

Key Stage 4

Programme of Study: Religious Education

Year Group	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
	Topic: Christian Beliefs	Topic: Christian Practices	Topic: Buddhist Beliefs	Topic: Buddhist Practices	Topic: Theme A- Relationships and	Topic: Theme B- Religion and life
10	Key Knowledge: 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. 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. Assessment: Christian Beliefs Assessment	Key Knowledge: Worship and festivals: Different forms of worship and their significance Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer. The role and meaning of the sacraments: The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations. 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 Assessment: Christian Practice Assessment	Key Knowledge: The Dhamma (Dharma): The concept of Dhamma (Dharma). The concept of dependent arising (paticcasamupada). The Three Marks of Existence: anicca (impermanence) anatta (no fixed self) dukkha (unsatisfactoriness of life, suffering). The human personality, in the Theravada and Mahayana traditions: Human destiny The Buddha and the Four Noble Truths: The Buddha's life and its significance The Four Noble Truths:- suffering (dukkha), the causes of suffering, interpretations of nibbana (nirvana) and Enlightenment, the Eightfold Path Assessment: Buddhist Beliefs Assessment	Key Knowledge: Worship and festivals: The nature, use and importance of Buddhist places of worship Puja, the significance and role of puja/devotional ritual in the home and in the temple Meditation The practice and significance of different ceremonies and rituals associated with death and mourning in Theravada communities and in Japan and Tibet. Festivals and retreats Buddhist ethics: Ethical teaching, kamma (karma) and rebirth, compassion (karuna), loving kindness (metta). The five moral precepts The six perfections in the Mahayanan tradition Assessment: Buddhist Practice Assessment	Families Key knowledge: Religious teachings about human sexuality Sexual relationships before and outside marriage contraception and family planning religious teachings about marriage, divorce and remarriage the nature of families, the purpose of families religious attitudes to gender equality. Assessment: Keyword tests GCSE style questions Past GCSE papers	Key knowledge: The origins of the universe and the value of the world The use and abuse of the environment Pollution The use and abuse of animals The origins of human life Abortion Euthanasia Death and the afterlife Assessment: Keyword tests GCSE style questions Past GCSE papers

	Topic: Theme D- Religion, peace and conflict Key knowledge:	Topic: Theme E- Religion, crime and punishment Key Knowledge:	Topic: Christian and Buddhist Beliefs and Practices Revision and Consolidation	Topic: Thematic Studies Revision and Consolidation Key Knowledge:	
11	Introduction to religion, peace and conflict Violent protests and terrorism Reasons for war Nuclear war and weapons of mass destruction The just war, Holy war and religion as a cause of violence Pacifism and peacemaking Religious responses to victims of war	Good and evil Reasons for crime, including Views about people who break the law Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder. The aims of punishment, including. Retribution, deterrence, reformation. The treatment of criminals. Forgiveness. The death penalty. Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.	Key Knowledge: Key teachings and beliefs in Buddhism and Christianity Practice Exam Questions	 Ethical studies revision Practice Exam Questions 	Mock Exam Practice
	Assessment: Keyword tests GCSE style questions Past GCSE papers	Assessment: Keyword tests GCSE style questions Past GCSE papers	Assessment: Christian and Buddhist Beliefs and Practices Assessment	Assessment: Thematic Studies Assessment	