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Surname

Other names

Pearson
Edexcel GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Religious Studies

Advanced

Unit 4: Implications – Sikhism

Thursday 19 June 2014 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Paper Reference

6RS04/1H

You do not need any other materials.

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Read the passage carefully.
- Answer **BOTH** part (a) and part (b) of the question.
- Answer the question in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- Quality of written communication will be taken into account in the marking of all your responses
– *you should take particular care with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.*

Advice

- The assessment of your answers will be based on your knowledge and understanding of the topic in question (for 60% of the marks) and your evaluative skills (for 40% of the marks).

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Sikhism

During the period of Guru Gobind Singh the struggle against Mughal authority, which had continued intermittently for two generations, became a crusade at times. Among his other writings the Guru sent an admonitory letter to the Emperor Aurangzeb, known as the Zafarnama. In this he took the Emperor to task for the perjury of his officials who had attacked the Guru's forces after a peaceful withdrawal from Anandpur had been arranged in 1704. He also blamed Aurangzeb for his misuse of power and chided him on his unholy alliance with idol-worshipping rajas when he described himself as an idol-breaker! In this Letter of Admonition he named him not bhut shikan (idol-breaker) by which he was popularly known, but paiman shikan (oath breaker).

The Guru accepted the idea of the just war and enunciated it in a famous couplet from his Zafarnama.

"When all efforts to restore peace prove useless and no words avail,

Lawful is the flash of steel, it is right to draw the sword."

His verses differ from those of his predecessors most significantly in their use of military metaphors and their references to the struggle against tyranny.

(Source: Cole, W. O. and Sambhi, P. S. *The Sikhs: their Religious Beliefs and Practices*, Sussex Academic Press, 1995, Edexcel Anthology)

- 1 (a) Examine the argument and/or interpretation in the passage. (30)
- (b) Do you agree with the idea(s) expressed? Justify your point of view and discuss its implications for understanding religion and human experience. (20)

(Total for Question 1 = 50 marks)

Start your answer on Page 3.



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TOTAL FOR PAPER 1H = 50 MARKS

