



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

Students will study the beliefs, teachings and practices of Christianity specified below and their basis in Christian sources of wisdom and authority.

Beliefs and Teachings

Key beliefs

- 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 including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).
- Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.

Jesus Christ and salvation

- 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.

Practices

Worship and festivals

- Different forms of worship and their significance:
 - liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible
 - private worship.
- Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.
- The role and meaning of the sacraments:
 - the meaning of sacrament.
 - the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism.
 - the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist and its significance for Christians.
- The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including:
 - two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona.
 - the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.

The role of the church in the local and worldwide community

- The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.
- The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.
- The importance of the worldwide Church including:
 - working for reconciliation.
 - how Christian churches respond to persecution.
 - the work of one of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.

Unit 3: Crime and Punishment

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions:

- Corporal punishment.
- Death penalty.
- Forgiveness.

Causes of crime:

- 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.

Religion and punishment:

- The aims of punishment, including:
 - retribution
 - deterrence
 - reformation.
- The treatment of criminals, including:
 - prison
 - corporal punishment
 - community service.
- Forgiveness.
- The death penalty.
- 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

- The most important duties for Sunni Muslims.
- The most important duties for Shi'a Muslims.
- The Muslim declaration of faith.
- Informal prayers performed by Muslims.
- Ritual washing performed before salah (prayers).
- A set sequence of actions and recitations performed during salah.
- The most important month in the Muslim calendar, when the angel Jibril started to reveal the Qur'an to Muhammad.
- Voluntary giving of money or time to charity which is in addition to the duty to give Zakah.
- The giving of 20% of savings by Shi'a Muslims.
- The name of the cube-shaped building in Makkah where Muslims go when performing the Hajj pilgrimage.
- The state of purity that all pilgrims must enter before starting Hajj.
- The Hajj ritual when Muslims circle the cube-shaped building at the Grand Mosque in Makkah.
- The word used by Muslims to describe their struggle against evil.
- The festival that celebrates the end of the fasting month.
- The festival that celebrates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son to God, and marks the end of Hajj.
- An important festival for Shi'a Muslims when they remember the martyrdom of Imam Husayn at Karbala.

Unit 2: Religion and Life

Students will learn about contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions:

- Abortion.
- Euthanasia.
- Animal experimentation.

The origins and value of the universe

- The origins of the universe, including:
 - 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 and value of human life

- 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.