

## Religious Education Key Stage 3 Curriculum

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>Y7</b>	<p><b>What do people believe about God?</b>            What has RE got to do with me? What is belief? What makes someone religious? What is God like? Images of God, What do Christians believe about God? Images of Jesus, Shiva and symbolism, Allah and his 99 names.</p> <p><b>Pilgrimage: Islam – Hajj</b>            Symbolism and the Hajj, Reasons for going on pilgrimage, How does a Muslim feel on Hajj?</p>	<p><b>Symbols: Intro to religious expression</b>            The nature, purpose and variety of religious symbols, Using symbols, Australian Aborigines and the Dreamtime.</p> <p><b>Church Project</b>            The nature, purpose and design of a Church, arranging own visit, assessing the importance of churches in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p>	<p><b>Essentials of Faith: Judaism</b>            Judaism key themes:            Beginnings, everyday life, god, life after death, festivals, bar/bat mitzvah, kosher, Synagogues and worship, Sabbath, Orthodox and Reform, The Jewish faith, Jewish ethics and key figures.</p>
<b>Y8</b>	<p><b>Hinduism</b>            Introduction to India and origins of Hinduism, Hinduism: one religion or many, how Hindus may know God, Hindu Gods and Goddesses: Brahman and the Trimurti, Dharma / Ashrama / Varna, Moksha Chitram, Project: Rites of Passage, Festivals, Pilgrimage, Meaning, Purpose and Truth, Ethical issues.</p>	<p><b>Prejudice Project</b>            Why are some people prejudiced? Martin Luther King or Gandhi, Does racism still exist? Why might religion lead to prejudice? Did the dream die?</p> <p><b>Life of Jesus</b>            An introduction to Jesus' life, the Jesus of history and the Christ of faith, Biblical study, an imaginative account of the life of Jesus from the perspective of an onlooker, assessing his impact.</p>	<p><b>Authority in Islam</b>            Authority, Sunni and Shi'a, evaluating the wearing of the Hijab, assessing the concept of Jihad, Islam today: people, prejudice, politics, practices, justice, and countries of the world.</p> <p><b>also Human Rights and Social Justice</b>            Equality, freedom of religious expression.</p>
<b>Y9</b>	<p><b>Philosophical arguments for and against the existence of God (GCSE)</b>            Design argument and Creationism, First Cause argument, Evil and Suffering, Religion and Science,</p> <p><b>Christianity: Key beliefs, Jesus Christ and salvation (GCSE)</b>            The nature of God, the Trinity, Creation, Death and the afterlife, Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Ascension, Sin, Salvation, Atonement.</p>	<p><b>Crime and Punishment</b>            Good and evil intentions, reasons for crime: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to unjust laws, views about people who break the law and different types of crime, aims of punishment, treatment of criminals, forgiveness, the death penalty.</p> <p><b>Islam</b>            The nature of God, Holy Books, The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam, The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam, prayer, festivals and commemorations.</p>	<p><b>Revelation and Experience (GCSE)</b>            Christianity: General and Special Revelation, The role of the Church in the local and world-wide community – food banks, street pastors, mission and evangelism, working for reconciliation and responding to persecution,</p> <p>Buddhism: Life of the Buddha.</p>

## Religious Studies GCSE Curriculum Overview (*starts in Y9*)

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>Y10</b>	<p><b>Religion, Peace and Conflict</b>            Peace, Justice, Reconciliation, Forgiveness, Violence, Terrorism, Reasons for war, Just War, Holy War, Pacifism, Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, Religion and peace-making, Responses to victim of war.</p>	<p><b>Relationships and Families – from Catholic, Fundamentalist, Liberal and Buddhist perspectives</b>            Human sexuality, sexual relationships before and outside of marriage, contraception, nature and purpose of marriage, same-sex marriage and cohabitation, divorce and remarriage,</p> <p>The nature of families, purpose of families, same sex parents, polygamy, roles of men and women, gender equality, prejudice and discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Christian and Buddhist practices</b>            Christianity: worship and festivals – liturgical, non-liturgical, prayer, sacraments, pilgrimage, Christmas and Easter,</p> <p>Buddhism: worship and festivals – places of worship, puja, meditation, death and mourning, festivals and retreats including Wesak and Parinirvana day.</p>
<b>Y11</b>	<p><b>Buddhism</b>            Buddhist ethics: karma, Karuna, Metta, the five moral precepts, the six perfections,</p> <p><b>Crime and Punishment</b>            Good and evil intentions, reasons for crime: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to unjust laws, views about people who break the law and different types of crime,</p> <p>Aims of punishment, treatment of criminals, forgiveness, the death penalty.</p>	<p><b>Review:</b>            Christian beliefs, teachings and practices, Buddhist beliefs and practices, Religious, philosophical and ethical studies –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Relationships and families,</li> <li>C. The existence of God and Revelation,</li> <li>D. Religion, Peace and Conflict,</li> <li>E. Religion, Crime and Punishment,</li> </ul> <p>Mock examination</p>	<p><b>Revision and exam skills</b></p>

## Philosophy A level Curriculum

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<b>Y12</b>	<p><b>Epistemology</b> What is knowledge? The tripartite view, Perception as a source of knowledge: Direct realism, Indirect Realism, Berkeley's Idealism</p> <p><b>Moral Philosophy</b> Utilitarianism, Kantian deontological ethics.</p>	<p><b>Epistemology</b> Reason as a source of knowledge: Innatism, Intuition and Deduction, The limits of knowledge</p> <p><b>Moral Philosophy</b> Aristotelian Virtue Ethics, Applied Ethics: stealing, simulated killing, eating animals, telling lies, Meta-ethics: moral realism, moral anti-realism.</p>	<p><b>Revision &amp; Exam Skills</b></p> <p>Year 12 Introduction to Metaphysics of God and Metaphysics of Mind</p> <p>Understanding and use of philosophical terminology and the language of argumentation</p>
<b>Y13</b>	<p><b>Metaphysics of God</b> The concept and nature of God: omniscience, omnipotence, omnibenevolence, timelessness, everlastingness, paradox of the stone, Euthyphro dilemma, free will, Existence of God: Ontological arguments, Teleological arguments, Cosmological arguments.</p> <p><b>Metaphysics of Mind</b> What do we mean by mind? Dualist theories: substance and property dualism,</p>	<p><b>Metaphysics of God</b> The Problem of Evil: nature of moral and natural evil, logical and evidential problems, Free Will Defence, soul-making theodicies, Religious language: Cognitivism and non-cognitivism, Logical Positivism, the 'University Debate' – Flew, Mitchell, Hare.</p> <p><b>Metaphysics of Mind</b> Physicalist theories: physicalism, Mind-brain type identity theory, Eliminative materialism, Functionalism.</p>	<p><b>Revision and exam skills</b></p>