01 Theme D: religion, peace and conflict

Qu	Part	Marking guidance			
	1		marks		
04	1	Which one of the following is not a reason for war? A Self-defence. B Greed. C Retaliation. D Forgiveness. Target: AO1:1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including beliefs, practices and sources of authority. Answer: D Forgiveness.	1		
04	2	Give two religious beliefs that show that violence is wrong. 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. Violence destroys inner peace/'l will not harm any living thing is Buddhist precept/goes against the principle of ahimsa/is neither compassionate nor loving/goes against the commandment 'Do not kill'/Jesus taught 'turn the other cheek'/does not show 'love of neighbour'/goes against the sanctity of life,/golden rules/no religion encourages actions that are violent or lead to suffering unless under certain circumstances etc.	2		

04 3 Explain **two** similar religious beliefs about pacifism.

4

In your answer you must refer to one or more religious traditions.

Target: AO1:3 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and belief, including similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs

First belief

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

Second belief

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

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

- pacifism is right because war can never be justified. This is because Buddhists support the idea of ahimsa (not harming a living thing)/religious believers support the idea of the sanctity of life, etc
- pacifists believe that all killing is wrong. This is because religions have laws such as 'do not kill' and so will not fight eg Quakers, etc
- some Christians believe that war is the sometimes the best option and would not support being a pacifist. For example, they would fight in a 'Just War' or to stop genocide taking place, etc.

Buddhism

Peace and non-violence are core beliefs in Buddhism/right action/first precept (not to harm any living thing)/karuna (compassion)/some Mahayana Buddhists believe killing is acceptable if it save further lives, etc.

Christianity

Pacifist Christians believe they are following the example of Jesus/'turn the other cheek'/'do not kill'/some Christian pacifists assist the war effort in non-combat roles/Quakers are pacifists/just war may justify fighting/sometimes it is better to fight to save lives and protect a country or way of life (eg WW2), etc.

Hinduism

Non-violence builds good karma/ahimsa/life should be respected/pacifism follows example of Mahatma Gandhi/some Hindus believe in fighting under certain circumstances to protect life, etc.

Islam

Root of word Islam means peace/peace features in main Muslim greeting (Salaam)/peace and reconciliation is better than fighting/wrong to return evil with evil/God forgives and expects people to do the same/no duty to be a pacifist because lesser jihad permits violence in defence of Muslims and Muslim countries, etc.

Judaism

Shalom (Peace be upon you) is main Jewish greeting/truth justice and peace keep the world safe/Jews look forward to time of peace because they have suffered greatly in history, eg the Holocaust/'do not kill'/Jews will fight if it promotes greater good and in self-defence, etc.

Sikhism

Peace is a gift from God/Sikhs believe in the principle of non-violence/ Guru Nanak preached peace but later gurus permitted violence in selfdefence and in defence of the faith, etc.

04 | 4 | Explain **two** religious beliefs about justice.

5

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

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

First belief

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

Second belief

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

Relevant and accurate reference to sacred writing – 1 mark

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

God is just and therefore the source of all justice/God deals justly with his creation and treats them with equal value/as the source of all justice, God requires humans to establish and promote justice/justice leads to equality which means people are of equal worth and should be treated fairly/justice is an ideal to aim for in society, etc.

Buddhism

Justice should not be combined with revenge/the 4 Noble Truths and 8 fold path promote justice/accept any relevant accurate quotes such as 'Whoever tries to seek happiness through hurting others, cannot find happiness.' (Dhammapada) and 'I believe in justice and truth, without which there would be no basis for human hope.' (Dalai Lama), etc.

Christianity

A just God demands that humans deal with each other justly/dealing justly will improve the world and will reduce suffering and oppression/ God's judgement is just/accept any relevant accurate quotes such as 'Let justice roll on like a river and righteousness like an ever flowing stream' (Amos)/'what does the Lord require of you? To act justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God.' (Micah)/parable of the sheep and goats/any accurate and relevant teaching or example of

Jesus, etc.

Hinduism

The caste system in India does not promote justice/the example of Gandhi in opposing caste is a right one/dealing justly with all living things promotes good karma/the maha yajnas (5 great duties) from the Vedas promote justice/accept any relevant accurate quotes from Vedas and other scriptures about justice and any other more modern sources such as Gandhi, etc.

Islam

Allah is the source of all justice/justice is a supreme virtue/acting justly is requirement in the Qur'an/injustice is against the will of Allah/ prophets and laws help people to understand how to achieve justice eg how to treat the poor and disadvantaged/accept any relevant accurate quotes such as 'avoid being unjust to one another' (Hadith), 'we sent ...our apostles...with the book of balance (of Right and Wrong), that men may stand forth in justice.' (Qur'an), etc.

Judaism

Justice is seen as 'right and fair actions based on just laws'//true justice is only present when combined with truth, peace, compassion and mercy/achieving justice is a sacred duty and responsibility/Torah gives strong guidance on how to achieve justice/ignoring injustice is wrong/accept any relevant accurate quotes such as 'Let justice roll on like a river and righteousness like an ever flowing stream' (Amos)/'what does the Lord require of you? To act justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God.' (Micah)/'follow justice and justice alone' (Deuteronomy)/'Learn to do right! Seek justice, encourage the oppressed (Isaiah), etc.

Sikhism

Justice is often linked with equality which is a key Sikh concept/different groups of people should be given the same opportunities otherwise it may be seen as unjust and lead to resentment/injustice may provoke conflict, especially if more privileged parts of the world are seen to be the cause of the injustice/working honestly and performing sewa (service) in society help to establish justice/Sikhs are required to struggle for the rights of the oppressed, etc.

04 5 'There are no good reasons for countries to possess nuclear weapons.'

12

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you:

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

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

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

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

Arguments in support

- nuclear weapons are extremely destructive/If nuclear weapons are used, conflict may escalate and destroy the planet
- nuclear weapons are hugely expensive/it is unlikely that nuclear weapons will ever be used

- using nuclear weapons is against the criteria of a just war
- accidents could occur which could have devastating impact, etc.

Arguments in support of other views

- nuclear weapons serve as a deterrent
- countries that possess nuclear weapons can be considered to be safer than those without
- the existence of nuclear weapons has kept the peace in Europe since end of WW2
- as the technology to make them exists, the clock cannot be turned back to 'uninvent' them, etc.

Buddhism

Harming living things is wrong (1st precept) and nuclear weapons cause massive harm/nuclear weapons do not help to show compassion/deterrence is against Buddhism because it is based on fear/Buddhists are permitted to fight but nuclear weapons are disproportional/use of nuclear weapons is likely to involve selfishness and greed/money could be better spent on providing for the poor and disadvantaged/'The mechanisation of war ...poses an increasing threat to peace.' (Dalai Lama), etc.

Christianity

Christians are encouraged to work towards peace/following peaceful example of Jesus would rule out nuclear weapons/nuclear weapons disobey the just war criteria (proportionality)/potential for massive civilian casualties/sanctity of life/'do not kill'/'love your neighbour' (may be the more loving thing to do if it ends violence/nuclear weapons have proved to be a deterrent and have helped to keep the peace/they could be used as a last resort in the most serious of circumstances, especially if they prevent further suffering, etc.

Hinduism

Nuclear weapons are against ahimsa/give bad karma/even if war is justified, it should not cause unnecessary suffering, especially to civilians which nuclear weapons do/nuclear weapons are aggressive not defensive/fighting is justified in self-defence and to protect the vulnerable if under threat but nuclear weapons are not proportional, etc.

Islam

Use of nuclear weapons is wrong because it could destroy the world God created for mankind/they don't reflect a belief in peace/war should be in defence but nuclear weapons are aggressive, not defensive/ nuclear weapons do not fulfil lesser jihad/money could be used better on providing for the poor/some Muslim countries, eg Pakistan, have nuclear weapons as deterrence and for self-defence but have never used them, etc.

Judaism

Teachings on peace, justice and sanctity of life rule out the use of nuclear weapons/using nuclear weapons are contrary to stewardship of God's earth/mass destruction is unacceptable conduct in war/teachings

such as 'do not kill'/peace should not be built on fear/Israel possesses nuclear weapons and relies on other countries with them/in Israel's history, there have been occasions where large numbers were killed in battle eg the conquest of Canaan, etc.

Sikhism

Only minimum force should be used in wars, nuclear weapons are maximum force/civilians should be protected but nuclear weapons kill thousands over a large area/everybody has an equal right to life so using such weapons is completely unacceptable/'No one is my enemy and neither is he a stranger, because I am a friend of all.' (GGS)/ nuclear weapons keep the peace through fear (eg between India and Pakistan) which is a negative state to be in, etc.

SPaG 3 marks

MARK	SCHEME -	- GCSE	RELIGIOUS	STUDIES	A – 8062/2A -	- ADDITIONAL	SPECIMEN