The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Religious Education

Year 8

Unit 1 Islam				
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 / Home Learning**
Lesson 1 - Introduction to Islam **W1**	• Students will know that Muslims follow the religion of Islam. Allah is the God of Islam. Muhammad is the final prophet. Muslims believe in life after death, heaven and hell. • Muslims read the Qur'an and have an obligation to follow the five pillars, one of these is Hajj, a pilgrimage to Mecca, a holy place for Muslims to visit.	Tier 2: Judgement **Tier 3:** Allah	***Students need to already know that Islam is a monotheistic religion.*** ***Islam is one of the Abrahamic faiths.***	
Lesson 2 – Muhammed **W2**	• Students will know that the religion of Islam started when the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad. • Students will know how Islam began and that Muhammad is the final prophet of Islam. • Students will know that to recite is to speak something from memory. They will know that immoral can mean evil, sinful, or otherwise wrong behaviour.	Tier 2: Recite **Tier 3:** Prophet	***Students need to already know that Muhammad was a prophet in Islam.*** ***The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims.*** ***Monotheism is the belief in one God.*** ***Islam is an Abrahamic Faith.***	
Lesson 3 – The Qur'an# **W3**	• Students will know that Muslims believe the Qur'an is the word of Allah, it has rules about how a Muslim should live (worship God, be kind to your parents, do not kill, do not eat pork, do not drink alcohol) and what a Muslim should believe (believing in one God). • Students will know how Muslims prepare for reading the Qur'an by performing wudu, a ritual washing.	Tier 2: Illiterate **Tier 3:** Hafiz Wudu	***Students need to already know that the Qur'an is the holy book for Islam. It was revealed to Muhammad, the final prophet in Islam.*** ***Christians follow the 10 Commandments***	TPT/HL Create 5 flash cards, one for each of the 5 Pillars of Islam.
Lesson 4 – The 5 Pillars **W4**	• Students will know that Shahadah (a statement of belief), Salah (prayer), Zakah (charity), Sawm (Fasting) and Hajj (Pilgrimage) are the five pillars of Islam	Tier 2: **Tier 3:** Shahadah Salah Zakah Sawm Hajj	***The Qur'an is the Holy book of Islam. It was revealed to Muhammad.*** ***Pilgrimage is a religious journey to a holy place.*** ***Prayer is communication with God.***	
Lesson 5 – Shahadah and Salah **W5**	• Students will know that the Shahadah is a statement of belief that says 'There is no God but Allah and Muhamad is His messenger'. This is used during prayer and when becoming a Muslim. • Salah is five set prayers each day. Muslims perform wudu (ceremonial washing) before they pray. The jummah is the Friday prayer, many Muslims go to the mosque (a religious place of worship for a Muslim) to complete jummah.	Tier 2: **Tier 3:** Adhan Jummah	The 5 Pillars of Islam are the Shahadah – a statement of belief, Salah – prayer, Zakah – giving to those less fortunate, Sawm – Fasting, Hajj – Pilgrimage Allah is the Arabic word for God. Muhammad is the final prophet of Islam. The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.	TPT Create 10 flash cards about what you have learned about Islam in this unit
Lesson W6 L6 Revision – W7 L7 - Assessment				

Unit 1 Islam				
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 / Home Learning**
Lesson 8 – Zakah **W8**	• Students will know that for Muslims Zakah is a duty and to do Zakah they give 2.5% of their wealth to charity. This helps others and stops Muslims being greedy. The term Zakah literally means to cleanse or purify. • Muslims should give money to help the poor and to support the ummah (the family of Islam). Muslims believe that everything they have belongs to Allah.	Tier 2: Purify Tier 3: Zakah	***Students need to already know that the Qur'an encourages charity.*** The 5 Pillars of Islam are the Shahadah – a statement of belief, Salah – prayer, Zakah – giving to those less fortunate, Sawm – Fasting, Hajj – Pilgrimage	TPT/HL Write a paragraph to explain the importance of Zakah to the Muslim community.
Lesson 9 – Sawm **W9**	• Students will know that Muslims fast during the daylight hours of the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is the time when Muslims remember when the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad. • During this time, Muslims give up: food, liquids, smoking and sexual activity during daylight hours.	Tier 2: Exempt Tier 3: Ramadan	The 5 Pillars of Islam are the Shahadah – a statement of belief, Salah – prayer, Zakah – giving to those less fortunate, Sawm – Fasting, Hajj – Pilgrimage ***Students need to already know that Muslims celebrate the end of sawm with the festival of Eid ul Fitr*** ***Students need to already know that sawm means fasting.*** ***The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.***	
Lesson 10 – Hajj **W10**	• Students will know that there are different stages to Hajj: Tawaf is circling the Ka'bah, the first place built to worship Allah. Visit Arafat to ask for forgiveness and throw stones at large pillars in Mina to represent resisting temptation or the devil. • Students will know that those on pilgrimage to Hajj wear Ihram, white clothing that symbolises equality.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Pilgrimage	The 5 Pillars of Islam are the Shahadah – a statement of belief, Salah – prayer, Zakah – giving to those less fortunate, Sawm – Fasting, Hajj – Pilgrimage ***The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.***	TPT Create 10 flash cards about what you have learned about Islam in this unit
Lesson 11 – Death and the Afterlife **W11**	• Students will know that Muslims believe in judgement day when they will be judged by Allah based on how they have lived their lives, they will go to heaven or hell. • Muslims believe their soul lives on after death and they will enter a state of waiting called 'barzakh'. Heaven is described in the Qur'an as gardens of pleasure, it is the reward for faith and good deeds. The Qur'an describes hell as a place of fire and great torment. It is the punishment for those who reject God and do evil.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Akhirah	***Students need to already know that Christians believe in life after death, Heaven and Hell.*** ***Students need to already know the meaning of the word resurrection.***	
W12 L12 REVISION				
W13 Lesson 13 – Extended Assessment				
W14 Lesson 14 – Whole Class Feedback and Work Improvement Time				

Unit 2 Buddhism				
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 - Who was Siddartha? **W15**	• Students will know that Prince Siddhartha Gotama grew up in a palace shielded from the outside world. • Students will know how the Buddha left the palace and saw the four sights: Old age, Sickness, Death, Holy man, this inspired the Buddha to become a Holy man himself.	Tier 2: Wither Tier 3: Monk	*Students need to already know that Buddhism is a dharmic religion.* *Students need to know that dharma is doing your religious duty*	
Lesson 2 – The Golden Mean **W16**	• Students will know that the Buddha taught the following: The Golden Mean – having not too much and not too little, Renunciation – Giving things up, Enlightenment – Finding the truth, Meditation – Focussing the mind to train attention and awareness. • Students will know that the Buddha tried to live a life of renunciation but ultimately taught the idea of the Golden Mean. They will know the story of the Guitar with strings just right, not too tight that they snap and not too loose so that they do not play a tune.	Tier 2: Tier 3: The Golden Mean	*Students need to already know that the Buddha had experienced a life of luxury growing up in the Palace.* *Students need to already know what the four sights were.* *Students need to know that Buddhism, Sikhi and Hinduism are Dharmic religions.*	
Lesson 3 – Anicca and Anatta **W17**	• Students will know key terms: Anicca – impermanence – everything changes, Anatta – We don't have a permanent self, Dukkha - suffering • Students will know how the Buddha taught his followers that there is a solution to suffering.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Anicca Anatta Dukkha	*Students need to already know that the Buddha taught that meditation would help them.* *Students need to already know that Buddhists follow the Golden Mean* *Students need to know that Buddhism, Sikhi and Hinduism are Dharmic religions*	
Lesson 4 – Four Noble Truths **W18**	• Students will know that the Buddha taught his followers the 4 Noble Truths – there is suffering, caused by craving, suffering can end, the middle way/eightfold path • Students will know how Buddhists believe that following the Eightfold path can lead to a better life: This involves having: Right thoughts, truth, speech, livelihood, meditation, respect life, resist evil, free your mind of evil.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Enlightenment	*Students need to already know that Buddhist believe suffering is caused by things always changing.* *Students need to already know that Buddhists meditate.* *Students will need to know key terms: Anicca – impermanence – everything changes, Anatta – We don't have a permanent self, Dukkha - suffering*	TPT/HL Choose two aspects of the Eightfold Path, write an answer to the following questions: 1. Why do Buddhists believe this is important? 2. How could you apply it in your daily life?
Lesson 5 – Dhammapada **W19**	• Students will know that a selection of the Buddha's teachings were written down in the Dhammapada. Dhammapada means teaching path. • Students will know two of the following teachings from the Dhammapada	Tier 2: Gluttonous Tier 3:	*Students need to already know:* • *that reincarnation is being reborn as a different person/animal after this life has ended.*	

Unit 2 Buddhism				
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**
	• When someone is lazy and gluttonous, sleeping and rolling around in bed like a fat domestic pig, that sluggard undergoes rebirth again and again. • Weeds are the problem of fields, desire is the curse of mankind. Therefore those free of desire yield abundant fruit. • Though one may conquer a thousand times a thousand men in battle, yet he indeed is the noblest victor who conquers himself. • All tremble at violence; all fear death. Putting oneself in the place of another, one should not kill nor cause another to kill. • Don't speak harshly to anyone, for those you speak to might retort. Indeed, angry speech hurts, and retaliation may overtake you.	Dhammapada	• *that giving things up is known as renunciation.* • *Dukkha is the word for suffering* • *The four sights*	
Lesson 6 – Meditation **W20**	• Students will know that meditation can be used to help people to have a more controlled mind, it can help with a person's mental health. • Students will know more detail about how meditation helps Buddhists. What meditation is - Meditation is a very important part of Buddhism. Through meditation, Buddhists believe they can calm and clear the mind, making it peaceful. Buddhists may meditate at a temple or in their own home. Temples exist in all Buddhist countries but Buddhists do not need to go there to worship and meditate. Buddhists worship in a temple or at home. Some Buddhists have a shrine in their own home with a small statue of Buddha.	Tier 2: Meditation Tier 3:	*Students need to already know that the Buddha taught meditation as a way of controlling one's thoughts.*	TPT Create at least 10 flash cards to help you to revise for your end of section assessment.
Lesson 7 – Death and the Afterlife **W21**	• Students will know that Buddhists believe in reincarnation, a cycle of birth, death and rebirth called samsara. • Students will know that Buddhists believe that how they live in this life will affect the life they have in the next life. Buddhists follow the 5 precepts to help them to live a better life. The 5 precepts are to refrain from: - taking life, bad speech, taking what is not theirs, misusing the senses and taking intoxicants	Tier 2: Tier 3: Samsara	*Students need to already know that dharma is doing your duty in the world and that you get good or bad karma depending on good or bad dharma.* *Students need to already know that Muslims believe when we die we will be judged by Allah and sent to Jannah (Paradise) or Jahannam (Hell)*	
Lesson 8 – Different Interpretations of Buddha **W22**	• "Students will know that Buddhists are not the same. They have different denominations or 'schools' which all have different practices and beliefs. There are two main divisions in Buddhism: Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism. • Theravada Buddhists follow the teachings of the Buddha exactly, and many of them are monks or nuns. Theravada Buddhists strive to be Arhats (perfected people who have followed the Noble Eightfold Path and have become enlightened.) • Mahayana Buddhists believe they can achieve enlightenment through following the teachings of the Buddha. The goal of a Mahayana Buddhist may be to become a Bodhisattva (a person who is able to reach nirvana but	Tier 2: Tier 3: Theravada Mahayana Bodhisattva	*Students need to already know that there are different denominations in Christianity.* *Students need to already know about the Buddhist belief in enlightenment, dharma, karma and samsara*	

Unit 2 Buddhism				
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**
	delays doing so through compassion for suffering beings). Bodhisattvas choose to stay in the cycle of samsara to help others to achieve enlightenment as well as themselves.			
W23 Lesson 9 Revision W24 Lesson 10 – Short answer assessment				
Lesson 11 WCF and Improvement W25				

Unit 3 Humanism				
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 – What is Humanism W26	• Students will know that Humanism is a community of people who attach importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters. They will know that Humanism is a worldview without a holy text or founding figure, with no festivals, compulsory rituals, place or object of worship, prayers, hymns or structures of authority. They believe only in the material world (this is called materialism). Humanists use science and evidence to understand the world and decide what to believe. Humanists use reason, science and evidence to decide their beliefs, not all humanists believe the same thing but they use similar methods to determine their beliefs. • Students will know there are different reasons for believing things: scientific evidence, reason or logic, personal experience, authority and faith.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Humanism Agnosticism	*Students need to already know that religious people have faith, they use holy books or texts as a religious authority for their beliefs in God and the afterlife.*	
Lesson 2 – Beliefs about God W27	• Students will know that Humanists can be atheists (believing that God does not exist) or agnostic (having the belief that there is no proof for or against the existence of God). • Students will know that the problem of evil (evil happens even though God is supposed to be all powerful, all knowing and all loving) can be a reason against belief in God. Moral evil is suffering caused by other people, natural evil is suffering caused by nature.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Philosophy	*Students need to already know that Humanism is a community of people who attach importance to human rather than divine. They will know that Humanism is a worldview without a holy text or founding figure, with no festivals, compulsory rituals, place or object of worship, prayers, hymns or structures of authority. They believe only in the material world (this is called materialism). Humanists use science and evidence to understand the world and decide what to believe. Humanists use reason, science and evidence to decide their beliefs, not all humanists believe the same thing but they use similar methods to determine their beliefs.*	TPT/HL Answer the following questions: What is Humanism? Do Humanists believe in God or gods? How do think Humanists decide what is right and

Unit 3 Humanism				
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**
				wrong without believing in God?
Lesson 3 – Humanist Ethics **W28**	• Students will know that many humanists agree with the Golden rule, If everyone tries to do the right thing, we can make the world a better place; if everyone does the wrong thing, then everyone will be worse off. Making other people happy can make us happy. • Students will know that humanists don't believe we will be rewarded or punished for our behaviour after we die. We need to take individual responsibility for our actions.	Tier 2: Ethics Tier 3:	***Students need to already know that the golden rule is treat others the way you want to be treated. Religious people follow rules, the 10 Commandments in Christianity and Judaism.*** ***Religious people believe the afterlife is a reward given for this life that is lived. If we live a good life we are rewarded with a better life in the afterlife or in the next life.***	
Lesson 4 – Meaning & Purpose **W29**	• Students will know that humanists believe they can explore questions of meaning and purpose, religion is not the only thing that give life purpose. Humanists believe that happiness is a worthwhile goal. Humanists believe that the time to be happy is now because humanists don't believe we have an afterlife to be happy in. We can find happiness however we want- if it doesn't hurt other people, animals or the world. • Students will know that some people have criticised the humanist saying they just want to eat, drink, be merry, and have a good time. They may also say that if there is no bigger meaning or purpose, then there is no hope for those for whom life is full of suffering and pain. Others would ask what consolation can Humanism offer when our plans fail, when our relationships fall apart, or when our community is corrupted? They may conclude that if one day all human beings will be dead and gone, then why should we contribute to the good of humanity if it is all for nothing in the long run.	Tier 2: Hedonism Tier 3:	Students need to already know that Humanists do not believe in God or a reward in Heaven. Students need to already know that humanists agree with the golden rule.	
Lesson 5 – Life Without Afterlife **W30**	• Students will know that materialism means that we should only believe in the material world because it's the only one we can prove exists. A eulogy is a speech or piece of writing written as a tribute to someone who has died. • Humanist funerals are an event for the living, since the dead person is no longer exists. It reminds the living that the absence of an afterlife makes this life more meaningful and means we need to make the most of the one life we have. It is a chance to grieve and share memories, often there are poems, readings, music and a time for silent reflection. • Students will know that a key humanist belief is that death is the end of individual existence. Once our brain activity stops, we are no longer alive.	Tier 2: Materialism Eulogy Tier 3:	***Students need to already know that religious people believe the soul is the part of a person that continues living after we die.*** ***Religious people believe in the afterlife, either Heaven or reincarnation.*** ***Students need to already know that a funeral is a ceremony recognising the end of a life.***	TPT/HL Create at least 10 flash cards to help you to revise for your end of section assessment.

Unit 3 Humanism				
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**
	We have no soul and our bodies eventually break down and decay so there is no evidence of an afterlife. We are part of nature and so our atoms will go back to nature. The absence of an afterlife makes this life more meaningful and means we need to make the most of the one life we have.			
Lesson 6 – Humanist Celebrations **W31**	• Students will know that a rite of passage is an event the marks the transition from one stage of life to another, examples students will know about are naming ceremonies and weddings. Students will know that a celebrant is a humanist leader of a rite of passage. • Students will know that many humanists want to celebrate major life events with a special ceremony because they provide an opportunity to remind ourselves of the importance of big changes in our lives. There are no rules or things they must celebrate, but events can include singing, dancing, speeches, poetry and feasting. They might celebrate naming ceremonies, coming of age (adulthood) and weddings. If a humanist wants to celebrate a wedding ceremony there are no special rules, traditions, or symbols, each wedding is personal and unique, some humanists like to perform actions to symbolise their union. • Humanists believe that human beings are special and human life is valuable and so a new life should be celebrated. Celebrate with the community of family and friends. Their love and support is really important. The parents can decide exactly what happens and what they want to say, often including readings, poems, music and promises. Often parents choose mentors or supporting adults who promise to help the new child as they grow.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Celebrant	*Students need to already know that in Christianity, most denominations have a christening ceremony or baptism that is the first rite of passage for a baby when they are born.*	
Lesson 7 – REVISION Lesson 8 – Extended Assessment **W32/33**				

Unit 4 Does God Exist?				
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 – Review of RE so far and intro belief in God **W34**	• Theist is someone who believes in God, a monotheist is someone who believes in one God • There are different reasons for belief/non belief. • Suffering, creation, Big Bang Theory, Religious Experience, The Design argument are reasons why some people believe in God or not.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Monotheism	• Agnostic is someone who believes there is no proof for or against the existence of God. • Atheist is someone who does not believe in God. • Christians, Muslims and Sikhs believe in one God.	
Lesson 2 – Religious Experience **W35**	• Religious experiences come in different forms. If a Christian experiences healing they may believe God has done this for them. Sometimes Christians believe they have experienced or felt the presence of God during worship, any would view this as a religious experience. Conversion experiences may also be classed as religious experiences. • To evaluate is to say what is good or bad about an argument, event or happening.	Tier 2: Evaluate Tier 3: Conversion	• Sin is deliberate disobedience to God. Christians believe God created them with Freewill, having the choice to do good or bad. • Christians believe that sin separates people from God, that a just God should punish sin, the sacrifice of Jesus paid the price for everyone's sin - this is salvation. • Conversion in Christianity is where someone changes from one religion to another or when someone who is not religious becomes religious.	
Lesson 3 – Big Bang vs creation **W36**	• The Big Bang Theory is a theory of how the universe began. At its simplest, it says the universe as we know it started with a little spectacle, and then inflated over the next 13.8 billion years to the cosmos that we know at present. • The design argument points to evidence that suggests our world works well - ie that it was designed in a specific way. The argument follows that if it was designed like this, then someone or something must have designed it. The design argument rejects the idea that we were created by random chance or that we exist because of a Big Bang • Some Christians are creationists. They believe that the universe was created in exactly the way it is written in Genesis, the first book of the Bible.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Genesis	• *The Christian creation story* • *The Big Bang is a scientific theory*	TPT/HL **Do you think God designed the universe?** Give two reasons for your point of view Explain two reasons why some people may disagree with you.
Lesson 4 – Miracles **W37**	• The story of Simon Teece – a boy who suffered serious head injuries when a metal pole was dropped onto his head. Doctors thought he would not make it through the night but he did. • Miraculous is a word that describes an event that is thought to be a miracle • A miracle experience may affect belief in God in a positive way (something good happens so people believe in God) or a negative way (for those who have suffered but not experienced a miracle)	Tier 2: Tier 3: Miraculous	*A miracle is an extraordinary and welcome event that cannot be explained by natural or scientific laws and usually attributed to God.* *Miracles that Christians believe Jesus performed* • *Feeding of the Five Thousand.* • *Jesus Calms the Storm* • *Turning Water into Wine*	

Unit 4 Does God Exist?				
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 5 – Suffering **W38**	• Moral evil is suffering that is caused by other people • Natural evil is suffering caused by nature • The Problem of Evil is that God is all loving and all powerful but suffering still happens, some people see this as a reason to believe that God does not exist. • Theists believe that God is omniscient, he knows everything. He is omnipotent, he has the power to do anything. Finally, they believe He is omnibenevolent, he is all good and all loving. If God was omniscient he knows suffering happens, if he is omnipotent he has the power to stop suffering from happening and if He is omnibenevolent he wants to stop suffering because he loves everyone.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Omnibenevolent Omnipotent	*Miracles, creation and religious experience may lead people to believe in God.* *Some people believe in the Big Bang – this may cause them to believe that God does not exist. Others, who believe in the Big Bang may believe God used it to create the universe.*	TPT/HL Create at least 10 flash cards to help you to revise for your end of section assessment.
Lesson 6 – Life After Death **W39**	• There are different Christian beliefs about what happens when we die. • All Christians believe in a form of Judgement after death. God will judge people and decide if they will go to Heaven or Hell. Some think only Christians will go to heaven based on their belief in Jesus others say all good people, who have lived good lives, will go to heaven. • Christians believe that those who believe in Christ and live good lives will be given eternal life in Heaven. Some see Heaven as a reason to believe in God.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Resurrection Immortality	*Buddhists believe in reincarnation* *Humanists believe there is no life after death* *Christians believe that through the death and resurrection of Jesus they can be forgiven and go to Heaven after they die.*	
Lesson 7 - Revision	•			
Lesson 8 Assessment	•			
Extra (time allowing)	• Morgan Freeman - The Story of God – Miracles • The miracle of Passover. In Judaism the following are considered miraculous: the angel of death 'passing over' the Israelite children, Freedom from slavery in Egypt, the parting of the red sea. • The healing of Tom Renfro, a physician who believes faith, prayer and medical treatment combined healed him of his lymphoma. • The miracle of the Buddha – a world without craving and attachments leading to peace and reconciliation.	Tier 3 Miraculous	Passover is a Jewish festival The Buddha was the founder of Buddhism	