

Religious Education

Y10 End of Year Examinations

Revision Booklet

Important information about your mock exam:

- Your exam will be on WEDNESDAY 4TH JUNE (PM).
- You will have 90 MINS to complete the exam.
- The exam will have two sections:
 - Component 1.1 Origins and Meaning
 - Component 1.2 Good and Evil
- In Component 1.1 there will TWO (a), (b), (c) and ONE (d) type questions.
- In Component 1.2 there will ONE (a), (b), (c) and TWO (d) type questions.
- Remember, **revision needs to be active** - just reading or watching clips will not be sufficient to help you remember. Try to jot down the key messages on revision cards or in a mind-map format.
- There are several activities throughout the booklet that you should complete to help you get started with your revision.

Religious Studies GCSE Exam

What is the assessment structure?

How do I answer each type of question?

EXAM ONE

Component 1: Foundational Catholic Theology

- Origins and Meaning
- Good and Evil

90 minutes

37.5% of your total marks

EXAM TWO

Component 2: Applied Catholic Theology

- Life and Death
- Sin and Forgiveness

90 minutes

37.5% of your total marks


EXAM THREE

Component 3: Judaism

- Judaism Beliefs and Teachings
- Judaism Practices

60 minutes

25% of your total marks

Sources of wisdom can be religious texts, people or your conscience. 

Question (a) 2 marks

2 minutes

You will be asked to define a key term. Try to include two bits of information in your definition or use an example.

Question (b) 5 marks

5 minutes

You will need to describe something religious people do or believe. You will need to give 5 pieces of relevant information. You should include key terms. This could include sources of wisdom.

Question (c) 8 marks

8 minutes

You will be asked to explain religious beliefs or why something is important to religious people. Key terms and sources of wisdom are important. You should also aim to show how people put their beliefs into action. At the start of each paragraph link back to the question.

Component 1 questions (c) require you to include two religious views. This can be Catholic Christianity AND Judaism or two religious traditions within Christianity.

Question (d) 15 marks

15 minutes

You will be given a statement to discuss. You need to give supported arguments and reach judgement on how convincing the evidence is that you present. You should include key terms and sources of wisdom.

Each view on the statement that you give should be backed by two sets of evidence. You should aim to do this twice.

If you have time, you can add a conclusion in which you say which view is the most convincing using words from the original statement. This should be supported with evidence.

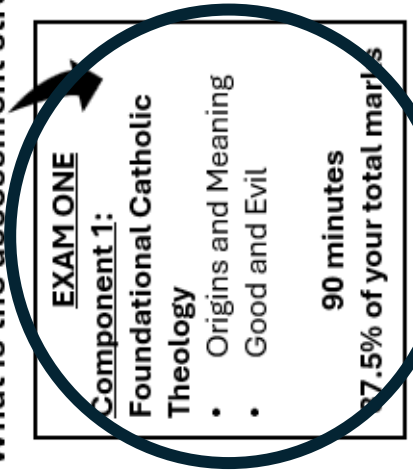
Component 1 Origin and Meaning question (d) must include non-religious beliefs as well as religious beliefs.



SPaG

There are extra marks awarded for spelling, punctuation and grammar on the following questions:

- Component 1 question (1d) = 6 marks
- Component 2 question (1d) = 6 marks



Component 1.1 Origin and Meaning

Key Concepts

Revision method: Look, say, cover, write, check.

- Study a key concept
- Say it aloud a few times
- Cover it up with a piece of paper or your hand
- Write out the definition of the key concept
- Check your version to see if you got it right
- If wrong or missing any information, correct it
- Repeat until you get the correct definition

Key concept	Meaning
Creation ex nihilo	A Latin phrase meaning creation "out of nothing". For Christians this is the idea that the universe was created by God from nothing.
Evolution	The gradual development of something. Charles Darwin believed all the different species on earth developed over time from simple life forms.
Imago Dei	Translated from Latin as 'the image of God'. Humans are created in the image of God.
Transcendence	The idea that God exists above and beyond the physical world.
Omnipotence	The idea that God is all-powerful.
Stewardship	Looking after something so it can be passed on to the next generation.
Revelation	The word used to describe all of the ways in which God makes <i>himself</i> known to human beings
Inspiration	"God breathed". Christians believe the ideas contained in the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit.

Catholic Charity

Being a Catholic isn't limited to prayer, or things they might do on Sundays. It is about putting faith into action, and involves every aspect of life. Catholic Charities try to reflect Catholic beliefs that humans were created in the image and likeness of God, and that each human life is sacred. This is linked to Jesus' teaching that we must 'love our neighbour, as we love ourselves.' Respect for human life means respecting all of God's creation.



CAFOD



The major Catholic agency working for world development and supported by the Catholics of England and Wales is CAFOD (Catholic Fund for Overseas Development). It was started by the Catholic bishops of England and Wales in 1962.

- CAFOD is an organisation which tries to live out the Church's mission on a global scale. It tries to help those in need. It promotes long-term development so that less-developed countries can support themselves.
- CAFOD also has a disaster fund to help natural disasters and refugees. Emergency aid might mean sending food, medicines and shelters to victims of a disaster, or sending blankets and food to war refugees.
- About 5 per cent of CAFOD's budget is spent on educating the people and churches of England and Wales about the need for development and the ways in which Catholics can help less-developed countries.
- CAFOD works for social justice challenging unfairness and tries to bring an end to poverty.

SVP



The St Vincent de Paul Society is an organisation of Catholics who try to help those in need in the UK. Their activities may be any or all the following:

- Regular visiting and personal care to help families who are finding it difficult to organise their family or home
- Help the lonely or bereaved and the housebound
- Visits to individuals and families, to the sick at home or in hospitals and hospices, to residential homes and to offenders' institutions
- Visiting housebound elderly people to prevent them from feeling isolated. Many appreciate a friendly face and enjoy a chat over a cup of tea

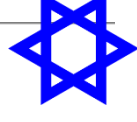
- Shopping, decorating, gardening, filling in official forms and making sure people are receiving their statutory benefits
- Organising children’s camps for children from poor or troubled homes, and holiday schemes to provide a break for family carers, to give poor families a holiday or a break
- Organising stores for unwanted furniture, which can be used when housing the homeless
- Providing drop-in centres to give lonely people an opportunity to socialise

Revision method: Reduce notes and recall 5 key points

Tell me 5...	Ways in which the work of CAFOD reflects Catholic teaching about human dignity...	Ways in which the work of SVP reflects Catholic teaching about human dignity...
Point 1		
Point 2		
Point 3		
Point 4		
Point 5		

Views on abortion

Roman Catholic Church	Anglican Church – Liberal Christianity	Humanist (Non-religious) attitudes life	Jewish attitudes to abortion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Catholics believe life begins at conception – any form of abortion is then considered murder. ➤ Catholics believe in the sanctity of life and the imago dei – both beliefs mean abortion is not acceptable. ➤ If God created humans in his image then any action to end life is an act against God. ➤ The 6th commandment in the book of Exodus says ‘Do not kill’ ➤ The book of Jeremiah says ‘before I formed you in the womb I knew you’ – God has a plan for life ➤ Adoption is an alternative and should be considered in cases of rape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anglican Christians do not agree with abortion but understand that it can be permitted in certain situations or circumstances. ➤ This is linked to ‘Situation Ethics’ – a Christian should carry out the most loving action. ➤ Anglicans refer to this as the ‘lesser of two evils’ ➤ Situations such as rape or severe disability mean abortion is permitted. ➤ The Church calls for better sex education to prevent unwanted pregnancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The main ‘non-religious’ views come from ‘Humanism’. This is a group that focuses on humans rather than God. ➤ They have a mostly ‘pro-choice’ view – the rights of the other outweigh the rights of the foetus. ➤ Life begins at a late stage in pregnancy or at birth so abortion is not an issue. ➤ Focus more on the ‘quality of life’ argument rather than the ‘sanctity of life’ ➤ Peter Singer says we should be able to end biological life at any time if it leads to greater happiness ➤ A human is someone who can think, feel and make moral choices. A foetus cannot do this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For Orthodox Jews, God is creator, he alone gives and takes life. ➤ Genesis teaches that humans are created in the image of God (Genesis 1: 26-27) and life is precious. ➤ In the Tenakh there are references to a relationship with God even before birth “Before I formed you in the womb” ➤ The Ten Commandments, believed to have been given to Moses, also forbids the taking of a life “Do not kill” ➤ Pikuach Nefesh applies if life is at risk.



Revision method: Exam practice – showing development

On the right-hand side of the table below is a developed paragraph about Catholic beliefs on abortion. To the left, the key points in the paragraph have been outlined. You can then focus on remembering these key points...

Developed Paragraph – Catholic beliefs	Paragraph Outline
<p>Catholics believe that life is sacred and belongs to God. This is known as the sanctity of life. They believe this because all humans are created in the image of God. Therefore, all abortion is seen as murder as life begins from conception.</p> <p>These beliefs are inspired by St Catherine of Siena and Pope Francis. Catherine of Siena teaches that humans are a mirror reflection of God whereas Pope Francis says we should “say yes to life and no to death”. Catholics argue that that adoption is a clear alternative to abortion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life begins at conception – abortion seen as murder ▪ Life is sacred and belongs to God – sanctity of life ▪ Imago dei (image of God) – this teaching comes from Genesis ▪ St Catherine of Siena – humans pinnacle of creation / mirror reflection of God ▪ Pope Francis – “say yes to life and no to death” ▪ Adoption is an alternative

This works the other way too! You can outline the key points you wish to include and then practice writing a developed paragraph. **Have a go at writing a developed paragraph for the Church of England’s beliefs about abortion:**

Developed Paragraph – C of E beliefs	Paragraph Outline
<p>The Church of England believe...</p> <p>They believe this because...</p> <p>These beliefs are inspired / come from / are taught by...</p> <p>The Church of England argue that...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abortion is wrong in most circumstances ▪ Life is sacred – sanctity of life ▪ Specific situations where it may be acceptable ▪ Rape / extreme disability / mothers life at risk ▪ Church teaches abortion is “lesser of two evils ▪ Situation ethics – do the most loving action

Now to outline the key points in the developed paragraph about Jewish beliefs about abortion:

Developed Paragraph – Jewish beliefs	Paragraph Outline
<p>Jews believe abortion is wrong in most circumstances. They believe this because the Torah says life belongs to God. The commandments given to Moses state “Do not kill”. Jews also apply key teachings linked to the sanctity of life argument (the belief that all life is created by God therefore holy so should be respected) such as “Before I formed you in the womb I knew you” (Tenakh).</p> <p>Jews argue that abortion can be accepted if the mothers life is at risk. This is called pouch nefesh – the obligation to save a life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪ ▪

The importance of caring for the Environment for Catholics

In both stories of creation human beings are the most important part of creation, but they are still creatures and therefore part of Creation. They are not the Creator, but God made humans superior to the rest of Creation by giving them reason and free will. This is the reason why God made humans **stewards** of the world.



Therefore, Catholics should be concerned about looking after the environment and the planet. Catholics need to work to protect the planet, cutting down on pollution, care for animals and make sure that the world is in the best shape to pass on to future generations.

For Christians the **two greatest commandments** are to **love God** and to **love their neighbour**. The idea of neighbour means not just those close to us, but people in different countries. Catholics should be concerned about those who suffer badly from climate change.

The Catholic Church also teaches that every individual has a duty to contribute to the good of society. This is called the **common good**. Catholics should act justly and seek justice for others, especially the poor. This approach is most likely to lead to good things for everyone would benefit from living in a healthy well cared for environment. This

belief was reinforced by **Pope Francis** and the **Magisterium** in 2015 through the **Encyclical letter ‘Laudato Si’** which means **‘Care for our Common Home’**. This letter inspires Catholics to protect the earth and take part in Catholic Social Teaching.

Source of Authority – Laudato Si (Care for our Common Home)

“Each community...has the duty to protect the earth and to ensure its fruitfulness for coming generations” (Pope Francis)

Jewish attitudes to Creation and Stewardship



Christians and Jews share many similar beliefs regarding creation and **stewardship**. The book of Genesis (the first book of the Torah) states that God created the universe and everything in it. Jews believe that God is an **omnipotent creator**. Furthermore, God is both a **lawgiver** and a **judge**. Regarding stewardship, Jews believe that God will judge them on how well they protect and preserve the environment. Jews also accept the teaching of Genesis that says humans have been given the earth from God and they must **“rule over it”**. As part of their covenant with God Jews are expected to keep their side of the promise of the agreement. Jews believe they must follow the **613 mitzvot**. These are actions that Jews must perform or avoid. They are two mitzvot that are concerned with the environment:

1. Never destroy things on the land that are useful
2. Give the land a rest from growing crops every 50 year

Revision method: Exam practice (Explain)

c) Explain from either Catholic Christianity and Judaism or two Christian traditions, beliefs about caring for the environment. (8)

Catholics believe that human beings are stewards of creation which means that human beings have a God-given responsibility to care for the planet and the animals that live on it. In addition, human beings have a duty to preserve the planet for the good of all human beings both now and in the future. This is because in Genesis, God said that humans should ‘till it and keep it.’ Furthermore, Catholics view creation as a gift to human beings from God – they do not own it, they are its care-takers. This is supported in Pope Francis’ Encyclical Letter called Laudato Si as he says the ‘world is a gift which we have freely received and must share with others’. This means that everyone would benefit from living in a healthy and well cared environment.

This answer is asking about TWO beliefs. You must write another paragraph about Jewish beliefs about caring for the environment.

Origins of the Universe

Below is a knowledge organiser of beliefs about the origins of the universe. Try to remember as much as you can.

Key Concepts	
Creation ex nihilo	The belief that humans were created in the image of God.
Omnipotent	The belief that humans should protect and preserve the environment and hand more on to the next generation.
Transcendent	The way in which God makes himself known to the world e.g. the Bible
Evolution	The belief that the writers of the Bible were guided by the Holy Spirit to write what is good and true.

<p>Origin of the Universe</p> <p>Catholic Christian, Fundamentalist Christian, Orthodox Jewish and Non-Religious views about the origin of the universe. Catholics look at ways in which science and religion can be compatible in terms of the origin of the universe</p>
<p>Sources of Authority</p> <p>“You, O Lord...made something in the beginning...and you created this thing out of nothing” (St Augustine Confession xii, 7)</p> <p>“There is no conflict between evolution and the doctrine of faith” (Pope John Paul II’s Message to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences: On Evolution)</p> <p>“in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth” (Genesis)</p>

Catholic beliefs about the origin of the universe	Catholic Christians believe God is an omnipotent and transcendent creator. Their beliefs are based on the teachings of St Augustine (ex nihilo) and the book of Genesis . They believe that the creation story is not meant to be taken literally. Catholics read the stories of creation in a symbolic way, believing that they reveal some important things about the nature of the world and humanity. Pope John Paul II stated that Catholic belief and science are compatible. The theory of evolution can be accepted as part of God’s plan for the universe.
Fundamentalist Christian beliefs about the origin of the universe	Some Christians take a fundamentalist approach. They believe that the account of creation as it appears in the Bible is an accurate account of what happened – this belief is known as creationism . They believe that the creation of the world and everything in it took place in six calendar days , exactly as the book of Genesis says. This stems from the view that the Bible is the direct word of God, which is never mistaken.
Jewish beliefs about the origin of the universe	God is the creator and source of all life. This teaching comes from the book of Genesis which is the first book of the Torah (Jewish written law) . Most Orthodox Jews accept the Genesis accounts of creation as the literal world of God as was revealed to Moses on Mt Sinai. They celebrate the creation of the world weekly through by observing the Sabbath and they celebrate creation through the festival of Rosh Hashanah .
Non-Religious views about the origin of the universe	The current scientific thinking about the creation of the world is that it was caused by the Big Bang . This claims that all matter was originally concentrated into a tiny point which, as a result of a massive explosion in space 13.7 billion years ago, expanded into the universe and is still expanding today. This thinking is associated with Professor Stephen Hawking . In addition, according to science, life came about as a result of a process known as Evolution . This idea was proposed by Charles Darwin . This is the idea that organisms gradually change and develop into new species by a process known as ‘natural selection’.

Origins of the Universe

Revision method: Knowledge organiser. Below is a blank copy of the knowledge organiser. In one colour, write as much information as you can remember. In another colour pen, add any information you have missed. Anything you cannot remember should be the focus of your

Key Concepts		Sources of Authority
Creation ex nihilo	Imago dei	
The belief that God created the universe 'from nothing'	The belief that humans were created in the image of God.	
Omnipotent The belief that God is all powerful	Stewardship The belief that humans should protect and preserve the environment and hand more on to the next generation.	
Transcendent The belief that God exists above and beyond space and time.	Revelation The way in which God makes himself known to the world e.g. the Bible	
Evolution The gradual change and development of species overtime. Associated with Charles Darwin.	Inspiration The belief that the writers of the Bible were guided by the Holy Spirit to write what is good and true.	
Catholic beliefs about the origin of the universe		
Fundamentalist Christian beliefs about the origin of the universe		
Jewish beliefs about the origin of the universe		
Non-Religious views about the origin of the universe		

Component 1.2 Good and Evil

Key Concepts

Key concept	Meaning
Conscience	An inner feeling of right and wrong that comes from God.
Evil	The absence of good which often results in suffering.
Free Will	The God given ability to choose right from wrong freely and without being controlled.
Goodness	The quality of being like God; putting the needs of others first.
Incarnation	Meaning 'made flesh'. The belief that God became man in the person of Jesus.
Natural Law	The belief that there are universal laws of what is right and what is wrong.
Privation	The absence of a quality that is normally present. St Augustine said that evil is a privation of good.
Suffering	Pain or loss which harms human beings.

The Sorrowful Mysteries

There are five sorrowful mysteries, each of which focus on events associated with the suffering and death of Jesus. Catholics can reflect on the suffering of Jesus. It helps them to find answers to the Problem of Evil.

Revision method: Note taking & producing flashcards



Watch the following video and make notes about each of the Sorrowful Mysteries.

Include: A brief explanation about each mystery and SOWA

1. Jesus in the Garden
2. Jesus is beaten
3. A crown of thorns
4. Carrying the cross
5. Jesus dies

Using your notes from the video, produce a flashcard for each of the sorrowful mysteries.

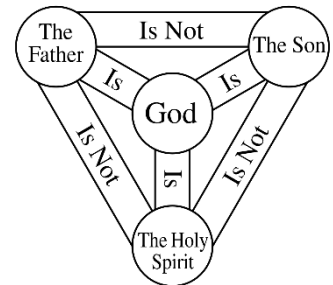
Examples:

<p><u>Front</u></p> <p>What are the sorrowful mysteries?</p>	<p><u>Back</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Five sorrowful mysteries• each of which focus on events associated with the suffering and death of Jesus
<p><u>Front</u></p> <p>1. Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane</p>	<p><u>Back</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus left alone, no support from disciples• Scared & betrayed• Ask Father to let his fate 'pass me by'

The Trinity

The Trinity Catholics believe the following things about God:

- There is only one God
- God exists as three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- Each of these three persons is distinct from the other two
- Each of these three persons is fully God but there are not three Gods



Catholics believe in one single God, who made himself known to the world (revelation) as three separate persons:

1. God the Father
2. God the Son (Jesus)
3. God the Holy Spirit



This is known as the doctrine of the Trinity and is a fundamental belief for all Catholics. The way the Trinity works is a mystery. This means that Catholics can never fully understand this idea because it is only fully known by God. The Trinity helps Catholics to understand the different qualities of God.

The Nicene Creed

The doctrine (belief) of the Trinity is set out in the Nicene Creed. The Nicene Creed is a statement of Catholic beliefs that date back to 325AD. Catholics say the creed weekly when they attend Mass. Catholics believe that each person of the Trinity performs a special function:

- God the Father created heaven and earth
- God the Son, Jesus, passed on God's message and died as a sacrifice
- God the Holy Spirit is an invisible spiritual power which guides, helps and inspires human beings.

Source of Authority – The Nicene Creed

“We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty...We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ, the only Son of God...We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life.”

Jewish Views about the Trinity



Jews would agree with Catholics that there is one God as they are **monotheist**. The belief in only one God is stated in the most important prayer for Jews; the **Shema**. It is also stated in the **Ten Commandments** which are found in the Torah which is the Jewish written law. The Jewish patriarch, Abraham taught the early Jews that they were to believe in one God only as part of the **covenant** (promise/agreement) made with God.

However, Jews do not accept any belief in the Trinity as they do not accept Jesus as the Son of God. There are different qualities of God such as 'lawgiver', 'judge' and creator' but these are only characteristics of the one God. These attributes of God are not separate persons but are just the different ways in which human beings experience God. Orthodox Jews may argue that the belief in the Trinity challenges the first commandment **“You shall have no gods before me”**. A belief in the Trinity would break the covenant that God made with Abraham and Moses.

Revision method: Quizzes

Using the information in your exercise book, you can create yourself a quiz to test yourself.

Incarnation & Trinity

1. What do Catholics mean by 'Incarnation'?

- Means 'made flesh'. The belief that God became human in the person of Jesus
- The belief that God exists as three persons, father, son and spirit

2. What do Catholics mean by Trinity?

- Means 'made flesh'. The belief that God became human in the person of Jesus
- The belief that God exists as three persons, father, son and spirit

3. What is the name of the Creed where Catholic beliefs about the Trinity are found?

- Apostles Creed
- Nicene Creed

4. What prayer do Catholics say which highlights their belief in the Trinity?

- Sign of the Cross
- Our Father

5. What is the name of the Catholic saint who describes the Trinity as lover, loved and love itself?

- St Catherine of Siena
- St Augustine

6. Catholics believe Jesus is fully God and fully human. What word describes Jesus' ability to act like God?

- Divine
- Transcendent

7. Complete the quotation from the Gospel of John that refers to Jesus as the Incarnation: "The word became flesh and made its _____ among us"

- Home
- Dwelling

8. What is the name of the hymn written by St Paul that describes how God 'emptied' himself and gave up his power to become human in the person of Jesus?

- Kenosis
- Nicene Creed

9. Jewish people reject the belief in the incarnation and trinity because of their belief in monotheism. What is the daily Jewish prayer that highlights this belief?

- Modeh Ani
- Shema

10. Jewish people reject the belief in the incarnation and trinity because it breaks the covenant made between God and the Jewish people. What is a covenant?

- Actions Jews must perform or avoid
- A promise or agreement



Catholic responses to evil and suffering →



Salvifici Doloris →

Suffering

Key Concepts	
Goodness	The quality of being like God. Putting the needs of others first
Evil	The absence of good that results in suffering
Suffering	The pain or loss that harms human beings
Privation	The absence of something. Catholics believe evil is an absence of good
	The God given ability to choose right from wrong freely and without being controlled
	Means 'made flesh'. The belief that God became human in the person of Jesus
	A belief that there are universal laws of right and wrong that applies to all humans at all times
	A God given feeling of right and wrong

Suffering

Suffering is the consequence of moral evil and natural evil. Moral evil is suffering caused by the actions of humans e.g. murder. Natural evil is suffering that comes from the natural world e.g. disease or natural disasters. Catholics believe that suffering does have a purpose. They look to the suffering and death of Jesus to help them come to terms with suffering and look forward to eternal life with God to see an end to suffering.

Sources of Authority

"In order to understand the 'why' of suffering, we must look to the revelation of divine love... This answer has been given by God to human beings in the Cross of Jesus Christ."

Those who share in Christ's suffering have before their eyes the Paschal Mystery of the Cross and Resurrection"

Salvifici Doloris 13 & 23

Meaning of suffering for Catholics	Catholics believe that God understands human suffering because God the Son in Jesus died a horrible death. Christians use Isaiah 53 to understand Jesus' suffering. It describes how the acceptance of suffering by the ' suffering servant ' somehow brought about salvation (being saved). When Catholics suffer it is a way to bring them closer to an understanding of Jesus and a way to bring about a greater good . This shapes how Catholics respond to suffering. Catholics share their suffering with God in prayer. During Mass Catholics pray for the sick, dying and those who are suffering, they ask God to help those in need. Catholics also help those who are suffering by giving to charity. Some Catholics feel it is their vocation to be doctors or nurses and fight against suffering.
Suffering is a mystery	For all Catholics suffering is a mystery and God uses suffering to bring about good. In the Book of Job , God tells the suffering Job that he is just not capable of understanding the reasons why God chooses to do, or not do, certain things. Catholics must trust that God understands the reasons for suffering . Therefore, suffering is a mystery that we may not be able to fully understand in this life.
Pope John Paul II – Salvifici Doloris	Salvifici Doloris is a document that was written by Pope John Paul II . The title is Latin, meaning " The Beauty of Suffering ". He writes that if Christians willingly 'offer up' their own suffering in prayer for the sake of others, that they can share in the saving suffering of Jesus. This is very difficult to understand but Pope John Paul II believes that if we try and bear our suffering patiently and offer it to God in prayer, that God will somehow be able to use it to bring about good for others. Like Augustine , John Paul II believes that love comes from suffering. It leads people to respond with kindness .

Revision method: Exam practice (Analyse)

‘Suffering makes you a better person.’ (15)

MODEL ANSWER – Using ABBCD method

Catholics would strongly agree with this statement. St Augustine argues that evil is a privation and God permits suffering because he believes that suffering can lead to a greater good: “God can bring good, even out of evil”. This is a credible argument because people often grow and become stronger after they have suffered. In addition, Pope John Paul II suggests that suffering can lead to goodness. In his letter ‘Salvifici Doloris’ he writes about the beauty of suffering and how those who suffer will be rewarded. This is a strong argument for Catholics because they believe that Jesus suffered and died as a saviour for others. The prophet Isaiah also told how the messiah would suffer and give his life for others highlighting that sometimes suffering is needed. Catholics follow this example by giving up time and money to support charities such as CAFOD and the SVP. By supporting these groups, you may suffer to help others.

On the other hand, suffering does not always lead to good as it doesn’t always improve a person’s character. For example, a serious illness could make someone bitter and resentful and not courageous or perseverant. This means that whilst suffering might improve a person’s character, a person’s character could improve even without suffering. However, some people may argue that it depends on the sort of suffering. Some suffering is so horrendous that it destroys a person, rather than making them a better person. Therefore, suffering does not always make a person better as it could actually make them worse meaning that the original argument is ineffective.

After considering the different points above I would argue that suffering does not always make you a better person as it can be argued that sometimes people never recover from serious experiences of suffering. However, Pope John Paul would argue that suffering ‘unleashes hope’ but as discussed sometimes suffering may get the better of someone.

Outline 2-3 arguments in favour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•••	Key terms used:
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Outline 2-3 arguments against:

-
-
-

Outline the main points of the conclusion:

-

Incarnation

What is the incarnation?

- Catholics believe that Jesus is **'The Incarnation'**.
- This means, they believe that Jesus is **God made flesh** or **God in human form**.
- Catholics express this belief by calling Jesus the **'Son of God'**.
- This connects to the belief of the Trinity, where the term 'Son' is used to name the **second person of the Trinity**.



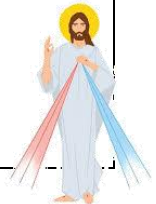
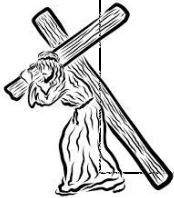
Catholic beliefs about the incarnation

- The Bible teaches that Jesus is the incarnation (God made flesh).
- The Bible shows that Jesus had powers like God but also weakness like humans.
- St Paul wrote prayer called **'kenosis'**. This is a Greek word meaning 'to empty' or 'give something up'
- St Paul believes Jesus gave up power and was sacrificed.

Source of Authority – The Gospel of John

“The word became flesh and made his dwelling among us”

Examples of Jesus as human	Examples of Jesus as divine (God)



Revision method: Exam practice - analyse

d) 'Jesus was only human.' (15)

Worked ABBCD example

Some people would agree with this statement because there are many examples in the Bible that seem to show that Jesus was human rather than divine. An example of this is when Jesus became angry in the temple and overturned the tables because of how God's house was being used. In addition, we also see Jesus anxious about his death when he is in the Garden of Gethsemane. Furthermore, when Jesus is crucified, he seems to suffer pain. This does not seem to show the power of God. However, the Incarnation is the belief that God became human in the person of Jesus. Roman Catholics believe that Jesus is both human and divine. This means that Jesus has both human characteristics and the powers of God. This can be backed up by Gospel of John. The Gospel mentions how Jesus is the 'Word of God'. John teaches that the word is eternal and that the word becomes flesh in Jesus – 'The word became flesh and made its dwelling amongst us'.

Your turn – ABBCD paragraph

Conclusion

Use the checklist below to check you have included everything:

A	View 2	
B	Source of wisdom or evidence to support view 2	
B	Further evidence or reasoning to support view 2	
	How view 2 is put into action	
C	Counter argument (C)	
D	Decision – reasons why this argument is convincing/unconvincing (D)	
D	Final decision – comparison of different views – which is most convincing	