

Advance information June 2022

GCSE Religious Studies B 8063

Version 1.0

Because of the ongoing impacts of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, we are providing advance information on the focus of June 2022 exams to help students revise.

This is the advance information for GCSE Religious Studies B 8063.

Information

- This advance information covers Paper 1 (Catholic Christianity).
- There is no advance information for Paper 2 (Perspectives on Faith).
- The information below identifies the main subject topic areas used as the primary focus of questions in the 2022 assessments.
- The information is presented in specification order and not in question order.
- It is **not** permitted to take this notice into the examination.

Advice

- Students may need to draw on other specification content within their responses to be able to access the full range of marks.

Focus of the June 2022 exam

Component 1: Catholic Christianity

Creation

Forms of expression – art

- The meaning and significance of Michelangelo's *Creation of Adam*.
- How it reflects Catholic beliefs about God as creator and the creation of humanity in the image of God.

Beliefs and teachings

- The meaning and significance of the belief that human beings are made in the image of God.

Sources of authority

Tradition

- Natural law, including how belief in the goodness of creation leads to Catholic understanding of natural law and how belief in natural law influences Catholic views about the sanctity of life.

Magisterium

- The influence of the Second Vatican Council on Catholic views of the harmony between science and religion, eg *Gaudium et Spes* 36.

Practices

- The meaning of stewardship and of different ways in which Catholics might carry out their duty to be stewards at a local, national and global level.

Incarnation

Forms of expression – symbol and incarnation

- The religious significance and relevance of the following Christian symbols: Ichthus (fish), Alpha and Omega, Chi-Rho.

Beliefs and teachings

- The meaning and scriptural origins of the belief in Jesus as the incarnate Son (Luke 1:26–38 and Matthew 1:18–24) and divine Word (John 1:1–4 and 1:14).
- Jesus as both fully human and fully God, including the meaning and significance of
 - Jesus as ‘Son of Man’ (Mark 8:31)
 - Jesus as ‘Son of God’ (Mark 14:61–62).

Sources of authority

Scripture

- Jesus as the fulfilment of the law, a model of virtues and authoritative source for moral teaching as exemplified in the Beatitudes (Matthew 5:1–12) and in his teaching on how Christians should respond to those in need (Matthew 25:31–46).

Magisterium

- The similarities and differences in the understanding of the incarnation as presented in *Dei Verbum* 4 and *Verbum Domini* 12.

Practices

- The names of the seven sacraments and Catholic beliefs about their effects on the sanctification of life.

The Triune God, mission and prayer

Forms of expression – music and the glory of God

- The use of different styles of music in worship including psalms, plainchant, traditional hymns, contemporary worship songs and their influence.
- Mass settings used in liturgy, their significance and influence.

Beliefs and teachings

- One God as a Trinity of persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit as expressed in the Nicene Creed; the scriptural origins of this belief: Deuteronomy 6:4, Matthew 3:16–17, Galatians 4:6.

Sources of authority

Scripture

- Christian understanding of God as a Trinity of persons with reference to Mark 1:9–11 and Galatians 4:6–7.

Magisterium

- The meaning and significance of conciliar magisterial authority, including its influence on Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, with reference to the Councils of Nicaea (AD 325) and Constantinople (AD 381).

Practices

- The significance of prayer as a 'raising of the heart and mind to God', including contrasting features of traditional and spontaneous prayers.

Redemption

Forms of expression – architecture and design

- How the architecture, design and decoration of Catholic churches reflect Catholic beliefs and facilitate worship.
- How the lectern, altar, crucifix and tabernacle express different aspects of the mystery of redemption and facilitate worship.

Beliefs and teachings

- How far the story of redemption has influenced Catholic understanding of the liturgy.

Sources of authority

Scripture

- Identification and understanding of redemption themes in Mark 15:21–39 and John 20:1–18, Acts 1:6–11 and 2:1–4.

Magisterium

- The significance and meaning of the conscience as the Voice of God and as a guide for the redeemed with reference to Gaudium et Spes 16 and the Catechism of the Catholic Church. Different understandings of the conscience and its value as a guide.

Practices – Eucharist and redemption

- The Mass as the 'source and summit' of Christian life including the meaning and significance of the Eucharist for Catholics and other Christian denominations.

END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION