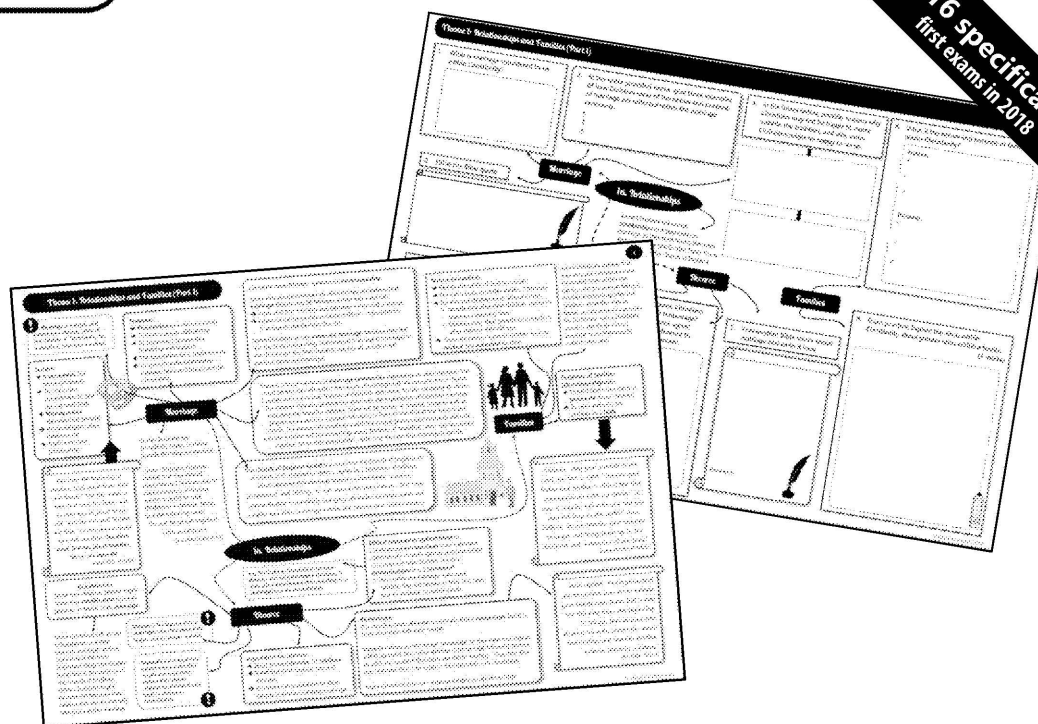


**2016 specification
first exams in 2018**



Topic on a Page for GCSE Eduqas A Religious Studies

Component 1: Religious,
Philosophical and Ethical Studies
(from a Christian Perspective)

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
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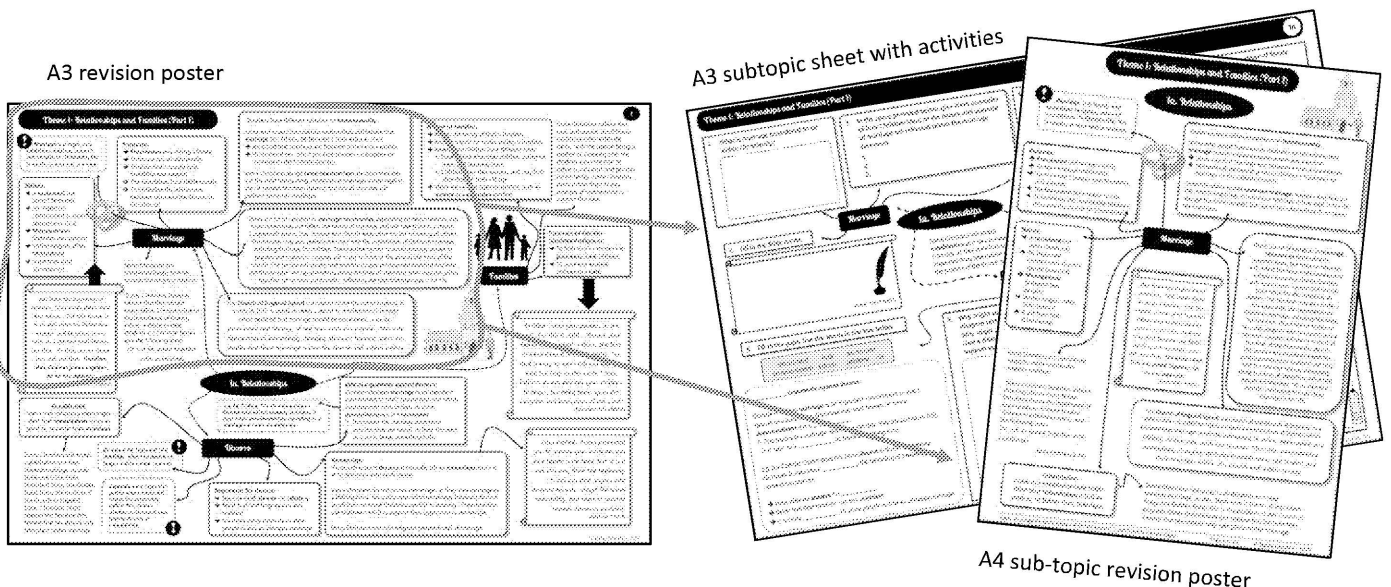
Teacher's Introduction

This resource covers the following content of the GCSE Eduqas A: Component 1: Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies (from a Christian Perspective):

Theme content is split into five sections as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Eight A3 revision posters** (two for each of the four themes), which are labelled as so: **1** to **8**
These posters are intended as a summary of the material from all themes, focusing on the main points rather than the detail so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Eight A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers the same content as on the corresponding revision poster, but provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 answer pages. These match the numbering of the subtopics on the revision posters for easy reference. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: 
4. **23 A4 subtopic revision posters, split by subtopic.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 subtopic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each subtopic area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **23**
5. **A4 answers to activity page questions.** These pages provide answers to the questions not covered on the A4 subtopic revision posters.

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



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.

June 2019

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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (Part 1)



Marriage is a legal, and sometimes religious, union of two people. In Christianity, this is usually a man and a woman.

Nature:

- A **sacrament** (for some Christians)
- An important commitment to one's spouse (and God)
- **Monogamous** (between two people)
- Within religion, often heterosexual
- A gift from God (Christianity)

But from the beginning of creation, 'God made them male and female.' 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.' So they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.
(Mark 10:6–9 NRSV)

Cohabitation

Some non-religious people might think that **cohabitation** is just as good as, or better than, **marriage**.

Some Christians will accept cohabitation as a step towards marriage, as they think love is the most important thing (the Golden Rule); this is the position of the Church of England. Other Christians might oppose this because they believe that sex should only take place within marriage.

Purposes:

- **Procreation** and raising a family
- To have a sexual relationship
- To show one's spouse love, friendship and support
- The foundation for a stable society
- To symbolise the relationship between Jesus and the Church (in Christianity)

Some Christians are completely happy to marry outside the religious tradition.

Some Christians, however, believe that they should marry fellow Christians due to the importance of sharing values, a desire to raise children in a Christian family, and the following verse:

Do not be yoked together with unbelievers
(2 Corinthians 6:14)

Christians have different opinions on **homosexuality**.

Some who accept homosexual relationships still believe that **marriage** should only be between a man and a woman:

- Jesus said that marriage was between a man and a woman
- Homosexual sex cannot produce children – a purpose of marriage (in the Catholic Church)

Some Christians accept **same-sex marriage**, because they think it is the most loving. In the UK, Ireland, and some other countries, homosexual marriage is now legal, but not all churches will perform same-sex marriages.

There is a lot of variation in **marriage ceremonies** depending on the denomination. Most ceremonies will reflect the nature of marriage and the vows. Couples will vow to love, honour and cherish each other. The minister may also preface the vows with the explanation of the sacrament, including the hope for children. There will be hymns or prayers and a sermon. Couples will marry in front of the church. The service will usually end with the couple pronouncing their vows and the minister will say something along the lines of 'they are joined together, let no man put asunder', reflecting the idea of marriage as a sacrament.

The **Church of England Synod** is a council of the Church of England. In a vote in 2017, it opted to reject a report by a collection of bishops which declared that marriage should be considered, 'a union of one man and one woman'. This demonstrated increasingly changing attitudes towards same-sex couples and their marriage within the church and within society.

1a. Relationships

e.g. the Catholic Church does not allow divorce. It does allow annulments (the cancelling of a marriage in some circumstances).

Ethical arguments

Christians believe in commitment to God. God does not wait for people to be perfect. **denominations** have different views on this. This means that some see it as a sin to break a commitment; they see it as a sin to break a commitment.

Divorce

Divorce is a legal process that allows a married couple to end their marriage. Some people who are married will remain married.

Separation is a legal trial period where a married couple live separately before they choose whether to divorce. It may lead to divorce or reconciliation.

Arguments for divorce:

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for **adultery**
- Belief that God forgives sins and mistakes
- It is more compassionate to allow people to end an unhappy marriage

Remarriage:

If a church accepts **divorce**, it is at its discretion with each case.

Some Christians do not see a lifelong bond. Jesus also taught about adultery, so some Christians use Matthew 19:8–9 to support their view.

Many Christians and non-Christians believe in the importance of marriage.

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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (Part 2)

1b. Sexual Relationships

Christians have different opinions about **sexual relationships**.

Sex is seen as important because Jesus said it bonded a heterosexual, married couple. Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within the context of a marriage between a man and a woman, as this is what is stated as its intent in the Bible.

One of the purposes of sex is to bond a couple, but it is also to allow for the production of children and the continuation of families.

The Nature and Purpose of Sexual Relationships

Extramarital sex / adultery

Most Christians disagree with someone **married** having sex with another person as it breaks marriage promises and is hurtful to their spouse. It is forbidden in the Ten Commandments.

I permit no
have adulterers



Gender prejudice is a biased view about whether they are **Gender discrimination** is treating someone differently because they are normally disabled. It can also disadvantage people.

The Catholic Church approves of relationships which are open to the possibility of new life, so they disapprove of artificial **contraception**. This is taught in the encyclical **Humanae Vitae**. It is particularly controversial when Catholics do not use contraception in developing countries.

Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) homosexual relationships

Why some accept them	Why some are against them
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jesus said nothing against homosexuality. ✓ Jesus told people not to judge others. ✓ They might believe Bible verses to be reflective of the context and culture at the time. ✓ Many Christians believe love is the most important thing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Homosexual sex cannot produce children (the Catholic Church is against it for this reason). ✗ Bible verses such as Leviticus 20:13 and 1 Timothy 1:8–10 specifically condemn it. ✗ The Bible teaches against homosexuality.

Christians who think men and women should have different **roles** may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways, but this is God's will. Christians who disagree with this may see different gender **roles** as **unequal** treatment. Men and women are being given different **roles** as **unequal** treatment. Women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as **prejudice** and **discrimination**.

Examples of religious beliefs about premarital sex

Many Christians (e.g. Catholic Church) disagree with sex before **marriage**, though some accept it in committed relationships (e.g. Church of England), or are even more relaxed (e.g. liberal Protestants).

Premarital sex is increasingly accepted in society.

St Thomas Aquinas's **natural law** is a moral idea that God has laid out a set of rules through which humans can live good lives. The **second** of these rules is important to some Christians (such as Catholics) who consider natural law to be an **absolutist standpoint** and argue that using contraceptive is against the second rule and therefore, wrong.

Why men and women should have different roles / are different

Jesus was kind to women and everyone. He did not conform to the expectations of his day.

The Bible teaches that men and women are **equal** in God's sight (Galatians 3:28) and made in his image (Genesis 1:27).

Inflammatory Bible and Church teachings should be considered out of context.

Most Christians think it is wrong to treat someone differently in any unfair way because God loves everyone equally.

Other Christians may see such differences as unfair. Many churches allow women to become vicars/ministers, and women have become **bishops in the Church of England since 2014**.

Contraception

There are a variety of different methods of contraception: artificial (contraceptive pills), natural (rhythm method).

Some Christians believe that having sex when the woman is less fertile to try to limit the likelihood of pregnancy.

Thomas Aquinas's five primary precepts:

1. Preserving life (innocents)
2. **Reproduction**
3. Educating children
4. Living in society
5. Worshipping God

Reasons some Christians may accept contraception

- There is nothing forbidding it in the Bible.
- They think it may be better for the parents to be able to plan the timing and number of their children, e.g. for health and financial reasons.
- They think children may be better off if their parents have been able to plan their timing and number.



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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 1)

Religious teachings about the origins of the universe (Christianity):

Christians believe that God **created** the universe. This is recorded in the book of **Genesis (1 and 2)**. Genesis 1 says that God created the universe, including the world and its inhabitants, in six days, and then rested a day.

There are different religious and non-religious beliefs about the **origin of the universe**.

Origin of the Universe

Relationship between scientific and religious views:

- Christians who **interpret** the Bible **literally** disagree with scientific accounts
 - Christians who **interpret** the Bible **symbolically** may agree with scientific accounts such as the **Big Bang** theory
- Scientists**, such as Richard Dawkins, will see religious views involving God **creating** the universe as incompatible with science.

Christian

Christians are two different groups. In Genesis 1, God creates the world in six days, and then rests on the seventh day. In Genesis 2, God creates the world in six days, and then rests on the seventh day.

Some Christians

interpret the Bible **literally** and believe that God created the world as they see it.

The Human

Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **literally**; they believe that the world was **created** in seven days.

Interpretations



Christians **interpret** the Bible **symbolically**. They believe that God **created** the universe, but that he may have done this through the **Big Bang** and that the biblical account of creation is not **literally** true.

2a. The World

Some non-religious people feel humans have a right to rule the world due to their intelligence; others feel humans have no more rights than other animals.

Many people believe that the **environment** needs to be protected – whether people protect it or not impacts the world inherited by future generations. This is a view held by groups such as the **Humanists for a Better World**.

The Environment



Stewardship

Many Christians believe that God charged them with **stewardship** – looking after the world and managing the environment – so that they can do this. They may feel that it is their **responsibility** to look after the world because it was given to them by God. They believe that everyone has this **responsibility** as a result of **global citizenship**. They might do this by pursuing **sustainability**, which is using Earth's resources in a way which is maintainable for generations to come and does not exploit Earth.

Many Christians have no issue with the Big Bang theory, indeed it potentially supports their ideas regarding creation as it posits the beginning of the universe as a singular event. Science explains the how of the universe; however, religion could be argued to provide the 'why'.

awe and Wonder

Religious people may feel **awe and wonder** at the world, as they feel it is God's **creation**.

They may feel amazed that God created such a beautiful world, and such a great place to live for them.

Non-religious people may also find the world beautiful.

Dominion

Many Christians feel that God gave the world to them as a gift. They have **dominion** over it, or own it; it is theirs to use.

God blessed them, and God said to them, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth.'

(Genesis 1:28 NRSV)

You have given them dominion over the works of your hands; you have put all things under their feet,

(Psalm 8:6 NRSV)

Before I formed you in the womb I knew you; before you were born I appointed you; I appointed you a prophet to the nations.

Christians

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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 2)

Arguments about Euthanasia

For

- ✓ People deserve dignity; Jesus always acted in the most loving way
- ✓ If a person's quality of life is very low, it may be more compassionate to let them die
- ✓ Passive euthanasia may be acceptable if artificial means are all that is keeping someone alive
- ✓ Some Christians feel double effect is acceptable

Against

- ✗ Someone might recover
- ✗ It requires someone to kill, which is a sin
- ✗ Suffering can be for a purpose or lesson
- ✗ Hospices can offer palliative care which can ease suffering near the point of death
- ✗ Life is sacred (sanctity of life)
- ✗ Life is a gift from God which can take time to live
- ✗ Murder is forbidden in the Ten Commandments

Dignity in Dying is a secular humanist movement which aims to campaign for the legalisation of euthanasia in the United Kingdom.

2b. The Origin and Value of Human Life Part 2

Legal reasons for abortion (UK):

- ➔ Mother's life is at risk
- ➔ Risk of physical danger to woman, or existing children
- ➔ Risk of mental harm to woman, or existing children
- ➔ Probability of disability/ deformity of foetus
- ➔ e.g. ectopic pregnancy
- ➔ e.g. woman cannot afford another child
- ➔ e.g. the pregnancy is the result of rape
- ➔ e.g. if the child would have a short or painful life

Other reasons someone may want an **abortion**:

- ➔ They do not want a child
- ➔ They want a child of the other gender

People may agree with some reasons for **abortion**, and not others

Abortion is deliberately ending a pregnancy in a way where the foetus dies. It is an extremely controversial issue, which people protest about.

Legal abortion criteria under 1967 Abortion Act:

- ➔ Fulfills at least one legal reason for **abortion** (see above)
- ➔ Agreed by two doctors
- ➔ Done by authorised people in an authorised facility
- ➔ Must usually be before 24 weeks of pregnancy

Types of euthanasia:

- ➔ **Active euthanasia** is doing something to kill somebody; **passive euthanasia** is stopping trying to keep them alive (e.g. removing life support).
- ➔ **Voluntary euthanasia** is where someone wants to die and is assisted; **non-voluntary euthanasia** is where someone cannot ask to die, but it is believed to be in their best interests (e.g. someone in a coma).
- ➔ **Double effect** is where a medical procedure (e.g. those with terminal illness) which may also shorten life has a side effect.

Euthanasia

Euthanasia

is often known as mercy killing. It is generally killing someone, or helping them to die, because they have a reduced quality of life. It is illegal in the UK, though some people have campaigned against this.

Examples of Christian views for (+) and against (-) abortion

- ✓ Jesus taught that the most important thing is love – it may be loving to allow **abortion** in some cases, such as in the case of rape.
- ✓ It can be the lesser of two evils – this is the position of the Church of England.
- ✗ Life is sacred (sanctity of life) and should not be destroyed
- ✗ Abortion can be considered murder, and murder is wrong and forbidden in the Ten Commandments (in Christianity, the Catholic Church does not allow abortion at all).

Non-religious views:

- ➔ **Abortion** is wrong – better to give child up for **adoption**
- ➔ Abortion may be best if the foetus would have a bad **quality of life**, or the woman's quality of life would be affected
- ➔ Abortion is not the same as murder, as a foetus is not a **person**
- ➔ Often, non-religious views are based on situation ethics, which means that the most moral thing to do in any situation depends on the conditions of that experience

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 1)

Different aims of punishment

Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Justice	Fair treatment both of victim and perpetrator within the justice system	People feel the wrongdoers have been sufficiently punished and society is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People do not re-offend → Helps to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and from the angry	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

There are various different aims of punishment, including: **retribution, deterrence, and reformation.**

Arguments against retribution:

- The New Testament teaches love and **forgiveness**, not revenge.
- **Retribution** does not solve crime or convince people to **reform**.

Arguments against reformation:

- Some people do not believe that criminals can be a good influence.
- Some people believe that (many) criminals will not **reform**, so this is a wasted effort.

Within Christianity, a wrong action is a **sin**, which is the idea of falling short of God's moral standard. A sin is disobeying the will or rules of God given in the Bible.

What makes an act wrong?

Different people take different values from different sources, including their experience, family values, the law, **teachings** or their religion. Christians take their values from the Bible (some give authority to groups of religious figures, and some to documents, such as the Catechism of the Catholic Church).

Aims of Punishment

3a. Crime and Punishment

It is expensive.
Makes no **reparation** for the crime.

Acts as **retribution**, **deters** others and can help with **reformation**. (Also protects and upholds the law.)

Alternatives are **community service**, or medical care for addicts and those with mental illness.



Some feel it is not enough of a **deterrent**.

Some feel it does not do enough to **reform**.

Some people might consider it important to examine causes of crime, such as:

- poverty
- poor upbringing
- mental health issues
- psychological issues
- issues with addiction

The work of **prison chaplains** is important. These are commonly ministers or priests who work within prisons to give pastoral care to the inmates, such as providing spiritual care, emotional support, help to rehabilitate (through connections to volunteering), and, at the end of their sentence, chaplains might play a role in helping prisoners become reintegrated into society upon release.

Other treatment of criminals:

- Fines
- Electronic tagging
- Probation
- Parole
- Early release

Community Service

Criminals make **reparation** by helping in the community.

Some people feel it is not harsh enough.

Often preferable to prison for criminals.

Given when it is thought the offenders can **reform**.

Thou shall not kill
(Exodus 20:13)

You have heard that it was said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." ... But I say to you, do not resist your enemies and pray for those who persecute you... (Matthew 5:38-44)

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 2)

For if you forgive other people when they sin against you, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if you do not forgive others their sins, your Father will not forgive your sins.

(Matthew 6:14-15 NRSV)

Forgiveness involves a person letting go of bad feelings towards someone who has caused them harm or pain. Some people believe they should forgive others, some do not.

Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) forgiveness

Christianity:

- ✓ Jesus taught to keep **forgiving**, and that if Christians did not forgive others then God would not forgive them. Jesus died for the forgiveness of humanity's sins.
- ✗ Jesus taught about only one unforgivable sin – blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. Some Christians also believe that ceasing to be a Christian is an unforgivable sin.

Then Peter came and said to him, 'Lord, if another member of the church sins against me, how often should I forgive? As many as seven times?' Jesus said to him, 'Not seven times, but, I tell you, seventy-seven times.'

(Matthew 18:21-22 NRSV)

The concept of forgiveness is not limited to Christianity. Many different faiths lay a large emphasis on the idea of forgiveness. People might also forgive for personal reasons, such as wanting to move past an incident, or to benefit their own feelings or mental health. To forgive someone is often promoted within the non-religious community as being something which is positive both for society as a whole and for the individual's mental health.

God's omnipotence

God's benevolence

Evil

There is a philosophical challenge posed when one considers also the existence of suffering, when one considers the existence of suffering. Surely, a God who is loving and all-powerful. Surely, a God who has these traits would eliminate the existence of suffering within the world. This is known as the **incoherence** of theism. It is a big debate within philosophical thought, with different people trying to reconcile the existence of suffering with the existence of God.

Some theists have attempted to reconcile the existence of suffering by giving the following reasons:

- ✓ Suffering could be a test from God
- ✓ Suffering could be punishment for sin
- ✓ Suffering could be because of Original Sin
- ✓ Suffering allows Christians to have empathy with others and the suffering of Christ
- ✓ Suffering can strengthen faith and character
- ✓ Suffering can be caused by human sin and

3c. Good, Evil and Suffering

John Hick later developed Irenaeus's theory. He believes, slightly differently, that God created humans the potential for moral development which happens through the experience of suffering. Natural evil and evil exist in order to help humans grow to fulfil their moral potentials.

This was first put forward by **St Irenaeus**. He believed that humans were not created perfect, but that they must develop a perfect moral state through suffering and learning from these experiences. By obeying the laws of God as found in the Bible, a person could grow and develop into morality. This is known as a form of theodicy.

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 1)

Human rights are rights many people believe all humans deserve. Some rights are protected by law in many countries, e.g. the United Kingdom, which upholds many human rights in law.

Martin Luther King Jr believed that personal conviction against an unjust law was justifiable within Christianity as he said:
'I submit that an individual who breaks a law that his conscious tells him is unjust... is in reality expressing the highest respect for the law'

There might be a contradiction between the law and personal conviction, especially if laws of a country are unjust or contradict moral sources such as the Bible for Christians. An example of this within Christianity is the government in El Salvador and their reaction in **Liberation theology** (below).

Religious extremism is when religious ideas are taken to an extreme, often in a way that is not in line with the teachings of the religion. This can often mean that people are not sharing the same religious ideas, and as a result, action as a result of teaching as they are rewarded by God would result in a group of people who are not sharing the same religious ideas.

Personal Conviction and the Law

In 1948 the **United Nations** issued a list of human rights afforded to all people, including the famous 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'.

Martin Luther King's conviction about racial equality counteracted the unjust system of segregation in the US for much of the twentieth century.

Many Christians feel that the UN Declaration of Human Rights reflects Christian thought and teachings regarding the dignity of human life.

The Dignity of Human Life

Christians believe that human beings are made by God and in the image of God, as stated in Genesis 1:26–27, which, therefore, would underline the importance and dignity of human life. Therefore, human rights are important to Christian teaching as they ensure that human dignity is protected and upheld.

Then God said, 'Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the cattle and all the wild animals and over all the creatures that crawl on the ground.' So God created mankind in his own image; in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.

(Genesis 1:26–27 NRSV)

Let every person be subject to the governing authorities; for there is no authority except from God, and those authorities that exist have been instituted by God.

(Romans 13:1 NRSV)

4a. Human Rights and Social Justice

Some people are being treated differently, and not receiving the same assistance.

Others feel that they are being treated fairly, while others are being treated differently.

→ Within a society, there are different religious groups, and others are being treated differently.

Liberation theology is a form of Christianity that focuses on the idea of agape in action, particularly in the context of social justice. It is a form of Christianity that focuses on the idea of agape in action, particularly in the context of social justice. Many Christians living in El Salvador were affected by extreme injustices being suffered by the poor and so began to speak out, resulting in their subjugation by the government and the suffering of violence by them. A famous martyr for the cause, Oscar Romero, was a priest who was shot by the government soldiers while he was giving mass due to his outspoken nature regarding the rights of the poor and the injustices being suffered by the poor.

Agape in Action

Agape is a specific type of love within Christianity, the idea of completely selfless and unconditional love. It is the foundational principle of all Christian teachings. It involves suffering and without the expectation of any recompense.

Agape in action is the living out of this idea of completely selfless and unconditional love. It is the foundational principle of all Christian teachings. This is a result of the teachings, This might take the form of charities towards social justice, or it might be that a Christian needs to stand up within their

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 2)

There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.

Galatians 3:27-29

This is a Bible verse which emphasises the equality of all human beings regardless of status, gender or race, commonly used by Christians to argue against prejudice and discrimination.

Christians believe that human beings are made in the image of God. Therefore, they deserve respect and dignity. The Bible contains many teachings about the value and respect of others. Jesus was physically persecuted and sought out and was friends with those who were discriminated against at his time; therefore, Christians should follow his example and ensure equal treatment of all people.

Christian teachings, such as the story of the **good Samaritan**, can be used to argue against racial inequality. The Samaritans were a race of people who were largely disliked by the Israelites at the time of Jesus, so by drawing a positive picture of a Samaritan who stops to help an injured traveller, Jesus was making an important point about humanity and racial equality.

Racial equality

Racial equality is the equal treatment of people regardless of their racial or ethnic background. Many groups have historically experienced subjugation because of their race.

Rev Dr Martin Luther King was an important campaigner for racial equality in the USA. He was also a Baptist minister who was influenced by his Christian faith and the teachings of Christ to protest against the injustices suffered by African Americans during this time. He put an emphasis on non-violent protest, such as marches, demonstrations and sit-ins. He believed this reflected the forgiving teachings of Christianity.

'Son, remember that in your lifetime you received your good things, while Lazarus received bad things, but now he is comforted here and you are in agony'

16

There are two main types of money: **relative** and **absolute**. Relative is a certain amount of money whereas absolute is a fixed amount of money. Absolute money has sufficient funds to meet the needs of all.

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus from Luke 16 shows Jesus to show the difference between wealth within life and poverty. Money is not the answer.

4b. Prejudice and Discrimination

Prejudice is the holding of preconceived views about a demographic or identity without experience.

Discrimination is differentiating treatment of an individual based on a range of demographic factors. Examples of these include gender, race and sexual orientation.

There are still some issues within Christianity regarding gender equality as, due to some biblical passages, some Christians do not believe that women should be able to preach or teach. For example, within Catholic tradition, women are not permitted to preach due to a verse within 1 Timothy 2:11-14, which specifically teaches against women preaching.

Other churches, however, have allowed the ordination of women. Libby Lane was the first ordained minister in the Church of England in 2015.

The Catholic Church does, however, emphasise that women are important and valued and should be treated with respect in Pope John Paul II's letter *On the Dignity and Vocation of Women*.

Many Christians, however, they believe that work and stewardship are important.

It is important to remember that God should take care of us, not a text in which we are told to work rather than serve.



Charities often help those in need, such as those affected by war or natural disasters. They may provide practical support such as food, clothing, shelter and healthcare.

Christian Aid is an example of a Christian charity working to help the vulnerable in society. It works with organisations in order to provide help to those in need regardless of their race or nationality. They support Fairtrade organisations to help those living in poverty. This is a charity which is aimed at achieving **justice** from a Christian perspective by attempting to change systems which benefit the rich at the expense of the vulnerable. Their values include love and solidarity, dignity and respect, equality, cooperation and partnership, accountability and transparency.

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1. What is marriage considered to be within Christianity?

3. In the space provided below, give three examples of how Christian ideas of the nature and purpose of marriage are reflected within the marriage ceremony.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

4. In the boxes Christians m
outside the t
Christians m

2. Fill in the Bible q



(Mark 10:6–9 NRSV)

1a. Relationships

Some Christians will accept **cohabitation** as a step towards marriage, as they think love is the most important thing (the Golden Rule); this is the position of the Church of England.

Divorce

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

annulment holy sacrament
compassionate ethical adultery sin

_____ arguments against divorce:

Christians believe **marriage** is an important commitment to one's spouse and God, which God does not want broken. In some **denominations** it is a _____.

↳ This means the marriage vows have something sacred, or holy. It is seen as a _____ that should not be broken easily.

e.g. the Catholic Church does not allow **divorce** and will not **remarry** divorcees. It does allow _____, the cancelling of a **marriage**, in some circumstances.

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for _____
- Belief that God forgives sins and **mistakes**
- It is more _____ to allow people to end an unhappy marriage

6. Why might some Christians disagree with remarriage? Why might some agree? Give a Bible reference to support your answer.

7. Find an example of marriage in the Bible.

Reference: _____

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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (Part 2)

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| A – Leviticus | Jesus | popes | |
| B – judge | love | prosecute | |
| C – life | law | context | |
| D – love | power | law | |
| E – love | pleasure | children | |
| F – Romans | Mark | 1 Timothy | Genesis |
| G – Leviticus | Revelation | Luke | Acts |

3. Explain what these different groups of people believe about sex before marriage.

Examples of religious (and other) beliefs about sex before marriage:

The Catholic Church...

The Church of England...

Liberal Protestants...

4. Explain why Thomas Aquinas's five precepts are important when considering contracts in Christianity.

2. Give one reason why a Christian may not practise extramarital sex.

1b. Sexual Relationships

Christians have different opinions about sexual relationships.

Sex is seen as important by many Christians. It is used to bond a couple. Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within the context of a **B** between a man and a woman, as this is what is stated as its intent in the Bible. One of the purposes of sex is to bond a married couple, but it is also to allow for the producing of **C**.

6. Read the text on the left. In the boxes provided below, fill in the words to complete the sentence using your knowledge about Christian beliefs.

A

B

C

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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 1)

1. Find a Bible quote that relates to the origin of the universe and write it here:

Reference:

3. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box to the right.

Relationship between scientific and religious views:

- Christians who _____ the Bible _____ disagree with scientific account
- Christians who _____ the Bible _____ may agree with scientific accounts, such as the _____
- _____ will see religious views involving God _____ creating the universe as incompatible with science

Origin of the Universe

2. Define these types of interpretation, and explain their relationship to the origin of the universe: use the prompts in the box below.

Literal interpretation:

Symbolic interpretation:

4. Explain a scientific view about the origin of the universe. Give reference to Stephen Hawking in your answer.

The Big Bang theory...

2a. The World

2b. The Value

Sanctity of Life

7. What with

Which believes things as they are written?
Which believes things may stand for something else?
Which type of interpretation (of the Bible) would lead to the belief that:
→ the world was created in seven days?
→ God created the universe somehow, but not in seven days, maybe through the Big Bang?

The Environment

5. Fill in the quote

(Genesis 1:28 NRSV)

6. Fill in the blanks

Many Christians feel that God gave them the world as a gift. They have _____ over it, or own it; it is theirs to use.

Many Christians believe that God charges them with _____ – looking after the world and managing the environment – so they believe they should do this. They believe that they have a _____ to look after the world because it was given by God.

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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 2)

1. Fill in the arguments for and against euthanasia in Christian thought.

Arguments about euthanasia	
For	Against
✓	✗
✓	✗
✓	✗
✓	✗

2. Research the humanist movement Dignity in Dying. V find out about the movement.

Euthanasia

3. In the boxes below, give definitions of the different kinds of eut.

Active euthanasia:

Voluntary euthanasia:

Double effect:

2b. The Origin and Value of Human Life

7. Explain

Abortion

4. Fill in the blanks with the words provided below.

5. Find a Bible quote which could be used to argue against abortion.

Examples of views for (✓) and against (✗) abortion in Christianity

- ✓ **A** _____ taught that the most important thing is love – it may be necessary to allow **abortion** in some circumstances.
- ✓ It can be the lesser of two evils – this is the position of the Church of _____.
- ✗ Life is **C** _____ (sanctified) and should not be destroyed.
- ✗ Abortion can be considered as murder, as murder is wrong and forbidden in the _____.
- D** _____ (in Christianity, the Catholic Church does not allow abortion at all).

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| A – Muhammad | Jesus | Guru Nanak |
| B – Baptists | Catholicism | Immortal |
| C – Useless | Helpful | Sacred |
| D – Eight | Nine | Ten |

Reference:

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 1)

1. Complete the table.

Different aims of punishment		
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Justice		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People feel the wrongdoers have been sufficiently punished and justice is done
Deterrence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People want to live in a safe society
Reformation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible) → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reinforces the law

2. Give two arguments against retribution and two against reformation. One started for you.

Arguments against retribution

→ The New Testament teaches...

→

Arguments against reformation

→

→

Treatment of Criminals

3. In the space provided below, list a pro and a con of each form of punishment.

→ Prison:

→ Community service:

Aims of Punishment

Death Penalty

3a. Crime and Punishment

4. Explain the role of the prison chaplain. Give a personal example.

8. Find a Bible quote which refers to deals with, the death penalty and write it here: (Hint: Check Exodus)

Reference:

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 2)

1. Fill in the Bible verses below.

(Matthew 18:21-35)

(Matthew 6:14-15)

2. Fill in the blanks with the words given below.

Christian arguments regarding forgiveness

- ✓ Jesus taught to keep **forgiving**; and that if Christians did not forgive others

then **A** _____ would not forgive them. Jesus died for the forgiveness of humanity's sins.

- ✗ Jesus taught about only one

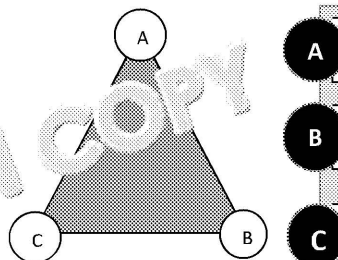
B _____ sin – blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. Some Christians also believe that ceasing to be a Christian is an unforgivable sin.

A – people
B – forgivable

God
rea
op.
unforgivable

3. Give an example of a religious reason to forgive.

5. Fill in the points on the triangle below to represent an inconsistent triad.



3b.
Forgiveness

3c. Good
and Evil

8. Exam practice: Explain the concept of original sin.

4. What do you think about forgiveness? Do you forgive everything? Why / why not?

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 1)

1. Fill in the Bible verse which underlines the importance of human dignity within the Bible.



(Genesis 1:26-28 NRSV)

1. In the above speech bubble, explain the concept of tension between law and personal conviction, as well as giving an example of an individual who experienced this, and why.

Personal Conviction and the Law

4a. Human Rights and Social Justice

The Dignity of Human Life

Agape in Action

2. How do Christians view the UN Declaration of Human Rights?

3. Find another Bible verse which reflects the importance of human life and write it in the space below.



(Genesis 1:26-28 NRSV)

7. Explain what is meant by the term 'agape in action' within the context of human rights, where this has been practised.

5. How have these issues been addressed in two different ways?

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 2)

1. Find a Bible quote which could be used to argue against unequal treatment because of gender. Write it below.

Reference:



2. Give an example of a branch of the Church which does not agree with women preaching, Explain why it takes this view.

3. Find a Bible quote which could be used to argue for unequal treatment because of gender. Write it below.

4b. Prejudice and Discrimination

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

- Christian teachings, such as the story of the good _____, can be used to argue against racial equality.
- These were a _____ of people who were largely disliked by the Israelites
- By drawing a _____ picture of the _____ who stops to help an injured traveller _____ an important point about _____ and _____

Samaritan positive humanity race
racial equality Samaritan

Racial equality

5. Give an example of a Christian who faced racial discrimination. What was their situation? How did they respond? Can you see Christian principles and ideas reflected in their ideas?

Reference:



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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (P)

1a. Relationships



Marriage is a legal, and sometimes religious, union of two people. In Christianity, this is usually a man and a woman.

Purposes:

- **Procreation** and raising a family
- To have a sexual relationship
- To show one's spouse love, respect and support
- The foundation of a stable society
- To symbolise the relationship between Jesus and the Church (in Christianity)

Nature:

- A **sacrament** (for some Christians)
- An important commitment to one's spouse (and God)
- **Monogamous** (between two people)
- Within religion, often heterosexual
- A gift from God (Christianity)

Some Christians are completely happy to marry outside the religious tradition.

Some Christians, however, believe that they should marry fellow Christians due to the importance of sharing values, a desire to raise children in a Christian family, and the following verse:

Do not be yoked together with unbelievers

(2 Corinthians 6:14)

Cohabitation

Some non-religious people might think that **cohabitation** is just as good as, or better than, **marriage**.

Christians have different opinions on marriage.

Some who accept homosexual **marriage** should only be between two people.

- Jesus said that marriage was between a man and a woman.
- Homosexual sex cannot be part of marriage (in the Catholic Church).

Some Christians accept **same-sex marriage** as the most loving thing. Homosexual marriage is legal in the UK (except Northern Ireland), but not in all countries.

Marriage

But from the beginning of creation, 'God made them male and female.' 'For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh.' So they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.

(Mark 10:6 –9 NRSV)

The **Church of England Synod** is a decision-making body. In a vote in 2017, it opted to reject a resolution that declared that marriage should be confined to heterosexual couples. This was due to increasingly changing attitudes towards marriage within the Church.

Some Christians will accept cohabitation as a step towards marriage, as they think it is the right thing (the Golden Rule); this is the case in the Church of England. Other Christians might believe that sex should only take place within marriage.

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1a. Relationships

Divorce is the legal end of a **marriage**, when two people no longer wish to remain married.

Separation is when a married couple chooses to live apart. They choose to live apart but they do not lead to divorce.

Divorce

Arguments for divorce:

- Jesus allowed **divorce** for **adultery**
- Belief that God forgives sins and mistakes
- It is more compassionate to allow people to end an unhappy marriage

e.g. the Catholic Church does not allow **divorce** and will not **remarry** divorcees. It does allow **annulments** (the cancelling of a **marriage**) in some circumstances.

Ethical
Christians
important
spouse
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or
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Remarriage:

If a church accepts **divorce**, it normally allows **remarriage**, but it is at its discretion to allow the couple.

Some Christians do not accept remarriage, as they view marriage as a lifelong bond. Jesus also referred to remarriage following divorce as adultery, so some Christians see this as adultery. They may also use Matthew 19:8–9 to support their opposition to remarriage.

Many Christians and non-religious people accept remarriage.

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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (P)

1a. Relationships

Nature of Families:

- Reflect the family of God (Christian)
- Provide a basis for stable society (Christian)
- Parents and children have different roles
 - ↳ Parents look after their children, caring for them and teaching them
 - ↳ Children obey their parents and may look after them in their old age
- There are various types of families, such as **nuclear** and **extended** families

Families

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Purposes of families (Christian religious):

- To follow God's command to **procreate** (have children)
- To raise and educate children in a **faith**

'Children, obey the Lord, for the father and mother are the Lord's commandments that it may be well with you. You may live long if you do. Fathers, do not anger your children, for the Lord is angry with those who anger their children. Bring up your children in the Lord, with discipline and instruction in the Lord's word.'

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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (Part 1)

1b. Sexual Relationships

Christians have different opinions about **sex relationships**.

Sex is seen as important because it is said to bond a heterosexual couple together. Many Christians believe that sex should only take place within the context of a marriage between a man and a woman, as this is what is stated as its intent in the Bible. One of the purposes of sex is to bond a married couple, but it is also for the procreation of children and the creation of families.

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Examples of religious beliefs about premarital sex

Many Christians (e.g. Catholic Church) disagree with sex before **marriage**, though some accept it in committed relationships (e.g. Church of England), or are even more relaxed (e.g. liberal Protestants).

Premarital sex is increasingly accepted in society.

Extramarital sex
Most Christians believe that sex with someone other than your spouse is wrong. It is considered a sin in many religions. The Ten Commandments include 'Thou shalt not commit adultery'.

The Nature and Purpose of Sexual Relationships

The Catholic Church only approves of sexual relationships which are open to the possibility of procreation. It disapproves of artificial contraception. The encyclical Humanae Vitae. It is part of the Church's teaching that Catholics do not use contraception.

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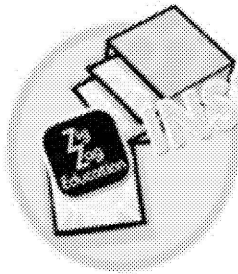


Examples of religious beliefs for (✓) and against (✗) homosexuality

Why some accept them	Why some oppose them
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Jesus said nothing against homosexuality.✓ Jesus told people not to judge others.✓ They might believe Bible verses to be reflective of the context and culture at the time.✓ Many Christians believe love is the most important thing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Homosexual sex cannot lead to procreation. The Catholic Church is against it.✗ Bible verses such as 1 Timothy 1:8–10 suggest that homosexuality is a sin.✗ The Bible teaches that marriage is between a man and a woman.



1b. Sexual Relationships



St Thomas Aquinas's **natural law** states that God has laid out a set of rules that we can live good lives. The **second** of these is important to some Christians (such as Catholics) who consider natural law from an **absolute** perspective and argue that using contraception is against the second precept and is, therefore, wrong.

There are a variety of different methods of contraception – artificial (condoms), hormonal (the pill) and natural (rhythm method).

Contraception

Reasons some Christians may accept contraception

- There is nothing forbidding it in the Bible.
- They think it may be better for the parents to be able to plan the timing and number of their children, e.g. for health and financial reasons.
- They think children may be better off if their parents have been able to plan their timing and number.

- Thomas Aquinas's Four Principles
1. Preservation of life
 2. **Reproduction**
 3. Education of children
 4. Living in society
 5. Worshipping God



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Theme 1: Relationships and Families (Part 1)

1c. Issues of Equality

Christians have different opinions about **gender equality** and **gender roles**; whether men and women have been created for different purposes by God. **Equality** is about having the same opportunities and rights and being treated fairly. This does not necessarily mean being treated in the same way.

Examples of gender prejudice and discrimination

- Being thought of as inferior due to gender
- Being refused jobs reserved for men
- Gender-based clothing restrictions
- Different legal rights, e.g. to custody

'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man...'
(1 Timothy 2:12 NRSV)

Gender Prejudice

Christians who think men and women should have different **roles** may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways if this is God's will. Christians who disagree with different gender **roles** may see men and women being given different **roles** as **unequal** treatment, if women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as **prejudice** and **discrimination**.

Gender Discrimination

Why men and women *should not* have different **roles** / are equal

Galatians 3:27–29 is a verse commonly used to oppose gender discrimination

The Bible teaches that men and women are **equal** in God's sight (Galatians 3:27) and made in his image (Genesis 1:26–27).

Inflammatory and church teachings could be considered out of date.

Most Christians think it is wrong to treat people differently in any unfair way because they believe God loves everyone equally.

Other Christians may see such **discrimination** as unfair. Many churches allow women to become vicars/ministers, and women have been able to become **bishops in the Church of England since 2014**.

As many of you as were baptized into Christ have clothed yourselves with Christ.

There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; for all of you are one in Christ Jesus. And if you belong to Christ, then you are Abraham's offspring, heirs according to the promise.

(Galatians 3:27–29 NRSV)

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2a. The World

There are different religious and non-religious beliefs about the origin of the universe.

Religious teaching: about the origin of the universe (Christianity)

Christians believe that God **created** the universe. This is recorded in the book of **Genesis (1 and 2)**. Genesis 1 says that God created the universe, including the world and its inhabitants, in six days, and then rested a day.

Origin of the Universe

Interpretations

Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **symbolically**. They believe that God **created** the universe, but that he may have done this through **evolution** and that a **literal** account of creation is not **literally** true.

Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **literally**. They believe that the world was **created** in seven days.

Religion



Science
provides
more
scientific
theories
that
have
eventually
become
central
to be

Many Christians
Big Bang theory
supports this
as it posits
universe as
explains the
however, it
provide the

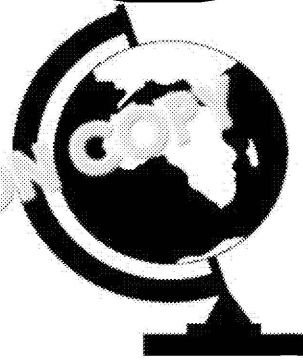
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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 1)

2a. The World



Some non-religious people feel humans have a right to rule the world due to their intelligence; others feel humans have no more rights than other animals.

Many people believe that the **environment** needs to be protected – whether people protect it or not impacts the world inherited by future generations. This is a view held by groups such as the **Humanists for a Better World**.

The Environment

Dominion

Many Christians feel that God gave the world to them as a gift. They have **dominion** over it, or own it; it is theirs to use.

God blessed them, and God said to them, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing that moves upon the earth.'

(Genesis 1:28 NRSV)

Many Christians with **stewardship** believe in managing the earth responsibly. They should do this because it was given by God. They should enjoy it, now and for the future. Everyone has the **responsibility** to look after the **global citizenship** and **sustainability**, which is a way which is more sustainable and comes from the Bible.

You do your thing

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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 1)

2b. The Origin and Value of Human Life Part 1

Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **literally**; they believe that God **created** people as they are.

Christian teachings about the origin of life

Christians believe that God **created** life. There are two different accounts of creation in Genesis. In the first, God creates humans, in his image, after he has created everything else. In the second, he creates man, then animals, then woman out of one of man's ribs.

Some Christians **interpret** the Bible **symbolically**. They believe that God **created** life, but that he may have done this through **evolution** and that the biblical account of creation is not **literally** true.

In 1859, British biologist **Charles Darwin** published his book *The Origin of Species*, a theory termed **evolution** via survival of the fittest. Evolution is the theory that through a series of small changes and mutations, develop advantageous features. The most commonly accepted explanation for the origin of human life, championed by **Richard Dawkins**, who argue that the theory has rendered the need for a Creator obsolete.

Relationship between Christianity and evolution

- Christians who believe in **creationism** disagree with evolution.
- Christians who believe in **theistic evolution** see evolution as **symbolically** true.
- **Atheists** will not believe in **creating** life.
- Some Christians believe that the first woman was created from a rib, but some religious people agree with the theory that women **evolved** from men.

Sanctity of Life

Some people believe in **sanctity of life** – the idea that life is sacred.

Christians believe that life is sacred because it is a gift from God, created in the image of God. The Bible tells us about the intentional creation of life by God. Therefore, within Christianity, human life is considered valuable.

Before I formed you in the womb I knew you, and before you were born I consecrated you; I appointed you a prophet to the nations.
(Jeremiah 1:5 NRSV)

So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.
(Genesis 1:27 NRSV)

Speciesism

Peter Singer

this is a theory that *Animals* refer to a being that is not a human, but is a species of animal. Therefore, being treated as a species of animal is not the same as being treated as a human.

Singer argues that speciesism is a form of sexism or racism, and that we should avoid it.

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**Zig
Zag
Education**

2b. The Origin and Value of Human Life Part 2

Types of euthanasia:

- **Active euthanasia** is doing something to kill somebody; **passive euthanasia** is stopping trying to keep someone alive (e.g. removing life support).
- **Voluntary euthanasia** is where someone wants to die and is assisted; **non-voluntary euthanasia** is where someone cannot ask to die, but it is believed to be in their best interests (e.g. someone in a coma).
- **Double effect** is using medicines or medical procedures (e.g. those which reduce pain) which may also shorten life as a side effect.

Euthanasia is often seen as helping the life of someone who cannot live.

Euthanasia

Dignity in Dying is a secular humanist movement which aims to campaign for the legalisation of euthanasia in the United Kingdom.

Arguments for and against Euthanasia	
For	Against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ People deserve dignity; Jesus was treated in the most loving way ✓ If a person's quality of life is very low, it may be more compassionate to let them die ✓ Passive euthanasia may be acceptable if artificial means are all that is keeping someone alive ✓ Some Christians feel double effect is acceptable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Someone might regret their decision ✗ It requires someone to kill, which is a sin ✗ Suffering can be a part of life or a lesson ✗ Hospices can offer pain relief which can ease suffering until the point of death ✗ Life is sacred (sanctified) ✗ Life is a gift from God and we alone can take it away ✗ Murder is forbidden in the Ten Commandments

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2b. The Origin and Value of Human Life Part 3

Legal reasons for abortion (UK):

- Mother's life is at risk
- Risk of physical damage to woman, e.g. existing children
- Risk of emotional harm to woman, or existing children
- Probability of disability/ deformity of foetus
- e.g. ectopic pregnancy
- e.g. woman cannot afford another child
- e.g. the pregnancy is the result of rape
- e.g. if the child would have a short or painful life

Other reasons someone may want an **abortion**:

- They do not want a child
- They want a child of the other gender

People may agree with some reasons for **abortion**, and not others

Abortion

Legal abortion

- Full
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- we

Examples of Christian views for (✓) and against (✗) abortion

- ✓ Jesus taught that the most important thing is love – it may be loving to allow **abortion** in some cases, such as in the case of rape.
- ✓ It can be the lesser of two evils – this is the position of the Church of England.
- ✗ Life is sacred (sanctity of life) and should not be destroyed.
- ✗ Abortion can be considered murder, and murder is wrong and forbidden in the Ten Commandments (in Christianity, the Catholic Church does not allow abortion at all).

Non-religious views

- **Abortion** is wrong for **adoption**
- Abortion may be necessary to have a bad **quality of life**
- Abortion is not wrong if the foetus is not a person
- Often, non-religious situation ethics is a moral thing to do on the condition

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Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death (Part 2)

2c. Beliefs about Death and the Afterlife

Christian funerals take place in a church and are conducted by a minister or priest. They involve traditional bible readings, hymns and prayers. Catholic funerals involve a mass service. Candles are usually lit to symbolise Christ as the light of the world. Usually following the burial the phrase 'ashes to ashes, dust to dust' is uttered. There will be a thanksgiving to God for the life of the individual and hope expressed that they will be reunited in the afterlife in heaven.

Humanist funerals involve music, poetry and readings specific to the individual. Led by a humanist celebrant, they will reflect on the life of the individual rather than focusing on an afterlife. There will be no mention of God in these ceremonies. The traits and achievements of the deceased will be remembered without religious references.

Different people have different beliefs about **death and an afterlife**, which impact beliefs about the value of human life.

Beliefs about death and an afterlife:

- Non-religious people generally do not believe in an **afterlife**
- Christians believe in **heaven/paradise** and **hell**
- Some Christians, such as Catholics, believe in **purgatory**
- Some Christians believe in the **immortality of the soul**, some in **resurrection of the body**, and some believe in both
- There is not a full concept of the afterlife in Judaism
- Hindus, Buddhists and Sikhs believe in **reincarnation**, being reborn

Heaven within Christianity is God's presence. Some believe it is a physical place, while others believe it is a symbolic place. It is a place of joy and happiness, where Christians can be united with God and all human suffering will cease.

Hell within Christianity is God's presence in a place of torment for those who have been punished for their sins. Some believe that a person will save themselves

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 1)

3a. Crime and Punishment (Part 1)

Within Christianity, a wrong action is a **sin**, which is the idea of falling short of God's moral standard. A sin is disobeying the will or rules of God given in the Bible.

Different people take their morals and values from different sources, including their experiences, their family values, the law, **religious teachings** or their reason. Christians take their moral teachings from the Bible (some Christians also give authority to groups such as religious figures, and other documents, such as the Catechism of the Catholic Church).

What makes an act wrong?

Conscience is the idea that human beings have an innate sense of right and wrong and will experience guilt should they commit a wrong action.

Free Will Christians believe that people have the freedom to make their own choices.

Aims of Punishment

There are various different **aims of punishment**, including: **retribution**, **deterrence**, and **reformation**.

Different aims of punishment

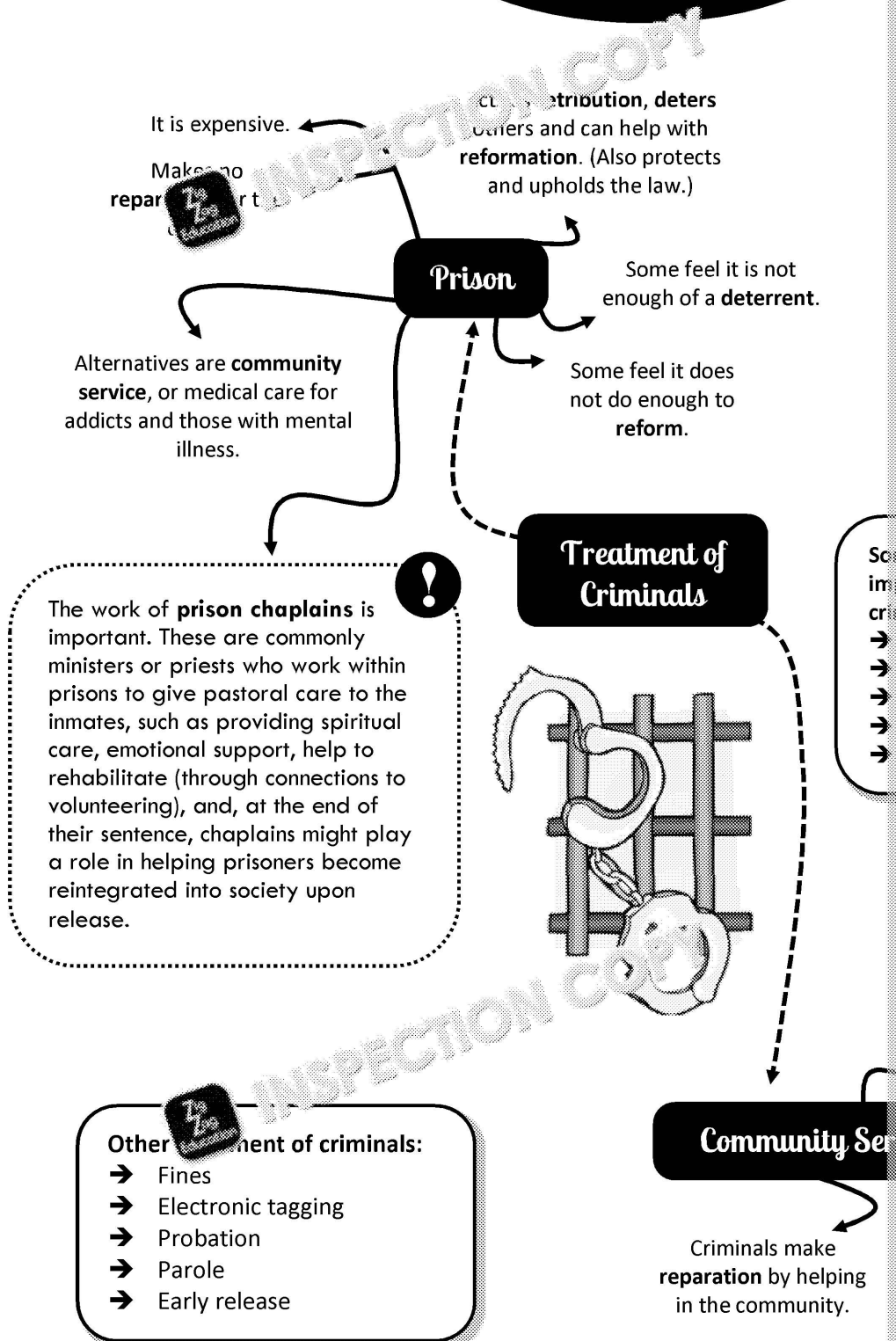
Aim	Explanation	Pros
Retribution	Taking revenge on a criminal to punish them for what they've done	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Old Testament teaches people to take retribution → Being punished for doing wrong is fair
Justice	Fair treatment both of victim and perpetrator within the justice system	People feel that wrongdoers have been sufficiently punished and society is fair
Deterrence	Used to persuade others not to commit crime	People want to live in a safe society
Reformation	Trying to change criminals so they do not commit crime in the future, often through rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → People deserve a second chance (taught in the Bible) → This will help to reduce crime in society
Protection	Keeping the public safe from criminals and criminals away from the angry public	Both criminals and the public deserve to be protected
Reparation	Making up for the wrong which has been done	Victims of crime can benefit from the punishment
Upholding the law	Showing that there is a consequence for breaking the law	Reinforces the law

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3a. Crime and Punishment (Part 2)



3a. Crime and Punishment (Part 3)

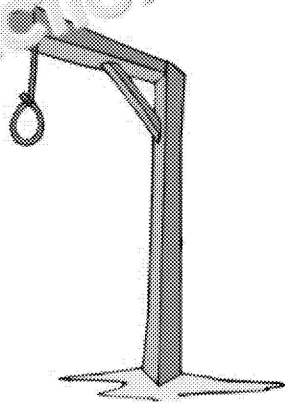
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The **death penalty** (capital punishment) is legal in some countries and used to be legal in the UK, though controversial.



'Thou shall not kill' (Exodus 20:13 NRSV)

'You have heard that it was said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." ... But I say to you, Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you...' (Matthew 5:38, 44 NRSV)



Death Penalty

Some **Retribution** saving

Some **Utilitarianism**
→ The
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Ethical arguments:

- **Principle of utility** **penalty** if it will but not if it does
- **Sanctity of life** conflicts with it implies that per if they are crim kill have comm their right to li

Conservative views in favour	Liberal views
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Old Testament allows the death penalty, and it can be seen as compulsory in some cases. ✓ It acts as a deterrent and protects the population. ✓ It is a form of retribution which is posited in Genesis 9:6, which states, 'Whoever sheds blood by man, by man shall his blood be shed', which reflects the Old Testament principle of an eye for an eye. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Jesus taught forgiveness and retribution. He saw a woman being put to death for adultery in John 8. ✗ There is no chance of reformation and it is irreversible. ✗ Only God can decide if someone can die. ✗ Jesus preached turning the other cheek rather than pursuing vengeance.

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 2)

3b. Forgiveness

Forgiveness involves a person letting go of bad feelings toward someone who has caused you harm or pain. Some people believe they should forgive others, while others believe they should not.

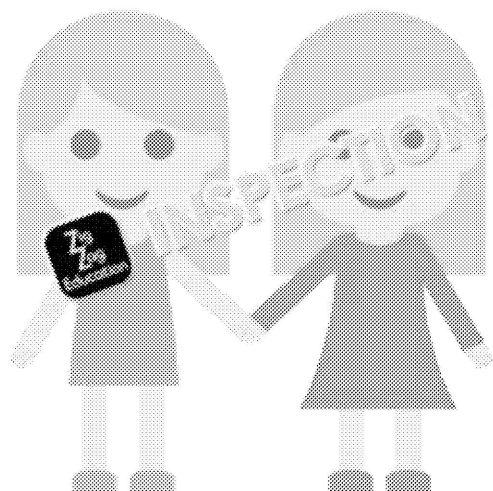


'For if you forgive others their sins against you, your heavenly Father will forgive you. 15But if you do not forgive others, your Father will not forgive your sins.'

Examples of religious beliefs – for (✓) and against (✗) forgiveness

- ✓ Jesus taught to keep **forgiving**, and that if Christians did not forgive others, then God would not forgive them. Jesus died for the forgiveness of humanity's sins.
- ✗ Jesus taught about only one unforgivable sin – blasphemy against the Holy Spirit. Some Christians also believe that ceasing to be a Christian is an unforgivable sin.

Then Peter came and said to Jesus, 'Lord, how often should I forgive my brother who sins against me, how often should I forgive him, seven times?' Jesus answered him, 'I tell you, not seven times, but, I tell you, seventy-seven times.'



The concept of forgiveness is found in many different faiths. People might have different reasons, such as wanting to benefit their own feelings or believing that someone is often promoted in their community as being something for the society as a whole and for the benefit of others.

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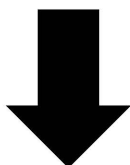
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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 2)

3c. Good, Evil and Suffering (Part 1)

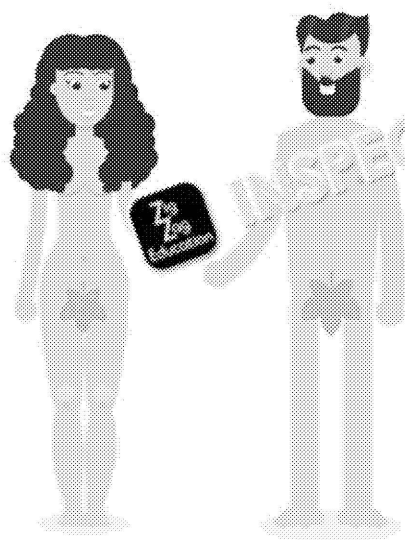
There is a philosophical challenge posed by the belief in God when one considers the existence of suffering and the beliefs regarding a Christian God being all-knowing, all-loving and all-powerful. Surely, a God who possesses all three of these traits would eliminate the existence of suffering within the world. This is known as the **inconsistent triad**. This is a big debate within philosophical thought which has resulted in many different people trying to solve this problem.



God's benevolence

Some theists have attempted to reconcile their belief in God with the existence of suffering with the following explanations:

- ✓ Suffering could be a test from God
- ✓ Suffering could be punishment for sin
- ✓ Suffering could be because of Original Sin (Catholic view)
- ✓ Suffering allows Christians to have empathy and compassion with others and
- ✓ Suffering can strengthen faith and character
- ✓ Suffering can be caused by human sin and free will



Original sin is the concept that because of human beings are born inherently sinful. This is the idea of Augustine of Hippo. This is the idea of Genesis 1–3, which chronicles the idea of Original Sin. This Bible verse states that when God created the world, it was 'good'. It was human disobedience at the Tree of Knowledge when instructed not to eat from it that brought sin into the Garden of Eden and into humanity. As a result of this, all human beings are born with 'original' or inherited sin. The term refers to the act of the first sin, which was committed in the Garden of Eden.

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Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil (Part 2)

3c. Good, Evil and Suffering (Part 2)

Good actions are actions which are morally and ethically good which might have positive impact on others.

Evil actions are morally bad actions which may have negative effects on those committing evil or others. **Sin** is the falling short of religious or moral guidance on how to live one's life.

Suffering is pain or upset; sin or evil can result in suffering in others or in oneself.

Human beings have **free will** to make moral choices.

Types of suffering

- There are different types of suffering that people can experience.
- **Moral evil** is suffering caused by the actions of human beings. It makes a choice to cause suffering, e.g. murder, theft.
- **Natural evil** is suffering caused by events in the natural world. This could be a natural disaster.
- Many religious traditions find it easier to explain natural evil than moral evil.

John Hick later developed Irenaeus's theory. He believes, slightly differently, that God created in humans the potential for moral development which happens through the experience of suffering. Natural and moral evil exist in order to help human beings to fulfil their moral potentials.



This view was put forward by **St Irenaeus**. He believed that humans were not created perfect, but that they must develop a perfect moral state through suffering and learning from these experiences. By obeying the laws of God as found in the Bible, a person could grow and develop into morality. This is known as a form of theodicy.



Some people called this theodicy through human free will. This is a form of theodicy.

This is being suffering in the world. There is an innate need for suffering and development.

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 1)

4a. Human Rights and Social Justice (Part 1)

Human rights are rights many people believe all humans deserve. Some rights are protected by law in many countries, e.g. the United Kingdom, which uphold human rights

There might be a conflict between an individual's personal conviction, especially if it contradicts moral sources such as religion. An example of this within Christianity is the case of El Salvador and their reaction to the civil war.

Personal Conviction and the Law

In **1948** the **United Nations** issued a list of human rights afforded to all people, including the following:

'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights'

Martin Luther King Jr believed that personal conviction against an unjust law was justifiable within Christianity as he said:

'I submit that an individual who breaks a law that his conscience tells him is unjust... is in reality expressing the highest respect for the law'

Many Christians believe that human rights teachings are important to their faith.

The Dignity of Human Life

Christians believe that human beings are made by God and in the image of God, as stated in Genesis 1:26–27, which, therefore, would underline the importance and dignity of human life. Therefore, human rights are important to Christian teaching as they ensure that human dignity is protected and upheld.

When God said, 'Let us make mankind in our image and likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and over the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals that move along the ground.' This teaching is important to Christian teaching as they ensure that human dignity is protected and upheld. 'For in the image of God he created mankind in his own image; in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them'

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 1)

4a. Human Rights and Social Justice (Part 2)

Religious extremism is the living out of religious ideas or principles in an extreme fashion beyond what most people could consider to be measure or reasonable.

This can often manifest in a violent way, often having its focus upon others who do not share the same ideals. For example, religious extremists might take violent action as a result of some religious teaching as they feel they might be rewarded by God for such action, which would result in injury to or loss of life of a group of deferring or no faith.

- Being prevented from expressing ideas. Some people argue that expression of that freedom of expression and religion.
- The issue revolves around whether or expression might cause offence – for example, if someone who is a non-believer. However, that other person has the right to choose; in this way personal expression is protected.
- Some people believe that religion should be held to the private sphere and should be held to the private sphere. This denies individuals religious expression, and traditions is important, such as evangelism.

Some people feel that being treated **equally** means being treated the same, e.g. everyone must dress in the same way and receive the same amount of assistance.

Others feel that **equality** involves treating everyone fairly, which may mean allowing people to dress differently, or giving them extra assistance.

- Within Christianity people should be allowed to express their religion because this is treating others as you would want to be treated.

Equality refers to being given the same respect and dignity for the same thing, though it is sometimes used to refer to well as others' **freedom of religious expression**.

Religious Expression and Equality

Agape in Action

Agape is a specific type of love within Christianity which expresses the idea of completely selfless and unconditional love. It is considered to be the foundation principle of all Christian teaching and, ideally, acts to involve suffering and giving up comfort for others without the expectation of any recompense in return.

Agape in action is the living out of this principle – taking actions and standing up for the vulnerable and repressed at personal risk out of pure love for the vulnerable. This is a recurrent theme in Jesus' teachings, This might take the form of working with Christian charities towards social justice, or it might be more individualistic if a Christian needs to stand up within their own society.

Liberation theology is an example of agape in action founded in Latin America in the 1900s. Many Christians living in El Salvador noticed the extreme injustices being suffered by the poor and so began to speak out, resulting in their subjugation by the government and the suffering of violence by them. A famous martyr for the cause, Oscar Romeo, was a priest who was shot by the government soldiers while he was giving mass due to his outspoken nature regarding the rights of the poor and the injustices being suffered by the poor.

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 2)

4b. Prejudice and Discrimination

Prejudice is the holding of preconceived views about a demographic or identity without experience.

Discrimination is the different treatment of an individual based on a range of demographic factors. Examples of these include gender, race and sexual orientation.

This is a Bible verse which emphasises the equality of all human beings regardless of status, gender or race, commonly used by Christians to argue against prejudice and discrimination.

Christians believe that human beings are made in the image of God, and, therefore, deserve respect and dignity. The Bible contains many teachings about kindness and respect of others. Jesus specifically sought out and was friends with those who were discriminated against at his time; therefore, Christians should follow his example and ensure equal treatment of all people.

Gender Equality

There are still some issues within Christianity regarding gender equality as, due to some biblical passages, some Christians do not believe that women should be able to preach or teach. For example, within Catholic tradition, women are not permitted to preach due to a verse within 1 Timothy 2:11–14, which specifically teaches against women preaching.

Other churches, however, have allowed the ordination of women. Libby Lane was the first ordained minister in the Church of England in 2015.

The Catholic Church does, however, emphasise that women are important and valued and should be treated with respect in Pope John Paul II's letter *On the Dignity and Vocation of Women*.

Racial equality

Racial equality is the equal treatment of people regardless of their racial or ethnic background.

Many groups have historically experienced subjugation because of their race.

I have a dream that my fellow Americans will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character.

- Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr

Rev Dr Martin Luther King Jr was a leader for racial equality in America during the 1950s and 1960s. He was also a Christian and a Baptist. He was inspired by his Christian faith and the teachings of the Bible to stand against the injustices suffered by African Americans at that time. He put an emphasis on non-violence, leading marches, demonstrations and promoting the forgiving teachings of the Bible.

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Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 2)

4c. Issues of Wealth and Poverty (Part 1)

'Son, remember that in your lifetime you received your goods, while Lazarus received bad things, but now he is comforted here and you are in agony'

(Luke 16 NRSV)

The parable of the rich man and Lazarus in Luke 16 was told by Jesus to those who have wealth within the church, to encourage them to use their money in order to help the poor.

Many people feel that there are **responsibilities of wealth**, though others do not.

There are two main types of poverty – **relative** and **absolute**. Relative poverty is when a person has a lower amount of money than is the norm within their society, whereas absolute poverty is where an individual does not have sufficient funds to meet their basic needs.

Use of Wealth

Possible actions

- Do not waste money
- Do not hoard money
- Help the poor
- Help the environment

Issues related to giving money to the poor:

- Giving money is only a short-term solution.
- If people rely on handouts, they may have no incentive to work their way out of poverty.
- Many people give money via **charities**, meaning much money is spent on administration and not directly on helping the poor.

Jesus clearly taught that having wealth was not a bad thing, but he taught that we have a responsibility to use our wealth to help the poor – he taught people to share their possessions with those in need. Many religious groups who take religious vows reflect this practice by not having their own possessions.

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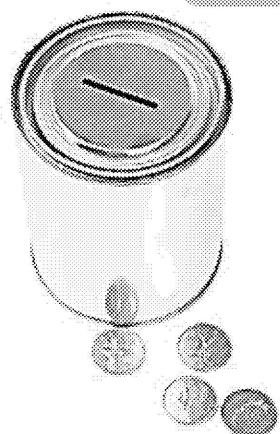
Theme 4: Issues of Human Rights (Part 2)

4c. Issues of Wealth and Poverty (Part 2)

The Acquisition of Wealth

Many Christians do not see wealth as a bad thing; however, they believe it should be acquired by honest work and stewarded well, without exploiting others.

It is important that Christians remember that money is not important; such as loving and serving God should take precedent. Matthew 6:24 is a text in which Jesus warns against serving money rather than serving God.



Charities often help those in most need, e.g. those affected by war or natural disaster. They may provide practical support such as food, clothing, shelter and healthcare.

Some Christians believe that income should be used to help the poor.

Charity

Christian Aid is an example of a Christian charity working to better the lives of the vulnerable in society. It works with organisations local to a needy area in order to provide help to those in need regardless of their religion, creed, race or nationality. They support Fairtrade organisations and aim to help people living in poverty. This is a charity which is aimed at approaching **social justice** from a Christian perspective by attempting to challenge social systems which benefit the rich at the expense of the vulnerable.

Their values include love and solidarity, dignity and respect, justice and equality, cooperation and partnership, accountability and stewardship.

Christianity teaches to give money to the poor and to love your neighbour (and helping others through charity puts this into practice).

He also taught that those who give to the poor do this for God, and would be rewarded.

Jesus also taught that giving a little was better than giving nothing.

Many twenty-first century Christians have a responsibility to help those in need by donating time and money to charities such as **Christian Aid**.

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Activities Answers

Theme 1, Part 1 (Relationships)

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) See summary page
- 7) Students could give any relevant example, including Matthew 19:8–9.
- 8) See summary page
- 9)

Band	Mark	Content
0		No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and concepts.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and concepts and a generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and a detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following issues:

- Some Christians believe that men and women should have traditional roles within the family.
- These roles consist of women being mothers and looking after children, while men work and provide for their family.
- Some Christians might argue that this is because women have been designed by God to look after children and, therefore, it would then follow that this would be the natural role for women.
- It seems to be supported by a biblical narrative of that kind of family structure in the Old Testament.
- Some Christians point to the Virgin Mary's example of motherhood to support this view.
- Other Christians might argue that there is only one gender in the Bible, and that the patriarchal social structures of the Old Testament are not the will of God.

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Theme 1, Part 2 (Relationships)

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4)

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and reference.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows a fair awareness of applicable and relevant terms and reference and generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details:

- St Thomas Aquinas was a thirteenth-century monk whose thoughts, which he put down in his *Theologiae*, continue to be influential on Church teaching to this day.
- He developed what is known as 'natural law', which is a moral idea that God has laid out for humans to live good lives. These laws are laid out in a hierarchy, with the first being to do good and avoid evil.
- The second of these rules (the secondary precepts) is important to some Christians who consider natural law from an absolutist standpoint and argue that using contraception is a precept and is, therefore, wrong.
- The second of these secondary precepts is to reproduce.
- This obviously would contradict the use of contraception, as the intent of contraception is to prevent pregnancy without the possibility of, or with the reduced possibility of, a pregnancy occurring.
- Therefore, the use of contraception according to Thomas Aquinas's precepts is wrong as it goes against God's intention for human beings. This makes it very important for Christians who consider natural law to be in tune with the law of God.

- 5) Answers will vary between students, but should generally reflect in discussions the importance of the relationship between the individual and the community.
- 6) See summary page
- 7) Students could give any relevant example, including Galatians 3:28.
- 8) Students could give any relevant example, including 1 Corinthians 14:34.

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9)

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1–3	A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas or viewpoints. No differing viewpoints given within religious tradition, and no impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider social sphere. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references.
2	4–6	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the issue, but this is relatively limited. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	7–9	Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issue and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains detail; however, this is not exceptional. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
4	10–12	Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different viewpoints on the issue, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains details and uses examples such as references to authority. Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
5	13–15	Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different viewpoints on the issue, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to authority. Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority and makes fully correct use of these terms in the answer.

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Students could include any of the following details:

- The issue of gender roles is a controversial one within Christianity. The issue of to be one which has sparked much debate due to differing opinions.
- Traditionally, ministers and priests were exclusively men; however, this has changed.
- Many churches allow women to become vicars/ministers, and women have been in the Church of England since 2014.
- The Christians who would argue that women should not be permitted to be ordained women should have different **roles** but may still see them as equal.
- They may think it is fair to treat women in different ways if this is God's will.
- These Christians (such as Catholics and Orthodox) feel that women should not be teaching; because Jesus and his disciples were male and because it is a tradition. A commonly cited Bible verse to underline why women should not be priests is 1 Timothy 2:12.
- This Bible verse states 'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man.'
- Some Christians feel that women should focus on motherhood, because important roles are important because they were mothers.
- This is the view of the Catholic Church, where women are not permitted to be ordained.
- Christians who disagree with different gender roles may see men and women being treated with unequal treatment, if women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as discrimination.
- Most Christians think it is wrong to treat people differently in any unfair way because everyone is created in the image of God.
- Inflammatory Bible and Church teachings could be considered out of date.
- The Bible teaches that men and women are equal in God's sight (Galatians 3:28).
- Jesus was kind to women and died to save everyone. He did not conform to the traditional gender roles.
- Therefore, for this reason, many Christians have allowed women to become ordained ministers and priests.

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Theme 2, Part 1 (Life and Death)

- 1) Students could give any relevant example, including Genesis 1:1
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8) See summary page
- 9) **Literal** → believe that God created people as they are

Symbolic → believe that God created life, but that he might have done this via evolution. The idea that creation is not accurate

10)

Band		Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and concepts.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social groups and wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the issue and clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details:

- In 1859, British biologist **Charles Darwin** published his book *The Origin of Species* which introduced the theory of evolution via survival of the fittest.
- Evolution is the theory that animal species will, through a series of small changes, develop advantageous features.
- These changes happened as a result of small genetic mutations that proved either advantageous or disadvantageous to the species.
- One common example is the one used by Darwin in his book, that of finches.
- He found that their beaks were different shapes depending on where they were found and the type of food that was available. Their beaks tended to show adaptation to their environment, enabling them to survive.
- It is the most commonly accepted explanation for the origin of human life, supported by **Richard Dawkins**, who argues that the theory has rendered the need for a creator obsolete.

- 11) **One mark will be awarded for a basic answer; two marks will be awarded for a detailed answer.** Speciesism is the belief that people carry prejudice against another being due to their species. It affects their treatment of the being. Examples include animals, and the use of animals in research.

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Theme 2, Part 2 (Life and Death)

- 1) See Summary Page
- 2) Students could include any detail here from their own research. Generally, this should be based on a charity which is aimed at campaigning for the legalisation of euthanasia. Other could be activities the movement has undertaken or specific accounts of people involved.
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) Students could give any relevant example, including Exodus 20:13.
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8) 'Immediately after death, people go to heaven, hell or purgatory.'

Band	Marks	Content
0		No information, or no information which is relevant to the topic.
1	1–3	<p>A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas and viewpoints.</p> <p>No differing viewpoints given within religious tradition, and the impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider society is vague.</p> <p>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
2	4–6	<p>Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the issue, but knowledge is relatively limited.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
3	7–9	<p>Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains developed details.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
4	10–12	<p>Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
5	13–15	<p>Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of the issue and makes fully correct use of references sources of authority and makes fully correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>

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Students could include any of the following details:

- The afterlife is the concept that there is a continuation of life following the point of death, and the ability to function on Earth.
- Non-religious people generally do not believe in an afterlife, but some may believe that they will be reunited with their loved ones. Generally speaking, however, this is based on personal opinion.
- Therefore, these people might argue that people do not go anywhere after death, but rather live on in their own afterlife after death.
- Christians believe in heaven/paradise and hell as there is biblical doctrine which describes these places. Not all Christians believe that these are literal places, but some do.
- Some Christians, such as Catholics, believe in purgatory. Purgatory is a middle realm of the afterlife, such as heaven. It is a place in which souls go to atone for their sins before entering heaven.
- Heaven within Christianity is God's presence. Some believe it is a physical place, while others believe it is a symbolic place.
- It is a place of joy and happiness, where Christians can be united with God and experience eternal life.
- Hell within Christianity is the absence of God's presence. Some believe it is a physical place, while others believe it is a symbolic place.
- It is a place of torment and suffering, where those who have sinned and not repented are punished for their wrongdoing. Christians believe that accepting Jesus as their saviour will save them from hell.
- Some Christians believe in the immortality of the soul, some believe in resurrection, and some believe in both.
- Many Christians believe in particular judgement, which means that when individuals die, they will be judged and sent to either heaven or hell.
- Some Christians, such as those who believe in the resurrection of the body, believe in general judgement, which will take place at the end of time when Jesus returns. It is the final judgement, where all will be judged and sent to their destined realm of the afterlife.

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Theme 3, Part 1 (Good and Evil)

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8) Students could give any relevant example of a Bible verse including but not limited to
- 9)

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and might impact religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and reference authority.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, the social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and reference authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content about the relevant issue demonstrating clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, the social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific reference sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Those who support the death penalty argue that the punishment acts as a deterrent. By the state killing those who are the greatest threat to society, we stop more of these crimes.
- They might argue that it is cheaper for the state to kill an individual convicted of a crime than the costs in prison.
- Those who support the death penalty for religious reasons might argue that it is based on Genesis 9:6, which states, 'Whoever sheds blood by man, by man shall his blood be shed.' This is a Testament principle of an eye for an eye.
- However, there are those who argue that because crime continues to rise, the death penalty is a punishment, the death penalty does not appear to deter criminals.
- They might also argue that the death penalty always the risk that someone given the death penalty might be innocent.
- They might also argue that many people in the US stay on death row for many years.
- Those who are against the death penalty on a religious basis might argue that it is against the teaching of Jesus. He stopped a woman being put to death for adultery in John 8. Also, Jesus can decide when someone can die. Jesus preached turning the other cheek rather than revenge.
- There is no chance for reformation and it is inhumane.

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Theme 3, Part 2 (Good and Evil)

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) Students should here give an informed answer with their own opinion. Answer should show that forgiveness is, as well as an analytical response with their own opinion regarding valid arguments.
- 5) See summary page (note – answers can be any way round, as long as the three terms are used)
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8)

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information and no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Shows a restricted amount of content about the relevant terms and how it might impact religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant terms and how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content about the relevant terms and how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Original sin is the concept that because of the sin of Adam and Eve, human beings are born with a sinful nature.
- It is posited in the works of St Augustine of Hippo. This is the idea that stems from the Bible which chronicles the ideas of creation and the Fall.
- This Bible verse states that when God created the world, he created it 'good'.
- It was human disobedience via Adam and Eve eating from the Tree of Knowledge.
- By disobeying God, Adam and Eve brought sin into the Garden of Eden and also into the world.
- As a result of this, all humans are able to, and will choose to, commit evil acts as a result of inherited sin.
- The term 'original sin' refers to the act of the first sin, which was committed in the Garden of Eden.

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- 9) 'The idea of an all-loving God is not consistent with the reality of suffering.'

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1–3	<p>A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas and viewpoints.</p> <p>No differing viewpoints given within religious tradition, and no reference to the wider society; the impact of ideas on religious individuals and the wider society is vague.</p> <p>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
2	4–6	<p>Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
3	7–9	<p>Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
4	10–12	<p>Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
5	13–15	<p>Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to sources of authority.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes fully correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>

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Students could include any of the following details:

- The God posited in traditional Judaeo-Christianity is one who is all-loving, all-powerful and all-knowing.
- There is a philosophical challenge posed by the belief in God when one considers the existence of evil and the beliefs regarding the Christian God being all-knowing, all-loving and all-powerful.
- Surely, a God who possesses all three of these traits would eliminate the existence of evil.
- This is known as the inconsistent triad. This is a big debate within philosophy with many different people trying to solve this problem.
- Some theists have attempted to reconcile their belief in God with the existence of evil with various explanations. These are known as theodicies.
- In general, a few of the theories that have been posited include the idea that suffering could be punishment for sin, suffering could be because of original sin or that Christians should have empathy and compassion with others and the suffering of others. However, if suffering can be caused by human sin and free will, then the existence of evil is not a problem for theists.
- Some Christians believe in a concept called 'soul-making' in order to explain the existence of evil with the reality of suffering.
- The idea is that through the process of suffering, human souls are made and become necessary for the existence and development of the human soul.
- This theory also posits that human beings learn about morality through suffering and the sense of what is right or wrong; therefore, suffering within the world is necessary to develop the morality of humans.
- This was first put forward by St Irenaeus. He believed that humans were not created perfect but had to develop a perfect moral state through suffering and learning from these experiences as found in the Bible, a person could grow and develop into morality. This is known as theodicy.
- John Hick later developed Irenaeus's theory. He believes, slightly differently, that the world is a place of potential for moral development, which happens through the experience of suffering and free will in order to help human beings to fulfil their moral potentials.

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Theme 4, Part 1 (Human Rights)

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) Students could give any relevant example of a Bible verse, including but not limited to
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6)

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant might impact religious beliefs in their social sphere and wider Shows a restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and authority.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant awareness of the different ways in which it might impact in wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and religious makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content demonstrating clear and detailed awareness of how it might sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details:

- In 1948 the United Nations issued a list of human rights afforded to all people, and humans have freedom of religious beliefs.
- This means that they have the legal right to believe and practise their religious beliefs.
- In the UK, people are free to believe what they want and to practise and express their beliefs.
- This was not always the case and is not the case everywhere in the world. Many people are persecuted based on their religious beliefs.
- Without religious freedom, there is inequality within society, as it enables governments to discriminate against people from a religious group based simply on their beliefs.
- However, there are some issues with religious freedom in the instances in which governments discriminate against other people, e.g. the issue of gay marriage in some religious groups.
- Many people feel this is not a good thing, as it is so difficult to respect people's freedom of religion and belief and freedom of religious expression.
- Others might disagree that religious freedom is a good thing because of religious freedoms may endanger public safety, but are in some branches of Islam considered

- 7) See summary page
- 8) Answers will vary depending on the student and the topical news; however, any answer should include an acknowledgement of themes discussed in this course.

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Theme 4, Part 2 (Human Rights)

- 1) Students could give any relevant example, including Galatians 3:28.
- 2) See summary page
- 3) Students could give any relevant example, including 1 Timothy 2:12.
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) 1 mark will be awarded for a basic answer; 2 marks will be awarded for a detailed answer.
- 7) Some people who are wealthy will consider it right to share their good fortune to help the poor. Some wealthy may consider their money a blessing and, therefore, feel it is their responsibility to share it.
- 8) See summary page
- 9) 'Charity is one of the most important of all Christian practices.'

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1–3	<p>A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas or viewpoints.</p> <p>No differing viewpoints given within religious tradition, and no understanding of the impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider social context. Answer is vague.</p> <p>Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority.</p>
2	4–6	<p>Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issues and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the issues, but this is relatively limited.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
3	7–9	<p>Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issues and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Answer contains detail; however, this is not well-developed.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
4	10–12	<p>Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issues and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains detail and uses examples such as references to specific religious texts.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
5	13–15	<p>Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issues and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as references to specific religious texts.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of applicable and relevant terms and references sources of authority and makes fully correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>

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Students could give any of the following details:

- Charity is the act of donating one's means (whether that be time, talent or money) without expectation.
- Christianity teaches to give **charity** – Jesus taught to give money to the poor and to his neighbour (and helping others practically through charity puts this into practice).
- Charity is an important Christian teaching. Jesus was very clear in the Gospels that it was the primary practice of those who follow him.
- He also taught that those who gave others charity did this for God, and would be rewarded by God.
- Indeed, he taught that on the Day of Judgement, those who cared for the lowest of the low would be rewarded.
- Jesus also taught that giving a little when you had little was better than giving nothing.
- Many twenty-first century Christians feel a responsibility to help those in need through giving to charitable causes, such as **Christian Aid**.
- Jesus clearly taught in the Gospels that having wealth was not a bad thing, but that it should be used to help the poor.
- He taught against greed – he taught people instead to give away their wealth and to have no possessions.
- People who take religious vows, such as monks and nuns, reflect this practice by not having their own possessions.
- Many Christians do not see wealth as a bad thing; however, they believe it should be used and stewarded well, without exploiting others.
- It is important that Christians remember that money is not important, and that their hearts should take precedent. Therefore, some people might argue that worshipping God is more important than giving to charity.
- However, other Christians might argue that giving to charity can be a way of worshipping God.
- Matthew 6, for example, is a text in which Jesus warns against serving money rather than God. Matthew 6:24 states, 'No one can serve two masters. Either you will hate the one and love the other, or you will love the one and despise the other. You cannot serve both God and money.'
- Therefore, the giving away of money to charity could be a way for Christians to show that they are worshipping God rather than money.

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