

01 Theme A: relationships and families

Qu	Part	Marking guidance	Total marks
01	1	<p>Which one of the following describes the practice of having more than one wife?</p> <p>A Sanctity. B Stability. C Monogamy. D Polygamy.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>Answer: D Polygamy.</p>	1
01	2	<p>Give two religious beliefs about the use of contraception.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>One mark for each of two correct points.</p> <p>Should not be used to prevent having children altogether/can be used for spacing children/economic reasons, eg prevent child being born into deprivation/mother's health/welfare of other children/allow couple to develop relationship before having children/prevent STDs/use of contraception considered wrong by some religions, eg purpose of marriage is procreation/sex act should be open to possibility of conceiving a child/God will not send more children than a couple can care for/should be acceptable only within marriage, etc.</p>	2

01	3	<p>Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about same-sex parents.</p> <p>In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.</p> <p>Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs</p> <p>First contrasting belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks</p> <p>Second contrasting belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate contrast – 2 marks</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in general, a contrast can be drawn between religious believers who accept homosexual relationships and therefore are likely to accept same-sex parents and those who do not. Opinions within religions vary between liberal and more traditional believers • traditionally religions have taught that homosexual relationships, particularly male homosexual relationships, are not part of God’s intentions for humanity/not part of the natural law/are therefore wrong, etc • heterosexual relationships provide the role models children need to grow and develop within a family/heterosexual relationships are part of God’s plan for procreation/raising a family, etc • other religious believers hold the belief that people’s sexual orientation has nothing to do with whether or not they would be good parents/homosexuality is not wrong/a faithful, committed relationship is more important for bringing up children, etc • children need a secure and loving family which is more important than the sexual orientation of the parents/the most loving thing is to adapt religious teachings to the modern world, etc. <p>Buddhism Most Buddhists allow same-sex relationships providing it is part of a loving and caring relationship/committed relationships are important for bringing up children/sex just based on lust causes bad kamma/the Dalai Lama said that for a Buddhist, a relationship between two men is wrong, etc.</p> <p>Christianity Some believe same-sex parents is unnatural and unhealthy as heterosexuality is God’s plan for raising children/the Bible says that it is wrong for a man to sleep with a man (Leviticus 18:22/1 Corinthians 6:9–10) so fundamentalists oppose same-sex parenting/others do not oppose same-sex parenting for those who live in a faithful and committed relationship, etc.</p> <p>Hinduism</p>	4
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	<p>Hindus have a strong family tradition where male and female are needed to bring up children with each having their role in parenting/one of the three key functions of Hindu marriage is procreation in order to perpetuate the family (prajaa)/however, it is a very diverse religion and Hindu scriptures do not generally condemn homosexuality relationships/many accept same sex marriages and same-sex parenting particularly as the extended family tradition is very strong, etc.</p> <p>Islam Muslims do not approve of same-sex parents as they believe that homosexual relationships and same-sex marriage is morally wrong/Qur'an 7:80–81/same-sex parents would not be able to set a good example to their children as there would not be both male and female role models/same-sex relationships are seen in some Muslim countries as a punishable offence/the Qur'an describes how Allah destroyed a city for ignoring Lut's denunciation of their behaviour/in contrast some Muslim organisations support Muslims who are in a loving homosexual relationship, etc.</p> <p>Judaism The Torah forbids a sexual relationship between two people of the same sex. Leviticus 18:22/men and women have specific roles for parenting so same-sex parenting is opposed particularly by Orthodox Jews/some Reform and Liberal Jews accept homosexuality if in a loving relationship, etc.</p> <p>Sikhism The Guru Granth Sahib promotes heterosexual relationships, marriage and parenthood so same-sex marriage is not performed in the gurdwaras/same sex-parenting is not part of Sikhs lifestyle but Sikhs are more interested in attaining enlightenment and becoming one with God, than concerning themselves with a person's sexuality, etc.</p>	
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01	4	<p>Explain two religious beliefs about sexual relationships outside of marriage (adultery).</p> <p>Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.</p> <p>Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority.</p> <p>First belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Second belief Simple explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 1 mark Detailed explanation of a relevant and accurate teaching – 2 marks</p> <p>Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing – 1 mark</p> <p>Students may include some of the following points, but all other relevant points must be credited.</p> <p>In general, all religions oppose sex outside marriage (adultery) because it is a betrayal of trust/breaks marriage vows/cause pain to all including children/is selfish/irresponsible/dishonest/involves secrecy and lies/goes against the nature and purpose of marriage, etc.</p> <p>Buddhism The Moral Precept of ahimsa (non-harming) means that no living being should be harmed therefore harming one’s partner by having an affair is wrong/Buddha taught men should look on other women as their sisters, mothers or daughters/should not have sex with anyone but his wife/adultery selfish act that leads to unhappiness/‘Four things happen to the thoughtless man who takes another man’s wife: he lowers himself, his pleasure is restless, he is blamed by others, he goes to hell.’ (Dhammapada 309), etc.</p> <p>Christianity Adultery breaks marriage vows made before God at the wedding/threatens the whole purpose of marriage/threatens security of any children/against the commandment ‘Do not commit adultery.’ (Exodus 20:14)/against Jesus’ teaching: ‘You have heard that it was said, ‘Do not commit adultery.’ But I tell you that anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart.’ (Matthew 5:27–8), etc.</p> <p>Hinduism Hindus should practise ahimsa (non-harming)/adultery a betrayal/is condemned in the Laws of Manu/goes against marriage’s unbreakable bond which is symbolised at the wedding when the bride stands on a stone to represent stability/adultery affects karma/attainment of moksha/‘A man should not think incontinently of another’s wife...for such a man will be reborn in a future life as a creeping insect. He who commits adultery is punished both here and hereafter; for his days in</p>	5
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	<p>the world are cut short, and when dead he falls into hell.’ (Vishnu Purana 311), etc.</p> <p>Islam Adultery a serious sin with severe punishment in some Muslim countries/adultery betrays promises made in marriage/Qur’an teaches ‘And do not go anywhere near adultery: it is an outrage, and an evil path.’ (Qur’an 17:32)/A Hadith teaches ‘Let no man be in privacy with a woman who is not lawful to him, or Satan will be a third’, etc.</p> <p>Judaism The Torah teaches ‘Do not commit adultery’/‘You shall not covet your neighbour’s wife’ (Exodus 20:14 and 17)/in ancient times penalty of death/marriage promises broken/breaks the spiritual bond of marriage/destroys family life/considered so wrong that Jewish law requires a man whose wife has been unfaithful to him to divorce her even if he is willing to forgive her, etc.</p> <p>Sikhism Adultery breaks the sacred bond of marriage/betrays trust/shames the family/baptised Sikhs must not commit adultery as it is one of four misdeeds (kurahat)/they wear the Kachera to remind them to be faithful and sexually pure in marriage/men must respect another man’s wife as he would his own mother/avoid looking lustfully at someone else’s wife. (GGS 274)/‘He who regards another man’s daughter as his own daughter, regards another man’s wife as his mother, has coition with his own wife alone, he alone is a truly disciplined Sikh of the Guru.’ (Rehat Maryada 4, X, article XVI)/‘The blind-man abandons the wife of his home, and has an affair with another’s woman...’ (GGS 1165), etc.</p>	
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01	5	<p>‘Men and women should not have equal rights.’</p> <p>Evaluate this statement.</p> <p>In your answer you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement • should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view • should refer to religious arguments • may refer to non-religious arguments • should reach a justified conclusion. <p>Target: AO2 Analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief, including significance and influence.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Levels</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Criteria</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td> 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. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">10–12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td> 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. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">7–9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td> 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 no reference to religion. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">4–6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1–3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing worthy of credit.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Students may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments must be credited:</p> <p>Arguments in support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women do not have equal rights in practice even if they have them in law/women’s pay is below that of men’s pay for similar jobs/many areas of employment are still considered inappropriate for women/top levels of management have fewer women than 	Levels	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 no reference to religion.	4–6	1	Point of view with reason(s) stated in support.	1–3	0	Nothing worthy of credit.	0	12
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	<p>men/government/financial services run mainly by men, etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some traditional religious believers think women’s place is in the home looking after children/looking after the household/educating children in the faith/these expectations may restrict choices for women who have family responsibilities/some religions restrict the rights of women to initiate divorce, etc • women face discrimination in the workplace/unfair interviews/sexual harassment by colleagues/lack of promotion/sexual stereotyping, etc. <p>Arguments in support of other views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religions teach that men and women are equal before God/salvation/enlightenment/spiritual reward open to women and men, etc • legislation has given women equal rights/eg Sex Discrimination Act 1975/Equal Pay Act 1970/Equality Act 2010/regarding equal pay and conditions of employment for men and women doing the same types of work, etc • just because some religions assign a different role to women within the family does not mean women do not have equal rights/equal does not mean the same/religions respect the important role women have in raising children in the faith/many religions today consider marriage a partnership in which both men and women take equal share in family responsibilities, etc. <p>Buddhism</p> <p>The Buddha gave full ordination to women in the sangha/both men and women can attain enlightenment/compassion/non-harming of others requires treating women and men as equals/maleness and femaleness are essentially unreal (Vimalakirti Sutra)/however, some scriptures say women must be reborn as men before entering nibbana/traditionally women’s role was in home and family with men providing for the family/but men and women were expected to share these responsibilities/things which divide people such as gender differences are all illusory (Dhammapada 6), etc.</p> <p>Christianity</p> <p>All people have been created as equals in the image of God/love one’s neighbour means that discrimination is wrong/Jesus treated women with respect/welcomed them as disciples/showed in the story of Mary and Martha (Luke 10:38–42) that they were capable of things other than domestic tasks/Paul taught there is neither male nor female, all are one in Christ (Galatians 3:28)/but some traditional Christians see men as head of the family/women’s role is to care for home and children/some take Genesis 3:16 literally, ie your husband will rule over you/most now see marriage as an equal partnership to which both men and women contribute, etc.</p> <p>Hinduism</p> <p>The dharma requires regarding all with respect because all have been created by God/God looks on all creatures equally (Bhagavad Gita 9:29)/men and women of any caste can reach moksha if sincerely seeking God/men and women are equal but have different roles/priests</p>	
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	<p>must be men/women perform puja in the home but men tend to take the lead in performing other religious rites/nor women have more chance of a good education/careers/owning property/traditionally women were expected to look after home and family while men provide/nor duties often shared, etc.</p> <p>Islam Allah created all people equal/Qur'an teaches that men and women were created from a single soul/have the same spiritual human nature (Qur'an 49:13)/Muhammad united ummah around principle of equality/men and women have same religious and moral responsibilities/Muhammad's teaching that anyone, man or woman, who does a good deed for Allah's sake will be rewarded (Qur'an 16:97)/Islamic law recognises women's property rights/right to keep maiden name/have her own money/be financially supported within marriage/women's role highly valued as mother and homemaker to bring up children within Islam/noradays many couples share these duties/however in some Muslim countries women's rights to freedom are restricted due to cultural rather than religious reasons/eg not being able to vote/drive/be educated as well as men/wear the veil, etc.</p> <p>Judaism Everyone is created in the image of God and therefore equal in God's sight (Genesis 1:27)/the Tenakh records women prophets such as Miriam, Deborah, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail, Huldah and Esther/women traditionally had property rights/right to make own contracts/but roles of men and women in the family are different/separate but equal/women can have careers if it does not interfere with family responsibilities/only men can initiate divorce/refuse to allow wife to have a get, etc.</p> <p>Sikhism Guru Nanak spoke of women as vessels that carry not only the next generation but also the culture and values of a community (GGS 473)/Guru Amar Das spoke out against the practice of sati/wearing of the veil (Rehat Maryada, article XVI)/Guru Amar Das sent out 52 women as missionaries/women and men are equal before God (GGS 304)/people are judged only by their deeds, not by their caste, gender or race/baptised Sikh women use the name 'Kaur' meaning 'princess' which frees them from having to take their husband's name when marrying/men should consider all females as mother/sister/daughter/Sikh marriage is one spirit in two bodies/responsibilities in the home are shared/women are encouraged to be educated and pursue professional careers/have always had full rights to own and inherit property, etc.</p> <p>SPaG 3 marks</p>	
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