

Wednesday 16th May 1300

Paper two (50% of overall grade)

- ‘Choose four themes’ – this means answer **four sections and all five questions in each section.** (There will be six themes in total).
- **Theme A - Relationships and families**
- **Theme B - Religion and life**
- **Theme E - Crime and punishment**
- **Theme F - Human Rights and Social Justice**
- ~~The existence of God and revelation~~
- ~~Peace and conflict~~
- Answer all 5 questions per section – in each section there will be:
 - 1 x 1 mark
 - 1 x 2 marks
 - 1 x 4 marks
 - 1 x 5 marks
 - 1 x 12 marks
- 24 marks per section/theme
- Total marks 96 plus SPaG

AQA GCSE Religious Studies Paper Two – Thematic Studies (Buddhism & Christianity). Timings for the paper.

Question 1: 30 seconds - 1
minute

Question 2: 1 min- 2 mins

Question 3: 4 mins

Question 4: 5 mins

Question 5: 12-15 mins



You do this 4 times.

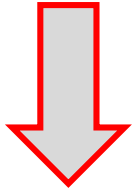
Relationships & families [25 minutes]

Religion & life [25 minutes]

Crime & punishment [25 minutes]

**Human rights & social justice [25
minutes]**

50%



Questions 1 – 4 are worth **50% of your marks**. Try to complete these as quickly and efficiently as possible.

50%



Question 5 is worth **50% of your marks**. This is where markers want to see your evaluation skills shining through.

Question 5 is worth HALF of the marks, so make sure you give it plenty of time!

Timings for the paper.

Question 1: 30 seconds - 1 minute


Question 2: 1 min- 2 mins

Question 3: 4 mins

Question 4: 5 mins

Question 5: 12-15 mins

You do this 4 times.



Theme A – Relationships and families
Theme B – Religion and life
Theme E – Crime and punishment
Theme F – Human Rights and social justice

Remember you may be asked a contemporary British society question they can only ask it of three topics per theme

- Remember one of the religions has to be Christianity.
- Theme A: Contraception, sexual relationships before marriage, Homosexual relationships
- Theme B: abortion, Euthanasia, Animal experimentation
- Theme E: Corporal punishment, death penalty, Forgiveness
- Theme F: status of women in religion, the use of wealth, freedom of religious expression.

Question 1 - Multiple choice question
Worth 1 mark

This is a multiple choice question and you must choose the correct answer from 4 options.

Question 2 - Short-answer
Worth 2 marks

You need to give a short-answer to the question which will ask for two facts. One mark will be given for each of the **two** correct points.

Question 3 - Explaining question Worth 4 marks

These questions will ask for two ways in which beliefs influence a religious believer OR two contrasting ways in which religion is practiced

For each **two** ways / contrasts:

- Two marks for a detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate way / contrast

Question 4 - Explanation question Worth 5 marks

These questions will ask for two religious beliefs OR two religious practices PLUS reference to a scripture or sacred writing.

For each of the **two** beliefs / practices:

- Two marks for a detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate belief / practice. PLUS one mark for a relevant, accurate reference to scripture or sacred writing.

Question 5 - Evaluation question Worth 12 marks

There will be a statement given for you to evaluate. To gain 12 marks you need to give a well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to a judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information.

For example:

'Capital punishment (the death penalty) should never be used.'

F – for – reasons Buddhists & Christians would agree with the statement.

O – other points of view including reasons why Buddhists & Christians would disagree with the statement.

R – religious teachings & quotes from both Buddhism & Christianity which support your answer.

M – (my) – your opinion on the statement

Remember to define key terms and include a conclusion which pulls together your argument.

Theme A

Relationships and families

Types of families

Nuclear family – parents and children.

Extended family – includes aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents.

Step family – a family joined together through marriage, no blood connection.

Same sex parents – parents of the same sex bringing up children.

Gender discrimination (doing something negative to someone because they are male or female).

Christianity

- Christians are taught that men and women have different but complementary roles, they are viewed as equal but different.
- Men and women are created 'in the image of God' (Genesis), so discrimination is wrong
- 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, male nor female, slave nor free for all are one in Christ Jesus.' (Galatians 3:28)
- 'Treat others as you would want to be treated yourself'. The Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12)

Buddhism

- Discrimination causes suffering and breaks the first precept.
- Discrimination causes bad kamma and affects rebirth.
- 'If a man denies the possibility of enlightenment of women then his own enlightenment is impossible.' (Buddha - Lotus Sutta)

Cohabitation – living together as a couple without being married.

Christianity

- Roman Catholic Christians believe sex should be reserved for marriage and that cohabitation is seen as wrong. 'Flee from sexual immorality... (1 Corinthians 6:18).
- Some Christians see cohabitation as acceptable if the couple are in a loving relationship and are intending to marry but are unable to afford to marry.
- Other Christians would view cohabitation as acceptable if for example the couple were homosexual and were unable to have a religious marriage ceremony.

Buddhism

- Buddhism accepts cohabitation if sex is part of a loving caring relationship as this does not break the first precept.
- If sex is based on lust which leads to craving, then that leads to bad kamma.

The purpose of families.

- **Generally all religions view the main purpose of families as:**
- **providing stability for family members and society.**
- **Protecting children, supplying their basic needs and keeping them safe.**
- **A place where children are socialised so they can grow up and contribute to society.**
- **A place to educate children in a faith.**
- **A place for companionship and mutual love between the adults who cannot or choose not to be parents.**

The purpose of families.

Christianity

- Couples should 'submit to one another out of reverence for the Lord' (Ephesians 5:21) meaning there should be love and respect between them.
- Children have a duty to obey, love and respect their parents 'Honour your father and mother' (Exodus 20:12).
- Children are gifts from God so parents should respect their dignity.
- Children should also be raised within the Christian faith.

Buddhism

- Husbands and wives are expected to respect and honour each other, to develop love, trust and remain faithful which follows the third precept which is to abstain from sexual misconduct.
- Buddhist parents would be expected to teach their children rules such as the five moral precepts or the eightfold path which help to develop metta and karuna.
- 'To support one's father and mother, to care for one's wife and children and to have a peaceful occupation, this is the highest blessing' (Dhammapada 313).

Homosexual relationships

Having a sexual relationship with someone of the same sex.

- **Many homosexual relationships have the characteristics found in good stable heterosexual marriages; love, care, trust, faithfulness.**
- **'God is love' so surely if any couple love each other that has to come from God.**
- **Law in the UK recognises same sex marriages so religious believers should not be so critical, 'love one another...'John 15**
- **Some religious teaching condemns homosexuality.**
- **Some religious believers see homosexuality as against natural law.**
- **Key point of human relationships is to have children, this cannot occur naturally in a homosexual relationship.**
- **Human sexuality is a choice made by the individual, to be homosexual is to make the wrong choice.**

Homosexual relationships

Christianity

- Homosexuality is seen as wrong by some Christians though attitudes are changing.
- Some branches of Christianity eg Quakers accept homosexuality and homosexual relationships.
- God recognises that 'it is not good for man to be alone' (Genesis 2)
- Roman Catholic Christians disagree with homosexual relationships as it goes against natural law (to reproduce) and the physical act of homosexual sex. 'Do not lie with a man as one lies with a woman; that is detestable.' (Leviticus 18:22)

Buddhism

- Homosexuality is accepted provided it is part of a loving and committed relationship and not just a one-night stand as this breaks the third precept (to abstain from sexual misconduct).
- Discriminating against someone because of their sexuality causes suffering and breaks the first precept.
- Kamma – bad actions have consequences and affect rebirth.

Theme B

Religion and life

- **Responsibility** – to have a duty to care for something or someone.
- **Stewardship** – the God-given duty to look after the environment.
- **Dominion** – having power or rule over something.
- **Awe** – a feeling of deep respect, mixed with fear and wonder. (Awesome)
- **Wonder** – marvelling at the complexity and beauty of the universe.

Stewardship

Christianity

- Christians believe that God has given humans the responsibility of looking after the earth and preventing it from being ruined.
- This includes reducing pollution by recycling, using less non-renewable resources and more renewable energy such as wind and solar power.
- In return they are able to use what is provided in a sustainable way for their survival.
- Many Christians believe they will be accountable to God concerning how well they looked after the earth.
- **Genesis 2:** Adam was given the task of looking after the Garden of Eden.

Buddhism

- The Buddha never talked of how the world came into being or who owned it.
- It is just here and so are humans.
- It is people's responsibility to develop more compassion and wisdom to the earth to move towards enlightenment.
- This includes taking responsibility for protecting the environment and caring for all living beings to follow the first precept and create good kamma.

Creation

Christianity

- Christians believe the universe was designed and made by God out of nothing.
- The creation story in Genesis 1 says that God made the universe and all life in it in 6 days.
- Some Christians believe the creation story describes exactly how the universe was created. Others believe the 6 days describe 6 longer stages of time.
- Some Christians believe the Big Bang Theory created the universe but was caused by God.

Buddhism

- Buddhists do not believe in a creator god of the universe.
- The Buddha never talked of how the world came into being or who owned it.
- It is just here and so are humans.
- Buddhism has a cyclical vision of the universe – each universe is followed by another one. There is no beginning or end to the whole process. (Samsara)
- Buddhists can accept the Big Bang Theory as it does not necessarily state there was nothing before the Big Bang happened.

Animal experimentation

Christianity

- Christians believe animals were created by God for humans to use and care for (dominion) but must be treated with respect (stewardship).
- Most Christians believe that if testing is proved to be necessary, and the welfare of the animal is considered, it is justified to ensure human safety.
- Many believe animals can be used to help save human lives.

Buddhism

- Most Buddhists believe that animals should be treated with kindness and compassion which creates good kamma.
- Some Buddhists are against animal experimentation as it causes suffering and breaks the first precept.
- Others believe it is acceptable if it is the only way to save human lives as this shows karuna (compassion).

Abortion

the deliberate removal of a foetus from the womb in order to end a pregnancy.

Sanctity of Life: the belief that life is holy, is given by God and should only be taken away by God.

Quality of life: the general well-being of a person in relation to their health and happiness.

Pro-life – campaigns against abortion.

Pro-choice – the mother's choice whether or not to have an abortion.

Abortion

Christianity

- The sanctity of life teaches Christians that life is precious and is given and taken only by God. Roman Catholic Christians disagree with abortion because of this.
- Life begins at conception (when egg and sperm fertilise).
- Genesis states that Christians should 'be fruitful and increase in number' – to have children.
- Some Christians believe abortion is acceptable and shows compassion if the pregnancy is the result of rape or if the child would have a poor quality of life.

Buddhism

- Abortion is an unskillful action and breaks the first precept.
- Karuna – abortion shows compassion (karuna) if having the child would cause suffering to either mother or child.
- Buddhists believe that actions have consequences – abortion should be done with the right intention or it could create bad kamma.

Theme E

Crime and punishment

Prison – a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time set by a judge. Should be used positively to help prisoners reform and rehabilitate.

Corporal punishment – punishment that causes physical pain (whipping, beating, torture). Illegal in the UK.

Community service – making offenders do unpaid work in the community (cleaning graffiti, gardening, repairing damage).

Religious attitudes to lawbreakers and different types of crime.

Causes of crime include: poverty, upbringing, mental illness, addiction, greed, hate, opposition to unjust law.

Christians believe criminals should be punished according to the law but also treated compassionately.

Buddhism does not agree with the idea of punishment, although accepts the need to protect society from offenders.

Most Buddhists prefer to focus on the rehabilitation and reformation of offenders.

Aims of punishment – reasons why the punishment is given....the purpose of the punishment.

There are six main aims of punishment:

Deterrence – to put other people off committing crimes by giving severe punishments.

Protection – to protect society from criminals, for example, putting criminals in prison.

Reformation – to change the behaviour of the criminal for the better, sometimes through **rehabilitation** – restoring someone's health to normal life after addiction.

Retribution – to take revenge, get your own back.

Vindication – the punishment must fit the crime – it must be fair.

Capital punishment – the death penalty; a form of punishment when a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed.

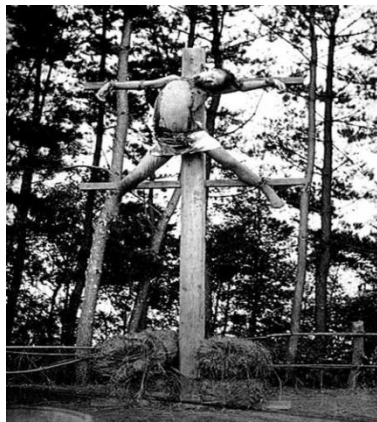
For (agrees with)

- An 'eye for an eye', 'life for life' means that murderers should pay with their life. This is retribution.
- Deterrence – to put other people off committing horrendous crimes.
- Justice for the victims and their families.
- Life sentences do not mean life; murderers walk free after a few years.
- Terrorists murder indiscriminately and they cannot be reformed.
- It's a waste of resources housing criminals in prison for their entire life.
- It demonstrates that society will not tolerate some crimes.
- This is the only way to totally protect society from the worst murderer who cannot be reformed.

Against (disagrees with)

- Retribution is uncivilised; two wrongs don't make a right.
- Most murders are done on the spur of the moment, so capital punishment would not deter.
- Victim's families will grieve, killing the murderer doesn't end the pain of loss.
- It is a contradiction to condemn, murder and then execute (kill) a murderer. 'You shall not kill' Exodus Christianity - the first precept Buddhism
- Executing terrorists would make them martyrs.
- Legal systems can fail and innocent people can be executed.
- All life is sacred (the sanctity of life Christianity) and murderers should be given the chance to reform.
- It is inhumane and degrading to put anyone through the mental torture of death row – prisoners have human rights.

Capital Punishment – the methods



Theme F - Human rights and social justice

- **Exploitation is the misuse of power or money to get other people to do things for little or unfair reward.**
- **Exploitation does not support human rights.**
- **The poor are exploited worldwide in various ways, including:**
 - **Being paid unfairly**
 - **Being charged excessive interest on loans**
 - **Being involved in people trafficking**
- **All of these practices go against the teachings of Christianity and Buddhism.**
- **'love your neighbour as yourself' – Christianity**
- **The first/second moral precept - Buddhism**

Religious Freedom

- **Christianity is the major religious tradition of Great Britain.**
- **Christians and Buddhists generally believe people should have freedom of religion (the right to practise whatever religion one chooses), including freedom of religious expression (the right to worship, preach and practise one's faith in whatever way one chooses).**
- **These rights are protected by the UK government, and included in the UDHR.**
- **Any person can encourage anybody else to follow their faith, provided they do not preach hatred and intolerance.**

Freedom of religion

Christianity

Christian teaching encourages tolerance and harmony.

‘If it is possible, live at peace with everyone.’ Romans 12:18

‘Be completely humble and gentle; be patient, bearing with one another in love.’

Ephesians 4:2 (NIV)

Buddhism

The Buddha encouraged people to listen to the teachers of other religions with respect.

‘I always say that every person on this earth has the freedom to practice or not practice religion. It is all right to do either.’ Dalai Lama

Religious teachings about wealth

- Christianity and Buddhism do not teach it is wrong to be wealthy, but they do teach that focussing on wealth can lead to greed and selfishness and the neglect of spiritual practice.
- Both religions also teach it is important to use wealth to help others in need.

Religious attitudes towards wealth

Christianity

The Bible teaches that wealth is a blessing from God (1 Chronicles 29:12).

The Bible also teaches that wealth is associated with dangers like greed and selfishness.

- **“For the love of money is a root of all sorts of evil.”**

1 Timothy 6:10 (NIV)

Jesus did not teach it is wrong to be wealthy, but said that focusing on wealth brings the danger of ignoring God and neglecting the spiritual life.

“You cannot serve both God and money.” Matthew 6:24 (NIV)

Buddhism

For Buddhists, what matters is not how wealthy someone is but how they got their money (right livelihood), their attitude towards it, and what they do with it.

The Buddha grew up in a rich and luxurious environment but later renounced it (gave it up) in order to live a simple life.

Traditionally monks and nuns live a simple life with little or no money.

The Buddha taught that happiness is not achieved through craving and accumulating wealth, but through enlightenment.

- **“By action, knowledge and Dhamma, by virtue and noble way of life – By these are mortals purified, not by lineage or wealth.”**

The Buddha in the Majjhima Nikaya, vol 3 p.262

Religious attitudes towards using wealth

Christianity

- While everyone needs money to live, Christians believe those with excess money should give it to the Church for its upkeep and mission, including providing for the poor.
- Wealth should be used to help people in need.
- The parable of the Sheep and Goats states that those who help the poor are rewarded with a place in heaven. (Matthew 25:31-46)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZUqSOE6c9y8>

Buddhism

- The Adiya Sutta says a person can use their wealth for three purposes:
 - 1) To provide pleasure and satisfaction for themselves, their family and their friends.
 - 2) To keep themselves safe.
 - 3) To give offerings to monks, nuns or the poor.
- Buddhism places a lot of emphasis on using one's wealth to benefit others.
- It is also important to give freely without expecting anything in return.

People trafficking

The illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation.

People who are desperate for a better way of life may pay smugglers to get them into a more prosperous country.

Once in the new country, they have few rights and may be forced by the smugglers to work in poor conditions for little pay.

Some are kidnapped and forced to work against their will.

Religious responses

People trafficking goes against Jesus' teaching to **"love your neighbour as yourself"**.

People are **'made in the image of God'** (Genesis) and should be treated equally.

It is against the Buddhist moral precepts (first – to abstain from causing suffering – second – to abstain from taking what is not freely given).

Creates bad kamma and affects rebirth.

Positive discrimination

Discrimination can be positive as well as negative. Positive discrimination is used to provide opportunities for minority groups in society, especially so those groups are better represented in public services.

For example, the Police Force may advertise specifically for black, Asian or homosexual officers. The aim is to create a Police Force which better _____ and so can better serve our _____, both locally and nationally.

What are the negative and positive effects of discrimination?

Negative

- **EMOTIONAL:** Feeling left out or different.
- **ISOLATION:** Being isolated within a group.
- **DRIVEN OUT:** People being unfairly driven out of a community.
- **INJUSTICE:** Experiencing a total sense of unfairness.
- **LOSS:** A loss of people or possessions.
- **DEATH:** The most serious form of discrimination is murder.

Positive

- **FEELINGS OF DETERMINATION:** Not giving in, being proud of who you are.
- **SENSE OF COMMUNITY:** People fighting together against discrimination.
- **SENSE OF PURPOSE:** Individuals wanting to achieve something that is important to them and make a difference.
- **JOBS AND SUPPORT:** For those who are under-represented in areas of minority. (positive discrimination).
- **BALANCING UP SOCIETY:** Making sure that all groups are fairly treated and represented in all aspects of society.

Religious teachings

Christianity

- Honour your mother and father. (Ten Cs)
- You shall not kill.(Ten Cs)
- The sanctity of life.
- You shall not steal.(Ten Cs)
- Your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit.
- Forgiveness – The Lord's Prayer
- Love your neighbour/love one another
- You shall not commit adultery.(Ten Cs)
- Stewardship – God-given responsibility to look after the earth and everything on it.
- Dominion – power and control over animals.

The Hippocratic Oath – Doctor's pledge to preserve life at all costs

Buddhism

- Metta (loving kindness).
- Karuna (compassion) for all living beings.
- The First Precept – to abstain from causing suffering or killing living things.
- The Second Precept – to abstain from taking what is not freely given.
- The Third Precept – to avoid sexual misconduct (adultery).
- The Fourth Precept – to avoid lies, gossip or using harmful language.
- The Fifth precept – do not take drink or drugs which cloud the mind.
- The Eightfold Path – right action, right intention, right livelihood.
- Karma – actions have consequences – affects rebirth.