

YEAR 10 GCSE AQA (8062)

Component 2: Theme C: The Existence of God and Revelation	
Autumn 1	<p>Knowledge</p> <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. <p>Key Vocabulary</p> <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					
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<h2>Component 1: Christian Practices</h2>	
<p>Spring</p> <p>Knowledge</p> <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.	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <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	
<p>Summer 1</p> <p>Knowledge</p> <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. 	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adalat/justice • Adam • Akhirah (life after death) • Angels • Authority • Beneficence • Day of Judgement • 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

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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 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