



RELIGIOUS STUDIES (BIBLE KNOWLEDGE)

2048/22

Paper 2 The Portrayal of the Birth of the Early Church

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 80

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE[®], Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------|
| Page 2 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 | 2048 | 22 |

AO1: Describe and explain using knowledge and understanding.

These level descriptors should be used for all part (a) and (b) questions.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Level 4 | 6 marks | A thorough, well-developed and substantial response. A comprehensive account of the range and depth of relevant material, demonstrating an extensive and highly accurate knowledge and understanding of the subject. There is detailed explanation. The answer is well structured. |
| Level 3 | 4–5 marks | Demonstrates a clear understanding of the question. The information is quite detailed. Generally accurate knowledge and understanding of the subject matter. Covers the main points accurately. The information is in a structured format. |
| Level 2 | 2–3 marks | Demonstrates some understanding of the question. A fair, mainly relevant but generally undeveloped response. The candidate demonstrates some factual knowledge and understanding, which is fairly accurate but may lack specific detail. Some of the main points are covered but lack substance. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. |
| Level 1 | 1 mark | An attempt to answer the question, but demonstrates little understanding of the question. Very limited knowledge of the subject. Response includes only a small amount of relevant material. Information is reported in basic outline only or as a list, with little or no explanation. Mainly inaccurate, though some credible points may be made. |
| Level 0 | 0 marks | No attempt whatsoever to answer the set question, or the candidate provides a wholly irrelevant response. |

AO2: Use evidence and reasoned argument to express and evaluate personal responses, informed insights and differing viewpoints.

These level descriptors should be used for all part (c) questions.

| | | |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Level 4 | 7–8 marks | Recognises and explains the significance of the issue(s). A personal response is fully supported. A range of points of view, supported by justified arguments/discussion. The information is presented in a clear and organised way. Evidence of informed insights. |
| Level 3 | 5–6 marks | Understands the significance of the question. Seeks to move clearly beyond a purely descriptive approach. Justified arguments/different points of view, supported by some discussion. Evidence of appropriate personal response. Some evidence of informed insights. |
| Level 2 | 3–4 marks | Understands the question but the response is mainly descriptive. Only one view offered with limited support or discussion. Limited or no evidence of informed insights. |
| Level 1 | 1–2 mark | The candidate's response is descriptive with no attempt to discuss or evaluate the material at all. Viewpoints are unsupported. |
| Level 0 | 0 marks | No response submitted, or clearly lacks any understanding whatsoever of the subject matter. |

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------|
| Page 3 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 | 2048 | 22 |

- 1 (a) Give arguments to support the traditional view that Luke was the author of the Acts of the Apostles. [6]

external evidence – links Luke with both Gospel and the Acts/internal evidence that links author of Gospel as author of Acts e.g. reference to Theophilus, natural dovetailing between the two, similar content interest/‘we’ sections eyewitness – Luke the doctor fits best for companion to Paul (Colossians 4v12f)/Luke not prominent in NT so why link him to author unless he was/detailed knowledge of Antioch where Luke came from

- (b) Explain why some people might argue that the Acts of the Apostles was written before 64 CE. [6]

lack of reference to Nero persecutions, fall of Jerusalem, death of James and death of Paul/primitive Christianity depicted e.g. council of Jerusalem and food laws/depiction of impartiality of imperial officials regarding Christianity

- (c) ‘Identifying the author of the Acts of the Apostles makes no difference to its value.’ To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view. [8]

Agree: sources for Acts could be later but still historically reliable; could be based on sources close to events but used by a later author who compiled/the account is not historically reliable but it doesn’t matter – it still has value

Disagree: contemporary and eyewitness to some of the events/knew the people involved in the story/important that it is historically reliable/idea of the Word of God and of truth/contents used by Christians to shape their lives therefore important it is reliable account

- 2 (a) Give an account of what happened to Saul (Paul) during his stay in Damascus from the time when Ananias went to see him. [6]

Acts 9:17–25

placed hands on Saul/Jesus sent me here so you may see and be filled with Holy Spirit/Saul regained sight/baptised/spent time with disciples/preached in synagogues that Jesus son of God/amazed crowd as he was previously persecutor/argued with them/conspiracy by Jews to kill him/escaped over wall in basket

- (b) Barnabas was known as ‘Son of Encouragement’. How was this shown in his relationship with Paul? [6]

disciples doubted that Paul was genuine believer/Barnabas introduced him to the apostles in Jerusalem/told them of Paul’s preaching/accepted because of Barnabas/searched out Paul at Tarsus to bring him to Antioch to be a co-worker/used Paul’s abilities/invited him on missionary journey/allowed Paul to gradually take lead and Barnabas stepped back

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------|
| Page 4 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 | 2048 | 22 |

- (c) **‘The early church had little or no structure or organisation.’**
To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view. [8]

Agree: leaders only gradually emerged/developed organisation as the church grew and needs became recognised/example of the seven/Apostles only real group identified at the start/as church grew they needed to delegate more/Paul only on first missionary journey started appointing elders etc.

Disagree: met together for prayer and breaking bread/church organised with clear leader of Peter/took over similar structure of synagogues/Council of Jerusalem shows clear leadership pattern/elders/evangelists/the seven (helped needy – took over tasks to allow apostles to preach)/Paul set up churches with church structure of leaders etc./fast growth of people becoming believers required some organisation to teach them/shared property (Ananias and Sapphira)/apostles baptised people with Holy Spirit

- 3 (a) **What did Peter tell Cornelius about Jesus?** [6]

Acts 10:36–43

good news of peace through Jesus Christ/lord of all/God anointed Jesus with Holy Spirit and power/went around doing good and healing those under power of the devil/God was in him/killed him by hanging him on a tree/God raised him up/third day raised again and caused him to be seen/commanded to preach that he is the judge of living and the dead/believe and receive forgiveness of sins through his name

- (b) **Why had Peter travelled to see Cornelius?** [6]

Acts 10:9–20, 30–33

vision of sheet made Peter realise not to call impure what God has made clean/hence accepted going to Gentile house/spirit told Peter of three men looking for him/get up and go downstairs/do not hesitate to go with them/I have sent them/Cornelius had vision (appearance) of man who told him to send to Joppa for Peter at the house of Simon the Tanner

- (c) **‘The work of an apostle is best shown by the life of Peter.’**
To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view. [8]

Agree: leader of Church/main apostle/full of Holy Spirit/preached at Pentecost/ruled over judgement about Ananias and Sapphira/preached/baptised/evangelised/accepted Gentiles

Disagree: limited coverage of work of Peter/main information is about Paul and so better example/displayed all of Peter’s work plus more as he set up churches from his missionary journeys/no one apostle is best as people like Barnabas also referred to as an apostle

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------|
| Page 5 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 | 2048 | 22 |

- 4 (a) Give an account of the part played by Paul and Barnabas in the lead-up to, and the decisions reached at, the Council of Jerusalem. [6]

Acts 15:1–5,22–29

in Antioch explaining that God had opened door of faith to Gentiles/conflict with some who argued for circumcision as taught by Moses/Paul and Barnabas appointed to go to Jerusalem to see apostles about this issue/reported to church and apostles/Paul and Barnabas sent out to take letter to churches of decision/along with Judas and Silas/to confirm what was in writing/went to Antioch to deliver letter

- (b) Explain why Paul and Barnabas later separated. [6]

Acts 15:36–41

disagreement over whether John Mark should accompany him and Paul on next missionary trip/Paul said no as Mark deserted them on earlier trip/Barnabas took Mark and went to Cyprus/Paul took Silas and went to Syria

- (c) ‘Paul was more an apostle to the Jews than an apostle to the Gentiles.’ To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view. [8]

Agree: Paul always went to Jews first (expect examples)/main converts were Jews/preached in synagogues that Jesus fulfilment of OT and was Messiah

Disagree: Paul called to be apostle to Gentiles/Ananias told by God at Saul’s conversion/left Jews when rejected and went to Gentiles/called to Gentiles in vision to go to Macedonia/went to Gentile cities on missionary journeys

- 5 (a) Why was Paul summoned to a meeting at the Areopagus? [6]

Acts 17:17–21

Paul distressed to see city full of idols/reasoned in synagogue and market place/Paul preaching good news of Jesus and resurrection/philosophers disputed/what is babbling trying to say/he seems to be advocating foreign gods/took to Areopagus so they could hear about the new teaching

- (b) In what ways did Paul’s speech to the Athenians differ from his usual speeches? [6]

no Scriptures/no mention of Jesus by name/started from the Unknown God/no call to baptism/no mention of crucifixion and forgiveness through Jesus’ death

| | | | |
|--------|---|----------|-------|
| Page 6 | Mark Scheme | Syllabus | Paper |
| | Cambridge O Level – October/November 2016 | 2048 | 22 |

- (c) **The early church had only one message and that was about Jesus being the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy.’
To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view.** [8]

Agree: main message of Peter and Paul as they were addressing Jews/need to show that Jesus fulfilled OT and so was the promised Messiah (expect examples)/though not always stated that Jesus fulfilled OT it was none the less implicit in the claims about Jesus

Disagree: Athens example of no mention of OT/other Gentile audiences also no mention since they had no background to OT scriptures/speech to elders was not about OT fulfilment by Jesus/death and resurrection was more the main focus of preaching

- 6 (a) **Give an account of what happened in Corinth during Paul’s second missionary journey.** [6]

Acts 18:1–18

lodged with Aquila and Priscilla/preached to Jews/converted Crispus the ruler of synagogue/rejected by Jews/preached in house of Justus/stayed 18 months/Jews brought him before proconsul, Gallio who refused to sit in judgement on the case/left city

- (b) **What does the Acts of the Apostles record about the Jew called Apollos?** [6]

Acts 18:24–28

Jew from Alexandria/preacher in Ephesus/knew only baptism of John/Aquila and Priscilla taught him/went to Achaia (Corinth) with letters of recommendation from Ephesian Christians/preached there refuting Jews in public/proving from Scripture that Jesus was the Christ

- (c) **‘Persecution and opposition helped rather than hindered the spread of the church.’
To what extent do you agree? Show in your answer that you have considered more than one point of view.** [8]

Agree: initial persecution gave boldness to apostles to proclaim message (e.g. when arrested after healing of lame man)/after Stephen’s death church scattered but led to believers in wide spread places to tell others of Jesus/conflict and opposition also led others to believe

Disagree: opposition and conflict curtailed many visits to towns/stopped preaching/disrupted stay/Jewish group travelled to disrupt Paul/Stephen killed/church forced to take low profile