

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

0490/04

Paper 4

October/November 2004

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **all** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.



The role of religious aid agencies in the developing world

Study the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the following questions.

- 1 Explain the rights which are described in Source F. [10]
- 2 State in your own words the religious teachings which are given in Sources A, B and C. [15]
- 3 What important points are being made in Sources G and H? [10]
- 4 Read Sources D and E and look at Sources I, J and K. For each of these Sources, explain the ideas which they show. [40]
- 5 Look at **all** the Sources. How far do you think that religious people should try to help in the developing world? Do you think that aid agencies give their help in the right way? Give reasons for your answer. [25]

Source A – Christianity

‘For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in, I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.’

“Then the righteous will answer him, ‘Lord, when did we see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink? When did we see you a stranger and invite you in, or needing clothes and clothe you? When did we see you sick or in prison and go to visit you?’

The King will reply, ‘I tell you the truth, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers of mine, you did for me.’”

Matthew 25:35-40 (NIV)

Source B – Judaism

‘In their hunger you gave them bread from heaven and in their thirst you brought them water from the rock.’

Nehemiah 9:15a (NIV)

Source C — Islam

'O ye who believe!
 Give of the good things
 Which ye have (honourably) earned,
 And of the fruits of the earth
 Which We have produced
 For you'

Sura II 267

Source D

CAFOD raises money in England and Wales to finance

- long term development work with some of the world's poorest communities. Programmes include education and skills training, health care, safe water, and agricultural and small business development
- immediate help for people affected by emergencies such as wars and natural disasters
- analysis of the causes of underdevelopment, and campaigns on behalf of the world's poor
- education in England and Wales that raises awareness of the causes of third world poverty and promotes change.

We don't just give money to poor communities and walk away, or just support projects in emergencies. We work hand in hand with local people to help them to respond to their own real needs. Come rain or shine, we stick with it. In most places this means that we make a promise to a community – to help them to help themselves – enabling them to work and plan for a better, safer future.

Projects like landmines awareness training, farming skills training and water programmes can take years to complete. While a great deal can be achieved in very little time, there is no "quick fix". Rather than shying away from these projects, CAFOD is committed to supporting them for as long as it takes. This means that we have to promise to fund work for several years. Throughout that time, projects are continually monitored and evaluated to make sure they address the changing needs of the community, and that the funds provided are stewarded well.

Official CAFOD publication

Source E

Oxfam's Purpose

Oxfam works with others to overcome poverty and suffering.

Oxfam's Beliefs

- The lives of all human beings are of equal value.
- In a world rich in resources, poverty is an injustice which must be overcome.
- Poverty makes people more vulnerable to conflict and natural calamity; much of this suffering can be prevented, and must be relieved.
- People's vulnerability to poverty and suffering is increased by unequal power relations based on, for example, gender, race, class, caste and disability; women, who make up a majority of the world's poor, are especially disadvantaged.
- Working together we can build a just and safer world, in which people take control over their own lives and enjoy their basic rights.
- To overcome poverty and suffering involves changing unjust policies and practices, nationally and internationally, as well as working closely with people in poverty.

Oxfam's Identity

- Oxfam works internationally as part of a world-wide movement to build a just and safer world.
- Oxfam is an independent British organisation, registered as a charity, affiliated to Oxfam International, with partners, volunteers, supporters, and staff of many nationalities.
- Oxfam is accountable both to those who support it and to those whom it seeks to benefit by its efforts.

Oxfam's Culture

Reflects a passionate commitment to overcoming the injustice of poverty and suffering. We seek to be:

- Making a difference
- Innovative
- Collaborative
- Accountable
- Cost-effective.

Official OXFAM publication

Source F

'Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.'

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26

Source G

Many Christians today believe that people should have the right to practise their own religion but they also believe that only Christianity has the complete truth about God.

Christianity, Islam and Judaism all say that they believe in one God and they believe that this is a good God who would want everyone to be happy, safe and contented in their earthly life.

As God wants a good life for everyone, each religion teaches that its followers should work to make the world a better place for everyone. None of these religions feel that its followers should be better off than the followers of any other religion.

It is difficult then for religious people to accept a world where many people are poor and suffering whilst others are more comfortable in their lives. People in developing countries are often deprived, not only of a high standard of living, but also of modern medical care and attention.

While each religion teaches that this is wrong and that everyone should benefit from what is often called God's bounty, nevertheless, there are still very many poor and underprivileged people in the world while there are some very rich religious people and institutions.

In the past, some religions have invested money in countries and industries where people are exploited and treated in a way which is completely against the teachings of the religion.

Today most people think that this was wrong and would say that religions should work towards ending poverty and helping people to improve their living standards; they would also argue that everyone should be treated equally.

People and Their God – Jon Mayled

Source H

'True happiness is not found in riches or well-being, in human fame or power, or in any human achievement... God blesses those who come to the aid of the poor and rebukes those who turn away from them.'

It continues by stressing that:

'Rich nations have a grave moral responsibility towards those which are unable to ensure the means of their development by themselves.'

Catechism of the Catholic Church

Source I

CAFOD

just one world

CAFOD – Catholic Agency for Overseas Development

Source J



Aid agencies at work in Africa

Source K



Dr. Albert Schweitzer

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