







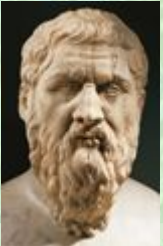
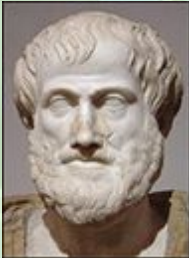

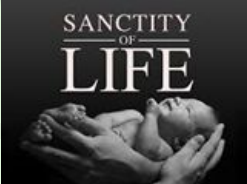
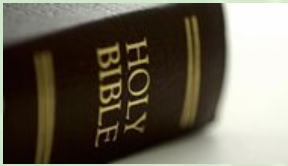


← Key Stage 2	7			8			9			Key Stage 4 →
	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer	
Key beliefs in:	Does God exist?	What is the importance of Abraham?	Why is equality important to Sikhs?	Understanding Islam: Mythbusting	Was Jesus more than a political rebel?	Is Buddhism compatible with modern life?	Is life sacred?	How does religion respond to conflict?	Is religion relevant in the 21st Century?	
Christianity Buddhism Hinduism Humanism Islam Judaism Sikhism	<p>What is a philosophical argument?</p> <p>St. Thomas Aquinas’ arguments for knowledge of God: The Teleological argument The Cosmological argument</p> <p>Miracles and how they might give knowledge of God</p> <p>Prayer and Religious experience and how they might give knowledge of God</p> <p>The objections of Hume and Russell</p>	<p>The life and importance of Abraham</p> <p>The life and importance of Moses</p> <p>The significance of the first temple</p> <p>The significance of the synagogue</p> <p>Different Jewish views on the Messiah</p> <p>Christian view of the Messiah and the difference to Judaism</p> <p>The connection of Muhammad to Abraham, Moses and Jesus</p>	<p>The life and death of Guru Nanak</p> <p>The context of Indian society: The Caste system</p> <p>The Gurus and Guru Granth Sahib</p> <p>Key beliefs about God</p> <p>Key beliefs about life after death</p> <p>How the Gurdwara promotes equality.</p> <p>The importance of the Khalsa and equality</p> <p>The 5 Ks and equality</p> <p>Sewa and modern examples.</p>	<p>The historical context of Saudi Arabia at the time of Muhammad</p> <p>The life and death of Muhammad including his final sermon.</p> <p>Key beliefs about Allah</p> <p>The Qur’an and its authority to Muslims</p> <p>The 5 Pillars of islam</p> <p>The Ummah and its impact</p>	<p>The context of Israel at the time of Jesus</p> <p>The key teachings of Jesus: -The good samaritan -The sermon on the mount -Zacchaeus -The Temple</p> <p>The birth and death of Jesus including: Crucifixion Resurrection Ascension</p> <p>Comparison to the life of: Maximilian Kolbe Martin Luther King</p> <p>The historical context of both of these.</p>	<p>The birth, life and death of the Buddha</p> <p>Enlightenment</p> <p>The 4 Noble Truths</p> <p>The Eightfold Path</p> <p>Kharma</p> <p>The 3 Jewels (Buddha, Dharma, Sangha)</p> <p>Buddhism in the UK</p>	<p>Key beliefs in Hinduism</p> <p>Comparative study of creation stories in Judaism and Hinduism</p> <p>The concepts of dominion, stewardship and the sanctity of life</p> <p>Jewish and Hindu beliefs on life after death</p> <p>Pikuach nefesh in Judaism and its impact</p> <p>Ahimsa in Hinduism and its impact</p> <p>Application of beliefs to Euthanasia, Capital punishment, genetic engineering and animal testing</p>	<p>The nature of God in Christianity</p> <p>Moral and natural evil</p> <p>Original sin and atonement</p> <p>Irenaeus and Augustine Theodicies</p> <p>Christian views on forgiveness</p> <p>St. Thomas Aquinas ‘Just war theory’ and a comparison to Islamic Jihad</p> <p>Religious pacifism &amp; the life of Bonhoeffer</p>	<p>Secularism: What it is and why it is increasing in popularity</p> <p>What is humanism?</p> <p>Marx and Freud - Their explanation of religion</p> <p>Religious teachings on social justice and the impact on 21st Century</p> <p>Religious teachings on the environment and the impact on the 21st Century</p> <p>The impact and relevance of Holy Scripture in 21st Century</p>	
Concepts	Faith / Belief	Faith / Belief / Duty / Covenant / Value of life / Community	Faith / Belief / Duty / Impact / Justice / Community and Society / Value of life / Covenant	Faith / Belief / Duty / Impact / Community and Society / Prejudice / Discrimination	Faith / Belief / Duty / Impact / Justice / Community and Society / Value of Life /	Duty rather than Faith / Morality / Society / Value of life	Creation / The Value of Life / Faith / Duty / Covenant	Faith / Duty / Impact / Justice / Community and Society / Value of Life	Faith / Belief / Duty / Impact / Community and Society	
Exemplars or Key Questions?	How do people know that God exists?	How does Abraham connect Judaism, Christianity and Islam?	How do Sikhs promote equality?  Why is equality important to Sikhs?	What is the truth about Islam? Where does prejudice for the religion come from? How can we promote the truth?	Was Jesus the son of God? Was Jesus a leader of rebels?	How is Buddhism compatible with modern life? What difficulties might a Buddhist face?	If all life is sacred, is it ever right to end a life?	How does religion help someone who is suffering?  How can religion influence the way we deal with conflict?	Is Freud correct? - Would society be better off without religion?	
	➤	➤	➤	P R O G R E S S I O N			➤	➤	➤	
Opportunities & Adaptations	<p>William Paley’s Design argument</p> <p>St. Thomas Aquinas cosmological argument.</p> <p>‘Dialogue concerning natural religion’ Hume</p> <p>Russell / Copleston Radio debate</p>	<p>Speaker / visit</p> <p>The Torah / The Bible</p> <p>Genesis Samuel The Gospels</p>	<p>Speaker / visit</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib</p>	<p>Speaker / visit</p> <p>The Qur’an</p>	<p>School Chaplains</p> <p>Speaker / visit</p> <p>‘A Testament of Hope’ Martin Luther King</p>	<p>Speaker / visit</p> <p>‘Groundwork for the metaphysics of morals’ Kant</p>	<p>Bhagavad Gita</p> <p>The Torah</p>	<p>School Chaplains</p> <p>‘Evil and Omnipotence’ J L Mackie</p> <p>Augustine / Irenaeus extracts</p>	<p>School Chaplains</p> <p>Freud ‘The future of an illusion’</p> <p>Dawkins ‘The God delusion’</p>	
Vocabulary	Belief, Bible, Cosmological, Faith, Guru Granth Sahib, God, Miracle, Prayer, Qur’an, Teleological, Torah	Adultery, Ark of the covenant, Commandment, Covenant, Covet Exodus, Faith, Idol, Israelite, Messiah, Monotheism, Mitzvot, Pharaoh, Polytheism, Prophet, Saviour, Torah	Amrit, Father, God, Guru, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Kaccha, Kanga, Kara, Kesh, Khalsa, Kirpan, Hindu, Miracle, Muslim, Sikh	Allah,Duty, Faith, Hajj interpretation, Sermon, Ummah, Qur’an, Salah, Sawm, Shia, Sunni, Tawhid, Zakat	Ascension, Atonement, Crucifixion, Miracle, Jesus, Resurrection, Sacrifice, Salvation, Sermon, Temple	Buddha, Buddhism, Dharma, Dukkha, Eightfold path, Enlightenment, Faith, Four Noble Truths, Kharma, Lotus, Meditation, Sangha, Suffering	Ahimsa, Creation, Death penalty, Dominion, Euthanasia, Genetic engineering, Pikuach nefesh, Reincarnation, Sanctity of life, Stewardship	Atonement, Benevolent, Jihad, Moral evil, Natural evil, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Original sin, Pacifism, Salvation, Theodicy	Agnostic, Atheist, Humanism, Secularism,Scripture, Social justice, Stewardship Theist	
Assessment	How do people know God exists? Evaluative essay	Why was Abraham important? Knowledge test.	How and why do Sikhs today promote equality? Analytical writing	Evaluative piece of work on the significance of the 5 Pillars of Islam	Was Jesus a Political liberator? Evaluative essay	Buddhism knowledge test & Explain 2 ways the Eightfold path might be difficult to follow in the 21st Century. Analytical writing.	Is life sacred? Evaluative essay	Explain 2 reasons why the existence of evil and suffering might be a problem for religious people.  Explain from 2 different religions, 2 ways religion might help someone deal with conflict.	Religion is irrelevant to the 21st Century. Assess this claim.	



AQA Religious Studies Specification A:		Christian Beliefs		Religion and Social Justice	Christian Practices	Religion, Crime and Punishment	Religion, Families and Relationships	Islamic Beliefs	Religion and Life	Islamic Practices
Paper 1 : Christianity & Islam		<u>The nature of God</u>		<u>Human rights</u>	<u>Worship and festivals</u>	<u>Religion, crime and the causes of crime</u>	<u>Sex, marriage and divorce</u>	<u>Key Beliefs</u>	<u>The origins and value of the universe</u>	<u>Worship</u>
Papers 2: Thematic Studies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering</li><li>the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.</li><li>Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).</li><li>Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prejudice and discrimination in religion and belief, including the status and treatment within religion of women and homosexuals.</li><li>Issues of equality, freedom of religion and belief including freedom of religious expression.</li><li>Human rights and the responsibilities that come with rights, including the responsibility to respect the rights of others.</li><li>Social justice.</li><li>Racial prejudice and discrimination.</li><li>Ethical arguments related to racial discrimination (including positive discrimination), including those based on the ideals of equality and justice.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Different forms of worship and their significance:</li><li>liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible</li><li>private worship.</li><li>Prayer and its significance, including the Lord’s Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.</li><li>The role and meaning of the sacraments: Baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism</li><li>Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.</li><li>The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including: Lourdes and Iona</li><li>The celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.</li><li>Reasons for crime, including: Poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law.</li><li>Views about people who break the law for these reasons.</li><li>Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships.</li><li>Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage.</li><li>Contraception and family planning.</li><li>The nature and purpose of marriage.</li><li>Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.</li><li>Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying.</li><li>Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi’a Islam, including key similarities and differences.</li><li>Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur’an Surah 112.</li><li>The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi’a Islam, including different ideas about God’s relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence.</li><li>Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika’il.</li><li>Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement.</li><li>Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The origins of the universe, including: Religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these, the relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.</li><li>The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.</li><li>The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.</li><li>The use and abuse of animals, including: Animal experimentation, the use of animals for food</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi’a Islam and the additional duties of Shi’a Islam).</li><li>Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice.</li><li>Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak’ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi’a Islam and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer.</li></ul>
Assessment Objective 1: Knowledge and Understanding 50%		<u>Jesus Christ and salvation</u>		<u>Wealth and poverty</u>	<u>The role of the church in the local and worldwide community</u>	<u>Religion and punishment</u>	<u>Families and gender equality</u>	<u>Authority</u>	<u>The origins and value of human life</u>	<u>Duties and festivals</u>
Assessment Objective 2: Analysis and Evaluation 50%		Beliefs and teachings about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God</li><li>the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension</li><li>sin, including original sin</li><li>the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit</li><li>the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wealth, including:</li><li>The right attitude to wealth</li><li>The uses of wealth.</li><li>The responsibilities of wealth, including the duty to tackle poverty and its causes.</li><li>Exploitation of the poor including issues relating to: fair pay , excessive interest on loans, people-trafficking.</li><li>The responsibilities of those living in poverty to help themselves overcome the difficulties they face.</li><li>Charity, including issues related to giving money to the poor.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.</li><li>The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.</li><li>The importance of the worldwide Church including:</li><li>working for reconciliation</li><li>how Christian churches respond to persecution</li><li>the work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The aims of punishment, including: Retribution, deterrence, reformation.</li><li>The treatment of criminals, including: Prison, corporal punishment, community service.</li><li>Forgiveness.</li><li>The death penalty.</li><li>Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The nature of families, including: The role of parents and children, extended families and the nuclear family.</li><li>The purpose of families, including: Procreation, stability and the protection of children, educating children in a faith.</li><li>Contemporary family issues including: Same-sex parents, polygamy.</li><li>The roles of men and women.</li><li>Gender equality.</li><li>Gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad.</li><li>The holy books: Qur’an: revelation and authority. The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority.</li><li>The imamate in Shi’a Islam: its role and significance.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The origins of life, including: Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these</li><li>The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.</li><li>The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.</li><li>Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.</li><li>Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.</li><li>Euthanasia.</li><li>Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur’an 96:1-5.</li><li>Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi’a Islam.</li><li>Hajj: the role and significance of the pilgrimage to Makkah including origins, how hajj is performed, the actions pilgrims perform at sites including the Ka’aba at Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and their significance.</li><li>Jihad: different understandings of jihad: the meaning and significance of greater and lesser jihad; origins, influence and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad.</li><li>Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today, including the origins and meanings of Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura</li></ul>
Exemplars or Key Questions?		How do these beliefs influence Christians today?		Is equality possible?	Why do people worship in different ways?	Why do people commit crimes?	Does the changing nature of ‘family’ matter?	What do Muslims believe?	Is life sacred?	What is the spiritual impact of worship?
		Are these beliefs relevant today?		Does religion create social justice?	Is there a ‘best way’ to worship?	How does religion respond to criminals?	Should religion be involved in issues of gender and sexualiuty?	What impact do these beliefs have?	Should we protect all lives, at all costs?	Why are there differences between Sunni and Shia Muslims?
										
Vocabulary		Ascension, Atonement, Creation, Crucifixion, Grace, Heaven, Hell, Holy Spirit, Incarnation, Judgement, <b>Omnipotent</b> , Omniscient Omnibenevolent, Original Sin, Sin, Trinity, Resurrection, Word		Charity, Discrimination, Equality, Exploitation, Freedom, Justice Positive discrimination, Poverty, Racial discrimination, Responsibility, Status, Wealth	Christmas, Easter, Eucharist, Evangelism, Festival, <b>Liturgy</b> , Miracle, Mission, Persecution, Pilgrimage, <b>Prayer</b> , Reconciliation, Sacraments, <b>Worship</b>	<b>Corporal punishment</b> , Death penalty, <b>Deterrence</b> , <b>Evil</b> , Forgiveness, Good, Hate crime, Reformation, Retribution, Suffering, Unjust laws, Utility	<b>Contraception</b> , Cohabitation, Discrimination, <b>Divorce</b> , Equality, Gender , <b>Heterosexual</b> , Homosexual, Marriage, Polygamy, Prejudice, Relationships, Same-sex	Adalat, Angels, Beneficence, Freedom, Imamate, Immanence, Judgement, Mercy, Omnipotence, Predestination, Prophet, <b>Qur’an</b> , Resurrection, Risalah, Shia, Sunni, Tawhid, Transcendence	<b>Abortion</b> , Animal experimentation, <b>Awe</b> , <b>Dominion</b> , <b>Environment</b> , Euthanasia, Evolution, Natural resources, <b>Origin</b> , <b>Sanctity of life</b> , <b>Stewardship</b> , Universe, Value, Wonder	Ablution, Duty, Fasting,Festivals, 5 Pillars, Hajj, Id-ul Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Jihad, Jummah, Ka’aba, Khums, Makkah, Mosque, Rak’ah, Ramadan, <b>Salah</b> , Sawm, <b>Shia</b> , Shahadah, Sunni, Ten obligatory acts, Wudu Zakah



← Key Stage 4	Year 12					Yr 13→
OCR Religious Studies	Autumn Philosophy of Religion	Autumn Ethics	Spring Philosophy of Religion	Spring Ethics	Summer DCT	Summer DCT
Specification H573  Developments in Christian Thought	Philosophical Language & Thought  The Existence of God	Normative Ethical Theories: Religious Approaches  Normative Ethical Theories	The Existence of God  God and the World	Normative Ethical Theories  Applied Ethics	Foundations  Insight	Foundations  Living
Core Knowledge	Ancient Philosophical Influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plato</li> <li>- The forms</li> <li>- The cave</li> <li>- Aristotle</li> <li>- The 4 causes</li> <li>- The Prime Mover</li> </ul>	Natural Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aristotle</li> <li>- Aquinas</li> <li>- Telos</li> <li>- The 4 tiers of law</li> <li>- The precepts</li> </ul>	Arguments based on Reason <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ontological Argument</li> <li>- Anselm</li> <li>- Gaunilo</li> <li>- Kant</li> </ul>	Utilitarianism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utility</li> <li>- The hedonic calculus</li> <li>- Act Utilitarian</li> <li>- Rule Utilitarian</li> </ul>	Augustine’s teaching on Human Nature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human relationships pre and post fall</li> <li>- Original sin and its effects on the will and human societies</li> <li>- God’s grace</li> </ul>	The person of Jesus Christ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The son of God</li> <li>- A teacher of wisdom</li> <li>- A liberator</li> </ul>
	Mind, Body and Soul <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plato &amp; Aristotle</li> <li>- Substance Dualism</li> <li>- Materialism</li> </ul>	Situation Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joseph Fletcher</li> <li>- Agape</li> <li>- 6 propositions</li> <li>- 4 working principles</li> <li>- Conscience</li> </ul>	Religious Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mystical experience</li> <li>- Conversion experience</li> <li>- Different understandings</li> </ul>	Euthanasia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanctity of Life</li> <li>- Quality of Life</li> <li>- Voluntary Euthanasia</li> <li>- Non Voluntary Euthanasia</li> <li>- Application to Natural Law and Situation Ethics</li> </ul>	Death and the Afterlife <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Heaven</li> <li>- Hell</li> <li>- Purgatory</li> <li>- Election</li> </ul>	Christian Moral Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Bible as the only authority for Christian ethical practices</li> <li>- Bible, Church and reason as the sources of Christian ethical practices</li> <li>- Love as the only principle which governs Christian principles</li> </ul>
Concepts	Arguments based on Observation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Teleological Argument</li> <li>- The Cosmological Argument</li> <li>- Hume’s criticisms</li> </ul> 	Kantian Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duty</li> <li>- The hypothetical imperative</li> <li>- The categorical imperative</li> <li>- The 3 postulates</li> </ul> 	The Problem of Evil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The logical and evidential problems</li> <li>- Augustine, Irenaeus, Hick</li> </ul> 	Business Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>- Whistle Blowing</li> <li>- Good ethics is good business</li> <li>- Globalisation</li> <li>- Application to Kant and Utilitarianism</li> </ul> 	Knowledge of God’s Existence Natural: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As an innate human sense of the divide</li> <li>- As seen in the order of creation</li> </ul> Revealed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through Faith and God’s grace</li> </ul> Revealed knowledge of God in Jesus Christ.	Christian Moral Action Dietrich Bonhoeffer on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Duty to God and the state</li> <li>- Church as community and source of spiritual discipline</li> <li>- The cost of discipleship</li> </ul> 
	Argument structure, belief, epistemology, empiricism, faith, knowledge, nature of God rationalism, reality, truth	Agape, duty, good, meaning, morality, purpose, right, wrong	Argument structure, belief, epistemology, empiricism, faith, knowledge, nature of God rationalism, reality, truth	Agape, duty, good, meaning, morality, purpose, right, sanctity of life, utility, wrong	Creation, the fall, free will, grace, judgement, human nature, knowledge of God	Creation, the fall, free will, grace, Judgement, human nature, knowledge of God
Exemplars or Key Questions?	Critically discuss Aristotle’s understanding of reality  To what extent does Plato successfully attempt to explain the relationship between the body and the soul?  ‘Aquinas’ fifth way does not demonstrate the existence of God’ Discuss	Critically Assess Aquinas’ Natural Law  Assess the view that the approach taken by Fletcher’s situation ethics, makes moral decision making entirely individualistic and subjective  To what extent is Kantian ethics too reliant on reason in moral decision making?	To what extent is the ontological argument successful in proving the existence of God?  ‘Religious experience shows that we can be united with something greater than ourselves.’ Discuss.  Critically compare the logical and evidential problem of evil	Critically assess the view that utilitarianism provides a helpful way to make moral decisions  Assess the view that situation ethics is of no help with regard to the issue of euthanasia.  ‘Good business decisions are always good ethical decision’ Discuss	Critically assess the significance of Augustine’s teaching on human relationships before the Fall.  ‘Hell is not a physical place.’ Discuss  ‘Humans have an innate knowledge of God’ Discuss	‘Jesus’ miracles demonstrates that he was the Son of God’ Discuss  ‘The most important source for Christian ethics is Church teaching.’ Discuss.  ‘Bonhoeffer’s theology is still relevant today.’ Discuss.
	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡	➡
Vocabulary	Analytic, Cause, Empiricism, Forms, The Four causes, Prime Mover, Rationalism, Synthetic, Teleology,  Body, Consciousness, Materialism, Metaphysics, Mnd, Soul, Spiritual, Substance Dualism  Causation, Cosmological, Design, Evolution, Natural Religion, Telos, Teleological	Bible, Divine Law, Eternal Law, Human Law Natural Law, Precepts, Preservation of Life Reason, Ten commandments, Telos, Worship  Absolute, Agape, Conscience, Love, Justice, Personalism, Pragmatism, Propositions, Principles, Relativism, Situation, Testament  Absolutist, Categorical, Command, Deontological, Duty, Ends, Freedom, Hypothetical, Immortality, Imperative	Analytic, A priori, A posteriori, Ontological, Synthetic, Proposition  Conversion, Experience, Higher power, Illusion, Mystical, Psychological, Union  Divine attributes, Evidential problem, Logical problem, Moral Evil, Natural Evil, Perfection, Suffering, Theodicy	Act, Ethics, Hedonic, Pain, Pleasure, Rule, Utility, Utilitarianism  Consent, Non voluntary Euthanasia, Persistent vegetative state, Sacred, Sanctity of life, Quality of life, Voluntary Euthanasia  Business, Corporate social responsibility, Ethics, Globalisation, Shareholders, Stakeholders, Whistle blowing	Caritas, Corruption, Cupiditas, Fall, Genesis Grace, Original Sin, Selfish, Summum bonum, Will  Election, Heaven, Hell, Paradise, Punishment, Purgatory, Purification, Salvation, Spiritual, Symbol, Universalist  Creation, Design, Divine, Existence, Faith, Finite, Grace, Infinite, Innate, Natural knowledge, Revealed knowledge	Forgiveness, Inner purity, Miracles, Moral, Liberator, Resurrection, Repentance  Agape, Autonomous, Bible, Church, Command, Ethics, Heteronomous, Reason, Theonomous  Church, Confession church, Discipleship, Grace, God’s will, Obedience, Sacrifice, Seminary, Suffering, Solidarity, State

Yr 12: 3 Components

3 Papers

Philosophy of Religion

Ethics

Developments in Christian thought

Assessment Objective 1  
40%

Knowledge and Understanding

Assessment Objective 2-  
60%

Analysis and Evaluation

Key scholars for year 1:

Aristotle  
Augustine  
Aquinas  
Barth  
Bentham  
Bonhoeffer  
Bultmann  
Calvin  
Fletcher  
Freud  
Hick  
Irenaeus  
James  
Kant  
Mackie  
Mill  
Otto  
Plato  
Swinburne





	Autumn Philosophy of Religion	Autumn Ethics	Spring DCT	Spring DCT
OCR Religious Studies				
Specification H573	Theological and Philosophical Developments	Ethical Language: Meta-ethics		
	Religious Language	Significant Ideas	Development	Society
Developments in Christian Thought	20th Century Perspectives	Developments in Ethical Thought	Challenges	Challenges
Core Knowledge	<p>The Nature or attributes of God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Omnipotence</li><li>- Omniscience</li><li>- Omnibenevolence</li><li>- Eternity</li><li>- Free Will</li></ul> <p>Religious Language: Negative, Analogical or Symbolic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The apophatic way</li><li>- The cathatic way</li><li>- Symbol , Tillich</li></ul> <p>20th Century perspectives and comparisons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Logical Positivism</li><li>- Wittgenstein’s view on language games</li><li>- Discussion about the factual quality in the falsification symposium</li></ul>	<p>Meta- Ethical Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Naturalism</li><li>- Intuitionism</li><li>- Emotivism</li></ul> <p>Conscience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Aquinas’ Theological approach</li><li>- Freud’s Psychological approach</li></ul> <p>Sexual Ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Premarital and extramarital sex</li><li>- Homosexuality</li><li>- Influence of developments in religious beliefs on debates about the morality, legality and tolerability of areas of sexual ethics</li><li>- Application of the Normative theories to sexual ethics.</li></ul>	<p>Religious Pluralism and theology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Exclusivism</li><li>- Inclusivism</li><li>- Pluralism</li></ul> <p>Religious Pluralism and Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The development of multi faith societies</li><li>- Christian responses to inter-faith dialogue</li><li>- The Scriptural Reasoning Movement</li></ul> <p>The Challenge of Secularism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The rise of secularism</li><li>- God is an illusion and the result of a wish fulfillment</li><li>- Christianity should play no part in public life</li></ul>	<p>Gender and Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The effects of changing views of gender and gender roles in Christian thought and practice</li><li>- Christian teaching on the roles of men and women in the family and society</li><li>- Christian responses to contemporary secular views about the roles of men and women in family and society.</li></ul> <p>Gender and Theology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The reinterpretation of God by feminist theologians and the implications for the Christian idea of God.</li><li>- The teachings of Rosemary Ruether</li><li>- The teachings of Mary Daly on gender</li></ul> <p>Liberation Theology and Marx</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Marx’ teaching on alienation and exploitation</li><li>- Liberation theology’s use of marx to analyse social sin</li><li>- Liberation theology’s teaching on the ‘preferential option for the poor’</li></ul>
	Belief, Faith, Free Will, Grace, Judgement, Nature of God, Truth	Absolutism, Good, Meaning, Morality, Purpose, Relativism, Right, Truth, Wrong	Belief, Culture, Challenge, Development, Faith, Nature of God, Society, Truth	Belief, Culture, Challenge, Development, Faith, Nature of God, Society, Truth
	<p>Assess Boethius’s view that divine eternity does not limit human free will.</p> <p>‘The best approach to understanding religious language is through the cataphatic way.’ Discuss.</p> <p>How successfully does the language games concept make sense of religious language?</p>	<p>‘The terms good, bad, right and wrong reflect only what is in the mind of the person using them’ Discuss</p> <p>To what extent is Freud’s psychological approach to conscience the most helpful approach?</p> <p>‘Natural law provides the best approach to sexual ethics’ discuss</p>	<p>‘Christianity is not the only means to salvation.’ Discuss</p> <p>‘Inter faith dialogue strengthens Christian communities’ Discuss</p> <p>‘Secularism does not pose a threat to Christianity.’ Discuss</p>	<p>‘For the husband is the head of the wife just as Christ is the head of the Church’ (Ephesians 5:23) Critically assess this teaching for 21st century family life.</p> <p>Assess the view that Mary Daly’s theology proves that Christianity is sexist.</p> <p>To what extent should Christianity engage with atheist secular ideologies?</p>
	➤	➤	➤	➤
	<p>Dimension, Divine, Eternity, Free Will, Judgement, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnibenevolence, Temporal</p> <p>Analogy, Apophatic way, Cataphatic way, Negation, Symbol, Theological language</p> <p>Cognitive, Factual quality, Falsification, Language games, Meaning, Non Cognitive, Parable, Verification</p>	<p>Absolutism, Bad, Emotivism, Good,Intuitionism, Naturalism, Meaning, Relativism, Right, Truth, Wrong</p> <p>Conscientia, Ego, Id, Invincible, Judgement, Ration, Psychosexual, Synderesis, Super ego, Vincible</p> <p>Homosexuality, Influence, Institution, Law, Legality, Sex, Traditional</p> <p>Absolutism, Natural law, Situation Ethics, Kantian Ethics, Utilitarian, Secularisation, Relativism</p>	<p>Anonymous Christian, Exclusivism, Inclusivism, Pluralism, Salvation, Scripture</p> <p>Contemporary, Gospel, Inter faith, Migration, Multi Faith, Redemptoris Missio, Salvation, Scriptural reasoning</p> <p>Conflict, Education, Government, Illusion, Infantile, Repressive</p> <p>Secularisation, Secular Humanists, Wish Fulfillment</p>	<p>Contemporary, Family, Ephesians, Gender, Gender roles, Motherhood, Mulieris Dignitatem, Parenting, Society, Traditional, Secular</p> <p>Gender, Genocide, Implications, Maleness, Rape, War, Feminist Theology, God, Incarnation, Salvation, Spirituality, Warrior- messiah, Wisdom</p> <p>Capitalism, Communism, Injustice, Institutions, Poverty, Violence</p> <p>Alienation, Exploitation, Liberation Theology, Means to an end, Orthodoxy, Orthopraxy, Social sin, Structural Sin</p>

Yr 12: 3 Components

3 Papers

Philosophy of Religion

Ethics

Developments in Christian thought

Assessment Objective 1  
40%

Knowledge and Understanding

Assessment Objective 2-  
60%

Analysis and Evaluation

Key scholars for year 2:

Anselm  
Augustine  
Aquinas  
Ayer  
Barth  
Bonhoeffer  
Boethius  
Bultmann  
De Beauvoir  
D’Costa  
Fletcher  
Freud  
Foot  
Hare  
Hick  
Kant  
Mill  
Marx  
Mitchell  
Moore  
Otto  
Panikkar  
Swinburne  
Wittgenstein

