

YEAR 10 GCSE AQA (8062)

Component 2: Theme C: The Existence of God and Revelation		
Autumn 1	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that the Design Argument presents evidence from the natural world (like the intricacy of the eye) to suggest God's existence, along with its strengths and weaknesses. • To know that the First Cause Argument proposes that everything has a cause, leading to the idea of an uncaused first cause, often identified as God. • To know that the Argument from Miracles uses examples from Christianity (e.g., Feeding of the Five Thousand) and other faiths to suggest divine intervention and, therefore, God's existence. • To know that the problem of evil and suffering questions God's existence by arguing that a benevolent and omnipotent God shouldn't allow evil to exist. • To know that religious people use "theodicies" (like free will or the existence of the Devil) to defend God's existence in the face of evil and suffering. • To know that scientific theories, such as the Big Bang and Evolution, are sometimes presented as arguments against God's role as creator. • To know that special revelation, including visions (e.g., St. Bernadette), is a way some believe God reveals Himself, providing insights into His nature (omnipotent, omniscient, personal, impersonal, immanent, transcendent). • To know that enlightenment, particularly in traditions like Buddhism (the Buddha) and Hinduism (Moksha), offers a path to knowledge about the divine. • To know that general revelation suggests that God can be known through nature, observing its order, beauty, and intricacy. • To know that scripture from various religious traditions is considered a source of knowledge about God and His characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design argument • Enlightenment • Evil • First cause argument • General revelation • Immanent • Impersonal • Miracle • Omniscient • Omnipotent • Personal • Revelation • Science • Special revelation • Suffering • Transcendent • Ultimate reality • Vision



Component 1: Christian beliefs and teachings

Autumn 2

Knowledge

- To know that Christians believe in one God who is **omnipotent** (all-powerful), **loving**, and **just**, and that the **problem of evil and suffering** can challenge these beliefs.
- To know that Christians understand God as a **Trinity**: Father, Son (Jesus Christ), and Holy Spirit, representing one God in three "persons."
- To know that Christian beliefs about **creation** involve two different narratives in Genesis (Chapter 1 and 2), and the concept of the "Word" (John 1:1-3) as a creative force, which can be interpreted differently by **fundamentalist** and **liberal** Christians.
- To know that Christian beliefs about the **afterlife** include concepts of **resurrection**, **judgement**, **heaven**, and **hell**, with life after death depending on God raising humans to a new kind of life.
- To know that the **incarnation** is the theological concept that Jesus is God made flesh, as explored in John's prologue and the birth narratives in Matthew and Luke.
- To know that the **crucifixion** of Jesus is understood by Christians as both a historical event and a theological event, providing **atonement** for human sin.
- To know that the **resurrection** of Jesus is a core Christian belief, indicating a new kind of life and holding significant religious importance, even with historically ambiguous narratives.
- To know that the **ascension** of Jesus signifies his return to God, impacting Christian beliefs about his nature and the early church's understanding of his future return for judgment.
- To know that Christian beliefs about **sin** include both **original sin** (an inherited state of pervasive badness) and individual sinful acts, and that **salvation** is achieved through **Jesus Christ's** role in atonement, repentance, and God's **grace**.

Key Vocabulary

- Ascension
- Atonement
- Bible
- Christ
- Creation
- Crucifixion
- Evil
- The Father
- Grace
- Heaven
- Hell
- Holy Spirit
- Incarnation
- Jesus
- Judgement
- Just
- Law
- Omnipotent
- The Oneness of God
- Original sin
- Reconciliation
- Resurrection
- Salvation
- Sin
- The Son
- Son of God
- Suffering
- Tearing
- Trinity



Component 1: Christian Practices		
Spring	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Christians engage in different forms of worship, including liturgical (set order), informal (non-liturgical), and private worship, each with its own strengths and weaknesses. To know that prayer is a significant part of Christian life, utilizing set prayers like the Lord's Prayer and informal, extempore prayers. To know that sacraments are outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace, and that infant baptism is practiced by some churches (e.g., Roman Catholic, Church of England) to wash away original sin and join the child to the church. To know that believers' baptism is a ritual where individuals make a conscious decision to be baptized, often by full immersion, in imitation of Jesus. To know that Eucharist/Holy Communion is a central practice, understood sacramentally by some churches (e.g., Roman Catholic, Church of England, Orthodox) as Jesus' body and blood, and memorialistically by others (e.g., Baptist, Pentecostal) as a remembrance. To know that pilgrimage to sacred sites like Lourdes and Iona is an important spiritual journey for Christians, involving worship and rituals. To know that Christmas celebrates the Incarnation (God made flesh in Jesus), impacting individuals, the church, and wider society through various forms of worship and community values. To know that Easter commemorates Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection, signifying victory over sin and death, and is considered by the church to be more important than Christmas. To know that the Christian church plays a vital role in both local communities (e.g., through food banks and street pastors) and the worldwide community, engaging in mission, evangelism, and working for reconciliation. To know that Christian churches respond to persecution in various ways and support those facing it, and international Christian charities like CAFOD, Christian Aid, and Tearfund provide aid globally based on Christian values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baptism Believers' baptism Bible Catholic Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) Christian Aid Christmas Church Easter Eucharist/Holy Communion Evangelism Food banks Grace Infant baptism Informal prayer Iona Liturgical worship Lourdes Lord's Prayer Mission Non-liturgical worship/informal worship Orthodox Persecution Pilgrimage Prayer Private worship Protestant Reconciliation Sacrament Set prayers Street pastors



Component 1: Muslim beliefs and teachings		
Summer 1	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Sunni Muslims adhere to Six Articles of Faith: Tawhid (oneness of God), Angels, Holy Books, Prophets, Day of Judgment, and the Supremacy of God's Will. To know that Shi'a Muslims follow Five Roots of Usul ad-Din: Tawhid, Prophethood, the Justice of God, the Imamate, and Resurrection, which can be compared to Sunni beliefs. To know that Tawhid is the fundamental Islamic belief in the oneness of God and the supremacy of His will, as emphasized in the Qur'an (e.g., Surah 112) and understood through the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah. To know that God's nature in Islam includes qualities like omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness, and justice (Adalat), and His relationship with the world is understood through immanence (God is close and involved) and transcendence (God is beyond creation). To know that Angels are Allah's creations with specific duties, with key examples being Jibril (Gabriel) and Mika'il (Michael). To know that predestination (al-Qadr) and human freedom are two intertwined concepts in Islam, influencing how Muslims view their daily choices and accountability on the Day of Judgment. To know that Akhirah refers to life after death, which for Muslims involves concepts of human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, and the existence of heaven and hell as described in the Qur'an. To know that Prophethood (Risalah) is the concept of messengers sent by Allah, with significant roles played by Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), and Muhammad. To know that the Qur'an is the revealed word of Allah, holding ultimate authority for Muslims, and its revelation and teachings are central to Islamic law and worship. To know that other Holy Books like the Torah, Psalms, Gospel, and Scrolls of Abraham are also recognized as divinely revealed in Islam, though the Qur'an is considered the final and most complete revelation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adalat/justice Adam Akhirah (life after death) Angels Authority Beneficence Day of Judgment Fairness The five roots of Usul ad-Din The Gospel Heaven Hell Human accountability Human freedom Human responsibility Ibrahim Imamate Immanence Jibril Mercy Mika'il Muhammad The Night of Power Omnipotence Predestination The Psalms The Qur'an Resurrection Revelation Risalah (Prophethood) The Scrolls of Abraham Shi'a Islam Six articles of faith Sunni Islam Tawhid (the Oneness of God) The Torah



Component 1: Muslim Practices

Summer 2

Knowledge

- To know that the **Five Pillars of Sunni Islam** and the **Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam** are fundamental practices, acting as the "pillars" that support a Muslim's faith.
- To know that the **Shahadah** is the declaration of faith, considered the most important pillar in Sunni Islam, and its meaning and importance differ slightly between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.
- To know that **Salah** is the obligatory prayer performed five times a day, with specific times, directions, ablution rituals (**wudu**), movements (**rak'ahs**), and recitations, and there are key differences in practice between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.
- To know that **Sawm** is the fasting during the month of **Ramadan**, with specific origins, duties, benefits, and exceptions, and includes the significance of the **Night of Power**.
- To know that **Zakah** is the obligatory giving of alms, with specific origins, conditions, and benefits for the recipient, and that **Khums** is a similar concept in Shi'a Islam.
- To know that **Hajj** is the pilgrimage to Makkah, involving specific rites and rituals performed at sites like the **Ka'aba, Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifah**, and culminates in **Eid-ul-Adha**.
- To know that **Jihad** has two main meanings: **Greater Jihad**, the internal struggle to live a good Muslim life, and **Lesser Jihad**, the external, often defensive, struggle, with specific conditions for its declaration.
- To know that the final four of the **Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam** involve concepts such as commanding what is right, forbidding what is wrong, and showing love and disassociation, which are practiced in various ways.
- To know that **Eid-ul-Fitr** is a significant festival marking the end of Ramadan, celebrated with specific origins, meanings, and rituals important to Muslims in Great Britain today.
- To know that **Ashura** is a significant observance with different origins, meanings, and rituals for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims, focusing on key historical events in Islam.

Key Vocabulary

- Ablution (wudu)
- Arafat
- Ashura
- Fasting
- The Five Pillars
- Friday prayer/Jummah
- Giving alms
- Greater jihad
- Hajj
- Id-ul-Adha
- Id-ul-Fitr
- Jihad
- The Ka'aba
- Khums
- Lesser jihad
- Makkah
- Mina
- Mosque
- Movements (rak'ahs)
- Muzdalifah
- Night of Power
- Pilgrimage
- Ramadan
- Recitations
- Salah
- Sawm
- The Shahadah
- Shi'a Islam
- Sunni Islam
- Tawhid (the Oneness of God)
- The Ten Obligatory Acts
- Zakah