



**General Certificate of Education
January 2011**

Religious Studies

RSS10

**World Religions 2: Christianity OR Judaism
OR Islam 1 *The Way of Submission***

AS Unit K

Final

Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

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Examination Levels of Response

Religious Studies (Advanced Subsidiary) AS Level Descriptors

Level	AS Descriptor AO1	Marks	AS Descriptor AO2	Marks	AS Descriptors for Quality of Written Communication in AO1 and AO2
7	A thorough treatment of the topic within the time available. Information is accurate and relevant, and good understanding is demonstrated through use of appropriate evidence / examples	28-30	A well-focused, reasoned response to the issues raised. Different views are clearly explained with supporting evidence and argument. There is some critical analysis. An appropriate evaluation is supported by reasoned argument.	14-15	Appropriate form and style of writing; clear and coherent organisation of information; appropriate and accurate use of specialist vocabulary; good legibility; high level of accuracy in spelling punctuation and grammar.
6	A fairly thorough treatment within the time available; information is mostly accurate and relevant. Understanding is demonstrated through the use of appropriate evidence / example(s)	24-27	A mostly relevant, reasoned response to the issues raised. Different views are explained with some supporting evidence and argument. There is some analysis. An evaluation is made which is consistent with some of the reasoning.	12-13	
5	A satisfactory treatment of the topic within the time available. Key ideas and facts are included, with some development, showing reasonable understanding through use of relevant evidence / example(s).	20-23	A partially successful attempt to sustain a reasoned argument. Some attempt at analysis or comment and recognition of more than one point of view. Ideas adequately explained.	10-11	Mainly appropriate form and style of writing; some of the information is organised clearly and coherently; there may be some appropriate and accurate use of specialist vocabulary; satisfactory legibility and level of accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar.
4	A generally satisfactory treatment of the topic within the time available. Key ideas and facts are included, showing some understanding and coherence.	15-19	A limited attempt to sustain an argument, which may be one-sided or show little ability to see more than one point of view. Most ideas are explained.	7-9	Form and style of writing appropriate in some respects; some clarity and coherence in organisation; there may be some appropriate and accurate use of specialist vocabulary; legibility and level of accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar adequate to convey meaning.
3	A summary of key points. Limited in depth or breadth. Answer may show limited understanding and limited relevance. Some coherence.	10-14	A basic attempt to justify a point of view relevant to the question. Some explanation of ideas and coherence.	5-6	
2	A superficial outline account, with little relevant material and slight signs of partial understanding, or an informed answer that misses the point of the question.	5-9	A superficial response to the question with some attempt at reasoning.	3-4	Little clarity and organisation; little appropriate and accurate use of specialist vocabulary; legibility and level of accuracy in spelling, punctuation and grammar barely adequate to make meaning clear.
1	Isolated elements of partly accurate information little related to the question.	1-4	A few basic points, with no supporting argument or justification.	1-2	
0	Nothing of relevance.	0	No attempt to engage with the question or nothing of relevance.	0	

RSS10: World Religions 2

Section A Christianity

Question 1

01 Examine Christian ideas about original sin and salvation.

Candidates might include some of the following

Original Sin

- Genesis chapter 3 begins with the story of the first sin
- According to one view of evil, 'the fall' of Adam and Eve introduced sin into the world
- Since then, all people have been born with a tendency towards evil
- This is called 'Original Sin'
- Assumptions are that in the Bible evil comes from human failings
- Roman Catholic teaching regards original sin as the general condition of sinfulness (lack of holiness) into which human beings are born, distinct from the actual sins that a person commits. It explicitly states that original sin does not have the character of a personal fault in any of Adam's descendants
- Original sin is, according to a doctrine proposed in Christian theology, humanity's state of sin resulting from the Fall of Man. This condition has been characterized in many ways, ranging from something as insignificant as a slight deficiency, or a tendency toward sin yet without collective guilt, referred to as a "sin of nature", to something as drastic as total depravity or automatic guilt of all humans through collective guilt.

Salvation

Candidates could choose any tradition.

- Orthodox and Roman Catholic traditions emphasise that the relationship between God and people can only really begin to change when they become part of the Christian community.
- They can experience God's grace through the sacraments, especially Baptism.
- The Protestant emphasis is on faith.
- The new relationship between God and the people does not depend on the rituals of the Church, but rather depends on the person having faith in Jesus Christ. Plenty of controversy caused by these beliefs.
- Agreement might be found in: The relationship between God and the people has been changed through death and resurrection of Jesus and this will be finally and completely changed in the future (doctrine of Atonement).

N.B. No more than L5 awarded if only one covered.

Some may comment on the relationship between original sin and the need for salvation. This should be credited, but Level 6 and Level 7 can be achieved without this consideration of relationship.

(30 marks) AO1

02 Assess the view that the idea of salvation is outdated.

Agree

- Based on theological views not shared by many
- Based on negative view of human nature
- Comes from a time with high rates of mortality
- Outdated beliefs in heaven / hell

Disagree

- Christian belief in importance of preparing for Kingdom of God.
- Many accept literally the traditional scriptural views and later teachings.
- Recognising human imperfections.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 2

03 Explain the purpose and use of scriptures in churches.

Candidates may approach this in a variety of ways but many may focus on the following:

Purpose:

- For the 'ministry of the word' i.e. allowing God to speak through the scriptures
- Preaching on them
- Responding to God in the scriptural language of the Psalms and Canticles

Use:

- Use in liturgical/ non liturgical services / read every Sunday usually as two short readings (Old and New Testaments)
- OT read and psalms sung / said in Roman Catholic and Anglican eucharists
- Read from during services (e.g. Gospels). Many use a lectionary or set of readings operating over the year
- In communion services, part of an epistle accompanies the gospel reading
- Use for prayer
- Use for rites of passage services
- Expounding of biblical passages in sermons / homilies
- Basing anthems on them
- Readings 'as the Spirit moves' in charismatic churches

Candidates need to show some awareness of denominational diversity.

(30 marks) AO1

04 Assess the claim that it is easy for Christians to live according to the scriptures.

In support of the claim, candidates might argue:

- Human nature does not change so Christians can really live by an ancient message
- The teachings are eternal and have real relevance for Christians
- The principles that are contained within the scriptures can always be applied to modern day situations and problems

Against the claim:

- Scriptures were written so long ago, their relevance has gone
- The Gospel ethic is almost impossible to follow
- Scriptures are old fashioned and have little to say for how Christians should live their lives today
- Christians cannot simply accept what the scriptures say blindly and live according to an ancient message
- There may be a question as to whether it is practicable or even possible to obey biblical commands and follow principles. Was it ever?

(15 marks)

AO2

Question 3

05 Examine eucharistic beliefs and practices in two denominations.

Candidates may choose any two denominations; and need to consider:-

Beliefs

- Reflected in names used for the Eucharist in different denominations
- Beliefs about the ways in which Christ is present
- Memorial aspects in some Protestant denominations
- Transubstantiation / consubstantiation if relevant to denominations chosen
- Beliefs about the effects of the sacrament on believers
- Beliefs about relationship of eucharist to other sacraments

Practices

- Frequency
- Context: separate Eucharistic service or part of main service of worship.
- Order of service: preparation, prayers, distribution.
- Ways in which the elements are distributed.
- Role of Priest / minister / leader and helpers.

N.B. Maximum Level 5 awarded if only one denomination or only one of beliefs / practices addressed.

(30 marks)

AO1

06 'Private worship is more important than public worship for a Christian.' How far do you agree?

In support of the statement:

- Individuals can have a better relationship with God
- Prayer is supposed to be a direct communication with God
- God will see the worship if it is individual and therefore it will be a more direct communication with him
- Regarded by many as 'with angels and archangels and all the company of heaven'.

Against the statement:

- Brings comfort to the worshipper
- Central aspect of the Christian faith
- Christians can gather together with other believers
- Members of a congregation take part in the act which gives them a place in Christian worship
- Enables them to express and declare their faith
- Also inspires and strengthens faith
- Inspire and strengthen them in their daily lives
- Individual belief cannot be separated out from corporate worship
- May include silence for private prayers.

N.B Candidates might argue that they are not wholly discrete and this should be credited accordingly.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 4

07 Examine Christian beliefs and practices associated with marriage.

Beliefs:

- Marriage is a sacrament for some
- It is the union of two people in the sight of God
- Joining of two people is believed to reflect the union of Christ with his followers
- In their marriage to each other Christian couples will experience and learn of God's love for his creation
- In the Gospels, Jesus taught that God's purpose was that marriage should be a lifelong and intimate union
- Beliefs centre round the right relationship for sex; the procreation of children and the couples mutual help and comfort in life.

Practices:

- In the Church of England the Banns must be read in Church on each of three Sundays before the wedding, so that anyone who may have an objection can make it
- For legal reasons, the form of marriage follows basically the same pattern in all churches
- Groom and guests arrive to await the bride
- The bride often wears white
- She is led up the aisle by her father or another person who 'gives her away'
- Marriage hymn and Priest or Minister reminds the congregation of the meaning of marriage
- Groom and Bride make promises, give a ring and exchange vows
- They receive a blessing
- Prayers, readings, sermon
- Eucharist may be part of the service.

N.B. Maximum L5 awarded if only one covered.

(30 marks) AO1

08 'Divorced Christians should be allowed to remarry in church'. Assess this view.

In support of the statement:

- Divorce has been acceptable in the Church of England since 1966 so why not a remarriage?
- Previous marriage was 'forced'
- Previous relationship showed a lack of judgement
- Previous partner became mentally ill so could not fulfil the duties of the marriage
- There was a lack of intention on the part of the other partner i.e. not to want children
- All of the above deserve a second chance and God is forgiving
- Minister is convinced of the couple's serious commitment to their new relationship

Against the statement:

- People make the commitment 'till death do us part'
- Catholic teaching is that, in principle, a marriage can be annulled but 'would not support remarriage in a church
- Goes against God's ultimate wishes
- Institution of marriage to your original partner needs underpinning, not use remarriage in church after divorce as an easy option
- Divorce is too easy, but the Church should not be seen to be likewise on marrying of divorcees.

(15 marks) AO2

Section B Judaism

Question 5

09 Examine the Jewish concept of God as loving and merciful.

- God's love and mercy shown through his relationship with the people
- God's character as expressed through the covenant does not change through time
- Jews 'election' by God is still the dominant theme in the 21st century
- The continued train of tradition of the Jewish faith ultimately shows that God loves his people
- Possible reference to Abraham being selected by God and his descendants and some link with this and the more formal covenants with Abraham and then Moses
- Possible reference to the later new covenant mentioned by Jeremiah.
- God has said with the covenant that he would never abandon the Jews entirely and now they have the state of Israel. They are still God's chosen people and important messengers of God in history.
- The Jews are God's chosen people i.e. a group of dedicated people who would serve God as part of the relationship and prepare the world for a future time when all human beings would know him
- The relationship between God and the Jews is the central point of the Jewish faith and arguably the most important issue for Orthodox Jews.
- God will intervene in the world to show his mercy
- God will show mercy and love to those who remember their sins, return to him, repent of their wrongdoing and seek his mercy
- Out of the suffering of the Holocaust, Jews in the 21st century will be a better people

(30 marks) AO1

10 'It is clear from history that God has broken his covenant with the Jews'. How far do you agree?

In support of the statement:

- Candidates might discuss about some of the periods of Jewish history when it would seem that God is not with his people, like the Babylonian exile and later the Holocaust.
- Examples through history when Jews have suffered e.g. the Holocaust and God did nothing about this.
- History is littered with problems the Jews have had to face, notably persecution in the Middle Ages.

Against the statement:

- On the other hand, it is all a test of Jewish faith.
- God has said with the covenant that he would never abandon the Jews entirely and now they have the state of Israel.
- They are still God's chosen people and important messengers of God in history.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 6

11 Examine the nature and use of the Talmud in Judaism.

The nature of the Talmud:

- The Talmud is the comprehensive written version of the Jewish oral law and the subsequent commentaries on it. It originates from the 2nd century CE.
- Palestinian / Jerusalem Talmud composed c.400 CE
- Babylonian Talmud composed c.600 CE
- Both contain Mishnah – the core text of teaching – and Gemara, the rabbinic discussions around the text.
- Talmuds are the written form of a long-developed oral tradition of law and Biblical interpretation.
- May comment on distinctive layout of a page of Talmud.

The use of the Talmud:

- Main subject studied in the yeshivot (Jewish academies) and in Jewish schools. Rabbis use it to help them make decisions.
- It is the basis for many rabbinic legal codes and customs.
- Talmud is studied as a historical source-text for Halacha.
- It is used as a guide for difficult moral decisions.
- The word Talmud is derived from the Hebrew verb to teach which can also be expressed as the verb to learn. It is therefore vital for understanding all Jewish scripture.
- The Talmud is the source from which the code of Jewish Halacha (law) is derived.

N.B Maximum L5 awarded if only one covered.

(30 marks) AO1

12 'Jewish scriptures cannot be understood without the Talmud.' Assess this claim.

In support of the statement:

- Some Orthodox Jews make it part of their practice to study a page of the Talmud every single day. This is known as Daf Yomi which is the Hebrew expression for page of the day. Without which it could be argued, they would not fully understand other Jewish scriptures.
- The Talmud provides commentary on scriptural passages, bringing out their spiritual significance and supposedly hidden meanings.
- Without Talmud readers could misinterpret or develop private understandings different from authoritative rabbinical opinion.
- Orthodox Jews believe the oral tradition enshrined in the Talmud was given to Moses on Sinai to supplement the Torah.

Against the statement:

- Scriptures are stand alone in Judaism and in no need of translation or explanation.
- The Torah is easily understood by all Jews
- There is no need for commentary on any of the scriptures.
- To interpret and comment denigrates God's word.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 7**13 Explain how and why Pesach is celebrated in the Jewish home.**

How:

- During the festival Jews eat only chametz free foods (i.e. unleavened)
- Spring cleaning of homes takes place to rid house of chametz
- On the eve of Pesach, there is a thorough search for chametz
- Children could hide pieces of bread for their parents to find
- Sell all chametz food to non – Jews
- Changing of all the crockery, cutlery and saucepans for Pesach
- Lighting of candles to welcome the festival into Jewish homes
- Relatives are invited along with other guests
- The mother says a blessing
- She kindles the lights
- Youngest child asks the 4 specific questions about the evening rituals
- Seder meal –i.e. the mazoth, wine, salt water, charoset, bitter herbs, carpas, shank bone of lamb and egg - Haggadah – afikomen (broken matzah symbolising the Passover lamb)

Why:

- It celebrates the beginnings of the Jewish people; expression of Jewish identity
- It remembers when God delivered the Jews from slavery in Egypt
- The celebrations of Pesach aim to recreate for every Jew the experience of being set free
- It celebrates God's control of both history and nature
- It expresses a sense of belonging to a people, chosen by God and depending on him.

N.B. Maximum Level 5 awarded if only one covered.

(30 marks)**AO1****14 'It is essential to celebrate Pesach in order to be a faithful Jew'.
How far do you agree?**

In support of the statement:

- It is the most significant festival for Jews
- It reminds Jews of God's love for them
- Without focusing on events of the past such as Pesach, it could be argued that people are not truly following their faith
- It is primarily about the beginnings of the Jewish people and about being set free, essential for a Jew
- It celebrates God's control of both history and nature
- No other festival expresses the sense of belonging to a people, chosen by God and depending on him

Against the statement:

- A Jew is a Jew by bloodline, not just following a festival procedure
- There are other festivals at the heart of Judaism
- The covenant is the central issue about being a Jew
- It is far more important to be a true Jew to follow the rules

(15 marks)**AO2**

Question 8

15 Examine Orthodox Jewish beliefs about the Temple.

- The Temple in Jerusalem or Holy Temple refers to a series of structures located on the Temple Mount (Har HaBayit) in the old city of Jerusalem
- Historically, two temples were built at this location, and a future Temple features in Jewish eschatology
- According to classical Jewish belief, the Temple acts as the figurative "footstool" of God's presence in the physical world
- Solomon built a temple in Jerusalem
- Temple was rebuilt in 515 BCE.
- Temple was rededicated by Judah in 165 BCE.
- Destruction in 70 CE
- Each generation in which the Temple is not rebuilt is considered as if they destroyed the Temple.
- It was the centre of ancient Judaism according to Hebrew scripture. As the sole place of Jewish sacrifice, the Temple replaced the local sanctuaries and crude altars in the hills.
- The only reminder of the Temple is The Western wall, known to Religious Jews as The Wall of Our Sorrows. The rest of the world knows it as The Wailing Wall.
- The desire for the restoration of the Temple has been the prayer of the Orthodox Jew since the destruction of the Second Temple in AD 70.
- Twice the Temple was destroyed and the Jewish people dispersed.
- It is written that the Temple of Jerusalem will be rebuilt by a King from the lineage of David,
- *"And it shall come to pass in the end of days that the mountain of God's house shall be set over all other mountains and lifted high above the hills and all the nations shall come streaming, For out of Zion shall go forth the Torah and the word of God from Jerusalem."* (Isaiah 2:2-4)
- Jewish eschatology envisions the construction of The Third Temple in Jerusalem associated with the coming of the Messiah.

(30 marks)

AO1

16 'Beliefs about the Temple are irrelevant to 21st century Judaism.'
Assess this claim.

In support of the statement:

- There are far more important things to concern Judaism today such as the strict application of the laws and ethics of Judaism.
- The Dome of the Rock mosque is directly where the Temple should be rebuilt so it is pointless worrying about it.
- Many Jews today would abhor the revival of animal sacrifice.
- The focus of Jewish worship had already shifted to the synagogue before the destruction of the Temple.

Against the statement:

- Tradition regarding the temple are vital for the survival of Orthodox Judaism
- The Orthodox Jews pray three times a day for the restoration of the Temple and not only this: they have done a lot of practical work for this cause.
- This Temple should be the main and very important place for worship and sacrifices for Jews.
- Most of the Jews from all around the world come and worship at what remains of the Temple so it still has relevance.

(15 marks)

AO2

Section C Islam 1 The Way of Submission

Question 9

17 Examine the importance of the Qur'an for Muslims.

- The Qur'an is the revealed word of God
- It provides the bedrock of Shari'ah and is the most important source of authority for a Muslim with a complete guide to life
- The Qur'an was intended to be heard – blessings flow from the sound of it
- Muslims recite it and learn it off by heart
- While it is being read one must not speak, eat or drink, make a noise, touch it unnecessarily
- One must wash carefully, be in the right frame of mind and if a woman, not be having a period
- When not in use, should be placed high on a shelf, having nothing put on it, kept covered and free of dust
- Placed on a special stool (kursi / rehal) and never allowed to touch the ground
- Tells Muslims that God is their guide, unpacks the nature of God as absolute
- It contains doctrinal statements, exhortations to pray and keep pillars of faith and practice
- Instructs governments on how to treat people, has social teachings on a variety of issues for Muslims.

(30 marks) AO1

**18 'Without interpretation, the Qur'an has little meaning for Muslims today.'
Assess this view.**

In support of the statement:

- There are some Muslims who do not understand aspects of the Qur'an and it therefore needs interpretation
- Some surahs seem incomplete so how can the Qur'an speak directly to Muslims?
- Merely understanding the meaning of the Qur'an may not actually help Muslims that much. It is argued that some have listened to the Qur'an and understood every word of it; yet they have wandered from the Muslim path
- The Hadith are much more relevant to Muslims today than the Qur'an because interpretations of the Qur'an are required but not sufficient
- Some may be confused by its teachings and wonder whether certain elements of behaviour (extremist perhaps) are the right way for Muslims to live
- It is all very well to say there is a need to interpret the Qur'an but it can appear old fashioned and possibly extreme so of little use for Muslims today anyway

Against the statement:

- It is the holiest of books for Muslims and has stood the test of time as a guide without alteration or interpretation
- It still has teachings applicable today
- Muslims might look at all the difficulties and problems in the world and say the Qur'an has the answers even if that is through the principles within the Qur'an itself
- Muslim scholars have said that if Muslims read the Qur'an with sincere devotion, reverence and love, they should not fail to share in some of its riches. This implies that the Qur'an can speak directly to people
- It is the single most authoritative book Muslims have and it contains everything a Muslim could want to know
- The Qur'an is pure Arabic, has literary qualities and a superior style that need no interpretation and gives Muslims the exact direction they need.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 10

19 Outline the nature of the Shahadah and examine its significance for Muslims.

Nature:

- It is the profession of faith, is the first pillar of Islam.
- It comes from the verb 'to testify' and is the Islamic creed
- Muslims bear witness to the oneness of God by reciting the creed "there is no God but God and Muhammad is His servant and messenger."
- It is also included in the call to prayer (adhan) and repeated during all prayers
- Reference to tawhid

Significance:

- This simple yet profound statement expresses a Muslim's complete acceptance of, and total commitment to, the message of Islam
- Recitation of the Shahadah is believed to be the most important of the Five Pillars of Faith and is performed daily.
- This statement of faith should be declared publically which reveals its significance
- The second phrase of the Shahadah declares that Muhammad is God's messenger to humankind and this bears significance for Muslims regarding prophecy as he is regarded as the 'seal of the prophets'
- Reciting and accepting the Shahadah, before two witnesses is all the formality required from anyone who wants to embrace Islam
- Significance at the birth of a baby and on the lips of Muslims at death
- Islamic law and literature over the ages show how there are far reaching implications of 'No god but God and Muhammad is His messenger'
- Any non – Muslims who wish to convert to Islam must publically recite the creed
- Technically Shi'a connect the Shahadah to all Muslim beliefs

Maximum Level 5 awarded if only one covered.

(30 marks) AO1

20 'In Islam, the act of worship is more important than the intention.'
Assess this claim.

In support of the statement:

- The act of worship is a vital part of what it is to be a Muslim
- Ibadah means worship and the Five Pillars of Faith are integral to Islam
- Acts of worship play a vital role in a Muslim's life
- There are prescribed ways of worshipping and these are important
- Pure worship has to be free of kufr (disbelief), shirk (association) and tughyan (arrogance)
- Worship should consist of iman (belief), amal (action) and ihsan (realization) which is at the heart of the religion

Against the statement:

- Niyah is such an important part of Islam and governs their attitude to all things
- Intentions are vital. People are not saints and fall short sometimes
- Intention counts for entry into paradise and can be just as important as the act of worship
- A Muslim should not pray just to impress, so before all acts of worship a Muslim must state their intention to please Allah
- Any other action done to please Allah (ibadah) is seen as an act of worship
- God will forgive if the intention is there but the act cannot be carried out due to an emergency / disability/ illness etc.

(15 marks) AO2

Question 11

21 **Examine what it means to be a Muslim.**

- Someone who is Muslim believes in the religion of Islam and in the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad
- A Muslim is an adherent of the religion of Islam
- The word means "one who submits (to God)".
- The Qur'an describes many Biblical prophets and messengers as Muslim: Adam, Noah (Arabic: *Nuh*), Moses and Jesus and his apostles.
- The Qur'an states that these men were Muslims because they submitted to God, preached his message and upheld his values.
- Muslims consider making ritual prayer five times a day a religious duty (fard)
- Most Muslims accept as a Muslim anyone who has publicly pronounced the Shahadah (declaration of faith)
- To be a Muslim today is to live in accordance with the will of Allah.
- To believe in Allah
- To follow the Shari'ah
- One who surrenders to the laws of God

(30 marks) AO1

22 'In Islam, it is never good to fear God.'
Assess this claim.

In support of the statement:

- The Qur'an has vivid pictures of reward and punishment and the early community lived in fear of God's power but this is very repressive
- Those who live in fear are not free to respond to God's will
- Muslims are God – conscious in their intent and action
- God is merciful and loving and these are the better qualities to support a Muslim's life

Against the statement:

- The implications of rejecting God are clear in the Qur'an
- To fear God means to accept accountability
- 'He guides whom he will' is a main feature of Islamic theology so must be a positive thing

(15 marks) AO2

Question 12

23 Examine the role and authority of prophets in Islam.

Role:

- God's messengers are a means of communication
- All are regarded as intermediaries of God and revealed his will to the world
- Candidates could give some examples of different prophets and their roles such as Adam and Noah (Nuh) as faithful, Abraham (Ibrahim) as the 'friend of God' or Moses (Musa) who has mystical experiences of God and uses this in his role
- Jesus (Isa) and his role in guiding the people to God
- To bring the Holy Books to the populace

Authority:

- God has always revealed himself to those who had the necessary spirituality to understand messages so they carry great authority
- God picked those who live virtuous and honourable lives which gives them, in turn, authority
- Candidates could make reference to the five major prophets above and of Muhammad of course in his example and teachings and the authority he carried
- The significance of the Hadiths for authority in Islam

N.B Maximum Level 5 awarded if only one area covered.

(30 marks) AO1

24 'Apart from Muhammad, Muslim prophets have no authority in 21st century Islam.' Assess this view.

In support of the statement:

- Each prophet brought the same basic ideas of Islam, so it is not necessary to focus on any prophet other than Muhammad
- Islam distinguishes between a direct messenger of God and a prophet anyway
- Muhammad was the 'seal of the Prophets' and this being the last prophet and is so important whereas the others are not.

Against the statement:

- Each prophet directed a message to a different group and each prophet taught minor variations in Shari'ah so there is a message for 21st century Muslims
- Each prophet had a different target audience.
- The prophets vary in their applications of Islam so some are vital for today's Muslims
- Islamic tradition holds that God sent messengers to every nation. Muslims believe that God sent only Muhammad to convey the divine message to the whole world, whereas he sent other messengers (*rasuls*) to convey their messages to a specific group of people or to an individual nation.
- One of the Hadiths mentions God sending over 124,000 prophets for different times

(15 marks)

AO2