



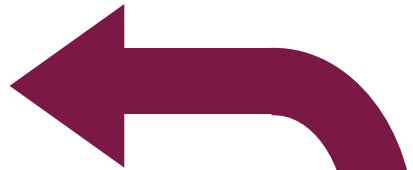
**Rayner Stephens**  
HIGH SCHOOL

**Curriculum**  
**Intent**  
*for*  
**Religion and World Views**

At Rayner Stephens we aim to create open-minded, empathetic and well informed individuals who are able to maintain their own well-being and to encourage community cohesion by promoting mutual respect and tolerance in a diverse society and contemporary society. Our curriculum supports us to do this by allowing students the opportunities to learn about and evaluate a wide variety of world and religious views and the impact of these beliefs on individuals and communities. We aim for our students to be able to confidently discuss different beliefs and challenging content in a sensitive and articulate manner. We aim for our students to recognise the important role of belief systems in behaviours, cultural heritage, history and current affairs. Inclusivity of language and content is at the core of our department and students will learn how to celebrate diversity as well as challenging stereotypes or misconceptions about individuals or communities.



# Religion and Worldview Learning Journey



## Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies in the modern world.

### Religion, Crime and Punishment.

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to examples of war and conflict. Students will examine contrasting beliefs on violence, weapons of mass destruction and pacifism.

YEAR  
**11**

## Religious, Philosophical and Ethical Studies in the modern world.

### Religion and Human Rights

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to Human Rights in a modern society. Students will examine contrasting beliefs on the status of women in religion, the uses of wealth and the Freedom of religious expression.

### What should society look like?

An application of previous learning to engage pupils in systematic enquiry into significant human questions which religion and worldviews address.

YEAR  
**10**

## Philosophy of Religion and Ethical Issues

Philosophy and religion are fundamental to shaping our ethics. And by shaping us as individuals they shape society as a whole. Students will explore different ethical approaches and the arguments for the existence of God.

## Ethics

Ethics will introduce students, and allow them to explore, their own opinion, and those of religious believers, in response to ethical issues. These will include issues surrounding sex and families as well as life and death.

YEAR  
**9**

### Exploring Islam

A detailed and in depth study of the beliefs and practices in Islam in a modern society.

### Exploring Christianity

A detailed and in depth study of the beliefs and practices in Christianity in a modern society.

### Exploring Sikh Practices

A detailed and in depth study of Sikh practices and how they influence the lives of Sikhs in a modern society.

YEAR  
**8**

### Exploring Hinduism

A detailed and in depth study of the beliefs and practices in Hinduism in a modern society.

### Exploring Judaism

A detailed and in depth study of the beliefs and practices in Judaism in a modern society.

### Exploring Sikh Beliefs

A detailed and in depth study of Sikh beliefs and how they influence the lives of Sikhs in a modern society.

YEAR  
**7**

### Exploring Buddhism

A detailed and in depth study of the beliefs and practices in Buddhism in a modern society.

**Year 7 – RS**

<b>Curriculum intent</b>	Students should extend and deepen their knowledge and understanding of a range of religious and non-religious worldviews, recognising their local, national and global context.		
	<b>Topic 1</b> <b>What was so radical about Jesus?</b>	<b>Topic 2</b> <b>What is modern society like for religious teenagers?</b>	<b>Topic 3</b> <b>Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?</b>
<b>Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The key events in the life of Jesus using passages and stories from the Bible.</li> <li>• The clash between Jesus and the Pharisees.</li> <li>• Key beliefs of Jesus linked with pacifism and acts of violence. How Jesus was seen as a pacifist by his followers.</li> <li>• That Jesus spoke out against inequality and injustice but did not urge violent revolution.</li> <li>• The different church views on the role of women in the church and clergy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on Sikhism and Islam.</li> <li>• What it means to become amritdhari in Sikhism.</li> <li>• That Guru Nanak broke down barriers to allow access to the Sikh scriptures.</li> <li>• The challenge for Sikh teenagers in modern society and how they stay in touch with their roots.</li> <li>• What it is like to be Muslim in a modern British society.</li> <li>• How Muslim teenagers explore their faith in a Western context.</li> <li>• How Islamophobia can be tackled through different types of art.</li> <li>• The danger of stereotypes for British Muslims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The importance of Zakat and the role and actions of Islamic relief discussed.</li> <li>• What the three duties of a Sikh; Nam japa, Kirt Karna and Vand Chakna and how each of these is connected to the Gurdwara.</li> <li>• The time and money cost of the upkeep of Cathedrals and the cost of the day to day running.</li> </ul>
<b>Procedural Knowledge</b>	<p>Explain religious and non-religious worldviews. (B1)</p> <p>Analyse the nature of religion. (B3)</p> <p>Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p>	<p>Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2)</p> <p>Analyse the nature of religion. (B3)</p> <p>Explain and interpret ways that the history and culture of religion can influence people. (A1)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p> <p>Observe and interpret a wide range of ways which commitment and identity are expressed. (B2)</p> <p>Explore the ultimate questions and make a well-informed personal response (C1)</p>	<p>Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2)</p> <p>Analyse the nature of religion. (B3)</p> <p>Explain and interpret ways that the history and culture of religion can influence people. (A1)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p> <p>Observe and interpret a wide range of ways which commitment and identity are expressed. (B2)</p> <p>Explore the ultimate questions and make a well-informed personal response (C1)</p>

<b>Assessments</b>	<b>Extended Writing</b> Explain, with reference to historical context, how radical Jesus was.	<b>End of topic exam</b> Retrieval Text analysis Evaluation Question	<b>Extended Writing</b> Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving? Evaluation question.
<b>Enrichment</b>	<a href="#"><u>Was Jesus a rebel?</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Interview with a teenage Muslim.</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Should the Catholic Church sell the Vatican?</u></a>

## Year 7 Religion and Worldviews – What is so radical about Jesus?

Key Vocabulary:			1	The life of Jesus	3	Jesus' beliefs on injustice	
1	Rebel	A person who does not obey authority or follow usual standards.	<p>He was born sometime just before 4BCE. Grew up in Nazareth in Galilee and was trained by his father to be a Carpenter.</p> <p>He was Jewish. He was baptised by John and then started his public preaching with a radical message.</p> <p>He was a healer, teacher and Prophet.</p> <p>He performed many miracles. He was killed on the cross by the Romans who were occupying the 'Holy Land'. Jews at the time of Jesus were living in the 'holy land'; modern day Israel/ Palestine. Jews believed this land was given by God – that is was special and sacred.</p> <p>Many Jews did not like the idea that they were ruled by 'ungodly' people who used the sacred land for making money.</p>			<p>Jesus taught not to judge others and to have a look at yourself before criticising others. The story of the women caught in adultery shows this teaching.</p> <p><b>Luke 6: 42 "How can you say to your brother, 'Brother, let me take the speck out of your eye,' when you yourself fail to see the plank in your own eye? You hypocrite,"</b></p> <p><b>Luke 4:18-19 "18....."Because He has anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; He has sent me to heal the broken-hearted,"</b> This was radical because he was saying the poor are important and need looking after.</p>	
2	Pharisees	A Jewish sect, distinguished by strict observance of the traditional and written law.					
3	Salvation	Being saved from sin.					
4	Pacifism	The belief of non-violence A pacifist reject all violence and they do not think that conflict should be dealt with by resorting to war.					
5	Messiah	The expected king and deliverer of the Jews.	2	Jesus' beliefs on pacifism and non-violence	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Representations of Jesus</b></p> <p>He helped people who were normally ignored this was radical: <b>"He ate with tax collectors and sinners saying "Healthy people don't need a doctor—sick people do. I have come to call not those who think they are righteous, but those who know they are sinners."</b></p> <p><b>Mark 2: 15-17</b></p>		
6	Resurrection	When someone who is declared dead returns to life.	<p>The early Christians interpreted Jesus' commandments to mean that they could not fight in wars or be violent. In the Gospel of Matthew, Jesus said: <b>Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.</b></p> <p><b>Matthew 5:9</b></p> <p>They also look to the example of Jesus' life for further reasons to be pacifists. When the guards came to arrest Jesus he did not fight back and he commanded his disciples to allow him to be taken. <b>Do not murder.</b></p> <p><b>Exodus 20:13</b></p> <p><b>Matthew 5:44 "But I say to you, love your enemies, bless those who curse you,"</b></p> <p>This was radical because normally you would get revenge.</p> <p><b>Matthew 5:9: "Blessed are the peacemakers, For they shall be called sons of God".</b></p> <p>This was radical because Jesus was telling his followers not to fight back.</p>				
7	Ordination	In Christian churches, a rite for the dedication and commissioning of ministers.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5. Image of Jesus</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>What it tells us</b></p>				
8	Inequality	The unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people:	<p>The Good Shepard      Jesus guides people in their lives, that he is a good example to follow and that he looks after his followers.</p>				
9	Injustice	The absence of justice : violation of right or of the rights of another.	<p>The Historical Jesus      Jesus was a middle eastern man and so would have dark hard and olive coloured skin.</p> <p>The Black Jesus      Tells us that it does not matter what Jesus looked like, Jesus' words and deeds are what is important and were for every-one of every race.</p> <p>The Crucified Jesus      Jesus was crucified (killed) for his beliefs and for wanting to see change in the world.</p>				

## Year 7 Religious Studies Spring Term Knowledge Organiser – Hindu Beliefs and Practice

Key Vocabulary:			What do Hindus believe?		How do Hindus practice their religion?	
1	Brahman	Hindu term for 'God'. Brahman is present in all living things as part of the soul.	8	<b>Monotheism</b> Hindus believe that there is only one God: Brahman. Brahman is in every living thing as part of the atman, or soul. All living creatures deserve respect because they contain Brahman.	13	<b>Holy Books</b> Hindus follow many holy books, rather than just one authoritative text. These include books like the Laws of Manu, the Upanishads and the Vedas. These books contain stories, laws and teachings from Brahman.
2	Monotheist	Monotheist means 'believes in one God'. Hinduism is a monotheistic religion.	9	<b>Avatars</b> It can be very difficult to understand Brahman, so Hindus believe that there are thousands of avatars, or representations of God to help them understand. These gods and goddesses represent the different aspects of Brahman's nature.	14	<b>Worship</b> Hindu worship can take place in a holy building or at home. Many Hindu families will have shrines in their homes dedicated to certain gods and goddesses. Worship happens in lots of different ways, including meditation. Hindus will often use puja trays during worship.
3	Trimurti	The Trimurti are the three main avatars, or aspects, of Brahman. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva represent creation, preservation and destruction.	10	<b>Samsara</b> Samsara is the endless cycle of life, death and rebirth that all living things experience. Our actions result in karma, which can be good or bad, and our karma decides our next life.  Hindus believe that by following the cosmic law, our souls can escape samsara and achieve perfect happiness (nirvana) where the soul is reunited with Brahman.	15	<b>Holy Buildings</b> The Hindu holy building is called the Mandir. There is always a place for Hindus to wash before worship, and usually a large main prayer hall with smaller prayer rooms surrounding it. Mandirs are used for other activities, like music classes, study groups and charity work too.
4	Samsara	Samsara is the endless cycle of life, death and rebirth.	11	<b>Reincarnation</b> Hindus believe that our physical body is temporary, and that when we die the body has no purpose anymore. However our soul lives forever, and is reincarnated into a new living thing when we die. What we are reincarnated as depends on how good our karma is in our past lives.	16	<b>Festivals</b> There are lots of Hindu festivals throughout the year but we will explore two of the most well-known: Diwali and Holi.  Diwali is the festival of light and celebrates the story of the Ramayana. This is a story of good defeating evil, where Lord Ram saves his wife Sita from the demon King, Ravan. Each of the characters is an avatar, representing a different aspect of Brahman.  Holi remembers the story of Holika and Prahlad, and is a festival that celebrates equality. During this festival, castes are ignored and everyone can celebrate together.
5	Puja	Puja is the Hindu term for 'worship'. Hindus worship Brahman in lots of different ways, including meditation and prayer.	12	<b>Caste System</b> This is a cultural practice that was made illegal in India in the 1950s. Some Hindus believe that we are born into castes which decide our status in life. The Brahmin caste is at the top, followed by Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras and Dalits.	17	<b>Ashramas</b> Hinduism teaches that there are four ashramas, or stages, in our lives: 1. Brahmacharya (childhood) 2. Grihastha (marriage) 3. Vanaprastha (retirement) 4. Sanyaas (wandering holy man)
6	Mandir	The Mandir is the Hindu holy building and place of worship.				
7	Festival	A festival is a religious celebration that usually marks an important event in that religion.				

## Year 7 RS Exploring Buddhism – Summer Term Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:			Buddhist Beliefs		Buddhist Practices	
1	Siddhartha Gautama	Hindu Prince who became the Buddha	10	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. &amp; 2. Becoming the Buddha</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhists believe that the belief system was reintroduced to the universe through the enlightenment of Prince Siddhartha Gautama. Siddhartha left his luxurious life in the palace to become a holy man, and eventually realized that in order to minimize suffering we should give up our attachment to material things.</li> </ul>	<b>6. Branches of Buddhism</b>	
2	Samsara	Endless cycle of life, death and rebirth			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are multiple branches, or denominations of Buddhism, spread around the world. The two largest denominations, Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism, practice the religion in very different ways. By exploring their different views, we will be able to understand how different people interpret the Buddhist beliefs.</li> </ul>	
3	Anicca	The idea that nothing lasts forever, and everything changes		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3. Universal Truths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The universe runs on three truths that are true for all people, at all times. Buddhists believe that everything changes, including us, so we have no soul. The idea of reincarnation is different to Hinduism, as there is no soul to be 'reborn'. Buddhists also believe that it is human nature to suffer, and by accepting this we can be happier.</li> </ul>	<b>7. Dharma</b>	
4	Anatta	There is nothing permanent about you, and there is no soul		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4. Noble Truths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The three universal truths create a 'problem' – humans spend their lives suffering. The four noble truths offer a solution to that problem – they teach us how to avoid suffering by living in the Middle Way and giving up our cravings for material things.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhists believe there are several things that support living a Buddhist life. The three refuges – the Buddha, the dharma and the sangha – are the most important parts of Buddhist life. The Tipitakas, or three baskets, are written instructions that come from the Buddha's teachings to help people live a good life.</li> </ul>	
5	Dukkha	All life is suffering			<b>8. Buddhist Worship</b>	
6	Meditation	A way of worshipping in which the mind focuses		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5. Eightfold Path</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhists follow the Eightfold Path, which are eight rules for how to live a good life. Focusing on having the right: view, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness and concentration, Buddhists believe we can live positively and in line with the Buddhist dharma.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Without a god/goddess to pray to, Buddhist worship is different to other religious belief systems. By looking at the aims of meditation, and creating prayer flags, we will explore how meditation fits in to the Buddhist belief system and supports people in living a Buddhist life in a modern British society.</li> </ul>	
7	Nirvana	Achieving a state of perfect happiness			<b>9. Buddhist Festivals</b>	
8	Dharma	Rules, or cosmic laws, that tell us how to act			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of the Buddha is marked by the festival of Vaisakhi, which is a global Buddhist celebration. We will also look at the festival of Songkran, and explore how modern British Buddhists might celebrate religious festivals.</li> </ul>	