

Key Stage 3 Subject Timeline Year 7 to 8
2022 – 2023

Subject: Philosophy & Ethics

Exam Board: N/A

KEY: Cultural Capital

Diversity and Inclusion

Careers

		Year 7		
		Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topics	Beliefs and Practices Identity and Belonging	Sources of Wisdom Prayer and Worship	Symbols and Actions Ultimate Questions	
Key skills and Concepts	<p>Skills Discussing and sharing ideas. Analyse significance and relevance of religious beliefs and practices in today's world. Comparing religious and other types of communities. Identifying different religious communities and the role they play in believer's lives. Comparing religious and secular beliefs.</p> <p>Key Concepts Beliefs and practices of some of the major world religions – specifically those popular in Great Britain today. Identity and belonging within different religions with a primary focus on those practiced within Great Britain today.</p>	<p>Skills Comparing holy religious texts. Identifying important figures within different religions. Analysing different types of pilgrimage sites. Comparison between some of these pilgrimage sites. Identifying different places of worship for different key religions. Analysing the importance of festivals for differing religions</p> <p>Key Concepts Points of authority within different faiths in the form of important individuals, groups or holy scriptures. Different ways in which religions pray and show devotion to their faith.</p>	<p>Skills Comparison of different religious rites of passage. Identification of important symbols of faith for different religions. Analysing the role of charity in modern day religions. Formulate an opinion on different key questions. Evaluate and compare the views of others.</p> <p>Key Concepts How religions seek to identify themselves and practice their faith in line with tradition in a modern world. What are some of life's biggest questions, such as does God exist, what is the meaning of life, and what happens when we die?</p>	
Endpoints	<p>How students should act and behave in P&E; what makes this different to other subjects. Different religions and their belief in a or multiple Gods and the forms this takes. Ability to identify differences between traditions, beliefs and facts. How religious followers practice their religion and show their belief in God. What community means to us as individuals. What community is for different religions and the forms this can take. What identity and belonging look like for different people in Great Britain today, specifically those of different, or no, faith.</p>	<p>The different leaders within different religions, focusing primarily on the traditional and most populous religions in Great Britain. The different holy texts, such as the Bible, Qur'an and Torah, that provide guidance for these different religions. The impact these leaders and texts can have on followers of these religions. Religious believers may show devotion to their faith by travelling on a pilgrimage to sites of religious importance such as Mecca, Lourdes, and Jerusalem. The different places in which religious followers may congregate and collectively worship such as churches, mosques, synagogues, mandirs, gurdwaras and temples. Why different religious festivals such as Easter and Eid are significant to those of different faiths.</p>	<p>Different religions may require followers to show devotion to their religion through rites of passage such as baptisms, communions, or bar/bat mitzvahs. The importance of identification and symbols of different religions such as the cross within Christianity or the crescent and star within Islam. Arguments for and against the existence of God such as the problem of evil and the free will defence. What is the meaning of life with focus on different ideals and aims as well as religious and personal viewpoints. Differing religious and personal views on views of life after death. Views on how we should live our lives based on religious and secular perspectives.</p>	
Assessment	Communities Assessment	Pilgrimage Assessment	Religious Knowledge Assessment	

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		Year 8		
		Autumn	Spring	Summer
To pic	Ethics and Morality	Religion, Philosophy & Ethics in the Modern World	Britain and Our Values	
Key skills and Concepts	<p>Skills Defining of key words; morality, prejudice, racism. Evaluate impacts of ethical issues in the world today. Formulate opinions on relevant ethical matters.</p> <p>Key Concepts Ethics and morality play a role in the modern world. People have different views on ethics and morality. Many important figures within history are well know because of their role in trying to change negative circumstances surrounding prejudice and discrimination.</p>	<p>Skills Identify roles that religion, philosophy and ethics play in the modern world. Examine the role of politics in society. Compare different ideas of politics from around the globe. Compare different cultures and how different ethnicities, origins, religions, cultures and beliefs living together.</p> <p>Key Concepts Religion still plays many roles in society today. Politics have an impact on all of our lives. Media can be used for both good and bad; need to be aware of how to use it correctly and be aware of the positives and negatives around this.</p>	<p>Skills Analyse the role of diversity in the world today. Construct a persuasive political-style speech. Evaluate the role of rules in our lives and society. Understand the role of multiculturalism in Britain today.</p> <p>Key Concepts British values are part of our national identity and something that should be celebrated. Democracy is an important part of the way Great Britain is governed. We are a multicultural nation which should show tolerance and respect to the different groups celebrated here.</p>	
	<p>Endpoints Morality is the study of what is right and wrong. Different people will have different morals and these can be affected by a number of outside factors. Many Christians believe in the idea of forgiveness as spoken about in the Bible. Anthony Walker was a teenager murdered in a racially motivated attack whose Christian family chose to forgive. Prejudices are preconceived judgements or beliefs we have about others without having actual experience. Prejudice can lead to a number of negative things such as stereotyping and different forms of discrimination. Racism is a form of discrimination, as is religious discrimination and sexism. Many different people have fought against discrimination in their lifetime. Martin Luther King Jr. stood against racism and segregation in the USA, Mother Theresa against the poor being treated badly, Gandhi against British rule and ill treatment of poorer people and Desmond Tutu against apartheid in South Africa.</p>	<p>Christianity is the largest religion in the UK – this is shown in data from the last census in 2011. Religion affects many things around the world today including holidays, food, architecture, laws and shop opening times. Basic understanding of some key ethical theories including utilitarianism, situation ethics and natural moral law. That absolutist and relativist ethical theories differ in their approach to situations. The idea that philosophy can help us to view situations in different ways. Basic philosophical theories regarding the existence of God including the cosmological and design arguments. Religious and non-religious beliefs regarding causes of good and evil. Religious and non-religious views regarding free will and whether humans have this or not.</p>	<p>What the five British Values are; democracy, rule of law, tolerance, individual liberty and mutual respect. Politics describe the way in which our country is run. The structure of parliament; the key features being there are two houses (Commons and Lords) and what they decide on. The Queen is the Head of State and still presides over Great Britain. Politics can affect many every day things that people often don't think about such as roads, education, travel, trade and laws. Rules and laws are in place to make a positive difference but on occasion in the past have been misused by those in positions of authority. That tolerance is a positive aspect of us as individuals and society as a whole, and that a lack of tolerance can lead to individuals or groups being marginalised and treated in a discriminatory manner. That respect is a positive aspect of us as individuals and as a society and how this can be shown, for example, through a lack of ignorance and the celebration of differences within our society.</p>	

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	<p>What diversity is, and the examples of this within our society today.</p> <p><i>How we can show respect towards diversity as a concept and in practice.</i></p> <p>Justice is treating people fairly and equally, often in accordance with the law.</p> <p><i>It is possible to see the same situation from two different sides i.e. just and unjust for the same news article.</i></p>		<p><i>The fact that Britain is a multicultural society, and this has been the case for hundreds of years, but that this has increased rapidly over the past couple of hundred years or so.</i></p> <p>The positive features of multiculturalism.</p>
Ass ess	People against prejudice assessment	Good and evil assessment	Political agenda assessment