



Marshall's 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>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>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>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>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>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 TibetFestivals and retreats and their importance to Buddhists in Great Britain today, including the celebration, origins and significance ofKamma (karma) and rebirth.Compassion (karuna)Loving kindness (metta).The five moral precepts (pancha/sila)The Six Perfections in the Mahayanan tradition	<p>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 murderThe aims of punishment, including retribution, deterrence and reformation.The treatment of criminals, including religious attitudesExploring punishment and religious attitudes to it (corporal punishment, prison, community service)Religious attitudes towards forgivenessThe 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>KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 1: Christian Beliefs and Teachings</p> <p>HALF TERM 2: Buddhist Beliefs and Teachings</p>	<p>KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 3: Christian Practices</p> <p>HALF TERM 4: Buddhist Practices</p>	<p>KEY ASSESSMENTS</p> <p>HALF TERM 5: June PPE</p> <p>HALF TERM 6:</p>