



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2023

Pearson Edexcel GCE
In Religious Studies (9RS0)
Paper 4E: Judaism

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Paper 4E: Judaism – June 2023
Mark scheme

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
1	<p>8 marks AO1</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge, understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halevi stressed the unity between God and the People of Israel. • Halevi's early commitment to philosophy as a guide to truth gave way to a renewed commitment to faith in revelation. • Halevi believed in limiting the power of reason through philosophical systems and defended the teachings of Judaism against the attacks of non-Jewish philosophers. • Halevi stressed the supremacy of the God of Israel and stressed the distinctive values of Jewish revelation and worship in his discussions with other religious traditions. • Halevi was uncertain about the future of the Jewish diaspora in Spain and concluded in his writing, the <i>Kuzari</i>, that true religious fulfilment is only possible in the presence of the God of Israel, which for him was more tangible in the Land of Israel. 	(8)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Provides a superficial understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1).
Level 2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).
Level 3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs (AO1). • Comprehensively develops key religious ideas and beliefs to show a depth of understanding (AO1).

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
2	<p>4 marks AO1, 8 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical monotheism is a central and foundational belief of Judaism. • It is the belief in one God who is the source of universal morality. • Ethical monotheism emerged at the time of Abraham and was in stark contrast to the polytheism of that era. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical monotheism is significant because it is reflected in the Torah and, specifically, in the Decalogue. • Ethical monotheism is significant because it has an essential role within Jewish family life because everything done is in accordance with the Decalogue. • Ethical monotheism is significant because it supports the understanding and context of Rabbinic Judaism. • Some aspects of ethical monotheism are contentious and thus considered less significant because, for example, of debates about gender issues especially in contemporary Judaism. <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>	(12)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generalised arguments (AO2).
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2).
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
3(a)	<p>10 marks AO1</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to demonstrate knowledge and understanding and specialist language and terminology when responding to the question.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, these Principles of Faith represent a summary of the fundamental teachings of Judaism. • Theological ideas about the belief in the truth of the entire Torah and the other words of Moses and prophets are important. • The belief in God who rewards and punishes and will send the Messiah. • There can be no image of God and all language about God is anthropomorphic. • The belief that God needs no other and is the cause of all existence; that God is eternal and free from all properties of matter. 	(10)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs is superficial (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs with some inaccuracies that are not directly linked to the extract (AO1).
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs is detailed, however it is not fully developed (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a narrow range of key religious ideas and beliefs and are linked in most cases to reference from the extract (AO1).
Level 3	7–10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding of key religious ideas and beliefs is detailed and fully developed (AO1). • Knowledge and understanding addresses a broad range of key religious ideas and beliefs and are fully linked to references from the extract (AO1).

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
3(b)	<p>5 marks AO1, 15 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maimonides' Principles of Faith are now widely held as obligatory beliefs within Orthodox Judaism. • Maimonides is famous for his commentary on the Mishnah and his codification of the Talmudic Law. • In 1985, a UNESCO conference in Paris on Maimonides affirmed his position as the most influential and foremost Jewish thinker of the Middle Ages, and was esteemed to be one of the greatest theologians and scholars of all time. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maimonides 13 Principles of Faith are of significant importance because they highlight the fundamental tenets and features of Jewish beliefs and are the basic foundations of the Jewish faith. • Maimonides' unique writings exerted a strong influence on later Islamic philosophy and famous great thinkers, such as Thomas Aquinas to Leibniz and Newton; therefore, deeming him to be one of the most important Jewish scholars in history. • Maimonides' seminal '<i>Guide for the Perplexed</i>' created an apologetic nexus between the faith of Judaism and logical reason, making it immensely relevant for Orthodox Judaism, because this momentous work laid the foundation for all subsequent Jewish philosophic inquiry known as 'Chakirah', and stimulated centuries of philosophic Jewish writing. • Maimonides' systematic code of Jewish law became his most significant contribution to Jewish life because he became the first person to write an all-inclusive Halakhic compendium of all Talmudic law (Mishnah Torah), covering all the 613 laws of the Pentateuch and presenting a rational explanation for each one. • Maimonides is considered a titan figure of Jewish intellectual history who had a profound and lasting effect on Judaism because he consolidated it in the face of the threat of Islamic dominance and the revival of classical philosophy. • Some scholars claimed that Maimonides did not really accept the divine authorship of the Torah and that Maimonides adopted this position for the sake of the 	

	<p>majority, and that he considered Moses to be the real author of the Torah; because, they argued, that divine authorship was incompatible with Maimonides' philosophical principles.</p> <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p>	<p>(20)</p>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are selected (AO2). • Makes basic connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generic arguments (AO2).
Level 2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A limited range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, some of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues (AO2). • Makes connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made with little or no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simple chain of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between many but not all of the elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made, which are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence (AO2).
Level 4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected, most of which are used appropriately and accurately throughout (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between a wide range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many but not all of elements in the question, which are supported by the appraisal of some evidence (AO2).
Level 5	17–20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question, which are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence (AO2).

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
4	<p>5 marks AO1, 25 marks AO2</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis and evaluation. Candidates will be required to demonstrate knowledge and understanding using specialist language and terminology when responding to the question, and in meeting AO2 descriptors described below.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The diaspora had an impact on rabbinic thought because it led to rabbinic discourse about Jewish belief to be recorded. • The Torah is important for Jewish belief and how Rabbinic Judaism codified the oral Torah in the Mishna and Gemara and later interpreted this within rabbinic literature. • Rabbinic literature details subsequent rabbinic decisions and writings, which emphasise that the Torah cannot be properly understood without recourse to the oral Torah. <p>AO2 requires candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question. Such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following in relation to AO2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabbinic literature has organised the key features of the Talmud and its structure and this is significant because, for example, the six orders of the Mishnah inform Jewish belief. • The various types of literature associated with Rabbinic Judaism, such as the Midrash, which is a compilation of teachings in the form of legal, exegetical, homiletical and narrative commentary on the Jewish Bible, carries great significance for its application in daily life and therefore has an impact on the way of life embraced by Rabbinic Judaism. • Throughout the development of Rabbinic Judaism there have featured great rabbis (eg Rashi) who have had a significant impact through their translations, interpretations and commentaries on the Talmud because of the way in which they have attempted to stay true to the original Word of God as found in the Jewish Bible, therefore Jewish belief has been based on their work. • The Halakhah (the way) is significant for Jewish belief and therefore specifies what behaviour is sanctioned by rabbinic law. • A criticism of Rabbinic Judaism would be the lack of interpretation on the Talmud and that therefore the nature of authority in Rabbinic Judaism is based on the achievement of an accepted literal translation on which belief and practice is founded. • Rabbinic Judaism has distinct beliefs about revelation as being revealed by God to Moses in two parts: the written and oral Torah. Therefore, this influences rabbinic debate, decisions on the meaning of the Law, and the importance of commentaries. (This shows links to Religion and Philosophy). • Halakhah incorporates not only a religious code, but civil law as well, and for most of Jewish history, it continued to function and is significant because it informs moral behaviour. (This shows links to Religion and Ethics). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish thinkers throughout the ages often quote rabbinic sources including the Torah, therefore supporting their various views and there is evidence that Jesus also quoted these same sources. (This shows links to New Testament Studies). <p>Candidates who show achievement only against AO1 will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 1.</p> <p>Candidates who do not show links with another area of their course of study will not be able to gain marks beyond the top of Level 4.</p>	(30)
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A narrow range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected but are unlikely to be used appropriately or accurately (AO1). • Information/issues are identified (AO2). • Makes basic connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements are supported by generic arguments (AO2). • Judgements made with no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2). • Conclusions are provided but are simplistic and/or generic (AO2).
Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A limited range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected, some of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues (AO2). • Makes connections between a limited range of elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements made with little or no attempt to appraise evidence (AO2). • Conclusions are provided, which loosely draw together ideas but with little or no attempt to justify (AO2).
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are selected most of which are used appropriately with some inaccuracies (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues, which lead to a simplistic chain of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between many but not all of the elements in the question (AO2). • Judgements of some of the elements in the question are made (AO2). • Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence (AO2). • Conclusions are provided, which logically draw together ideas and are partially justified (AO2).
Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected, most of which are used appropriately and accurately throughout (AO1). • Deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between a wide range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many but not all of elements in the question (AO2). • Reasoned judgements are supported by the appraisal of some evidence (AO2). • Convincing conclusions are provided which fully and logically draw together ideas and are partially justified (AO2).
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of knowledge, specialist language and terminology are carefully selected and used appropriately, accurately and sustained throughout (AO1). • Critically deconstructs religious information/issues leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning (AO2). • Makes connections between the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question (AO2). • Reasoned judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence (AO2). • Convincing conclusions are provided which fully and logically draw together ideas and are fully justified (AO2).

