The Sutton Academy

# Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Religious Education

Year 10 Core

| Unit 1 Marriage & The Family | | | | |
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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence** | **Intended Knowledge:**<br>*Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary** | **Prior Knowledge:**<br>*In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **Assessment** |
| **Lesson 1 – Sex Outside Marriage** | • Do not commit adultery is one of the 10 commandments. Adultery is having sex with someone other than your married partner. The word marital relates to marriage and celibate means to refrain from having sex.<br>• Christians generally would say that sex outside marriage is wrong. However some Christians would agree that sexual intercourse between a couple who love each other and intend to get married is morally acceptable. | Tier 2:<br>Marital<br>Tier 3:<br>Adultery | *The 10 Commandments are rules in Christianity* | |
| **Lesson 2 – Religious Views on Sex Outside Marriage** | • Muslims, like Christians, think adultery is wrong. Muslims believe that men and women should be modest in their dress and should not have sex before marriage.<br>• Some Muslims agree with the idea of polygamy, a man is allowed more than one wife in Islam if existing wives agree. Polygamy is illegal in the UK. | Tier 2:<br>Modest<br>Tier 3:<br>Adultery<br>Polygamy | *Adultery is having sex with someone other than your married partner*<br>*Islam and Christianity are Abrahamic faiths* | |
| **Lesson 3 – Christian Views on Divorce** | • The Church of England The Church of England does not, in principal, accept divorce. The church teaches that marriage is for life and their general policy is not to remarry divorcees in a church service. However, the church realises that some relationships do break down for serious reasons and that divorce is allowed if the marriage becomes destructive. Roman Catholics do not accept divorce, they believe that marriage is holy and the couple should be married for life. | Tier 2:<br>Divorce<br>Tier 3: | *Divorce is the legal ending a marriage contract*<br>*The church of England and the Catholic Church are Christian denominations* | |
| **Lesson 4 – Muslim Views on Divorce** | • In Islam divorce is permitted but not encouraged. Some Muslims believe that a Muslim man can divorce his wife by telling her three times in three months that he divorces her. The waiting period is known as the iddah, during this time the couple live together but do not have sex.<br>• Other reasons Muslims can divorce are: adultery, one partner leaves the religion. | Tier 2:<br><br>Tier 3:<br>iddah | *Adultery is having sex with someone other than your married partner.*<br>*Divorce is the legal ending of a marriage contract.* | |
| **Lesson 5 – Christian Upbringing** | • The Bible says that children should honour their parents. The Bible also says 'Fathers do not exasperate your children'. Exasperate means to irritate or frustrate.<br>• Baptism and confirmation are important rites of passage in Christianity. | Tier 2:<br>Exasperate<br>Tier 3:<br>Baptism | *Christians believe the Bible is the word of God.*<br>*Baptism ceremonies symbolise the washing away of sin and welcoming people into the family of the church.* | |

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| **Lesson 6 – Islam & The Family** | • Family life in Islam is at the heart of the community and ensures that Muslim children are brought up to be good faithful Muslims. They are taught the principles (rules) of Islam, what is halal (allowed) and what is haram (forbidden). The traditional Muslim family is an extended family. It includes parents, children, grandparents and elderly relatives. Muslims consider it a blessing from Allah to be able to look after the elderly relatives. | Tier 2:<br><br>Tier 3:<br>Halal<br>Haram | *An extended family includes parents, children, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins.*<br>*Allah is the Arabic word for God* | |
| **Lesson 7 – Christian Views on Homosexuality** | • There are different attitudes within Christianity towards homosexual relationships. Some Christians believe that God created sex for producing children. God created man and woman and wants men and women to get married. They believe that homosexuality undermines (weakens) family life. The Bible teaches against homosexuality, some Evangelical Churches teach that homosexuality is a sin. The Catholic Church teaches that being homosexual is not wrong but homosexual relationships are wrong. Members of the Church of England are divided on the issue but officially still teaches that sex is for married couples only, it does not recognise homosexual marriage. Priests may be in civil partnerships but should remain celibate.<br>• Evangelicals believe the Bible's authority is supreme and that it is the only authority for Christian belief. | Tier 2:<br>Homosexuality<br>Celibacy<br><br>Tier 3:<br>Evangelicals | *Homosexuality is sexual attraction to the same gender.*<br>*Celibate is not having sex.*<br>*The Church of England, The Catholic Church and Evangelical churches are different denominations within Christianity.* | |
| **Lesson 8 – Islam & Homosexuality** | • Islam teaches that homosexuality is wrong. They believe that it is a sin. In some Islamic countries practicing homosexuality is against Shari'ah law (Islamic law) and is punishable by death.<br>• Some modern Muslims offer support for homosexuals rather than let them be excluded (left out) from the community. The Al-Fatiha foundation is made up of a group of Muslims who accept homosexuality and believe that, on this issue, the Qur'an is no longer relevant in the modern world. They point out that the Qur'an is against homosexual sex but does not say anything about homosexual love being wrong. | Tier 2:<br><br>Tier 3:<br>Shariah | *The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam.*<br>*Homosexuality is sexual attraction to the same gender.* | |
| **Lesson 9 – Religious Views on Contraception** | • There are different religious views on contraception. The Catholic Church teaches that contraception should not be used. They believe that every time sex happens conception should be possible and that fertilised eggs should not be destroyed - life begins at conception. The Church of England teaches that contraception may be used if a couple wish to use it. Some Msulims believe contraception stops<br>• Within Islam there are mixed views on contraception. Some Muslims are completely opposed to contraception. Others maintain that it is permissible if the mother's life or health would be in danger if she became pregnant. | Tier 2:<br>Conception<br>Contraception<br><br>Tier 3: | *Christians in different denominations have different interpretations or ways of interpreting the Bible so have different views on issues of marriage and the family. Similarly, not all Muslims believe the same thing about issues of marriage and the family.*<br>*Contraception is preventing pregnancy.* | |

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| | Some believe that if the family – existing children, or the new child – would suffer materially or physically, then its use is justifiable. Contraception should not therefore be considered as serious as abortion and it is not open to the same criticism. | | | |
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| Unit 2 Ethics and Medical Ethics | | | | |
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| **Lesson 1 – What is Ethics?** | • Absolutism is the view that certain actions are good or bad.<br>• Ethics is the philosophical study of right and wrong.<br>• Morality is ideas or principles about what is right or wrong.<br>• Relativism is the view that whether an action is good or bad depends on the situation. | Tier 2:<br>Ethics<br>Morality<br>Tier 3:<br>Absolutism<br>Relativism | *Religious people follow the teachings of their holy books and religious leaders*<br>*Christians – Bible – Jesus*<br>*Muslims – Qur'an – Muhammad*<br>*Buddhists – Dhammapada – The Buddha* | |
| **Lesson 2 – Are goodness and pleasure the same thing?** | • Utilitarianism is the theory that the best action in any situation is the one which creates the greatest amount of good for the greatest number.<br>• The Hedonic calculus was Jeremy Bentham's way of calculating which actions are right and wrong<br>• Bentham established that pleasure and pain were the important qualities which determined what was moral (i.e. what was right and wrong/ good and bad) he developed the 'utility principle'. The rightness or wrongness of an action is determined by how useful it is (its utility). Usefulness refers to the amount of pleasure/ happiness caused by the action. This is known as the greatest happiness principle: an action is right if it produces the greatest good for the greatest number. Goodness = what is useful = pleasure | Tier 2:<br>Established<br>Tier 3:<br>Utilitarianism | *Absolutism is the view that certain actions are good or bad.*<br><br>*Relativism is the view that whether an action is good or bad depends on the situation.* | |
| **Lesson 3 and 4 – Would you sacrifice one person to save five?** | • Thought experiments are a classic tool used by many great thinkers, which enable us to explore often impossible situations and predict their implications and outcomes. Mastering thought experiments can help you to stretch your mind by confronting difficult questions.<br>• Some rules about thought experiments:<br>– They are not real-life situations.<br>– You must choose one of the options given.<br>– You must accept the situation as given to you. | Tier 2:<br>Flawed<br>Tier 3:<br>Morality | *Ethics is the philosophical study of right and wrong.*<br><br>*Morality is ideas or principles about what is right or wrong.* | |

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| | • Philippa Foot, an English philosopher, created a thought experiment in 1967 called the Trolley problem. Would you pull a lever to redirect a train to save the lives of five people if doing so kills one other person? | | | |
| **Lesson 5 and 6 – What is the banality of evil?** | • Adolf Eichmann was a senior Nazi. His job was to organise the most efficient way of transporting Jews from their homes to concentration camps. While he didn't kill any Jews with his own hands, he played a key role in the process that led to the death of millions. After the Holocaust, Eichmann fled to Argentina, where he lived secretly for a number of years, before being captured by the Israeli secret police and put on trial in Jerusalem in 1961.<br>• Hannah Arendt was a German Jewish philosopher born in 1906. She had fled the Nazis at a young age and moved to the USA. She wanted to attend the trial of Eichmann in order to understand what sort of man would do such evil and why.<br>• Hannah Ardent used the phrase 'the banality of evil' to describe how evil can result from ordinary, thoughtless behaviour such as that of Adolf Eichmann. The word 'banal' means normal, common, dull and unoriginal. Arendt's view of evil was radical.<br>• The people prosecuting Eichmann portrayed him as a bloodthirsty, sadistic monster, and most historical writings about him agree. However, Hannah Arendt had a different view. She thought that the really frightening thing about Eichmann was that he appeared quite normal. She saw him as an ordinary man busy carrying out orders from those above him, without thinking for himself. In a society where the killing of Jews was an everyday occurrence, Eichmann had no reason to question whether what he was doing was wrong. | Tier 2:<br>Banality<br>Tier 3:<br>Philosopher | *Ethics is the philosophical study of right and wrong.*<br><br>*Morality is ideas or principles about what is right or wrong.*<br><br>*Absolutism is the view that certain actions are good or bad.*<br><br>*Relativism is the view that whether an action is good or bad depends on the situation.* | |
| **Lesson 7 – How special is life?** | • Sanctity of life is the idea that life is very special or sacred. This is often contrasted with quality of life which is the idea that what is important about life is the level of comfort, happiness and health it gives.<br>• Many religions teach that we have a soul that continues living after we die, they believe this shows that life is special.<br>• So, God created man in his own image. Male and female, he created them (Genesis 1:27)<br>• Don't you know that you yourselves are God's temple and that God's Spirit lives in you? (1 Corinthians 3:16) | Tier 2:<br>contrasted<br>Tier 3:<br>Sacred | *Christianity teaches that your soul goes to Heaven or Hell when you die.*<br><br>*Buddhists teach that your soul is reincarnated after death* | |

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| **Lesson 8 and 9 – Abortion on trial** | • Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy<br>• Viable is a term used when a foetus can survive outside of the womb | Tier 2:<br>Abortion<br>Viable<br>Tier 3: | ***Sanctity of life is the idea that life is very special or sacred. This is often contrasted with quality of life which is the idea that what is important about life is the level of comfort, happiness and health it gives.*** | |