

GCSE BITESIZE Examinations

General Certificate of Secondary Education

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Marking Scheme

Total: 80 marks

For each question, you should mark your answer according to levels of response.

Below is a table showing how many marks are available for each type of answer at each of four levels.

You need to use this along with the content marking scheme for each answer.

(a) Your answers will be:

Level 1 (1- 2 marks) An attempt to answer the question with a small amount of relevant material.

Level 2 (3- 4 marks) A valid attempt to answer the question with some more relevant material.

Level 3 (5- 6 marks) A competent attempt to answer the question.

Level 4 (7- 8 marks) A good answer to the question. A good selection of relevant material.

(b) Your answer will be:

Level 1 (1-2 marks) An attempt to answer the question with very little understanding.

Level 2 (3- 4 marks) A valid attempt to answer the question with some understanding.

Level 3 (5-6 marks) A competent attempt to address the question with a wider level of understanding.

Level 4 (7 marks) A good answer to the question with good understanding.

(c) Your answer will be:

Level 1 (1-2 marks) An attempt to answer the question with little argument.

Level 2 (3 marks) A valid attempt to answer the question with an opinion.

Level 3 (4 marks) A competent attempt to address the question with two opinions.

Level 4 (5 marks) A good answer to the question with different opinions supported.

Part A

Answer one question only.

Philosophy: Death and the Afterlife

1. Buddhism

(a) Describe Buddhist beliefs about what happens to evil people after death. (8 marks)

In your answer you might describe what Buddhists believe about karma and rebirth, and the ways in which the effects of evil deeds are passed on to the next life. You may describe the idea of samsara (cycle of rebirth) and how evil deeds can be worked out in future lives.

(b) Explain how a Buddhist funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

You may say that ceremonies for funerals vary from country to country depending on where Buddhists live. Many Buddhists follow the Indian custom of burning the body at death. While the body is being prepared for the funeral fire, monks help release the soul from the body. The monks come with the family to the funeral.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking. You need to refer to Buddhist beliefs about rebirth.

2. Christianity

(a) Describe Christian beliefs about what happens to evil people after death. (8 marks)

You might give different Christian views about life after death for evil people – you could say that some people think of hell as a place of suffering and punishment from the devil. You might also say that good people are united with God but evil ones are not. You might include Roman Catholic views about purgatory.

(b) Explain how a Christian funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

You should show that you understand the main elements of a Christian funeral service including the promise of eternal life and the idea that the dead person is resting with God. You might say that death is not the end and the separation from friends and loved ones is only temporary.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. (5 marks)

You might say that Christians believe there is life after death because Jesus came back from the dead. You could also say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking.

3. Hinduism

(a) Describe Hindu beliefs about what happens to evil people after death.(8 marks)

In your answer you might describe what Hindus believe about karma and rebirth, and the ways in which the effects of evil deeds are passed on to the next life. You may describe the idea of samsara (cycle of rebirth) and how evil deeds can be worked out in future lives.

(b) Explain how a Hindu funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

Here you should explain the main elements of a Hindu funeral, including the pyre on which the body is burnt and the eldest son whose responsibility is to set it alight. Death is seen as the next stage to the next life and people may be comforted to believe that the atman of the person they knew is now being released to be reborn.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might say that there is some evidence for past lives through hypnosis etc. You could also say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking. You need to refer to Hindu beliefs about rebirth.

4. Islam

(a) Describe Muslim beliefs about what happens to evil people after death.(8 marks)

In your answer you should mention Muslim belief in a Day of Judgement and that, according to the will of Allah, evil people will go to hell to be punished while good people will live in paradise with Allah.

(b) Explain how a Muslim funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

Here you should explain the main elements of a Muslim funeral. You may show how the service makes clear the way in which Allah has control over life and death. The good will be rewarded and this may comfort those left behind.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. (5 marks)

You may say that, for Muslims, the revelation of the Qur'an and the teachings in it are themselves evidence for life after death. You could also say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking.

5. Judaism

(a) Describe Jewish beliefs about what happens to evil people after death. (8 marks)

Jewish teaching about life after death is not clear and you should consider this in your answer. Not all Jews agree on what may happen to them when they die. There is teaching about Sheol as a place of waiting and a belief that G-d will judge people according to their behaviour on earth.

(b) Explain how a Jewish funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

You need to explain the main elements of a Jewish funeral service, and possibly the mourning rituals of sitting shiva which follow. A Jewish funeral shows that G-d is in control of life and death, and also that death is part of G-d's plan for the world.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you may say that there is evidence for life after death in some of the teachings of the Torah. You could also say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking.

6. Sikhism

(a) Describe Sikh beliefs about what happens to evil people after death. (8 marks)

In your answer you might describe what Sikhs believe about karma and reincarnation, and the ways in which the effects of evil deeds are passed on to the next life. You may describe the idea of samsara (cycle of rebirth) and how evil deeds can be worked out in future lives.

(b) Explain how a Sikh funeral service might comfort someone whose close friend has died. (7 marks)

Here you should explain the main elements of a Sikh funeral, including the pyre on which the body is burnt and the close relative whose responsibility is to set it alight. Death is seen as the next stage to the next life and people may be comforted to believe that the atman of the person they knew is now being released to be reborn.

(c) 'It cannot be true that there is life after death, because there is no evidence for it.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might say that although there is little evidence for life after death there is very little evidence suggesting that there is no life after death. On the other hand you could say that life after death is just wishful thinking. You need to refer to Sikh beliefs about reincarnation.

Part B

Answer one question only.

Philosophy: Belief and worship

7. Buddhism

(a) Describe how Buddhists worship in a temple. (8 marks)

In your answer you need to show that Buddhists do not worship God but are seeking enlightenment. They are honouring the Buddha and praying to the Buddha within themselves. Some Buddhists go to temples to make offerings. For some Buddhists they pray and chant mantras whilst for others meditation is the main way in which they worship.

(b) Explain how Buddhists use symbols in a place of worship. (7 marks)

You need to select some of the common Buddhist symbols for your answer. You may write about statues of the Buddha and the use of candles, flowers and incense to help people to focus their prayer and meditation. You might also write about other objects such as mandalas, yantras and prayer wheels.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You might say that, for Buddhists, it is a whole way of life which is important rather than just prayer. You could say that although prayer may help people reach enlightenment, for some Buddhists, meditation is equally or more important.

8. Christianity

(a) Describe how Christians worship in a church. (8 marks)

In your answers you may have written about formal or informal church services. You might have given information from a particular denomination (group of Christians). You may also have mentioned various types of services such as the eucharist and the different forms of worship such as prayer, hymns, readings, sermons that may happen.

(b) Explain how Christians use symbols in a place of worship. (7 marks)

Here you should have mentioned some of the common symbols found in a church such as cross, crucifix, fish, chi-ro etc. The importance is that you have explained what these are and how they are used. You may also have mentioned objects such as a rosary and explained how this is used for prayer and meditation. It is possible that you have written about Christian groups such as the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) who do not have any symbols in their meeting houses.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. (5 marks)

You are free to agree or disagree with this statement. You may argue that that most important aspect of worship is Christian witness or the performance of good deeds. On the other hand you may agree with the statement and believe that the power of prayer is a very important aspect of Christianity.

9. Hinduism

(a) Describe how Hindus worship in a mandir. (8 marks)

Remember that the question asks about worship in a mandir rather than at home. However, you might point out that much Hindu worship does take place in the home and that Hindus do not necessarily go to a mandir regularly. You may comment on listening to the scriptures being read whilst and on offerings being made and worship taking place in front of murtis (statues), and ringing a bell on arrival to wake the gods in public.

(b) Explain how Hindus use symbols in a place of worship. (7 marks)

There are many symbols which are used in a mandir. You might write about things such as, murti, bells, conch shells, arti trays, om etc. The importance is that you explain what they are and how they are used. You might also write about the role of particular objects in puja and on the use of the syllable Om in worship and meditation.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You might say that, for Hindus, it is a whole way of life which is important rather than just prayer. You could say that although prayer may help strengthen faith and invoke the help of the gods, the whole of Hindu life lived according to dharma is worship in itself.

10. Islam

(a) Describe how Muslims worship in a mosque. (8 marks)

In your answer you might concentrate particularly on specific prayer in the mosque such as on Fridays and might write about listening to the sermon from the Imam. You can also comment on prayer in the mosque in general and include such things as preparation for prayer, prayer positions and rakahs.

(b) Explain the design of a mosque shows Muslim beliefs. (7 marks)

In your answer you should focus on some of the following: minarets pointing to heaven and being the place for the call to prayer, the dome over the prayer hall representing the heavens above, the plainness of the prayer hall so as not to distract from worship and the absence of any representations of living beings, use of calligraphy, arabesque patterns, position of the qiblah wall. The importance is that you explain what they are and how they represent beliefs.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You might say that Islam is a whole way of life and that it is this which is important rather than just prayer on its own. However, you should also comment on the fact that although prayer may help strengthen faith, invoke the help of Allah and is one of the Five Pillars, the whole of Muslim is worship in itself.

11. Judaism

(a) Describe how Jews worship in a synagogue. (8 marks)

In your answers you will probably may focus on regular prayer and worship in the synagogue or, in particular, on worship on the Sabbath or festivals. You should consider the importance of set prayers and ways of praying as well as the centrality of the Torah service. You might write about singing in the synagogue but also add that this is unaccompanied on the Sabbath because the use of musical instruments would represent work.

(b) Explain how Jews use symbols in a place of worship. (7 marks)

Here you are free to choose any symbols such as, the Ten Commandments, the menorah, the decoration on the ark or the mantles of the Sefer Torah etc. The importance is that you explain what they are and how they are used. You could also say that there are no representations of living things because of the restrictions of the Ten Commandments.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. (5 marks)

Here you are free to answer either way. You might say that Judaism is a whole way of life and that it is this which is important rather than just prayer on its own. However, you should also comment on the fact that although prayer may help strengthen faith and invoke the help of G-d, it is living an halakhic life and good deeds which are the most important aspect of worship in Jewish life.

12. Sikhism

(a) Describe how Sikhs worship in a gurdwara. (8 marks)

In your answer you need to describe a typical service in a gurdwara. The main points which you should include are that although Sunday is the most popular day for worship, there is no fixed day in Sikhism. Prayers are said every

morning and evening in the gurdwara. At the beginning of the Diwan (worship) Sikhs kneel in front of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji and then make an offering for the use of the community. The service has readings and hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. After the service everyone eats together in the langar.

(b) Explain how Sikhs use symbols in a place of worship. (7 marks)

There are many symbols which you might include in your answer but it is very important to explain their use. You might write about the Guru Granth Sahib Ji, the chauri (fan), the romalla (cloth on which the Guru Granth Sahib Ji is placed), and the Nishan Sahib (flag). You might also write about the importance of the karah parshad and its preparation.

(c) 'Prayer is the most important part of worship.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You might say that, for Sikhs, it is a whole way of life which is important rather than just prayer. You could say that although prayer may help strengthen faith and invoke the help of God, the whole of Sikh life lived according to the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. is worship in itself.

Part C

Answer one question only.

Ethics: Religion and Medical Ethics

13. Buddhism

(a) Describe Buddhist attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you might consider that Buddhists believe life to be sacred. Buddhist scriptures are against abortion although it may be permitted if the mother would die if she continued with the pregnancy. Some Buddhists may believe that the baby will have a better chance in life if it is reborn somewhere else.

(b) Explain how a Buddhist might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You might write about sanctity of life and compassion. You might explain that although suicide can be seen as a way of relieving suffering it is not successful in doing this as bad kamma will influence the next life after reincarnation.

(c) 'Only God has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Buddhism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable. You also need to comment that, as, for most Buddhists, there is no god, the argument is rather different.

14. Christianity

(a) Describe Christian attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you might give Protestant and Roman Catholic views and show that there is a difference of opinion amongst Christians. Some people believe that abortion should never be allowed whilst others think that sometimes it might be the kindest solution. You might use quotes from the Bible to support your answer.

(b) Explain how a Christian might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You might write about sanctity of life and compassion. You might also talk about organisations such as the Samaritans.

(c) 'Only God has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Christianity in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life, and life as a gift from God. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable.

15. Hinduism

(a) Describe Hindu attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you might consider that Hindus believe life to be sacred. However, abortion is allowed, though discouraged, and happens often as a method of birth control as Hindus may believe that the baby will have a better chance in life if it is reborn somewhere else.

(b) Explain how a Hindu might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You might write about sanctity of life and compassion. You might also write about the banned practice of suttee (a woman

killing herself on her dead husband's funeral pyre), people who may kill themselves for their gods and those who unfortunately commit suicide to escape from unhappy marriages.

(c) 'Only God has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Hinduism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life, and life as a gift from God. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable.

16. Islam

(a) Describe Muslim attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you should consider that, in Islam, abortion is permitted only in extreme circumstances, for example when the life of the mother would be at risk if she carried on with the pregnancy. You should say that Allah created the foetus for a purpose and that the mother would be judged by Allah if she had an abortion for any reason other than to save her own life.

(b) Explain how a Muslim might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You should explain that Muslims believe that everyone is given a time to live by Allah and so suicide is going against his wishes. Life is a period of testing and getting ready for paradise.

(c) 'Only Allah has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Islam in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life, and life as a gift from God. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable. However this would not include so-called suicide members.

17. Judaism

(a) Describe Jewish attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you may say that abortion is not allowed under Jewish law because it destroys a future life and is therefore seen as murder. You may also say that it is allowed by some Jews to save the life of the mother, or if the baby would be severely handicapped.

(b) Explain how a Jew might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You might refer to teachings against suicide in the Torah. Jews who commit suicide are often not allowed to be buried with other Jews.

(c) 'Only G-d has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Judaism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life, and life as a gift from God. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable. However this would not include so-called suicide members.

18. Sikhism

(a) Describe Sikh attitudes towards abortion. (8 marks)

In your answer you should say that abortion is forbidden in Sikhism because it interferes with God's work as God created everything and is in everything. Most Sikhs believe that life begins at conception.

(b) Explain how a Sikh might respond to someone who was thinking about committing suicide. (7 marks)

Here you might say that most people who think about suicide are not evil but desperately unhappy. You need to explain that Sikhs have great respect for life which is a gift from God. Suicide interferes in God's plan as suffering is part of karma which people should accept without complaining.

(c) 'Only God has the right to take away life.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. You must refer to Sikhism in your answer. (5 marks)

In your answer you might write about sanctity of life, and life as a gift from God. You could also say that each individual is created for a particular purpose. As an alternative viewpoint you might look at particular occasions, perhaps during a war, when taking life might be acceptable.

Part D

Answer one question only.

Ethics: War and peace

19. Buddhism

(a) Describe Buddhist attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answer you should explain that Buddhists are opposed to war. They believe that when someone commits a violent act the kamma of all the people involved will be affected and will influence their future lives. The effect is not limited to just the people involved but may eventually affect their friends or even their children. The same thing can happen if a nation goes to war. You might mention that the Buddha taught that people must 'neither strike nor kill'.

(b) Explain why Buddhists might work for peace. (7 marks)

For Buddhists pacifism is essential. In your answer you might refer to the example of Tibet where despite the occupation of their country the Tibetan people maintain a policy of non-violence. Buddhists are pacifists and hope to resolve conflict and maintain peace through compassion.

(c) 'All Buddhists must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You may build on your answer to (b) and consider Buddhist approaches to this question within the context of pacific teaching. You might also look at non-Buddhist attitudes and compare and contrast these as part of your argument.

20. Christianity

(a) Describe Christian attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answers, you might include a description of the main points of Just War theory, eg:

1) it must be fought by a legal authority, eg a government; 2) the cause must be just; 3) there must be the intention to establish good or correct evil; 4) there must be a reasonable chance of success; 5) it must be the last resort; 6) only sufficient force must be used and civilians should not be involved. You might also say that, even if all these conditions are met, for some Christians fighting is never acceptable.

(b) Explain why Christians might work for peace. (7 marks)

In your answer you might consider whether Christianity is actually a pacific religion as appears to be generally accepted or whether it is that there are teachings within Christianity which are pacifist e.g. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God. It is possible to discuss whether Jesus himself was a pacifist and also to look at teachings in the Old Testament which show God ordering battles to take place in order to protect the Israelites. You might also consider prayer as a means of working for peace and also the work of education, preaching and setting an example to others.

(c) 'All Christians must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you can argue either way. You might use some of the material in part (b) as to whether Christians are or should be pacifists. You might also consider that there are different types of pacifism and ways of practising it.

21. Hinduism

(a) Describe Hindu attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answer you might say that many Hindus believe that violence in any form is always wrong but that war is not forbidden in Hinduism. War can be necessary, and fighting in battle is part of the religious duty of Kshatriya Hindus. Although violence as such is condemned it is possible therefore for a war to be Just if it is necessary to protect the faith or ordered by the Gods. You might give examples of wars being fought in the Hindu scriptures in order to support this.

(b) Explain why Hindus might work for peace. (7 marks)

In your answer you should explain that Ahimsa is one of the most important principles in Hinduism. It means trying to overcome injustice and fight against evil, although not by the use of any physical force. Essentially Hinduism can be seen as a pacifist religion because the protection and preservation of all life is a central tenet of its teachings. However, acceptance of injustice is not required and you might write about the teachings and practice of M K Gandhi in relation to non-violent protest.

(c) 'All Hindus must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You may build on your answer to (b) and consider different Hindu approaches to this question within the context of pacific teaching. You might also look at non-Hindu attitudes and compare and contrast these as part of your argument.

22. Islam

(a) Describe Muslim attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answer you should write about Lesser Jihad as Holy War and give examples of how this may occur in attempts to protect the faith and life of Muslims from oppression. You must be careful not to confuse this with Greater Jihad and should be clear that that Jihad is not simply or, indeed, in the main, physical fighting. You should also show that Muslims can only consider physical warfare under certain conditions.

(b) Explain why Muslims might work for peace. (7 marks)

You should say that Islam is a peace-loving religion although it can be argued that there are circumstances in which Muslims should choose to fight. You might say that Islam is all too frequently presented as not being pacifist. You could say that the teachings and practice of Islam on this issue are at very different from the perceptions of many non-Muslims. You might also consider prayer in your answer, as well as the work of education, preaching and setting an example to others.

(c) 'All Muslims must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You may build on your answer to (b) and consider different Muslim approaches to this question within the context of pacific teaching. You might also look at non-Muslim attitudes and compare and contrast these as part of your argument.

23. Judaism

(a) Describe Jewish attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answer you may write about the ideas of Just War and Holy War and indicate that Jews can only consider physical warfare under certain conditions. You may also say that Holy War has to be instituted by G-d and that there has been no Holy War since the time of the Torah. You may say that although other types of war have been fought by the Jews, these have not been what Judaism teaches are Holy Wars.

(b) Explain why Jews might work for peace. (7 marks)

You should explain that Judaism is committed to peace for all people but is not essentially a pacific religion, believing that there are times when force must be used. You might discuss whether Judaism is actually a pacific religion even though it is all too frequently presented as not being pacifist. You could say that the teachings and practice of Judaism on this issue are at very different from the perceptions of many non-Jews. You might also consider prayer in your answer, as well as the work of education, preaching and setting an example to others.

(c) 'All Jews must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You may build on your answer to (b) and consider different Jewish approaches to this question within the context of pacific teaching. You might also look at non-Jewish attitudes and compare and contrast these as part of your argument.

24. Sikhism

(a) Describe Sikh attitudes towards war. (8 marks)

In your answer you might say that part of the responsibility of being a Sikh is the willingness to fight a just war. This must always be a last resort and must be fought in the defence of what is right. The brotherhood of Sikhs called the Khalsa was established to protect Sikhs and Sikhism from enemies. The laws for the fighting of a just war still exist, and they include the requirement that conflict is absolutely essential, that looting and the ill-treatment of civilians and prisoners is forbidden, and that there should be no wish for revenge.

(b) Explain why Sikhs might work for peace. (7 marks)

You should say that there are many laws in Sikhism about war. Members of the khalsa must not take intoxicants and show good moral conduct. You may say that these rules might appear to suggest that Sikhs are not pacifists but that most Sikhs would disagree with this because their aim is to achieve a way of life where they can peacefully practise their religion.

(c) 'All Sikhs must be pacifists.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your answer and show that you have thought about different points of view. (5 marks)

Here you are free to argue either way. You may build on your answer to (b) and consider different Sikh approaches to this question within the context of pacific teaching. You might also look at non-Sikh attitudes and compare and contrast these as part of your argument.