

Religious Education 2022/21 (New Year 7 2022)

Curriculum Overview

All children are entitled to a curriculum and to the powerful knowledge which will open doors and maximise their life chances. Below is a high-level overview of the critical knowledge children will learn in this particular subject, at each key stage from Year 7 to Year 11, in order to equip students with the cultural capital they need to succeed in life. The curriculum is planned vertically and horizontally giving thought to the optimum knowledge sequence for building secure schema.

	Knowledge, sl	kills and understanding to be gained at each s	itage*
	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
YEAR 7	 What is religion and belief – The Philosophy of Belief Understanding what our own beliefs and values are. Intoduction to the schools of thinking: theology, ethics and philosophy. Overview sumary of faiths studied at Key Stage 2: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism. Do all Christians practice their faith in the same way? Develop knowledge of the diversity of Christian practice through an understanding of the differences across and with denominations. Develop an understanding of the lived experince of the range of Christian practices and how they migh conflict with ortodox teaching. Evalaue sources of wisdom and authority oto be able to explain the basis and reasoning for the practices of Christians. 	 <u>Is it good thing to live in a multifaith/view society?</u> Develop a knowledge of Britain today. This will include an understanding of the multi faith/view complexity of British Society. Evaluate the benefits of living in a multifaith/view society Evaluate the ethical dilemmas of living in a multi faith society including Understand the nature of British values. Do all religious and world views accept these ideas. <u>Buddhism</u> Understand and explore key Buddhist beliefs Analyse and explain the diversity of Buddhist beliefs Identify differences and similarities between Buddhism and faiths already studied 	 Why do we exist? Know and explain the religious views about creation Know and explain wider world views about the origins of the Universe including scientific theories Know and understand what it means to lead a good life. This will include a focus on religious views around judgement and other worldviews about the purpose of being alive.
School of thinking	Philosophy/Theology	Ethics/Theology	Philosophy
Link to prior learning	 Key Stage 2 learing of Islam, Judaism and Sikhism. Key Stage 2 learning of Christian beliefs 	 Knowledge of Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu beliefs Knowledge of non religious world views 	 Knowledge of Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu and Buddhist beliefs Knowledge of non religious world views





	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
YEAR 8	 <u>Do all Muslims practice their faith in the same way?</u> Develop knowledge of the diversity of Muslim practice through an understanding of the differences across and with denominations. Develop an understanding of the lived experince of the range of Muslim practices and how they migh conflict with ortodox teaching. Evalaue sources of wisdom and authority oto be able to explain the basis and reasoning for the practices of Muslims. <u>Do Animals have rights?</u> Analsyse and evauate the range of religious and worldviews about the use of animals for experimention Analyses and evaluate the range of religious and worldviews about the use of animals for food Know and understand the concepts of dominion and stewardship 	 <u>How do Humanists lead a good life?</u> Develop a detailed understanding of atheism and the range of views that can be found within it. Develop a detailed understanding of humanism and how its beliefs imapct on how they live their life in practice. <u>Hinduism</u> Understand and explore key Hindu beliefs Analyse and explain the diversity of Hindu beliefs Identify differences and similarities between Hinduism and faiths already studied 	 How can Goid exist in a world filled with evl and suffering? Know and understand what the problem of evil and suffering is with reference to the incosnsitent triad. Know and explain how the existence of evil and sufference leads some to not belive in the existence of God. Know and understand how religios views can be used to counter the belief that God and suffering cannot coexist.
Schools of thinking	Theology/ethics	Theology/philosopy	Philosophy
Link to prior Learning	 Links to learning of Muslim beliefs Knowledge of Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu and Buddhist beliefs Link to concept of ethical thinking - Britsish Society 	 Knowledge of Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu and Buddhist beliefs Link to concept of philosophical thinking - Why do we exist? 	 Knowledge of Christian, Muslim, Jewish and Hindu and Buddhist beliefs Link to concept of philosophical thinking - Why do we exist? How do we lead a good life?





Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
Do all Christians believe the same things? To understand the nature of Christian beliefs and develop a deep understanding of them. Nature of God Creation Incarnation. Holy Week (Maudy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday) Atonement and salvation Life after Death Judgement, Heaven and hell	Do all Muslims believe the same things?To understand the nature of Muslim beliefs and develop a deep understanding of them.The six articles of faith.•Tawhid•• <td>Is religion and faith a cause for peace or war and conflic To understand and explore religious and non religious ideas about peace and conflict. Forgiveness and reconciliation Reasons for war Just war Holy war Pacifisim Weapons of mass destruction Religion and peace making Religious repsonses to the victims of war</td>	Is religion and faith a cause for peace or war and conflic To understand and explore religious and non religious ideas about peace and conflict. Forgiveness and reconciliation Reasons for war Just war Holy war Pacifisim Weapons of mass destruction Religion and peace making Religious repsonses to the victims of war





	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3
To kn pract	tian Practices ow the range of Christian ices and understand the rtance of these for Christians. Liturgical worship Non Liturgical worship Formal prayer Informal prayer Sacraments Pilgrimage	Islamic Practices To know the range of Islamic practices and understand the importance of these for Muslims. • Five Pillars • Ten Obligatory Acts • Salah • Salah • Zakah and Khums • Haj • Islamic festivals	Religion and Life To know and understand the scientific and religious beliefs about the origins of the Universe and the origins and value of human life. Diverse teachings about the origins of the universe Stewardship of the world's resources Animal rights Diverse teachings about the origins of human life Euthanasia Abortion Crime and punishment To understand and explore religious and non religious ideas about the causes of crime and the nature of punishment. Causes of crime Aims of punishment Treatment of criminals Forgiveness The Death Penalty





T	Cycle 1 celationships and family o understand and explore religious nd non religious ideas about the elationships and family.	Cycle 2 <u>Revision</u> Christian beliefs Islamic beliefs	Cycle 3
Te ai re	o understand and explore religious nd non religious ideas about the	Christian beliefs	Examination
ai re	nd non religious ideas about the		
re	-	Islamic beliefs	
	elationships and family.		
•	\pm 1. \cdot	Christian practices	
	The nature of families in modern Britain.	Islamic practices	
•	The pupose of families	Religion peace and conflict	
•	Marriage and cohabitation	Religion and life	
•	Human sexuality	Religion crime and punishment	
•	Divorce	Religion and family	
•	Gender equality		
•	Prejudice and discrimination		

chills and understanding to be gained at

*A powerful, knowledge-rich curriculum teaches both declarative knowledge (facts; knowing that something is the case; what we think about) and non-declarative or procedural knowledge (skills and processes; knowing how to do something; what we think with). There are no skills without bodies of knowledge to underpin them.

In some subjects, a further distinction can be made between substantive knowledge (the domain specific knowledge accrued e.g. knowledge of the past) and disciplinary knowledge (how the knowledge is accrued e.g. historical reasoning).

Please refer to the DAT Curriculum Principles, published on our website, for further information about how we have designed our allthrough curriculum.

