



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

RELIGIOUS STUDIES

0490/04

Paper 4

October/November 2009

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

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 **4** printed pages.



The teaching and practice of the religions in relation to inequalities in society (prejudice and discrimination).

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

- 1 Explain the different points of view which are given in Source G. [10]
- 2 Explain in your own words the different religious teachings about prejudice that are given in Sources A, B and C. [15]
- 3 Read Sources D and E. Explain the ideas about prejudice which are given in these Sources. [10]
- 4 Read Sources F, H, I and J, and look at the pictures. For each of these Sources, explain the ideas which they show. [40]
- 5 Look at all of the Sources. Do you think religious people have a duty to challenge prejudice and discrimination? Give reasons for your answer. [25]

Source A – Christianity

Then Peter began to speak: 'I now realise how true it is that God does not show favouritism but accepts men from every nation who fear him and do what is right.'

Acts 10:34–35

Source B – Judaism

When an alien lives with you in your land, do not mistreat him. The alien living with you must be treated as one of your native-born. Love him as yourself, for you were aliens in Egypt. I am the LORD your God.

Leviticus 19:33–34

Source C – Islam

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female; and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise each other).

Surah 49:13

Source D

In the Second World War, many people in Germany and in other countries showed prejudice towards the Jews because of their religion. They would not let Jewish people have the same rights as other people. For example, they had to wear yellow stars on their coats, they could not go out of their houses in the evenings, and they were forbidden from working in many kinds of jobs.

Jews have been persecuted for their race and for their faith for hundreds of years, so they know what it is like to be the victims of prejudice. They try to remember and consider what it feels like to be treated unfairly, and they aim to set an example to others in the way that they treat foreigners, following the teachings of the Bible. Jews believe that when God created the world, he made all people in his own image, and therefore all people are equally valuable to God no matter where they come from or whether they are male or female. Jews believe that it is wrong to treat other people badly because of their race, age, gender or physical abilities.

Source E

Muslims believe that the religion a person chooses to follow is much more important than his or her race. No-one can choose where to be born, or what colour skin to have, and therefore no-one should be admired for being one colour or treated badly because of being another colour. People should be judged because of the choices they make in life. We should admire people who care for the poor and who follow the teachings of God. After people die, they will be judged by God according to their deeds, and not according to their race or gender.

Source F

Desmond Tutu is a black Christian who has worked in Africa to spread the Christian message that there should be no prejudice between people of different races. He helped in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, telling people that God intends people to live together as equal neighbours and to care for one another. He worked to encourage people to provide better education for black people to give them equality with white people, and campaigned for better health care, especially in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Because of his Christian faith, Desmond Tutu has faced many dangers but believes that he is doing work that God has chosen for him, and this gives him courage. Desmond Tutu was the first black person to become an Anglican Archbishop, and in 1984 he received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work.

Source G

“I think there should be different Christian churches for black and for white people. They like to worship in different ways, and they often live in different communities, so they should each have their own kinds of church. Sometimes black people and white people don't feel comfortable sitting next to each other in church, so separate churches help people to feel happier with their own kind.”

“I disagree with you. I think Christians should set an example to show how black and white people can work together, pray together, be friends and share activities with each other. People can get to know each other at church. If black and white Christians have different churches, it gives the wrong impression to other people.”

Source H

Martin Luther King Jnr was a Christian minister who led the Civil Rights movement in the USA during the twentieth century, to try and help black people and white people live equally together. Although he was often threatened, Martin Luther King never used violent methods to overcome prejudice, because he believed that it is wrong for a Christian to be violent. He made a famous speech in which he said: 'Let freedom ring. And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring – when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children – black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics – will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"'



Source I



In South Africa in the twentieth century, black and white people were not allowed to live together or use the same public places. This was called 'apartheid'. The government put up signs to show which people were allowed in which areas. Black people were not allowed to use the same parks, swimming pools, beaches, restaurants or schools as white people. Black people were not allowed to marry white people. People were judged because of their colour, not because of their characters or their skills.

Source J

Inequalities between black people and white people in South Africa led to riots in which many people were killed. Black people felt that it was unfair for white people to have the best jobs, the best homes,



and good educations, while black people were left to be poor. They tried to fight against the government to get the laws changed.

Judaism, Christianity and Islam teach that people have a duty to encourage everyone to live together peacefully in a world where all kinds of people are equal. They believe that it is wrong to be prejudiced, because everyone was made by God and is of value to God. They pray about problems caused by prejudice, and try to treat everyone fairly to set an example.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Source H © Photograph; Intellectual Properties Management.
 Source I © Photograph; The Sunday Times, South Africa.
 Source J © Photograph; United Nations Multimedia Resources Unit.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.