

# RELIGION AND WORLDVIEWS



YEAR 8

| What is so radical about Jesus? |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Autumn                          | <b>Knowledge</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To know that Canaan, Palestine, Judea, and Israel refer to the same geographical area where Jesus lived under Roman occupation.</li><li>• To know that Palestine was politically unstable during Jesus' time, and groups like the Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, and Zealots opposed him.</li><li>• To know that Jesus was of Middle Eastern appearance and non-white, and was considered radical for his time.</li><li>• To know that "Messiah" means "anointed one," and while Jews were expecting a Messiah, they did not believe Jesus was the one they anticipated.</li><li>• To know that Jesus cleansing the Temple, due to its misuse as a marketplace, is the only recorded instance of him using violence.</li><li>• To know that pacifism is the objection to any kind of violence and war.</li><li>• To know that Jesus associated with sinners, and salvation is the idea of being saved from sin through belief in Jesus.</li><li>• To know that Jesus treated his female followers as equals.</li><li>• To know that the Roman Catholic Church does not allow female priests, but the Church of England allows female vicars and bishops.</li><li>• To know how to analyse biblical and historical evidence to understand different interpretations of who Jesus was.</li></ul> |
|                                 | <b>Key Vocabulary</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Radical</li><li>2. Revolutionary</li><li>3. Pharisees</li><li>4. Sadducees</li><li>5. Zealots</li><li>6. Synoptic Gospels</li><li>7. Messiah</li><li>8. Prophecy</li><li>9. Pacifism</li><li>10. Anointed</li></ol>  |



## Religious Law: What is the social context and relevance today?

Spring

### Knowledge

- To know that religious laws are approved and followed within religions and by their followers.
- To know that in Judaism, *mitzvot* are laws, with 613 in the Torah; Christian law in the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches is called Canon Law; and Islamic law is called Shariah Law, based on the Qur'an.
- To know that the 10 Commandments were given to Moses on Mt. Sinai and can be categorized into those relating to loving God and those relating to loving others.
- To know that the aim of the 10 Commandments was to ensure people worshipped only God and respected each other.
- To know that the Two Great Commandments are: To love God and to love each other.
- To know that Joseph Fletcher introduced the theory of situation ethics, which is based on doing the most loving thing in any given situation, regardless of other teachings.
- To know that situation ethics suggests "grey areas" in morality, unlike absolutist ethics which are always black and white.
- To know that *agape* is selfless unconditional love, one of four types of love (along with eros, storge, and philia).
- To know that Shariah means 'path leading to the watering place' and aims to protect life, the mind, property, wealth, religion, and honour.
- To know that there were 10 Sikh Gurus, with Guru Nanak as the first and Guru Gobind Singh as the last, and the Guru Granth Sahib is considered the lasting Guru and treated with utmost respect.

### Key Vocabulary

1. Canon Law
2. Shariah Law
3. Agape
4. Absolutist
5. Relativist
6. Qur'an
7. Hadith
8. Ijma
9. Ijtihad
10. Guru



## Rebels: Should we embrace or challenge authority?

Summer 1

### Knowledge

- To know that the right to protest is a fundamental democratic right, exercised when people feel their rights are affected or they are mistreated.
- To know that protests can be violent or nonviolent, with examples including the suffragettes (violent) and recent issues linked to BLM, Brexit, and student protests.
- To know that Queen Elizabeth I approved the creation of the East India Company (EIC) to trade in Asia, which later led to trading with India and the removal of disloyal Indian Princes.
- To know that most Indians suffered under EIC rule, being forced to sell goods for low prices and buy them for high prices, leading to a famine where 10 million people died with no British assistance.
- To know that British rule in India led to economic mistreatment (heavy taxes like the salt tax), racial segregation (separate areas for Indians and British), and disregard for Indian culture (only British history taught).
- To know that the partition in 1947 divided India into India (Hindu) and Pakistan (Muslim), forcing many people to move.
- To know that Gandhi was a Hindu who advocated for equal treatment of Indians and removal of British rule, believing in non-violence and peaceful protest due to the Hindu belief in *ahimsa*.
- To know that Gandhi experienced discrimination in both South Africa and India, trained as a lawyer in South Africa, and led famous marches like the salt march.
- To know that Gandhi was successful in gaining independence from Britain but was disappointed by the partition of India.
- To know that Gandhi was assassinated by another Hindu who disagreed with his peaceful methods.

### Key Vocabulary

1. Violence
2. Protest
3. Peaceful protest
4. Violent protest
5. Famine
6. Prejudice
7. Discrimination
8. Ahimsa



## Rebels: Should we embrace or challenge authority?

Summer 2

### Knowledge

- To know that Jim Crow was a system of racial segregation and discrimination enforced in the United States from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century.
- To know that the character "Jim Crow" was created by white actor Thomas "Daddy" Rice, stereotyping African Americans, and the name became a derogatory term.
- To know that Jim Crow Laws segregated Black people from White people in all aspects of life, including shops, restaurants, schools, housing, and voting, limiting opportunities for Black children and making it difficult for Black citizens to vote or participate equally.
- To know that Martin Luther King Jr. was a central figure in the American Civil Rights Movement, advocating for equal rights and non-violent protest inspired by Mahatma Gandhi.
- To know that King led significant campaigns, including the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the March on Washington, where he delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech, and his leadership contributed to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- To know that Black Codes were laws put in place by white local governments to ensure unfair treatment of Black citizens, such as restricting employment or requiring permission to move states.
- To know that bus boycotts and sit-ins were acts of civil disobedience used by the Black community as peaceful forms of protest.
- To know that Malcolm X was born Malcolm Little but adopted "X" as his surname, and had a difficult upbringing, including his father being murdered by the KKK and his mother being institutionalized.
- To know that Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam in prison, which believed in Black superiority and that violence was more impactful for civil rights.
- To know that Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam after a pilgrimage to Mecca, where he witnessed Muslims of all backgrounds, causing him to realize his previous teachings were wrong, and he was later assassinated by the Nation of Islam.

### Key Vocabulary

1. Jim Crow
2. Segregation
3. Civil Rights
4. Black codes
5. Civil disobedience



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