



Year 10	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER	
	Christian Beliefs	Religion and Relationships	Islamic Beliefs	Religion and Life	Christian Practices	Religion, Crime and Punishment
Declarative What should they know?	 The nature of God: God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3). Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell. Jesus Christ and salvation Beliefs and teachings about: the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension 	They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions: Contraception. Sexual relationships before marriage. Homosexual relationships. Sex, marriage and divorce Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships. Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage. Contraception and family planning. The nature and purpose of marriage. Same-sex marriage and cohabitation. Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying.	The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, including key similarities and differences. Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur'an Surah 112. The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi'a Islam, including different ideas about God's relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence. Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika'il. Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement. Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell.	They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions: Abortion. Euthanasia. Animal experimentation. The origins and value of the universe The origins of the universe, including: religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these the relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views. The value of the world and the duty of human	Worship and festivals Different forms of worship and their significance: liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible private worship. Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer. The role and meaning of the sacraments: the meaning of sacrament the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharis t and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.	They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions: Corporal punishment. Death penalty. Forgiveness. Religion, crime and the causes of crime Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.





original sin the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.	 Families and gender equality The nature of families, including: the role of parents and children extended families 	 (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad. The holy books: Qur'an: revelation and authority the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority. The imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance. 	protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder. The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution. The use and abuse of animals, including: animal experimentation the use of animals for food. The origins and value of human life The origins of life, including: religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these the relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and	importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including: • two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona • the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today. • The role of the church in the local and worldwide community • The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors. • The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth. • The importance of the worldwide Church including: • working for reconciliation • how Christian churches respond to persecution • the work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.	crime, including: poverty and upbringing mental illness and addiction greed and hate opposition to an unjust law. Views about people who break the law for these reasons. Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder. Religion and punishment The aims of punishment, including: retribution deterrence reformation. The treatment of criminals, including: prison corporal punishment community service. Forgiveness. The death penalty.
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				 The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life. Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk. Ethical arguments 		related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.
				related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life. Euthanasia. Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about		
Procedural What should they be able to do?	• apply knowledge and understandin g of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate, which support contemporar y religious faith	 apply knowledge and understandin g of two religions apply knowledge and understandin g of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate, 	apply knowledge and understandin g of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate, which support contemporar y religious faith	human life. apply knowledge and understanding of two religions ply knowledge and understanding of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate, which support contemporary religious faith	 apply knowledge and understanding of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate, which support contemporary religious faith understand the influence of religion on individuals, communities and societies apply knowledge and understanding in order to analyse 	 apply knowledge and understandin g of two religions apply knowledge and understandin g of key sources of wisdom and authority including scripture and/or sacred texts, where appropriate,





 understand 	which	 understand 	 understand the 	questions related to	which
the influence	support	the influence	influence of	religious beliefs	support
of religion on	contemporar	of religion on	religion on	 construct well- 	contemporar
individuals,	y religious	individuals,	individuals,	informed and	y religious
communities	faith	communities	communities	balanced arguments	faith
and societies	 understand 	and societies	and societies	on matters	 understand
 apply 	the influence	apply	 understand 	concerned with	the influence
knowledge	of religion on	knowledge	significant	religious beliefs.	of religion on
and	individuals,	and	common and		individuals,
understandin	communities	understandin	divergent views		communities
g in order to	and societies	g in order to	between and/or		and societies
analyse	 understand 	analyse	within religions		 understand
questions	significant	questions	and beliefs		significant
related to	common and	related to	apply		common and
religious	divergent	religious	knowledge and		divergent
beliefs	views	beliefs	understanding		views
 construct 	between	 construct 	in order to		between
well-informed	and/or within	well-informed	analyse		and/or within
and balanced	religions and	and balanced	questions		religions and
arguments on	beliefs	arguments on	related to		beliefs
matters	apply	matters	religious beliefs		 apply
concerned	knowledge	concerned	and values		knowledge
with religious	and	with religious	 construct well- 		and
beliefs.	understandin	beliefs.	informed and		understandin
	g in order to		balanced		g in order to
	analyse		arguments on		analyse
	questions		matters		questions
	related to		concerned with		related to
	religious		religious beliefs		religious
	beliefs and		and values set		beliefs and
	values		out in the		values
	• construct		subject content.		• construct
	well-informed				well-informed
	and balanced				and balanced
	arguments on				arguments on
	matters				matters
	concerned				concerned
	with religious				with religious
	beliefs and				beliefs and
	values set out				values set out
	in the subject				in the subject
	content.				content.
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Disciplinar y Literacy (Tier 3 Vocab)	Word Spirit Salvation Crucifixion Resurrection Incarnation Ascension Atonement		Articles of faith Tawhid Immanence Transcendence Predestination Akhirah Risalah Imamate		Liturgical Sacrament Baptism Eucharist Mission Evangelism	
Assessment	Fact test x 1 Extended answer	Fact test x 1 Extended answer	Progress Test	Fact test x 1 Extended answer	Fact test x 1 Extended answer	Progress Test