

YEAR 10 GCSE AQA (8062)

Component 2: Theme C: The Existence of God and Revelation		
Autumn 1	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• 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.	1. Theist 2. Atheist 3. General revelation 4. Special revelation 5. Miracle 6. Proof 7. Immanent 8. Transcendent 9. Personal 10. Impersonal



Component 1: Christian beliefs and teachings		
Autumn 2	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• 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.	1. Resurrection 2. Incarnation 3. Salvation 4. Atonement 5. Sim 6. The trinity 7. The ascension 8. Original sin 9. Salvation through grace 10. Salvation through works



Component 1: Christian Practices		
Spring	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• 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.	1. Liturgical worship 2. Non-liturgical worship 3. Infant baptism 4. Believer's baptism 5. Holy communion 6. Pilgrimage 7. Evangelism 8. Mission 9. Sewa 10. Persecution



Component 1: Muslim beliefs and teachings

Summer 1

Knowledge

- 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.

Key Vocabulary

1. Tawhid
2. Prophethood (Risalah)
3. Qur'an
4. Akhirah
5. Sunni Islam
6. Shia Islam
7. Predestination (Al-Qadr)
8. Imamate
9. Barzakh
10. 6 Articles of faith



Component 1: Muslim Practices		
Summer 2	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• 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.	1. The 5 Pillars 2. Shahadah 3. Salah 4. Saum 5. Zakat 6. Hajj 7. Jihad 8. The 10 Obligatory Acts 9. Khums 10. Greater jihad