

GCSE AQA A Topic on a Page for Component 2

Theme G: St Mark's Gospel – The Life of Jesus.

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Teacher's Introduction

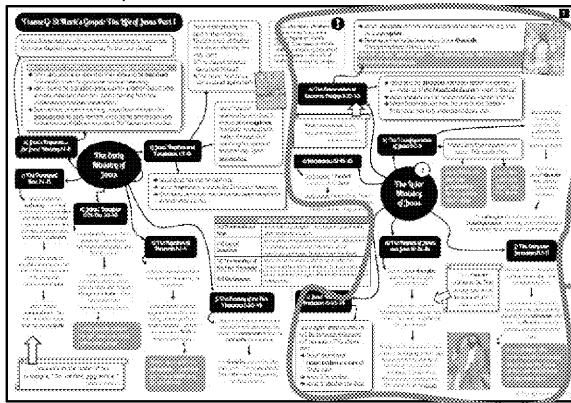
This resource covers the Religious Studies GCSE AQA A specification for Component 2: Thematic Studies; Textual Studies – Theme G: St Mark's Gospel – The Life of Jesus.

The sections are as follows:

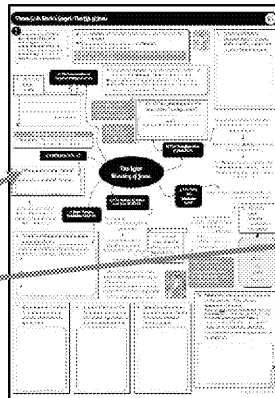
1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Two A3 revision posters**, between them covering the four sub-topics. These are labelled: **1** and **2**. These posters are intended as a summary of all Theme G material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Four A3 sub-topic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers one sub-topic and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A3 sub-topic revision posters and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles: **G4**. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: .
4. **Four A3 sub-topic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 sub-topic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **G4**.
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the extension questions not covered on the A3 sub-topic revision posters.

All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students to learn in lessons or at home.

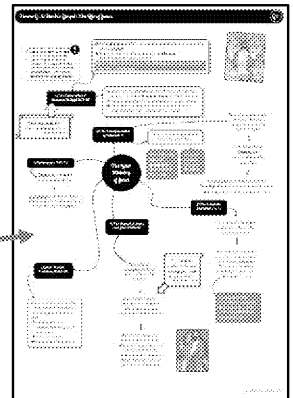
A3 revision poster



A3 sub-topic sheet with activities



A3 sub-topic revision poster



As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting, and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

H Dixon, November 2016

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Theme G: St Mark's Gospel: The Life of Jesus Part 1

Mark's Gospel begins with a prophecy describing a messenger [John the Baptist] preparing the way for the Lord [Jesus].

Jesus' special relationship with God is shown at his **baptism** (symbolic immersion in water) through God speaking his approval and the Holy Spirit descending.

Jesus, who many Christians believe to be God, is the central figure of Mark's Gospel. One area of his life which is particularly important is his ministry – his work of teaching and helping people.

John the Baptist is believed to be the prophet who prepared the way for Jesus.

→ John calls people to repent of their **sins** and be **baptised**.

This baptism was to symbolise spiritual cleansing.

→ John claims he is preparing the way for another [Jesus] who is more important than him. John's coming from the wilderness symbolises preparation.

→ Descriptions of John's clothing would have indicated his prophethood to early readers, because he dressed like the prophet Elijah, an important Old Testament prophet.

a) John's Preparation for Jesus' Ministry 1:1-8

c) The Paralyse Man 2:1-12

Jesus shows his **authority** – spiritual authority to forgive **sins** and authority to **heal** physical problems. His spiritual authority also points to his **divinity**.

Mark may want to emphasise early on that one of Jesus' purposes is to bring the forgiveness of **sins**.

Jesus shows **compassion** to the man, and also shows that he values **faith**.

Some people believe the girl was in a coma, rather than dead.

1
The Early Ministry of Jesus

d) Jairus' Daughter 5:21-24a, 35-43

Jesus **heals** because he is asked to – this shows Christians they should ask God for help.

Jesus shows that Christians should never give up hope and should always have **faith** – God's power is never-ending.

'Jesus said to the leader of the synagogue, "Do not fear, only believe."
(Mark 5:36 NRSV)

b) Jesus' Baptism and Temptation 1:9-13

Jesus is tempted by the devil in the wilderness. This is the will of God as he is driven there by the Holy Spirit.

→ This may be so Jesus can prove himself.
→ This shows that Jesus can succeed against evil.

→ Jesus does not put himself first.
→ Jesus' **baptism** is a model for Christians' baptisms.
→ Christians can know that Jesus has been tested and knows what it is like.

e) The Rejection at Nazareth 6:1-6

In Jesus' hometown, he is not greeted as warmly as elsewhere.

Jesus' rejection in his hometown is seen as a sign that he is not just a local prophet, but one who is able to perform fewer miracles – so the importance of **faith** is emphasised again.

Some draw a link to **salvation** – gentiles who have **faith** may be saved too.

Miracles performed by Jesus	
1c) The Paralyse Man	Jesus tells a paralysed man to get up and walk after forgiving his sins.
1d) Jairus' Daughter	Jesus goes to help a seriously ill girl. When on the way she is reported dead. Jesus continues and raises the girl from the dead.
1f) The Feeding of the Five Thousand	Jesus feeds at least 5,000 people with five loaves and two fish, and there is much left over.
2a) Bartimaeus	Jesus restores the sight of a blind man who follows him.

f) The Feeding of the Five Thousand 6:30-44

Jesus provides for the crowd spiritually and physically. He shows his **compassion** and his **authority** over nature.

The **disciples** are told to play their part – Christians should help others and not just rely on God to do so.

a) The Conversation with the Disciples at Caesarea Philippi 8

'Peter answered him, "You are the Messiah."
(Mark 8:29)

e) Bartimaeus 10:46

Bartimaeus is **healed** because of his **faith**.

Bartimaeus then follows Jesus. Mark shows that following Jesus should be one's first priority.

c) Jesus' Passion Prediction 10:32-34

Jesus again predicts he will be tortured, killed and will rise again. This is his **passion**.

→ Jesus' death and **resurrection** are part of God's plan.

→ Jesus is in control of his own destiny.
→ Jesus is obedient to God.

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Theme G: St Mark's Gospel: The Life of Jesus Part 2

The **Last Supper** is Jesus' celebration of the Jewish **Passover** and his last meal with his **disciples**. Passover celebrates God saving the Jews from slavery in Egypt, and Christians see parallels between this and Jesus saving humanity from **sin** and death.

Jesus knows one of his **disciples** will betray him. This shows he knows the future and submits to God's plan.

The events leading up to Jesus' death and resurrection, and these events themselves, are particularly important to Christians for showing Mark's views about Jesus.



a) The Last Supper 14:12-26

c) The Trial before the Sanhedrin 14:53-65

Jesus sharing bread and wine with his **disciples** as his body and blood is remembered in the celebration of the **Eucharist**.



Gethsemane 14:32-36

Jesus **prays** to God to allow him to live. This shows that Jesus suffered as a human, so Christians can relate to him.

Jesus does commit to God's plan – he has **faith**. When he is arrested, he claims that the scriptures (God's long-term plan) are being fulfilled.

Though he tells them to stay awake and **pray**, Jesus' **disciples** keep falling asleep. They also desert him when he is arrested. This shows human weakness.

However, Jesus keeps waking them up – showing that God does not give up on people, and keeps helping them.

e) The Crucifixion and Burial 15:21-47

Jesus fulfils Old Testament **prophecy** e.g. the soldiers gamble for his clothing.

Mark records witnesses to Jesus' **crucifixion** and burial to provide evidence.

Christians remember Jesus' **crucifixion** on Good Friday.

When Jesus dies, the **Temple** curtain tears. This shows that God and humanity have been reconciled and have a new relationship with God.

'And the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom.' (Mark 15:38 NRSV)

d) The Trial before Pilate 15:1-15

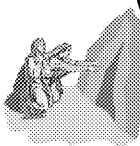
Mark portrays Pilate as reluctant to kill Jesus – the blame is placed more with the Jewish authorities.

f) The Empty Tomb 16:1-8

When women go to Jesus' tomb to anoint his body, they find him gone. A man in the tomb tells them that he has risen from the dead.

Mark may leave an empty tomb rather than a raised Jesus to prompt **faith**.

Christians remember Jesus' **resurrection** on Easter Sunday.



Son of Man

Son of God

Christ (Messiah)

Son of David

a) Titles: Son of Man

'Again the high priest asked him, "Are you the Messiah, the Son of the Blessed One?" Jesus said, "I am..." (Mark 14:61-62 NRSV)

As Jesus admits to being the **Messiah**, this indicates that his purpose is being fulfilled as the **Messianic Secret** is lifted.

"This is the Son of Man who was to suffer and die for his people." (Mark 8:31)

Some believe there is a new **covenant** between God and all humanity, including **gentiles**. Others see this as a continuation of the old covenant between God and the Jews.

c) Jesus and the New Covenant

Comparison between Jesus' death and the Passover lamb – a sacrifice to save humanity.

Christians no longer follow the **law** as Jesus brought salvation.

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1. How does Mark's Gospel begin (Mark 1:2-3)?

Mark's Gospel begins...

Jesus' special relationship with God is shown at his **baptism** (symbolic immersion in water) through God speaking his approval and the Holy Spirit descending.

John the Baptist is believed to be the last prophet before Jesus.

- John calls people to repent of their **sins** and be **baptised**. This baptism was to symbolise spiritual cleansing.
- John claims he is preparing the way for another [Jesus] who is more important than him. John's coming from the wilderness symbolises preparation.
- Descriptions of John's clothing would have indicated his prophethood to early readers, because he dressed similarly to the prophet Elijah, an important Old Testament prophet.

a) John's Preparation for Jesus' Ministry 1:1-8

- Jesus does not put himself first.
- Jesus' **baptism** is a model for Christians' baptisms.
- Christians can know that Jesus has been tested and knows what to do.

b) Jesus' Baptism and Temptation 1:9-13

Jesus the w...
This...
This...

The Early Ministry of Jesus

3. Fill in the gaps!

Use the words in the box below.

Authority
Purposes
Greeted
Faith
Heals
Help
Miracles
Sins

c) The Paralytic Man 2:1-12

Jesus shows his **authority** – spiritual authority to forgive _____ and authority to **heal** physical problems. His spiritual authority also points to his **divinity**.

Mark may want to emphasise early on that one of Jesus' _____ is to bring the forgiveness of **sins**.

Jesus shows **compassion** to the man, and also shows that he values **faith**.

d) Jairus' Daughter 5:21-24a, 35-43

Jesus _____ because he is asked to – this shows Christians they should ask God for help.

Jesus shows that Christians should never give up hope and should always have _____ – God has power over everything, even death.

e) The Rejection at Nazareth 6:1-6

In Jesus' hometown, he is not _____ as warmly as elsewhere.

Lack of belief in Jesus appears to result in him being able to perform fewer _____ – so the importance of **faith** is emphasised again.

Some draw a link to **salvation** – **gentiles** who have **faith** may be saved too.

4. Give a short performance

c) The Paralytic Man

d) Jairus' Daughter

f) The Feeding of the Five Thousand

j) The ...

5. Fill in the quote.

(Mark 5:36 NRSV)

6. Give one alternative understanding for Jesus saying that the girl is just sleeping.

8. Why do you think Mark's Gospel starts with John the Baptist's preparation, and Jesus' baptism and temptation?

9. Extension: Why do you think Mark spends a lot of time covering Jesus' miracles?

10.

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Jesus, who many Christians believe to be God, is the central figure of Mark's Gospel. One area of his life which is particularly important is his **ministry** – his work of teaching and helping people.

- Jesus' **disciples** tell him what people believe about him, e.g. that he is a **prophet**.
- Peter says that he believes Jesus is the **Messiah**.
(This also reflects Mark's belief.)

Messiah means 'anointed one' – Peter believes Jesus was sent by God to lead the Jewish people.

1. Fill in the Bible quote.

a) The Conversation at Caesarea Philippi 8:27-33

- Jesus tells his **disciples** not to tell others his identity – instance of the **Messianic Secret** in Mark's Gospel.
- Jesus explains he has responsibilities – to die and rise again.
- When Peter rebukes him, Jesus calls him 'Satan' – Peter does not fully understand God's plan.

Jesus fulfils the law and prophesies that he will be a prophet.

3. Which two people appear with Jesus at the Transfiguration?

_____ and _____ appear with Jesus. This could show that _____

Jesus has a mission from God like them.

e) Bartimaeus Jesus heals the sight of a blind man who then follows him.

e) Bartimaeus 10:46-52

4. Why was Bartimaeus healed?

Bartimaeus is healed because...

Bartimaeus then follows Jesus – Mark shows that following Jesus should be one's top priority.

5. Give three things that Jesus' passion prediction shows.

Jesus again predicts that he will be tortured, killed and will rise again. This shows that:

-
-
-

c) Jesus' Passion Prediction 10:32-34

d) The Request of James and John 10:35-45

Two of Jesus' _____ ask to sit at his right and left in glory.

Jesus explains that his followers should seek to help others, not seek _____ for themselves.

"... whoever wishes to be first among you must be slave of all."
(Mark 10:44 NRSV)

Many Christians put this into practice by helping others day to day, giving to _____ or becoming mission _____ ministers. It shows that Christianity is practical and Christians must do good.



7. Give two ways in which Christians may impact the world, which are given here.

8. Give one impact the Transfiguration has for Christians, e.g. if Jesus is shown to fulfil the law.

9. **Extension:** Give three possible reasons for the Messianic Secret in Mark's Gospel.

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1. What does Passover celebrate, and what parallels do Christians see between this and Jesus' crucifixion?

The Last Supper is Jesus' celebration of the Jewish Passover and his last meal with his disciples. Passover celebrates...

Jesus knows one of his disciples will betray him. He shows he knows the future and submits to God's plan.

a) The Last Supper 14:12-26

2. Why do you think Jesus tells the High Priest that he is the Messiah?

Jesus sharing bread and wine with his disciples as his body and blood is remembered in the celebration of the Eucharist.



b) Jesus in Gethsemane 14:32-42

Jesus prays to God to allow him to live. This shows that Jesus suffered as a human, so Christians can relate to him.

The Final Days in Jerusalem

The High Priest asks Jesus if he is the Messiah. Jesus responds that he is, but that the Son of Man will sit on the right hand of God.

Jesus responds to the High Priest's question by saying, 'I am, and you will see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of God, and coming on the clouds of heaven.'

3. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

Faith Helping Pray Relate

Jesus does commit to God's plan – he has faith. When he is arrested, he claims that the scriptures (God's long-term plan) are being fulfilled.

Though he tells them to stay awake and pray, Jesus' disciples keep falling asleep. They also desert him when he is arrested. This shows human weakness.

However, Jesus keeps waking them up – showing that God does not give up on people, and keeps helping them.

Christians remember Jesus' crucifixion on Good Friday.

- A – Old Testament New Testament No
B – Cremation Burial Sabbath
C – Altar Curtain Court

4. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

Jesus fulfils A Testament prophecy, e.g. the soldiers gamble for his

When Jesus dies, the C tears. This shows that God and humanity have been reconciled and anyone can have a relationship with God.

Mark records witnesses of Jesus' crucifixion and B to provide evidence.

5. In the shorter ending of Mark (16:1-8), do you think the empty tomb is as effective for inspiring belief in Jesus as presenting the risen Jesus would have been?

6. Fill in the Blanks

(Mark 16:7)

8. Give several ways in which Mark points to Jesus' divinity in these passages.

9. Extension: Why do you think Mark might want to place blame on the Jewish authorities rather than Pilate?

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Theme G: St Mark's Gospel: The Life of Jesus

Meaning and Significance of Titles of Jesus			
	Significance for 1 st -century Jews	Significance for Jesus	Significance for 21 st -century Christians
Son of Man	Links to a Jewish prophecy (see Daniel 7:13).	Jesus used this when referring to the suffering he will experience and the A _____ he has.	Emphasises Jesus' humanity and allows Christians to relate to him.
Son of God	Blasphemy because Jesus links himself to God.	Jesus does not say whether he thinks himself divine, or just a human child of God. Before his death his identity is recognised by B _____, but not humans.	Most Christians think Jesus was divine; some think he just had a special relationship with God.
Christ (Messiah)	Jews believed God would send a C _____ saviour.	Means 'anointed one' in Greek and Hebrew. Jesus believed he was chosen by God. He conceals his identity to fulfil his purpose.	Christians believe that Jesus was a spiritual saviour – that he can bring salvation, not just physical healing.
Son of David	Physical descendant of King David. Fulfills prophecy.	Some believe that Jesus sees himself as the Son of David. This is important; they do not.	Jesus being the Son of God (and also human) is more important.

1. Write the correct multiple choice answers in the box.

Key Points of Jesus' Teaching
 → That Jesus will die and rise again to bring **salvation** – he teaches that this is God's plan.
 → That Christians need to save others – he teaches people to live.
 ↳ Jesus' teachings are important as they communicated God's will.

b) Jesus as a Teacher and Miracle Worker

e) Authority of St Mark's Gospel

Science suggests:
 → **Miracles** are impossible.
 → There are no demons – just disease.

Many secular scholars suggest:
 → Mark had an agenda, so is not reliable...
 ... but Jesus is the Son of God.

↳ Christians believe Mark's Gospel has spiritual authority.

? Jesus' body could have been buried.
 ? Jesus might not have really died.
 ? Mark's witnesses could be unreliable.
 ? Jesus' **resurrection** could have been spiritual, not physical.
 ? OR Jesus could have risen.

Significance

a) Titles: Son of Man, Son of God, Christ (Messiah), Son of David

c) Jesus' Words and Actions at the Last Supper

Some believe there is a new **covenant** between God and all humanity, including **gentiles**. Others see this as a continuation of the old covenant between God and the Jews.

4. Fill in the Bible quote.

(Mark 14:24 NRSV)

Christians remember Jesus' words at the Last Supper in the Eucharist. Some take his words literally and believe the bread and wine are literally Jesus' body and blood. Some believe he is spiritually present. Others believe that Jesus spoke symbolically and the bread and wine are symbols of his sacrifice.

d) Jesus' Death and Resurrection and Explanations for the Empty Tomb

Comparison between Jesus' death and the Passover lamb – a sacrifice to save humanity.

Christians no longer need to follow the Jewish **law** as Jesus has brought **salvation**.

7. Do you think that Mark's Gospel can be trusted? Why / why not?

6. Explain which out of the Catholic and Protestant emphasise resurrection.

Catholics tend to emphasise...
 Protestants tend to emphasise...

8. **Extension:** Give evidence which suggests Mark believes Jesus is the Son of David.

5. Find a Bible quote about the significance of Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection.

Reference:

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Mark's Gospel begins with a prophecy describing a messenger [John the Baptist] preparing the way for the Lord [Jesus].

- John the Baptist is referred to as the last prophet before Jesus.
- John calls people to repent of their **sins** and be **baptised**. This baptism was to symbolise spiritual cleansing.
 - John claims he is preparing the way for another [Jesus] who is more important than him. John's coming from the wilderness symbolises preparation.
 - Descriptions of John's clothing would have linked to his prophethood to early readers, because he is described similarly to the prophet Elijah, an important Old Testament prophet.

Jesus' special relationship with God is shown at his **baptism** (symbolic immersion in water) through God speaking his approval and the Holy Spirit descending.

Jesus, with the centre of his life which work of

a) John's Preparation for Jesus' Ministry 1:1-8

b) Jesus' Baptism and Temptation 1:9-13

The Early Ministry of Jesus

c) The Paralyse Man 2:1-12

Jesus shows his **authority** – spiritual authority to forgive **sins** and authority to **heal** physical problems. His spiritual authority also points to his **divinity**.

- Jesus
- Jesus
- Christ
- know

d) Jairus' Daughter 5:21-24a, 35-43

Jesus **heals** because he is asked to – this shows Christians they should ask God for help.

e) The Rejection at Nazareth 6:1-6

In Jesus' hometown, he is not greeted as warmly as elsewhere.

1c) The Paralyse Man

1d) Jairus' Daughter

1f) The Feeding of the Five Thousand

2e) Bartimaeus

Mark may want to emphasise early on that one of Jesus' purposes is to bring the forgiveness of **sins**.

Jesus shows **compassion** to the man, and also shows that he values **faith**.

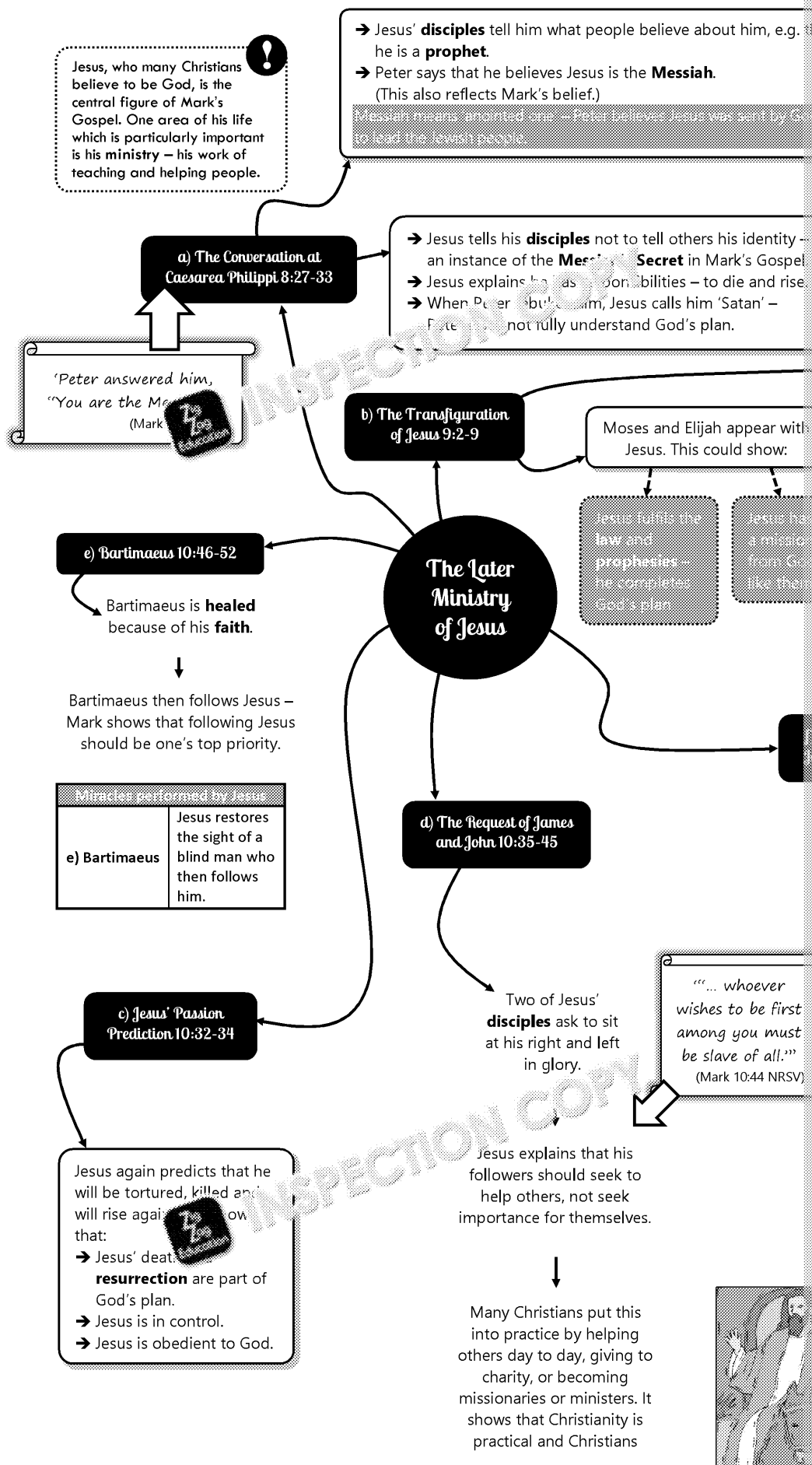
Jesus shows that Christians should never give up hope and should always have **faith** – God has power over everything.

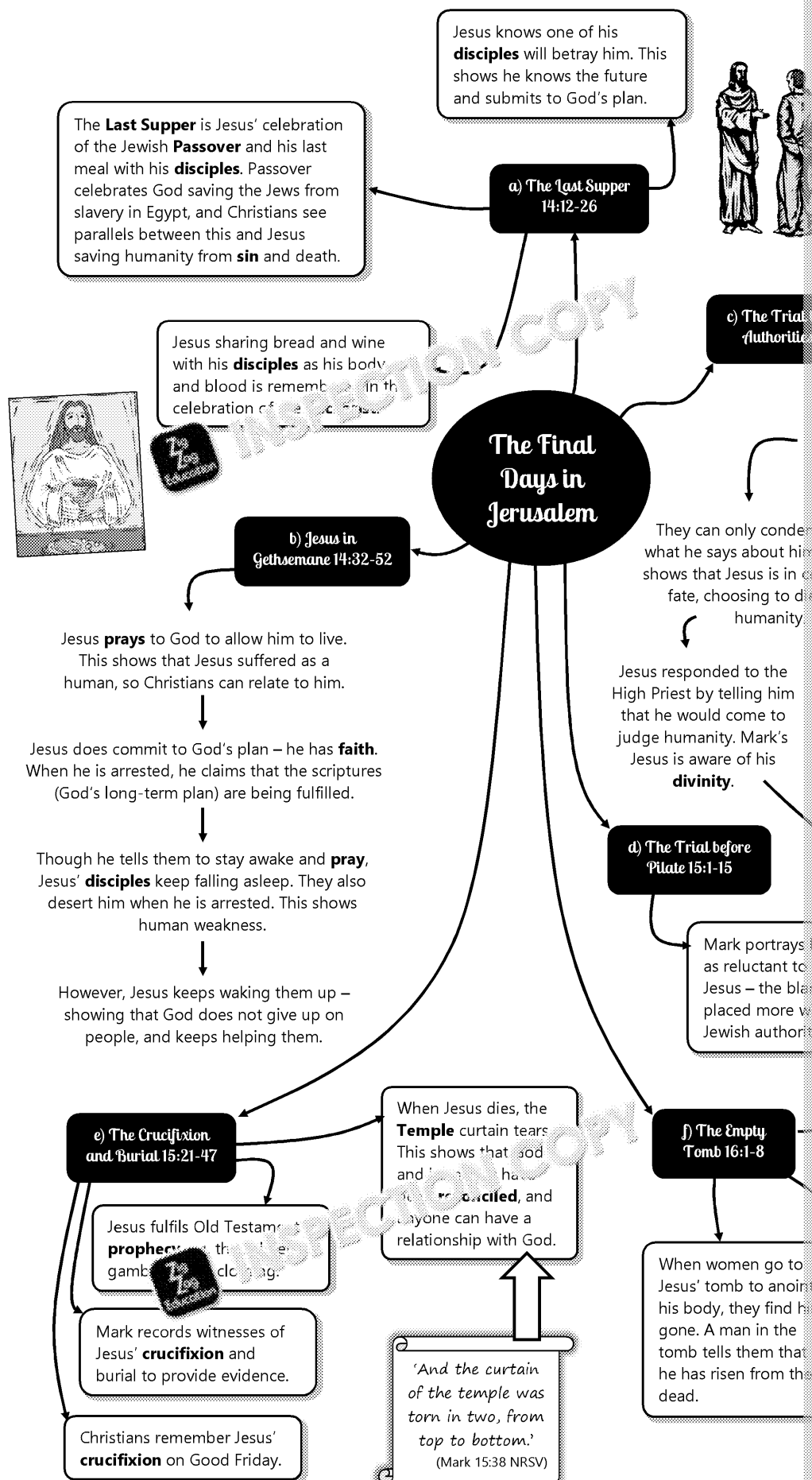
Lack of belief in Jesus appears to result in him being a rejection from fewer miracles – so the importance of **faith** is emphasised again.

'Jesus said to the leader of the synagogue, "Do not fear, only believe."' (Mark 5:36 NRSV)

Some draw a link to salvation – gentiles who have **faith** may be saved too.

Some people believe the girl was in a coma, rather than dead.

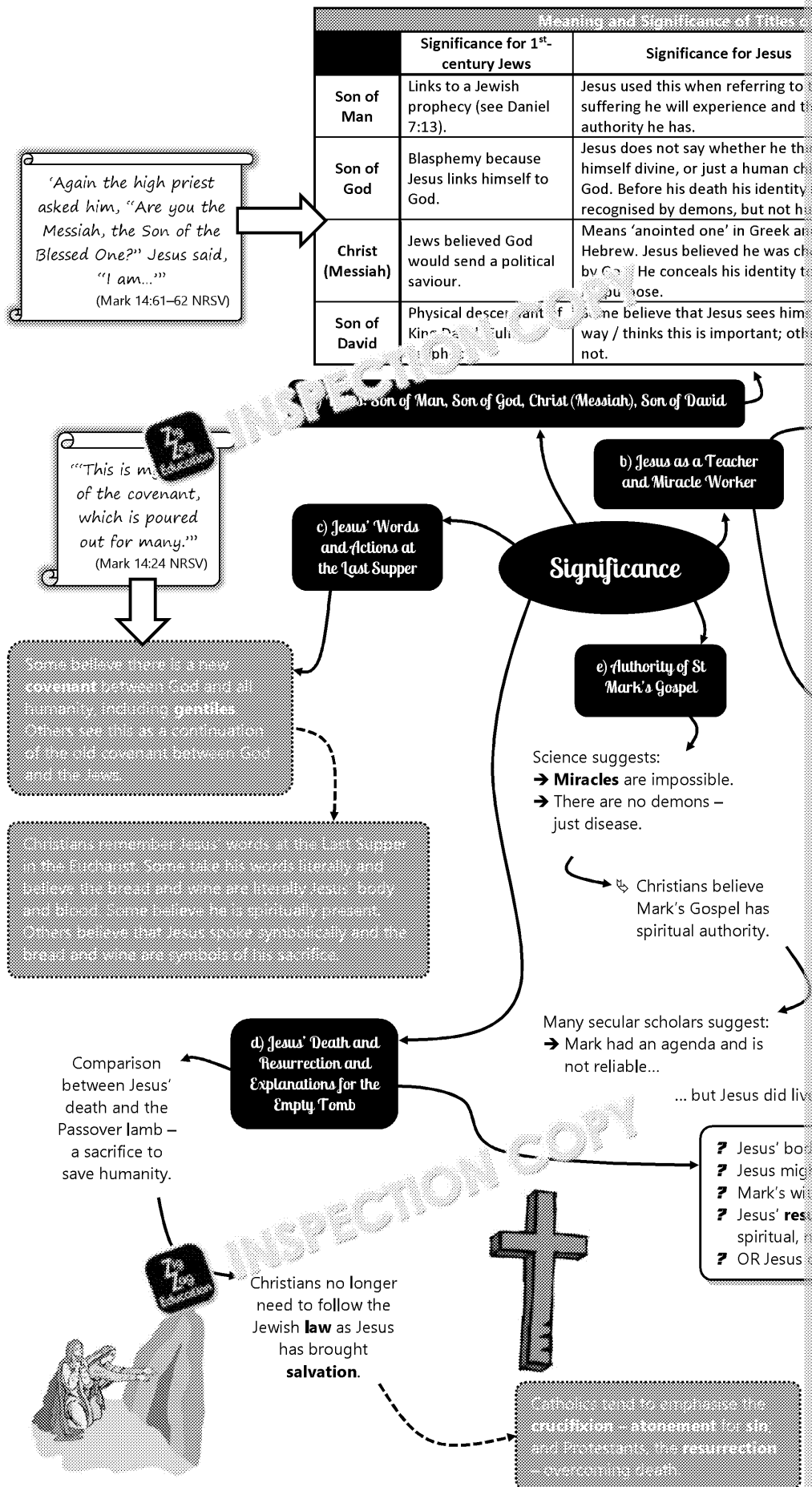




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Theme G Topic on a Page Activities

The Early Ministry of Jesus

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) For example:
'And a voice came from heaven, "You are my Son, the Beloved; with you I am well pleased."' (Mark 1:11 NRSV)
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) See summary sheet.
- 6) See summary sheet.
- 7) For example: Mark emphasises that faith is important – Jesus heals people because of their faith, e.g. the paralysed man. He also tells people to have faith with miracles, e.g. when he raises Jairus' daughter.
- 8) For example: I think the Gospel starts this way to show that Jesus' ministry is full of authority and is part of God's plan. His baptism shows that he has been given authority from God, that he is worthy of this – this provides a strong basis for believing the teaching of the Gospel.
- 9) For example: I think Mark spends a lot of time covering Jesus' miracles because they show his authority and point to his divinity. They also give Mark ways of emphasising points about Jesus: Jesus is compassionate and cares about faith.
- 10) For example:
 - Mark's account of Jesus' baptism is important to Christians today because it shows Jesus' baptism. Jesus' baptism shows them that they should humbly submit to God and be cleansed of their sins.
 - Mark's account of Jesus' baptism is important to Christians today because it shows Jesus' relationship to God and that God approved of him. This is important because Jesus was God incarnate, the second person of the Trinity (God the Son), and God's baptism which helps to affirm this. It is also important because if God approved of Jesus, that they should follow his teaching.
 - 'And a voice came from heaven, "You are my Son, the Beloved; with you I am well pleased."'

Accept any relevant points and reference to Mark's Gospel.

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4), 1 mark for reference to Mark's Gospel.

If *only* one way is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for reference to Mark's Gospel.

The Later Ministry of Jesus

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) For example: In Matthew's account of the Transfiguration, Jesus' face shines as white as snow. In Mark's account only his clothes are changed.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) See summary sheet.
- 6) See summary sheet.
- 7) For example: Christians may become sisters/friars, belonging to religious orders, worshipping God and helping people (e.g. Mother Teresa). Christians may make pilgrimages to holy places, lonely and those in prison, to help them.
- 8) For example: The Transfiguration has convinced some Christians that Jesus fulfilled the law with Moses (the receiver of the law), and so this means that they feel they do not need to follow the law.

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only Jesus. The Transfiguration has also influenced many Christians in believing in his humanity and should be worshipped and followed, which reinforces their faith.

9) For example:

- If Jesus' identity was known the people might make him king, so he would not be able to finish his ministry of teaching and healing.
- If the priests heard Jesus was calling himself the Messiah they may have killed him to finish his ministry of teaching and healing.
- If everyone thought Jesus was the Messiah and could perform miracles, it might lead to a crowd around him, and he would not be able to teach, as people would crowd him, and he would only want to see miracles.

10) For example:

- One argument with justification
- Different arguments for and against, with justification
OR Several linked, justified arguments for one position
- Good, well-justified arguments for and against linked together
- Very well argued. Well-justified argument for and against, linked together and leading to a reasonable conclusion.

Points and Justification

- Christians believe that they are saved through Jesus dying to atone for their sins, his resurrection and overcoming death.
- Jesus predicted his passion and said that this was his purpose.
- Jesus may have kept the Messianic Secret so that people would not protect him from Jewish authorities, so he could not die.

Points and Justification against

- Jesus' death and resurrection were important, but Jesus also came to teach about the Kingdom of God or taught people to serve others, people might not have been able to have a relationship with God.
- Jesus' miracles were also important – they demonstrated his authority and the importance of faith.
- The recording of Jesus' ministry in Mark's Gospel allows people to relate to him. It was also to live on earth so that humans could know God through him.

Accept any relevant point or justification.

The Final Days in Jerusalem

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) For example: I think that Jesus tells the High Priest he is the Messiah because he knew he would be killed and he believes that this is part of God's plan.
- 3) See summary sheet.
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) For example: I think having a risen Jesus at the end of a Gospel would be more likely if he had risen, but the empty tomb is better at testing faith, as Christians have to believe in the resurrection before it has been confirmed.
- 6) See summary sheet.
- 7) See summary sheet.
- 8) For example: Jesus says that he will come in glory to the High Priest; Jesus has died, but his tomb is found empty...
- 9) For example: I think Mark may want to emphasise that Jesus died for religious reasons. At the time many Jews were persecuting Christians at the time when Mark was writing, and the bad feelings between Christians and Jews – Mark may have wanted to show the bad feelings between Christians and Jews.

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10) For example:

- Mark's account of Jesus' crucifixion is important to Christians today, because Jesus' death that humans and God can have a relationship. Christians believe God and humanity (sin) which was removed when Jesus died. Not only can God, but so can everyone else – Christians believe this was symbolised by the Jesus died, removing the barrier between God and humanity.
- 'And the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom.' (Mark 15:38)
- Mark's account of Jesus' crucifixion is important to Christians today because through this that Jesus atoned for their sins. Christians believe that the punishment because Jesus died for them, they no longer have to die (permanently).

Accept any relevant points and reference to Mark's Gospel.

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4), 1 mark for reference to Mark's Gospel.

If *only* one way is mentioned, maximum 2 marks + 1 mark for reference to Mark's Gospel.

Significance

- 1) See summary sheet.
- 2) See summary sheet.
- 3) For example: Because Jesus says that his blood is poured out for many, not all, so some people are excluded from salvation through Jesus' sacrifice – maybe God has predestinated others.
- 4) See summary sheet.
- 5) For example:
'But in fact Christ has been raised from the dead, the first fruits of those who have fallen asleep. Through a human being, the resurrection of the dead has also come through a human being, so all will be made alive in Christ.' (1 Corinthians 15:20–22 NRSV)
- 6) See summary sheet.
- 7) For example: I think that Mark's Gospel can be trusted generally – that Mark had experienced Jesus' ministry, and that he wanted to communicate Jesus' purpose. He probably didn't have known everything exactly if he was not (always) there, and he probably wasn't always so he was not always completely factually accurate.
- 8) For example: Bartimaeus refers to Jesus as the Son of David, and as he has faith, so do other people with faith see who Jesus truly is (even if they are physically blind like Bartimaeus).
- 9) For example:
 - Some Christians believe that Jesus being the Son of God means that he is divine. Mark's Gospel contains hints at his divinity, such as his spiritual authority, miracles, and his future. Jesus does not deny that he is divine in Mark's Gospel.
 - Some Christians believe that Jesus being the Son of God means that he has a special relationship with God, but is not divine. It was common in Judaism to refer to humans as children of God, which implies divinity. Mark's Jesus never claims to be God, just God's chosen one, and the 'Son of Man' much more than 'Son of God', so this may imply that Mark saw Jesus as human and emphasise his humanity.

Accept any relevant point.

1 mark per simple point, 2 marks per developed point (maximum 4).

If *only* belief is mentioned, maximum 2 marks. Or the two beliefs are not *contrasting*, maximum 2 marks.

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