

	Year 10	Year 11
Autumn 1	<p>Component 1: The study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices. Christianity.</p> <p><b>Beliefs and teachings Key beliefs</b> • The nature of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell. Jesus Christ and salvation • Beliefs and teachings about: • the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God • the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension • sin, including original sin • the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit • the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Practices Worship and festivals</b> • Different forms of worship and their significance: • liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible • private worship. • Prayer and its significance, including the Lord’s Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer. • The role and meaning of the sacraments: • the meaning of sacrament • the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism • the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning. • The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including • two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona • the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.</p> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p>	<p>Component 1: The study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices. Christianity.</p> <p><b>Beliefs and teachings Key beliefs</b> • The nature of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell. Jesus Christ and salvation • Beliefs and teachings about: • the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God • the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension • sin, including original sin • the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit • the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Practices Worship and festivals</b> • Different forms of worship and their significance: • liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible • private worship. • Prayer and its significance, including the Lord’s Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer. • The role and meaning of the sacraments: • the meaning of sacrament • the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism • the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning. • The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including • two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona • the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.</p> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p>

	<p>SMSC: Listening and respecting others. Celebration of culture and religion.</p>	<p>SMSC: Listening and respecting others. Celebration of culture and religion.</p>
<p>Autumn 2</p>	<p>Component 1: The study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices.</p> <p>Islam</p> <p><b>Beliefs and teachings Key Beliefs</b> • The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi’a Islam, including key similarities and differences. • Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur’an Surah 112. • The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi’a Islam, including different ideas about God’s relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence. • Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika’il. • Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement. • Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell. Authority • Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad. • The holy books: • Qur’an: revelation and authority • the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority. • The imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.</p> <p><b>Practices Worship</b> • Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi’a Islam and the additional duties of Shi’a Islam). • Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice. • Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims</p>	<p>Component 1: The study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices.</p> <p>Islam</p> <p><b>Beliefs and teachings Key Beliefs</b> • The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi’a Islam, including key similarities and differences. • Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur’an Surah 112. • The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi’a Islam, including different ideas about God’s relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence. • Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika’il. • Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement. • Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell. Authority • Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad. • The holy books: • Qur’an: revelation and authority • the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority. • The imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.</p> <p><b>Practices Worship</b> • Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi’a Islam and the additional duties of Shi’a Islam). • Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice. • Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims</p>

	<p>pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer. Duties and festivals • Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur'an 96:1-5. • Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi'a Islam. • Hajj • Jihad: different understandings of jihad. • Festivals.</p> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p> <p><b>SMSC: Listening and respecting others. Celebration of culture and religion.</b></p>	<p>pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer. Duties and festivals • Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur'an 96:1-5. • Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi'a Islam. • Hajj • Jihad: different understandings of jihad. • Festivals.</p> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p> <p><b>SMSC: Listening and respecting others. Celebration of culture and religion.</b></p>
<p><b>Spring 1</b></p>	<p><b>Theme D: Religion, peace and conflict</b> Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues. They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity), and Islam.</p> <p><b>Theme E: Religion, crime and punishment</b>  Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They</p>	<p><b>Theme D: Religion, peace and conflict</b> Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues. They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity), and Islam.</p> <p><b>Theme E: Religion, crime and punishment</b>  Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They</p>

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Spring 2	<p><b>Theme B: Religion and life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abortion.</li> <li>• Euthanasia.</li> <li>• Animal experimentation.</li> </ul> <p>The origins and value of the universe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origins of the universe, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these</li> <li>• The relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.</li> <li>• The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.</li> <li>• The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The use and abuse of animals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal experimentation</li> <li>• The use of animals for food.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Theme B: Religion and life</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abortion.</li> <li>• Euthanasia.</li> <li>• Animal experimentation.</li> </ul> <p>The origins and value of the universe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origins of the universe, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these</li> <li>• The relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.</li> <li>• The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.</li> <li>• The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The use and abuse of animals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal experimentation</li> <li>• The use of animals for food.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p><b>Theme A: Relationships and families</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contraception.</li> <li>• Sexual relationships before marriage.</li> <li>• Homosexual relationships.</li> </ul> <p>The origins and value of human life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origins of life, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these</li> <li>• The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.</li> <li>• The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.</li> <li>• Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p> <p><b>SMSC: Moral and ethical debates backed by evidence.</b></p>	<p><b>Theme A: Relationships and families</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contraception.</li> <li>• Sexual relationships before marriage.</li> <li>• Homosexual relationships.</li> </ul> <p>The origins and value of human life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origins of life, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these</li> <li>• The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.</li> <li>• The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.</li> <li>• Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.</li> </ul> <p><b>Skill set: Examination questions, analysing and identification of key issues. Communication and listening.</b></p> <p><b>SMSC: Moral and ethical debates backed by evidence.</b></p>
Summer 1	Islam and Christianity	Re-visit Christianity and Islam. Examination preparation.

Summer 2		
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