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| **Year 10 – AQA Religious Studies GCSE** | | | |
| **Curriculum intent** | Students will have the opportunity to learn about and evaluate beliefs and practices relating to Brahmic religions, Buddhism and Hinduism. They will consider and discuss the impact of these beliefs on individuals and communities. Students will be able to confidently discuss different beliefs and challenging content in a sensitive and articulate manner. This year students take the knowledge they have gained in previous years and apply to different scenarios and… | | |
|  | **Topic 1 – Christian Beliefs and Practices** | **Topic 2 – Relationships and Families** | **Topic 3 – Matters of Life and Death** |
| **Knowledge** | > God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering  > The oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.  > Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).  > Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.  > Different forms of worship and their significance  > The role and meaning of the sacraments  >The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations.  >The celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.  > The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.  > The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth. > The importance of the worldwide Church including. | Sex, marriage and divorce  > Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships.  > Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage.  > Contraception and family planning.  > The nature and purpose of marriage.  > Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.  > Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying. > Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion.  Families and gender equality  > The nature of families.  > The purpose of families, including: procreation  > Stability and the protection of children  > Educating children in a faith.  > Contemporary family issues including:  > Same-sex parents  > Polygamy.  > The roles of men and women.  > Gender equality.  > Gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples. | > The origins and value of the universe  > 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.  >The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder. >The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.  >The use and abuse of animals, including:  > Animal experimentation  > The use of animals for food  > Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these.  >The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.  >Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.  > Ethical arguments related to abortion.  > Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life. |
| **Procedural Knowledge** | Identify, outline, give examples, explain and evaluate. | Identify, outline, give examples, explain and evaluate. | Identify, outline, give examples, explain and evaluate. |
| **Assessments** | Give two Christian beliefs about God’s creation of the world.  ‘The resurrection of the dead is the most important Christian belief.’ Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:  • refer to Christian teaching  • give reasoned arguments to support this statement  • give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view  • reach a justified conclusion. | Explain two contrasting religious beliefs in contemporary  British society about sexual relationships before marriage. In your answer you should refer to the main religious tradition of Great Britain and one or more other religious traditions.  ‘Gender discrimination is always wrong.’  Evaluate this statement.  In your answer you:  • should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement  • should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view  • should refer to religious arguments  • may refer to non-religious arguments  • should reach a justified conclusion. | Give two reasons why many religious people use animals for food.  ‘It is possible to believe in both the Big Bang theory and religious teachings about the origins of the universe.’ Evaluate this statement.  In your answer you:  • should give reasoned arguments in support of this statement  • should give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view  • should refer to religious arguments  • may refer to non-religious arguments  • should reach a justified conclusion |
| **Enrichment** | [Christianity](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AFMvB-clmOg) in the USA  [From Jesus to Christ: The first Christians](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UulusbcS8V0&list=PLJFgcr3cdi5m7FaAV55h-DBMfiQS1s_Ox) | [How marriage has changed.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=op9C7QkDXlE) | [Roe v. Wade](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YHsCXJo1Ctw)  [Life after Death: Real life stories.](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LXbSryqfAWg) |