8.5 Just War Theory and Holy War: Test Pack

AQA 8062 · about 20 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which just war criterion requires that peaceful alternatives must be tried and have failed before going to war?

- ☐ A: Legitimate authority
- ☐ B: Last resort
- ☐ C: Proportionality
- ☐ D: Discrimination

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

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2 This question checks key vocabulary used when discussing just war theory and holy war.

(a) State what is meant by just war theory. **(1)**

(b) State what is meant by just cause. **(1)**

(c) State what is meant by proportionality, as a just war criterion. **(1)**

(d) State what is meant by holy war. **(1)**

(e) State what is meant by legitimate authority, as a just war criterion. **(1)**

(Total for Question 2 is 5 marks)

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3 Give two just war criteria that are about whether a war should be fought at all, rather than about how the fighting itself is carried out.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Explain two ways belief that holy war is rejected by mainstream religious groups today might affect how a believer responds to violence carried out in the name of religion.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Explain two contrasting views about which just war criterion is most important when judging whether a war is justified. Refer to a source of wisdom and authority in your answer.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 8.5 Just War Theory and Holy War: Test Pack

Question 1

selecting option B, last resort, cao **B1**

Answer: B

Question 2

(a) a set of religious and philosophical criteria used to judge whether going to war, and how it is fought, can be morally justified, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: A set of criteria used to judge whether going to war, and how it is fought, can be morally justified.

(b) a just war criterion requiring that a war is fought for a right reason, such as self-defence against aggression, oe **B1**

(b) Answer: A just war criterion requiring that a war is fought for a right reason, such as self-defence.

(c) the good expected to result from a war must outweigh the harm the war will cause, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: The good expected to result from a war must outweigh the harm the war will cause.

(d) a war believed by those fighting it to be commanded or sanctioned by God for a religious purpose, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: A war believed by those fighting it to be commanded or sanctioned by God for a religious purpose.

(e) a just war criterion requiring that only a properly recognised ruler or government, not a private individual or group, can declare war, oe **B1**

(e) Answer: A just war criterion requiring that only a properly recognised ruler or government can declare war.

Question 3

legitimate authority (a properly recognised ruler or government must declare the war), oe **B1**

just cause (the war must be fought for a right reason, such as self-defence); accept also last resort, reasonable chance of success or right intention, oe **B1**

Answer: Any two: legitimate authority; just cause; last resort; reasonable chance of success; right intention.

Question 4

point 1: a believer might actively speak out against, or refuse to support, a group that claims religious justification for violence, seeing this as a misuse of their faith, oe **B1**

development: for example, a religious community leader might publicly condemn an attack carried out in the name of their religion, to make clear it does not represent mainstream teaching, oe **B1**

point 2: a believer might feel motivated to build positive relationships with people of other faiths, to counter the idea that religious difference naturally leads to conflict, oe **B1**

development: for example, they might take part in interfaith dialogue or community events alongside people from other religious traditions, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. speaking out against violence claimed in the name of religion; building interfaith relationships to counter the idea that religion causes conflict.

Question 5

view 1: some argue that right intention is the most important criterion, since a war fought with the wrong motive, such as a desire for territory, wealth or power, cannot be justified whatever else is true about it, oe **B1**

development: this view is reflected in the Christian just war tradition traced back to thinkers such as Augustine, who insisted a just war must be fought with the right intention, aiming at peace or correcting a wrong, and not out of hatred or the desire for power, oe **B1**

view 2: others argue that proportionality is the most important criterion in practice, since even a war fought for a good reason can cause more harm than good if it is not fought with restraint, oe **B1**

development: this concern is reflected in modern secular just war thinking, such as that of the philosopher Michael Walzer, who argues the human cost of a war must always be weighed against the good it is expected to achieve, oe **B1**

reference to a source of wisdom and authority made accurately, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: right intention as the most important criterion (the Christian tradition associated with Augustine) vs proportionality as the most important in practice (Michael Walzer).

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