

Examiners' Report
June 2019

GCSE Religious Studies 1RB0 3F

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Introduction

This paper contributes 25% towards the overall award. The assessment consists of two questions, candidates must answer both questions.

The details of the assessment content is provided in the specification. Centres are to use this rather than other published resources when planning the course content.

The standard of candidate responses was pleasing and candidates used knowledge from all areas of the specification to gain marks; Pikuach Nefesh was referenced in questions about the mitzvot and Shekhinah and Maimonides were frequently written about. However, candidates were not as successful when answering questions on the Design and Cosmological arguments, most confusing the two, and many mixing their argument with the creation account from Genesis. Where candidates did answer these well, they were superb in their wider understanding.

Question 1 (a)

Q01(a) asked candidates to outline three beliefs about the mitzvot. The majority of candidates wrote three beliefs accurately and were awarded all the marks. A few candidates did not recognise the word and made an attempt, sometimes gaining a mark.

1 (a) Outline **three** beliefs about the mitzvot.

(3)

- Moses recieved the mitzvot at mount Sinai.
- contain Jewish law on how jews should lead everyday lives.
- There are 613 mitzvot.



This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- Moses received the mitzvot (1).
- It contains Jewish laws (1).
- There are 613 mitzvot (1).

One belief is that it teaches them on how to live a Jewish life. Another belief is that they were given in a covenant with God and ^{Moses} ~~Abraham~~. A final belief is that there are 613 ~~rules~~ mitzvahs but ~~some~~ only some Jews, Orthodox, try to keep to all of them.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- It teaches them how to live (1).
- They were given in a covenant with God (1).
- There are 613 mitzvot (1).



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Examiner Tip

Separate the points being made onto three lines to make it straightforward for the examiner.

Question 1 (b)

Q01(b) asked candidates to explain two beliefs about Pikuach Nefesh. It is good to see that the majority of candidates knew what this was and made a good attempt to answer the question, using examples such as the rules about Shabbat and transplant surgery. Some candidates struggled to separate this into two distinct beliefs.

(b) Explain **two** beliefs about Pikuach Nefesh.

(4)

Pikuach Nefesh ~~is~~ has to be followed even if it breaks other mitzvot. This means that saving a life is more important than following the mitzvot. For example not doing work on shabbat. Another belief is that ~~Jews can't put themselves in risk of dying to save someone else~~ Jews can't put themselves in risk of dying to save someone else. For example if someone is drowning and a Jewish person doesn't know how to swim they shouldn't throw themselves in the water.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

Pikuach Nefesh has to be followed even if it breaks a mitzvot (1), as saving a life is more important (1).

Jews cannot put themselves in danger to save someone else (1), such as a non-swimmer saving someone who is drowning (1).



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Examiner Tip

Use examples or quotes in order to develop beliefs.

Human life is holy so even if it is ~~Shabbat~~ Shabbat you should save the human life rather than ignore the problem. Another belief about ~~Pisruach~~ ~~the~~ Pisruach Nefesh is that it is the overuling belief, it overules any other teaching in the Jewish faith; so is the most important.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

Human life is holy (1), so even on Shabbat you should save a life (1). This is the wrong way around really, as the development should be because life is holy. However, as they have written the whole sentence afterwards, this does not matter.

It is the overuling belief in the Jewish faith (1), so it is the most important (1).



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Examiner Tip

Candidates should be encouraged to write the belief (or reason etc), and then the development. If they do this the other way around, they may limit themselves to fewer marks, or no marks if they write the development without the belief.

Question 1 (c)

Q01(c) asked candidates to explain why the Messiah may be important for Jews. This produced a mix of superb answers which were very specific, including the ushering in of the messianic age and a world of peace, and the rebuilding of the Temple. A significant number of candidates wrote about Jesus, either as the Messiah, or by pointing out that Jews do not accept Jesus as the Messiah.

(c) Explain **two** reasons the Messiah may be important for Jews.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

One reason why the Messiah may be important for Jews is because he will ~~get rid of~~ ^{help better} the ~~present~~ world. An example of this would be by getting rid of poverty and famine. Another reason why the Messiah is important for Jews is because he will rebuild the Temple. This means that Jews can get closer to God by praying and worshipping there.

* And stop wars.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

He will help better the world (1), by getting rid of poverty and famine and stop war (1).

He will rebuild the Temple (1), so that Jews can get close to God by worshipping there (1).

The Messiah is important because ~~it~~ it is believed that the ~~Messiah~~ Messianic age will come. This is when the Messiah comes to earth, ~~it~~ this would bring ~~peace~~ peace and end poverty. Another reason the Messiah is important is because he will be an administrative ~~was~~ ~~lead~~ military leader and is someone to look up to in the Jewish faith. When he comes you would want to have a ~~of~~ sustainable faith in God by doing good deeds in your life time.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

The messianic age will come (1), and bring peace (1).

He will be a military leader (1), someone to look up to (1).

Question 1 (d)

Q01(d) asked candidates to evaluate whether the Covenant at Sinai is the most important covenant. The best responses compared what came from this covenant with the Abrahamic Covenant and then decided which was the most important one for the faith.

Some candidates confused the covenants, or compared the Covenant at Sinai with something unrelated and these did not gain many marks. Most candidates wrote a for and against style answer to this question, and appraised the arguments used.

* (d) "The Covenant at Sinai is the most important covenant."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

Agree	Disagree
- Oave mitzvot.	- Pikuach Nefesh
	- Abraham - descendants

(15)

We can see in the world today that there are ~~different~~ differing views among Jews about what the most important covenant is.

Some Jews, for example liberal Jews, could disagree with the statement because ~~they~~ they would believe that ~~the~~ following Pikuach Nefesh is more important than the rules given at Sinai. This is because Pikuach Nefesh ~~states~~ states that human life should be preserved at ~~all~~ ^{all} costs, which gives Jews a right to break any of the mitzvot if necessary. This means that they would not view the Covenant at Sinai as the most important covenant because the rules given can be broken - which undermines their importance. I agree with this viewpoint as I believe that the rules given to Jews are impossible to always follow, which means it should not be viewed as the most important covenant as Jews cannot always honour it.

Some Jews, for example Orthodox Jews,

would agree with the statement as they would believe the rules given to Moses (in Exodus) were God given. This means that they would believe that as the rules were, essentially, a gift from God, they should be honoured at all costs. By honouring the covenant as the most important one, they are capable of doing this. I disagree with this viewpoint, because it is not the only instance God gave them rules and teachings to follow, therefore I believe it is not the most important covenant.

Some Jews would disagree with the statement because they would believe that Abraham's covenant was more important. This is because Abraham promised God that "all males would be circumcised" and God in return promised him many descendants. Therefore they would think it was more important because it, ~~the~~ today, still is part of Jewish tradition to be circumcised (Brit Milah) and without Abraham's many descendants, perhaps Jews would not exist today. I agree with this viewpoint because I believe that Abraham's covenant is more relevant today so it is easier for Jews to honour and respect it.

In conclusion, from looking at both sides of the argument, I disagree with the statement because Pikuach Nefesh overrules the rules given at the covenant at Sinai, and it is easier and more important for Jews to honour Abraham's covenant. **(Total for Question 1 = 27 marks)**



This candidate is awarded level 3, 7 marks plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This candidate makes some really good points but they have not developed them. They appraise from the beginning but without actually saying that the laws were given by God, or what that then means for Pikuach Nefesh, (ie that life is more important, that the laws are to live by, not die from). They have written about the Abrahamic Covenant being easier to uphold but have not said that most Jews, even non-religious Jews, still circumcise their children, that it marks them out as part of the nation of Israel even without the laws. However, they have made a good attempt to answer the question, and it is in level 3, albeit at the bottom of that level.



Although (d) questions are AO2, candidates need to have sufficient knowledge to be able to appraise and evaluate.

The covenant of sinair is when Moses was given the ten commandments.

Some Jews believe that the covenant of sinai is the most important covenant because it has provided them with laws to follow which helps them to be rewarded with the promised land when they die. They also believe that it is important because in the Torah it states that God gave Jews these laws in order to help them to become better people.

Other Jews may disagree with this statement because they may believe that the covenant with Abraham is more important. They may believe this because in

The Torah it says that the covenant with Abraham helps Jews to make a promise with God through circumcision. The circumcision of the male members of a Jewish family signifies God's everlasting love and helps Jews to feel closer to God.

~~Liberal and Reform Jews would agree with the statement~~

Liberal and Reform Jews would agree with the statement because they believe that the covenant of Sinai has not yet been fulfilled and that this is the only way in which Jews can still have the belief that God will appear to them.

In conclusion I think that most Jews believe that the covenant of Sinai is not the most important covenant.



This candidate is awarded level 2, 6 marks plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This is a typical example of a candidate who has written 'some Jews think this...because...other Jews think this...because...in conclusion I think...'. This candidate has reasonable knowledge of the question asked and is not incorrect but they have not appraised or evaluated in this answer.

Question 2 (a)

Q02(a) asked candidates to outline three parts of the cosmological argument. This was not answered well by a significant number of candidates who did not know, or did not understand what the cosmological argument was.

The best answers had three clear sentences which explained it completely.

2 (a) Outline **three** parts of the cosmological argument.

(3)

~~God is~~ Everything has a cause.

The universe must have a First Cause that began it.

God is the First cause.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- Everything has a cause (1).
- The universe must have a (first) cause (1).
- God is the first cause (1).

- Everything that exists has a cause

- The universe exists and the one who must have made the universe is eternal.

- God is divine and eternal so therefore ~~as~~ he ~~is~~ ~~exists~~, made the universe and so he exists.



This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- Everything that exists has a cause (1).
- The universe exists (1).
- God has made the universe (1).

Question 2 (b)

Q02(b) asks candidates to explain two issues raised by the problem of evil. This was answered well by the majority of candidates who recognised the phrase 'the problem of evil' and many wrote about the inconsistent triad, with some candidates even naming philosophers such as Mackie. Candidates struggled if they read this question as asking for the Jewish response rather than the problem itself.

(b) Explain **two** issues raised by the problem of evil and suffering for Jews.

(4)

- If God was omnibenevolent, omniscient and omnipotent then he would be able to end all suffering in the world. Yet he doesn't so this questions God's power and his very existence.
- If God cared for his creations truly he would end all suffering. The Torah mentions God giving manna to the Israelites when they needed him yet God did nothing during the Holocaust. This makes Jews question if the stories of the Torah itself is real and ^{true} right. It makes God seem like a bad God and it is hard to believe in a God who lets his creations suffer like this.

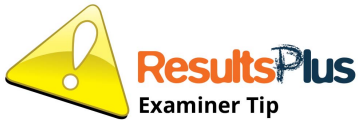


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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

If God was omnibenevolent, omniscient and omnipotent, he would be able to end all suffering (1), yet he doesn't so this questions God's power (1).

If God cared for his creations he would end all suffering (1). God gave manna to the Israelites yet did nothing in the Holocaust (1).



Make sure candidates know the difference between the problem of evil, and responses to the problem of evil.

One issue is that if ~~god~~ God is omnibenevolent then why would he allow people of his faith to suffer. There are thousands of deaths which are from natural disasters, if God created the world why couldn't he stop them. Another issue is that it is believed that God created a perfect world and ~~has a plan for every human~~ so why would he allow suffering.



This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

If God is omnibenevolent why would he allow people to suffer (1). There are thousands of deaths from natural disasters (1).

God created a perfect world (1). Why would he allow suffering? (1).

This can be read as one long development, or two separate ones, and the candidate has been given the marks for two separate reasons.

Question 2 (c)

Q02(c) asks candidates to explain two ways revelation may lead to belief in the Almighty. These were answered well by the majority of candidates who separated the two ways into general and personal revelation. Where candidates gained fewer marks, it was generally because they used examples from the New Testament.

(c) Explain **two** ways revelation may lead to belief in the Almighty.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

One way it may lead to belief in the Almighty is through general revelation. This is ~~the~~ revelation that is available to ~~every~~ everyone such as through scripture or by looking at nature which kills people and with awe and inspiration so they believe in God. Another way is through special revelation. For example miracles or wonders that are explained by the existence of God but only happen to one person and can't be passed to others. For example ~~of~~ ^{in Isaiah} Isaiah said that he has seen God.



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Examiner Comments

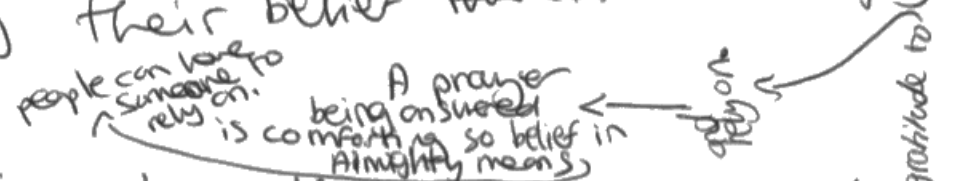
This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

One way is by general revelation (1), which is open to everyone such as looking at nature (1).

Another is through special revelation (1), a miracle that can only be explained by the existence of God (1), such as Isaiah saying he had seen God (1).

Jews believe that God communicates with them through visions and by answering prayer. There is proof in the Torah when Isaiah said he saw God. The fact the Torah states you can communicate with God would make Jews feel closer to God and believe he listens to them and watches over them - the Torah provides evidence that God can communicate with people making Jews eager to communicate with God.

~~Jews~~ When ~~past~~ Jews feel their prayers are answered they
 A vision from God can make a person feel that they have been guided towards him - ^{they may} feel that seeing God ^{in their mind} is enough proof that God exists. What further reinforces this, by seeing that in the Torah that Isaiah also saw God they feel the experience was not accidental and this reinforces their belief ~~that~~ that the Almighty exists.



If a person prays and ~~ap~~ the prayer is answered, a person could believe in the almighty as what they asked for actually happened ~~is~~ and so is proof of some divinity which must be God. ~~is~~ Something good being done for a person ^{makes them feel gratitude which makes them believe in the almighty even more as they have} someone to feel gratitude to



This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

A vision from God can make a person feel they have been guided towards him (1), seeing God is enough proof (1), like Isaiah (1).

If a person prays and it happens, a person can believe in the Almighty (1), as what they asked for happened so is proof of some divinity (1).

Question 2 (d)

Q02(d) asks candidates whether the design argument proves the existence of the Almighty. Where this was answered well, the knowledge was very high, with philosophers such as Aquinas and Dawkins being used as examples. However, some candidates struggled as they lacked the understanding of what the design argument is trying to say.

(d) "The design argument proves the existence of the Almighty."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- refer to non-religious points of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

(12)

The design argument is the belief that because the world is so complex, it must have a creator. Many people have conflicting views about this.

Many Jews would agree with this statement as they believe God created the Earth. They believe this because in Genesis it teaches that in the beginning he 'created the heavens and the Earth'. This means that God created the world. Therefore many Jews would agree

that the design argument proves the existence of God. One famous philosopher is William Paley who agrees with this and uses the example of a watch; a watch must have been created by someone for it to exist. I think this view is justified for Jews as it follows the teachings of the Torah.

Personally, I believe the scientific ~~and~~ arguments for world's existence are justified, so the Design argument alone doesn't prove the existence of God.

Many non-religious people would disagree with this statement as they believe the design argument is flawed as science can explain the existence of this 'complex world'. They may believe in The Big Bang Theory which can be is the belief that the world originates from one small atom which grew. The red-shift effect proves this as the universe is still growing. This ~~pro~~ means many atheists believe in the scientific explanation and therefore reject the ~~the~~ idea that the design argument ~~is~~ proves the existence of God. I believe this view is justified ~~as~~ as it based on scientific proof. In my opinion, both the scientific explanations and the design argument are compatible i.e. God could've caused the Big Bang.

To conclude, many people have conflicting views about whether the design argument proves the existence of God. Religious people such as Jews believe the ~~creation story~~ ^{design argument} whereas non-religious people ~~rely~~ ^{rely} on scientific proof.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded level 3, 7 marks.

This is on the surface a good answer, as the candidate has understood the design argument and has compared it to both the account of creation in the Torah and the scientific theories. It is just into level 3 for an attempt at appraisal but most of the counter points are the alternative views rather than appraisal of the design argument, (ie what are the weaknesses of that, rather than what other people think instead). They have not really discussed why Jews would believe the design theory other than that it supports the Torah.



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Examiner Tip

Candidates need to look at the strengths and weaknesses of the arguments.

The design argument is the belief that because the world is so perfect it must have been made by a creator, that creator is God.

Some Jews may agree with this statement because God is considered to be omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent so he must be the one who created this perfect world.

The world is shown to be reliant on everything ~~per~~ being perfect, for example if an atom was just slightly bigger it may not allow the world to cycle correctly. This demonstrates how acute and precise each and every development of the world is so God must be the creator.

I agree with this belief to an extent because I think that there is still a possibility of the world being created in different ways e.g. the Big Bang Theory. Furthermore, there is no clear evidence of this belief. However,

Isaac Newton did exclaim his beliefs as he mentioned how precisely developed a single human thumb is and how we are all different therefore there must be a creator.

Some Jews may disagree with the statement as they believe the creation ~~story~~ story is symbolic and should be interlinked with science. They would believe religion explains why and science explains how. So this would suggest the use of scientific knowledge should be used as evidence for example, the most likely ~~is~~ are the Big Bang Theory. ~~They~~ ~~are~~ Perhaps, they may believe that the design argument is symbolic of how God is all powerful however is not literally true. I agree with this viewpoint as I think interlinking the two provides a stronger argument as ~~you~~ you are evaluating both factors.

In conclusion, I disagree with the statement because I believe the likelihood of the Big Bang Theory is just as likely as suggested by scientists who have developed this belief.



This candidate is awarded 7 marks.

This candidate makes a better attempt at appraisal and acknowledges that Jews can believe in the Almighty as creator without supporting the design argument. It does not reach any higher, however, as they have gone on to argue whether the Almighty created the world or whether scientific arguments are more likely, which is not the question asked.

Question 3 (a)

Q03(a) asks candidates to outline three traditions associated with death and mourning. There were so many different answers to this which could be accepted and the majority of candidates answered it well.

3 (a) Outline **three** Jewish traditions associated with death and mourning.

(3)

one is that when someone in your family died, there will be a year long period of mourning. Another is that when a person died, they will be buried, rather than cremated. Another, is that a funeral takes place very soon after death.



This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- There will be a year long mourning period (1).
- They will be buried rather than cremated (1).
- The funeral takes place soon after death (1).

One tradition is to not leave the body until it is buried. Another is to ~~be~~ ensure the body is buried within the first 24 hours of death. A final tradition is to remove all mirrors in your house so you are focused on the mourning.



This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- Not to leave the body until it is buried (1).
- To bury the body in 24 hours (1).
- Remove all mirrors (1).

Question 3 (b)

Q03(b) asks candidates to explain two reasons why Shavuot is important. Many candidates did not know what Shavuot was. Where it was answered well, candidates wrote about the giving of the Torah and the traditions associated with that, and the harvest connection.

(b) Explain **two** reasons why Shavuot is important for Jews.

(4)

~~Shavuot~~ was ~~the~~ ~~celebration~~ of
shavuot was originally harvest festival
~~there~~ people ~~are~~ told but then
became commemoration of the Torah
which is important for Jews because
it reminds Jews of the laws
God set out for them to follow



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks.

Shavuot was originally a harvest festival (1).

It became a commemoration of the Torah (1), and reminds Jews of the laws (1).



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Examiner Tip

All the festivals in the specification need to be studied.

Firstly, ~~shavuot~~ Shavuot celebrated the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai. To develop, Jews abide ~~th~~ by this throughout their lives and Shavuot shows how grateful they are to God for giving them the opportunity to follow his commands.

Secondly, Shavuot is a type of pilgrim festival. To develop, Jews can understand what God wants them to do to show the religion is something to be grateful and proud of.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- It celebrates the giving of the Torah (1).
- Jews are able to abide by this throughout their lives (1).
- It is a type of pilgrim festival (1).

The rest is not a development of the second point.

Question 3 (c)

Q03(c) asks candidates to explain two features of Shabbat worship in the home. This was answered well by most candidates who wrote about lighting candles, families getting together and using the time for worship rather than work.

(c) Explain two features of Shabbat worship in the home. 'keep the sabbath day holy'
In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority. (5)

Shabbat begins when the woman of the house lights the ~~candle~~ candles. This is important to signify the beginning of their worship on the Shabbat.

No work is done on the 7th day. This is so the 10 commandments isn't broken - 'keep the sabbath day holy'. Therefore, ~~the Jews~~ Jews will do as G-d did & asked for by using the 7th day for relaxation & reflection.



This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

The woman lights the candles (1), and this marks the beginning of Shabbat (1).

No work is done (1), as The Ten Commandments say to keep the Sabbath day holy (1). Jews do as God says and use the day for relaxation and reflection (1).

Shabbat is important to Jews as it allows them to thank God for his creations. In ~~Genesis~~ They celebrate Shabbat because God commanded them to 'keep the sabbath and make it holy' in the Decalogue in Exodus. This means that Jews would ~~at~~ try to rest on the Shabbat and not do any work if possible.

Jews would also light a candle 18 minutes before Friday's sunset ~~in~~ to welcome the Shabbat into their home. This ~~me~~ is done ~~because~~ Jews ~~cannot~~ ~~or~~ before Friday's sunset ~~at~~ because Jews cannot work on Shabbat.



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Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

It allows Jews to thank God for his creations (1), because God commanded them to keep the Sabbath and make it holy (1), this means they would try not to do any work (1). The feature is the last part of this. If they had not said this, they would not have got the first two marks as it would not answer the question.

Jews light a candle (1), to welcome Shabbat into their home (1).

Question 3 (d)

Q03(d) asks candidates to evaluate whether all Jews should pray three times a day. The best answers to this question looked at the purposes of prayer, and the intention, and decided whether it was enough to follow the laws or whether it is better to pray when one feels the need to.

Where candidates struggled, it was often because they did not know why Jews pray as they do, or they got Judaism, Christianity and sometimes Islam confused.

***(d) "All Jews should pray three times a day."**

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

*1) The Torah ~~teach~~ teaches that Hashem is the lawgiver and therefore they don't want to ~~not~~ disobey him. (15)

There are various discussions and responses as to whether Jews should pray three times a day.

~~Some Jews~~ Orthodox Jews would agree to the statement in which they have to pray three times a day, due to the fact that it mentions it in the Torah ~~where~~ and they believe they should take what the Torah says in a literal form. ~~Whereas~~ progressive Jews - such as Reform Jews only pray once a day ^{so they} would disagree ^{with about} this statement because they take into

account the modern day and issues which perhaps were not relevant when the Torah was written. As well as this they believe in ~~not~~ taking the Torah's word ~~at~~ through interpretation rather than in a literal and

absolute sense. ↗

I believe that this is a weak argument because societal norms that ~~often~~ occur nowadays ~~to~~ have changed compared to when it was written which may disrupt somebody's daily actions and limit them from going out or doing everyday activities such as work or school.

I believe that it is a ~~new~~ strong

argument because it contains relevance to society however also taking into account the beliefs and faith of Judaism. I also believe that you should not have to pray three times a day for God to listen/understand you and ~~prove~~ for you to prove your faith. ~~It~~ In my opinion, once a day ~~shows~~ illustrates the significance you hold for the faith and allows you to set aside a time of the day to reflect rather than rushing and failing to put thought and time into what you say to the Lord.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded level 3, 7 marks, plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This candidate starts out with a for and against type of answer, but on the second page they make some more analytical comments and there is an attempt to appraise the arguments they have given. However, their knowledge is not extensive so their comments are limited to what they think and this prevents their answer from getting any further marks.

~~For~~ Orthodox Jews would agree with this statement as they believe it helps a healthy sustainable relationship with God. They believe Jews should pray in the morning to give thanks for living another day. This demonstrates their thankfulness to God which is important as he is the one who gave them a gift of living. The Shema, the most important prayer in Judaism, is believed to be said twice a day in an Orthodox household. This is considered important as it holds all the aspects a prayer should in order to show devotion to God. I would only disagree with this statement due to modern society and the work schedule of many people. Many people live busy lives so I don't believe a prayer should be said in an unnecessary place where it wouldn't be

said with full meaning. However, praying three times a day does show your devotion to God and how you schedule your life around your faith rather than the other way around.

On the other hand, Reformed Jews may disagree with this statement as they may believe the thought and effort is what's necessary, not the frequency of the prayers. This suggests praying perhaps once a day with full concentration would greater your relationship with God more than praying three times a day in a disorderly manner. I agree with this belief as I think it is more suited to modern society and how we operate.

Overall, I disagree with the statement as I believe prayer should be done in an orderly ~~one~~ manner where your full concentration is on your words and relationship with God. This may not occur if you are praying three times a day in modern society.



This candidate is awarded level 3, 7 marks plus 3 marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

This is a good answer. There is some attempt to appraise and the reasons given for praying are well thought out. However, the conclusion repeats an earlier point as a personal opinion rather than evaluating the arguments.

Question 4 (a)

Q04(a) asks candidates to outline three Jewish beliefs about human rights. Most candidates identified three human rights which Jews agree with and therefore got the marks.

4 (a) Outline **three** Jewish beliefs about human rights.

(3)

All life is sacred.

All Everybody deserves to be treated with respect.

We all need to be entitled to the same choices as we have free will.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- All life is sacred (1).
- Everyone deserves to be treated with respect (1).
- We all should have the same choices (1).

one Jewish belief about human rights is that everyone should be equal.

Another Jewish belief is that everyone deserves the right to freedom of speech.

Another Jewish belief is that every human has the right to choose whether they follow their religion or not.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 3 marks:

- Everyone should be equal (1).
- Everyone deserves freedom of speech (1).
- Every human has the right to follow a religion or not (1).

Question 4 (b)

Q04(b) asks candidates to explain two attitudes to wealth. The best answers included that wealth is not a bad thing, that it can be a reward from the Almighty and that it should be used for the good of others.

(b) Explain **two** Jewish attitudes to wealth.

One attitude is that wealth is ~~not~~ ⁽⁴⁾ ~~not~~ as long as God isn't forgotten. This means that a person shouldn't be obsessed with money and should continue to follow the mitzvot and ~~to~~ worship God. Another attitude is that wealth should be used to help the less fortunate. Many Jewish households have a pushke ~~box~~ which is a collection box for money to give to charity.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

It is ok as long as God is not forgotten (1).

A person should not be obsessed by wealth (1).

Wealth should be used to help the less fortunate (1), and Jewish households have a collection box for charity (1).

Jews believe wealth is a blessing from God but should be used to ~~that~~ help others and donate to charities more than treating themselves. Jews should not be greedy.

The King Solomon story shows Jews that they should also choose wisdom and work on their morals and how they treat others ~~at~~ and keep these attitudes above wanting wealth as this pleases God.

where God gives him wisdom and wealth because he liked that Solomon chose to have wisdom



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 4 marks.

Wealth is a blessing from God (1), and should be used to help others (1).

The King Solomon story shows that they should choose wisdom and work on their morals (1), as wealth is not what pleases God (1).



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

Leave a line in between points to separate them.

Question 4 (c)

Q04(c) asks candidates to explain two Jewish teachings about religious freedom. Where this was answered well, candidates wrote about the Almighty having created everyone, about respect for others and the lack of evangelism in Judaism. Some candidates did not understand the question and wrote about the roles of men and women, or about sex before marriage within Judaism. This question also gave the highest number of New Testament quotes with 'there is neither Jew nor Gentile..' being the most common one.

(c) Explain **two** Jewish teachings about religious freedom.

In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority.

(5)

They Jews say that they don't make people convert to Judaism as it says in Torah "God created mankind in his own image." This means that God created everyone differently. Therefore, nobody should be judged by their religion or faith.

Jews also teach that you should respect everyone no matter what religion you are. It says in the Torah it teaches in the Torah to love your neighbour as yourself. This means that don't disrespect people and treat people how you would want to be.



This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

Jews don't make people convert to Judaism (1), as God created mankind in his image (1), therefore, he created everyone differently (1).

Jews are taught to respect everyone (1), and you should love your neighbour (1).

One teaching is that Jews should respect other people even if they're different. This means Jews can't treat other badly because of their religion or race anyone to convert. This is taught in Leviticus also it says that if an alien lives with you in your land you don't ill-treat him. Another teaching is that although Jews are the chosen people it doesn't make them better than anyone else. This is because being chosen is viewed more as a responsibility they must fulfil.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded 5 marks.

Jews should respect other people (1). They cannot treat people badly (1), and even an alien living with you should not be ill-treated (1).

Although they are the chosen people it does not mean they are better (1), it is a responsibility to fulfil (1).

Question 4 (d)

Q04(d) asks candidates to evaluate whether all Jews should work to end prejudice and discrimination. There were some really good answers to this, where candidates looked at the mitzvot, and at history, and weighed this up against what other issues Jewish people might see as more important.

Some candidates found this difficult and did not manage to give a counter argument, thus limiting their marks.

(d) "All Jews should work towards ending prejudice and discrimination."

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against.

In your response you should:

- refer to Jewish teachings
- reach a justified conclusion.

	For	Against
Jews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light guide for others • Live you might JCOPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light guide for others • Jews of - be h... (12) • ...

An argument for this statement is that as the chosen people Jews should set an example and do the right thing which would be to end prejudice. In the Torah the Israelites are told to be the light that guides all nations. The news that Jews should lead society forward by inspiring it and reducing prejudice and discrimination is well commended then to be a guiding light for others. An example of this in practice is the organisation JCOPE which was founded in the 70s and works towards ending racial and ethnic prejudice through education and information.

Another reason is that 'every prejudice creates more justice in the world. In Deuteronomy it says "Justice you shall pursue" and this clearly indicates that Jews are commanded to strive for justice and they can do this by only society are just and fair and making laws only discriminated prejudice. I think this is a strong argument as it is in line with Jewish teachings and would do say Jews close to God as they are fulfilling the mitzvot and ~~good~~ following the golden rule of 'love your neighbour as yourself'. The Jews have been persecuted in the past so they especially would know how important it is to prevent prejudice in society.

An argument against is that Jews should focus on their own spirituality and faith but not because this is more important. Orthodox Jews believe that if all Jews follow the mitzvot properly the messiah will come and it will be the Messianic Age. This means that Jewish Law would be enacted which would prevent ~~the~~ prejudice and discrimination against Jews. Jewish Law teaches to be loving to others and not to mistreat them.

Another argument against is that say with other
 religions who are different may weaken someone's faith
 as they are exposed to different beliefs and ideas
 which may contradict their own and make them question
 their faith. As well as that Jews themselves may
 be persecuted if they try to fight against discrimination
 state so it could be argued they should keep themselves
 safe first of all. I think this is a weak argument with
 someone's faith is strong and they truly believe God is the best
 then they should be able to stay true in it even if they hear other
 beliefs. As well as that they can't be able to fulfill all the
 mitzvot unless they help others as they are commanded to do
 and this includes to help build a more just society.

In conclusion I think the argument for is stronger as it is supported by the
 mitzvot and brings Jews closer to God.

(Total for Question 4 = 24 marks)



ResultsPlus
 Examiner Comments

This candidate is awarded level 3, 7 marks.

This is a good answer, full of knowledge and understanding with some attempts at appraisal. They have made some good points about how working in this way may lead to more discrimination but they have not developed this. The conclusion is more of an afterthought and this limits this to 7 marks.

There is prejudice and discrimination present on the world. This means when someone is treated differently due to various reasons e.g. race, religion gender.

To begin many Jews would agree with this that they should work to end discrimination. This is because the Tenakh teaches that before ~~of~~ discriminating against someone, Jews should remember that once they were treated ~~as~~ this way in Egypt and treated as 'Aliens'. This means that Jews understand and can relate to the struggle ~~as~~ as their ancestors experienced it. This means they should work to help others experiencing it and try stop it, especially considering the recent times in which history ~~was~~ where Jews were still persecuted e.g. the Holocaust. Therefore, these Christians would work to ~~restore~~ restore equality in the world. I believe this view is justified as it accepts everyone despite differences. Personally, I would agree as I believe it is a human's duty to protect each other.

Other Jews, may partially agree with the statement that Jews shouldn't discriminate, but they may argue that it is not their job to protect others. They may believe this as in Proverbs it is taught that you shouldn't judge others. This means that Jews shouldn't discriminate, ~~but~~ however, it is not their duty to protect others. Therefore, these Jews wouldn't actively go out and protest, they just wouldn't judge others. This view is justified as it recognises that there are institutions in place e.g. police, which ensure prejudice isn't happening. In my opinion, this view makes sense as prejudice can be subjective in some situations ^{e.g.} Some may consider Orthodox Jews not allowing as women to read the Torah be part of Mitzvah as discrimination, whilst others may see it as religious beliefs.

To conclude, there are many different views on how to respond to discrimination. Personally, I think each situation should be ~~and~~ assessed individually for example sometimes it may not be safe to intervene.



This candidate is awarded level 3, 8 marks.

This candidate has a lot of knowledge and understanding and has grappled with the issue, pointing out that it may be subjective, that one person's discrimination is another's belief. They have looked at Jewish teaching and shown how it can be read in different ways. It is a good answer. However, the conclusion does not weigh up the arguments and gives their opinion, so this cannot score any higher.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Do not attach extra sheets to your examination paper; write within the booklet pages using the blank spaces.
- When answering the (a) questions use three full sentences.
- The source of wisdom offered to support answers in (c) questions must be relevant to the question and support the reasons given.
- The (d) questions ask for an evaluation after considering the evidence. Higher marks are achieved if the evidence/reasons given, is/are 'considered' or appraised for their value as an argument.
- On (d) questions the bullet points indicate the viewpoints that will be credited in the answer, so candidates must respond to all aspects of the question.
- Candidates should read the questions carefully in order to ensure that their answer fully responds to the question being asked.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

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