

Year 10 RE Learning Outcomes

Unit 1: Relationships and Families

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs concerning:

- Contraception.
- Sexual relationships before marriage.
- Homosexual relationships.
- Human sexuality
- 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.

The nature of families, including:

- The role of parents and children
- Extended families and the nuclear family.

Unit 2: Christianity Beliefs and Practices

The nature of God:

- 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.
- Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife, including resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.

Beliefs and teachings about:

- The incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God
- The crucifixion, resurrection and ascension
- Sin, including original sin
- The means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit
- The role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.

Different forms of worship:

- Liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible.
- Private worship.

- Prayer

The role and meaning of the sacraments:

- The sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians.
- The Eucharist and its significance for Christians.

The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations:

- Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona.
- Christmas and Easter.

The role of the Church in the local community:

- The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.
- The worldwide Church, Persecution.
- Christian Aid, Tearfund.

Unit 3: Crime and Punishment

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs concerning:

- Corporal punishment.
- Death penalty.
- Forgiveness.
- Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.

Reasons for crime, including:

- poverty and upbringing.
- mental illness and addiction.
- greed and hate.
- opposition to an unjust law.
- Views about people who break the law for these reasons.
- Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.

The aims of punishment:

- The treatment of criminals.
- Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.

Unit 4: Religion, Peace and Conflict

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs concerning:

The meaning and significance of:

- Peace.
- Justice.
- Forgiveness.
- Reconciliation.
- Violence, including violent protest.

- Terrorism.
- Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation.

The just war theory, including the criteria for a just war.

- Holy war.
- Pacifism.
- Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world.
- Nuclear weapons, including nuclear deterrence.
- The use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Religion and peace-making in the contemporary world, including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching.
- Religious responses to the victims of war, including the work of one present day religious organisation.

Year 11 RE Learning Outcomes

Unit 1: Islam Beliefs and Practices

Students will learn about:

- The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, including key similarities and differences.
- Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur'an Surah 112.
- The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi'a Islam, including different ideas about God's relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence.
- Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika'il.
- Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement.
- Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell.

Students will learn about:

- Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad.
- The holy books:
 - Qur'an: revelation and authority
 - The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority.
- The Imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.
- Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam.
- Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice.
- Salah and its significance.
- Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam.
- Sawm
- Zakah
- Hajj
- Jihad
- Festivals

Unit 2: Religion and Life

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs concerning:

- Abortion.
- Euthanasia.
- Animal experimentation.
- 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.

The origins of life, including:

- Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these
- The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.
- The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.
- Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.
- Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.
- Euthanasia.
- Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.