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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Religious Education

**Year 11 Core**



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| **Unit 1 Beliefs** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | | **Tiered Vocabulary** | | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | | **Assessment** | |
| **Lesson 1 – Morality** | * The way people make ethical or moral decisions can be based on what their faith teaches them and whether they have absolute or relative morals. Absolute Morals – the belief that things are right or wrong no matter what. Relative Morals – the belief that what is right or wrong depends on the circumstances. * Religious people get their morality from sacred texts, founders, religious leaders and community. | | **Rational**  **Secular**  **Morality**  **Relativism**  **Absolutism** | | ***•The Qur’an is the holy book of Islam.***  ***•The Bible is the holy book in Christianity.***  ***•The Hadith are the sayings of the prophet Muhammad.***  ***•The 10 Commandments***  ***•‘Love your neighbour’***  ***•Zakah is a religious duty.*** | |  | |
| **Lesson 2 – Law** | * Sharia law is the law of Islam. It sets the code of law for Islamic living. Both Sunnis and Shi'as have similar interpretations of Sharia law. Sharia law is based on both the Qur’an and the Sunnah (the traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad). For Muslims, Sharia law applies the insight of the Qur’an to new situations and it explains to them how to properly obey Allah. * People may commit crime because of upbringing, mental illness, poverty, opposition to ‘unfair’ laws, addiction or emotional state | | **Covet**  **Tenet** | | ***•10 Commandments***  ***•Sunni and Shi’a are denominations of Islam*** | |  | |
| **Lesson 3 – Types of Crime** | Three types of crime.   * theft, stealing from an organisation, company or individual. * murder, killing someone. * hate crime, violence against someone based on their religion, race, sexuality, gender or disability.   Crime is often thought of as sin within Christianity and Islam  St Paul wrote ‘There is neither Jew nor Greek, slave nor free for you are all one in Christ. One reason Christians should not commit crime as everyone is equal  Shari’a law has different categories for crime. Two we will study are:-   * Hadd offences whose punishments are fixed or set in the Qur’an * Tazir offences where the punishment is set by a judge. | | **Hadd**  **Tazir**  **Premeditation** | | ***•10 Commandments***  ***•Sunni and Shi’a are denominations of Islam***  ***•Sharia law is Islamic law followed by Muslims, it does not have legal jurisdiction in the UK***  ***•Hadith are the sayings of the prophet Muhammad***  ***•Sin is deliberate disobedience to God*** | |  | |
| **Lesson 4 – Aims of Punishment** | Three aims of punishment are:   * retribution, to get your own back * rehabilitation – to change someone's behaviour through therapy or education * deterrence – an action designed to put someone off doing something (e.g. committing a crime)   Reformation is the aim of punishment most Christians prefer because it seeks to help offenders and society. Some Christians prefer this as the Bible says ‘do not be overcome by evil but overcome evil with good’. | | **Tier 2**  **Retribution**  **Rehabilitation**  **Deterrence** | | •10 Commandments  •The Parable of the Sheep and the Goats  •Jesus taught to ‘Love your neighbour’  •Sharia law is Islamic law followed by Muslims, it does not have legal jurisdiction in the UK | |  | |
| **Lesson 5 – Treatment of Criminals** | There can be conflict between severe punishments and the Christian belief in help, love and reform. Most Christians believe in people being treated fairly and humanely, giving them a chance to face up to their crime, serve a fair punishment and have a second chance to turn their lives around  The Qur’an emphasises the justice of Allah and the idea of accountability of one’s actions. The Qur’an also talks of mercy and forgiveness. The legal system prescribes punishments for crimes such as murder, rape and theft, and punishments include capital punishment, imprisonment and lashings. Such extreme punishments are not widely used and that most Muslim countries have modern prisons and principles of fair treatment of criminals. | | **Tier 2**  **Accountability**  **The Death Penalty** | | •10 Commandments  •Jesus taught to ‘Love your neighbour’  •Sharia law is Islamic law followed by Muslims, it does not have legal jurisdiction in the UK  •Hadd and Tazir offences carry different punishments | |  | |
| **Lesson 6 – Capital Punishment** | Capital punishment is the death penalty.  Sanctity of life is a religious term that means that all life is sacred, special or holy as it comes from God.  Some Christians agree with the death penalty because of the Old Testament teaching on retribution 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.’  However, the majority Christian view agrees with Jesus teaching in Matthew 5:38-39 when he said: You have heard that it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.' But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also. | | **Tier 2**  **Corporal Punishment**  **Death row**  **Tier 3**  **Merciful** | | •10 Commandments – You shall not kill  •Jesus taught to ‘Love your neighbour’  •Adultery is cheating on your married partner. | |  | |
| **Lesson 7 – Forgiveness** | Forgiveness is important in Christianity Jesus said we should forgive ‘seventy times seven’ the Bible says we should try to live at peace with everyone, often the only way to do this is through forgiveness if someone has wronged you.  The story of Anthony Walker and his mother, Gee Walker, a Christian who forgave her sons murderers. The story of Julie Nicholson, an ordained priest whose daughter was killed during the 7/7 bombings. She resigned as a priest as she could not forgive the terrorist who killed her daughter. | | **Tier 2**  **Quarrel**  **Tier 3**  **Merciful** | | Christians believe that Jesus died so that they can be forgiven, they just need to repent  The Bible is the holy book for Christians  The Qur’an is the holy book in Islam. | |  | |
| **Lesson 8 – Justice** | The Bible teaches about justice:  Proverbs 21:15- “When justice is done, it brings joy to the righteous but terror to evildoers.”  Leviticus 19:5- “‘Do not pervert justice; do not show partiality to the poor or favouritism to the great, but judge your neighbour fairly.”  Exodus 21:24- “Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth.”  The story of Derek Bentley who was posthumously pardoned after receiving the death penalty for killing a police officer | | **Tier 2**  **Partiality**  **Tier 3**  **Proverbs**  **Leviticus** | | Justice is getting what you deserve  The parable of the sheep and the goats | |  | |
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| **Unit 1 Beliefs** | | | | |
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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**  *Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**  *In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
| **Lesson 1 -Introduction** | * Students will know that a characteristic is a feature or quality belonging typically to a person, place, or thing and serving to identify them. Christians believe omnipotence, omnibenevolence and omniscience are characteristics of God. Indoctrination is the process of teaching a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically. * Humanism is an approach to life based on reason and our common humanity, recognising that moral values are properly founded on human nature and experience alone. | **Tier 2:**  **Tier 3:**  Omnipotent  Humanist | ***Omnipotent means all powerful and omnibenevolence means all loving.***  ***Humanists do not believe in God.*** |  |
| **Lesson 2 – Religious Upbringing** | * Students will know that there are different types of baptism: infant baptism where a baby or small child is baptised and believer’s baptism, where and older child or adult makes the choice themselves to be baptised. * In Christian denominations that practice infant baptism, confirmation is a rite of passage, it is seen as confirming the promises made by family at baptism, it is an affirmation of belief | **Tier 2:**  Affirmation  **Tier 3:**  Baptism | ***Baptism welcomes people into the family of the church and is a symbol of the washing away of sin.***  ***Different denominations within Christianity have different practices.*** |  |
| **Lesson 3 – Religious Experience** | * Students will now that visions (having an experience of seeing God or the divine or 'seeing' a message from God or the divine), conversions and miracles are examples of religious experience. * Students will know the example of St Bernadette of Lourdes (Vision) and Nicky Cruz (Conversion) | **Tier 2:**  **Tier 3:**  Conversion | ***Conversion experiences are when a person has an experience that either causes them to believe in God or to change religion. They will know the example of Stanley 'Tookie' Williams.***  ***Christians believe Jesus performed miracles.*** |  |
| **Lesson 4 – Near Death Experiences** | * Students will know that an NDE is a Near Death Experience, this is an experience where people claim to see a divine being or place after they have suffered a trauma or illness that has caused them to become unconscious. The example students will know is that of Micky Robinson. * Students will know some features of NDEs -they can include: out of body experiences, feelings of euphoria, a bright light or a tunnel. Other possible explanations for NDEs include hallucinations, drugs, sleep paralysis, biology. | **Tier 2:**  Paralysis  Trauma  **Tier 3:** | ***Christians believe they go to Heaven to live with God when they die.***  ***Some Christians believe in religious experiences, God communicates with them through these.*** |  |
| **Lesson 5 – The Free Will Defence to the Problem of Evil** | * The freewill defence is that God could have created us without freewill so that moral evil and suffering did not happen but that would have made people little more than robots with no choice how to live, no choice to follow God or not. * The freewill defence does not explain natural evil, evil caused by nature. | **Tier 2:**  **Tier 3:**  Omnipotent  Omnibenevolent Omniscient | ***The problem of evil.*** |  |
| **Lesson 6 – Causation & Design** | * Students will know William Paley’s Design Argument: Paley used a watch to illustrate his point. If he came across a mechanical watch on the ground, he would assume that its many complex parts fitted together for a purpose and that it had not come into existence by chance. There must be a watchmaker. * Students will know Aquinas argument from causation. Aquinas argued that everything in the cosmos has a cause. If you track things back through a series of causes, there must have been a 'first cause'. He said that this 'first cause' is God, whom he described as a 'necessary being' who had no cause. | **Tier 2:**  **Tier 3:**  Causation | ***The creation story in Genesis, Christians believe God created the universe.*** |  |
| **Lesson 7 – Media** | * Students will know that different forms of the media can portray religious belief: Internet, film, music, TV, magazines, newspapers and radio. * Students will know the conversion story of Bobby Beale as shown in EastEnders, Bobby converted to Islam. Students will know that the 'Thought for the Day' radio program broadcasts a variety of opinions about religion and religious belief and has representatives from different religions giving their points of view. | **Tier 2:**  **Tier 3:**  Conversion | ***Atheism is not believing in God.***  ***The media can portray religious belief in different ways.***  ***Religious belief about sex before marriage, divorce, contraception.*** |  |
| **Lesson 8 – Media (2)** | * Students will know that in the UK there are reasons for and against censorship of the media from a religious point of view. For: Young people would be safer from exposure to sex, violence, bad language and bad behaviour, the media would be an example of how to behave in society and religious values would be reinforced. * Against: Atheists and some religious people might not agree with religious groups 'controlling' the media, people's freedom of choice regarding their consumption of mass media would be taken away, tougher censorship might lead to a dull and unrealistic media and different religious groups may not be able to agree about what should be censored." * The media can be used for worship, to debate religious belief and to inform and educate others. | **Tier 2:**  Censored  **Tier 3:**  Atheism | ***The story of creation for Christianity - including the story of Adam and Eve. Christian beliefs about the divinity of Jesus and the Trinity***  ***A prophet is someone who proclaims the message of God***  ***Nubuwwah is one of the Six Beliefs and one of the 5 Roots*** |  |