

0 1 **Judaism: Beliefs**

0 1 . 1 **Which one of the following describes God as maker of the world?**

[1 mark]

- A Law-Giver**
- B Creator**
- C Merciful**
- D Judge**

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.

Answer: B: Creator

0 1 . 2 **Give two promises God made to Abraham.**

[2 marks]

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.

One mark for each of two correct points.

Students may include two of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

- Promise of the land / make you a great nation / bless you / make your name great / bless those who bless you and curse those who curse you / make your descendants numerous as the dust of the earth / leader or father of nations / promise of a son, etc

Note: Credit promises made to Abraham in other contexts, for example in the Covenant in Genesis 17, eg: kings will come from his children / the everlasting covenant / to be their God / Sarah will become mother to Isaac / the covenant with Isaac / blessings to Ishmael, etc.

0 1 . 3 Explain two ways in which the nature of God as Judge influences Jews today.
[4 marks]

Target: AO1:2 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including influence on individuals, communities and societies.

First way

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 2 marks

Second way

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate influence – 2 marks

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

- God's judgement means that Jews believe they must live up to God's expectations / Jews believe that God judges humanity throughout their lifetime during Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur / Jews are encouraged to repent and repair any damaged relationships with others in order to please God / and have a positive comment in their book of life
- Some Jews also believe that they will be judged as to how they have obeyed God at the end of their life / the righteous will live on in Gan Eden / those who need to be cleansed will be sent to Sheol to learn from their mistakes / some Jews believe that at the end of time God will judge the righteous from the wicked and those in between / regardless of which belief they follow it means that they must obey his commandments and lead a life that pleases God
- God gives laws to guide the Jews to live a life that is pleasing to him / Jews are expected to follow God's laws (mitzvot) to show their obedience to him / through following the laws Jews are showing they are God's chosen people / how an individual can become a Mensch (a person of integrity) / acts of loving kindness (gemilut chasadim), etc.

Note: maximum two marks where the response includes the nature of God as judge **without mentioning the influences on Jews.**

0 1 . 4 Explain two views about the Messiah in Judaism.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Jewish belief and teaching in your answer.

[5 marks]

Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.

First view

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate view – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate view – 2 marks

Second view

Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate view – 1 mark
Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate view – 2 marks

Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing or another source of Jewish belief and teaching – 1 mark

Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:

- The Messiah means the anointed one / in Orthodox Judaism this is the idea that an exceptional leader will come at the end of time / this leader will be a descendent of King David / a King who will rule with wise counsel / maintaining justice and Jewish religious law in the world / he will be a military leader who will win battles for Israel / Jeremiah 23:5 describes the Messiah
- In Orthodox Judaism the Messiah will bring all Jews back to the land of Israel / restore Jerusalem (Isaiah 11:11–12; Jeremiah 23:8; 30:3; Hosea 3:4–5) / the Messiah will establish a government in Israel that will be the centre of world government (Isaiah 2:2–4; 11:10; 42:1) / the Messiah will rebuild the Temple and re-establish worship there (Jeremiah 33:18) / the Messiah will restore the Jewish courts and establish Jewish law as the law of the land (Jeremiah 33:15) / also Micah 4
- In progressive Judaism the Messiah is more of a symbol for a time of peace in the future (i.e the Messianic age) / a time when people will work together for justice and fairness / a time when relationships will be repaired / morality will be restored / the righteous will be rewarded / and people of different faiths will work together to the same end, etc.

Note: Reference to anointed one in this case is appropriate.

Note: There are a small number of Jews who accept Jesus as the Messiah (but not divine). If it is a Jewish view expressed - allow.

0 1 . 5 ‘For Jews, the most important mitzvot are those between man and God.’

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

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

[12 marks]
[SPaG 3 marks]

Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including their significance and influence.

Level	Criteria	Marks
4	A well-argued response, reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning leading to judgement(s) supported by knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. References to religion applied to the issue.	10–12
3	Reasoned consideration of different points of view. Logical chains of reasoning that draw on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. Clear reference to religion.	7–9
2	Reasoned consideration of a point of view. A logical chain of reasoning drawing on knowledge and understanding of relevant evidence and information. OR Recognition of different points of view, each supported by relevant reasons / evidence. Maximum of Level 2 if there is not references to religion.	4–6
1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3
0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0

Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:

Arguments in support

- The mitzvot between man and God are the foundations of the faith / to be a Jew a person must put God first / the Shema is the most important belief in Judaism / Jews are commanded to love their God with all their heart, soul and might / one cannot be Jewish without a relationship with God
- The practices of Judaism are all focused on a Jew’s relationship with God / for instance prayer and synagogue worship – there may be reference to the first four of the Ten Commandments
- The Shabbat is all about prayer and deepening the connection between Jews and God / festivals commemorate times when God showed his love for the Jewish people
- A Jew has a Covenant relationship with God / this means that Jews are obliged to keep God’s laws / and to try to bring holiness to every aspect of life / by following the mitzvot Jews are

showing their respect for God / their life is an act of worship, etc

Arguments in support of other views

- The mitzvot between man and man are also important / how a Jew treats other people is very important / a Jew could not show that their relationship with God is important by treating other people badly / this is why there are mitzvot in relation to how to treat other people (the latter six of the Ten Commandments) / Jews need to demonstrate their ethical beliefs in how they deal with others
- There are mitzvot about how a Jew must treat different groups within society / including women / children / the elderly / the poor / the oppressed / the persecuted / those outcast from society / people of other faiths / criminals
- Living the faith is most important in Judaism / faith does not operate in a vacuum / it would be impossible to show a relationship with God if worship was kept purely to the synagogue / a Jew needs to show their devotion to God by the way in which they participate in their community / stand up against injustice / work for social justice / care for the planet / and live their life
- Leviticus 19:18 – ‘Love your neighbour as yourself; I am your God’ teaches how people treat others is part of a Jew's relationship with God, etc.

[Plus SPaG 3 marks]