GCSE RELIGIOUS STUDIES FOR EDEXCEL (9-1)

A vibrant new course written by a specially-selected team of experts and developed with teachers

Designed to match the 2016 Edexcel GCSE specifications
GCSE Religious Studies for Edexcel is a course written by an expert author team, and developed in response to real teaching needs for the 2016 Edexcel specifications. The series includes resources for both specifications A and B.

All Student Books and Kerboodle Books for this course have been endorsed by Edexcel.

- Approach developed in close consultation with teachers and religious organisations
- An expert author team, including fresh new voices from the teaching community, offer a wide range of expertise and experience
- Offers the option to buy precisely what you need with the appropriate level of depth for the new GCSE
- Engaging, student-friendly design and content offering both stretch and support for all abilities
- Kerboodle – this digital resource provides extensive and fully differentiated support for revision and exam practice
- Revision Guides offer a structured revision approach to prepare students for exam success

Meet the expert author team

Andy Lewis
Andy is an Assistant Head Teacher and Director of RE at St Bonaventure’s Catholic school in East London. He is the author of a number of books, regular blogger and expert speaker at a range of regional and national teaching events.

Sarah K Tyler
Sarah is Head of Religious Studies at Putney High School in London and was formerly Head of Religious Studies at Mander Portman Woodward. She is the author of several textbooks and resources for GCSE and A Level Religious Studies and she is a Principal Examiner with many years of senior examining experience. She has been a regular speaker at conferences and INSET.

Gordon Reid
Gordon is a former Head of Religious Studies. He is the author of several textbooks and resources for GCSE and A Level Religious Studies. He is a Principal Examiner and has many years of examining experience with the major awarding bodies and is a popular speaker at conferences and seminars.

Waqar Ahmad Ahmedi
Waqar is Head of Religious Education at one of the leading comprehensive schools in Birmingham, and a regular speaker at subject conferences. He has extensive examining experience for major awarding bodies. Waqar also writes regularly about faith and education, and has been advising schools on the teaching of Islam.
Course structure

**Specification B**

### Christianity

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### Islam

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### Kerboodle

- **Christianity and Islam Kerboodle: Exam Practice and Revision** 978 019 837049 9
  - Includes teacher access to Kerboodle Books for all Christianity and Islam.

### Specification A

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Student Book written in consultation with the Catholic Education Service specifically for Specification A

### Specifications A and B

- **The Oxford Teacher Handbook for GCSE Islam** 978 019 837047 5
  - A wealth of information and teaching support to provide you with the knowledge to teach Islam with confidence
  - See page 10 for more information.
What is the incarnation?

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, who came down to earth to live as a man from around 5 BC to around 33 AD. This is called the incarnation. You will be learning about the life and significance of Jesus in 1.3–1.5.

How is the incarnation shown in the Bible?

For Christians, God the Son, the second person of the Trinity, became a human being in Jesus of Nazareth. The Bible describes the incarnation in this way:

- 'And the Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us.'
- 'Immanuel.'
- 'God is with us.' (Matthew 1: 23; John 1: 14)

The Bible teaches that God the Son came into the world to live among people, 'Immanuel'. The Bible describes 'Immanuel' as God being with us, 'Immanuel' means 'God with us'.

The purpose of the incarnation was to enable human beings to have a relationship with God.

By asking students to find and use the quotation from 1 Timothy 3: 16, you can show real-life stories or perspectives from Christianity and Islam, as they are practised today.

Offers you the option to buy precisely what you need, if you are teaching Christianity and Islam through specification B.
Describe the key events in the last days of Jesus’ life (including the Last Supper, betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus), with reference to the accounts of these within the Bible. Explain why these events are significant, and describe what they show about the person of Jesus. Explain the meaning and significance of the resurrection, judgement, hell and purgatory, with reference to natural and moral evil.

Explain the role of Jesus in salvation including his work on the cross and his work in the church. Explain the idea of salvation and why it is so important within Christianity. Explain what the Trinity is and why the oneness of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit is significant. Give quotations from the Bible and the Nicene Creed about the Trinity.

Explain the characteristics of the Trinity – Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Explain how the Trinity is reflected in Christian worship and belief today. Explain the role of the Word and Spirit in creation with reference to sources of wisdom and authority. Explain the meaning of the incarnation with reference to a source of wisdom and authority. Explain theพระธรรมการ or the Word of God coming to earth, and he was born a human called Jesus.

The question asks for two Christian beliefs about the incarnation. See the ‘improved student response’ opposite for a list of all features should be given. See the ‘improved student response’ opposite for a list of all features should be given. For a high level response, three distinct aspects of the biblical story of creation.

This answer does not outline three distinct features of the biblical story of creation. This student has correctly identified an aspect of the biblical story of creation.

Exam practice

Student responses

(a) Outline three features of the biblical story of creation. (3)

(b) Explain two Christian beliefs about the incarnation. (4)

Over to you!

Give yourself four minutes on the clock and have a go at answering this question. Remember, this question type requires you to provide three facts or short ideas: you don’t need to explain them or express any opinions.

Exam practice pages give examples of all four question types

Over to you!

Give yourself four minutes on the clock and have a go at answering this question. Remember, this question type requires you to provide three facts or short ideas: you don’t need to explain them or express any opinions.

Beyond exam practice

This Revision Guide is packed full of exam practice questions with writing frames and sample answers to help structure responses and understand what the examiner is looking for.

It is perfect for use alongside the Student Book or for independent revision, at home or in the classroom.
Perfect for front of class teaching and independent learning

Christianity and Islam Kerboodle: Exam Practice and Revision is the digital accompaniment to the Student Books. It is intuitive to use, customizable, and can be accessed online at any time and anywhere. Packed with plenty of exam activities and preparation, this is the perfect resource to help you reassure your students they will have everything covered for the new specification.

The Exam Practice and Revision Kerboodle offers differentiated support including exam practice activities and sample answers to develop skills for answering longer questions.

Sample answers and mark schemes help build exam skills

Revision videos to help make core knowledge more memorable

A variety of revision resources including revision videos, worksheets and summaries. Each chapter also contains a revision overview to consolidate learning.

Differentiated worksheets and a range of exam practice activities provide opportunities to practice and test every question type across all topics.

To arrange a free in-school demonstration, contact your local Educational Consultant directly using www.oxfordsecondary.co.uk/repfinder

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Practise the 15-mark question:

Exam question

Sample student answer 1

Tahid is the idea of the oneness of Allah. Muslims believe there is no other god than Allah, and that he is unique and no one can compare to him. It could be argued that this is the most important belief because the worst sin in Islam is called shirk, and this shows that in Islam it is extremely important to hold true to belief in one God, Allah. This is more important than anything else.

In this question, 3 of the marks awarded will be for your spelling, punctuation and grammar and your use of specialist terminology.

* (d) “No other Muslim belief is as important as Tawhid.”

Evaluate this statement considering arguments for and against. In your response you should:
• refer to Muslim teachings
• reach a justified conclusion.

(15)
Christianity and Islam Kerboodle: Exam Practice and Revision contains:

- Exam paper walkthrough
- Revision videos
- Chapter overviews
- Revision summary maps
- Fully differentiated worksheets
- Auto-marked knowledge tests
- Skills-building activities for all the different question types
- Practice questions and mark schemes
- Markbook to track student progress
### The cosmological argument

The cosmological argument is the oldest form of proof for God. It was originally proposed by Thales of Miletus (624–546 BCE) and later developed by the Stoics and later by the Church fathers. 

#### Core Focus
- **Case for God:** The universe is the product of something acting as a cause.
- **Case for a First Cause:** Events within the universe are caused by something else.

#### Argument Structure
1. The universe has a beginning.
2. If the universe has a beginning, then there must have been a first cause.
3. Therefore, there must be a first cause.

#### Naturalism and Science
- **Russell:** The world is natural and does not need a first cause.
- **Catholic Church:** The universe needs a first cause.

### The strengths of the cosmological argument

- **Logical and Rational:** It fits with our understanding of cause and effect.
- **Philosophical:** It aligns with the universal law of cause and effect.

### The weaknesses of the cosmological argument

- **Russell:** The universe is caused by a natural process.
- **Catholic Church:** The universe requires a supernatural cause.

### Evidence against the cosmological argument

- **Russell:** The universe is natural and does not need a first cause.
- **Catholic Church:** The universe requires a first cause.

### Summary

- The cosmological argument relies on the universal law of cause and effect.
- It supports the idea of a first cause.
- Catholic Church believes in a supernatural first cause.

### Exam-style questions

1. **Case for God**
   - Explain why Thales of Miletus argued that the universe had a beginning.

2. **Case for a First Cause**
   - Discuss the implications of Russell’s naturalistic view on the need for a first cause.

3. **Naturalism and Science**
   - Compare and contrast Russell’s and Catholic Church’s perspectives on the first cause.

### Useful terms

- **Cosmological Argument:** The argument for the existence of God based on the observation that the universe has a beginning.
- **First Cause:** The ultimate cause that accounts for the origin of the universe.
- **Supernatural:**Anything that occurs beyond the natural laws governing the universe.

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**Speciation A**

Developed in close consultation with the Catholic Education Service specifically for Specification A. This Student Book offers you everything you need to teach Catholic Christianity for Edexcel in one book.

- **This title has been granted an **imprimatur** by the Catholic Church.
- **Includes a choice of Islam or Judaism** to help deliver the requirement to teach a second religion.
- **Includes all of the themes given in the specification as well as St Mark’s Gospel.**

**Specification focus**

Clearly links content with the specification.

**Includes references to the Catechism of the Catholic Church.**

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**For Catholic schools**

Includes Islam, Judaism and St Mark’s Gospel.

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**Useful terms**

- Define and explain important concepts and religious terminology.

**Exam-style questions in every unit**

- Provide plenty of opportunities for exam preparation.

**Activities**

- Consolidate knowledge and help develop writing skills.
The Paschal Mystery refers to the following events, which can be found in various parts of the New Testament.

1. The death and burial of Jesus. This is often referred to as the Passion of Jesus. The Paschal Mystery includes the death of Jesus, which is a key part of the beginning of the Good News. It is the beginning of the beginning of the spread of Christianity.

2. The empty tomb. This is often referred to as the Resurrection of Jesus. The Paschal Mystery includes the Resurrection of Jesus, which is the beginning of the spread of Christianity. It is the beginning of the beginning of the spread of Christianity.

3. The ascension of Jesus. This is often referred to as the Ascension of Jesus. The Paschal Mystery includes the Ascension of Jesus, which is the beginning of the spread of Christianity. It is the beginning of the beginning of the spread of Christianity.

4. The descent of the Holy Spirit. This is often referred to as the Pentecost. The Paschal Mystery includes the descent of the Holy Spirit, which is the beginning of the spread of Christianity. It is the beginning of the beginning of the spread of Christianity.

The significance of the Paschal Mystery is that it brings about human salvation. It saves humans from eternal death and separation from God. The Passion and death of Jesus allowed the redemption (saving) of humanity. This is not a trick question, the answer is quite straightforward: it is a key part of the beginning of the Good News, which includes the Good News of the Resurrection of Jesus. The Good News of the Resurrection of Jesus is the beginning of the spread of Christianity. It is the beginning of the beginning of the spread of Christianity.
Subject boosters, based on the prescribed content in the annexe of the 2016 GCSE criteria, offer you expert knowledge on beliefs, teachings and practices, and Muslim perspectives on themes and issues.

Practical ideas and ready-made worksheets help you bring the teaching and learning of Islam to life in the classroom, sensitively and effectively.

Tailored to mirror exam board specifications, with specific support for each

The foundational or core beliefs of Islam
The foundational or core beliefs are accepted by all Muslims and they make Islam different from other religions. In Arabic they are called iman. Sunni Muslims have six core beliefs, known as the six articles of faith, and Shi'a Muslims have five, called the five roots or ‘Usul ad-Din in Arabic.

Iman means to believe and to hold firmly to the core beliefs of Islam. These beliefs are shared by both Sunnis and Shi'as. It means to accept Allah as the creator of the universe, to accept the senten of Muhammad, to accept the scriptures that were revealed to Moses and Jesus, to accept the five pillars of the Sunni tradition, and to accept the ten obligatory acts of the Shi'a tradition.

The six articles of faith of the Sunni tradition

**Article** | **Name of the article of faith** | **Description of the article of faith**
--- | --- | ---
1 | Tawhid | This is the belief that there is one God in Islam who has no partners or companions. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.
2 | Shahadah | This is the declaration of faith that there is only one God in Islam and that Muhammad is the Messenger of God. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.
3 | Salat | This is the five daily prayers that are performed by Muslims. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.
4 | Zakah | This is an床位 for the poor. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.
5 | Sawm | This is fasting during the month of Ramadan. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.
6 | Hajj | This is a pilgrimage to Mecca. This is a religious principle that is taught to Muslims in schools and mosques.

Summary of the differences and similarities between the Sunni and Shi'a traditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tradition</th>
<th>Summary of views and any differences</th>
</tr>
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<td>Sunni</td>
<td>Shi'a</td>
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