

# RELIGION AND WORLDVIEWS



## YEAR 10 CORE

<h3>How does religion keep people out of bad lives?</h3>		
Autumn + Spring	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To know that <b>morality</b> concerns the rightness or wrongness of an action, guided by personal rules, values, and a <b>moral code</b> that often originates from worldviews, religious traditions, or professional organizations.</li><li>To know that <b>core values</b> are fundamental beliefs that motivate attitudes and actions, underpinning moral codes and behaviour, and can be natural, religious, or legal depending on an individual's source of authority.</li><li>To know that the <b>Golden Rule</b>, which states to treat others as you would like to be treated, is a universal principle found in all major world religions.</li><li>To know that "<b>all life is sacred</b>" is a core value upheld by all religions, though interpretations may vary.</li><li>To know that <b>abortion</b> is the termination of a foetus; in the UK, the <b>Abortion Act of 1967</b> outlines specific conditions for its legality, while it remains illegal or permitted under strict circumstances in various other countries.</li><li>To know that the <b>overturning of Roe v. Wade</b> significantly impacted women, particularly those aged 20-29, non-Hispanic Black women, non-Hispanic White women, and women with existing children in the USA.</li><li>To know that <b>religious perspectives on abortion</b> vary significantly: most Muslims and Roman Catholics oppose it due to sanctity of life teachings, Jews generally accept it as a child is not considered a life until born, and Humanists accept it based on a woman's bodily autonomy.</li><li>To know that <b>euthanasia</b> ("gentle easy death") and <b>assisted suicide</b> are illegal in the UK, with distinctions between voluntary (illegal) and non-voluntary euthanasia (legal in some contexts, like turning off life support if consistent with presumed wishes).</li><li>To know that <b>all religions oppose voluntary euthanasia</b>, while views on non-voluntary euthanasia differ, with some religions accepting it.</li><li>To know that <b>Western ethical philosophies</b> like utilitarianism (seeking greatest happiness), deontology (following moral rules regardless of outcome), situation ethics (doing the most loving thing), consequentialism, and virtue ethics (practicing moral character) provide different frameworks for making moral decisions.</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Moral</li><li>2. Ethics</li><li>3. Sacred</li><li>4. Sanctity of life</li><li>5. Abortion</li><li>6. Conception</li><li>7. Gestation</li><li>8. Foetus</li><li>9. Sanctimonious</li><li>10. Euthanasia</li><li>11. Voluntary euthanasia</li><li>12. Non-voluntary euthanasia</li><li>13. Ahimsa</li><li>14. Deontology</li><li>15. Situation Ethics</li><li>16. Utilitarianism</li><li>17. Virtue Ethics</li></ol>

<b>What alternative is there to organised religion?</b>		
Summer	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know that <b>humanism</b> is an alternative worldview to theism, and that humanists primarily rely on scientific evidence and proof for their beliefs, whereas <b>atheism</b> is specifically a belief in the absence of a God, distinct from a comprehensive worldview.</li> <li>To know that a <b>cult</b> often targets vulnerable individuals, using methods of persuasion or "brainwashing," potentially extracting money and isolating members from their families, while a <b>religion</b> is typically a chosen belief group that generally does not engage in such coercive practices.</li> <li>To know that <b>L. Ron Hubbard</b> founded <b>Scientology</b>, which some consider a cult while others view it as a valid Church.</li> <li>To know that <b>Scientology</b> shares several similarities with Christianity, including beliefs in an afterlife, having a sacred text, offering guidance for life, relying on monetary donations, using a cross in its logo, and the belief that humans possess a soul that requires nurturing.</li> <li>To know that <b>Mormons</b> believe Joseph Smith received "<b>Golden Plates</b>" from the angel Moroni, which they consider the source of <b>The Book of Mormon</b>, their holy text.</li> <li>To know that <b>Mormons</b> share some core beliefs with other Christians, such as the belief in the Trinity, but also hold distinct beliefs, like the Garden of Eden being located in North America and that The Book of Mormon is the true and final word of God.</li> <li>To know that the <b>Amish</b> are a very conservative Christian minority group, primarily residing in America, who choose to live without modern technology like electricity due to their belief that such advancements encourage immorality.</li> <li>To know that <b>Rastafari</b> is a relatively new movement, sometimes considered a religion, social movement, political movement, or even a cult, which originated in the 1930s following Marcus Garvey's prophecy of a black king being crowned in Africa.</li> <li>To know that the <b>Rastafari</b> religion spread in Jamaica, where preacher Leonard P. Howell declared Haile Selassie as the Second Coming of Christ, believed to deliver black people to a promised land in Africa, referred to as Ethiopia.</li> <li>To know that many <b>Rastafari</b> adherents believe in a future <b>Day of Judgement</b> where "Babylon" (symbolizing corrupt Western society) will be destroyed, and the righteous believers will then live in the paradise of Africa.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Humanism</li> <li>2. Atheism</li> <li>3. Theism</li> <li>4. Cult</li> <li>5. Religion</li> <li>6. Thetan</li> <li>7. 'Clear'</li> <li>8. Enggrams</li> <li>9. Auditing</li> <li>10. Polygamy</li> <li>11. Elohim</li> <li>12. Celestial Kingdom</li> <li>13. Old Order Amish Mennonite Church</li> <li>14. Ordnung</li> <li>15. Worldliness</li> <li>16. Babylon</li> <li>17. Zion</li> <li>18. Jah</li> <li>19. Ital</li> </ol>