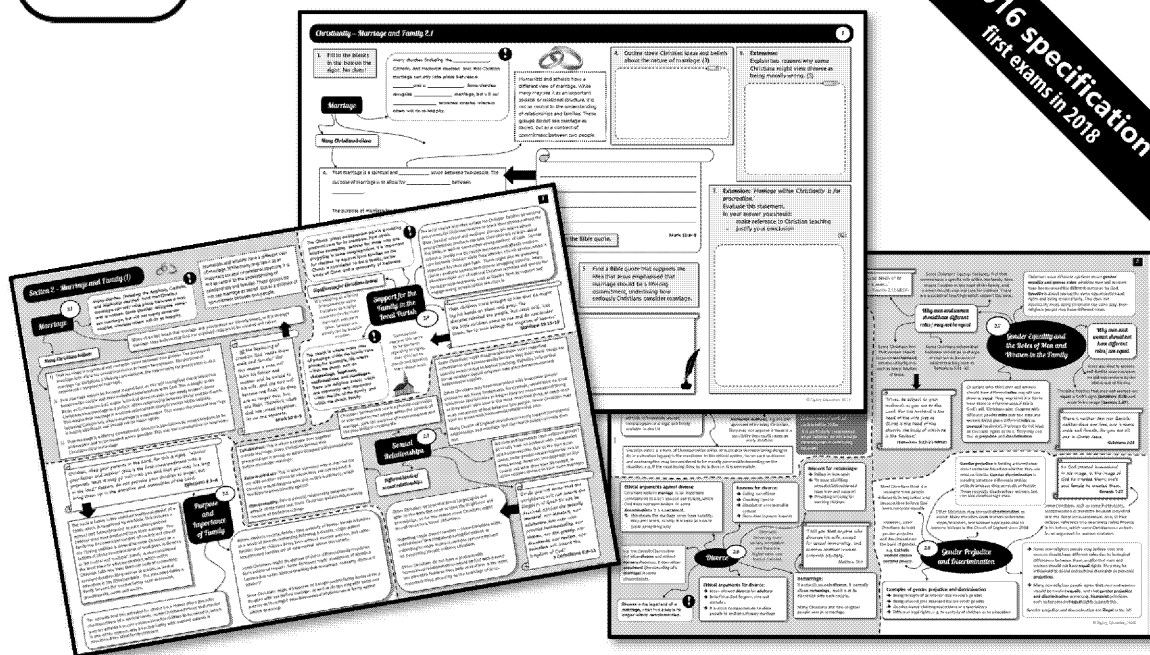


**2016 specification
first exams in 2018**



GCSE Edexcel B Topic on a Page for Paper 1: Christianity

Marriage and the Family, and Matters of Life and Death

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**POD
9654**

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
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Teacher's Introduction

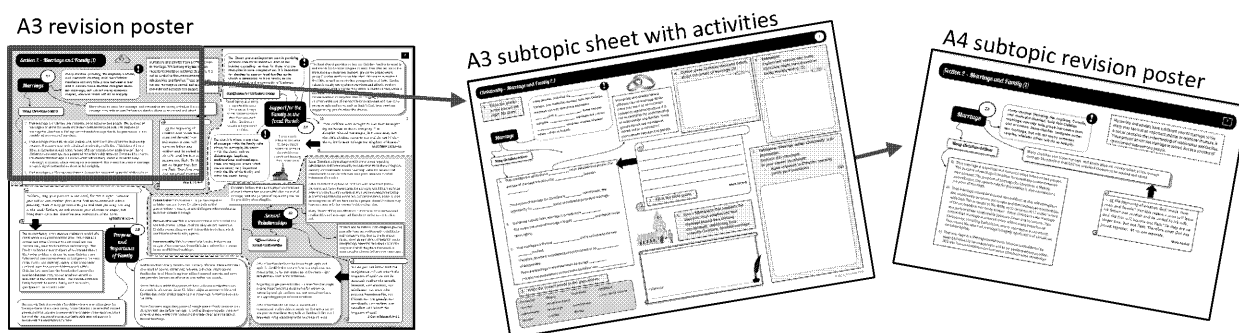
This resource has been designed to support the learning and teaching of the Religious Studies GCSE Edexcel B specification. It covers the material on Marriage and the Family and Matters of Life and Death from a Christian perspective – half the content for Paper 1.

The other half of the content for Christianity (Beliefs and Living the Religious Life), which is common to all three papers, is covered in the ZigZag Education resource Topic on a Page for GCSE Edexcel B: Christianity – Beliefs and Living the Religious Life (POD 8360).

The content of this resource is as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Four A3 revision posters**, between them covering the 16 subtopics. These are labelled: **1** to **4**. These posters are intended as a summary of all of the material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Sixteen A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers one subtopic and provides write-on activities for students to complete including research tasks. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 extension question answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles: **16**. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: .
4. **Sixteen A4 subtopic revision posters.** 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 area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **16**.
5. **A4 answers to extension questions.** These pages provide answers to the extension 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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Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Religious Studies resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (1)

Marriage

2.1

Many churches (including the Anglican, Catholic, and Methodist churches) hold that Christian marriage can only take place between a man and a woman. Some churches recognise same-sex marriage, but will not marry same-sex couples, whereas others will do so happily.

Humanists and atheists have a different view of marriage. While many may see it as an important societal or relational structure, it is not as central to the understanding of relationships and families. These groups do not see marriage as sacred, but as a contract of commitment between two people.

The Church plays a role in pastoral care for families. This includes counselling and support for families struggling in some way. For churches to be effective, the Church is considered the body of Christ.

Many Christians believe:

- 1) That marriage is a spiritual and romantic union between two people. For many Christians, marriage is to allow for sexual expression between two spouses. For others, the purpose of marriage for Christians is lifelong commitment; the religious and spiritual dimension is also considered a purpose of marriage.
- 2) That marriage should be a lifelong commitment. Some Christians view marriage as a covenant between the couple and God. This is taught in the Bible, as Ecclesiastes 4:12: 'Three strands of three strands is not easily broken'. Some Christians view marriage as a covenant between Christ and his church. This means that marriage is a sacred union within many branches of Christianity, including Catholicism, where marriage is a sacrament. This means the union of marriage is hugely significant and should not be taken lightly.
- 3) That marriage is a lifelong commitment. Divorce is considered by most Christians to be undesirable and to be avoided where possible. This also has connotations on how some Christians view remarriage.



... at the beginning of creation God 'made them male and female.' 'For this reason a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will 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

Significance for Christians

Worshipping as a family is important to some Christians as it helps some families to strengthen their faith with each other. Services are usually led by a pastor or minister.

The church is where many of the important events of passage within the family take place; for example, life events within the church such as christenings, baptisms, confirmations and marriages. These are religious events which are commonly very important within the life of the family and the church family.

Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. 'Honour your father and mother' (this is the first commandment with a promise), 'that it may go well with you and that you may live long in the land.' Fathers, do not provoke your children to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and instruction of the Lord.

Ephesians 6:1-4

The nuclear family is the standard traditional model of a family which is supported by the Bible. This includes a mother and father (married to each other) and the children they have produced from their marriage. The family has become a central part of society and church life. Having children is viewed by some Christians as a fulfilment of the commandment of God given in Genesis to 'be fruitful and multiply'. Family is also considered the ideal place to educate children, which within Christian faith may take the form of religious education. In secular education they receive a different type of education in the Christian Bible. The nuclear family is family beyond the nuclear family, including grandparents, aunts and uncles.



Purpose and Importance of Family

2.3

Cohabitation: This is when a couple lives together outside marriage. Some Christians believe that premarital sex is wrong, so would disagree with cohabitation before or outside marriage.

Extra-marital sex: This is when someone who is married has sex with another person to whom they are not married. A Christian would disagree with this as it is adultery, which the Bible teaches is wrong.

Homosexuality: This is a sexual relationship between two people of the same sex. Some Christians believe this is wrong as it goes against biblical teachings.

Christians believe in the sanctity of love between a man and a woman in marriage, with the possibility of children.

Within modern society, families take a variety of forms: blended families as a result of parents remarrying following a divorce, single-parent families due to children being born without married parents, and same-sex parented families are all now normal within our society.

Some Christians might disapprove of these different family structures for a variety of reasons. Some Christians might disapprove of blended families due to the biblical teaching that remarriage following divorce is 'adultery'.

Some Christians might disapprove of a single-parent family because they disagree with sex before marriage, as well as disagreeing with same-sex parents as they might view homosexual relationships as being against biblical teachings.

The security that this provides for children is a reason often given for the importance of a nuclear family. Some Christians believe that married parents provide a secure environment for children to be raised in, which is one of the reasons why a nuclear family with married parents is considered the ideal family structure.

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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (2)

Contraception is something used to stop someone becoming pregnant, and some forms of contraception also stop the spread of certain diseases.

Reasons some Christians may accept contraception in some situations

- 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 born off if their parents have to plan their timing and number.

Most non-religious people, such as atheists or humanists, accept contraception. It is legal and freely available in the UK.

Situation ethics is a form of Christian ethics which stresses that the most loving thing to do in a situation (agape) is the moral one. In this ethical system, issues such as divorce and contraception may be considered to be morally permissible depending on the situation, e.g. if the most loving thing to do is divorce, it is permissible.

Ethical arguments against divorce:

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

↳ This means the marriage vows have sanctity; they are sacred, or holy. It is seen as a sin to break something holy.

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

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

Ethical 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

Reasons for divorce:

- Falling out of love
- Cheating spouse
- Abusive or unreasonable spouse
- Desertion (spouse leaves)

Divorce is seen as acceptable, and there are higher rates now than in the past.

Reasons for remarriage:

- Falling in love again
- To have a fulfilling sexual relationship and have love and support
- Providing security for existing children

'I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, and marries another woman commits adultery.'

Matthew 19:9

Remarriage:

If a church accepts **divorce**, it normally allows **remarriage**, but it is at its discretion with each couple.

Many Christians and non-religious people accept remarriage.

Contraception and Family Planning

Barrier methods:

condoms, diaphragms, etc. approved by many Christians.

Methods of Contraception and Family Planning

Sterilisation: approved of by many Christians if it is thought through.

Hormonal methods, e.g. the pill: approved of by many Christians. They may not approve if there is a possibility they could cause an early abortion.

Some Catholics use the **rhythm method**: having sex when the woman is less fertile to try to limit the likelihood of pregnancy.

The Catholic Church only approves of sexual relations which are open to the possibility of new life. They cannot approve of artificial contraception. This is the teaching of the encyclical *Humanae Vitae*.

Released in 1968 following the introduction of the contraceptive pill, this document condemned artificial birth control. Contraception was seen as limiting the expression of married love within sexual relationships as part of this expression is the potential for life to be created. This encyclical continues to influence the Catholic view of artificial contraception today.

It is particularly controversial when Catholics do not provide contraception in developing countries.

'I permit no woman to teach or to have authority over a man...'

(1 Timothy 2:12 NRSV)

Why should roles be different?

Some Christians feel that women should focus on **motherhood**, influenced by figures such as Mary, Mother of Jesus.

'Wives, be subject to your husbands as you are to the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife just as Christ is the head of the church, the body of which is the Saviour.'

(Ephesians 5:22-23)

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

However, some Christians do hold gender prejudice and discriminate on the basis of gender, e.g. **Catholic women cannot become priests**.

Examples of gender prejudice:

- Being thought of as inferior
- Being refused jobs or promotion
- Gender-based clothing
- Different legal rights, etc.

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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (1)

Religious teachings about the origins of life (Christianity):

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.

Value of the Universe

- Some people consider the world a **commodity**. This is use of the world for one's own personal gain.
- Some Christians point to Genesis to support their use of the world. In Genesis, God gives man **dominion** over the world and all that is within it.
- Some Christians might argue that this verse instead gives human beings the **responsibility** to look after the earth properly rather than use it for their own gain.

Some Christians interpret the Bible **literally**. 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. These Christians can accept scientific explanations for the universe.

Origins and Value of the Universe

Interpretations of Genesis 1-2

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. These Christians can accept scientific explanations for the universe.

4.1

There are different religious and non-religious beliefs about the origins of life.

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 **theory of evolution**.
- **Atheists** will see religious views involving God **creating** life as incompatible with science.
- The first proponent of the Big Bang theory was a Belgian Catholic priest, **Georges Lemaitre**.

... because humans are created by God, in God's image

Life is holy...

... illustrated by the commandment not to murder in the Old Testament, in the Ten Commandments.

You shall not murder.
(Exodus 20:13)

4.3

Christian Responses to Scientific Explanations of the Origins of Life

Some Christians reject the theory of evolution, choosing instead to believe the story of creation as told in Genesis. These are known as **creationists**. This is a minority of Christians, primarily in the south of the USA. They have developed what is known as 'creation science'. This is largely refuted within the scientific community.

The theory of **evolution** is the most commonly accepted scientific explanation for the existence of mankind. Posited by Charles Darwin, it presents the idea that small mutations which gave animals situational advantage in their environment became traits of that animal over time. The animals who did not have these **mutations** within a species died out, and those that did thrive, which is why the term '**survival of the fittest**' is often used.

The Special Agenda IV Diocesan (Diocese of Manchester) is an important document preferred by the Church of England which argues that Christian ideas are **compatible** with science, such as evolution and Genesis.

Some Christians **accept** the theory of evolution as being evidence of God's design for the world. It would make sense, they argue, that an **intelligent designer** would create **intelligent creation**, such as the system of evolution. **Non-religious people** might argue against this belief, citing that a benevolent God is not consistent with such a brutal system as evolution.

These responses are hugely significant to Christians and non-religious people today. The theory of evolution and the responses from both groups have become central issues in an ongoing debate regarding whether or not religion still has a place in society today, given that some argue that the theory of evolution and science have 'killed God'.

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
- Risk of disability/deformity of existing children

Groups such as **humanists** will lay a large emphasis on the well-being and choice of the mother in their argument around abortion.

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 conditions:
- Fulfills at least one of the legal grounds
 - Agreed by two doctors
 - Done by a qualified person
 - Must usually be done within 24 weeks

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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (2)

In the **parable** of the sheep and the goats, Jesus teaches that he will **judge** people at the end of time depending on their actions – the good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**.

Many Christians believe that good people will go to **heaven**, a realm inhabited by God and angels, when they die. Jesus told his **disciples** that he would prepare a place for them (**John 14:2-4**). Some Christians believe only Christians will go to heaven, because Jesus said that he was the 'way' to '[God the] Father' (**John 14:6**). For some Christians, heaven is a **reward** for following Jesus.

Some Christians believe in **resurrection of the body**: the dead will be raised in their bodies at the end of time. Jesus taught that the dead would be raised from their graves (**John 5:28-29**).

Life after Death



Significance to Christians today:

- Christians may feel grateful to God for dying to bring them **eternal life**.
- Christians may feel motivated to live good lives so they can go to **heaven**.
- Some Christians may believe they should change the world so they can also go to **heaven**.
- Some Christians might be **comforted** that they can see **deceased loved ones** again.

God, who is rich in mercy, has saved us even when we were dead in transgressions... by grace you have been saved. And God raised us up with Christ and seated us with him in the heavenly realms in Christ Jesus,

Ephesians 2:4-7

Jesus' resurrection

following his crucifixion, as recorded in all four gospels, is clear biblical teaching that there is life after death.

It saves you from all unrighteousness, and is at the submission of angels, and

Atheist or humanist viewpoints

regarding euthanasia generally follow the line that the right to die with dignity should be a human right, and the prevention of pain should be of high importance. For this reason they would agree with euthanasia for those who wish to end their own life.

This verse from... Some Christians teaching against euthanasia would rather... despite his suffering... this verse is... on euthanasia

God blessed them, and God said to them, '...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)

Animal Rights

There are a variety of different responses to animal rights issues:

- ➔ Some Christians believe that due to the placement of humans as the apex of creation, animals should not have as many rights as humans. Therefore, they might not have as many issues with animal rights abuse.
- ➔ Many Christians hold that as humans are placed above animals, it gives humans the responsibility to ensure that they are treated well. Some Christians might be okay with animals being used as test subjects for medical purposes, but they would stipulate that this should happen within a humane environment. They would argue that the benefit derived from experimental animal tests with illnesses might cause more benefit than should the animals be put to death from a **utilitarian** viewpoint.
- ➔ Some Christians believe it is moral to eat meat as this would make them better stewards of the earth. However, others might argue that the Bible contains many instances of eating meat and sacrificing animals, and, therefore, this is permitted.

Stewardship

Issues in the Natural World

4.8

Environmental

As a result of the process of industrialisation and the reality of modern life, there has been a recent increase of major issues within the environment, including **pollution**, **global warming** and the **overuse** of **natural resources**. These all pose an environmental threat to the world; therefore, this is an issue with which Christians as stewards of the earth should grapple.

As a result, some Christians may make a particular effort to work and campaign towards environmentalism, resulting in charities such as Operation Noah and Shrinking the Footprint.

The Christian Declaration on Nature in Assisi (1986)

is a statement which underlines, on behalf of the world's major religions, the sanctity of nature and the interlinking nature between humanity, the natural world and the divine.

Therefore, looking after the environment should be very important to humans.

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1. Fill in the blanks in the box on the right. No clues!

Many churches (including the _____, Catholic, and Methodist churches) hold that Christian marriage can only take place between a _____ and a _____. Some churches recognise _____ marriage, but will not _____ same-sex couples, whereas others will do so happily.



Humanists and atheists have a different view of marriage. While many do see it as an important societal or emotional structure, it is not central to the understanding of relationships and families. These groups do not see marriage as sacred, but as a contract of commitment between two people.

4. Outline about _____

Marriage

Many Christians believe:



A. That marriage is a spiritual and _____ union between two people. The purpose of marriage is to allow for _____ between _____.

The purpose of marriage for Christians is _____ commitment; the opportunity for _____ is also considered a purpose of marriage.

B. Within the Catholic faith, marriage is considered a _____. This means the union of marriage is hugely _____ and should not be taken lightly.

C. That marriage is a lifelong _____ and is exclusive to the two _____ involved. Therefore, divorce is considered by most Christians to be _____ where possible.

There are teachings in the Bible which directly _____ this. This also has consequences for how _____ views _____.

3. Fill in the Bible quote.

5. Find a Bible quote that supports the idea that Jesus emphasised that marriage should be a lifelong commitment, and that seriously Christians should follow this teaching.

2. Write the correct word in the gaps above.

procreation	lifelong	sacrament	significant
romantic	sexual expression	a man and a woman	
commitment	remarriage	commitment	
spouses	avoided	divorce	

Reference:

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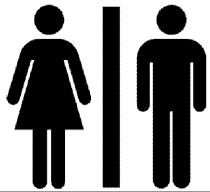


love cohabitation
sex marriage
homosexuality creating
immoral life
love married

1. Fill in the gaps in the boxes.
Use the words in the box to the left.

Christians believe that _____ is a physical expression of _____ between two people within the context of _____, with the purpose of expressing love and the possibility of _____.

Some Christians might disagree with _____ and _____ because they think these things are sexual _____ due to biblical teaching. Catholics believe that sexual relations should only ever take place between _____ heterosexual couples.



Atheists and humanists (non-religious groups) generally have no problem with cohabitation and homosexuality. Generally, these groups will also see no issue with premarital sex; however they might take issue with extramarital sex.

Sexual Relationships

Christians believe that sex is a physical expression of love between two people within the context of marriage, with the purpose of expressing love and the possibility of having a family.

Types of relationship

- A: This is when a couple lives together outside marriage. Some Christians believe that premarital sex is wrong, so would disagree with cohabitation before marriage.
- B: This is when someone who is married has sex with another person to whom they are not married. A Christian would disagree with this as this is adultery, which the Bible teaches directly against.
- C: This is a sexual relationship between two people of the same sex. Some Christians believe this is wrong because of biblical teachings.

Christians and atheist groups such as humanists do not agree on sexual ethics, such as...

- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____
- ♦ _____

4. Fill in the Bible verse below.



1 Corinthians 6:9–11

5. Outline three different moral perspectives on sexual relationships.

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Within modern society, families take a variety of forms. The traditional nuclear family of one mother, one father and children has changed as conventions and traditions have changed and society has adapted. This means that there are generally more types of family.

A nuclear family is made up of a _____, a _____ and their biological or adopted _____. This couple is usually _____.

Purpose and Importance of Family

Types of Family

A family which involves remarried and divorced parents remarrying and making another family is known as a _____ family.

An extended family refers to relations beyond the _____ family.

If two men are married and parent their children, this is a _____-parented family.

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

same-sex nuclear married mother children blended father

4. Outline three examples of changes within society which have resulted in different types of family. (3)

5. Give three reasons a Christian might disagree with different kinds of family.

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A family is a social unit which exists within a community. A church is a Christian community in which Christian parents may want to raise their children. Both form an important part of community life within Christianity.

Support for the Family in the Local Parish

The Local Parish and:

The local church provides a place for Christian families to worship and events for Christian couples to teach their children about the A _____.

1. Write the correct multiple-choice answer in each gap.

- A – Apocrypha Bible _____ Pope
B – Toddler Play Tots Sunday School
C – David's Tent Soul Surfers T in the Park
D – an elder a leader a minister a member



Rites of passage such as christening, first communion, and baptism all take place within churches. Example some of these rites of passage include:

First Communion: _____

Christening: _____

Confirmation: _____

Believer's baptism: _____

Churches make use of national Christian activities and events for young people and teens, such as C _____, to support and engage young people within the church.

3. Define the rites of passage. Use the words in the box below. You may need to do extra research.

Eucharist	holy water	community
wine	minister	belief
Jesus Christ	classes	bread

B _____ and mothers' groups are places where young Christian mothers can take their children to learn about the Bible, as well as meet other young mothers of faith.

Local parish communities try to help young families because Jesus taught in the Bible to look after children. For example, Sunday school is often run by D _____ of the congregation.

2. Fill in the Bible quote.

Matthew 19:13–14

6. 'The Evangelist In y _____'

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Contraception is...



2. Give three reasons why some Christians accept contraception. (Hint: consider the Bible, parents and children.)



Contraception and Family Planning



5. Write
B, C,
meth
Write
in the



1)

2)

A — of b
thou
may

B _____ approved of
They may not
possibility that
abortion.

C _____, e.g. _____, is _____ by most Christians with _____ **contraception.**

Some Catholics use the **D** when the woman is less fertile, when the likelihood of pregnancy is low.

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

annulment

sacrament

compassionate

ethical

adultery

sin

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. (Matthew 19:6-10 NRSV)

2. Give a definition of divorce.

Divorce is...

Divorce

3. Give four reasons for getting a divorce.

Reasons for divorce:

4. Fill in the Bible verse below.

Matthew 19:9

5. Explain two reasons why Christians might allow divorce.

arguer... divorce:

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

This means the marriage vows have sanctity; they are sacred, or holy. It is seen as a ... to break something holy.

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.

Ethical arguments for divorce:

→ Jesus allowed **divorce** for ...

→ Belief that God forgives sins and **mistakes**

→ It is more ... to allow people to end an unhappy marriage

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Zig

Zag

Education

1. Fill in the following Bible verses, which are all relevant to the roles of men and women in the family.

Genesis 1:27

Ephesians 5:21-33



1 Timothy 2:12

Galatians 3:28



2. Do you think Christians are justified if they give women different roles to men? Why / why not?

Gender Equality and the Roles of Men and Women in the Family

Some non-religious people may believe men and women should have different roles, due to biological differences; and/or that men and women have equal rights. They may be influenced by cultural standards or personal prejudices.

Some Christians believe that _____ should be in charge of their wives because of _____ teaching such as Ephesians 5:21-33.

Some Christians feel that women should focus on motherhood, because important Christian figures such as Mary are important because they were _____.

Some Christians believe that because _____ was created first, this gives men the role and responsibility to be the head of and provide for the family, while women should be the _____.

Fill in the gaps above! Use the words in the box below.

helper biblical mothers
Adam husbands



So God created humankind in his image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them.

(Genesis 1:27)

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1. Give three or more examples of gender prejudice and discrimination.

Examples of gender prejudice and discrimination:

→

→

→



Christians who think men and women should have different **A** _____ 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 **unfair** treatment, if women do not have all the same rights as men. They may see this as **prejudice**.

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

However, some Christians do hold gender prejudice and discriminate on the basis of gender, e.g. **C** _____ women cannot become priests.

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 **D** _____.

3. Write the correct choice.

- A** – worth
B – difference
C – Catholic
D – 1994
E – legal

Many non-religious people believe men and women should be treated equally, and that gender prejudice and discrimination are wrong. They support equal rights for men and women.

Gender prejudice and discrimination are still a problem in the UK.

2. Give definitions of gender prejudice and gender discrimination.

Gender prejudice is...

Gender discrimination is...

These normally disadvantage women, but can also disadvantage men.



Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

4. Explain two reasons why some Christians might argue against women taking on positions of leadership in the Church. Refer to Scripture in your answer. (5)



5. Fill in the Bible quote:

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Christianity – Matters of Life and Death 4.1

- Find a Bible quote that relates to the origins of the universe and write it here:



Reference:

- Explain what Christians believe about the origins of the universe.

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

Christians believe...

The book of Genesis says that...



There are different religious and beliefs about the universe.

Origins and Value of the Universe

- Define these types of interpretation, and explain their relationship to the origins of the universe and scientific theory. Use the prompts in the box below.

Literal interpretation:

Symbolic interpretation:

- Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box.

Relationship between scientific and religious views:

- Christians who _____ the Bible _____ scientific accounts
- Christians who _____ the Bible _____ scientific accounts, such as the _____
- _____ will see religious views involving _____ as incompatible with science

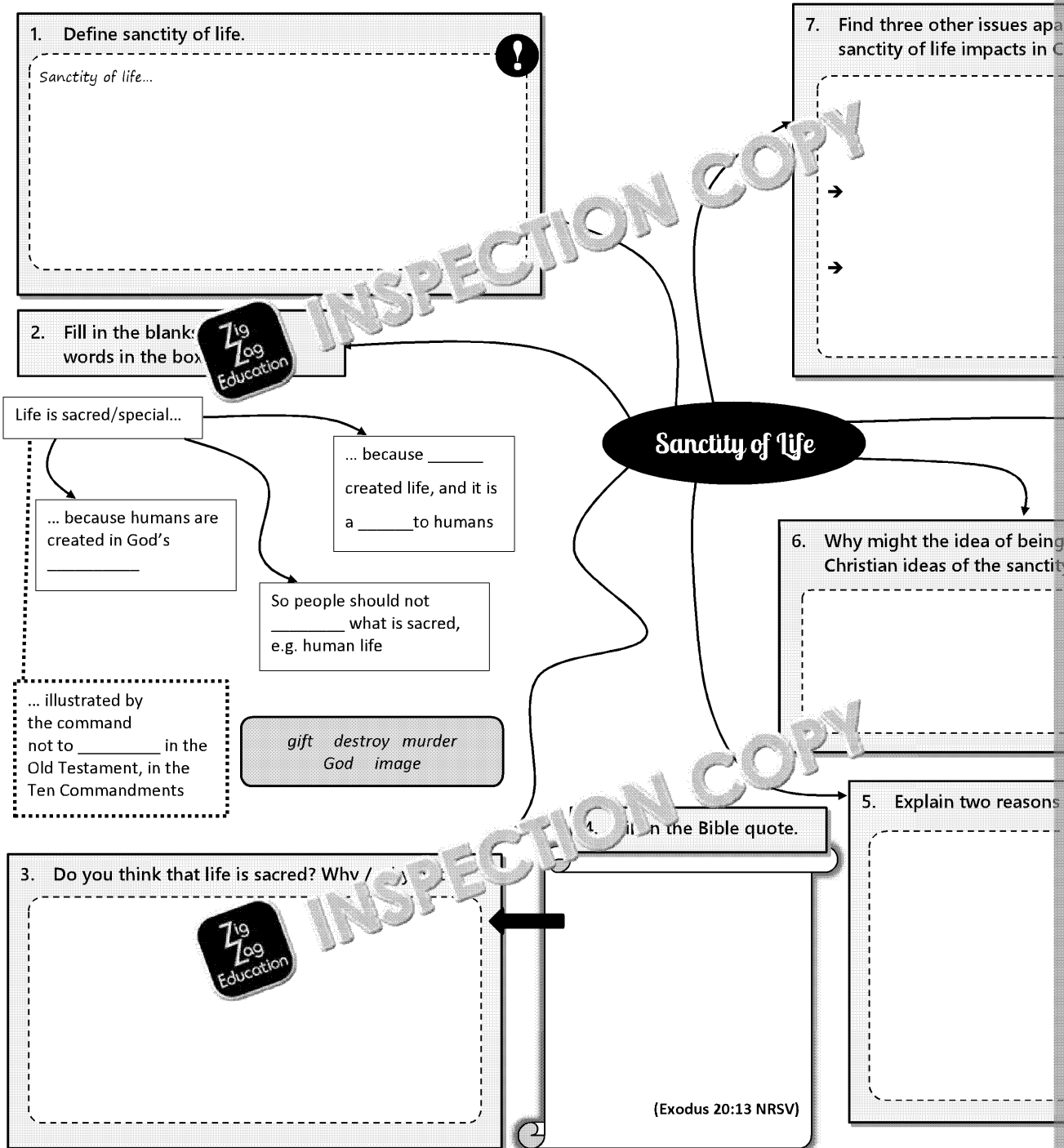
Which believes things are written?
Which believes things may stand for something else?
Which type of interpretation (of the Bible) would lead to the belief that:
→ the world was created in seven days?
→ God created the universe somehow, but not in seven days, maybe through the Big Bang?

interpret atheist
interpret literally

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- Find a Bible quote that relates to the origins of life in the Christian world view and write it here:

Reference:

- Fill in the gaps!
Use the words in the box given.

creation Diocesan Synod Genesis
Manchester reject science
compatible

There are different religious and non-religious beliefs about the **origins of life**. These ideas are often discussed in the modern day and debate the existence of God.

Some Christians _____ evolution, _____ believe the _____ Lord in _____.
_____ are known as creationists. This is a minority of Christians, primarily in the south of the USA. They have developed what is known as '_____
_____. This is largely refuted within the scientific community.

The Special Agenda IV _____
_____ (Diocese of _____) is an important document preferred by the Church of England which argues that Christian ideas are _____ with science, such as evolution and Genesis.

Christian Responses to Scientific Explanations of the Origins of Life

Interpretations

- Draw arrows to link the type of interpretation to the belief about life.

Literal interpretation:

Some Christians believe that God **created** life, but that he may have done this through **evolution** and that the biblical account of creation is not accurate.

Symbolic interpretation:

Some Christians believe that God **created** people as they are.

Circle the interpretation which you think would be more open to discussion or acceptance of scientific developments regarding the explanation of the world.

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1. Find a Bible quote which could be used to argue for or against abortion and write it here →

A e.g. woman cannot afford another child

B e.g. if the child would have a short or painful life

C e.g. ectopic pregnancy

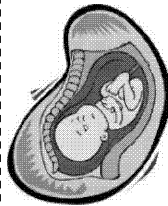
D e.g. the pregnancy is the result of rape

Legal reasons for abortion

Mental health risks
Risk of physical danger to woman, or existing children

Risk of mental harm to woman, or existing children

Probability of disability/deformity of foetus



4. Define abortion

Abortion is...

2. Match the examples A–D to the corresponding reasons for abortion.

3. Why might a Christian allow abortion in some situations?

Give three non-religious views on abortion:

→
→
→

Abortion

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1. Fill in the below Bible verse.

Zig Zag Education

Ephesians 2:1–10

2. How does this verse support Christian ideas of life after death?

Zig Zag Education

3. How does the account of Jesus' resurrection impact Christian ideas about the afterlife? Give three points.

→

→

→

4. Give three examples of Christian ideas about the afterlife.

→

→

→

Life after Death

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

5. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below. Hint – some words appear more than once.

evangelise
heaven
comforted

grateful
eternal life

Significance to Christians today:

- Christians may feel _____ to God for dying to bring the good news.
- Christians may feel motivated to live _____ to _____.
- Some Christians may believe they should _____ also go to heaven.
- Some Christians might be _____ that they can live with their loved ones again.

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Zig Zag Education

1. Below is a series of arguments against Christian beliefs on life after death. Describe in the boxes how a Christian might respond to each argument.

Belief in the afterlife as a source of comfort



Lack of evidence

2. Fill in the below scroll with 1 Peter 3:18–22.

Christian Responses to Non-religious Arguments about Life after Death

3. Give three teachings that Christians might take from this verse of Scripture.

→

→

4. Do you

5. How far

Reference:



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1. Find a Bible quote that could be used to argue for or against euthanasia and write it here:

Reference:



2. Fill in the gaps about the types of euthanasia. Use the words in the box given. →

Voluntary Active
Non-voluntary Double effect Passive

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

3. Which of these is a reason a person may commit *non-voluntary* euthanasia?

- a) Someone asks to die
- b) Someone is in a coma
- c) Someone deserves to die because they are old
- d) Someone needs help to commit suicide.



5. Fill in the boxes with Christian arguments for and against euthanasia.

For

Against

4. Circle to indicate whether each view in the box to the right is for or against euthanasia.

- People deserve a right to die.
- Murder is forbidden in the Ten Commandments.
- To commit a mercy killing is to play God.
- It is more loving to allow someone a good death.


For
For
For
For

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1. Give two divergent Christian ideas about stewardship.





4. Outline three divergent viewpoints of Christians regarding animal rights. (3)



4. List the natural factors facing modern society.

2. Fill in the scroll below with a Bible verse which underlines the dominion given to humans by God.

Reference:

Issues in the Natural World

3. Explain two reasons why Christians might attempt to live sustainable lives. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5)



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

A result of the process of _____ and the realisation that there has been a recent increase of major issues within the world, including _____, **global warming** and the **overuse** of _____, these all pose an environmental threat to the world. This is an issue with which Christians as _____ of the world grapple. As a result, some Christians may make a particular effort to launch a campaign towards environmentalism, resulting in charities such as _____ and _____.

Shrinking the Footprint
industrialisation

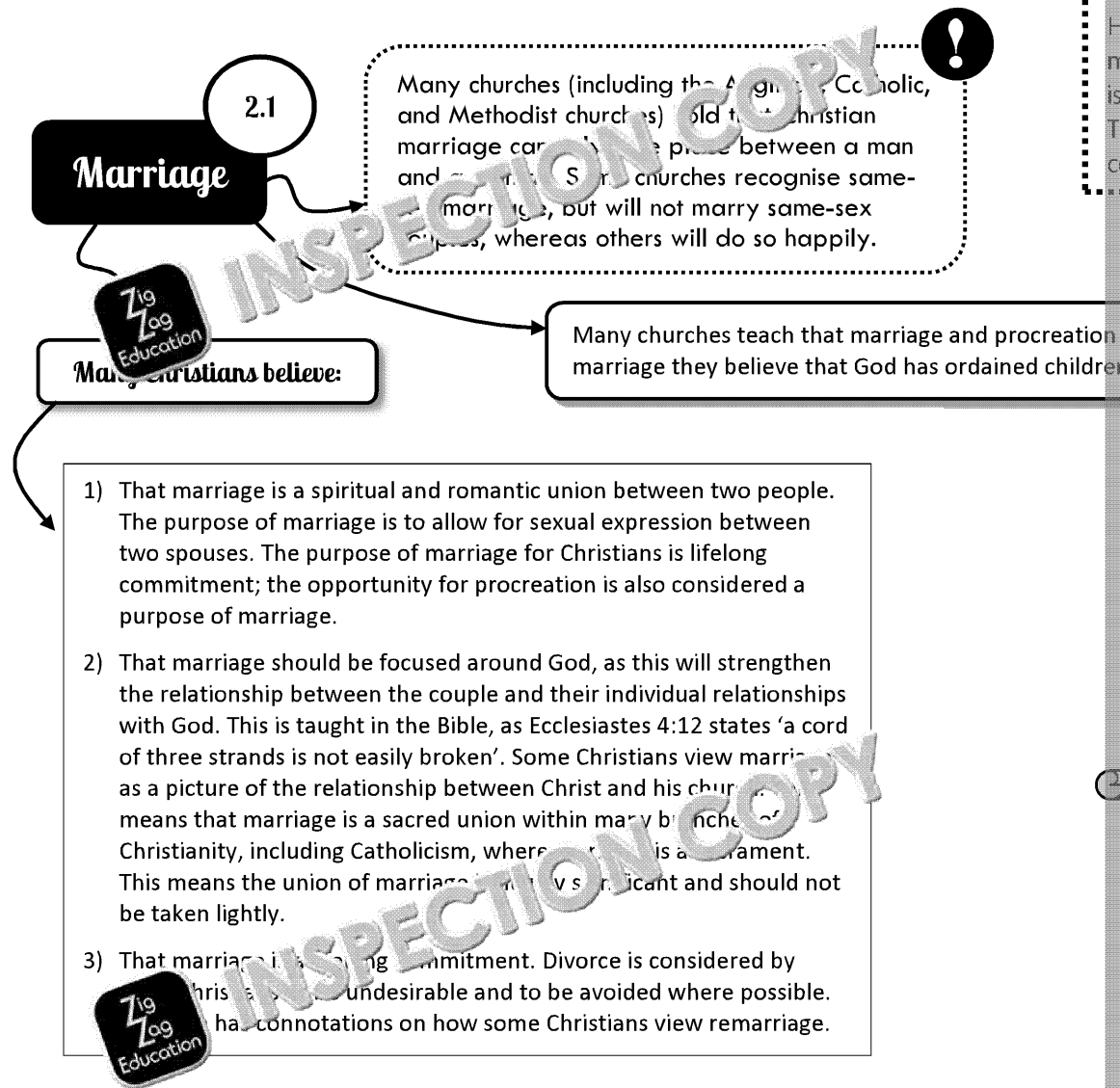
pollution
Noah

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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (1)

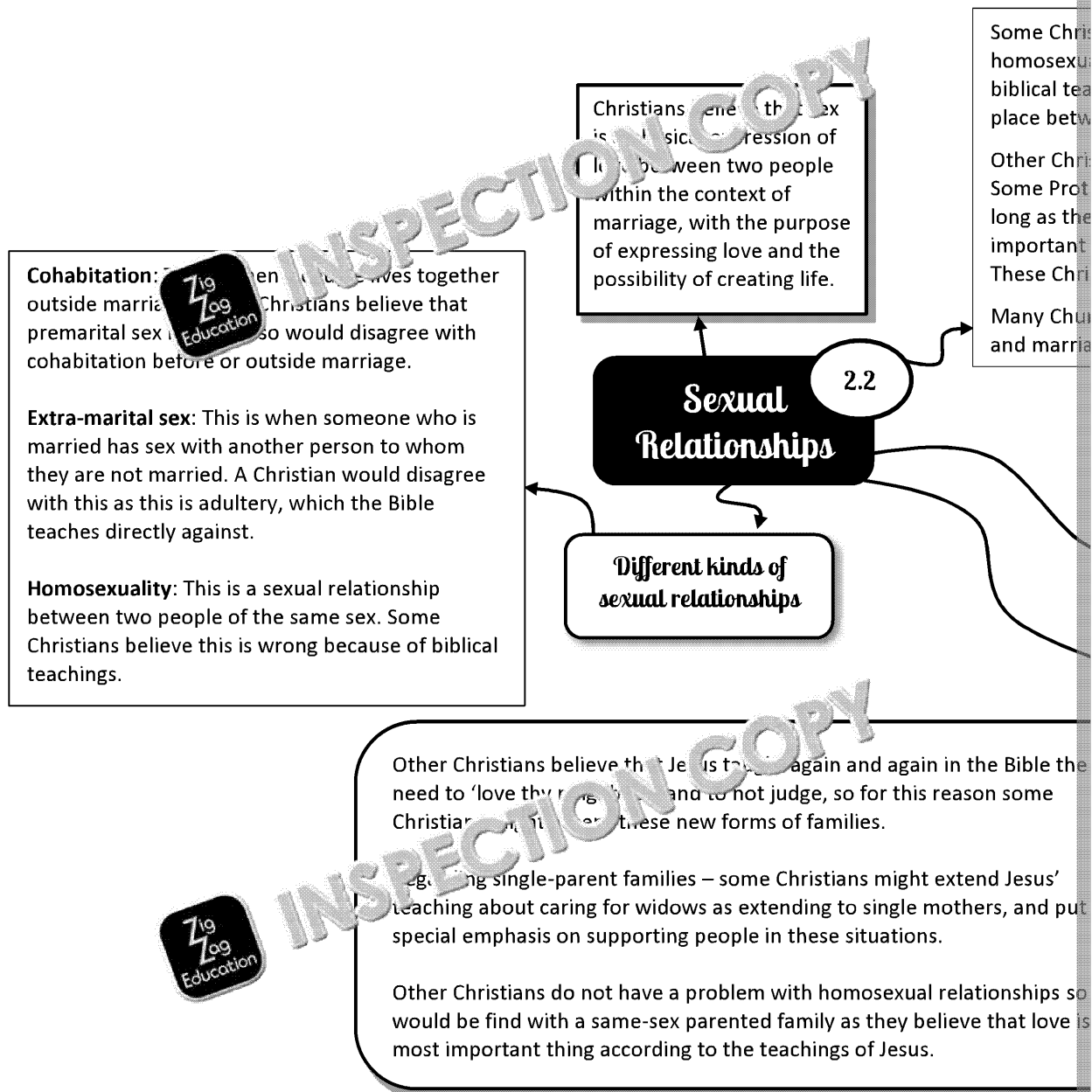


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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (2)



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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (3)

The nuclear family is the standard traditional model of a family which is supported by the Bible. This includes a mother and father (married to each other) and the children they have produced from their marriage. The family has become a central part of society and church life. Having children is viewed by some Christians as a fulfilment of the commandment given in Genesis to 'be fruitful and multiply'. Family is also considered the ideal place to educate children, which with modern technology may take the form both of supporting regular education they receive at school, as well as education in the home. The extended family is family beyond the nuclear family, including cousins, grandparents, aunts and uncles.



Children, obey your father and mother (as the Lord commands), 'that it may be well with you and you may prosper in the land.' Fathers, bring them up in the Lord...

Purpose and Importance of Family

2.3

The security that this provides for children is a reason often given for the importance of a nuclear family. Some Christians believe that married parents provide a secure environment for children to be raised in, which is one of the reasons why a nuclear family with married parents is considered the ideal family structure.



Within modern society, a result of the move to children's families are...

Some Christians believe in a variety of family structures due to the...

Some Christians disagree with parents as biblical teaching...

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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (4)



The Church plays an important role in providing pastoral care for its members. Part of this includes counselling services for those who are struggling within the congregations. It is important for churches to support local families as the Church is considered to be a family, as the body of Christ and a community of believers.



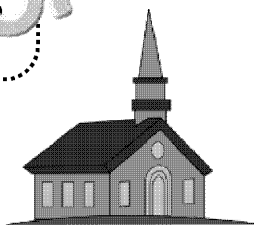
Significance for Christians today:

Worshipping as a family is important to some Christians as it helps some families to share their faith with each other. Services are usually led by a parish minister.

Support for the Family in the Local Parish

2.4

The church is where many rites of passage within the family take place; for example, life events within the church such as **christenings, baptisms, confirmations** and **marriages**. These are religious events which are commonly very important within the life of the family and within the church family.



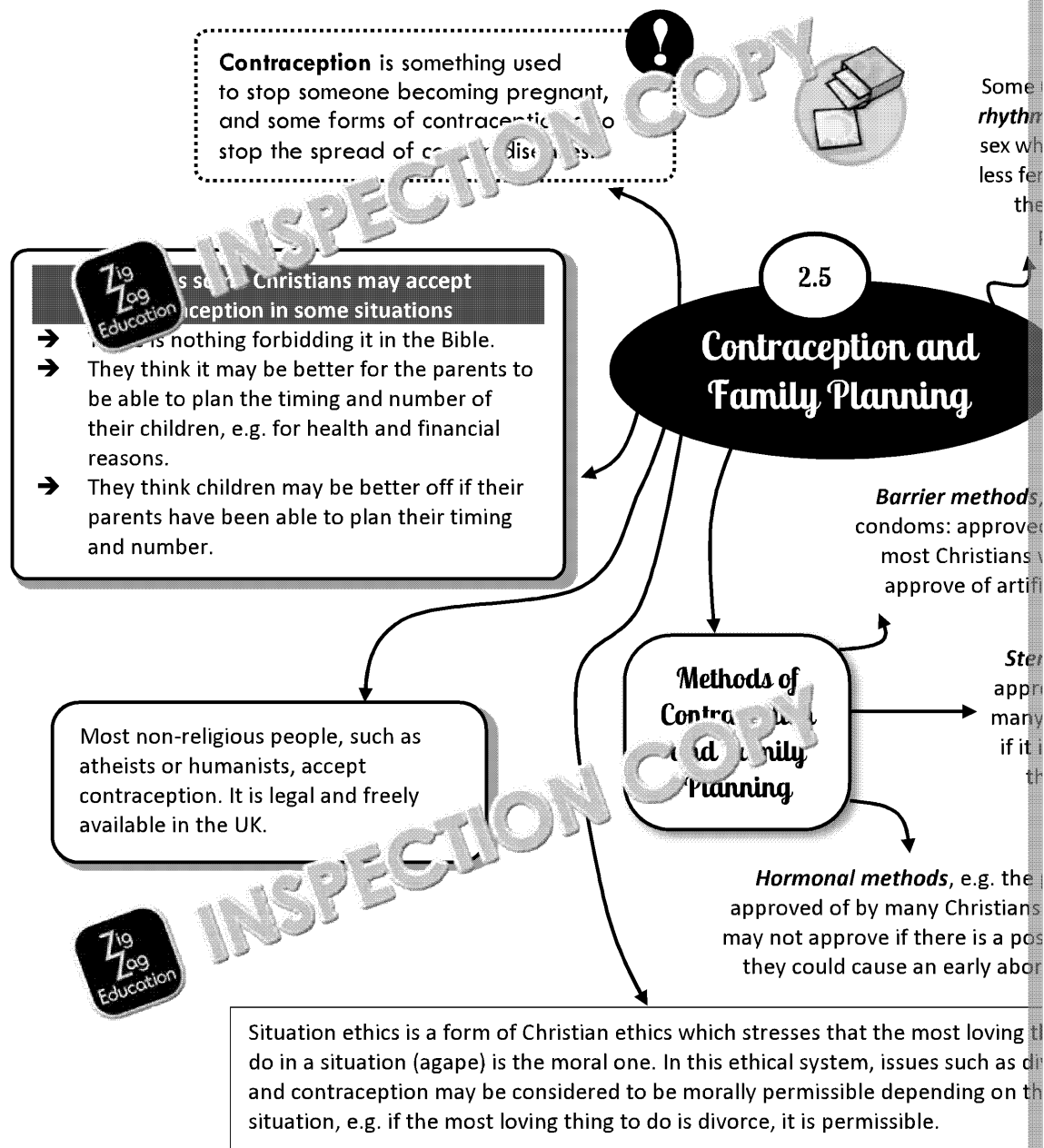
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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (5)

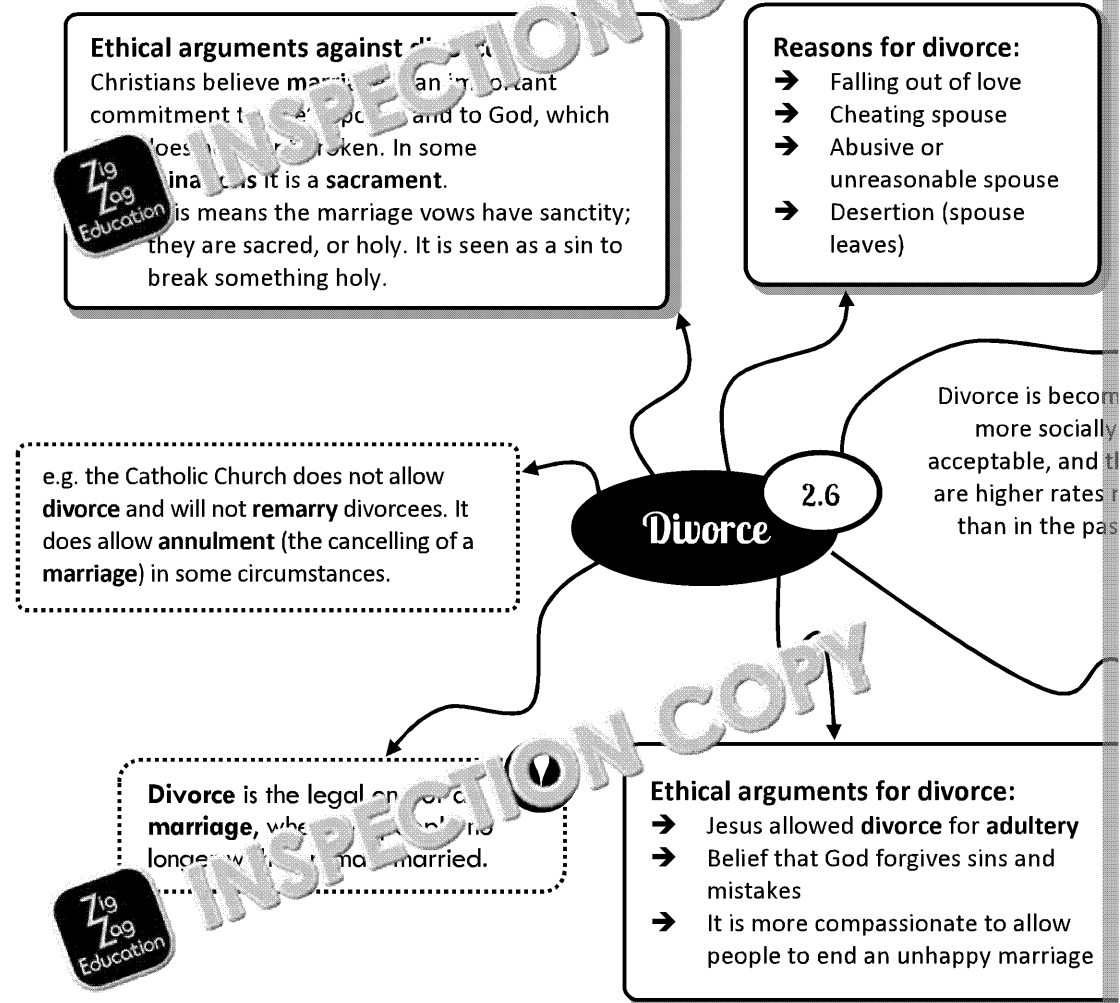


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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (6)



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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (7)

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

Some Christians (such as Catholics) feel that women have a specific role within the family. Men are seen as the head of the family, and women should raise and care for children. There are a variety of teachings which support this view.

Christians who believe in equality have different views on the need for religious education.

Why men and women should have different roles / may not be equal

2.7

Gender Equality and the Roles of Men and Women in the Family

Some Christians feel that women should focus on **motherhood**, influenced by figures such as Mary, Mother of Jesus.

Some Christians believe that husbands should be in charge of their wives because of biblical teaching such as Ephesians 5:21–33.

'Wives, be subject to your husbands as you are to the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife just as Christ is the head of the church, of which he is the Saviour...'
(Ephesians 5:22–23 NRSV)

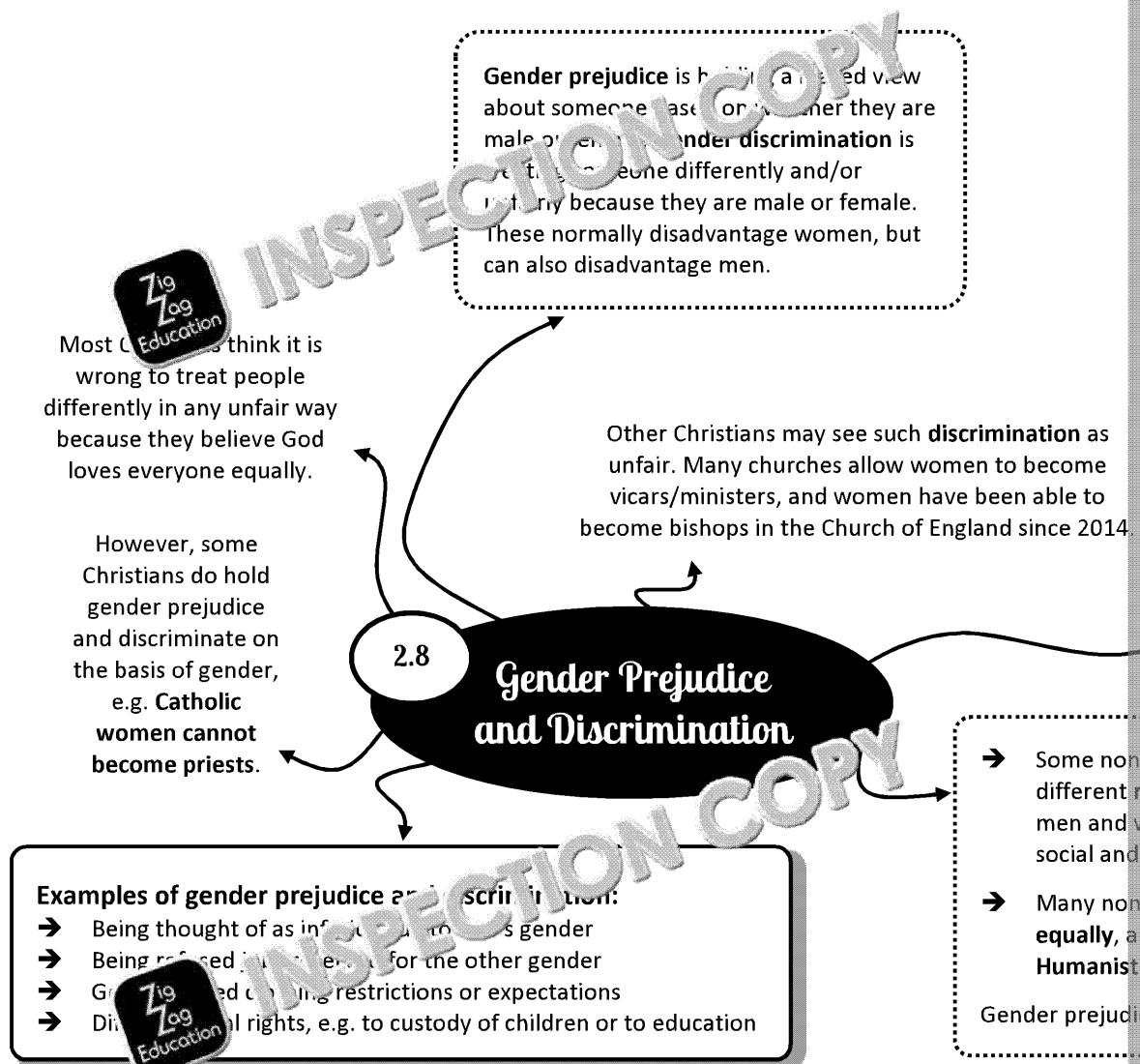
Christians who think men and women should have different **roles** may still see them as **equal**. They may think it is fair to treat them in different ways if this is God's will. Christians who disagree with different gender **roles** may see men and women being given different **roles** as **unequal**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

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Section 2 - Marriage and Family (8)



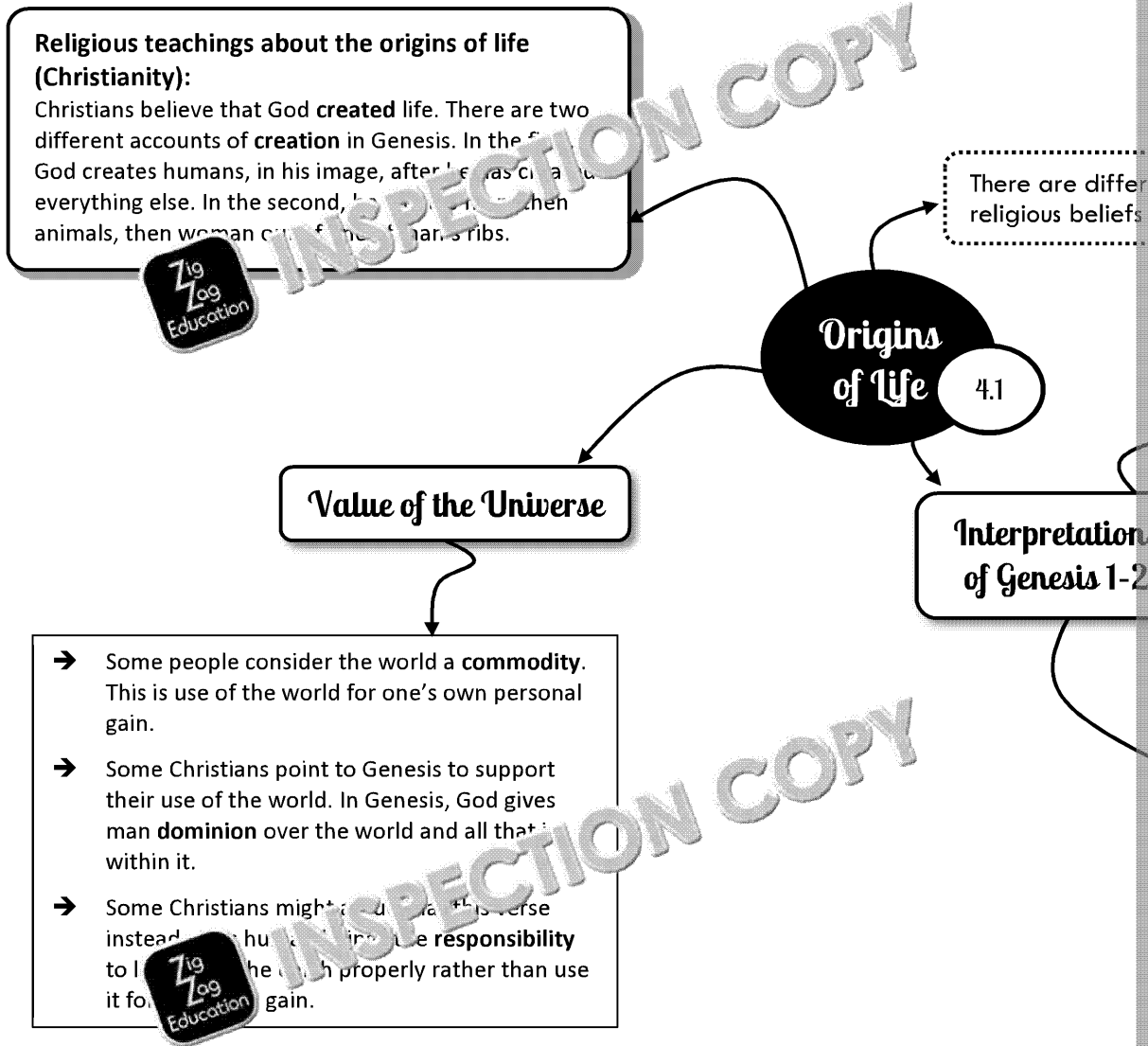
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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (1)

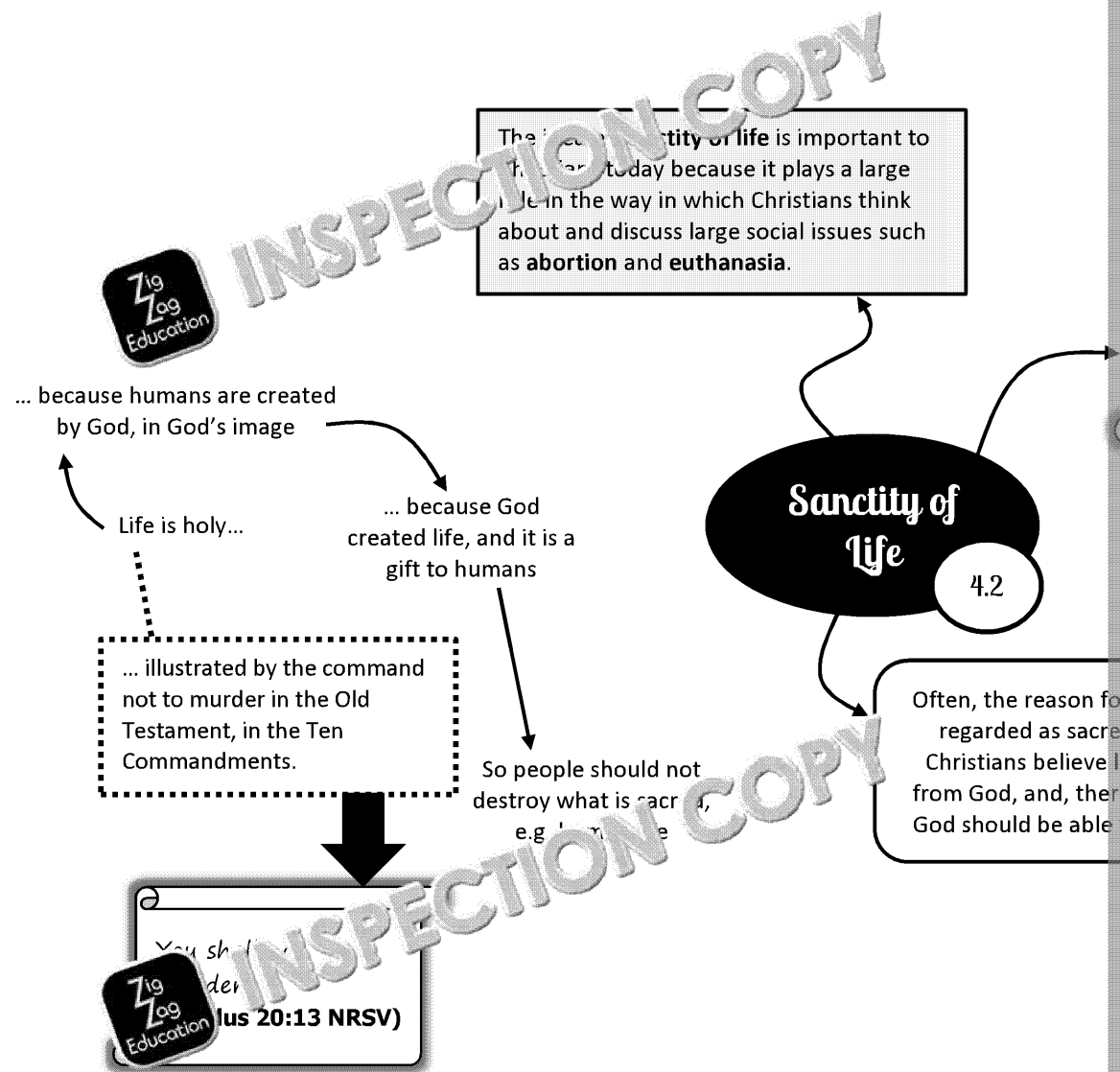
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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (2)



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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (3)

Some Christians reject the theory of evolution, choosing instead to believe the story of creation as told in Genesis. These are known as creationists. This is a minority of Christians, primarily in the south of the USA. They have developed what is known as 'creation science'. This is not accepted within the scientific community.

The theory of evolution is the most commonly accepted scientific explanation for the existence of mankind. Posited by Charles Darwin, it presents the idea that small mutations which gave animals situational advantage in their environment became traits of that animal over time. The animals who did not have these mutations within a species did not thrive, which is why the term 'survival of the fittest' is often used.

Some Christians accept the theory of evolution as being evidence of God's design for the world. It would make sense, they argue, that an intelligent designer would create intelligent creation, such as the sophisticated human. Non-religious people might disagree with this belief, citing that a benevolent God is not consistent with such a brutal system as evolution.

4.3

Christian Responses to Scientific Explanations of the Origins of Life

The Special Agenda IV Diocesan Synod (Diocese of Manchester) is an important document issued by the Church of England which argues that Christian ideas are compatible with science, such as evolution and Genesis.

These responses are hugely significant in the ongoing debate regarding whether the theory of evolution and the religious beliefs of Christians are compatible. Some argue that the theory of evolution is compatible with Christianity, while others argue that it is not.



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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (4)

Someone who thinks abortion should be legal is known as **pro-choice**. Someone who disagrees with abortion is known as **pro-life**. Some Christians are pro-choice, because they think there are situations in which abortions are acceptable. Other Christians are pro-life because they think abortion is murder. For example, in 1968 Pope Paul VI issued an encyclical *Humanae Vitae*, which he solidified the position of the Catholic Church against birth control. This meant that abortion, even for medical reasons, is expressly **forbidden**.

Legal reasons for abortion (UK):

- Mother's health 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

Groups such as **humanists** will lay a large emphasis on the well-being and choice of the mother in their argument around abortion.

Abortion is deliberately controversial and is an extremely controversial issue, which people protest about.



People have different reasons for abortion, and not all agree with others

Legal abortion criteria under 1967 Abortion Act

- Fulfills at least one legal reason for abortion
- Agreed by two doctors
- Done by authorised people in an authorised hospital
- Must usually be before 24 weeks of pregnancy

Abortion

4.4

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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (5)

Many Christians believe that when people die, they go to **heaven**, a realm inhabited by God when they die. Jesus told his disciples that he would prepare a place for them (John 14:1-3). Some Christians believe only Christians will go to heaven because Jesus said that he was the 'way' to '[God the Father]' (John 14:6). For some Christians, heaven is a **reward** for following Jesus.

Some Christians believe in **resurrection of the body**: the dead will be raised in their bodies at the end of time. Jesus taught that the dead would be raised from their graves (John 5:28-29).

In the **parable** of the sheep and the goats, Jesus teaches how he will **judge** people at the end of time, depending on their actions. The good will go to **heaven** and the bad to **hell**.



Life after Death 4.5

Scriptural teaching on life after death

God, who is rich in mercy, made us alive with Christ even when we were dead in transgressions—it is by grace you have been saved. And God raised us up with Christ and seated us with him in the heavenly realms in Christ Jesus,

Ephesians 2:4-7

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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (6)

Christians might respond...

- Belief in the afterlife does not necessarily mean comfort, especially if loved ones are not believers.
- Christians might say that **evidence** is subjective. Some people believe in events which they have seen. Otherwise they believe that **faith** is more important than needing evidence.
- They might agree that accounts might be **unverifiable**, but state that they are also unable to be conclusively proved fraudulent.
- They might explain **paranormal** beliefs by pointing to God's involvement in human error or situations.
- They might contest some people's claimed remembrance of past lives.

Non-religious

- It can be a loss to a loved one who has died.
- **Lack of** claim to **Logical** evidence.
- Some people believe in **past lives**, which is not a religious belief.
- Professional result in the afterlife.

Christian Religious

...save you by the resurrection of Jesus Christ, who has gone into heaven and is at God's right hand — with angels, authorities and powers in submission to him.

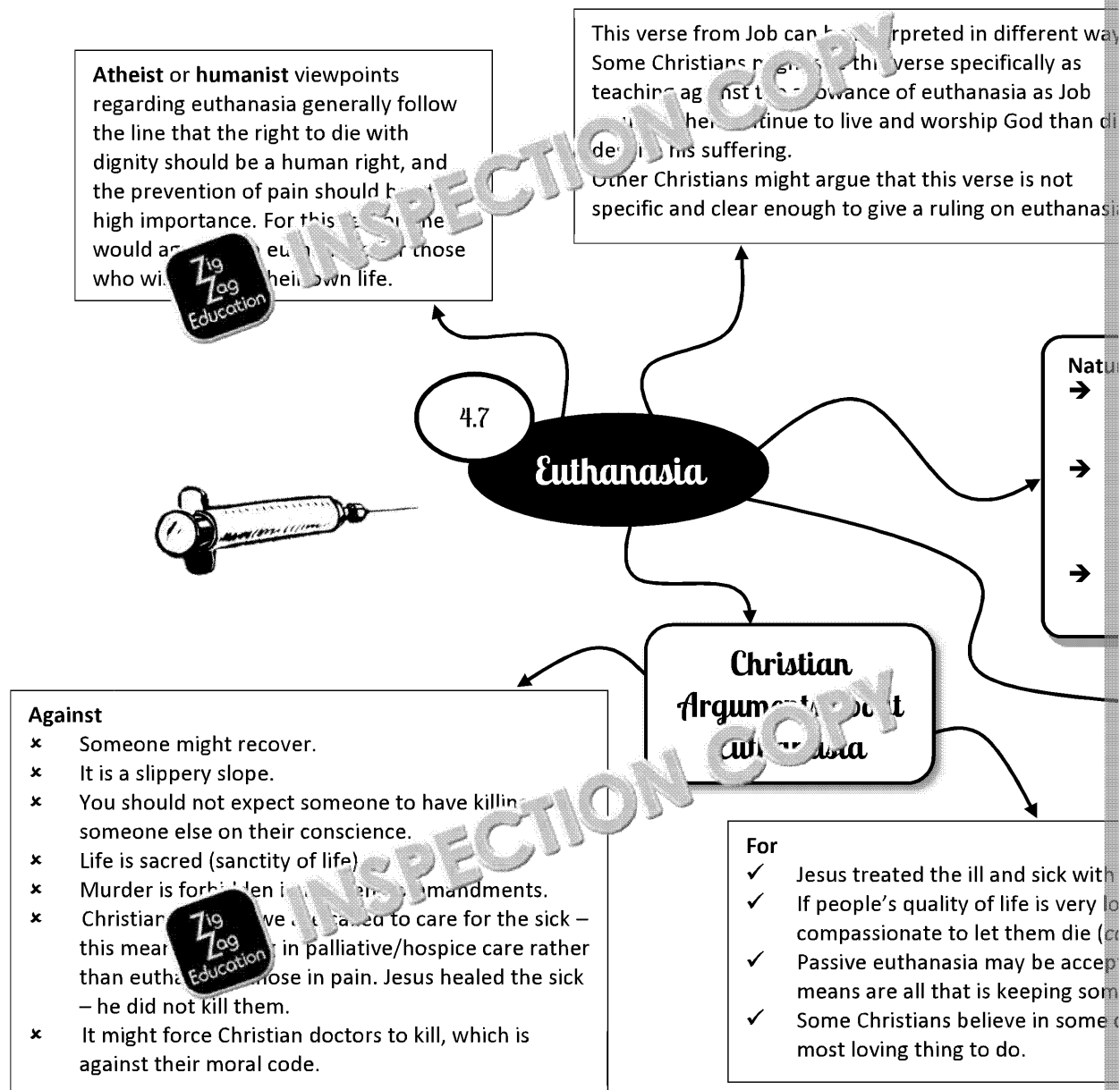
1 Peter 3:21–22

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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (7)



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Section 4 - Matters of Life and Death (8)

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. As a result of this, many Christians believe that God charged them with **stewardship** – looking after the world and managing the environment – so they believe they should do this. They feel they have a responsibility to look after the world because it was given by God, and so all other humans can enjoy it, now and in the future.

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

(Genesis 1:28 NRSV)

Stewardship

Issues in the
Natural World

4.8

Environmental

As a result of the process of industrialisation and the reality of modern life, there has been a recent increase of major issues within the environment, including **pollution**, **global warming** and the **overuse of natural resources**. These all pose an environmental threat to the world; therefore, this is an issue with which Christians as stewards of the earth should grapple.

As a result, some Christians may make a particular effort to work on a campaign towards environmental protection, resulting in changes such as Operation Noah and Stop the Footprint.

The **Christian Declaration on Nature in Assisi (1986)** is a statement which underlines, on behalf of the world's major religions, the sanctity of nature and the interlinking nature between humanity, the natural world and the divine. Therefore, looking after the environment should be very important to humans.

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Christianity Topic on a Page Activities

2.1 Marriage

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. Mark 10:6–9: *But at the beginning of creation God 'made them male and female.' 'I, the father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh.' So they are no longer two but one flesh. Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.*
4. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks
 - Christians believe marriage should be a lifelong commitment.
 - Christians believe that marriage is the best place for sexual intercourse to take place.
 - Christians believe that one of the purposes of marriage is procreation.
5. Students could include any relevant detail here including but not limited to:
 - Marriage is a bond which God has ordained and, therefore, it should be taken seriously.
 - In some branches of Christianity, marriage is viewed as a sacrament; for example, in the Roman Catholic Church, it is considered a sacrament. Therefore, in all instances divorce should be viewed as wrong.
 - Most Christians would view divorce as undesirable and only as a last resort to differences.
 - Marriage is a bond which God has ordained and, therefore, it should be taken seriously.
 - Jesus taught that marriage is a bond that should not be broken.
 - One example of this is Mark 10:9: 'Therefore what God has joined together, let no one separate.'
6. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further 3 marks should be awarded for a developed and justified conclusion. A total of 4 possible marks. 1 mark should be awarded for a relevant source of information.
- 7.

Level	Mark	Description
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response, or response wholly irrelevant to the question.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct information is provided, but it is limited. • Limited understanding of religious ideas and themes. • Conclusions and arguments are supported by general statements. • Lack of justification.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and themes. • Correct but somewhat limited understanding of religious and philosophical ideas. • Arguments and reasoned judgements are made of limited quality. • Arguments are not brought to a fully justified conclusion. • Evidence is not fully utilised and supportive of the points sought to be made.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and themes. • Connections between ideas are made; however, no fully developed analysis is provided. • Answer makes fair use of these ideas to analyse the question. • Answer is supported by demonstrated knowledge of relevant religious ideas. • Arguments are made in a reasoned, clear and supported way, but do not address or include all the relevant elements. • Analysis of evidence and examples is used fairly but does not reach a fully justified conclusion which is only somewhat justified.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed analysis of relevant religious ideas and themes together in a way that is clear and demonstrates a high level of understanding. • Demonstrates understanding, knowledge and critical analysis of religious and philosophical ideas. • A well-developed and reasonably justified argument is made, supported by a high level of knowledge of all the relevant elements to the content. • A reasoned conclusion is reached using justification, evidence, examples and evidence.

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Students could include any of the following:

- Christians believe that marriage is a religious, lifelong union between two people and loving.
- It is believed that within marriage the basis for family life is formed.
- In Genesis, God commands to Adam and Eve that they should be fruitful and multiply.
- Many Christians consider this a mandate that God wants human beings to procreate through marriage.
- Sex is the method by which humans can naturally procreate.
- Christians consider marriage to be the only context in which sex should take place, and that it makes sense for sex within the context of marriage to be for the purpose of procreation.
- Within the Catholic Church, the bond of the married couple and the procreation of children are the main aims of sex within the context of a marriage.
- Within modern developments such as fertility treatments and IVF, sex is no longer necessarily for procreation, and, therefore, this could become part of the discussion. However, it does remain within the context of marriage.
- By procreating, Christians are able to raise their children in their faith and to thereby create more Christians in a natural way.

2.2 Sexual Relationships

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks
 - Many Christians will be opposed to extramarital sex due to the fact that it is considered a sin, and during a wedding service and involves sex outside of the context of marriage.
 - Some people may accept extramarital sex if all in the situation are aware and consent.
 - Some people may oppose extramarital sex because they view it as a betrayal of a committed relationship without necessitating a religious response.
6. Answers could include but are not limited to the following:
 - A Catholic might consider marriage to be the only context within which sex should take place, within heterosexual marriage, without exception.
 - A Protestant (such as a Church of England attender) might think that sex should only take place within marriage.
 - A liberal Protestant might think that sex within the context of a loving, consensual relationship is acceptable.
 - An atheist or humanist might think that any sexual encounter is fine as long as it is between consenting adults.

2.3 Purposes and Importance of Family

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks
 - The relaxation of laws surrounding divorce.
 - The availability of contraception has led to more single parenting.
 - Divorce rates rising has led to couples choosing not to marry, and thus more single parenting.
5. See summary sheet
6. Students should show in their answers an awareness of the following:
 - 1) A liberal Christian may have no issue with this as long as it is a loving family and the child is well cared for. A conservative Christian may consider this to be immoral as they might view homosexuality as being immoral.
 - 2) A liberal Christian may have no issue with this as long as it is a loving family and the child is well cared for. A conservative Christian may have an issue with this as, if the child is not well cared for, they would consider this to be wrong.
 - 3) A liberal Christian would have no issue with this. A conservative Christian would have an issue with this and would view this as the ideal.

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2.4 Support for the Family in the Local Parish

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. First Communion is the ritual of the first time a believer will partake in Eucharist.
A Christening is the practice of baptising infants.
Confirmation is when an individual believer professes faith in God before a congregation.
Believer's baptism is usually full bodily immersion in water to signify a belief in God.
4. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Toddler groups
 - Sunday schools
 - Opportunity to meet other young or new mothers
5. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks.
 - The ability to raise their children within a belief community
 - Meet other families with shared beliefs
 - Be able to worship regularly as a family
 - Experience of passage such as baptism

Level	Mark	Description
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No response, or response wholly irrelevant to the question.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct information is provided, but it is limited. Limited understanding of religious ideas and their implications. Conclusions and arguments are supported by general statements. Lack of justification.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts but lacks depth. Correct but somewhat limited understanding of religious, ethical and philosophical ideas. Arguments and reasoned judgements are made of limited quality. Arguments are not brought to a fully justified conclusion. Conclusions are not fully utilised and supportive of the points sought to be made.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and some connections. Connections between ideas are made; however, not fully justified. Answer makes fair use of these ideas to analyse the question. Answer is supported by demonstrated knowledge of religious and philosophical ideas. Arguments are made in a reasoned, clear and supported way but do not address or include all the relevant elements. Analysis of evidence and examples is used fairly but does not reach a fully justified conclusion which is only somewhat justified.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-developed analysis of relevant religious ideas and their implications together in a way that is clear and demonstrates a good understanding of the content including different points of view. Demonstrates understanding, knowledge and critical analysis of religious and philosophical ideas. A well-developed and reasonably justified argument is made using knowledge of all the relevant elements to the content. A reasoned conclusion is reached using justification, examples and evidence.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Within British society, the local church has often played a central role in the lives of British families.
- As British society has changed, however, church has begun to play a smaller role in the lives of British families and societies as people have gradually stopped attending churches. This has led to churches no longer playing a role in the lives of British families.
- The church can be argued to have a vital role within society regardless of the changes in society. Church buildings are commonly used for non-religious purposes such as town halls, which is not possible if one removed involvement with church wholly from society.

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- One of the issues is that church is now providing in many communities serve of society. For example, in an attempt to combat the issue of loneliness among the elderly have launched 'Holiday at Home' initiatives which aim at giving the elderly a chance to socialise.
- However, with many of the non-religious choosing not to have christenings and not to marry in a religious ceremony (opting instead for a non-religious ceremony) the lives of the local community has diminished in modern times.
- Therefore, based on this, the argument could be made that if people no longer see church as a local fixture, then it can no longer be viewed as being important.

2.5 Contraception and Family Planning

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet

Level	Mark	Description
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response, or response wholly irrelevant to the question.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct information is provided, but it is limited. • Limited understanding of religious ideas and their implications. • Conclusions and arguments are supported by general statements. • Lack of justification.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts but lacks depth. • Correct but somewhat limited understanding of religious, ethical and philosophical ideas. • Arguments and reasoned judgements are made of limited quality. • Arguments are not brought to a fully justified conclusion. • Evidence is not fully utilised and supportive of the points sought to be made.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and some depth. • Connections between ideas are made; however, not fully developed. • Answer makes fair use of these ideas to analyse the question. • Answer is supported by demonstrated knowledge of religious and philosophical ideas. • Arguments are made in a reasoned, clear and supported way but do not address or include all the relevant elements. • Analysis of evidence and examples is used fairly but does not reach a fully justified conclusion which is only somewhat justified.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-developed analysis of relevant religious ideas and their implications together in a way that is clear and demonstrates a good understanding of the content including differing points of view. • Demonstrates understanding, knowledge and critical analysis of religious and philosophical ideas. • A well-developed and reasonably justified argument is made using knowledge of all the relevant elements to the content. • A reasoned conclusion is reached using justification and supported by examples and evidence.

Students should include any of the following details:

- Contraception is the use of methods, medication or barriers with the end goal of preventing intercourse without resulting in the chance of a pregnancy.
- It can take many different forms, from natural contraception (only having sex during the safe period in order to minimise the chance of pregnancy) to artificial contraception, which involves the use of methods to prevent pregnancy.
- Examples of artificial methods of contraception include the use of condoms, the pill, the contraceptive pill.
- Some Christians would see no issue with the taking or use of artificial contraception within a committed relationship.

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- They might argue that while one of the purposes of marriage is procreation, artificial contraception enables couples to responsibly decide how many children to have and thus practise responsible parenting.
 - Within the Catholic Church, even within the context of a marriage, the use of artificial contraception is considered wrong.
 - Sex, within Catholic practice, is considered to be a gift from God appropriate to the marital relationship; however, it should always be open to the possibility of procreation.
 - One of the primary precepts of natural law, developed by Thomas Aquinas, is that sexual intercourse should be open to procreation. This is heavily influential in the writing of the Catechism of the Catholic Church, which states that 'the unitive and procreative meanings of the conjugal act are inseparable'. Therefore, within Catholicism, the use of contraception is wrong.
 - This was specifically banned in 1963 in an encyclical known as Humanae Vitae.
 - Many Catholic couples practise the use of natural contraceptives, such as the rhythm method, which means only having sex when the woman is at the least fertile point of her cycle.
7. Examples for this answer will differ based on the student. The overarching theme is the application of the principle of situation ethics that dictates that the moral action is to take the action that is most loving in a situation.

2.6 Divorce

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further mark should be awarded for development, for a total of 4 possible marks.
 - Christians might allow divorce because it is considered to be the lesser of two evils if there is abuse.
 - Jesus taught that divorce was acceptable in the instance of adultery, and, in this affair this might be a case in which a Christian would accept divorce as an option.
 - In some branches of the Christian faith, divorce is considered to never be an option.
6. Each table will differ depending on the student. Generally, the tables should reflect the idea that Catholics would disagree with divorce in almost all circumstances, while Humanists would, however, be fine with divorce for the reasons stated and be fine with it in all circumstances.
7. Students will here give a personal opinion which should be informed by the course content.

2.7 Equality of Men and Women in the Family

1. See summary sheet
2. Students will here give a personal opinion which should be informed by the course content.
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. Answers will here vary depending on the research of the students. Generally, it will be found that traditional and Evangelical Christians largely take a complementarian view, while more liberal Christians take an egalitarian view.

2.8 Gender Prejudice and Discrimination

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet

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4. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further development, for a total of 4 possible marks. 1 mark should be awarded for a relevant source of authority.
 - The verse in question, 1 Timothy 2:12, states that 'I permit no woman to teach a man; she is to keep silent'.
 - This verse, to some Christians, would argue that a woman in a position of leadership would violate the command here given that a woman should not have authority.
 - This would also violate the part of the verse which specifies that a woman should not be in a position where to function in a leadership role then obviously this would involve her giving a sermon and, therefore, violate this part of the verse.
5. See summary sheet
6. Students' answers will here differ depending on the chosen set of beliefs. The answer should contrast and make use of appropriate Scripture to support the answer.
7. Answers could include any relevant example, e.g. Abby Lane who successfully became a member of the Church of England in 2015, despite opposition.

4.1 Origin and Nature of the Universe

1. Students should here use any relevant Bible verse including but not limited to Genesis 1:1-5.
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. Genesis
6. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further development, for a total of 4 possible marks.
 - Many Christians view the world as a gift from God, of which they believe he has dominion over, as rooted in the book of Genesis in the Bible.
 - As a result of this view of dominion, many Christians believe that they have a responsibility over creation. This means they have a responsibility to use the world's resources wisely and not to be disrespectful.
 - Some Christians believe that as a result of dominion, they are free to use the world's resources and since the world is a gift from God, that they are free to use the gift however they see fit.
7. Here students should use their own research to give a brief explanation about the origin of the universe, with reference to Georges Lemaître.

4.2 Sanctity of Life

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. Students should give a personal opinion here.
4. See summary sheet
5. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further development, for a total of 4 possible marks.
 - Life is considered sacred to some because they view it as sacred. This means that the life of all human beings, and, therefore, only God can decide when to begin and end the sanctity of life.
 - Some people believe life is important because of the experiences and abilities that come with it. In other words, people believe that just surviving does not equate to life, and that it is the experiences one can enjoy. This is known as the quality of life argument.
6. See summary sheet
7. Examples here will vary, but may include issues such as the death penalty, euthanasia, etc.
8. Students should here give a view of an important Christian figure, e.g. Pope Francis, and their views depending on the chosen example.

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4.3 Christian Responses to Scientific Explanations of the Origin of Life

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. Literal interpretation: some Christians believe that God created people as they are today.
Symbolic interpretation: some Christians believe that God created life but that he used evolution and that the biblical account of creation is not accurate.
5. See summary sheet
6. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Some Christians might embrace evolution as being part of God's plan of creation.
 - Some Christians might contend that God fills in the gaps that evolutionary science leaves.
 - Some Christians might reject the theory of evolution wholly as it does not fit with their faith.
7. Students here should include any three details about the Synod, ideally regarding the compatibility of Christianity with science.

4.4 Abortion

1. Students should here write out Exodus 20:13, which should be 'You shall not kill' in the translation they are using.
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. Students here might give answers including but not limited to the idea that God created humans in the image of God.
- 7.

Level	Mark	Description
0	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response, or response wholly irrelevant to the question.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct information is provided, but it is limited. • Limited understanding of religious ideas and their implications. • Conclusions and arguments are supported by general statements. • Lack of justification.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts but is somewhat limited. • Correct but somewhat limited understanding of religious, ethical and philosophical ideas. • Arguments and reasoned judgements are made of limited quality. • Arguments are not brought to a fully justified conclusion. • Some evidence is utilised and supported for the points sought to be made.
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and some connections between ideas are made; however, no attempt is made to analyse the implications. • Answer is supported by demonstrated knowledge of religious, ethical and philosophical ideas. • Arguments are made in a reasoned, clear and supported way but do not address or include all the relevant elements. • Analysis of evidence and examples is used fairly but the conclusion which is only somewhat justified.

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Level	Mark	Description
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-developed analysis of relevant religious ideas together in a way that is clear and demonstrates a range of content including differing points of view. Demonstrates understanding, knowledge and critical analysis of religious and philosophical ideas. A well-developed and reasonably justified argument is presented with knowledge of all the relevant elements to the content. A reasoned conclusion is reached using justification, examples and evidence.

Students might include any of the following details:

- Abortion is deliberately ending a pregnancy in a way which causes the foetus to die.
- It is an extremely controversial issue, which people often test about.
- Some Christians are pro-choice, because they think there are situations in which abortion is justified. This means that they believe it is acceptable that abortion is legal and that it should be available to women to decide whether or not she carries the foetus to full term.
- They might give several reasons to support this view.
- Jesus taught that the most important thing is love – it may be loving to allow a woman to decide for herself, out of sympathy for a victim of rape.
- Some Christians might view abortion in the case of a health complication such as Down's Syndrome as the lesser of two evils – saving the life of the mother. This is an example of a pragmatic approach.
- Other Christians are pro-life because they think abortion is murder.
- For example, in 1968 Pope Paul VI issued an encyclical *Humanae Vitae* in which he stated that the Catholic Church against birth control. In this document, abortion, even for medical reasons, is forbidden.
- They would view abortion as wrong because they would argue that life begins at fertilisation.
- Life is sacred (sanctity of life) and should not be destroyed.
- For some Christians, abortion can be considered murder, and murder is wrong. The Ten Commandments (in Christianity, the Catholic Church does not allow abortion) are found in Exodus 20:13.
- The Catholic Church opposes abortion in any case, as it views it as murder, and as a sin. It also opposes contraception (based on biblical passages such as Psalm 139).

8. Students' answers here will vary, but should generally contain the theme that abortion is considered to be a sin, with specific reference to *Humanae Vitae*, which is an encyclical issued by Pope Paul VI in 1968 which specifically underlines the sanctity of life and the view of abortion.

4.5 Life after Death

- See summary sheet
- See summary sheet
- See summary sheet
- See summary sheet
- See summary sheet
-

Level	Mark	Description
0	0	No response, or response wholly irrelevant to the question.
1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct information is provided, but it is limited. Limited understanding of religious ideas and themes. Conclusions and arguments are supported by general statements. Lack of justification.
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts but lacks depth. Correct but somewhat limited understanding of religious and philosophical ideas. Arguments and reasoned judgements are made of limited quality. Arguments are not brought to a fully justified conclusion. Conclusions are not fully utilised and supportive of the points sought to be made.

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Level	Mark	Description
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer demonstrates understanding of concepts and connections between ideas are made; however, not all relevant elements are addressed. Answer makes fair use of these ideas to analyse the content. Answer is supported by demonstrated knowledge of relevant philosophical ideas. Arguments are made in a reasoned, clear and supported way but not address or include all the relevant elements. Analysis of evidence and examples is used fairly but the conclusion which is only somewhat justified.
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-developed analysis of relevant religious ideas together in a way that is clear and demonstrates a good understanding of the content including differing points of view. Demonstrates understanding, knowledge and critical analysis of relevant philosophical ideas. A well-developed and reasonably justified argument is made using knowledge of all the relevant elements to the content. A reasoned conclusion is reached using justification of examples and evidence.

Students should include any of the following details:

- Christians believe that there is a life after death.
- Biblical teaching is emphatic that there is both a heaven and a hell. In some traditions, there is also additional non-biblical ideas about life after death, such as purgatory where souls go to be purified before entering heaven.
- Many Christians believe that good people will go to heaven, a realm inhabited by the righteous.
- Christians believe that people who have committed sins and not repented will go to hell, a place of separation from God.
- Jesus told his disciples that he would prepare a place for them (John 14:2–4). Christians believe that after death, Christians will go to heaven, because Jesus said that he was the ‘way’ to ‘[Go to] the Father’. For some Christians, heaven is a reward for following Jesus.
- In the parable of the sheep and the goats, Jesus teaches that he will judge people based on their actions – the good will go to heaven and the bad to hell.
- Christians may feel grateful to God for dying to bring them eternal life.
- Christians may feel motivated to live good lives so they can go to heaven.
- Some Christians may believe they should evangelise others so they can also go to heaven.
- Some Christians might be comforted that they can see deceased loved ones in heaven.

4.6 Christian Responses to Non-religious Arguments about Life after Death

- See summary sheet
- See summary sheet
- Students could include any of the following details, including but not limited to the relationship between death of the body and life in the spirit, the importance of spiritual baptism and the resurrection of Jesus for human sin.
- Students should here give a personal opinion, based on information from the content.
- Students should here give a personal opinion, based on information from the content.

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4.7 Euthanasia

1. Students could include any relevant verse, including but not limited to Exodus 20
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet
7. See summary sheet
8. See summary sheet
9. Students' answers here might vary, but should include awareness that situation which posits that the most moral choice in any situation depends on the context. The best choice is to take the most loving course of action.

4.8 Issues in the Natural World

1. See summary sheet
2. Students could include any relevant Bible verse, including but not limited to Genesis 1:28
3. 1 mark should be awarded for a valid and relevant piece of information. A further 3 marks should be awarded for development, for a total of 4 possible marks. 1 mark should be awarded for a relevant source of authority.
 - Christians might campaign to help environmental causes for a variety of reasons
 - Genesis 1:28 teaches Christians that God gave them dominion over the world
 - As a result of this teaching, many Christians believe that this dominion gives them responsibility of stewardship, which means that they have a duty to care for the world and not to exploit it for personal gain.
 - Part of this responsibility is ensuring they do not damage the world. Many Christians believe they have a responsibility not just to make sure they do not do damage, but also to improve the world. Therefore, this might be a contributing factor to a Christian working with a green company.
4. 1 mark should be awarded for each valid and relevant detail, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Some Christians might consider animals to be part of the hierarchy of creation, and, therefore, it does not matter how they are treated
 - Some Christians may apply the ideas of stewardship to the treatment of animals, e.g. not to eat animals, etc. it is important to treat animals well.
 - Some Christians believe that animals are intentional creations of God and as such humans should treat animals well and with respect. A Christian might, therefore, be vegetarian.
5. See summary sheet
6. Students' answers here will vary depending on which facts they use about the Church of England's decision made in Assisi in 1986.
7. Students' answers here will vary depending on their chosen charity, as well as the charity which they could select as the best option for Noah.

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