



Marshalls Park Academy - Curriculum Overview



Subject: Religious Education

Year Group: 10

Year 10 begin the AQA Religious Studies course. This year students will study the foundational units:

Christian beliefs and Teachings, Christian Practices

Buddhist Beliefs and Teachings, Buddhist Practices

<u>Term 1</u>	<u>Term 2</u>	<u>Term 3</u>
Half term 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings	Half term 3: Christian Practices	Half term 5: PPE Preparation
<p style="text-align: center;">KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God as omnipotent, loving and just. • The problem of evil and suffering. • The oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit: (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3). • Resurrection and life after death • Judgement, heaven and hell. • Beliefs and Teachings about the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God • Beliefs and teachings about the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. • Beliefs and teachings about sin (including original sin) and the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit • Beliefs and teachings about the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement. 	<p style="text-align: center;">KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liturgical, informal (non-liturgical) and private worship • The Lord’s Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer. • The rite of infant baptism and its significance for Christians. • The rite of believers’ baptism and its significance for Christians • Significance for Church of England/Roman Catholic Christians. • Two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona. • Christmas and Easter • In the local community: food banks and street pastors. • The place of mission, evangelism and church growth • Working for reconciliation • How Christian churches respond to persecution • Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), • Christian Aid, Tearfund. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Revision and Exam Practice</p>



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Half term 2: Buddhist Beliefs and Teachings	Half term 4: Buddhist Practices	Half term 6: Religion, Crime and Punishment
<p style="text-align: center;">KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The birth of the Buddha and his life of luxury. • The Four Sights, illness, old age, death, holy man (Jataka 75). • The Buddha’s ascetic life. • The Buddha’s Enlightenment. • The First Noble Truth: suffering (dukkha) including different types of suffering. • The Second Noble Truth: the causes of suffering (samudaya); the Three Poisons: ignorance, greed and hate. • The Third Noble Truth: the end of craving (tanha) interpretations of nibbana (nirvana) and enlightenment. • The Fourth Noble Truth: the Eightfold Path (magga) to nibbana/nirvana; the path as the Threefold Way: ethics (sila), meditation (samadhi) and wisdom (panna). • Dhamma (Dharma). • Paticcasamupada. • Impermanence (anicca), No fixed self (anatta) and Unsatisfactoriness of life, suffering (dukkha). • In the Theravadan tradition, the Five Aggregates (skandhas) of form, sensation, perception, mental formations, consciousness. • In the Mahayana tradition, sunyata, the possibility of attaining Buddhahood and Buddha-nature. • A ‘perfected person’ (Arhat) and Bodhisattva ideals Buddhahood and the Pure Land. 	<p style="text-align: center;">KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temples, shrines, monasteries (viharas), halls for meditation or learning (gompas) and their key features including Buddha rupa, artefacts and offerings. • The significance and role of puja/devotional ritual, including chanting, mantra recitation, use of malas. • Samatha (concentration and tranquillity) including mindfulness of breathing. • Vipassana (insight) including zazen. • The visualisation of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas. • The practice and significance of different ceremonies and rituals associated with death and mourning in Theravada communities, and in Japan and in Tibet • Festivals and retreats and their importance to Buddhists in Great Britain today, including the celebration, origins and significance of • Kamma (karma) and rebirth. • Compassion (karuna) • Loving kindness (metta). • The five moral precepts (pancha/sila) • The Six Perfections in the Mahayanan tradition 	<p style="text-align: center;">KNOWLEDGE/SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering. • Reasons for crime, including: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law. • Good and evil intentions and actions. • Views about people who break the law. • Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder • The aims of punishment, including retribution, deterrence and reformation. • The treatment of criminals, including religious attitudes • Exploring punishment and religious attitudes to it (corporal punishment, prison, community service) • Religious attitudes towards forgiveness • The death penalty – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life
<p style="text-align: center;">KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings</p> <p>HALF TERM 2: Buddhist Beliefs and Teachings</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 3: Christian Practices</p> <p>HALF TERM 4: Buddhist Practices</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 5: June PPE</p> <p>HALF TERM 6:</p>