



# **2009 Religious, Moral and Philosophical Studies**

## **Intermediate 2**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## CONTENTS

### **SECTION One: World Religions**

|              |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|
| Buddhism     | p. | 4  |
| Christianity | p. | 7  |
| Hinduism     | p. | 10 |
| Islam        | p. | 13 |
| Judaism      | p. | 16 |
| Sikhism      | p. | 19 |

### **SECTION Two: Morality in the Modern World**

|                      |    |    |
|----------------------|----|----|
| Crime and Punishment | p. | 21 |
| Gender               | p. | 25 |
| International Issues | p. | 28 |
| Medical Ethics       | p. | 31 |
| War and Peace        | p. | 34 |

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| <b>SECTION Three: Existence of God</b> | p. | 37 |
|--|----|----|

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| <b>SECTION Four: Christianity – Belief and Science</b> | p. | 40 |
|--|----|----|

## Specific Marking Information

Weighting of Questions: Knowledge and Understanding – Approximately 50% of mark  
Analysis and Evaluation – Approximately 50% of mark

Weightings of mark allocations shown in the table are approximate, and should be flexibly rather than rigidly interpreted.

| Assessment objective        | Generic requirements  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Knowledge and understanding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accurate and relevant knowledge of content is demonstrated</li><li>• The information is presented in a clear manner</li><li>• Information is communicated effectively using correct terminology</li></ul> |
| Analysis and evaluation     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Analysis of beliefs and practices is shown, and/or</li><li>• Evaluation is balanced and informed</li></ul>  |

- Where candidates have included material which is irrelevant to the question, markers may use square brackets to indicate this, [ ].
- Repetition of material by candidates may be highlighted by using the abbreviation Rep. in the left margin.
- Otherwise, only a tick (✓) at each relevant point should be marked on scripts.

## SECTION ONE

### WORLD RELIGIONS

#### BUDDHISM

1. (a) **Describe the incident in the Buddha's life when he first became aware of the idea of the "decaying body".** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

- The Buddha left the Palace with his servant and saw the Four Sights on four successive nights.
- Each sight heightened his awareness of the decaying body – the old man, sickness and finally the corpse. He saw each one by the side of the road.
- He was deeply distressed by this and could not understand why people could see this on a daily basis and not be troubled.
- He kept asking his servant how people could go on ignoring this as though nothing was happening.

- (b) **Explain what Buddhists mean by dukkha.** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Last mark of existence.
- First noble truth.
- Dukkha means suffering.
- It is the anxiety of life not just physical suffering.
- Lack of contentment that comes from the awareness of the impermanence of life.
- A sense of not being fulfilled.
- The chatter of the mind.

- (c) **What do Buddhists believe happens after "all life ends in death"?** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

- The people will be reborn in Samsara.
- Kamma will go on to a new existence in one of the realms of the 'wheel of life'.
- The Arahant will enter Nibbana (Theravada).
- In Mahayana Buddhism the Bodhisattva will find new meaning in a new existence.
- In their next life the Bodhisattva will lead others to enlightenment.

- (d) **Why does anicca lead to suffering?** **4**

**AE 4 marks**

- Impermanence means we lose all we hold as being valuable and when this happens we suffer.
- It ends relationships and attachments and the inevitable sadness of that – when your loved one leaves for someone else or dies. We suffer because of our dependency.
- It ends our happy times – any time of happiness comes to an end and the contrast is a form of real suffering.
- We don't recognise Anicca always striving after things to make us happy – we deny it to our conscious mind so it preys on our unconscious mind.

(e) **What is samsara?** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- Samsara is the cycle of rebirth.
- It is when Kamma moves into a new existence – a state we are locked into.
- It is the opposite of Nibbana – often likened to one bank of a river that must be crossed.

(f) **“Samsara is caused by the Three Root Poisons.”**

**How far do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.** 4

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- The three root poisons are greed, hatred and ignorance.
- Greed leads us to grasp and desire things for ourselves and this in turn causes kamma.
- To satisfy our greed these kammic actions lead to the kamma that carries forward to a new life.
- Hatred leads to division which in turn causes negative kamma and this again leads to Samsara.
- Ignorance of our true impermanence is a root cause of Samsara.

**Disagree**

- Not everyone is greedy or hateful but are still locked in Samsara. There must be more to it than that.
- Samsara is caused by our impermanence. Attachment to family or friends might be a good thing done out of a sense of duty – that is not one of the three poisons but still means we are locked in Samsara.
- Bodhisattvas are still in Samsara to an extent when they are reborn but are not driven by greed, hatred or ignorance.
- Compassion can keep you in Samsara.

(g) **“Gaining wisdom is central to Buddhist practice.”**

**Would all Buddhists agree? Explain your answer fully.** 8

**AE 8 marks**

**No**

- Mahayana Buddhists would argue more than wisdom is central to Buddhist practice.
- Compassion for others and for the enlightenment of all sentient beings is more important.
- Through compassion all creatures will be brought to enlightenment and this is all that will end the suffering of all.
- Merit can be transferred from other enlightened ones in the Mahayana tradition and this is as central as gaining wisdom. This can be done through simple meditation.
- Gaining wisdom is a selfish act that ultimately does not consider others, merely the self.

## Yes

- Only the wisdom of the Buddha can lead to enlightenment.
- This wisdom is found in the sutras and to act on it you must know it.
- Wisdom leads to an understanding of the four noble truths, the eightfold noble path and the path to enlightenment.
- Meditation is merely a form of gaining wisdom as true meditation focuses on the search for truth – the truth of the Buddha and then the practice of truth.
- Without wisdom there is no compassion or meditation or awareness of our true state – without we are locked in the wheel of life through eons of time.

## CHRISTIANITY

2. (a) In the source above, who is Jesus referring to as “the least important of these brothers of mine”? 2

**KU 2 marks**

- The hungry.
- The thirsty.
- Strangers.
- Naked.
- Sick.
- Prisoners.

- (b) Explain why following the example of Jesus is important for Christians. 4

**KU 4 marks**

- Putting into practice what he taught...unconditional love for others.
- Helps Christians to grow in their love for God.
- Helps Christians to grow in their love for others.
- Helps to establish the Kingdom of God by making the world a better place now.
- What you would expect from a genuine Christian.
- Doing the things that will lead to eternal life with God.

- (c) What does the Bible teach about how God will judge human beings? 4

**KU 4 marks**

- Jesus will return as a King at the end of time.
- Jesus will sit on a throne and everyone will have to stand before him to be judged.
- People will be divided into the righteous and the unrighteous.
- The righteous will be those who in this life have followed the example of Jesus.
- They will enter eternal life with God.
- The unrighteous will be separated from God.
- They will go to the eternal fire of hell to be punished.

- (d) “A loving God would not judge sinners.”

Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. 6

**AE 6 marks**

**Agree**

- We all sin, we can't help it.
- To judge people for what they can't change is unfair.
- God should still accept us even if we don't accept him.
- What about people who have never had the opportunity to hear about or follow the example of Jesus in this life?
- God could not send anyone to hell if he was all-loving.
- Eternal punishment is unfair.
- God is meant to be forgiving.

**Disagree**

- God is just and fair as well as loving.
- He would be inconsistent if he did not take sin seriously.
- We bring judgement on ourselves because of sin and the choices we make.
- Humans reject God in this life, why should they expect their decision to be overturned on judgement day?
- We have opportunity in this life to ensure God's favour on judgement day.

(e) **Describe two ways Christians can become closer to God.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one way)**

**Prayer**

- Prayer...communicating with God.
- Prayer is also listening to God.
- Prayer can be private or in public.
- Prayer can be spoken or done in silence.
- Prayer can include adoration, thanksgiving, confession, intercession.
- Public prayer can be experienced in a church service or a small group.
- These can be formal written prayers or spontaneous.

**Community worship**

- Following the example of the first Christians.
- Sharing in the sacraments.
- Attending church services or mass.
- Meeting with other believers.
- Worshipping God through the use of music and singing.
- Listening to God speak through the reading of the Bible.
- Listening to sermons or talks that explain the teaching of the Bible.

**Meditation**

- Concentrating fully on one thing. This could be a verse from the Bible, a picture, a piece of music, an icon etc.
- Sitting quietly in silence allowing words or teachings to fully sink into the mind.
- An experience of feeling at peace in the presence of God.

(f) **What is meant by the physical resurrection of Jesus?**

**2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Belief that the body of Jesus rose from the dead.
- Explains the absence of a body in the tomb where Jesus was buried.
- Those who claimed to see him were not looking at a ghost/spirit.

(g) *“Belief in the resurrection should affect the way Christians live.”*

**Would all Christians agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree**

- Jesus’ resurrection means that there is life after death.
- Christians should live in the knowledge that they will be judged.
- The belief that Jesus was alive changed the first followers of Jesus. It should do the same today.
- Christians have a relationship with a living person and not a dead martyr.
- Jesus is alive and present with the believer to help with decisions and choices.
- Belief in a living Jesus should be a motivation to express words and deeds of love and compassion.

**Disagree**

- The example of Jesus is more important than the resurrection.
- The resurrection is very hard to believe because dead people do not rise.
- Other aspects of the life of Jesus are more significant.
- The sacrifice of Jesus on the cross should be of greater significance in how a Christian lives their life.
- Many Christians do not believe in the resurrection but still live good lives.
- Some Christians say they believe in the resurrection but it does not affect the way they live.

## HINDUISM

3. (a) In the source above, who is “the one controlling self within all beings”? 1

**KU 1 mark**

- Brahman (or God).

(b) State three qualities that “the one” possesses. 3

**KU 3 marks**

- “The one” is permanent and unchanging among the impermanent – the basis/source of all else.
- Brahman is pure being (sat).
- Brahman is pure consciousness (cit).
- Brahman is pure bliss (ananda).
- The “Thinker among thinkers”.
- The “one who disposes (gets rid of) desires in people”.
- “The indescribable highest happiness”.
- “The light that lights all else”.
- The reality which is present in everyone and everything – physical/non-physical, male/female, animate/inanimate.
- Both the originator and final destiny of everything – the ultimate reality.

(c) What roles do puja and murti play in Hindu worship? 4

**KU 4 marks**

**Puja:**

- The daily ritual of worship that the devotee performs for his/her chosen deity.
- This takes place at a small personal shrine in the home or at a public shrine.
- Purpose of puja is to spend time in the presence of God.
- It is also a way of showing respect to God/gods.

**Murti:**

- This is the image of the god which is the focus of the shrine.
- Devotee may offer water, food, incense or flowers or may be a ritual bathing of the image.
- The murti is the representation of the god/goddess and it is believed that the god’s grace allows the worshipper to experience the true image of the deity.
- In some Hindu traditions the murti is seen only as an object of worship and not the representation of a god(ess).

**(d) What do Hindus mean by dharma? 4**

**KU 4 marks**

- Dharma literally means duty but also refers to discipline/responsibilities which Hindus have in life.
- Dharma is the religious or moral duties which Hindus have to carry out in relation to their particular caste/age or stage in life/education or occupation.
- It is a Hindu's personal code of conduct.
- Dharma is also seen as the order which gives structure to the universe as it harmonises all the forces of nature with human behaviour.

**(e) In what ways are dharma and samsara linked in Hindu belief? 4**

**AE 4 marks**

- Dharma are the (moral) duties which have to be performed and, if performed well, can progress the soul/atman through the cycle of samsara (rebirths).
- Samsara is the seemingly endless cycle of reincarnations the soul has to endure. Performing one's dharma and developing one's karma can attain a better rebirth.
- The aim of Hindus is to attain moksha (release) from the endless cycle of rebirths and so carrying out your dharma as set out makes it more possible to move towards moksha.

**(f) What is avidya? 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Avidya (ignorance) is the state of not knowing the true nature of reality.
- People are unaware of certain spiritual realities eg the true nature of the self (atman)/Brahman.
- People relying on themselves rather than God (Brahman) or the teachings of their religion.
- Trying to be wise in worldly terms rather than morally or spiritually.

**(g) Why is avidya important for the Hindu understanding of the human condition? 4**

**AE 4 marks**

- Because of ignorance, human beings are bound in samsara, and therefore to continual reincarnation so they must overcome this ignorance.
- They must learn and progress from ignorance to escape from samsara and be closer to ultimate release (moksha).
- Avidya is to think that this world is all that exists. This is illusion (maya) and a barrier to enlightenment.
- This illusion (maya/avidya) has to be overcome if spiritual enlightenment is to be achieved so acts as a focus/motivator.

- (h) **“Belief in samsara is the most important belief in Hinduism.”**  
**Would all Hindus agree? Explain your answer fully.**

8

**AE 8 marks**

**Samsara is the most important because:**

- Samsara is a constant state of change and Hindus might see this as a motivation for ending this process of change for the permanent destiny of moksha.
- This leads to performing their dharma by pursuing good karma to progress through this transitory state of samsara towards moksha – which is very important.
- Samsara may be seen as a refining process for the soul/atman so a motivation to progress through this means more refinement and so a better reincarnation.
- This may focus attention on the goal of life to overcome the human condition which is in constant flux of change (samsara) so important for this.
- Samsara can help Hindus to think of some kind of permanence (Brahman) beyond such changes and see samsara as a process of transient steps towards the achieving of moksha.

**Samsara is not the most important because:**

- Many Hindus have problems just surviving and so samsara and the motivation of spiritual/moral improvement not seen as major concern.
- Too many stages to go through and may not be seen as worth pursuing as it requires too many “lives”.
- Moksha seems a long way off for most Hindus – especially for those who are poor and in the lower castes so they would not be particularly attracted to it.
- Influence of scientific knowledge and developments in theology may affect views on whether samsara/reincarnation are factual or mythological beliefs.
- Mythological understanding may be seen as more relevant in relation to modern views about the world and humans.

## **ISLAM**

- 4. (a) Describe “the Penalty” referred to in the passage above. 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Muslims will appear before God on the Day of Judgement.
- If they have not accepted God then they will be punished and enter Hell, or Jahannam.

- (b) Why do Muslims believe that repentance is important?**

**Give two reasons for your answer. 4**

**AE 4 marks**

- Adam was forgiven at the Mount of Mercy by Allah and Muslims believe that if they repent with sincerity then their sins will be forgiven.
- Anyone can sin but can also seek forgiveness.
- It is so important that a chapter in the Qur’an has been named ‘Al-Tawba’ – Repentance.
- They can then be rewarded in paradise after death.
- They will become closer to Allah.

- (c) Describe two examples of how Muslims believe that humans can misuse freewill. 4**

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one example)**

- Worshiping idols or images.
- Desire for money, wealth or material possessions.
- Disobedience to Allah.
- Not submitting to His will.

- (d) What guidance do Muslims have to help them follow the will of Allah? 4**

**KU 4 marks**

- The Revelations given to Muhammad and written down in the Qur’an (Muslims believe it to be the actual word of Allah).
- The sayings of the prophet (The Hadith).
- Risalah, messages which have been put into the minds of the prophets (Rasul).
- Sunnah (model practices, customs and traditions of the prophet).

(e) Describe two important features of the Shahadah. 4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one feature)**

- Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam and means ‘I bear witness’, but Muslims see it as the central pillar.
- It is not just a simple statement but is a declaration of faith and a way of life.
- It sums up all you have to believe, to be a Muslim – the unity of God and the prophethood of Muhammad.
- When someone converts to Islam they will declare their faith publicly in front of at least two witnesses.
- It demonstrates that Muslims love Allah more than themselves.
- This is the first step on the path of submission to Allah.
- It is also used for the call to prayer.
- Muslim fathers are expected to whisper the words into the ear of their newborn child so that they will be the first words that the child hears.

(f) *“Following the Five Pillars helps a Muslim submit to the will of Allah.”*

**Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.** 4

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- The five pillars show duty and dedication to God.
- They help to ‘straighten’ a person out spiritually before God.
- They should be part of the Muslim life and should not be seen as duty or a chore but a way of showing submission to God.
- Proper application of the Five Pillars can enable a Muslim to function as Allah’s deputy here on Earth.
- They help unite Muslims in worship of Allah and help make them part of the *ummah* (Muslim brotherhood).

**Disagree**

- Taqwa, the consciousness or awareness of Allah, should permeate the whole of life, not just the rituals.
- The Five Pillars are regarded by some Muslims to represent the minimal obligations in Islam.
- They are an overview of faith in practice and not the whole religion.
- Ihsan is another important aspect of belief which is to believe in the closeness of God and remembrance of God.
- Shariah (the law), is more important as it enables Muslims to submit their lives to God.

(g) *“The purpose of this life is to prepare for life after death.”*

**Would all Muslims agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Most would agree**

- Human life is divided into two sections – earthly and eternal.
- This life is a preparation for the life to come but eternal life is more important.
- Eternal life is shaped by the life on Earth.
- Each person will be judged on how they performed in this life.
- Everyone is responsible for their own life and Allah is the sole and valued Judge.
- Everything which people do is recorded by a guardian angel who keeps a record on which final judgement will be based.
- This life is seen as a test for the next life.

**However some may say**

- The purpose of this life is the worship of Allah.
- To encourage others into Islam.
- To put Islamic belief into practice.
- This life gives opportunity to follow Allah’s will and show responsibility for our actions.
- The purpose of this life is to come to understand the mercy and love of Allah for his people.

## **JUDAISM**

5. (a) **Why did the man and his wife hide?** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- They had eaten the fruit which God had forbidden.
- They did not want God to see them.
- They were scared of God.
- They were naked.

(b) **Describe one of the main consequences of the actions of the man and his wife.** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- Their relationship with one another was damaged.
- They were cut off/alienated from God.
- They no longer shared/lived in the Garden of Eden.
- Life was no longer perfect (eg pain in childbirth, work as a toil)

(c) **What are the benefits and difficulties of belief in freewill for Jewish people?** 6

**AE 6 marks (Max 4 marks for only benefits or difficulties)**

### **Benefits**

- Jewish people are free to make their own choices.
- They are in control of their own life, destiny, they decide what they are going to do.
- God gave humans the gift of freewill, it makes Jewish people feel humans are more special than any other animal.
- Belief in freewill gives Jewish people a purpose in their life. They have to follow the Covenant so they remain in relationship with God.

### **Difficulties**

- They may feel unable to make their own choice, this could make them feel bad about themselves.
- They may worry throughout their life that they have to justify their actions to God.
- They might believe they do not have freewill, as they need to keep the commandments. They are not free, they have to do what God wants.
- They might not believe in freewill as other things outside their control determines their life.
- Since they do not believe in freewill, they are not in control of their own life. They just react to what happens.

**(d) What is Lashon Harah? 2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Any derogatory or damaging statement against an individual.
- It is talking badly of someone even if they know you are doing it, or if it is true what is being said.
- Means “evil tongue”.
- Lev 19:16 – Thou shalt not go up and down as a tale-bearer among thy people.

**(e) Explain two possible effects of Lashon Harah. 4**

**KU 4 marks**

- God will punish the person.
- An innocent person’s character can be attacked and destroyed by what someone says.
- People’s relationships with one another can be destroyed.
- People’s trust will be eroded since people will not believe in others.
- It has been said that lashon harah (disparaging speech) kills, figuratively three people: the person who first talks about someone, the person who hears it, and the person about whom it is said (Talmud Arachin 15b).

**(f) Describe how a family could carry out the Kashrut laws at home. 6**

**KU 6 marks**

- The family need to ensure that all food is kosher before it is brought into the house.
- The parents will help teach the children what to do at particular times.
- Attention needs to be paid to the storage of foods to ensure different foodstuffs are kept apart.
- Kitchens will be specially laid out, either side of the kitchen is designated for dairy or meat products. In some cases different cupboards or even different kitchens used.
- Special attention must be paid to ensure separate utensils, cutlery and crockery sets for dairy and meat products.
- Planning out meals will ensure that dairy and meat products are not combined.
- When making meals, Jewish people must ensure dairy and meat products are not mixed up in recipes.
- Ensuring appropriate time is left, at least two hours, between eating dairy and meat products.
- Making sure additional rules are kept when we come to Passover time. There can be no leaven in the house.

(g) *“The Torah is the Word of God, it should not be changed.”*

**Would all Jewish people agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree**

- The Torah are God’s words, they mean what they say. The Torah has to be followed to the letter.
- Orthodox Judaism – No room for interpretation – they have to be taken literally.
- The Torah is read in Hebrew and should never be translated because then some of the meaning may be lost. This is why it should not be changed.
- The Torah is handwritten, copied from other earlier scrolls which were copied from existing scrolls. This is to ensure that the right words of God were written down. The words shouldn’t be changed.
- It guided the people this long, it is part of God’s Covenant with the Jewish people.

**Disagree**

- The Torah is like anything else, it needs to relate to the times so needs to change.
- The Hebrew language is difficult to read and understand. It should be translated into the languages of the people, this means it needs to change.
- If it is in another language then people will feel removed from it. The people cannot be cut off from the Torah.
- Reform Jews believe in a “progressive or gradual revelation” of God over the years – attitude to Shabbat, work is acceptable as long as you still recognise the Shabbat as the holy day.
- Reform Jews will accept modern attitudes and reinterpret the Torah still keeping its spirit ie divorce is less restrictive for Reform Jews than Orthodox Jews – no need for a “get”, document of divorce.
- Reform Jews do not keep men and women separate at worship.

## SIKHISM

6. (a) **Explain what is meant by “Maya”.** **2**
- KU 2 marks**
- Attachment to the things of this world.
  - Delusion about what is real and lasting.
- (b) **What is the Sikh word which means self-centredness and egoism?** **1**
- KU 1 mark**
- Maya.
- (c) **Explain the part that freewill plays in the re-birth of a Sikh after death.** **4**
- KU 4 marks**
- Freewill means that human beings have a sense of right and wrong.
  - Intellect and mind give human beings a moral conscience.
  - They have the freedom to choose how to act.
  - Acting according to their moral conscience moves Sikhs closer to God.
  - Acting against that conscience returns them to the cycle of life, death and rebirth.
- (d) ***“Prayer is important in the Sikh’s journey to reunion with God.”***
- Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.** **6**
- AE 6 marks**
- Praying and meditating on God’s word is the first step to gurmukh, becoming more attached to God.
  - It helps to overcome the barriers to reunion with God.
  - It is a way to worship God.
  - It is how to understand God’s will.
  - It helps to keep God in the mind throughout each day.
  - However, God also requires sewa, selfless service to others.
  - Prayer alone without deeds cannot lead to reunion with God.
- (e) **Describe how a Sikh would treat other people according to the will of God.** **3**
- KU 3 marks**
- By selfless action.
  - By showing compassion.
  - Acting justly.
  - Dealing with people honestly.
  - Treating everyone as equals.
  - Showing service to God’s creation.

(f) **Describe two ways Sikhs show respect to the Guru Granth Sahib.** **4**

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for only one way)**

- It is enthroned on the manji sahib (platform).
- It is covered by a chanani (canopy).
- It is covered with a very rich embroidered cloth (romala).
- It is never left unattended.
- When worshippers enter the gurdwara they bow before the Guru Granth Sahib.
- Everyone's head is covered and shoes are removed.
- At the end of the day it is closed ceremonially and sometimes placed in a special room, often in a bed.

(g) **State two ways in which Sikhs can practice Vand Chhakna.** **2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Sharing what you have with family and friends in need.
- Sharing with anyone who is in need even if they are strangers.
- Giving from your resources to organised charities.
- Giving money for the upkeep of the gurdwara.
- Offering practical help such as giving up time or sharing expertise to help others.

(h) ***“The practice of Nam Japna helps Sikhs not only to worship God, but to live their daily lives.”***

**Would all Sikhs agree? Explain your answer fully.** **8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Yes because**

- It involves constant meditation on God, naam simran.
- It keeps the mind calmly focussed on God.
- It is not restricted to formal religious occasions.
- It is to be practiced daily at home and work.
- Living for the Sikh should be an act of worship.
- It helps Sikhs to avoid the distractions and temptations of daily life.
- It helps Sikhs to serve others without pride or selfish motives because they are reflecting on God.

**No because**

- It could make followers too inward looking.
- It is merely the repetition of words.
- It puts too much emphasis on the spiritual.
- It can lead to spiritual pride.

## SECTION TWO

### MORALITY IN THE MODERN WORLD

#### CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

1. (a) **What is meant by a deterrent?** **2**

**KU 2 marks**

- Punishments which will stop a person from committing a crime or will encourage them not to commit such a crime or any other crime again.
- A punishment which should also put **others** off committing crime.

- (b) **Describe one purpose of punishment, other than deterrence.** **2**

**KU 2 marks**

Candidates should describe one of the following:

- Reformation – changing the criminal’s behaviour
- Retribution – revenge and restoration
- Protection – keeping society/criminal safe

- (c) **Prison is one form of punishment. Describe two others.** **4**

**KU 4 marks**

Candidates should identify and describe two of the following:

- Community service, ASBO, fines, penalty points, tagging, deferred sentence or deportation (of foreign nationals).

- (d) ***“Prison is just a school for criminals.”***

**Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.** **6**

**AE 6 marks**

**Agree**

- Statistics show that in young males a high number break the law again within the first two years of release.
- Young prisoners can be influenced by ‘hardened criminals’ already inside and become worse than they were.
- Bad habits can be picked up such as drug taking, bullying, which could lead to more crime.
- It can harden a person against society and they will want to take their revenge through more crime.
- It may be difficult to obtain employment on the outside without turning to crime to support them.
- It could be a better environment for young people and they prefer it to life outside and have no desire to reform.

**Disagree**

- The loss of freedom may be enough to deter and stop re-offending.
- The harsh conditions may be enough to deter future crime.
- Prison offers educational and training opportunities which could help a criminal to reform.
- They may see the damage caused to other prisoners and not wish to follow in their footsteps.

(e) **Give two religious arguments about the purpose of punishment.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks****Christianity**

- The church has often used Romans 13:1 to justify punishment. 'let every person be subject to the government authorities'.
- Crime is a sin and sin needs to be punished severely.
- God is a just God and demands repentance from sin.
- God warns criminals that He will punish them.

**However**

- 'An eye for an eye' Exodus 21: 24-25.
- The punishment should not exceed the crime.
- 'judge not that ye be not judged', Matthew 7.
- Jesus showed compassion, forgiveness and mercy to people.
- Jesus taught that forgiveness was important and that revenge was wrong.
- Jesus came to save and reform the sinner, eg tax collectors.
- Most Christians believe everyone has the opportunity to reform.
- No one is beyond redemption.

**Islam**

- The Qur'an has severe penalties for crime.
- The Shari'ah is based on a principle of retaliation.
- The Qur'an teaches that crime, eg theft is a sin against Allah.
- Justice must be seen to be done.
- Allah will judge all humankind and severely punish transgressors.

**However**

- Allah is a merciful God and shows mercy to those who reform and is compassionate to all.
- Mercy is better than revenge and forgiveness is better than retaliation.

**Buddhism**

- Buddhism warns about the danger of crime.
- 'A disciple then knowing (the Law) should refrain from stealing' (The Dhamma Sutta).
- Criminals are in danger of upsetting the wheel of life and rebirth.
- Crime goes against the Eight Fold Path – right action and right livelihood.
- Crime is caused by craving – only awareness of anicca (and not reform) can subdue the criminal attitude.
- Crime is an act of will that goes against all that Buddhism teaches.
- Punishment is found in the suffering that crime brings to the criminal.

**However**

- Buddhists have compassion for criminals as crime goes against (Sila) virtue.
- Without Sila the criminal will receive punishment enough as they have no freedom from remorse until reformation is commenced.

**Sikhism**

- Criminals should be punished.
- Violence is not justified as punishment.
- Punishment should not be administered with an air of anger: 'I am in the Refuge of the Lord, Bless me O Lord with your grace so that lust, anger, greed, attachment and ego may be destroyed'.
- Guru Arjan Dev.

**However**

- Sikhism believes crime is against Khalsa as it is an act of injustice.
- Sikhism celebrates honesty in all respects.
- Sikhism believes in honest labour: 'He who eats what he earns through his honest labour... he knows the true way of life' Guru Nanak.
- Crime is the result of Lobh (greed).
- Sikhism teaches that humankind can reform its errant ways.

**Hinduism**

- Crime causes bad Karma which will affect the rebirth of the criminal.
- The Dharma emphasises honesty, truth and respect for all living things. Crime is contrary to these principles.

**However**

- Crime goes against the Dharma as it stresses honesty and respect for others and their property.
- Criminals are treated with compassion and therefore Hinduism seeks reformation.

(f) *“Punishment is fully justified.”*

**Describe a viewpoint independent of religious belief that agrees with this statement.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

**Reference could be made, for example, to:**

**Utilitarianism (Singer)**

Punishment can be justified if:

- it will create the greatest good for the greatest number
- keep society as a whole safe
- it will minimise pain and suffering
- it is the logical outcome of wrong doing
- the purpose of punishment should be to deter
- leads to reformation.

**Humanism**

- Developed by reason and experience.
- Laws exist for the common good.
- Can be justified to protect society however should be fair and humane.
- Criminals should be rehabilitated so that they can go on to contribute positively to society.

**Kantian**

- Based on duty, reason and the moral imperative.
- Punishment may be justified on the grounds that it is just and fair.
- It would be unjust for a crime to go unpunished.

(g) *“A life sentence should be for life.”*

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree**

- A life sentence is a deterrent for serious crime.
- Those found guilty of serious crime should have time to reflect on what they have done.
- Early release of violent criminals places society in danger.
- Victims of serious crime are entitled to expect an appropriate severe punishment.
- The punishment should fit the crime.
- Early release sends out the wrong signal to those who might commit a serious crime.
- Justice should be seen to be done.

**Disagree**

- Some argue that there is no evidence that a long sentence acts as an appropriate deterrent.
- Some argue that offenders who show evidence of remorse and reform should be given a second chance.
- Many prisoners who have been released go on to contribute to society in a positive way.
- Once they have paid their debt to society they should be allowed to ‘move on’.

## **GENDER**

2. (a) **Describe two traditional male roles in the workplace.** 4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one role)**

- They will have the top management jobs in the work place.
- They will hold the caretaker/janitor role.
- They do the physical work, lifting, digging etc
- They work any machinery on the job.
- Construction jobs, builders, bricklayers, etc are always mens jobs.

- (b) **In what ways does the media contribute to gender inequality?** 4

**KU 4 marks**

- Image of women poorly portrayed in the press, by use of inappropriate pictures – page three topless models, certain adverts.
- Language used is patronising towards women.
- Trivialising women and women’s issues.
- Few women in particularly important jobs.
- In television, women are used to decorate the screen, they make programmes nice to watch.

- (c) **Describe one religious teaching that supports women in work.** 2

**KU 2 marks**

### **Christianity**

- Genesis 1 God makes male and females “to be like us” – this means from the very beginning God views men and women as the same. This must mean in employment issues as well.
- Galatians 3:28 “So there is no difference between Jews and Gentiles, between slaves and free people, between men and women;” This shows there is no difference so women should be allowed to work just like a man.
- Pope John Paul II wrote a letter on the eve of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. “Thank you, *women who work!* You are present and active in every area of life – social, economic, cultural, artistic and political.” This will support women in work.

### **Islam**

- According to the Qur’an women are to be treated as individuals. If they want to go to work, then so be it.
- Women have the right to own and dispose of property, and to buy and sell as they wish. This can only happen if they have money. They can get money by working.
- Khadijah, Muhammed’s wife, was a successful business women. She is a role model for Muslim women – they should be able to get a job.

- (d) **How far have women's roles within their religious communities changed over the years? Give two reasons for your answer.**

4

**AE 4 marks**

**Changed**

- In most Christian churches, it is taught that men and women were created at the same time, therefore women are allowed to do the same as men.
- Women participate far more in the workings of the Church than they did before – they can be elders, pass-keepers, readers etc.
- Many Christian Churches allow women total freedom in all aspects of the church, including ordination.
- Improved tremendously in the Catholic Church over the years – women can now read, distribute communion etc, just like a lay man.

**However**

- They cannot be ordained in the Roman Catholic Church or Orthodox Church.
- They are still not able to become full members, ie preachers or ministers in some Christian denominations.
- They still only do menial jobs within the Church, clean, serve teas and coffees.
- Key decisions and positions still rest with the men in the parish ie priest or minister, heads of committees.

- (e) **Describe two ways that the UK Government has improved employment opportunities for women.**

4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one way)**

**Candidate's answer should relate in detail to any of the following**

- 1975 – Equal Pay Act – men and women doing the same job should receive the same pay.
- 1976 – Sex Discrimination Act – it is illegal to discriminate between the sexes. All public activity, jobs and advertisements etc cannot directly discriminate on the grounds of gender. All jobs should be open to both male and females ie Fire Brigade.
- CEDAW Treaty – Convention on Ending all forms of Discrimination Against Women – British Government has ratified this treaty. This should improve employment opportunities for women.
- Improved childcare legislation has made it easier for women to seek employment.

- (f) *“It is acceptable for a man to stay at home and raise the family.”*

**Explain the ways a viewpoint independent of religious belief might support this statement.**

**4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Acceptable**

- Utilitarians would consider it acceptable for the man to stay at home if they felt it benefited most people.
- Utilitarians would find it acceptable if the man felt better of himself because he was giving his family a positive role model.
- Utilitarians would also find it acceptable if the woman’s career prospect was improved by the man staying at home. This would benefit the society as a whole.
- Reinforces the need for fathers to make a bigger contribution to bringing up the kids. It shouldn’t have to be only the women’s role.

**Unacceptable**

- A rule utilitarian may feel it is unacceptable if society as a whole expects men to go out to work rather than stay at home.
- Traditional gender roles would go against this, perhaps it would cause problems within a very traditionally brought up household.
- It goes against nature, the woman’s role is to give birth and raise the children. The male role is to provide food and shelter, in other words get a job and earn a wage.
- People may feel it benefits society more if men and women have separate gender roles. A man staying at home may confuse things.

- (g) *“Separate gender roles benefit society.”*

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Yes**

- People feel better about themselves as they have clear guidelines about what is expected of them.
- Less aggravation within the family because people do not argue as they know what is expected of them.
- Children have clear roles and paths to follow, there are no crossovers in roles.
- People will not have to worry about being accused of sex discrimination.

**No**

- It restricts people’s opportunities, both male and female.
- It may benefit males, but it does not allow women to reach their potential.
- In today’s society, there are different problems, far too many single-parent families to expect set gender roles. People have to learn to adapt.
- It is against people’s human rights, everyone has the right to be free. Separate gender roles restrict people’s rights.

## INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

3. (a) Describe what is meant by the term “globalisation”. 2

**KU 2 marks**

- The growing interdependence of countries worldwide.
- All the activities by which people are becoming a single global society.
- The process of removing restrictions on movements between countries.

- (b) Describe one action governments can take to tackle the disadvantages of globalisation. 2

**KU 2 marks**

- Cancel debt which poorest countries cannot pay.
- Produce policies with realisable targets to reduce the number of people living in poverty.
- Increase resources to improve access to education for all.
- Manage globalisation through effective and accountable governments.
- Influence international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
- Establish systems of government that support environmental conservation and sustainability.

- (c) “Globalisation has brought us economic progress and material well-being.”

Describe a viewpoint independent of religious belief that supports this statement. 4

**KU 4 marks**

eg

**The United Nations (Development Programme)**

- A child born today in the developing world can expect to live 12 years longer than one born in 1970.
- Average incomes in the developing world have nearly doubled.
- Food production has increased as has daily increase in nutrition.

**The World Trade Organisation**

- (Globalisation) Its momentum comes from the advance of technology, of communications, and of access to information, as well as from the international flow of goods and finance.
- Developing countries now account for a quarter of world trade.
- A third of the world’s twenty-five leading exporters are now developing countries.

- (d) *“It is estimated that each day 34 000 children die from easily preventable malnutrition and disease.”*

**Describe two religious responses to this statement.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one response)**

**Christianity**

- It teaches that we have a duty to care for those who are hungry and sick.
- Jesus taught the importance of treating children with care especially when they are vulnerable.

**Hinduism**

- Some Hindus might be indifferent to this statement blaming the situation on the law of karma.
- Other Hindus would be concerned to relieve this Suffering because of the dharma of caring for all living beings.

**Islam**

- Muslims should respond with generosity and compassion. This is Sadaqah, concern and care for others in voluntary giving.
- Muslims would give medical care and emergency aid through organisations like Red Crescent and Islamic Relief.

- (e) **Describe two reasons why starvation is a global problem.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one reason)**

- The scale of the problem. The world still has 826 million malnourished people.
- Over 10% of the world’s population are said to live in absolute poverty so that their income is not enough to provide for basic needs such as food and water.
- Market forces still have a major influence on the distribution of food to the starving.

- (f) **Do you agree that buying fair trade products helps ordinary people in developing countries? Give reasons for your answer.**

**6**

**AE 6 marks**

**Agree**

- Producers can exercise control.
- Workers can be organised through free trade unions.
- Working conditions are greatly improved.
- A fair price is not determined by world prices.

**Disagree**

- It makes little difference to global problems.
- It gives an unfair advantage to some over others.
- It is a system that is open to abuse with no real guarantees that workers actually benefit.

- (g) *“Failure to care for the environment is one of the biggest problems caused by globalisation.”*

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree**

- Globalisation takes little or no account of the fact that earth’s resources are limited.
- Air, water and soil pollution have increased considerably as global trade has increased.
- The effects of globalisation on eco-systems like the rainforest are far reaching with loss of species and change in land use.

**Disagree**

- As people become wealthier they demand improvement in the environment.
- Appropriate bodies in control can lead to effective regulation and reduction in pollution.
- Economic growth and more open trade bring environmental improvements.
- When ordinary people have political power, civil and economic rights, economic growth is more environmentally friendly.

## MEDICAL ETHICS

4. (a) **Why is euthanasia a moral issue?** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- Life is precious and should not be taken away.
- Gives the medical profession too much power.
- Euthanasia may be open to abuse ie leads to involuntary euthanasia.

**However**

- To deny euthanasia is to deny right to choose.
- Is it really wrong to kill human beings if they no longer want to live?
- Enables people to die with dignity.

- (b) **What is meant by voluntary euthanasia?** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- When a patient requests that someone help them to die.
- The patient requests when to die.
- This happens with the patient's agreement.

- (c) **Describe three advantages of voluntary euthanasia.** 6

**KU 6 marks**

- Ends suffering quickly and humanely.
- Allows for people to have the right to choose how/when they die.
- Keeping people alive against their will only results in a loss of dignity for the patient.
- Lessens the suffering of the family who have to watch their loved one in pain.

- (d) **State two ways in which UK law differs from the law in the Netherlands on euthanasia.** 2

**KU 2 marks**

**UK Law**

- It is a criminal act and viewed as murder.
- However, in recent cases, sentences for those who have performed euthanasia have been less severe.

**Netherlands Law**

Euthanasia is legal if the following conditions are met:

- the patient must personally volunteer a request for euthanasia
- there is no hope of recovery (medical or psychological)
- euthanasia must be a last resort
- two doctors must agree that euthanasia is the best option for the patient.

- (e) **Gloria Thomson believes people should have the right to choose euthanasia. Would religious people agree with Gloria? Give reasons for your answer.**

6

**AE 6 marks**

**Buddhism**

- The first precept states that a Buddhist should not harm any living thing.
- Action affects karma. Involvement in euthanasia can cause spiritual harm to the person performing it.
- Euthanasia can never be an escape from suffering.
- It is compassionate to relieve suffering.

**Christianity**

- Life is sacred and a gift from God – Job 1:21.
- Do not commit murder – Exodus 20:13.
- Euthanasia is a grave violation of the law of God – Pope John Paul II.
- Nothing and no one can in any way permit the killing of an innocent human being. No one is permitted to ask for this act of killing – Catholic Truth Society, 1980.
- Human life is on loan from God. We have responsibilities to care for one another – Church of Scotland, 1997.
- There can be a purpose in suffering.
- Euthanasia can be seen as an act of love.

**Hinduism**

- Suicide is a crime and a sin. People should die naturally.
- Bad actions attract bad karma and suffering in future rebirths – Bhagavad Gita 14:16.
- Relieving suffering may bring good karma.

**Islam**

- No one dies unless Allah permits. The term of every life is fixed – Surah 3:145.
- Suicide is wrong. Euthanasia is a form of suicide. It is interfering with Allah's will.
- There can be value in suffering; it is part of Allah's will. Surah 31:17.
- It is the code of life the doctor aims to maintain and not the process of dying – Islamic Code of Medical Ethics, 1981.
- Anyone who kills a believer deliberately will receive as his reward a sentence to live in hell forever. God will be angry with him and curse him and prepare dreadful torment for him – Surah 4:93.
- Some accept passive euthanasia if there is no hope of recovery.

**Judaism**

- Do not commit murder – Exodus 20:13.
- Life is sacred and should only be ended by God – Job 1:21.
- Euthanasia is not allowed. Everything should be done to save life.
- Some Reform Jews accept passive euthanasia for compassionate reasons.

- (f) **You have studied a viewpoint independent of religious belief. What does it say about euthanasia?**

4

**KU 4 marks**

**British Humanist Association**

- Supports euthanasia out of concern for quality of life.
- People should have the right to choose when they die.
- Safeguards to prevent involuntary euthanasia must be upheld.
- Individuals wishes should be respected.

**EXIT**

- Supports a right to choose.
- Supports euthanasia as an option available to everyone.
- Patients and doctors should be protected in carrying out euthanasia.
- Euthanasia should be made legal through reform.
- Safeguards for voluntary euthanasia must be introduced.

**Peter Singer (a Utilitarian)**

- Euthanasia is acceptable when a human being might no longer reasonably be considered a person, when there has been a wish expressed to do so.
- Importance placed on quality of life, rather than whether life should continue/end.
- For voluntary and involuntary euthanasia, death must be a “*benefit for the one killed*”.

- (g) **“Allowing euthanasia will only lead to it being abused.”**

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

8

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree**

- The elderly would live in fear of their lives.
- Strict controls would still be open to manipulation.
- People may feel that euthanasia will stop them from being a burden to their families, when they would otherwise choose to live.
- Euthanasia may be used as a way of freeing up beds/money that can be used on other patients.

**Disagree**

- Strict controls and laws would apply and would therefore prevent euthanasia being used inappropriately.
- It would allow people to have control over when and how they wanted to die.
- It would allow people to have dignity and self-respect.
- It would allow people their right to die.

## WAR AND PEACE

5. (a) **Dealing with a dictator is one reason to go to war. State two other reasons for going to war.** 2

**KU 2 marks**

- Protect the interests of your country.
- When faced with the possibility of invasion.
- In response to being attacked.
- To fight against oppression.
- To put an end to injustice.
- To end a greater evil than war itself.

- (b) ***“We tried so hard to get a political solution.”***

**Describe two things that could be tried as a political solution.** 4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one thing)**

- Direct negotiations between the countries involved.
- Offer of compromise over whatever issues are at the heart of the potential conflict.
- Signing of formal treaties.
- Appealing to the UN as a ‘go between’.
- Other countries applying pressure to ensure conflict does not occur.
- The use of economic and other sanctions.

- (c) **Describe two possible effects of war on a country.** 4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one effect)**

- Cost in terms of human lives.
- Physical suffering caused by injuries.
- Psychological and emotional suffering.
- Normal life disrupted.
- Impact on family life.
- Destruction of property, roads etc.
- Impact on the landscape and the environment.
- Resentment and anger during and after the war.
- Economic cost during and after the war.
- Possibility of years of military occupation.
- Civil war to fill a power vacuum.

### **However**

Candidates may refer to the positive effects a war might have if it frees a country from a dictatorship or brings to an end a greater evil.

(d) **What is meant by pacifism?**

2

**KU 2 marks**

- Someone who believes it is wrong to use violence under any circumstances.
- Someone who therefore believes war is wrong.
- May be someone whose religious beliefs/principles has led them to believe that war/violence is wrong.
- A belief that non-violence is the most moral response purely on rational grounds.

(e) **“Pacifism is ineffective.”**

**Explain the ways a viewpoint independent of religious belief might support this statement.**

6

**AE 6 marks**

**Egoist response might be**

- To ensure the best possible life you have to be prepared at times to fight for it.
- War is necessary for self preservation.

**Utilitarian response might be**

- Freedom very important...it has to be fought for.
- Killing is inevitable in war but if it leads to greater happiness it is worth it.
- Quality of life is important. Sometimes need to fight to free people from injustice and tyranny to obtain this.
- Should be prepared to fight to protect yourself and way of life.

**Humanist response might be**

- Pacifism sounds like the civilised response but it doesn't work.
- Every freedom we love would be lost through pacifism.
- If you do not show you are willing to defend yourself you will be repeatedly attacked.
- Specific uses of violence are justified.

(f) **Describe a religious viewpoint on the use of nuclear weapons.**

4

**KU 4 marks (Candidates should relate the following to specific religious teachings).**

- Use of nuclear weapons can never be justified.
- Even the threat of using them is morally wrong.
- Using nuclear weapons is evil because of their indiscriminate nature.
- Violence against innocent people is condemned in religious teaching 'shedding innocent blood'.
- Against the spirit of what Jesus taught.
- Even a limited use cannot be justified as would lead to full scale nuclear warfare.
- For a war to be justified there must be a reasonable chance of success and return to normal life. Not possible with nuclear weapons.
- War should always be a last resort. With nuclear weapons it is vital to have the 'first strike'.
- Goes against the rules of the just war theory.

**However**

- Use may be acceptable if it brings an end to a greater evil.
- Duty of the strong to protect the weak and the use of a nuclear weapon could do that.
- Threat of use is the surest way to peace.

- (g) *“The disadvantages of possessing nuclear weapons are greater than any advantages.”*

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**8**

**AE 8 marks**

**Agree with statement**

- Possibility of accidental use or computer error.
- Financial cost of producing and storing.
- Irresponsible governments or dictators who possess them spread fear that they might be used.
- Possessing them as a deterrent means you would use them.
- If using a nuclear weapon is evil then having them is just as evil.
- You become a target because you possess nuclear weapons.
- Weapons kept in a state of alert causes fear.
- Possessing them does not help the search for peace in the world.

**Disagree with the statement**

- Possessing nuclear weapons has helped to keep the peace.
- Possessing means we have peace through strength.
- Duty of the strong to protect the weak and having nuclear weapons means we can do that.
- Possessing means we have the means to end a war quickly.
- Financial cost is worth paying if it means your country is safe.
- An advantage of having nuclear weapons is that they are an effective deterrent.
- Having nuclear weapons means that we will not be destroyed as we have the ability to retaliate (MAD...Mutually Assured Destruction).
- Threat of use is the surest way to peace.

## SECTION THREE

### EXISTENCE OF GOD

(a) Describe the First Cause argument.

4

**KU 4 marks**

- The first three of Aquinas' Five Ways.
- Logical arguments proposed by Aquinas.
- Everything that happens has a cause. Things don't just happen for no reason.
- You can then trace back a series of causes for everything, until you can go back no further and get to the first or final cause in the chain.
- You cannot have an infinite number of causes for anything that exists.
- If you then consider the universe, you can follow the same logical argument until you get to a stage of the First Cause of the universe as well.
- This First Cause of the universe has not been caused by anything else so must be the ultimate First Cause. This is what we mean by God.

(b) Describe two traditional philosophical objections to the First Cause argument.

4

**KU 4 marks (Max 3 marks for one objection)**

#### **Bertrand Russell**

- If everything must have a cause, then God must have a cause.
- It is unreasonable to say that everything has a cause except God.
- The universe may not have a cause at all.
- How can we know that the universe needs a cause? The only thing we know for sure is that the universe exists.

#### **David Hume**

- Everything in the universe appears to have a cause, but the creation of the universe was a unique event and did not have any witnesses so we cannot say if it needed a cause or not.

(c) Explain the Big Bang theory.

4

**KU 4 marks**

- Marks should only be allocated for an explanation of the initial 'event' and its immediate aftermath.
- The universe began with an explosion.
- This happened about 12-15 billion years ago.
- This event was an 'accident' with no specific cause.
- Particles were produced which gradually developed into atoms and molecules and in time formed the universe.

(d) *“The Big Bang theory is an effective challenge to the First Cause argument.”*

**Do you agree? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- It explains the origins of the universe without the need for a God.
- It is based on scientific evidence, not faith – it can be proved.
- Quantum physics shows that the Big Bang could have come from nothing so there is no need for a First Cause.

**Disagree**

- God could have caused the Big Bang.
- It is open to the same basic challenge as the existence of God – if nothing can come from nothing, who caused the Big Bang?
- The Big Bang is still a ‘theory’.

(e) **Explain the Design Argument for the existence of God.**

**4**

**KU 4 marks**

**For example Paley’s argument**

- The analogy of the Watch.
- If someone walking over a heath, stumbled against a stone and asked how it got there, they might say it had always been there – it had no purpose or reason.
- But if they found a watch they might say that its various parts are complex and do/must have a purpose.
- Also the watch must have had a watchmaker – someone who had designed it as a complex machine.
- The universe, like the watch, gives the impression of a vast designed machine.
- All machines are the product of intelligent design – they have been designed by someone superior in intelligence.
- Therefore the designer of this complex universe must also be a superior intelligent being whom we can call God.
- Additional arguments would be acceptable.

(f) *“The Design Argument has more strengths than weaknesses.”*

**Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.**

**4**

**AE 4 marks**

**Agree**

- The complexity of the world must point to a designer (examples of human eye, bucket orchid, human brain etc.)
- It is not reasonable to believe that the debris from the Big Bang would form such complex things in the universe – therefore there must have been a designer.
- Life is too awe-inspiring and complex to be the result of chance, therefore the belief that God created the universe gives life special meaning.

**Disagree**

- Comparisons used to explain the design argument need to be similar.
- Analogies used are based on assumption and not fact.
- There is evidence of bad design in the world, so perhaps this is down to chance rather than design.
- The universe doesn't need a creator, maybe it has always been there.
- Relies on a leap of faith – the universe was designed therefore it was God who designed it.

(g) *“The theory of Evolution makes the need for belief in God unnecessary.”*

**Do you agree? Explain your answer fully.**

**6**

**AE 6 marks**

**Agree**

- Evolution has shown that God is not needed.
- It was nature and not God that selected those species who survived.
- Why would God design a universe so full of natural disasters, disease and suffering?
- There is no proof that God is behind evolution.

**Disagree**

- Perhaps God used evolution as the mechanism for creating life.
- Evolution has shown such a remarkable process in nature that it is difficult to deny some creative power behind it.
- Even if evolution was the process which brought about the world and life, it is reasonable to believe that there must be a source of all this ie God.
- Science cannot provide what people need – they can only get this from God.

## SECTION FOUR

### CHRISTIANITY – BELIEF AND SCIENCE

(a) **How does the Bible describe the origin of the universe?**

4

#### **KU 4 marks**

- God creates by verbal command.
- Created in six days.
- Original state of world was formless and desolate.
- Everything was covered in darkness.
- The power of God moving over water.
- God commanded “Let there be light”.
- God separated darkness and light and called the light “day” and the darkness “night”.
- God created a dome to separate the waters and the dome became the sky.
- Then land appeared and God named it “Earth” and the waters came together to be called “Sea”.
- Then God commanded lights to appear to separate day and night to mark the seasons and religious festivals – the sun, the moon and the stars.
- Created out of nothing.

(b) **Why might creationists believe the Biblical account of the origin of the universe is accurate?**

3

#### **AE 3 marks**

- The Biblical account states this and, as it is inspired by God, it should be accepted at face value as true/accurate.
- The Bible is understood as being without error in historical, scientific and spiritual matters and so should be interpreted literally (except when a symbolic meaning is clearly intended).
- The Bible is the word of God and if it says God created the world in 6 days then that’s what it means.
- If you take the Bible literally then it saves complications; you don’t have to decide what bits are true and what bits aren’t – they are all true as it’s “God’s word.”
- Having faith means believing things which you cannot prove to be true. People who question the truth of the Bible are not showing much faith.
- It’s easier to believe in what the Bible says than the complicated explanations of science.
- The Bible is right and science is wrong.

(c) **Describe how modern science explains the origin of the universe.**

4

**KU 4 marks**

- The universe began with an “explosion” called a singularity.
- Around 12-15 billion years ago.
- After about 3 minutes, particles were produced (neutrons and protons) which combined to form nuclei, the key centres of atoms.
- About 500,000 years later atoms finally came into existence.
- In another 500,000 years the atoms produced expanded and cooled and some clumped together as a result of the force of gravity and eventually formed galaxies out of which came suns.
- Clouds of gas developed which then spun under the force of gravity. This produced heat which led to the first stars and out of these came the elements of hydrogen, helium, carbon, oxygen.
- These chemicals eventually produced more stars and planets and this resulted in solar systems, including our own, about 4.5 billion years ago.
- These solar systems gradually cooled over millions of years to produce the planets which we have today.
- It was a random, unplanned occurrence.

(d) **Explain two pieces of evidence used to support the scientific view of the origin of the universe.**

4

**KU 4 marks**

- The present galaxies are moving away fast from one another and, the further away they are, the faster they are travelling. This is what is called “red shift.” (The universe seems to be expanding from a common origin called the “Big Bang.”)
- Remains of an original fireball, in the form of microwaves, can still be detected by modern sophisticated scientific equipment coming from all directions in space. This would suggest a vast explosion billions of years in the past.
- There are traces of early nuclear activity which can still be detected in many places in the universe which suggest an initial explosion billions of years ago.

(e) **How does modern science explain the origin of human life?**

4

**KU 4 marks**

- All life originated from a primeval “soup” 3,500 - 4,000 million years ago.
- The key chemicals which originated life are residue of exploding stars, combined to form molecules, simple and complex cells, different species.
- Once initial species developed, they evolved from another to adapt to changing conditions – with the “fittest” surviving and the “unfit” not.
- There are two main elements in evolution: competition and variation.
- All living things produce more offspring than their environment could support, so this led to competition for food.
- Those who could not compete failed to develop.
- Species not adapted have become extinct or develop into other life forms which could adapt to changing circumstances.
- The variations in life are caused by random mistakes in the molecules we call genes leading to the development of new individuals.
- Organisms which are well suited to their environmental surroundings will do well, and will pass on copies of their successful genes to their descendants.
- All forms of life originate from the same beginnings so life has a common natural source. Similarities in DNA would seem to indicate a common source/origin.

(f) **Why are many Christians able to accept the scientific explanation for the origin of human life?**

3

**AE 3 marks**

- The Biblical account does suggest stages in development of life which is also a key idea in evolution. Evolution provides more specific details.
- Evolution is an attempt to explain the HOW of the development of life. The WHY is much more important, which are the key areas of the Genesis stories so many Christians see the importance of both.
- Many Christians accept evolution but also believe there has to be an originator/creator of it. God could still be responsible for this so this does not contradict evolution.
- Many religious people who are also scientists have suggested ways of interpreting Genesis and defending religious beliefs in the light of the idea of evolution eg Peacocke, Teilhard de Chardin, Polkinghorne.
- Evolution shows that life has started from simple beginnings and has developed into a very complex structure eg creativity, intelligence, consciousness suggests there is something significant going on. This can be related to the idea of God as creator.

(g) ***“We should be working towards a partnership between faith and science, rather than suggesting disagreements between them.”***

**To what extent would Christians agree with this statement?**

8

**AE 8 marks**

**Many Christians would agree because:**

- Big Bang theory is a scientific explanation of origin of universe whereas Genesis is more concerned with meaning/purpose of the world. They are different and should not be directly compared.
- Many scientists are also religious people and do not see any conflict between scientific discoveries and various interpretations of Genesis (except literal).
- Many Christians accept the scientific explanation while still believing that there must be some power behind the whole process ie God.
- Modern theology helps people to interpret Genesis religiously not scientifically. Genesis is not seen as a scientific description but a poetic one which deals with other important issues (rather than a battleground).
- Issues of Genesis go beyond science; no need to try to square them with modern science and create false dichotomy.
- Genesis is a statement about God's relationship with the world and regards God the sustaining power behind the whole process, not just initial step in natural process. This is not a scientific issue but one of religious belief.

**Other Christians might disagree because:**

- The view called Creationism says that the early chapters of Genesis are an accurate account of the creation of the world and life by God.
- If science (Big Bang/evolution) is right, Bible is wrong. Prefer to accept Biblical account rather than science.
- The world and life was created exactly as it was without any change or development. Science does not accept this.
- God created human with the divine image within them by giving them life-giving breath. Scientific accounts leaves humans without a “soul”.
- The Biblical account states this and as it is inspired by God, it should be accepted at face value as true/accurate.
- Bible is understood as being without error, wherever it discusses historical, scientific and spiritual matters and so should be interpreted literally, except when a symbolic meaning is obviously intended by the author.
- For such Christians the Bible/science debate is still a “battleground” of beliefs.

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]