



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2018**

Religious Studies

Paper 2

**(B) The Christian Church with a Focus
on the Protestant Church**

[GRS22]

MONDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions and Mark Grids

Introduction

Mark schemes are intended to ensure that the GCSE examination is marked consistently and fairly. The mark schemes provide markers with an indication of the nature and range of candidates' responses likely to be worthy of credit. They also set out the criteria that they should apply in allocating marks to candidates' responses. The mark schemes should be read in conjunction with these marking instructions.

Assessment objectives

Below are the assessment objectives for GCSE Religious Studies.

Candidates must:

- describe, explain and analyse, using knowledge and understanding (AO1); and
- use evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints (AO2).

AO1 and AO2 are interrelated and connections must be made.

Quality of candidates' responses

In marking the examination papers, examiners should be looking for a quality response reflecting the level of maturity which may reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old which is the age at which the majority of candidates sit their GCSE examinations.

Flexibility in marking

Mark schemes are not intended to be totally prescriptive. No mark scheme can cover all the responses which candidates may produce. In the event of unanticipated answers, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement to assess the validity of answers. If an answer is particularly problematic, then examiners should seek the guidance of the Supervising Examiner.

Positive marking

Examiners must be positive in their marking, giving appropriate credit for description, explanation and analysis, using knowledge and understanding and for the appropriate use of evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. Examiners should make use of the whole of the available mark range of any particular question and be prepared to award full marks for a response which is as good as might reasonably be expected of a 16-year-old GCSE candidate.

Awarding zero marks

Marks should only be awarded for valid responses and no marks should be awarded for an answer which is completely incorrect or inappropriate.

Types of mark scheme

Mark schemes for questions which require candidates to respond in extended written form are marked on the basis of levels of response which take account of the quality of written communication.

Other questions which require only short answers are marked on a point for point basis with marks awarded for each valid piece of information provided.

Levels of response

Questions requiring candidates to respond in extended writing are marked in terms of levels of response. In deciding which level of response to award, examiners should look for the “best fit” bearing in mind that weakness in one area may be compensated for by strength in another. In deciding which mark within a particular level to award to any response, examiners are expected to use their professional judgement. The following guidance is provided to assist examiners.

- **Threshold performance:** Response which just merits inclusion in the level and should be awarded a mark at or near the bottom of the range.
- **Intermediate performance:** Response which clearly merits inclusion and should be awarded a mark at or near the middle of the range.
- **High performance:** Response which fully satisfies the level description and should be awarded a mark at or near the top of the range.

Quality of written communication

Quality of written communication is taken into account in assessing candidates’ responses to all tasks and questions that require them to respond in extended written form. These tasks and questions are marked on the basis of levels of response. The description for each level of response includes reference to the quality of written communication. Where the quality of content is not matched by the quality of written communication, marks awarded will not exceed maximum for Level 2.

For conciseness, quality of written communication is distinguished within levels of response as follows:

Level 1: Quality of written response is limited.

Level 2: Quality of written response is satisfactory.

Level 3: Quality of written response is of a high standard.

In interpreting these level descriptions, examiners should refer to the more detailed guidance provided below:

AO1: [5] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1])

The candidate gives a basic answer with limited description, explanation and analysis using little knowledge and understanding. There is only a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([2]–[3])

The candidate gives a satisfactory answer with appropriate description, explanation and analysis using some knowledge and understanding. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form of style and writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([4]–[5])

The candidate gives a competent answer with very good description, explanation and analysis using knowledge and understanding throughout. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

AO2: [5] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1])

The candidate uses a basic selection of evidence and gives limited reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([2]–[3])

The candidate uses a satisfactory selection of evidence and gives good reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([4]–[5])

The candidate uses a very good selection of evidence and gives well formed and reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

AO2: [10] marks

A [0] mark will be awarded if the answer is inappropriate.

Level 1 (Limited) ([1]–[3])

The candidate uses a basic selection of evidence and gives limited reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a limited selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. The organisation of material may lack clarity and coherence. There is little use of specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar may be such that intended meaning is not clear.

Level 2 (Satisfactory) ([4]–[7])

The candidate uses a satisfactory selection of evidence and gives good reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. There is a reasonable selection and use of an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with some clarity and coherence. There is some use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are sufficiently competent to make meaning clear.

Level 3 (High) ([8]–[10])

The candidate uses a very good selection of evidence and gives well formed and reasoned arguments to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints. The candidate successfully selects and uses an appropriate form and style of writing. Relevant material is organised with a high degree of clarity and coherence. There is widespread use of appropriate specialist vocabulary. Presentation, spelling, punctuation and grammar are of a consistently high standard to make meaning clear.

Section A

Answer **all** questions.AVAILABLE
MARKS**1 Worship**

- (a) (i) Answers may include the following:
Sunday, Sabbath Day, Lords Day
(AO1) [1]
- (ii) Answers may include the following:
Scripture Readings, Preachings
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [1]
- (iii) Answers may include the following:
Nicene Creed, Apostles' Creed
(AO1) [1]
- (iv) Answers may include the following:
Lord's Prayer, prayer of confession, prayer of thanksgiving, blessing,
prayers of intercession, collects.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1) [2]
- (b) Answers may include:
- It is the Word of God and the writers were inspired by the Holy Spirit.
 - It contains guidance on how to live the Christian faith.
 - It is a record of God's dealing with humanity, God's revelation of himself in the person of Christ.
 - It sets out the true way to salvation and a right relationship with God.
 - It is accepted as being authoritative.
 - It gives examples of true people of faith and how people today can learn from them.
- Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO1) [5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The language of versions like the King James Version is out of date. Some of the words used have taken an entirely new meaning today.
- Modern versions are easier to understand and are more attractive to a younger generation.
- Members of the congregation find it easier to read lessons from the Old and New Testaments from a modern version during a church service.
- Modern versions can make the service more meaningful for the congregation.

On the other hand:

- Some churches see the Authorised Version as the true version and the only one to be used.
- Some churches like to take some of the readings from the older version on special occasions, e.g. at a carol service because the words have a poetic feel about them.
- Older church members prefer an older translation because they learnt passages as a child from the older version. They feel more comfortable in worship hearing the older version being read.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

15

AVAILABLE
MARKS

2 The Reformation

- | | | AVAILABLE MARKS |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| (a) (i) | <p>Answers may include any two of the following:
Martin Luther, Thomas Cranmer, John Calvin, John Knox.
Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)</p> | [2] |
| (ii) | <p>Answers may include any three of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Church split into different denominations. • The purchase of indulgences was stopped. • The Bible was translated into different languages. • The Bible is the source of authority not the church. • Practice and belief of some of the sacraments in the Church was changed, e.g. The Eucharist. • Stress on the belief that salvation was by faith alone. <p>Accept valid alternatives
(AO1)</p> | [3] |
| (b) | <p>Answers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians can live a good life by carrying out good deeds and putting human needs first. • Christians can care for the poor and marginalised in a Christ like way without practising their faith or attending church worship on a regular basis. • Christians are expected to set a good example to others and it is a way of expressing their faith. • It allows people to live within the laws of society and as a result keep out of trouble. • In living a good life and obeying the commandments they will be pleasing God. <p>On the other hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian beliefs are very important as beliefs create Christian practice. • Christians believe in justification by faith – that through their belief in Jesus as the Son of God, and in his death and resurrection, they can have a right relationship with God whose forgiveness was made once and for all through the death of Jesus Christ. • Core values come from one's beliefs. • Christians follow the example of Christ. Having strong beliefs allows a person to develop a close spiritual relationship with God. • The Bible is the main source of authority and gives guidance on how to practice Christian beliefs. • Beliefs give a person a sense of purpose in their life. • Only when you understand the beliefs can you truly put them into practice. • People need a balance between faith and works. <p>Accept valid alternatives
Mark in levels
(AO2)</p> | [10] |
| | | 15 |

3 Festivals

(a) Answers may include:

- Protestants spend time in prayer by attending church services or studying the Bible. They may also attend special prayer meetings during Lent. They take time to reflect on how they are living as Christians.
- Protestants make sacrifices during Lent by fasting or abstaining from certain luxuries. This helps them to remember how Jesus fasted in the desert for forty days and nights. In some denominations Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are special days.
- During Lent Protestants may give alms to the poor or care for those who are marginalised. Many get involved in charitable organisations such as Christian Aid or Oxfam.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- Pentecost reminds Christians of the beginning of the Christian Church.
- It is a celebration of the coming of the Holy Spirit when Jesus kept his promise that he would send a helper following his Ascension.
- It is a reminder that the gift of the Holy Spirit is for everyone and with it comes a list of spiritual gifts including wisdom, faith, prophecy and the ability to speak in tongues.
- It completes the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- It challenges Christians to witness for their faith just as Peter did.
- It tells of the impact the Holy Spirit made on the lives of the Apostles and how they became changed men.

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Church festivals such as Christmas have become commercialised as people are more concerned with Christmas shopping and feasting than celebrating the Birth of Christ.
- Children are more concerned about the Easter eggs than the religious significance of Easter.
- Advertisements distract people away from the religious significance of many Christian festivals. For example, Christmas decorations are often in shops before Halloween is over. Easter eggs are on sale immediately after Christmas.
- The development of social media has increased the commercial aspect of Christian festivals. People are highlighting how much they are spending in enjoying festivals like Christmas.

On the other hand:

- There are many Christian festivals that do not attract commercialism such as Pentecost or Harvest. Also many Saints days are considered religious events which do not usually attract commercialism.
- There are many people who choose to ignore commercialism and focus solely on the religious nature of the festival.
- Lots of Christians spend time in preparation (Advent & Lent) before the great festivals of Christmas and Easter to allow themselves to focus on the religious importance of each event.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

15

4 Communion/Eucharist

(a) Answers may include examples of the following:

- Church of Ireland. After the bread and wine is consecrated the minister takes it first and then gives the bread and wine to those who are assisting with the distribution. The people move from their seats and kneel at the communion rail. A small piece of bread is placed in the hand and the words “the body of Christ keep you in eternal life” are said. Everyone takes a sip out of a common cup of wine and the words “the blood of Christ keep you in eternal life are said” Wine and bread which is not used is consumed by the celebrant.
- Presbyterian. After the blessing of the bread and wine by the minister the distribution takes place. The bread and wine are given out by the elders. They take the elements to the people who remain in their seats. Each person takes a small piece of bread from a plate which is passed along the pew. They then take a small individual glass of wine from a tray. The minister then gives the bread and wine to the elders and then one of them gives the communion to the minister.
- Methodist. The minister takes the bread, breaks it and invites the congregation to come forward out of their seats to receive the bread and wine which is in individual glasses. The people kneel at the communion rail and receive the elements of bread and wine from the minister and his stewards. When all have received the bread and wine are covered with a cloth. The minister and then the assistants have taken communion first.
- Baptist. Someone will say a prayer of thanks for the bread. The bread is passed around by deacons so that everyone can take a piece of bread from a plate. The congregation have remained seated. Once everyone has been served they all eat their bread at the same time. The same procedure is carried out for the wine which is in individual. A period of quietness follows for the people to reflect on the importance of what has happened. There is more informality in this tradition regarding communion.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(b) Answers may include:

- Communion is the most important sacrament/ordinance because it was instituted by Christ at the Last Supper.
- When they celebrate this sacrament/ordinance Christians show obedience to Christ's command 'Do this in memory of me'.
- Communion is an important/sacrament as it brings about fellowship.
- It is spiritual nourishment for the week ahead.
- Communion/Eucharist is a memorial of the sacrifice Christ made for his people and a reminder of his resurrection and his return.
- It gives people an opportunity to praise and thank God.
- It allows people to renew their commitment to Christ.
- By receiving Communion, Christians are declaring in a public way that they follow Christ.

On the other hand:

- Other sacraments/ordinances are more important for example Baptism, as it welcomes people into the Christian Church.
- Baptism is more important as many Christians cannot receive any other sacrament unless they have been baptised.
- Jesus instructed his Apostles to preach and baptise to all nations.
- Confirmation in some traditions is more important as Christians receive the fullness of God's Holy Spirit and become a witness to Christ.
- Baptism in some traditions is where a person makes a public commitment to Jesus. This may inspire others to make a similar personal profession of faith.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

15

Section A

60

AVAILABLE
MARKS

Section B

AVAILABLE
MARKS**Assessment of Spelling, Punctuation and Grammar**

If the answer does not address the question then no SPaG marks are available. If the candidate has attempted to answer the question but produced nothing of credit, SPaG marks may still be awarded.

Threshold performance [1]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy in the context of the demands of the question. Any errors do not hinder meaning in the response. Where required, they use a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.

Intermediate performance [2]–[3]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy and general control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a good range of specialist terms with facility.

High performance [4]–[5]

Candidates spell, punctuate and use the rules of grammar with consistent accuracy and effective control of meaning in the context of the demands of the question. Where required, they use a wide range of specialist terms adeptly and with precision.

5 Church Government

(a) Answers may include:

- Church of Ireland has an episcopal structure. Archbishop, bishop in charge of a diocese, minister in charge at parish level and can be assisted by curates and parish readers. Structure of deacons, priests and bishops. There is a General Synod covering the whole church which meets to review the work of the Church. Each diocese has a diocesan synod made up of clergy and lay people. At parish level there is a Select Vestry responsible for furnishings, fabric and finance.
- Presbyterian Tradition has a democratic structure. The Moderator is appointed on a yearly basis. There is an annual General Assembly, five regional synods, 21 presbyteries with about 24 churches in each and each congregation has a kirk session. Elders assist the minister by supporting a number of families in the church.
- Baptist Church regards each individual church as being independent. There is an Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland which is overseen by a Church Council. Leadership in each church is provided by a pastor, deacons and elders.
- Methodist Church is described as being “connexional”. The main decision making body is the Methodist Council annual which is chaired by the President of the Methodists who is appointed on a yearly basis. There are 8 District Synods responsible for the management of church property and the development of worship in the district. Each individual church is called a society with a Church Council which makes decisions.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- They feel that they are called by God to dedicate their lives to him.
- It is a sense of vocation.
- They have the desire to become a minister/pastor. They feel it is a rewarding and challenging profession in which they can make a positive impact on the lives of people.
- They want to follow the example of Jesus by caring for others.
- They want to spread the Word of God.
- Inspired by others who have been ordained.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- Already both the Church of Ireland and the Church of England have appointed women bishops. In the Methodist Church in Ireland there has been a female President.
- Women are ordained ministers, elders and deacons in many Protestant traditions.
- Women are equal in the eyes of God with men.
- In today's society women have been very successful in leadership roles in industry, retail and politics. A number of the political parties in Great Britain are now led by women. There is nothing to hinder women taking leadership roles in the church.
- Women are better listeners than men and can make excellent pastors as well as preachers.
- Women have always had an important part to play in the life of the church and have shown their commitment to their faith.
- Women have taken on key roles in overseas ministry and proved that they have leadership qualities and can handle the responsibility.

On the other hand:

- Jesus appointed men to be his closest disciples and passed the Great Commission on to them.
- St Paul taught that men could not be taught by women (1Timothy 2v 12) and women should be quiet in church (1Corinthians 14v35).
- There are other roles women can undertake in the church which do not carry the strain of being appointed and commissioned to take charge of a church. They could be given responsible roles of heading up specific ministries within a church. It could be in the areas of outreach, mission overseas, youth and children's ministry and music.
- Traditionally the church leadership is still male dominated.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

6 Church Architecture and Furnishings

(a) Answers may include:

- Church buildings are generally constructed in one of three shapes: rectangular/barn style, cruciform or circular.
- Some have other unique features such as hall and tower or gothic style.
- Churches that are barn style are used by denominations that focus on the importance of the Word of God. Associated mainly with Baptist and Presbyterian Churches.
- Churches that are cruciform meaning they are cross shaped tend to highlight the importance of the death of Christ. It is divided into three main parts; (1) the nave which is the main part or body of the church where the congregation sits (2) the transepts often used for small chapels and the (3) chancel which is the sanctuary area for the altar and possibly the choir.
- Churches that are circular are often new or modern churches. This style of Church represents community and fellowship. It also highlights that every member of the church is of equal importance. The circle also represents Christ's never ending love for his people.
- Churches which are hall and tower are very similar to barn style churches. Historically church buildings were seen to be a place of refuge from attacks. Some church buildings may also be like a fortress. The tower is symbolic of taking refuge in God. High towers are often decorated with steeples or spires pointing towards the sky symbolising the Resurrection of Christ.
- Churches that are gothic in style are from the Middle Ages and Victorian times. It is associated with high ceilings and pointed arches, large towers and spires. The design points to the mystery and holiness along with the majesty of God. Many cathedrals are gothic in style.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(b) Answers may include:

- Reference should be made to **any three key furnishings**, e.g. pulpit, lectern, font/baptistery, communion table/altar or tabernacle.
- Mark in levels based on the accuracy of the description explaining its significance.
- **The communion table:** Located at the front of the church in the sanctuary area. The minister celebrates communion here and consecrates the bread and wine here. It is visible for everyone in the church to see and it is usually raised up. It is made from either marble or wood.
- **Pulpit:** A raised platform and reading desk, from which the sermon is given usually by the minister, elder or pastor. It is raised to signify its importance and so all can see and hear when the sermon is being preached. It is a central and prominent feature in many Protestant traditions. The central location of the pulpit symbolises the centrality and authority of the Word of God in the life of the Church.
- **Lectern:** Also located in the sanctuary area beside the altar usually to the left. It is reading stand for the Bible. The Word of God is read from the lectern and the minister will also deliver his sermon from here. Some ministers in Protestant traditions prefer to use the Lectern to deliver a sermon rather than the pulpit as it brings them into close fellowship with the congregation.
- **Baptismal Font:** The font is found either to the side of the sanctuary area or at the back of the church at the main entrance. The Baptismal font is used to welcome new members to the church. This is mainly infants. Baptism is one of the sacraments of the church and the first sacrament of initiation.
- **Baptistery:** This is a large tiled tank which holds water for baptism. It is a very important feature of a Baptist Church. The baptistery is for believer's baptism and full immersion takes place. This type of baptism reminds Christians of Christ's baptism. It is directly below the communion table and is covered when not in use.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(c) Answers may include:

- Christians can worship God anywhere as He is everywhere/ omnipotent.
- Some Christians prefer to worship God alone as they can concentrate better.
- Some Christians prefer informal methods of prayer and prefer to worship God in the comfort of their home rather than a church building.
- There is a danger that they are worshipping the church rather than worshipping God.

On the other hand:

- The church is where Christians come together as a community and it creates a sense of fellowship.
- Christians come to church to celebrate communion together. They show obedience to God, "Do this in memory of me". Christ wants them to gather together in his name.
- The church is God's house therefore this is the best place to worship God and show respect. God's presence is in the church.
- There is a special atmosphere and feeling when Christians worship together and being in God's house enhances this.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

AVAILABLE
MARKS

7 The Role of the Church in Contemporary Society

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) Answers may include:

- Mark in levels according to the knowledge and understanding shown about the chosen organisation/community, e.g. Iona, Corrymeela, Cornerstone.

The Corrymeela Community:

- Corrymeela founded in 1960's by Ray Davey.
- 230 formal members both Catholic and Protestant working with divided communities.
- There are three main centres: Ballycastle, Glenshesk and Belfast.
- They believe they are called together as instruments of God's peace.
- Provides opportunities for Protestants and Catholics to meet and talk together, to build mutual respect and understanding, trust and co-operation. Helps to build cross community relations.
- They support those affected by any form of violence or injustice and they work to promote peace and reconciliation.
- Works with schools and focuses on community relations issues often through citizenship.
- Helps to bridge divides within families. Offers support to those who suffer from domestic violence. Gives support and is a place of sanctuary for people under stress or victimisation.
- Provides a support group called treetops to children who have been bereaved.
- Corrymeela is people of all ages and Christian traditions. Who, individually and together are committed to the healing of social, religious and political divisions that exist in Northern Ireland and throughout the world.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(b) Answers may include:

- It stimulates young people to be aware of the needs and situation of other people and to think of a practical response.
- It helps to develop a sense of empathy.
- It follows the command of Jesus to love one's neighbour.
- It develops skills in working with other people from differing social, cultural and religious backgrounds.
- It gives the opportunity to make new friendships with people from different age groups and to develop community cohesion.
- It helps develop the whole person and makes them more rounded.
- It builds bridges between people. In working with people of different faiths there is an opportunity to learn more about and have a better understanding of their faith and beliefs.
- It gives a united front to the Church as different churches are seen working together on the same community issues.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO1)

[5]

(c) Answers may include:

- The Christian Churches could do a lot more to help resolve current issues in our world today for example world poverty. More campaigning and raising awareness is needed.
- The Churches could be more proactive in dealing with global warming for example making the congregation more aware of their duty in caring for the earth.
- The Churches could do more to intervene to prevent wars from taking place. Church leaders could engage with other world leaders in order to try and bring about peaceful resolutions. The church could encourage its members to sign a petition or boycott countries that are engaged in war.
- The Churches should encourage its members to support victims of wars and to be supportive to those who have become refugees.

On the other hand:

- The Church's power is somewhat limited in dealing with current issues affecting our world. This is the responsibility of elected government officials or the United Nations.
- The Christian Churches have a shared view on their responsibility in caring for the earth.
- The Church must base its teachings on the Word of God and therefore it is unable to change its views on certain moral issues which are regarded as current issues in our world today. For example matters of life and death or equality issues.
- The church does enough work already for example missionary work in developing countries. Charities such as Christian Aid and Tear Fund have been set up by different church traditions. Both these charities deal with issues of social injustice in our world today.
- The church has enough issues at a local and national level to deal with and do not have the personnel, time, financial resources and energy to concentrate on global issues.

Accept valid alternatives

Mark in levels

(AO2)

[10]

20

Section B

40

SPaG

5

Total

105

AVAILABLE
MARKS