

Teacher Resource Bank

GCE Religious Studies

Unit 1E *The History of Christianity*

Additional Specimen Questions



**GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY**



**RELIGIOUS STUDIES UNIT E
THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY**

RSS05

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTIONS

For this paper you must have:

- an 8 page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book.
The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is **RSS05**.
- Answer **two** questions.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- In each question, part (a) tests your knowledge and understanding, while part (b) tests your skills of reasoning and evaluation.
- You will be marked on your ability to use English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Answer **two** questions.

- 1** (a) Examine the distinctive features of Celtic spirituality. (30 marks)
- (b) To what extent has Celtic spirituality any importance for the Church today? (15 marks)
- 2** (a) Examine the importance of the scriptures in Luther's teaching. (30 marks)
- (b) Assess the view that Luther's lasting success was in making the religion accessible to the people. (15 marks)
- 3** (a) Describe the role of the Oratory of Divine Love in the Catholic Reformation. (30 marks)
- (b) Assess the view that without groups such as the Oratory of Divine Love the Catholic Reformation would not have happened. (15 marks)
- 4** (a) Examine the structure and organisation of Methodism during the 18th century. (30 marks)
- (b) To what extent was the success of Methodism during the 18th century due to its organisation? (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS



General Certificate of Education

Religious Studies

The History of Christianity RSS05

Additional SPECIMEN Mark Scheme

Mark schemes are normally prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. When published, a mark scheme normally includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in the 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.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of this year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

RSS05: *The History of Christianity*

- 1 (a) **Examine the distinctive features of Celtic spirituality.**

Candidates may refer to:

Distinctive ideas in Celtic spirituality about creation and the natural world; the immanence of God; patterns of prayer, e.g. the Lorica (Breastplate) prayers. The enclosing of sacred spaces and the belief that there are points in this world that interact with the next. Ideas of supernatural powers and protection. The importance placed upon pilgrimage. (A candidate is **unlikely** to address all areas in detail but a top level candidate should be aware of, and be able to comment upon, *most* of the distinctive areas).

(30 marks) AO1

- (b) **To what extent has Celtic spirituality any importance for the Church today?**

Look for a balanced answer that arrives at a conclusion based upon the evidence the candidate has given. Answers may include reference to the following:

Relevance

Loose communities meeting for prayer of value and importance for base communities. All encompassing God, God is Lord of creation rather than God of History, is of particular concern for current attitudes towards creation. Christ is seen as a liberator, therefore of relevance to 'liberation theology'. Value of a non-rigid structure is appealing. It can inspire renewal, e.g. popularity of Lindisfarne, Iona, etc.

Converse views

Too loose and too much variation may be seen as negative. Some may view it as being too close to paganism and therefore negative. Lack of structure undermines authority in some denominations.

(15 marks) AO2

2 (a) Examine the importance of the scriptures in Luther's teaching.

Candidates may refer to:

Study of scripture is the foundation of his teaching on 'Justification by faith alone.' Bible rather than teachings revealed true revelation of God's will. Fundamentally disagrees with Catholic attitudes to layman's access to the Bible. Bible needed to be accessible to all: therefore vernacular translations were needed. His own translation of New Testament (1522) and Old Testament (1534) allowed access of Bible to ordinary literate people. Biblical authority underpins all of Luther's key teachings: expect some exemplification of key points such as teaching on sacraments, justification by faith alone, priesthood of all believers.

(30 marks) AO1

(b) Assess the view that Luther's lasting success was in making the religion accessible to the people.

Look for assessment of fact that before 1521/22 Luther's ideas were predominantly for academic debate. After 1522 ideas did become accessible to the people. Key point of debate is his lasting success of his making religion accessible. Reference to central teachings made accessible and expounded in writings and sermons. His translations of the Bible illustrated and in German. Wrote hymns and catechisms, which have stood test of time. Highlighted need for education. Evaluation of how much this was due to Luther and how much to spirit of the times. Lasting success? Within Germany, yes, but beyond Germany it is questionable.

(15 marks) AO2

3 (a) Describe the role of the Oratory of Divine Love in the Catholic Reformation.

Look for key points about the origins and role of the Oratory: foundation 1497 as a result of reform at local level, one of many brotherhoods seeking to recover lost values within Roman Catholic Church. Established by layman Vernazza for renewal through prayer and meditation (spiritual exercises). Roman Oratory nurtured reformers such as Theine Giberti, etc. Prominent members were **Carafa** who co- founded Theatine order, Carafa head of Zelanti movement pursued hard line against Protestantism instrumental drawing up of Index. Became Paul IV hard line anti conciliar pope. **Contarini** liberal reformer stressed importance of reform from within. Recommends papal reform. Seeks to restore unity rather than adopt hard-line approach. Oratory leads to new orders, shows that a reform order did exist in the Catholic Church, but backward looking.

(30 marks) AO1

(b) Assess the view that without groups such as the Oratory of Divine Love the Catholic Reformation would not have happened.

For

Showed evidence of the concerns for reform within the Catholic Church therefore starts the process. Individuals such as Contarini advocate Papal reform. Foundation of brotherhoods and new orders awakens spirituality within the Church. Question refers to 'groups such as' therefore candidates can *legitimately* broaden out into Jesuits and Capuchins.

Converse

Backward looking and often hard-line some adopt a siege like mentality, e.g. Carafa and aggressive stance does little to provide reform from within. Advances of Protestantism are more of a catalyst for reform than internal groups. Need to win back support from Protestant areas becomes critical therefore Catholic Reformation might have happened without fraternities.

(15 marks) AO2

- 4 (a) **Examine the structure and organisation of Methodism during the 18th century.**

Expect candidates to mention some of the following:

Methodism growing out of 18th century revival initially functions within the Church of England. Field preaching, establishment of connected local societies and classes, class tickets, and covenant membership, connexional structure. Separate Methodist societies arranged into circuits. Annual conference established – development of annual conference. Welfare of members, education and social justice opportunities for lay leadership. Unauthorised ordinations leads to separation from Church of England and fragmentation after the death of John Wesley.

(30 marks) AO1

- (b) **To what extent was the success of Methodism during the 18th century due to its organisation?**

Success

Clear structure and meets a need that was not being met by established church. Structure allows it to adapt to changing social conditions of the time. Empowered the laity; control systems effective and Wesley's authority. Some air of respectability as not yet a dissenting body.

Other views

Preaching and teachings equally important to structure, allows vitality that established Church was supposedly lacking. Social teaching and emphasis was important caught the mood of the age. Promotion of ideas through cheap publications and hymns were also important to success. Theology was different from other dissenting bodies.

Look for a balanced and reasoned evaluation with a conclusion based upon evidence provided.

(15 marks) AO2