

GCSE REVISION

Vocab

Teachings

Quotes

Contrasting views

Exam Questions

**11th May 2020– Christianity and
Islam papers**

19th May 2020– Themes papers

Relationships and families

Religion and Life

Existence of God

Crime and Punishment

GCSE EXAM QUESTIONS

Never write out the question

Number of marks	Command word	Structure	Number of minutes
1	Which one of...	Circle / tick or write the correct word	
2	Name two Give two	NO sentence required. Keep it as brief as possible	
4	Explain ... influences Explain...similar...Contrasting (Could ask for main religious tradition of Great Britain ie CHRISTIANITY)	Number your points: 1.Point Explain / develop 2.Point Explain / develop	
5	Explain.... Refer to sources of wisdom or authority in your answer	1.Point Explain / develop 2.Point Explain / develop Include a religious teaching	
12	Evaluate	For (including religious views) Evaluate Against (including religious views) Evaluate Conclusion (based on the for and against information)	

<u>12 mark question key words / phrases</u>
Furthermore In addition Convincingly A strong argument is A weaker argument is This means that This evidence is convincing because Consequently Similarly In contrast Despite this Of less importance Most importantly As can be seen by Finally

Themes for 4 mark 'main religious tradition of Great Britain' questions	
Religion and families	Contraception, sex before marriage, homosexual relationships
Religion and life	Abortion, euthanasia, animal experimentation
Religion, crime and punishment	Corporal punishment, death penalty, forgiveness
Existence of God and revelation	Visions, miracles, nature as general revelation
Religion, human rights and social justice	Status of women in religion, the uses of wealth, freedom of religious expression
Religion, peace and conflict	(Violence, weapons of mass destruction, pacifism)

this shows that

For
 Religious for
 Against
 Religious against
 Conclusion

Disagree
 Reason
 Evaluate
 Agree
 Reason
 Evaluate
 Conclusion

- Follow quotes with- this means that /

Conclusion
 Reason, Reason, Reason
 Who would agree
 Who would disagree

Christianity: Beliefs and Teachings

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
The nature of God including the belief that God is omnipotent, loving and just			
The problem of evil and suffering.			
The Christian belief in the Oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit			
Different Christian Beliefs about creation, including beliefs about the Word and Spirit from Genesis 1:1-3 and John 1:1-3			
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - resurrection and life after death.			

50 minutes for each paper

Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - including Judgement.			
Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance - heaven and hell.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the incarnation and Jesus as Son of God.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the crucifixion of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the resurrection of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the ascension of Jesus.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about sin, including original sin.			

Christian beliefs and teachings about the means of salvation, including by law, grace and spirit.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the role of Jesus in salvation.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the idea of atonement.			

Key Vocab

Afterlife:	The belief that there is life after death, e.g. Christians believe that their soul joins God in heaven
Ascension:	Jesus ascends bodily into Heaven 40 days after the resurrection
Atonement	Showing grace and mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
Awe:	Completely overwhelmed by a sense of God's presence, e.g. having a religious experience of God by looking at the wonder of nature
Benevolent	All-loving, all-good
Blasphemy	A religious offence which includes claiming to be God
Creation:	Christians believe that God created the universe /world and everything in it
Crucifixion:	A Roman method of execution and the death of Jesus on the cross on Good Friday
Denomination	A group within the Christian church eg Catholic, Church of England
Dominion:	Being in charge of the world for God. God gave humans the responsibility to look after the world on God's behalf
Environment:	The natural world around us. Christians believe that humans should manage the animals and plants, etc, with respect because God made the world and everything in it.
God:	Ultimate being, creator and sustainer of the world, e.g. Christians believe that God made the world in 6 days or periods of time
Grace	A quality of God which he shows to humans by provided love and support which they do not need to earn.
Holy Spirit	The 3 rd person of the Trinity and the presence of God in the world
Incarnation:	God made human. For Christians, Jesus was the Son of God in human form
Justice	Bringing about what is right and fair
Mass	Ceremony (also called Eucharist) in which the death and resurrection of Jesus is celebrated using bread and wine
Messiah:	Saviour. For Christians, Jesus was the Messiah.
Omnipotent	Almighty, having unlimited power
Purgatory	The intermediate state where souls are cleansed in order to get into heaven - a Catholic belief.
Resurrection:	Jesus rising from the dead on Easter day. The central belief of Christianity. An act of God; a miracle
Revelation:	Something revealed or shown that was previously hidden, e.g. Jesus was God's greatest revelation
Salvation:	Being saved from sin through Jesus Christ
Sin	Behaviour which is against God's laws or the principles of morality
Soul:	The part of humans that lives on after the body has died. Christians believe that the soul goes to be with God in heaven.

Symbolism:	Something that points to or explains something else, e.g. the cross represents how Jesus died and was resurrected for our sins
The Word	Term used in John's gospel to refer to god the Son (Jesus)
Trinity:	God, Son and Holy Spirit. Three elements of God, yet one God.

Key teachings

"You shall have no other Gods before me" (exodus)

"Nothing is impossible with God" (Luke)

"God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life" (John)

"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" (Genesis)

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (John)

"The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us" (John)

"Jesus called out with a loud voice 'Father, into your hands I commit my spirit'. When he had said this he breathed his last" (Luke)

"Surely this man was the Son of God!" (Mark)

"I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me" (John)

"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord" (Romans)

The Sheep and the Goats



³¹ "When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. ³² All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. ³³ He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

³⁴ "Then the King will say to those on his right, 'Come, you who are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared for you since the creation of the world. ³⁵ For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, ³⁶ I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me" (Matthew)

Adam and Eve – the Fall. (Genesis)



"The LORD God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it. ¹⁶ And the LORD God commanded the man, "You are free to eat from any tree in the garden; ¹⁷ but you must not eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for when you eat from it you will certainly die."

When the woman saw that the fruit of the tree was good for food and pleasing to the eye,

and also desirable for gaining wisdom, she took some and ate it. She also gave some to her husband, who was with her, and he ate it. ⁷Then the eyes of both of them were opened..."

2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two characteristics of God.
- b) Name two persons of the Trinity.
- c) Give two reasons why Jesus had to die.
- d) Name two types of salvation.
- e) State two things that Christians believe about judgement.
- f) Give two beliefs about the afterlife.
- g) Name two interpretations of the creation story.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two ways in which belief in the resurrection influences Christians today.
- b) Explain two ways in which belief in the Trinity influences Christians today.
- c) Explain two ways in which belief that God is omnipotent influences Christians today.
- d) Explain two ways in which belief about sin might influence Christians today.
- e) Explain two ways in which beliefs about the creation of the world might influence Christians today.
- f) Explain two ways in which learning about the crucifixion might influence Christians today.
- g) Explain two ways in which learning about the incarnation might influence Christians today.
- h) Explain two ways in which learning about the ascension might influence Christians today.
- i) Explain two ways in which learning about salvation might influence Christians today.
- j) Explain two ways in which believing that God is all-loving might influence Christians today.
- k) Explain two different Christian beliefs about stories in the Bible.
- l) Explain two ways in which learning about Grace might influence Christians today.
- m) Explain two ways in which believing in Judgement Day might influence Christians today.
- n) Explain two ways in which beliefs about the afterlife might influence Christians today.

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two Christian teachings about the nature of God. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

- b) Explain two Christian teachings about the crucifixion. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two Christian teachings about the Trinity. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two Christian teachings about the resurrection. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two Christian teachings about life after death. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two Christian teachings about the ascension. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two Christian teachings about salvation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two Christian teachings about God's omnipotence. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two Christian teachings about sin. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two Christian teachings about creation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two Christian teachings about the incarnation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Questions

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "For a Christian, believing that God is all-powerful is not important."
- b) 'Christians believe in three Gods not one'
- c) 'The Trinity is the most important belief in Christianity
- d) 'It does not matter if the Creation story is not true'
- e) "If God were truly loving, there would be no suffering."
- f) "The creation story is just a myth."
- g) 'The existence of Hell does not fit with a belief in an all-loving God'
- h) 'All suffering can be used to show God's love'
- i) "Belief in the resurrection is the most important Christian belief."
- j) 'Belief in life after death makes no sense'

- k) It is easy to believe the story of the Virgin Birth'
- l) 'The ascension is just a made-up story to show Jesus was special'
- m) 'Jesus resurrection is a lie'
- n) "God's nature can never be known."
- o) 'No one is to blame for the death of Jesus'

Key vocab. Christianity practices

I can explain and describe	Red	Amber	Green
The meaning and importance of worship for Christians			
The differences between liturgical, informal and private worship and the importance of each			
The nature and use of prayer, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer and the significance of these for individuals, community and society			
The meaning and role of sacraments for some Christians and why other Christians do not have sacraments			
The different forms of baptism, including infant baptism and believer's baptism.			
The reasons for different views about infant baptism and why some Christians do not consider it essential.			
The sacrament of Holy Communion, its importance for Christians and different interpretations of its meaning and be able to refer to 1 Corinthians			
The ways in which Holy Communion is celebrated in different Christian churches.			
The rite and importance of Christian pilgrimage, including the examples of Lourdes and Iona			
The role and importance of festivals, including how and why Christmas and Easter are celebrated.			
What is meant by the Church			
How and why the Church helps local communities, including food banks and Street Pastors			
I can explain the role and importance of mission and evangelism in the Church.			

I can explain where and how Christianity is spreading worldwide and the strategies use to promote Church growth.			
I can explain the importance of the worldwide Church, including its role in working for reconciliation.			
I can explain how Christian Churches respond to persecution.			
I can explain why the Church responds to world poverty, including the work of one Christian charity.			

Key Vocab

Agape	Selfless, unconditional love
Believers' baptism	initiation into the Church, by immersion in water, of people old enough to understand the ceremony and willing to live a Christian life
Christmas	the day commemorating the incarnation and birth of Jesus (25 December)
Church	1. The holy people of God, also called the Body of Christ, among whom Christ is present and active; 2. (church) A building in which Christians worship
Easter	the religious season celebrating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead; starts on Easter Day and finishes with the feast of Pentecost
Eucharist	a service of thanksgiving in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated, using bread and wine; also called Holy Communion, Mass, the Lord's Supper
Evangelism	spreading the Christian gospel
Forgiveness	showing mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong
Infant baptism	the sacrament through which babies and young children become members of the Church, where promises are taken on their behalf by adults
Informal prayer	prayer that is made up by an individual using his or her own words
Informal worship	a service that does not follow a set text or ritual; this type of worship is sometimes 'spontaneous' or 'charismatic' in nature
Liturgical	worship a church service which follows a set structure or ritual
The Lord's Prayer	the prayer taught to the disciples by Jesus
Lourdes	A place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary mother of Jesus. In 1858 Bernadette had visions of Mary there. A place of healing.
Mission	the calling of a religious organisation or individual to go out into the world and spread the faith
Peace	an absence of conflict, which leads to happiness and harmony
Persecution	hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs
Pilgrimage	a journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship and devotion
Prayer	communicating with God, either silently or through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for God's help or guidance
Private worship	when a believer praises or honours God on his or her own
Reconciliation	a sacrament in the Catholic Church; also, the restoring of harmony after relationships have broken down
Sacraments	rituals through which the believers receives the Holy Spirit

Set prayers	prayers that have been written down and said more than once by more than one person, for example the Lord's Prayer
Street pastors	Christian volunteers patrol the streets to help and care for vulnerable people.
Worship	acts or religious praise, honour or devotion

Christ for all nations	Started in 1974 by evangelist Reinhard Bonnke and organisation which holds evangelical missions throughout the world – over 1 a million attended a meeting in Nigeria.
Christian Aid	Works to help the world's poorest (any religion etc). Encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief. "We believe in life before death"
Corrymeela Community	Begun in 1965 by Ray Davey – seeks to promote harmony and reconciliation
Iona	Place of Christian pilgrimage off the coast of Scotland. Remote – pilgrims feel it is a place which God's power and presence are felt.
The Alpha Course	An introduction for those interested in Christianity
The Great Commission	Jesus' instruction to his followers that they should spread his teachings to all nations of the world.
Trussell Trust	Based on Christian principles of ending poverty they have food banks to provide emergency food supplies to people in need.
Pastor Baber George	Converted to Christianity and then had a fatwa issued against him by radical Muslims.
Christian Solidarity Worldwide	A Christian human rights group that campaigns for religious freedom for all.

Key teachings

"Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy Name;

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,

on earth as it is in heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread,

and forgive us our trespasses,

as we forgive those who trespass against us;

and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

For the kingdom, the power and the glory are yours now and for ever. Amen" (The Lord's Prayer)

"And when you pray, do not be like the hypocrites, for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and on the street corners to be seen by others. Truly I tell you, they have received their reward in full. ⁶ But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen." (Matthew)

Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit" (Matthew)

"This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me" (1 Corinthians)

For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in" (Sheep and the goats)

"Faith by itself, if it is not accompanied by an action, is dead" (James)

"Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven" (Matthew)

Christian Aid: "We believe in life before death" – they work to help the world's [poorest (any religion etc)]. Encourage sustainable development, stop poverty and provide emergency relief.

2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two examples of Christian charities.
- b) Give two types of worship.
- c) Give two forms of prayer.
- d) Explain the term 'street pastor'.
- e) Give two alternatives for the term 'Last Supper'.
- f) Explain why someone might have a believers' baptism.
- g) Give two reasons why Holy Week is important to Christians.
- h) Give two reasons why some Christians disagree with pilgrimage.
- i) Give two effects of giving to charity.
- j) Name two Christian Charities.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of pilgrimage.
- b) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of reconciliation.
- c) Explain two contrasting ways a Christian might perform Baptism.
- d) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians respond to persecution.
- e) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians respond to poverty.
- f) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christian charities respond to need.
- g) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Eucharist.
- h) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Christmas.
- i) Explain two contrasting ways in which Christians celebrate the Easter.

- j) Explain two contrasting ways Christians play a role in the local community.
- k) Explain two contrasting ways Christians play a role in the global community.
- l) Explain two contrasting ways a Christian might worship.
- m) Explain two contrasting ways in which a believer may enter God's family.
- n) Explain two contrasting Christian views about the importance of the sacraments.

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two ways in which Christians think worship is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Easter. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two ways in which Christians celebrate Christmas. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to the word poverty. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two ways in which Christians evangelise. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two ways in which Christians support their communities. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two ways in which Christians pray. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two ways in which Christians put their faith in action. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two ways in which Christians think worship is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to persecution. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two ways in which Christians think baptism is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- l) Explain two ways in which Christians think Christmas is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- m) Explain two ways in which Christians think reconciliation is important. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Question

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Christian teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "No child should be baptised."
- b) "Pilgrimage is a waste of money."
- c) "Christmas is the most important Christian festival."
- d) "It is more important to help the poor than to worship in a church."
- e) "Charities should focus more on helping the poor in Britain."
- f) "Helping others is the best form of worship."
- g) 'It does not matter how worship is done'
- h) 'Private worship is more important than group worship'
- i) 'God already knows our needs, so praying is not needed'
- j) 'The most important sacrament is that of baptism'
- k) 'All Christians should be baptised'
- l) 'The Eucharist is the most important part of Christian living'
- m) 'All Christians should make a pilgrimage to a holy place'
- n) 'Christmas is only important as it shows Jesus as special'
- o) 'Christmas is too commercialised'
- p) 'Easter should be the happiest time of the year for Christians'
- q) 'Christians should focus on their religion and their family, not interfere with other people's lives'
- r) 'Religion is not relevant in the modern world'
- s) 'Helping those in need abroad is the most important part of Christian mission'
- t) 'Christians in the UK must focus on the UK if they want their religion to continue'
- u) 'True faith is shown through helping the persecuted'
- v) 'The world would be a far better place if everyone was willing to reconcile'
- w) 'All Christians should donate money to Christian Aid'
- x) 'Helping one person out of poverty makes no difference'

Islam Beliefs and teachings

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
Muslim belief in the Oneness of God			
Muslim belief in the supremacy of God's will:			
The meaning of God's fairness and justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam			
The six articles of faith and the origins of Sunni Islam.			
The five roots 'Usul as-Din' and the origins if Shi'a Islam.			
Muslim beliefs about the nature of God.			
The names and qualities of God, including immanent, transcendent, beneficent			
Muslim beliefs about angels, including the roles they play in the lives of Muslims and Jibril & Mika'il.			
Muslims believe about predestination, human freedom and how this affects the Day of Judgement.			
Muslim ideas about life after death (Aakhirah) and their impact on the lives of Muslims.			
Muslim beliefs about prophethood (Risalah)			
The importance of Adam.			
The importance of Ibrahim			

The importance of Muhammad			
The holy books in Islam and Muslim beliefs on their authority including the Torah, Psalms, Gospel and Scrolls of Abraham			
The significance of the Qur'an as revelation and authority			
The meaning, role and significance of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam			

Key Vocab

Akhirah	Everlasting life after death
Allah	The Arabic name for God.
Benevolent	Benevolent, all-loving, all-good; a quality of God.
Caliph	A person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad, and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community
Day of judgement	A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God
Fairness	The idea that God treats people fairly and impartially without favour or discrimination.
Gospel	A holy book revealed by God to Jesus
Hajj	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslim should make once in their life
Iblis (Satan)	A spiritual being, created from fire who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow to Adam.
Id-ul-Adha	A festival celebrating the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
Imam	A person who leads communal prayer. In Shi'a Islam the title given to Ali and his successors
Imamate	The divine appointment of imams
Immanent	The idea that God is present and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God.
Islam	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; to peacefully surrender to the will of God.
Jibril	the Arabic name for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets
Justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam)	The idea that God is just and fair and judges human action, rewarding good and punishing the bad.
Ka'aba	The black cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. The holiest place in Islam
Mika'il	the Arabic name for Michael, the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provides nourishment to people.
Monotheistic	A religion that believes there is only one God.
Muslim	One who has submitted to the will of God and has accepted Islam.

Omnipotent	Almighty, having unlimited power; a quality of God.
Predestination	The idea that God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe
Prophet	A person who proclaims the message of God.
Prophethood	When God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to his people.
Psalms	A holy book revealed by God to David
Qur'an	The holy book revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril
Resurrection	Rising from the dead
Risalah	The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
Scrolls of Abraham	O holy book revealed by God to Abraham
Shi'a	Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali
Sunnah	Teachings and deeds of Muhammad
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali
Supremacy	Supreme power or authority; a quality of God.
Tawhid	The oneness and unity of God.
Torah	The 5 books revealed by God to Moses
Transcendent	The idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe; a quality of God.

Key Teachings

"Say, 'He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him'." **Qur'an 112:1-4**

"Misfortunes can only happen with God's permission" **Qur'an 64:11**

"The most excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him." **Qur'an 7:180**

"He is with you wherever you are" **Qur'an 57:4**

"This is God, your Lord, **there is no God but Him, the Creator of all things**, so worship Him;" **Qur'an 6:102-103**

"Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command" **Qur'an 2:215**

"**Only what God has decreed will happen to us.**" **Qur'an 9:51**

"Those who believe, do good deeds, keep up the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms will have their reward with their Lord." **Qur'an 2:277**

"They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing" **Qur'an 56:42-44**

"This is a truly glorious Qur'an [written] on a preserved tablet" **Qur'an 85:21-22**

“Every community is sent a messenger, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged.” Quran 10:47

“He first created man from clay...Then He moulded him; He breathed from his Spirit into him; He gave you hearing, sight and minds” Qur’an 32:7-9

“Who could be better in religion than those who direct themselves wholly to God, do good, and follow the religion of Abraham, who was true in faith? ” Qur’an 4:125

“Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is God’s messenger and the seal of the prophets; God knows everything.” Qur’an 33:40

“This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God” Qur’an 2:2

2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two qualities of God.
- b) Explain why Iblis got thrown out of Heaven.
- c) What is the main purpose of the Prophets?
- d) Describe what Ibrihim did to stop idol worship.
- e) Who revealed the Qu’ran to Muhammed and how long did it take?
- f) Give two beliefs about the afterlife.
- g) Explain the importance of Muhammed to Muslims.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain how the belief in the supremacy in God’s will might affect a Muslim’s attitude to life. .
- b) Explain two beliefs that Sunni and Sh’ia Muslims share.
- c) Explain the importance of Jubril for Muslims.
- d) Describe what happens after a person’s death, according to Muslims.
- e) Explain the importance of the prophet Adam for Muslims.
- f) Explain the importance of the prophet Abraham for Muslims.
- g) Explain and significance of the Imamate for Shi’a Muslims.
- h) Why does the Qu’ran have more authority than any other holy books in Islam?

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) How might the belief of Sh’ia Islam in the justice of God (Adalat) affect people’s attitudes towards suffering in life?. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two differences between beliefs between the beliefs of Shi’s Muslims and Sunni Muslims. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

- c) Explain how belief in the supremacy of God's will, might affect a Muslim's attitude to life. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Can God be both merciful and a judge who punishes? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Can God be both merciful and a judge who punishes? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two Islamic teachings about life after death. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two Islamic teachings about Predestination. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two Islamic teachings about Angels. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- i) Explain two Islamic teachings about Prophethood. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- j) Explain two Islamic teachings about Ibrahim. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.
- k) Explain two Islamic teachings about Imamate. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Questions

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "If God controls everything, then people are not responsible for their actions."
- b) "God cannot be both immanent and transcendent."
- c) Predestination means that humans have no freedom'
- d) 'If there is no life after death, there is no point in living a good life'
- e) "Muhammed is often referred to as 'the seal of prophets. Discuss"
- f) 'All suffering does not show God's love'
- g) 'Life after death is dependent on predestination'
- h) "God's nature can never be known."

Islam practices

<u>I can explain and describe</u>	<u>Red</u>	<u>Amber</u>	<u>Green</u>
The Five Pillars			
Ten Obligatory Acts.			
What the Shahadah means and when it is used in a Muslim's life			
Salah and its significance			
How and why Muslims pray, including times and recitations			
Salah in the mosque and home			
Rak'ah, Jummah and the importance of both for Muslims.			
Different Muslim views about the importance of prayer			
Differences in the practices of prayer in Sunni and Shi'a Islam			
Role and significance of Sawm during Ramadam			
The Night of Power			
The practice of Zakah and Khums including how and why they are given.			
The significance of Hajj and its origins.			
The different stages of Hajj - the actions performed at sites including the Ka'aba, Makkah, Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah			
The differences between lesser and greater jihad and what it means for Muslims.			

The origins and celebrations of Id-ul-Fitr & Id-ul-Adha.			
The origins of Ashura and how Sunni & Shi'a Muslims remember the festival.			

Key Vocab

Day of Ashura	A festival that is important for Shia Muslims in particular who remember the battle of Karbala and death of Husayn on this day
Fasting	Not eating or drinking for a certain length of time, usually for a religious reason
Greater Jihad	Personal struggle of all Muslims to live in line with the teachings of their faith
Hajj	The annual pilgrimage to Makkah that every Muslims should make at least once in their life
Hajji	Someone who has completed Hajj
Holy War	Fighting for a religious cause or God
Id-ul-Adha	A Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God
Id-ul-Fitr	A Muslim festival that celebrates the end of Ramadan
Jihad	A struggle against evil – can be inward personal struggle or an outward collective struggle
Jummah prayer	A weekly communal prayer performed after midday on Friday, which includes a sermon
Ka'aba	The cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah; the holiest place in Islam
Khums	A 20% tax paid by Shi'a Muslims on their excess income
Lesser Jihad	Outward struggle to defend one's faith, family and country from threat
Mihrab	A niche in a wall that indicates the direction of Makkah
Pilgrimage	A journey by a believer to a holy site for religious reasons; an act of worship or devotion
Prostration	Kneeling with the forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor in submission to God
Qiblah Wall	The wall in a mosque that contains the mihrab
Rak'ah	A sequence of movements in ritual prayer

Ramadan	The ninth month of the Muslim calendar, during which Muslims have to fast from dusk to sunset
Recitation	Repeating a passage of text from memory
Sadaqah	Good actions or voluntary payments that are undertaken for charitable reasons
Salah	Prayer with and in worship of God, performed under conditions set by the prophet Muhammad
Shahadah	Muslim declaration of faith
The Five Pillars	The five most important duties for all Muslims: to believe, to pray, to give to charity, to fast and to go on pilgrimage.
The Night of Power	1.The night when the fast revelation of the Qur'an was made to Muhammad 2. The festival that marks the start of god's revelation to Muhammad.
The Ten Obligatory Acts	10 important duties for Shi'a Muslims which include the five pillars
Wudu	Ritual washing before prayer
Zakah	Purification of wealth by giving 2.5% of savings each year to the poor

Key teachings

"You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads wash your feet...." (Qur'an)

"So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayer" (Qur'an)

"The night of glory is better than a thousand months" (Qur'an)

"God is well aware of whatever good you do" (Qur'an)

"Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy..." (Qur'an)

"Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it" (Qur'an)

"This is my path, leading straight, so follow it..." (Qur'an)

"God is most forgiving and merciful" (Qur'an)

2 Mark Exam Questions

- What is Wadu?
- What is Jumma Prayer?.
- Explain what Zakah is.

d) What are Muslims celebrating during id-ul-Fitr?

e) What is the event Ashura?

4 Mark Exam Questions

a) Explain what Shia's add to the Shahadah.

b) What is Wadu?

c) Explain what Muslims do when they pray.

d) How does fasting help Muslims to focus on the poor?

e) How does Sadaqah differ to Zakah?

f) Explain the difference between greater and lesser Jihad.

g) Explain how Ashura is commemorated by Sunni and Shi'a Muslims..

5 Mark Exam Questions

a) Explain why many Muslims believe it is impossible to justify terrorism as an example of lesser Jihad or Holy War. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

b) What does Zakah teaches Muslims? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

c) Explain how the Night of Power changes the routine of many Muslims during Ramadan. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

d) Explain how the layout of a Mosque makes it easier for Muslims to pray correctly? Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

e) Explain how the Ten Obligatory Acts differ from Five Pillars. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Islamic belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Questions

- Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:
- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

a) "Muslim Prayer is significant is a Muslim's life."

b) "It is easier to observe Ramadan in a Muslim country than it is in the UK."

c) 'Muslims are asked too much with Charitable giving'

- d) 'Pilgrimage is just a good excuse for a holiday'
- e) "Is Jihad misunderstood in the UK. Discuss"
- f) 'Islamic Festivals are for fun not for worship'

Paper 2: Themes

THEME A - Q1.Relationships and families

THEME B - Q2.Religion and Life

THEME C - Q3.Existence of God

THEME E- Q5.Crime and Punishment

GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES A

Paper 2A

Specimen

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA answer booklet.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer booklet. The examining body for this paper is AQA. The paper reference is 8062/2A.
- Do all rough work in the answer booklet. Cross through any work that you do not want to be marked.
- Choose four themes.
- Answer all questions on those four themes you have chosen.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 96 plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) will be assessed in the 12-mark question. The marks for SPaG are shown below the mark allocation for each question. The best of these marks will be included in your total for the paper.

Advice

You are advised to spend 25 minutes on each theme.

Relationships and Families Checklist

I can describe and explain:	Red	Amber	Green
Christian teaching about heterosexual relationships			
Christian teaching about homosexual relationships			
Muslim teaching about homosexual relationships			
Christian teaching about sexual relationships before and outside of marriage			
Muslim teaching about sexual relationships before and outside of marriage			
Christian attitudes to contraception			
Muslim attitudes to contraception			
Christian views on marriage			
Christian and non-Christian views on same sex marriage and cohabitation			

Christian teachings about divorce			
Reasons for divorce in the UK today			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the nature of family and roles of parents			
Purpose of families including procreation and education children in a faith			
Beliefs, teachings and moral arguments about the roles of men and women. Gender equality, prejudice and discrimination			
Examples of gender prejudice in British society			

Key Vocab

Adultery	A sexual relationship between a couple not married to each other but married to/in relationship with others (affair).
Age of consent	According to the law, the age at which a person is considered old enough to give consent to have sex.
Annulment	Cancellation of a marriage in Roman Catholic tradition, as if marriage never was.
Civil marriage	Non-religious marriage.
Civil partnership	Legal union of two people of same gender; now of equality with heterosexual marriage in all respects.
Commitment	Making a promise or pledge, in this case, in marriage.
Celibacy	Not having sexual relations.
Chastity	Sexual purity, eg not having sex before marriage.
Cohabitation	Where a couple live together without being married/in civil partnership.
Contraception	Precautions taken to prevent pregnancy and to protect against contracting/transmitting STIs (sexually transmitted infections).
Contract	A binding agreement between two sides.
Covenant	An agreement based on promises between two sides, here in marriage where the agreement is made before God (as a witness) and with God (as a partner).
Divorce	Legal ending of a marriage.
Extended family	Family unit comprising mother, father and children, but also grandparents, cousins etc.
Family planning	Planning when to have a family and how big a family to have by use of birth control practices and/or contraception.
Gender discrimination	Acting on prejudices against someone because of their gender.
Gender equality	Belief that both genders have equal status and value, so discrimination against either is wrong.
Gender prejudice	The belief that one gender is 'better' than the other.
Heterosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the opposite gender.
Homosexuality	Being physically/sexually attracted to persons of the same gender.
Nuclear family	Family unit made up of mother, father and their child(ren).

Polygamy	The practice of one man having several wives; legal under Shariah law (up to four wives, given specific circumstances).
Procreation	Having a child; seen as a duty in many religions.
Remarriage	Marriage for the second time, after divorce ending an earlier marriage.
Responsibility	Duties; what a person has to do as part of the agreement they have made, or role they have taken on.
Single parent family	Family unit in which child(ren) and one parent, either mum or dad, live together.
Vows	Promises made by bride and groom during marriage ceremony

You must be able to give two different religious beliefs on:

- Homosexual relationships
- Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage
- Contraception

	Christianity	Islam
Homosexual relationships	Nothing in the Bible forbids non-sexual homosexual relationships. Some Christians oppose homosexual relationships as they believe that God's plan is for men and women to have children. The Church of England welcome homosexual relationships but does not allow marriage in church	Homosexual relationships are forbidden in Islam. They are against the natural law created by God. Under Shari'ah law it is punishable by execution.
Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage	Most Christians believe that sex before marriage is wrong, but some accept that it is a valid expression of love (eg Quakers) Sex outside of marriage is wrong as it betrays trust and can affect children as well as those involved.	The Qur'an forbids sex before marriage. Children should be born into a loving family. Casual sex is wrong Adultery is a serious sin.
Contraception	Catholic Church: artificial contraception goes against God's moral law. God's purpose for marriage is to have a family. The rhythm method can be used to space out births. Anglicans accept that contraception can be used to allow people to choose when to have a baby.	Most Muslims accept its use within marriage. It should be for a good reason, such as financial hardship. According to the Hadith, Muhammad accepted the use of contraception for this reason. The Qur'an states that Allah does not place extra burdens on his followers. Some Muslims disagree. They see its use as going against Allah's plans and they believe that to use it shows a lack of trust in Allah. They interpret the Qur'an's teaching on infanticide as applying also to contraception: 'Do not kill your children for fear of want; we provide sustenance for them and for you'

Key Teachings

Christianity	Islam
<p>“Do not have sexual relations with a man as one does with a woman; that is detestable” (Leviticus)</p> <p>“You shall not commit adultery”</p> <p>“The sexual act must take place exclusively within marriage” (Catholic church)</p> <p>“Every sexual act should have the possibility of creating new life” (Humanae Vitae)</p> <p>“Anyone who divorces his wife and marries another woman commits adultery against her” (Mark)</p> <p>“Listen to your father who gave you life, and do not despise your mother when she is old” (Proverbs)</p> <p>“Husbands love your wives” (Ephesians)</p> <p>“Your desire will be for your husband and he will rule over you” (Genesis)</p> <p>“You are all one in Christ Jesus” (Galatians)</p>	<p>“And do not go anywhere near adultery; it is an outrage and an evil path” (Qur’an)</p> <p>“There is no institution in Islam more beloved and dearer to God than marriage “ (Hadith)</p> <p>“Heaven is under the feet of mothers” (Hadith)</p> <p>“Honour your children and perfect their manners” (Hadith)</p>

2 Mark Exam Questions

- k) What is the purpose of marriage.
- l) Give two examples of a family.
- m) Give two religious beliefs about attitudes towards Divorce.
- n) Give two religious beliefs about the purpose of the family.
- o) Give two religious beliefs about gender equality.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- o) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about sex before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions
- p) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about living together before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- q) Explain contrasting beliefs in contemporary Britain about homosexuality. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- r) Explain contrasting beliefs in contemporary Britain about contraception. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- s) Explain two similar religious beliefs about marriage.
- t) Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about divorce.
- u) Explain two similar religious views about the role of parents.

5 Mark Exam Questions

- n) Explain two religious beliefs about the adultery. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- o) Explain two religious views on artificial contraception. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- p) Explain why some religious believers oppose same-sex marriage. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- q) Explain Religious teachings about divorce. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- r) Explain two religious beliefs about the role of parents. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- s) Explain the purpose that family serves in society today. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- t) Explain how men and women are equal in contemporary society. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Question

- a) "Women and men have equal rights in relationships"
- b) "The Christian Church should not take a view on family planning"
- c) "Same-sex parents are just as good at bringing up children as other parents"
- d) The main aim of marriage is procreation"

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- ☑ should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- ☑ should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- ☑ should refer to religious arguments
- ☑ may refer to non-religious arguments
- ☑ should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

Religion and Life. Checklist

I can describe and explain:	Red	Amber	Green
Different interpretation of the Genesis creation story			
The Big Bang theory			
Relationships between religious and scientific views			
Teachings on stewardship and dominion			
The concept of awe and wonder			
Christian beliefs about the use and abuse of the environment.			
Different types of energy and resources			
The problems caused by different types of pollution.			

Christian responses to the issue of pollution			
Christian beliefs and teachings on the use of animals for food			
Christian beliefs and teachings on animal experimentation			
Islamic beliefs and teachings on animal experimentation			
Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these.			
The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.			
The concept of sanctity of life			
The concept of quality of life			
Christian teachings and attitudes to abortion.			
Islamic teachings and attitudes to abortion.			
Different types of euthanasia.			
Christian beliefs and teachings on euthanasia			
Islamic beliefs and teachings on euthanasia			
Christian beliefs about death and the afterlife			

Key Vocab

Key Word	Definition
Abortion	Deliberate expulsion of the foetus from the womb with intention to destroy it.
Active euthanasia	Active steps are taken to end a life eg medicine is given
Afterlife	Beliefs about what happens after we die to our self/ soul.
Animal rights	The idea that animals should have rights because of respect for life.
Awe	An overwhelming feeling often of reverence with a link to God.
Big Bang Theory	The scientific view of beginning of the universe.
Charles Darwin	The man who put forward the theory of evolution in the 19 th century.
Conception	When the sperm fertilises the female egg so allowing pregnancy.
Conservation	To repair and protect animals and areas of natural beauty.
Creation	The idea that God created the world/ universe from nothing.

Deforestation	Cutting down large amounts of the rainforest
Dominion	The idea that humans have the right to control all of creation.
Environment	The world around us.
Eternity	Having no end / going on forever
Euthanasia	Mercy killing; ending life for someone who is terminally ill, or has degenerative disease
Evolution	The change in inherited traits in species.
Ex nihilo	The idea that God created the universe from nothing
Fossil fuels	The Earth's natural resources – coal, oil and gas.
Fundamentalist Christians	Christians who believe that the statements in the bible are literally true
Hospice	A place that cares for the dying, usually from an incurable disease.
Involuntary euthanasia	Euthanasia is decided by someone else (eg if a person is in a coma)
Natural resources	The resources the earth provides without the aid of mankind.
Pesticide	Chemicals used to kill pests, especially on crops.
Pollution	Making something dirty and contaminated eg light, water, air
Pro-choice	Pressure groups which campaign for the right of a woman to decide on abortion.
Pro-life	Pressure groups which campaign against abortion/ euthanasia.
Quality of life	How good/ comfortable life is.
Right to die	The belief that a human being should be able to control their own death.
Sanctity of life	Life is special and created by God.
Science	Knowledge coming from observed regularity in nature and experimentation.
Stewardship	Duty to look after the world, and life.
Sustainable development	Building and progress that tries to reduce the impact on the environment for future generations
Sustainable energy	Resources that are renewable e.g solar, wind and nuclear power.
Vegan	A person who does not eat animals or food produced by animals eg milk
Vegetarian	A person who does not eat meat or fish

You must be able to give two different religious beliefs on:

- **euthanasia**
- **abortion**
- **animal experimentation**

	Christianity	Islam
Abortion	Catholics: Life is sacred. Abortion is always wrong. Life begins at conception "Do not kill your children by abortion" (Didache) Anglican: Abortion could be the "lesser of two evils" eg if the mother's life is at risk	Abortion is generally haram but can happen if eg a mother's life is in danger. Ensoulment happens at either 40 or 120 days (for many Muslims). Abortion after this is seen as taking a life "murdering an innocent soul" (hadith)
Euthanasia	Catholic: Life is sacred as it is God given. No one has the right to end life except for God.	Passive euthanasia would be accepted if there was no hope but otherwise euthanasia is not

	Anglican: Passive euthanasia is generally accepted	acceptable – life ends when Allah wills it.
Animal rights	The Catechism of the Catholic Church accepts this 'within reasonable limits' and providing there is no cruelty. Humans alone are created in the image of God and possess sanctity of life. The book of Proverbs teaches that a good man is kind to his animals. Some Christians believe that to inflict any suffering or discomfort on animals that is not in the animals' interests is not an act of kindness. It is exploiting animals' defenselessness for human benefit.	Animal testing is permitted to meet human need where there are no alternatives. The Hadith states: 'Whoever kills anything bigger than a sparrow without just cause will be accountable to Allah'. Islam teaches that human welfare takes priority. Animal testing to develop medicine is justified as being for the greater good. Animal testing for cosmetics is not permitted. This would be purely to satisfy human vanity and would conflict with the concept of being a khalifah. Animals are created by Allah to help humanity, not satisfy trivial desires

Key teachings

Christianity	Islam
"Do not kill your children by abortion" (Didache)	" Do not kill your children for fear of poverty – We shall provide for them and for you – killing them is a great sin" (Qur'an)
"Before I formed you in the womb I knew you" (Jeremiah)	
Ten commandments "do not kill"	"Do not take life which Allah has made sacred – except for just cause" (Qur'an)
"I your God gave life and I take it away"	"No one can die except by Allah's leave" (Qur'an)
"We must abandon laboratories and factories of death" (Pope John Paul II)	"whoever kills a sparrow or anything bigger that that without a just cause, god will hold him accountable on the day of Judgement" (Hadith)
"everything that lives and moves about will be food for you" (Genesis)	
"the righteous care for the needs of their animals" (Proverbs)	

2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose animal experimentation.
- b) Give two reasons why people agree with euthanasia.
- c) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose euthanasia.
- d) Give two reasons why religious believers might oppose abortion.
- e) Give two situations in which a person might seek an abortion
- f) Give two reasons why people choose to be vegetarian.
- g) Give two examples of what religious believers might do to help to carry out the duty of stewardship.
- h) Give two religious beliefs about pollution.
- i) Give two religious beliefs about eating meat.
- j) Give two religious beliefs about dominion.
- k) Give two religious belief about how people might experience revelation.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about Euthanasia. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- b) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about abortion. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one
- c) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about animal experimentation. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- d) Explain two similar religious beliefs about the use of animals for food. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.
- e) Explain two contrasting religious views about creation
- f) Explain two similar religious views about the environment
- g) Explain two similar religious views about the origins of life

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two religious beliefs about abortion. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two religious beliefs about euthanasia. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two ways in which Christians respond to environmental issues. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two religious beliefs about animal experimentation. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two religious beliefs about the afterlife. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two religious beliefs about how the world was created. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- g) Explain two religious beliefs about stewardship. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- h) Explain two religious beliefs about evolution. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Question

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- should refer to religious arguments
- may refer to non-religious arguments
- should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "It is possible to believe both the story in Genesis 1 and the Big Bang theory."
- b) "There has to be a creator because it is impossible for nothing to become something."
- c) "Science has made the creation story unbelievable."
- d) "The earth belongs to us so we can do what we like with it."

- e) "It doesn't matter if the oil runs out as scientists will invent something to take its place."
- f) Humans have been given dominion over the world, so we can do what we want with it."
- g) 'There must be life after death.'
- h) 'Religious believers should not eat meat.'
- i) 'Global warming is the biggest problem facing humans today'
- j) 'Religious believers should work harder to fight climate change.'
- k) 'Eating meat is disrespectful to God's creation.'
- l) 'Religious believers should always fight for life to be preserved.'
- m) 'The only acceptable reason to have an abortion is when the woman's life is at risk.'
- n) Everyone should have the right to die if that is what they want.'
- o) 'The right to die should always take priority over the sanctity of life.'
- p) 'It is not reasonable to believe in life after death.'
- q) 'Evolution proves that religious beliefs about the origins of life are wrong.'

Existence of God and Revelation Checklist

I can describe and explain	Red	Amber	Green
The Design argument			
The ideas of Thomas Aquinas: Tennant; Newton; William Paley			
Atheist views on the design argument			
The First Cause argument,			
Thomas Aquinas' First Cause argument			
Atheist views on the first cause argument			
The argument from miracles for God's existence			

Atheist views on miracles			
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Atheist	a person who believes that there is no God
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One example of a miracle.			
The arguments against the existence of God posed by science			
Why evil and suffering are an argument against the existence of God			
Special revelation and enlightenment as sources of knowledge about the divine (God, gods or ultimate reality.)			
One example of a vision.			
General revelation, including nature and scripture, as a way of understanding the divine.			
The different ideas about the divine that come from revelation.			
The meaning of qualities of God, such as omnipotent, omniscient, benevolent, personal, impersonal, immanent and transcendent			
The value of revelation and enlightenment as sources of knowledge about the divine.			
The difficulties in accepting the reality of revelation e.g. visions			
The problem of different ideas about the divine arising from these experiences.			
Alternative (atheist) explanations for the experiences.			

Agnostic	A person who is not sure whether God exists or not
Theist	A person who believes in God
Cosmological or First Cause	Everything has a cause – the only cause of the universe can be God
Creation	The act by which the universe came into being
Teleological or design argument	The universe is too complicated to be here by chance. It must have a designer -- god
Evolution	Life forms have changed over time
Big Bang	Scientific explanation for the start of the universe: a singularity exploded and from this came the universe
Miracle	A seemingly impossible occurrence. Usually good
General revelation	God making himself known through ordinary common human experiences eg nature and scripture
Special revelation	God making himself known through direct personal experience eg a vision or miracle
transcendent	God is outside life on earth and the universe
Immanent	God is present in and involved in life on earth and the universe
Vision	Seeing something in a dream or trance which shows something about the nature of God / afterlife
Scripture	Sacred writings of a religion eg Old and New testaments
The divine	God
Enlightenment	Gaining of true knowledge about God or self eg through meditation
Omnipotent	All powerful
Omniscient	All knowing
Omnibenevolent	All loving
Impersonal nature of God	God has no human characteristics and is unknowable
Personal nature of God	God is an individual with whom people are able to have a relationship / feel close

Key Vocab

William Paley	The world is too amazing to have happened by chance – it needs a designer.
Thomas Aquinas	Christian monk 1225 – 1274 AD. Wrote books about everything needing a cause, and the cause of the universe coming into being was God
Isaac Newton	Used the fact that we have opposable thumbs as evidence of design.
Charles Darwin	The theory of evolution – published a book in 1859 with the theory that everything changes and adapts over time to their environment.

You must be able to give religious and an atheist views on:

- **Miracles**
- **Visions**
- **General revelation**

	Christianity	Islam	Atheist
Miracles	The very thorough medical and Church	Allah alone can perform	God does not exist so a

	<p>investigations into the claims of cures at Lourdes are strong evidence for the genuineness of those declared to be miracles. They are signs of the love of God.</p> <p>Miracles are a psychological phenomenon, showing the power of mind over matter. People are sometimes cured because of their absolute conviction that they will be. Jesus said to many of those whom he cured, 'Your faith has cured you'</p>	<p>miracles. The greatest miracle is the Qur'an. This contains Allah's complete self-revelation</p>	<p>'miracle' is something that we do not yet understand with science or it is something which can occur naturally.</p>
Visions	<p>The transformation in people's lives shows that religious visions are genuine. For instance, Paul's vision on the road to Damascus transformed him from a persecutor of Christians to a Christian evangelist who died for his faith.</p>	<p>Muhammad's vision in the cave is central to Islam. In this vision he received his call to become a prophet. This was something that he received from Allah, not something that he sought. Allah does not reveal himself directly to humans. Any message is sent through an angel.</p>	<p>There is not God so the source of the vision will be our mind / brain eg hallucination.</p> <p>Because they are so personal, it cannot be proved that visions are genuine. It may be that some visions have a medical explanation, eg of migraine</p>
General revelation	<p>The Old Testament says that the heavens declare the glory of God. His presence can be detected in the wonder of the world that he created. It shows his omnipotence.</p> <p>God reveals himself solely through the Bible, which is the infallible word of God. Nature was corrupted by the Fall, so it does not provide a reliable guide to the nature of God</p>	<p>Nature is one of the ways in which Allah reveals his majesty to his creation. The beauty of the world shows the beauty of Allah. One of Allah's 99 names is 'The shaper of beauty'</p>	<p>Humanist: nature can lead to a greater understanding of the world through observation and science but seeing God in nature is interpretation not reality.</p> <p>Atheist: If there is not a God then it will reveal nothing to anyone who does not believe.</p>

Key teachings

- "In the absence of any other proof, the thumb alone would convince me of God's existence (Isaac Newton)
- "In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth" (Genesis)
- "God said 'let there be light,' and there was light" (Genesis)
- "The heavens declare the glory of God" (Psalms)
- "The Big Bang ...does not contradict the divine act of creation; rather it requires it" (Pope Francis)

Vision: Saul was on his way to arrest Christians. He was blinded by a light and heard Jesus' voice. His sight was restored, and he converted to Christianity.



Vision and miracle: St Bernadette saw the Virgin Mary in a number of visions. A spring of water appeared and now Lourdes is a place of pilgrimage and healing.



Miracle: Jesus turned water to wine at the wedding at Cana.



2 Mark Exam Questions

- Give two types of special revelation.
- Give two types of general revelation.

- c) Give two weaknesses of the Design argument
- d) Give two weaknesses of the First Cause argument for God's existence.
- e) Give two examples of miracles.
- f) Give two aspects of the First Cause argument.
- g) Give two religious beliefs about special revelation.
- h) Give two examples of how God's compassion might be shown through revelation.
- i) Give two examples of people who have had visions.

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about miracles. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- b) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about visions. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- c) Explain two similar beliefs in contemporary British society about miracles. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- d) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about nature as general revelation. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- e) Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about scripture as a way of understanding the divine. In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.
- f) Explain two similar religious beliefs about the scriptures as revelation. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two religious beliefs about visions. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain two religious beliefs about the nature of the divine. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two religious beliefs about miracles. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two religious beliefs about how creation proves the existence of God. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two religious beliefs about miracles in the scriptures. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two religious beliefs about how God can allow evil and suffering. Refer to sacred writings or another source of Christian belief and teaching in your answer.

a. 12 Mark Exam Question

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- ☑ should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- ☑ should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- ☑ should refer to religious arguments
- ☑ may refer to non-religious arguments
- ☑ should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "If the universe has a beginning, it must have a creator who began it."
- b) "Miracles prove the existence of God."
- c) "Science has made the creation story unbelievable."
- d) "The existence of evil and suffering proves that God does not exist."
- e) "Visions are just illusions."
- f) "God cannot be omniscient if people have free will."
- g) 'There are too many different ideas of God for revelations to be true.'
- h) 'Revelations cannot teach people anything about God.'
- i) 'The First Cause argument proves that God exists.'
- j) 'God must not exist because of the suffering in the world.'
- k) 'It is impossible to believe in both science and religion.'
- l) 'Religious believers should always fight for life to be preserved.'
- m) 'We should always believe it when someone says God spoke to them.'
- n) 'God is an illusion.'
- o) 'As revelation is based on belief, it will always be subject to doubt.'
- p) 'The design argument proves that God exists.'
- q) 'Those who claim to have special revelations are mistaken.'

I can describe and explain	Red	Amber	Green
Christian beliefs and teachings about good and evil and intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.			
Reasons for crime, including: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law.			
Views about people who break the law for these reasons.			
Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.			
The aims of punishment, including retribution, deterrence and reformation			
Beliefs and teachings about the treatment of criminals, including prison and community service			
Christian views on corporal punishment			
Muslim views on corporal punishment			
Christian beliefs and teachings about forgiveness			
Muslim beliefs and teachings about forgiveness.			
Christian beliefs and teachings about the death penalty.			
Muslim beliefs and teachings about the death penalty.			

Key Vocab

Capital punishment	Death penalty; state sanctioned execution for a capital offence; not legal in UK.
Community service order	UK punishment involving the criminal doing a set number of hours of physical labour.
Conscience	Sense of right and wrong; guilty voice in our head; seen as the voice of God by many religious believers.
Corporal punishment	Punishment in which physical pain is inflicted on the criminal; not legal in the UK.
Crime	Action which breaks the law; can be against the person (eg murder), against property (eg vandalism), or against the state (eg treason).
Deterrence	Aim of punishment to put a person off committing a crime by the level of punishment.
Duty	What we have a responsibility to do.
Evil	Something or someone considered morally very wrong or wicked; often linked to the idea of a devil or other malevolent being.
Forgiveness	Letting go of blame against a person for wrongs they have done; moving on.
Greed	Reason for committing crime – wanting or desiring something or more of something.

Hate crime	A crime committed because of prejudice, eg assaulting a person because they are gay or Asian.
Imprisonment	Locking someone up and taking away of civil liberties of a criminal.
Law	The rules a country demands its citizens follow, the breaking of which leads to punishment.
Murder	Unlawfully killing another person.
Order	The enforcement of rules, eg by a police force.
Parole	Release of a criminal from prison under the condition they will meet with a parole officer who can monitor their behaviour.
Protection	Additional aim of punishment; to keep people safe.
Reformation	Aim of punishment; helping the criminal see how and why their behaviour was wrong, so that their mindset changes for the better.
Reparation	Additional aim of punishment; where the criminal makes up for, or pays back for, their crimes.
Retribution	Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.
Theft	Taking something without the owner's consent.
Victim	Those who are directly affected by a crime, eg the person assaulted.
Vindication	Additional aim of punishment; the punishment exists to justify the law.
Young offenders	Criminals under the age of 18.

You must be able to give two different religious beliefs on:

- **Corporal punishment**
- **The death penalty**
- **Forgiveness**

	Christianity	Islam
Corporal punishment	Some fundamentalist Christians might accept it on the basis of Old Testament teaching such as: 'spare the rod and spoil the child'. They might think corporal punishment has a deterrent value. Providing it is not unduly harsh, such punishment might actually benefit the offender in the long term. Most Christians think that harsh treatment of others is shows a lack of love. It does not encourage the offender to think in terms of being forgiven and having a second chance. Moreover, Jesus' teaching that those who live by the sword die by the sword highlights its negative consequences	This is permitted in Shari'ah law for certain crimes. It is sanctioned by the Qur'an: 'as to the thief, male or female, cut off his or her hands'. It can be seen as merciful, as punishment is being given in this life instead of in the afterlife. Some Muslims oppose it because they think it is too harsh. It is culturally outdated, and in some Muslim countries, financial compensation is used as a substitute.
Death penalty	Some Christians think it is the only just penalty for some acts of murder. They interpret 'an eye for an	The death penalty is sanctioned in the Qur'an: 'Take not life, which Allah has made sacred,

	<p>eye, a life for a life' as sanctioning strict retribution. It means that the family of the victim will feel able to move on.</p> <p>Many denominations, eg the Anglican Church, oppose it as contrary to New Testament teaching to leave vengeance to God. Jesus rejected the 'eye for an eye' law with the words: If someone strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the left also</p>	<p>except by way of justice'. The death penalty is seen as ensuring that justice is done. This is important for relatives</p> <p>Some Muslims believe that it is important for the victim's family to show mercy and take the option of so-called 'blood money'. The Qur'an states that financial compensation may be substituted and that it should be a reasonable demand. This is seen as a form of justice</p>
Forgiveness	<p>In the Lord's Prayer, Christians say 'Forgive us our sins, as we forgive those who sin against us'. When Peter asked Jesus whether it was sufficient to forgive someone seven times, Jesus replied, 'Not seven times but seventy times seven'; there should be no limits.</p> <p>Some Christians think that forgiveness can only be offered to those who are sorry for what they have done. Without repentance, forgiveness is meaningless. Jesus said, 'If your brother sins, rebuke him; and if he repents, forgive him'</p>	<p>Allah is 'the Forgiving' and 'the Merciful' so Muslims should follow this. Judgement should be left to Allah. Muhammad set an example by forgiving those who had opposed him.</p> <p>Some Muslims believe that certain offences cannot be forgiven because they are so bad. An example is shirk. Committing shirk is a hadud crime that merits the death penalty.</p>

Key teachings

<u>Christianity</u>	<u>Islam</u>
<p>"Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities" (Romans)</p> <p>"You are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians)</p> <p>"Life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth" (Exodus)</p> <p>"Do not take revenge dear friends" (Romans)</p> <p>"He who spare the rod hates their children but the one who loves their children is careful to discipline them" (Proverbs)</p> <p>"Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us" (Lord's prayer)</p> <p>"But if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also" (Matthew).</p>	<p>"Cut off the hands of thieves, whether they are a man or woman, as punishment for what they have done – a deterrent from God" (Qur'an)</p> <p>"Pardon each other's faults and (God) will grant you honour" (Hadith)</p> <p>"Do not take life which God has made sacred, except by right" (Qur'an)</p>

2 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Give two reasons why crime is committed.
- b) Give two examples of hate crime.
- c) Give two religious beliefs about attitudes towards law breakers.
- d) Give two ways religious believers are working to reform in prison.
- e) Give two of the causes of crime.
- f) Give two reasons why the work of charities is important.
- g) Give two religious beliefs about corporal punishment.
- h) What is the difference between civil and criminal law?

4 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about corporal punishment. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- b) Explain two contrasting beliefs in contemporary British society about forgiveness. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- c) Explain two similar religious beliefs about Death Penalty. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.
- d) Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about Death Penalty. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions
- e) Explain two similar religious beliefs about lawbreakers
- f) Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about the aims of punishment
- g) Explain two contrasting religious views about suffering
- h) Explain two similar religious views about prison

5 Mark Exam Questions

- a) Explain why free will should not be seen as the right thing to do whatever you want. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- b) Explain how should relationships be restored if somebody causes somebody else to suffer? Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- c) Explain two aims of punishment. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- d) Explain two religious beliefs about evil actions. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- e) Explain two reasons why religious believers think that prison is an effective means of punishment Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.
- f) Explain two religious beliefs about the treatment of offenders. Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

12 Mark Exam Questions

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you:

- ☑ should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement
- ☑ should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- ☑ should refer to religious arguments
- ☑ may refer to non-religious arguments
- ☑ should reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks] [+ 3 SPaG marks]

- a) "People who break the law should be punished severely."
- b) "There is never any reason why somebody should commit a crime."
- c) "Why does God allow people to suffer?"
- d) A life sentence should mean life in prison.
- e) It is never right to execute a murderer
- f) It is the duty of all victims to forgive.