict, measures are taken to establish a state of **B** _____. At the end of a war, there are **C** _____ which must be done in the wake of violence and **D** _____ to take place. For many religious people, the **E** _____ is a really important part of conflict and, therefore, **F** _____ peace following the end of a conflict is very important. For this reason, many **G** _____ people might work towards peace. **H** _____ working with **H** _____ of war.

reparations	process	victims
peace	re-establishing	reconciliation

3. Define 'reconciliation'.

.....

4. How do Christians advocate peace?

.....

5. What is a 'pacifist'?

.....

6. Give an example of a group who take this belief.

.....

7. During a war, what action can be taken by a pacifist?

.....

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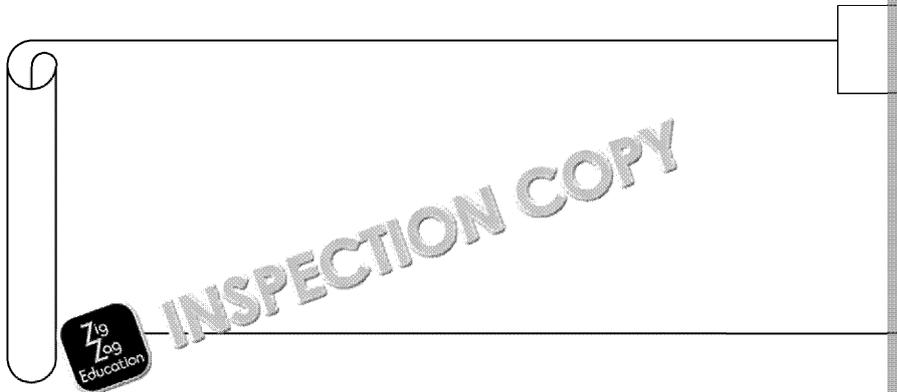
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12. Give five ways in which religious people might help victims of war.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

13. Give a verse from Scripture which might be used to instruct a religious person of war.



14. a) Give an example of a religious organisation which works to help victims of war.

-
-

b) Give three examples of actions taken by the group identified in part a).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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15. 'All religious people should always strive for peace.'
Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

- examples of two different views on communion
- a Bible verse to support at least one of your points
- a reasoned conclusion

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Topic Test 1: Peace, Justice, Forgiveness, Reconciliation and Reasons for War

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- Define the terms listed in below.
 - Peace
 - Justice
 - Forgiveness
 - Reconciliation
- For each of the terms you defined above, give a Bible verse which contains the term.
- Explain how a religious person would view each concept.
- Explain how there can be a tension between forgiveness and justice. Give two ways.
- Define 'violence'.
- Explain the view that violence can be justified.
- Give an example of a religious individual who championed non-violence as a principle.
- Explain one reason why a religious person might justify violence as a form of self-defence.
- The letters in the following paragraphs represent a missing word. The missing word is listed in the table below. Match the letters to the missing words.

Christians generally do not promote violence. The teachings of **A** are not violent. **B** Christians. He has stressed the importance of **B** and loving your **C**. While some Christians believe that violence can sometimes be justified by some Christians, **D**, believe that violence can never be permitted.

Within **E**, violence is permitted under certain strict criteria. While peace is the ideal, violence is sometimes justified if it is considered necessary to defend the innocent. **F** is known as lesser evil.

There are also secular forms of ethical thought, such as **G**, which discuss the use of violence where possible. However, they might believe that violence can be justified as necessary force in order to promote what is good in the world – such as human rights.

peace	human rights	Quakers
humanism	Islam	Jesus

- Which form of violence took place in the following examples of violent actions?
 - 2001 Attacks on the World Trade Center, USA
 - 2017 Bombing at the Manchester Arena, UK
 - 2007 Bombing on London Transport, UK
 - 2015 Bombing at the Boston Marathon, USA
 - 1995 Oklahoma City bombings, USA

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11. Give two motivations for this form of violence.
12. Give three reasons why a religious person might condemn this form of violence.
13. Define the following reasons for war.
 - a) Greed
 - b) Self-defence
 - c) Retaliation
14. For each of the reasons for war you have defined above, state how a religious person might view each motivation.
15. 'Religious people should always pursue peace over violence.'

Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

- examples of two different views
- a Bible verse to support at least one of your points
- a reasoned conclusion

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Topic Test 2: Just War Theory, Holy Wars

- Who first put forward just war theory?
- The letters in the following sentences represent a missing word. The missing word is in the table below. Match the letters to the missing words.

Use the words below to complete these sentences.

- Wars should be started **A** by a **A** authority.
- Wars should be waged **B** or moral reason or cause, and not be waged just for **B**.
- Wars should have the end goal of defeating **D** and establishing **E**.
- Wars should be the **F** in the case – all efforts to negotiate **G** without conflict.
- Wars should have a **I** of winning the conflict as it is immoral to fight without a **I** situation thus wasting life, which is **J**.
- Wars should be undertaken within **K** conduct. Where possible, **L** should be avoided.
- They should have the eventual outcome of the achievement of **M**.

<i>good chance</i>	<i>government</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>peace</i>
<i>beforehand</i>	<i>peace</i>	<i>just</i>	<i>civilian casualties</i>
<i>final straw</i>	<i>sacred</i>	<i>evil</i>	

- Which of the statements listed below are examples of a just war?
 - A war waged because of human rights violations
 - A war waged after all diplomatic efforts have been exhausted
 - A war waged because of territorial disputes
 - A war waged to force people to convert to a religion
 - A war waged by an unjust ruler
 - A war waged according to fair conduct
 - A war waged with the hope of resulting peace
- Give a verse from Scripture which gives basis to just war theory.
- What is meant by the term 'holy war'?
 - Give an example of a holy war from a religious text, and a Scripture reference.
 - Give two reasons why a conflict might be viewed as a holy war.
- The letters in the paragraphs below represent a missing word. The missing word is in the table below. Match the letters to the missing words.

In the **A** faith, the idea of a holy war is **A** only associated with the term **A** means 'struggle' and **C** terms, the lesser of which is considered with holy **D**. Less **D** is the defending of the **E** of Islam, via violent actions. The **E** is governed by strict **F**, such as ensuring that it is for just cause and **F** are not harmed.

<i>jihad</i>	<i>faith</i>	
<i>criteria</i>	<i>two</i>	

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7. a) Give a verse from Scripture which promotes the idea of peace.
b) Explain how this might impact a religious believer.
8. What is meant by the term 'pacifism'?
9. Give and explain two ways in which a religious person might respond to the idea of war.
10. 'A war can never be justified by religious principles'

Your answer should include:

- examples of two different viewpoints
- a balanced conclusion



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Topic Test 3: Religion and War, Nuclear Weapons Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Define the term 'terrorism'.
 - Give an example of terrorism.
- Give three examples of real-world conflicts which are believed to have been motivated by religion.
- Give and explain four ways in which religion might motivate war.
 - Give and explain four reasons why you might argue that religion does not motivate war.
- Give an example of a religious verse which has been used to justify religious violence.
- Define 'nuclear weapons'.
- Give an example of a historical use of nuclear weapons.
 - Explain two impacts of the use of the nuclear weapons identified in part a).
- Give and define three other forms of weapons of mass destruction.
- Give and explain two reasons why a religious person might oppose the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Give and explain one reason why a religious person might support use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Define 'mutually assured destruction'.
- 'A religious person can never justify the use of weapons of mass destruction.'

Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

- examples of two different views
- a Bible verse to support at least one of your points
- a reasoned conclusion

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Topic Test 4: Religion, Peace-making and Victims

1. Define 'peace'.
2. The letters in the following paragraph represent a missing word. The missing word is in the table below. Match the letters to the missing words.

At the **A** of the process of conflict, **B** are taken in order to re-establish peace. At the end of a war, there are **C** which must be done in the way of those suffering in order for **D** to take place. For many religious people, the **E** of the conflict and, therefore, **F** peace following the end of the conflict. For this reason, many **G** people might work towards peace working with **H** of war.

reparations	process	victims
peace	re-establishing	reconciliation

3. Define 'reconciliation'.
4. How might Christians advocate peace?
5. What is a 'pacifist'?
6. Give an example of a group who take this belief.
7. During a war, what role might be taken by a pacifist?
8. Give and explain one example of a religious person who has acted on their ideas of peace.
9. Give a verse from Scripture used to support religious ideas of peace.
10. Define what is meant by the phrase 'victim of war'. Give an example to support your definition.
11. Why might a religious person be motivated to help victims of war? Give and explain three reasons.
12. Give five ways in which religious people might help victims of war.
13. Give a verse from Scripture which might be used to instruct a religious person on how to help victims of war.
14. a) Give an example of a religious organisation which works to help victims of war.
b) Give three examples of actions taken by the group identified in part a).
15. 'All religious people should always strive for peace.'
Evaluate this statement.

Your answer should include:

- evidence of two different views on communion
- a biblical verse to support at least one of your points
- a reasoned conclusion

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Mark Scheme

Topic Test 1: Peace, Justice, Forgiveness, Reconciliation, Violence, Terrorism

1. 1 mark per valid answer. Any correct and relevant definition should be accepted.

a)	Peace	The state of harmony between all parties.
b)	Justice	The establishment of fairness, with equal treatment for all.
c)	Forgiveness	Letting go of past wrongs and moving on.
d)	Reconciliation	The restoration of an amicable relationship between parties.

2. 1 mark per valid answer. Any relevant Bible verse should be accepted.

a)	Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matthew 5:9 Colossians 3:15 1 Peter 3:11 James 3:18
b)	Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amos 5:24 Hosea 12:6 Hebrew 10:30 Proverbs 21:15
c)	Forgiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psalms 103:12 Ephesians 1:7 Luke 6:37 Matthew 6:14–15
d)	Reconciliation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans 5:10 Ephesians 4:32 Hebrews 12:14 Colossians 3:13

3. 1 mark per valid answer. Any relevant correct content should be accepted.

a)	Peace	A religious person would view this as an ideal and would strive to achieve peace in pursuit of religious ideals.
b)	Justice	This is, in many religions, presented as an ideal and is central to the qualities emphasised in the idea of God.
c)	Forgiveness	In many religions, such as Islam, this is viewed as an ideal. In Christianity, it is a central tenet of their religious faith.
d)	Reconciliation	Many religious people would consider this to be an ideal and therefore, should be the aim considered within all conflicts.

4. 1 mark per valid way. Any relevant and correct explanation should be accepted.

There can be a tension between forgiveness and justice in two ways: firstly, that if forgiveness is granted, then punishment may not be, meaning that true justice cannot be achieved. However, if just punishment is completely upheld even when forgiveness is given, then the extent to which forgiveness has truly been given.

5. 1 mark per valid answer.

Violence is an action by one person which directly results in the harm of another, such as physical assault.

6. 1 mark per basic explanation. 2 marks for a more detailed explanation.

In some instances, violence is considered to be a necessary force, or a necessary evil, where situations do not allow for any other option. Instances in which violence might be considered acceptable include self-defence, defence of the innocent or preventing injustices.

7. 1 mark for a correct figure. Answer could include any of the following:

- Rev. Dr Martin Luther King Jr
- Ghandi
- Nelson Mandela

Accept any other correct answer.

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8. **1 mark per basic explanation; 2 marks for a more detailed explanation.**
A religious person might justify violence as a form of protest in the instance that their needs are not being met, and all other methods of challenging this have been taken. For example, the use of violence as a form of protest in Liberation Theology in El Salvador in reaction to the systematic oppression of the poorest in society are subjected to. Those who hold this view argue that this is the only way to bring about change in their society.
9. **1 mark for correct explanation; 1 mark for relevant example.**
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A) Jesus | D) Cooperation |
| B) peace | E) Islam |
| C) enemies | F) Jihad |
10. **1 mark for the correct definition.**
Terrorism is the use of violence to create fear.
11. **1 mark for giving a correct reason, for a total of 2 marks.**
- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| • Radicalisation | • Religion |
| • Idealism | • Power |
| • Territorial disputes | • Racism |
12. **1 mark for giving a correct reason, for a total of 3 marks.**
- Against codes of religious war (just war theory / criteria of jihad)
 - Against the peaceful instructions of many religions
 - Suffering of innocents
 - Undue scale of harm
13. **1 mark for each correct definition.**
- Greed** → The waging of a war out of desire for money, land, power, etc., beyond religious or moral principles.
 - Self-defence** → The waging of a war out of necessity due to an ongoing attack by an enemy.
 - Retaliation** → The waging of a war as the result of, or in response to, an attack or action perpetrated against a group by the opponent.
14. **1 mark for a basic / an incomplete but correct answer; 2 marks for a detailed and correct answer.**
- Greed** → A religious person would largely view this reason for war as being wrong; greed is a condemned motivation in the majority of religious thought.
- Self-Defence** → A religious person would largely view this as a potentially valid reason for war. In religions such as Islam, where the defence of the faith is considered to be a valid reason for war.
- Retaliation** → A religious person would largely view this as being generally an invalid reason for war. The majority of religions emphasise the importance of forgiveness rather than retaliation.
- Allow any other valid point(s).*
15. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that religious people should always pursue peace over violence; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct answer.
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that religious people need to pursue peace over violence; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct answer.
 - 1 mark should be given for a relevant Bible verse.
 - 1 mark should be given for a reasoned conclusion.

Answer could include:

- Some religious people believe that they should always pursue peace over violence. In Islam, peace is considered to be an ideal. In Christianity, peace is considered to be an important goal, and followers of Christianity are encouraged to pursue peace. In this view, this is considered to be favourable to God.
- This might be supported by Bible verses such as Matthew 5:9.
- Some religious people believe that the pursuit of violence can sometimes be more justified. In Islam, Jihad is considered to be an important concept when the correct conditions are met. It is believed that Muslims are not being permitted to practise their faith by a tyrannical ruler, and it is considered to be a lesser jihad to use violence to liberate them. This is because the Prophet Muhammad is believed to have said that it is better to fight than to be oppressed.
- Conclusions might be drawn that while most religions hold up peace as an ideal, some religious people believe that the pursuit of violence can sometimes be more justified. In Islam, Jihad is considered to be an important concept when the correct conditions are met. It is believed that Muslims are not being permitted to practise their faith by a tyrannical ruler, and it is considered to be a lesser jihad to use violence to liberate them. This is because the Prophet Muhammad is believed to have said that it is better to fight than to be oppressed.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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Topic Test 2: Just War Theory, Holy Wars and Pacifism

1. Saint Thomas Aquinas
2. **1 mark should be given for each of the following:**
 - A) government
 - B) just
 - C) hatred
 - D) evil
 - E) peace
 - F) final straw
 - G) peace
 - H) beforehand
 - I) good choice
 - J) peace

Accept other relevant responses
3. **1 mark should be given for each correctly ticked box. The following boxes should be ticked:**
 - a) A war waged because of human rights violations
 - b) A war waged after peace efforts have been exhausted
 - f) A war waged according to fair conduct
 - g) A war waged with the hope of resulting peace
4. **Any relevant verse from Scripture should be accepted, including but not limited to:**
 - Job 5:20
 - Luke 22:36
5.
 - a) A war believed to be waged for God.
 - b) **Answers should include any relevant example of a holy war from a religious text.** One example of a holy war from Scripture is the account of Joshua in the Bible (Specifically, Joshua 6:1–27, which contains the account of when God appeared to Joshua's army in their conflict with Jericho.
 - c) **1 mark should be given for each correct reason, for a total of 2 marks. Any relevant example should be accepted.**
 - For the purpose of God
 - For the defence of the faith
 - For the liberation of others
 - Ensuring religious freedom
 - Liberating people from human rights violations
6. **1 mark should be given for each of the following:**
 - A) Muslim
 - B) jihad
 - C) two
 - D) war
 - E) faith
 - F) criteria
7.
 - a) **Answer could contain any relevant and correct verse from Scripture. Example:**
 - Matthew 5:9
 - James 3:18
 - John 16:33
 - Hebrews 12:14
 - b) **1 mark should be given for stating a way in which this impacts a religious belief and a detailed explanation of this.**

This verse gives the idea that peacemakers are favourable to God. Therefore, the Christians in their pursuit of peace; it might lead them to perform certain actions such as aiding war victims and campaigning for peace talks.
8. **1 mark for a basic explanation; 2 marks for a detailed explanation.**

Pacifism is the belief that violence is always wrong, no matter the situation – it can never be justified.
9. **1 mark should be given for each of the following (for a total of 2 marks).**

For each of the following, 1 additional mark for a basic explanation; 2 additional marks for a detailed explanation.

 1. A religious person may believe that pacifism is the right way to respond to conflict. One example of a religious group within Christianity who believe in total pacifism, even to the extent of avoiding relationships (avoiding all conflict). They believe this to be a response to the biblical teaching of love your neighbour as yourself.

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2. Another religious person may believe that pacifism is the ideal; however, in a broader context, this is because sometimes, they would argue, violence should be justified in a certain example, should there be the need for violence to be used to free others from oppression. If, therefore, to uphold justice, then violence is a necessary evil.

10. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**

- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a religious viewpoint on the issue; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a religious viewpoint on the issue; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a correct conclusion.

Answer could include:

- Some Christians believe that war can never be justified in any instance. Such Christians uphold the belief that violence is always wrong. This is considered to be a pacifist view. The principles of the importance of peace and the call to the peacemakers in the Bible uphold this view is the Quakers, or the Religious Society of Friends.
- Some Christians believe that war can be justified in some instances. Such Christians uphold the just war theory, as proposed by Saint Thomas Aquinas. This upholds that peace is the ideal, but in some instances, violence can be used if necessary (e.g. when there are human rights abuses or self-defence). Violence in this way must be governed in a fair and reasonable way, according to principles derived from the Bible.
- Conclusion might include the fact that not all religious people believe that war is always wrong.

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Topic Test 3: Religion and War, Nuclear Weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction

1. a) Terrorism is extreme violence perpetrated, usually against civilians, by a group.
b) **1 mark should be given for a correct example. Students could give any relevant example.**
 - 9/11 (attack on the World Trade Center, USA, 11th September 2001)
 - Oklahoma City bombing
 - Manchester Arena bombing

2. **1 mark should be given for each correct example. A total of 3 marks. Students could give any relevant example and correct example.**
 - Israeli–Palestinian conflict
 - Fitna (Islamic civil war)
 - The Crusades
 - The Thirty Years War
 - First and Second Wars of Religion
 - Sacred Wars
 - Arab–Byzantine wars

3. a) **1 mark should be given for each correct way religion causes war. 1 mark should be given for each correct way religion does not cause war. 1 mark should be given for each explanation. Any relevant and correct way should be accepted. Examples are given below.**
 - **Spreading religious ideas:** historically, war was a method of spreading religion. A piece of land would impose their religious ideals on those whom they now ruled.
 - **Religious precedent:** when conflicts arise, religious principles may be used to justify the undertaking of war.
 - **Holy war:** this is the type of war motivated by the desire to wage war for God.
 - **Religious territories:** religious conflicts over specific parts of land have been the cause of the conflict over the territories of the Holy Land.
 - **A declaration by a respected religious leader:** within religious groups, if a leader speaks with conviction, this could easily lead to conflicts with those who might disagree.
 - **Conflict between religious factions:** disagreements over the interpretation of theology or feeling justified in violent actions.
b) **1 mark should be given for each correct way religion does not cause war. 1 mark should be given for each explanation. Any relevant and correct way should be accepted. Examples are given below.**
 - **Call to uphold peace:** many religions place a high value on the idea of peace and directly instruct believers to pursue peace.
 - **Anti-violence stance:** some religions (such as Quakers) hold pacifist views, and war can never be considered to be a cause for war.
 - **Sanctity of life:** war often causes a huge loss of life – for religions which hold life to be sacred, they want to avoid war in order to avoid the high loss of sacred life.
 - **Direct religious teaching:** many religions have specific teachings which discourage war, therefore, religious people will feel compelled to uphold peace in response.

4. **1 mark should be awarded for a correct verse from Scripture. Examples could include:**
 - Deuteronomy 20
 - Joshua 1
 - 2 Samuel 3
 - Luke 22:36

Accept other valid responses.

5. Nuclear weapons are weapons which use nuclear energy to cause harm and destruction.

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6. a) **Any correct and relevant example should be accepted.**
Example: *The atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima (Japan) by the USA in 1948.*
- b) **1 mark should be given for each correct example for a total of 2 marks.**
Students could give any relevant and correct example; answers will vary depending on the example for part a).
- Death of civilians
 - Mass destruction of infrastructure
 - Radiation poisoning of future generations
 - Destruction of agriculture

7. **1 mark per weapon of mass destruction, 1 mark per valid explanation.**
- **Biological warfare:** the weaponisation of bioagents (such as anthrax)
 - **Chemical warfare:** weaponised chemical compounds designed to cause harm, e.g. mustard gas
 - **Radiological warfare:** use of weapons which result in radiation poisoning

8. **For each reason: 1 mark for a basic explanation; 2 marks for a detailed explanation.**
A religious person might oppose the use of weapons of mass destruction on the grounds of religious guidance on a good war – as it causes undue and immeasurable harm. For example, Islamic teachings on jihad and just war theory.
A religious person might also oppose the use of weapons of mass destruction on the grounds of the sanctity of life due to the extreme loss of life and the extreme detrimental cost to the survivors.

9. **1 mark for a basic explanation; 2 marks for a detailed explanation.**
- Some religious people, such as certain groups within Islam, believe that the use of nuclear weapons is justified by the idea of mutually assured destruction – indeed, the existence of nuclear weapons has largely kept world powers at peace since the Second World War.

Accept other valid responses.

10. **1 mark for a basic definition; 2 marks for a detailed explanation.**
Mutually assured destruction is a theory which is used to justify the development of nuclear weapons. The possession of nuclear weapons by the world powers will mean that these powers should not use them. If one country detonates a nuclear weapon, another country will retaliate in kind, leading to the destruction of both countries.

Allow candidates to award point(s).

11. **Marks should be awarded as follows:**
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that religious beliefs cannot justify the use of nuclear weapons;
 - 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference to a view that religious beliefs cannot justify the use of nuclear weapons;
 - 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that religious beliefs can justify the use of nuclear weapons;
 - 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference to a view that religious beliefs can justify the use of nuclear weapons;
 - 1 mark should be given for a correct and relevant Bible verse.
 - 1 mark should be given for a reasoned conclusion.

Answer could include:

- There are some religious people who might believe that they can never justify the use of weapons of mass destruction. This is because they believe that the destruction caused by weapons of mass destruction (such as nuclear or chemical weapons) is too great and devastating to justify. Religious criteria of war, such as jihad and just war theory, are not consistent with the use of weapons of mass destruction. Religious teachings regarding sanctity of life and the human responsibility of stewardship might also be used to argue against the use of weapons of mass destruction, as humans are given responsibility for the care of the earth.
- There are some religious people who might argue that weapons of mass destruction are necessary to ensure that conflicts do not happen. This is using the logic of mutually assured destruction. The possession of nuclear weapons, because of mutually assured destruction, the possession and development of nuclear weapons is a useful tool to ensure no more war takes place.
- Therefore, while some religious people are wholly opposed to the use of weapons of mass destruction, some religious people might argue that the use of these weapons might be permitted in certain circumstances.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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Topic Test 4: Religion, Peace-making and Victims of War

- 1 mark for a valid definition.**
The state of harmony between all people; the absence of war or conflict.
- 1 mark for each correct word in a gap.**
A) end
B) peace
C) reparations
D) reconciliation
E) process
F) re-establishing
G) religious
H) victims
- 1 mark for a valid definition.**
Reconciliation is the process of bringing parties back together in the context of a conflict.
Allow a maximum of 2 valid point(s).
- Any one of the following:**
 - Prayer
 - Charitable giving
 - Campaigning
 - Working with victims of war
 - Aiding peace processAllow any other valid point(s).
- Someone who believes that violence is wrong, regardless of the situation – it is always wrong.
- 1 mark for a valid answer**, including, but not limited to, Quakers.
- 1 mark for a valid answer**, including, but not limited to, conscientious objectors.
- Answers will differ depending on the student. 1 mark should be given for giving an individual; 1 mark should be given for a basic explanation of their actions; 2 marks for a detailed explanation of their actions.**
An example answer is provided below.
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King had views about peaceful protest which highly influenced the relationship between the races in America. He was involved in many famous actions around the American civil rights movement. He championed the cause of the oppressed, and fought against the violent injustices being suffered by African Americans of the time. His views were based on his Christian faith.
- 1 mark should be awarded for any valid and correct Bible verse reference, and a further 1 mark should be awarded for the correct quoting of the verse.**
For example: 'Blessed are the peacemakers', Matthew 5:9
- 1 mark for a basic definition. 1 mark should be given for an answer.**
A victim of war is a non-combatant individual who has directly suffered as a result of war. A victim of war might be an individual who has become a refugee by fleeing a warzone.
- For each reason, 1 mark should be awarded for a basic explanation; 2 marks should be awarded for a detailed explanation.**
Answers will vary and may include (but are not limited to) the following points:
 - A religious person might be motivated to help victims of war as a result of their faith – for example, this is a requirement of Christian action (e.g. to help the poor and needy – Matthew 25).
 - A religious person might be motivated to help victims of war out of compassion for the suffering. In Christianity this might be motivated by the idea of agape love, which Christians should show to other human beings.
 - A religious person might be motivated to help victims of war out of the wish to follow the example of religious figures; for example, Jesus, who spent a large portion of his life as recorded in the Gospels helping the poor and needy members of society.

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12. Students could give any five of the following, including but not limited to:

- Prayer
- Short-term emergency aid
- Long-term aid, such as supporting schools
- Mission trips – with church groups or with a charity
- Donations to charity, or tithes

Accept any valid answer.

13. 1 mark should be awarded for any one of a correct Bible verse reference, and a full given for the correct quoting of the verse.

For example: 'The Kingdom is not of this world. Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these, you did for me,' Matthew 25:40

14. a) 1 mark per valid answer.
Christian Aid

Accept any valid answer.

b) Any one of the following:

- Prayer
- Emergency aid campaigns
- Long term aid
- Mission trips
- Financial aid
- Awareness campaigns

15. Marks should be awarded as follows:

- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that all religions strive for peace; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a basic but correct reference to a view that not all religions always strive for peace; 2 marks should be given for a detailed and correct reference.
- 1 mark should be given for a correct and relevant Bible verse.
- 1 mark should be given for a reasoned conclusion.

Answers to include:

- Some religious people believe that they should always strive for peace. Groups (such as the Society of Friends), which is a branch of the Christian faith, hold pacifist beliefs. Violence can never be justified, regardless of the circumstances.
- Some religious people believe that they should ideally strive for peace, as the Bible teaches.
- In Matthew 5:9, Jesus states, 'Blessed are the peacemakers' which many religions interpret as being peacemakers and pursue the ends of peace in the real world.
- However, other religious people might point out that justice is also an important part of some cases (such as in the case of violations of human rights by other parties), and that violence is justified under just war theory, should all other peaceful options have already been exhausted.
- Conclusions might include that while peace is considered by all Christians to be the best course of action, not all Christians would consider peace to always be the best course of action in every situation.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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