

# Candidate Marks Report

*Series : 6 2018*

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H573
Candidate No :	Component Code :	03
Candidate Name :		

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Total Marks : **35 / 120**

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

<b>Paper:</b>	<b>H573/03</b>	
<b>Paper</b>	<b>35 / 120</b>	
<b>Total:</b>		
Question	Total / Max Mark	Used In Total
1AO1	6 / 16	✓
1AO2	8 / 24	✓
2AO1	5 / 16	✓
2AO2	5 / 24	✓
3AO1	NR / 16	
3AO2	NR / 24	
4AO1	5 / 16	✓
4AO2	6 / 24	✓

Question Part

2	<p><del>Jesus was</del> A political liberator is someone who frees those who are oppressed. Jesus</p>
SEBN	<p>was seen to help those who are marginalised within society. The following essay argues that Jesus was <del>more than merely</del> a political liberator.</p>
	<p>Jesus was seen to spend a lot of his time with outcasts <sup>of</sup> <del>within</del> society. For example women, he helped heal the hemorraging woman (Mark 6). He had helped heal the woman through touch which was seen as scandalous at the time. There was also the event of the resurrection where Jesus first came to Mary Magdalene before anyone else <del>before</del> after he was resurrected. Therefore as Jesus spent a lot of his helping those who were marginalised this demonstrates that he was a political liberator.</p>
	<p>However, this idea is challenged as Jesus was seen to be a zealot. They were people who were seen to be aggressive and at most could be described as terrorists. This goes against the idea of Jesus being a political liberator as the Pharisees would see him as disruptive. An opposing argument to the idea of Jesus being a liberator is through the event which took place in the garden of Gethsemane where Peter drew out his sword but Jesus argued not to use violence and let him</p>



Question Part

be arrested without any violence. Therefore this demonstrates that Jesus was a political liberator as he didn't want harm to come to the guards and he didn't want to cause any trouble and would be taken away without any issues.

Additionally the idea concept of the preferential option for the poor ~~is~~ from liberation theologians ~~was~~ was inspired by Jesus. Preferential option for the poor is ~~making~~ the idea of always taking the side of the ~~poor~~ marginalised. Jesus uses the example of ~~the parable of~~ the good Samaritan (Luke 10). This shows how you should "love your neighbour" and help them especially when the time of need. ~~Jesus shows~~ Therefore this demonstrates that Jesus was a political liberator.

This is further supported by Jesus' teachings on sermon on the mount (Matthew 5). Jesus talked about many things such as forgiveness and repentance. ~~He talks about~~ Before Jesus was ~~resurrected~~ crucified he had forgiven the Romans who had ~~to~~ done this act. Jesus ~~through~~ does not only politically liberate but also spiritually as he forgave those and freed them from sin. God sent down Jesus in order to bring salvation to us and free us from sin. Therefore, this shows that Jesus was a political liberator.





Question Part

4	<p>Secularism is the idea that society is becoming less religious and there is less need for religion in institutions. There is a decrease in significance of religion in society. Dawkins and Freud <del>are</del> are secularists who argue for a secular society. The following essay argues that secularism does not pose a threat to Christianity.</p>
SEEN	<p>Dawkins is a programmatic secularist, this is the idea of not having any aspect of religion at all within society, for example in institutions, public holidays. He believes that religions abrahamic religions are a cause of conflict. And he believes that they <del>have</del> children are indoctrinated.</p>
	<p>Dawkins goes as far as saying that sexual abuse is bad, but the psychological harm from bringing up a child as a Catholic is worst. Dawkins believes in the idea of allowing people to choose what they want to believe and not forcing it on them in their childhood. The idea of hell is instilled in people's children's minds which may make them worried about committing sin and going against religion.</p>
	<p>Dawkins is worried about that the psychological harm that is placed upon children. <del>and it also</del> Therefore secularism <del>is</del> does not pose a threat to Christianity as it is about people being autonomous and deciding what they want to do.</p>
	<p>However, it could be argued that secularism</p>



Question Part

does pose a threat to Christianity through the statistics from a census. In 2001 71% of people were Christian, however, in 2011 this has reduced significantly to 59%. Based on this society is becoming more secular which can be seen as posing a threat to Christianity. People may be moving away from Christianity as it is a secular society multi faith society and their faith is becoming diluted as other religions have sparked their interest.

This can be challenged by the idea that there is one kind of faith schools which are built on the foundations of the Catholic church and the Church of England. This then demonstrates that Christianity is still a ~~beliefs~~ society and it still holds importance in today's society. Therefore this demonstrates that secularism does not pose a threat to Christianity.

"If I were a dictator, religion and state would be separate" Gandhi argues that religion should be a private belief and should not mix with the state. Pinker argues for the humanitarian principle, this is the idea that people would be happy without needing to know other people's beliefs in society. Through his ~~charismatic~~ secularism seems to pose a threat to Christianity because people won't be interested in other religions and if Christian missionaries were to take place people are more firm and rigid in their beliefs



Question Part

and are less likely to convert. However, this is challenged with the idea that people are still believing, despite the low rates of attendance in church, people almost all recognise a spiritual health service may well go over they feel it is necessary, for example like the National Health Service (NHS).

SEEN

Overall, the most compelling argument is that secularism does not pose a threat to Christianity. For example London is becoming an increasingly secular society, however a lot of its monuments and historical places come from religion. The Church of England is still a national church and the Queen is the Supreme governor. Therefore this demonstrates that secularism does not pose a threat to Christianity.

✓ 3

✓ 2



Question Part

X	Bonhoeffer <u>plan</u> → tried to kill Hitler ↳ figure
	Tyrannicide Nazi regime - double agent
	Cheap + costly grace civil disobedience pacifism ↳ Gandhi + MLK
SEEN	Lutheran Church " secular pacifism " Confessing Church " - cheap executioner Dinkelschulte
	→ Sometimes you need to do evil to :
	Church and state separate " It is better of to do evil than be evil "





Question Part

1	<p>Within today's western society everyone is highly individualistic and would speak out against anything which they felt went against their conscience. In a similar way, Bonhoeffer <del>also</del> spoke out against the injustices that Jewish people were facing in Hitler. Based on this idea that we <del>have</del> become speak out against the wrong, <del>that</del> that Bonhoeffer's theology is still demonstrates that the argument that Bonhoeffer's theology is still relevant today.</p>
	<p>Bonhoeffer was from a large well educated family <sup>who</sup> <del>which</del> all supported the idea that were part of the Lutheran church. Bonhoeffer was a pacifist and disagreed with violence. However, the war that led to his <del>the</del> brother's death caused him to turn to secular pacifism. This is the idea that we need violence in order to bring about justice in the world. However, the opposing approach is pacifism which is the route which Gandhi had taken and Martin Luther King with the civil rights movement. Bonhoeffer's transition from pacifism to <del>secular</del> using violence is an approach which is taken by many today when fighting for their rights and in order to put a point across. For example with the <del>affair</del> women's rights to vote. Therefore this demonstrates that Bonhoeffer's theology is still relevant today.</p>
	<p>However, this could be challenged with Bonhoeffer's</p>



Question Part

		ideas on cheap and costly grace.
		Cheap grace is following the rules and the doctrines and just being a good Christian. However, costly
		grace is standing out and risking your life for Jesus
		Christianity. Bonhoeffer was an advocate of costly
SEEN		grace and had demonstrated this through his
		actions of trying to help the oppressed, something which
		Jesus would also do. Bonhoeffer was the founder of
		the confessing Church and moved away from the Lutheran
		Church as the Church was not separate from the state.
		By the state and the Church being together, this
		went against the fundamental principles of the
		Church's teachings. Despite being in the confessing
		Church, Bonhoeffer believed that the people within this
		Church was not doing enough and just being a
		part of this community was not enough.
		This goes against the ideas and practices today. Most
		people carry out cheap grace which is that not
		enough according to Bonhoeffer. At secularisation
		is occurring even the belief in the amount of Christians
		has reduced as society is becoming more secular.
		Therefore this demonstrates that Bonhoeffer's theology
		is still not relevant today.
		Overall, the idea Bonhoeffer's theology is still
		relevant today. There are countries which
		have dictators which control their movement; for
		example in North Korea. Not all places are
		as liberal as the UK. Bonhoeffer's theology is still



Question Part

SEEN	inspire many to speak out against the wrong and
✓ 3	stand up for the rights of people using their religion.
	Therefore this demonstrates that Bonhoeffer's theology
	is still relevant today.
✓ 2	



