8.10 Reasons for Peace: Justice, Freedom and the Protection of the Innocent: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Which one of the following best describes the Islamic concept that justice should guide human affairs, in a Theme D context?

- ☐ A, Adl means acting with fairness and upholding rights according to Allah's commands
- ☐ B, Jihad always means violent struggle to impose rule over others
- ☐ C, Shirk means the same as social justice
- ☐ D, Zakat forbids helping the poor

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Explain the importance of justice and the protection of the innocent in motivating religious people to seek peace, referring to both Christianity and Islam.

(Total for Question 2 is 6 marks)

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3 'Justice and freedom are more important than peace because they sometimes require forceful action.' Evaluate this statement, referring to religious beliefs and teachings about reasons for peace in Christianity and Islam. 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 15 marks)

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4 Explain two reasons why Christians might seek peace because of a concern for the protection of the innocent, in the Theme D context.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about whether freedom is a reason to seek peace, using Christian and Muslim perspectives, and refer to a sacred writing or source of teaching in one of your answers.

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)

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Mark scheme · 8.10 Reasons for Peace: Justice, Freedom and the Protection of the Innocent: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

selecting option A, which correctly summarises adl as fairness and the upholding of rights in line with Allah's commands **B1**

Answer: A

Question 2

Level 3 A clear, well-developed answer that explains several linked reasons why justice and protection of the innocent motivate religious people to seek peace, with accurate references to Christian and Muslim teachings and clear reasoning. **5-6**

Level 2 A competent answer that explains some reasons and includes at least one religious reference, though explanations may lack full development or balance between the two religions. **3-4**

Level 1 A basic answer with one or two simple points about justice or protection of the innocent, with little or no religious detail. **1-2**

Level 0 No relevant material. **0**

Indicative content:

- Christian belief in the sanctity of human life and Imago Dei (Genesis 1:27) gives moral weight to protecting innocents and avoiding harm.
- Jesus teachings, such as care for the vulnerable and peacemaking (Matthew 5:9), encourage action to prevent suffering and create peaceful communities.
- Islamic emphasis on adl, justice, and the value of peace, with salam and Qur'anic calls for reconciliation and fairness, support seeking peace to protect the innocent.
- Both traditions teach duties to help those in need, leading to humanitarian action, campaigning for fair laws and resisting unjust violence.
- Practical consequences include support for diplomatic solutions, humanitarian aid, and advocacy for legal protections for civilians and minorities.
- Religious motivations may be both absolute, based on divine commands, and pragmatic, aimed at long-term stability that protects the vulnerable.

Question 3

Level 1 Statements of basic points with little or no development and limited or no reference to religious beliefs. **1-3**

Level 2 Some developed points and some use of religious examples, but argument lacks balance or clarity in places. **4-6**

Level 3 Balanced evaluation with a range of developed arguments for and against, with relevant religious teachings used to support points and a reasonable conclusion. **7-9**

Level 4 A thorough, well-structured evaluation that examines both sides in depth, integrates detailed religious evidence from Christianity and Islam, and reaches a clear, well-justified conclusion. **10-12**

Indicative content:

- Arguments supporting the statement: sometimes justice requires firm action to stop evil, for example just war arguments in Christian tradition that allow force to prevent grave injustice and protect the innocent.
- Support from a Christian angle: protecting the innocent and restoring justice can justify using force if it saves lives and upholds moral order, though with strict moral limits.
- Support from a Muslim angle: a commitment to adl may require defending the community and justice, and some interpretations permit fighting in defence to protect people and restore peace.
- Arguments against the statement: peace as a primary value can be pursued through non-violent means and is essential to secure long-term freedom and justice; violence can perpetuate harm and injustice.
- Christian pacifist or peacemaking perspectives emphasise Matthew 5:9 and Jesus example of non-violence as higher than resorting to force, preferring reconciliation.
- Muslim teachings that stress peace and reconciliation, salam greetings and Qur'anic calls to make peace where possible, can be used to argue that peace should take priority and be sought first.
- Practical considerations: even when force is used to achieve justice, it must meet strict ethical tests; alternatives such as diplomacy, law and humanitarian action often better protect the innocent long-term.
- Conclusion should weigh which approach best protects the innocent and upholds religious values, showing awareness that different traditions and contexts may lead to different justified positions.

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Question 4

point 1: Christians believe human beings are made in the image of God (Genesis 1:27), so the innocent have inherent dignity that should be protected, oe **B1**

development: this leads Christians to oppose actions that harm civilians and to work for peaceful solutions that protect vulnerable people, oe **B1**

point 2: Jesus taught compassion for the weak and suffering, so Christians seek peace to prevent harm to innocents, oe **B1**

development: this may motivate Christians to support humanitarian aid and conflict prevention to safeguard children and non-combatants, oe **B1**

Answer: E.g. belief in Imago Dei (Genesis 1:27) gives innocent people dignity, leading to protection; Jesus' teaching on compassion motivates preventing harm to civilians and supporting aid.

Question 5

belief 1: some Christians see freedom as a reason for peace because freedom allows people to worship and follow conscience, based on teachings about free will and loving God, oe **B1**

development: Christians may quote Galatians 5:1, 'It is for freedom that Christ has set us free', to support peace that protects freedom to live as Christians, oe **B1**

belief 2: some Muslims see freedom in terms of submission to Allah and believe true freedom is found in peace that lets people practise Islam without coercion, oe **B1**

development: the Qur'an emphasises following Allah's guidance and achieving a peaceful society through justice and submission, for example the general theme that peace is encouraged, oe **B1**

one correct reference to a sacred writing or source of teaching in either tradition, accurately attributed, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: Christians may argue freedom to worship and conscience is a reason to seek peace (Galatians 5:1); Muslims may argue true freedom is submission to Allah and a just, peaceful society is needed for people to practise Islam freely, with Qur'anic support for peace and justice.

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