6.3 Global Warming, Pollution and Religious Environmental Action: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Give two examples of how the Islamic ideas of khalifah and mizan might be applied by a mosque community to reduce local pollution.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain the importance of religious environmental action for believers today, for example when faith communities campaign against pollution or global warming.

(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)

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3 Religious believers have a duty to campaign against pollution and global warming. Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should give reasoned arguments to support this statement, give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view, refer to religious arguments and reach a justified conclusion.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Give three examples of practical activities a religious environmental campaign might run in a coastal community to reduce pollution and improve resilience to sea level rise.

(Total for Question 4 is 3 marks)

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5 Explain two ways in which faith-based charities can reduce pollution in towns. Give an example of a practical project for each way.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Explain two contrasting religious responses to environmental damage. In your answer refer to a source of wisdom or authority such as Pope Francis's Laudato Si' (2015) or Qur'an 55:7-9.

(Total for Question 6 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 6.3 Global Warming, Pollution and Religious Environmental Action: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

example 1: mosque organises recycling and waste reduction programmes as an expression of khalifah duty to care for creation, oe **B1**

example 2: mosque promotes energy conservation and planting trees to maintain mizan or balance in the local environment, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two: recycling programmes as khalifah in action; energy conservation and tree planting to preserve mizan or balance.

Question 2

Level 3 A detailed, well organised answer that explains several reasons why religious environmental action matters, supported by accurate reference to religious teaching or examples, with clear links between points. **5-6**

Level 2 An answer that explains some reasons with supporting detail or one reason in depth, and may include an appropriate example or reference to belief. **3-4**

Level 1 One or two basic points about the importance of action are made, with little development or supporting detail. **1-2**

Level 0 No relevant content. **0**

Indicative content:

- Religious action puts beliefs into practice, showing faith through caring for creation and addressing concrete problems such as pollution and floods.
- It responds to teachings and sources of authority, for example Laudato Si urging care for the poor and the planet, or Qur'an 55:7-9 on balance and responsibility.
- Campaigning can protect vulnerable people and future generations, which links to religious concerns about justice and compassion.
- Local projects build community, provide practical help and demonstrate positive moral leadership to wider society.
- Religious action can influence public policy and raise awareness by framing environmental issues as moral responsibilities.
- For individual believers it can strengthen faith and provide a sense of purpose and hope in addressing environmental crisis.

Question 3

Level 4 A well argued, balanced response that evaluates both sides with clear reasoning, refers to relevant religious beliefs or sources of authority, and reaches a supported conclusion. **10-12**

Level 3 A balanced answer that gives reasoned arguments on both sides, includes some religious reference and reaches a supported conclusion, though some points may lack development. **7-9**

Level 2 An answer that gives arguments for or against, or that gives both sides with limited development, and includes some reference to religion or belief. **4-6**

Level 1 Simple, undeveloped points for or against with little or no reference to religious teaching or evidence of evaluation. **1-3**

Level 0 No relevant material. **0**

Indicative content:

- Arguments supporting the statement: many religions teach care for creation and concern for the poor, so believers have a duty to act; Pope Francis in Laudato Si presents care for the environment as a moral obligation linked to justice for the poor; Qur'anic ideas of khalifah and mizan imply responsibility to maintain balance and protect creation.
- Campaigning can reduce harm to vulnerable communities and species, so it is a practical expression of compassion and stewardship responsibilities held in many faiths.
- Religious communities have influence and resources which can be used for the common good, making campaigning a suitable and effective duty.
- Arguments against or qualified: some might argue that political campaigning is a secular activity and believers should focus on worship and direct charity rather than politics; others may worry about religious groups imposing their views on plural societies.
- Some believers may prioritise personal piety and care within their community over public campaigning, or may believe technological and economic solutions led by experts are more appropriate than campaigning.
- Evaluation: weigh the strength of religious moral teaching and practical effectiveness of campaigns against concerns about separation of religion and politics, pluralism and the need for expert-led solutions; consideration of examples where faith campaigns have helped policy and local communities strengthens the pro position.
- Conclusion should make a judgement, for example that while campaigning must respect pluralism and use appropriate methods, the moral teachings of many faiths provide a strong duty for believers to engage actively in combating pollution and global warming.

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Question 4

one example: organising community beach clean-ups to remove plastic and debris, oe **B1**

second example: planting mangroves or coastal vegetation to reduce erosion and increase resilience, oe **B1**

third example: running workshops on sustainable waste disposal and preventing sewage run-off, oe **B1**

Answer: Any three: beach clean-ups; planting coastal vegetation or mangroves; workshops on waste disposal and preventing sewage run-off.

Question 5

point 1: charities can run education and awareness campaigns to change behaviour, oe **B1**

development/example: example such as workshops in schools about recycling and reducing single-use plastics, leading to less litter and lower pollution, oe **B1**

point 2: charities can support practical waste-management projects to prevent pollution, oe **B1**

development/example: example such as providing community recycling centres or funding proper sewage treatment to reduce river and sea pollution, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. education campaigns in schools to reduce single-use plastics; funding community recycling centres or sewage treatment to stop waste entering waterways.

Question 6

response 1: some religious leaders and communities call for active political and practical action, for example Pope Francis in Laudato Si 2015 urges urgent global action to protect the poor and the environment, oe **B1**

development: Laudato Si appeals to scientific evidence and moral responsibility, encouraging policies to reduce emissions and international cooperation, oe **B1**

response 2: other religious responses focus on local, grassroots action and community projects, for example charities such as Christian Aid and Islamic Relief running conservation and clean water projects, oe **B1**

development: these local responses put teaching into practice through education, tree planting and waste management, showing faith expressed through service, oe **B1**

reference to a source of wisdom or authority made accurately, eg quoting or naming Laudato Si 2015 or Qur'an 55:7-9 and linking it to the response, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: Pope Francis and Laudato Si urge global political action and moral responsibility based on science; grassroots faith charities focus on local practical projects such as clean water, education and tree planting, both grounded in religious teaching such as Laudato Si or Qur'an 55:7-9 about balance and care.

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