10.1 Human Rights and Responsibilities: 30-minute Pack

AQA 8062 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Explain two contrasting views about whether human rights always come with responsibilities.

(Total for Question 1 is 5 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

2 This question is about human rights and responsibilities. It is the AQA-style 24-mark, five-part question.

(a) State what is meant by a qualified right. **(1)**

(b) Give two examples of qualified rights under the Human Rights Act 1998. **(2)**

(c) Explain two religious teachings about the responsibilities that come with human rights. Refer to a sacred text in your answer. **(4)**

(d) Explain two contrasting views about whether human rights should ever be restricted for the sake of responsibilities to society. Refer to a religious and a non-religious view in your answer. **(5)**

(e) Evaluate this statement: 'Human rights should never be restricted, even for the sake of responsibilities to others.' In your answer you should: refer to religious teaching, refer to different points of view, reach a justified conclusion. **(12)**

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

(Total for Question 2 is 24 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 10.1 Human Rights and Responsibilities: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

view 1: rights and responsibilities are inherently linked, oe **B1**

development: Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights itself states that everyone has duties to the community, and many religious believers add that freedoms such as freedom of speech carry a responsibility not to harm others, oe **B1**

view 2: human rights are unconditional and do not depend on a person fulfilling their responsibilities first, oe **B1**

development: under the Human Rights Act 1998, rights such as the right to a fair trial or freedom from torture apply to everyone, including those who have failed in their responsibilities (e.g. people in prison), so rights cannot be earned or lost through poor behaviour, oe **B1**

reference to a specific right, article or teaching made accurately, oe **B1**

Answer: Contrast: rights and responsibilities are linked (UDHR Article 29) vs rights are unconditional and not dependent on fulfilling responsibilities (HRA 1998 protections for everyone, including prisoners).

Question 2

(a) a right that can lawfully be restricted in certain circumstances, provided the restriction is proportionate and set out in law, oe **B1**

(a) Answer: A right that can lawfully be restricted in certain circumstances, provided the restriction is proportionate and set out in law.

(b) freedom of expression (Article 10), oe **B1**

(b) the right to respect for private and family life (Article 8), oe (accept freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Article 9, in respect of manifesting a religion) **B1**

(b) Answer: E.g. freedom of expression (Article 10); right to respect for private and family life (Article 8).

(c) point 1: Christians believe that freedom and rights should be used to serve and support others, not just oneself, oe **B1**

(c) development: Galatians 6:2 teaches 'Carry each other's burdens, and in this way you will fulfil the law of Christ', which many Christians take to mean their freedoms come with a responsibility to help others, oe **B1**

(c) point 2: Muslims believe fairness and justice must be upheld even towards people they personally dislike, oe **B1**

(c) development: Qur'an 5:8 teaches believers to 'be persistently standing firm for Allah ... in justice' and not to let hatred of others prevent them from being just, showing that the right to hold an opinion carries a responsibility to remain fair, oe **B1**

(c) Answer: E.g. Christian teaching to carry one another's burdens (Galatians 6:2); Muslim teaching to remain just even towards those one dislikes (Qur'an 5:8).

(d) view 1: rights can rightly be balanced against duties to the wider community, oe **B1**

(d) development: this view, shared by many religious believers, points to UDHR Article 29 (everyone has duties to the community) and to real UK law, where qualified rights such as freedom of expression can be lawfully limited, e.g. by laws against incitement to violence, oe **B1**

(d) view 2: certain fundamental rights must never be restricted, whatever the circumstances, oe **B1**

(d) development: a strong civil-liberties view, held by organisations such as Humanists UK, holds that absolute rights (e.g. freedom from torture, Article 3) must apply unconditionally, since allowing any exception undermines the whole idea that rights are inherent to being human, oe **B1**

(d) reference to a specific article, teaching or organisation made accurately, oe **B1**

(d) Answer: Contrast: rights can be balanced against duties to the community (UDHR Article 29, qualified rights) vs certain fundamental rights (e.g. Article 3, freedom from torture) must never be restricted under any circumstance.

(e) **L4** A well-argued, balanced answer that considers more than one point of view in a developed way, using accurate and detailed references to religious teaching to support each point, and reaches a clear, justified conclusion. **10-12**

(e) **L3** A clear and reasoned answer that considers more than one point of view, supported by relevant references to religious teaching, though the justification of the conclusion may be less developed. **7-9**

(e) **L2** A reasoned answer that considers at least one point of view, with some relevant supporting evidence, but with limited or no consideration of an alternative view. **4-6**

(e) **L1** One or more relevant points are made, but with little or no supporting evidence and no reasoned conclusion. **1-3**

(e) **L0** No relevant content. **0**

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

(e) Indicative content:

- Agree: some fundamental rights, such as the right to be free from torture (Article 3), are absolute under the Human Rights Act 1998 and can never lawfully be restricted, no matter how serious the circumstances, including a national emergency.
- Agree: many religious believers argue that human dignity, being made in the image of God (Genesis 1:27) or equally valued by Allah (Qur'an 49:13), is not conditional on good behaviour, so protection of core rights should never depend on a person first meeting responsibilities.
- Agree: Humanists UK and other civil-liberties voices argue that allowing exceptions to fundamental rights, even for good reasons, sets a dangerous precedent that governments could later misuse to justify wider restrictions.
- Disagree: most rights protected in UK law, such as freedom of expression (Article 10) and the right to private and family life (Article 8), are deliberately qualified, not absolute, and can be lawfully restricted where necessary and proportionate, e.g. to protect public safety or other people's rights.
- Disagree: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 29, explicitly states that everyone has duties to the community, showing that even the founding human rights document links rights to responsibilities rather than treating them as entirely unconditional.
- Disagree: many religious traditions teach that freedom should be used responsibly for the good of others, e.g. Galatians 6:2's call to 'carry each other's burdens', suggesting rights are meant to be exercised alongside duties rather than in isolation from them.
- A balanced answer might distinguish between the small number of genuinely absolute rights (which should indeed never be restricted) and the much larger set of qualified rights (where lawful, proportionate limits for the sake of others are widely accepted, including by many religious believers).
- A balanced conclusion might note that this remains a live debate in UK law and politics, with reasonable disagreement about exactly where the line between an acceptable restriction and an unacceptable one should be drawn.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk