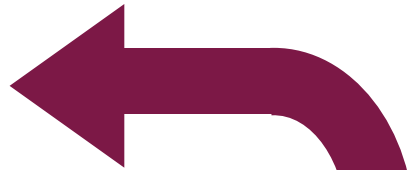




Rayner Stephens
HIGH SCHOOL

**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.



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 8 – RS

Curriculum intent	Building on their prior learning, students learn to appreciate religions and worldviews in systematic ways. Students draw on a wide range of subject specific language confidently and flexibly, learning to use the concepts of religious study to describe the nature of religion.			
	Topic 1 Does living biblically mean obeying the whole bible?	Topic 2 Does religion help people to be good?	Topic 3 What difference do our beliefs make?	Topic 4 Is death the end?
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of different commands from different religious sources. Including, moral, ritual, ceremonial and worship instructions. • Study of key gospels and whether or not these gospels suggest moral commands and their importance. • Discuss modern problems and how far ancient moral teachings can be of use in today's world. • Situation Ethics and how far this reflects an attempt to live biblically? • Discuss how moral codes and commands influence the lives of students who are not religious and non-Christians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare religious moral rules with non-religious moral principles. • Enquire into religious rules which generate loving, charitable actions in the world. • Find out what 'good' involves in Buddhist communal life. Focus on moral actions: Right Speech, Right Action and Right Livelihood in the Eightfold Path. • Consider the importance of submission in Islam. Consider why Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son made him the perfect Muslim. • Evaluate the key question of the unit using a number of different religious examples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists: impermanence and the self: Find out what Buddhists understand about 'not-self', anatta. • Jewish people: Torah and God's chosen people: The Torah documents the history and moral code of the Jews as God's chosen people. • Muslims: ijtihad and submission: The Hadith teaches that it is every Muslim's duty to be educated. • Sikhs: naam simran and sewa: Explore how the requirement to focus on the name of God, naam simran, is part of knowing God, and how practising mindful actions can be a way to bring God-consciousness into one's life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the Buddhist concept of samsara, the beginning-less cycle of birth, death and rebirth. • Explore Buddhist teachings on the law of Karma. • Explore Buddhists belief about achieving Nirvana/Nibbana, the complete cessation of suffering and state of living with equanimity in this lifetime. • Consider the idea of heaven in Christianity as a state of being close to God rather than an actual place. • Debate what difference each of these views would make to an individual.
Procedural Knowledge	Explain and interpret ways that the history and culture of religion can influence people. (A1) Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2)	Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2) Observe and interpret a wide range of ways in which commitment and identity are expressed. (B2)	Explain and interpret ways that the history and culture of religion can influence people. (A1) Observe and interpret a wide range of ways in which	Explain and interpret sources of wisdom and authority. (A2) Explain religious and non-religious worldviews. (B1)

	<p>Explain religious and non-religious worldviews. (B1)</p> <p>Analyse the nature of religion. (B3)</p> <p>Examine and evaluate issues about community relations and respect for all. (C2)</p>	<p>Explore the ultimate questions and make a well-informed personal response (C1)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p>	<p>commitment and identity are expressed. (B2)</p> <p>Explore the ultimate questions and make a well-informed personal response (C1)</p> <p>Explain religious and non-religious worldviews. (B1)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p>	<p>Explore the ultimate questions and make a well-informed personal response (C1)</p> <p>Explore and express insights in to morality and ethics. (C3)</p>
Assessments	<p>Extended Writing</p> <p>To what extent does Situation Ethics provide a practical basis for making moral decisions for both religious believers and non-believers.</p>	<p>End of topic exam</p> <p>Retrieval</p> <p>Text analysis</p> <p>Evaluation Question</p>	<p>Extended Writing</p>	<p>End of topic exam</p> <p>Retrieval</p> <p>Text analysis</p> <p>Evaluation Question</p>
Enrichment				

Year 8 Religion and Worldviews –Does living biblically mean obeying the whole Bible?

Key Vocabulary:		
1	Gospel	The message concerning Christ, the kingdom of God, and salvation.
2	Moral	The standards of good or bad behaviour, fairness, honesty, etc. that each person believes in, rather than to laws:
3	Situation Ethics	Takes into account only the particular context of an act when evaluating it ethically, rather than judging it only according to absolute moral standards.
4	Worldview	A particular philosophy of life or conception of the world.
5	Hypocrisy	Pretending to have a virtuous character, moral or religious beliefs or principles.
6	Conscience	A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.

1	Gospels	
	The Bible is a collection of books by a range of different authors who each had their own purpose, aims and context within which they were writing. The main aim of the Bible is to inform people about: God God's laws God's teachings God's salvation	

2	The Importance of the Bible
	The Christian holy book is the Bible and this is the most important source of authority for Christians, as it contains the teachings of God and Jesus Christ. 3 When it comes to finding out about or understanding something, or making decisions about what to do, most people have various sources of authority they can go to for guidance and help. 4 Many Christians also rely on tradition for guidance. The Christian Church has existed for two thousand years and many traditions and practices have developed over the years which people find reliable and helpful. Tradition must be supported and reinforced by the teachings in the Bible. 5 All Christians, regardless of denomination, regard the Bible as the starting point for guidance about their faith. It contains 66 different books and is split into the Old Testament and the New Testament.

3	Key Teachings
	Matthew 7:12 - So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets. Matthew 22:37-39 - Jesus replied: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: 'Love your neighbor as yourself.' Leviticus 19:34 - The foreigner residing among you must be treated as your native-born. Love them as yourself, for you were foreigners in Egypt. I am the Lord your God. Psalms 112:1 - Praise the Lord. Blessed are those who fear the Lord, who find great delight in his commands.

4	Why a Christian would follow the Bible to make a moral decision.
	The Bible is the word of God and so is God's guidance to humans about how to make decisions. The Bible contains God's teachings on how Christians should behave. The Ten Commandments, for example, gives very clear guidance on such as; "You shall not kill. You shall not steal" The Bible records events in the life of Jesus. This means many Christians ask themselves how Jesus would behave in this situation and then follow his example.

5	"Love thy neighbour"
	Jesus taught that there is nothing extraordinary about loving your friends – anyone should be able to do that. It is far harder to "love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you", which is the standard Jesus now wants his followers to aim for. In these verses, Jesus is describing agape - this is a practical love requiring effort. It is based on respect for all people. It is the love shown by God for all of humanity. "You have heard that it was said, 'Love your neighbour and hate your enemy.' But I tell you, love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you ... If you love those who love you, what reward will you get?...Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect." Matthew 5:43-48

6	Situation Ethics
	Situation ethics is a theory where the situation is taken into account first, before deciding on the rules of right and wrong. There is no set of rules, because what might be considered immoral in one situation could be considered the most moral thing to do in another.

Year 8 Religious Studies Spring Term Knowledge Organiser – Jewish Beliefs and Practice

Key Vocabulary:			What do Jews believe?		How do Jews practice their religion?					
1	Omnipotent	The belief that G-d is 'all-powerful'.	8	Nature of G-d	13	Synagogue				
			Jews believe that G-d is perfect, and so do not write His name in full as that is a sign of disrespect. G-d is all-powerful, all-knowing, everywhere and eternal.				The Jewish holy building is called the synagogue. Orthodox synagogues have separate areas for men and women to worship, whilst Reform synagogues allow men and women to sit together. Usually worship is led by a Rabbi.			
			9	Covenants			14		Shabbat	
			Throughout history G-d has made several covenants with His people. G-d has promised that the Jews are His chosen people and that they will be delivered to a Promised Land, Israel.				The Torah teaches that G-d created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7 th . The 7 th day is known as Shabbat as is a day of rest for Jewish people. Shabbat is celebrated every week from sundown on Friday evening to sundown on Saturday evening. Jewish families get together as a family and focus on G-d.			
			10	Abraham and Moses			15		Bar and Bat Mitzvahs	
			Abraham and Moses are two important patriarchs who made covenants with G-d.				Abraham was willing to sacrifice his son, Isaac, to prove his loyalty to G-d. G-d stopped the sacrifice, and promised to make Abraham a great leader.		These rites of passage mark a change from a child to an adult in Judaism. Bar Mitzvahs take place for Jewish boys at the age of 13, and Bat Mitzvahs happen for girls at age 12. Following a Bar/Bat Mitzvah, the Jewish person is seen as being responsible for themselves and having to follow the mitzvot.	
			Moses worked with G-d to free the Jews from slavery in Egypt. G-d sent 10 plagues to Egypt before giving Moses the 10 Commandments on Mount Sinai.				11		Festivals	
2	Omniscient	The belief that G-d is 'all-knowing'.	Messiah		There are many Jewish festivals throughout the year. We will focus on three: Pesach, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.					
			Orthodox Jews believe that the Messiah is a promised figure who will bring an end to all war and lead the Jews to the Promised Land.							
3	Covenant	A two sided agreement made between man and G-d.	Reform Jews believe that the Messiah that was promised might actually be a period of time that we all need to work towards.		Pesach: Passover, which remembers the story of Moses freeing the slaves from Egypt and the angel of Death 'passing over' the Jewish houses.					
			12				Jewish Law			
Jews believe that G-d has issued 613 mitzvot or commandments for people to follow. These are contained in the Torah, given to Moses, and feature rules around food, clothing, religious life and day to day life.		These also include the famous 10 Commandments.		Rosh Hashanah: Jewish New Year. On Rosh Hashanah we remember the creation of the world, and focus on judgement and forgiveness. This is a time for apologies.						
4	Patriarch	A male leader of the Jewish community. They have a special relationship with G-d.	Yom Kippur: Day of atonement. This is a festival that even non-religious Jews might take part in. The day is spent in prayer, often in the synagogue and people focus on G-d, getting rid of other distractions like perfume, make up and food.							
			5		Messiah					
A prophesied savior. The Torah teaches that the Messiah will bring an end to all war and conflict, and will deliver the Jewish people to the Promised Land.		6		Mitzvot						
Rules or commandments.		7		Rite of Passage						
An event that marks a stage in someone's life, and typically a change.		8		Nature of G-d						

Year 8 RS Exploring Christianity – Summer Term Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary:			Christian Beliefs and Practices		Life of Jesus	
1	Creation	Creation refers to the origins of the universe. Christians believe that God was responsible for creating everything.	10	1. Creation		5. Birth of Jesus
2	Trinity	Christianity is a monotheist religion, but God has three Persons: the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst all Christians agree that God created the world, there are different ideas on what the Genesis creation story means. Some Christians take it literally whilst others see it as a metaphor for God's power. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God, as well as being God in human form. By looking at the story of the incarnation, where God literally becomes flesh, we can understand the Christian ideas of 'immaculate conception' and the importance of the Virgin Mary.
3	Denomination	Branches of the Church.		2. The Trinity		6. Miracles
4	Rite of Passage	A ritual that marks a change in a person's religious identify. E.G. Baptism or funeral.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian creeds, or declarations of faith, state that God is one in three Persons. The Father, Son and Holy Spirit have different roles to play in the world, but are all manifestations of God. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throughout his life, Jesus performed many miracles. These are events that break the laws of nature and go against what we expect to happen. We will look at some examples of miracles and decide if they really were miraculous events, or if there is another explanation.
5	Pilgrimage	A journey to a sacred site, for religious reasons.		3. Branches of the Church		7. Parables
6	Incarnation	The idea that Jesus is God in human form. Literally means 'made flesh'.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christianity has existed for two thousand years, and throughout history, there have been disagreements on how to practice the religion. We will look at the timeline of Christian denominations and explore why the disagreements came about. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus' ministry, or his time as a teacher on earth, involved telling his followers lots of stories with hidden meanings. These became known as his parables. These stories were meant to teach his followers and his critics how to live a Christian life.
7	Crucifixion	Jesus' death on the cross.		4. Rites of Passage		8. & 9. Crucifixion and Resurrection
8	Resurrection	The idea that Jesus defeated death and came back to life after the crucifixion.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many rites of passage in Christianity, which all mark different stages in a person's life. We will explore how baptism welcomes people into the Christian faith, what a marriage is meant to symbolize and how funerals demonstrate the Christian beliefs in life after death. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Christian message upset many people, and Jesus was killed through the crucifixion. He was nailed to the cross, and in dying, took on the sins of mankind so that humans can get to heaven. As he was God incarnate, Jesus was able to defeat death and returned to the world three days later as part of the resurrection.