

Key Stage 4 Subject Timeline Year 9 to 11
2022 - 2023

Subject: Philosophy & Ethics

Exam Board: AQA

KEY: Cultural Capital

Diversity and Inclusion

Careers

Year 9			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topics	Christianity Beliefs Christianity Beliefs/Practices	Christianity Practices Islam Beliefs	Islam Beliefs/Practices Islam Practices
Key skills and Concepts	<p>Skills Classify different denominations of Christianity. Illustrate Christian ideas of creation. Explain Christian beliefs of God and Jesus. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Basic facts of Christianity i.e denominations, populations, areas of popularity etc. Christian beliefs of God, Jesus, creation, and the afterlife.</p> <p>Skills Explain Christian beliefs of the Jesus's life after death and how this affects humans through the idea of sin and salvation. Compare different types of worship and sacraments. Compare different places of Christian pilgrimage. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Christians believe Jesus died as a sacrifice to save them from their sins, was then resurrected, and ascended into Heaven. Different Christian denominations worship in a variety of ways and show their faith in different ways e.g. pilgrimages. Different denominations have different ideas of sacraments; what different sacraments are and how they are carried out.</p>	<p>Skills Identify the importance of festivals for Christians. Evaluate the impact Christianity has on local and wider communities through different forms e.g. mission and evangelism, charity, street pastors. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Christians celebrate festivals in line with their beliefs of Jesus. Christians try to do good deeds to help local and wider global communities in line with positive teachings in the Bible.</p> <p>Skills Classify different denominations of Islam. Explain Muslim beliefs of God and angels. Compare the roles of different prophets within Islam. Evaluate Muslim beliefs of life after death. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Basic facts of Islam i.e branches, populations, areas of popularity etc. Muslim beliefs of God, angels, prophets, creation, and the afterlife.</p>	<p>Skills Compare the importance of different holy texts within Islam. Identify the Five Pillars and explain their role and importance within Islam. Compare the Five Pillars, Ten Obligatory Acts, the Six Articles of Faith and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Key beliefs systems/guidelines on how to live found within Islam.</p> <p>Skills Compare Sunni and Shia beliefs of charity. Identify different Muslim festivals and why these are celebrated. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts Shia Muslims will give khums as charity as well as zakah that Sunni Muslims give. There are different festivals celebrated at different times of the year – all Muslims will celebrate the two Eids, and many but not all Muslims will celebrate Ashura. Jihad is a very misunderstood term and is actually used to describe Muslim people's struggle – greater being inner, lesser being outwards.</p>
Threshold Concepts	There are different branches of Christianity but all have the same belief that there is one God in three forms; the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe Jesus died to save humanity from original sin.	Christians generally try to follow positive Bible teachings and have a positive impact in their local and wider communities. Muslims have similar beliefs about God and creation to Christians, as well as important figures like Jesus (as the messiah in Christianity and a prophet in Islam), however, they have different roles in the different religions.	Muslims have different guidelines/sets of rules that they may follow according to their branch of Islam and these can be comparable to similar sets of laws/rules within Christianity. Different branches of Islam practice their faith in different ways, similar to different denominations in Christianity, but many will still celebrate the same festivals.

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	Different denominations show devotion in different ways.		
Endpoints	<p>Different Christian denominations – basic differences between these, specifically Protestant, Roman Catholic and Orthodox</p> <p>Descriptions and nature of God – Christianity as a monotheistic religion and God as being omnipotent, omnibenevolent and just as well as the Holy Trinity</p> <p>Christian creation story – God as the creator in Genesis, as well as being the Word in John</p> <p>Beliefs of the afterlife – Judgement Day as well as Heaven and Hell, Sheep and Goats parable in Matthew</p> <p>The incarnation – Mary being told she was going to give birth to son of God (annunciation), and Jesus as the incarnation of God (God in flesh)</p> <p>The crucifixion – How and why Jesus was killed as well as impact for Christians today</p> <p>The resurrection/ascension – Resurrection showing that Christians do not need to fear death and ascension showing Jesus is with God</p> <p>Sin and salvation - sin coming from human activity or from original sin (Adam and Eve and The Fall in Genesis) and salvation being saved from this sin</p> <p>Types of worship – liturgical and non-liturgical</p> <p>Prayer – private or public, significance of Lord's Prayer</p> <p>Sacraments – outward sign of inner grace</p> <p>Baptism – infant and believer's</p> <p>Holy Communion – impact of HC on Christians, different types in different churches e.g. Catholic Mass or The Divine Liturgy in Orthodox churches</p> <p>Pilgrimage – significance, holy places e.g. Lourdes and Iona</p>	<p>Festivals – focus on Christmas and Easter, how and why they are celebrated</p> <p>Food banks and street pastors – Christians trying to help in local community, Trussell Trust and Oasis Project</p> <p>Mission and evangelism – The Great Commission saying Christians should spread the faith, how this can be done e.g. Alpha Course, church growing massively particularly in Africa</p> <p>Reconciliation – sacrament for Catholics, Church trying to restore peace</p> <p>Persecution – Christians persecuted worldwide, how to help these e.g. Barnabas Fund</p> <p>Christian charity – CAFOD, Christian Aid and Tearfund responding to world poverty</p> <p>Key beliefs of Sunni and Shia Islam - differences (incl. 6 articles of faith and 5 roots of Usul-ad Din)</p> <p>The oneness and nature of God – Tawhid, supremacy of God, names of God, as well as omnipotence</p> <p>Angels – nature & role, incl. Jibril as messenger of Allah & Mika'il as archangel of mercy</p> <p>Predestination, freedom and Judgement Day – including the role of human freedom</p> <p>Life after death – everlasting life after death (Aakhirah), resurrection, heaven and hell</p> <p>Prophethood and Adam – importance of prophets (Risalah)</p> <p>Ibrahim – Ibrahim's role in idol worship and Hajj</p>	<p>Muhammad – the Imamate</p> <p>The Quran and the Sunnah and other holy books in Islam – the importance of the Qur'an and its contents as well as the role of the Torah, Gospels, Psalms, and Scrolls of Abraham</p> <p>5 Pillars – shahadah, salah, zakah, sawm and hajj and what they mean for Muslims</p> <p>10 Obligatory Acts in Shi'a Islam – salah, sawm, zakah, khums, hajj, jihad, amr-bil-maruf, nahi anilmunkar, tawallah, tabarra</p> <p>Shahadah – declaration of faith, most basic belief in Islam</p> <p>Salah – differences between Shi'a and Sunni Islam, 5 different times of day</p> <p>Sawm – origins and the Night of Power</p> <p>Zakah – benefits of zakah, who it helps</p> <p>Khums – how this is similar/different to zakah</p> <p>Hajj – once a year, pilgrimage to Mecca, ends with Eid-ul-Adha</p> <p>Jihad – greater (inner) lesser (outward) struggle</p> <p>Id-Ul-Adha – end of hajj pilgrimage</p> <p>Id-Ul-Fitr – end of month of Ramadan</p> <p>Ashura – particularly for Shi'a Muslims remembering death of Husayn</p>
Assessment	Christianity Beliefs Assessment	Christianity Assessment	<p>Islam Beliefs Assessment</p> <p>Islam Assessment</p> <p>Full Christianity & Islam Assessment</p>

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Year 10 *STC 2023 – 2024*			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topics	<p>Islam Practices</p> <p>Theme A – Relationships and Families</p> <p>Theme B – Religion and Life</p>	<p>Theme B – Religion and Life</p> <p>Theme E – Religion, Crime and Punishment</p>	<p>Theme E – Religion, Crime and Punishment</p> <p>Theme F – Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice</p>
Key skills and Concepts	<p>Skills</p> <p>Compare Sunni and Shia beliefs of charity.</p> <p>Identify different Muslim festivals and why these are celebrated.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Shia Muslims will give khums as charity as well as zakah that Sunni Muslims give.</p> <p>There are different festivals celebrated at different times of the year – all Muslims will celebrate the two Eids, and many but not all Muslims will celebrate Ashura.</p> <p>Jihad is a very misunderstood term and is actually used to describe Muslim people’s struggle – greater being inner, lesser being outwards.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>Explain and compare Christian, Muslim and British views on human sexuality, sex, contraception, marriage and divorce.</p> <p>Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>British views traditionally stem from Christian views, but within our now multicultural society, there are also other views to take into consideration.</p> <p>Christians and Muslims share similar beliefs regarding many ideas of sex, marriage and contraception.</p> <p>More liberal Christians/Muslims may have less strict views on different ideas.</p>	<p>Skills</p> <p>Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, and British views on the environment, abortion, euthanasia, life and death and views of the afterlife.</p> <p>Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians believe life is a gift from God, therefore it is important and shouldn’t be ended through abortion or euthanasia.</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians share similar beliefs about the afterlife and treating the environment with respect as God created it.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, and British views on crime and punishment.</p> <p>Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians may think people need to pay for their crimes in a balanced way.</p> <p>There are nearly always reasons why an individual may commit a crime, whether these be environmental, psychological or social.</p>	<p>Skills</p> <p>Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, and British views on the treatment of criminals and forgiveness.</p> <p>Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics.</p> <p>Identify key points from the UDHR.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians believe life in ideas of forgiveness as they believe their God is forgiving.</p> <p>The UDHR are accepted across most of the globe and try to protect all people in different ways.</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians share ideals about the way people should be treated regardless of race, gender, etc. however there are some key differences that more strict/conservative believers may have.</p> <p>Skills</p> <p>Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, and British views on the religious freedoms and poverty and wealth.</p> <p>Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics.</p> <p>Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts.</p> <p>Key Concepts</p> <p>Many Muslims and Christians believe life in ideas of forgiveness as they believe their God is forgiving.</p> <p>The UDHR are accepted across most of the globe and try to protect people in different ways.</p>

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	<p>Skills Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, scientific theory and British views on families, gender, origins of the universe and the treatment of the planet. Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts. Key Concepts Science and religion do not have to be at odds – they can agree on some points. More liberal believers tend to have ideas more similar to non-religious people such as equality etc. Christians and Muslims share similar ideas about the creation of the Earth and how it should be treated. Christians and Muslims often share similar family values.</p>		
<p>Threshold Concepts</p>	<p>Muslims have different guidelines/sets of rules that they may follow according to their branch of Islam and these can be comparable to similar sets of laws/rules within Christianity. Different branches of Islam practice their faith in different ways, similar to different denominations in Christianity, but many will still celebrate the same festivals. Christian and Muslim views on sex, marriage, contraception etc. are quite similar but there are some key differences, particularly with more liberal believers. Christians and Muslims have similar views about the creation of the world with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals.</p>	<p>Christians and Muslims have similar views about matters of life and death with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals. Christians and Muslims have similar views about crime and punishment with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals.</p>	<p>Christians and Muslims have similar views about the treatment of criminals and forgiveness with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals. The UDHR are not necessarily religious but help to protect people of all faiths around the world. Christians and Muslims have similar views how people of different faiths should be treated as well as rich and poor people with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals.</p>
<p>Endpoints</p>	<p>Muhammad – the Imamate The Quran and the Sunnah and other holy books in Islam – the importance of the Qur’an and its contents as well as the role of the Torah, Gospels, Psalms, and Scrolls of Abraham 5 Pillars – shahadah, salah, zakah, sawm and hajj and what they mean for Muslims 10 Obligatory Acts in Shi’a Islam – salah, sawm, zakah, khums, hajj, jihad, amr-bil-maruf, nahi anilmunkar, tawallah, tabarra Shahadah – declaration of faith, most basic belief in</p>	<p>Use and abuse of the environment and animals – pressures on the environment and looking after resources, using animals correctly to benefit humans and not causing suffering Sanctity and quality of life – life being sacred as God made it, judging someone’s life by how good it is and different attributes of it Attitudes to abortion – Muslim and Christians generally against, but on occasion could be the most loving action e.g. to save the woman’s life, along with British laws on this</p>	<p>Treatment of criminals - different types of punishment e.g. prison, or in other countries, corporal punishment, Christian and Muslim views towards these and British attitudes Forgiveness – both Christianity and Islam preach forgiveness, part of hajj and is a theme throughout the Bible Social justice and human rights – the UDHR and the CDHR, basic laws within these and views on these including freedom, religion, life and speech Prejudice and discrimination – ideas of prejudice</p>

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<p><i>Islam</i></p> <p>Salah – differences between Shi'a and Sunni Islam, 5 different times of day</p> <p>Sawm – origins and the Night of Power</p> <p>Zakah – benefits of zakah, who it helps</p> <p>Khums – how this is similar/different to zakah</p> <p>Hajj – once a year, pilgrimage to Mecca, ends with Eid-ul-Adha</p> <p>Jihad – greater (inner) lesser (outward) struggle</p> <p>Id-Ul-Adha – end of hajj pilgrimage</p> <p>Id-Ul-Fitr – end of month of Ramadan</p> <p>Ashura – particularly for Shi'a Muslims remembering death of Husayn</p> <p>Human sexuality – primarily heterosexuality, homosexuality, British attitudes, Christian and Muslim views</p> <p>Sex before/outside marriage - Christian and Muslim views, British attitudes</p> <p>Contraception and family planning – different types of contraception, Christian and Muslim views, British attitudes</p> <p>Marriage – Christian and Muslim wedding vows and ceremonies, secular ceremonies, same-sex marriage, British attitudes to marriage in general, the ending of marriage in divorce or annulment</p> <p>Nature and purpose of families - role of parents and children, Christian and Muslim views, British attitudes</p> <p>Gender equality - in Britain, gender prejudice and discrimination, Christian and Muslim views, British attitudes</p> <p>Origins of life and the universe – scientific views like the Big Bang theory, Christian Creationist ideas and Muslim ideas on creation</p> <p>Religious teachings about the value of the world – stewardship within Christianity and khalifah in Islam, as well as dominion</p>	<p>Attitudes to euthanasia – Muslims and Christians generally against as should not kill, but could also argue for most loving action, laws surrounding this particularly in Great Britain</p> <p>Religious beliefs about the afterlife – what Muslims and Christians think, particularly Judgement Day within both religions and views of Heaven and Hell</p> <p>Crime and punishment – people doing things wrong and the consequences they receive for this</p> <p>Reasons for crime - different reasons why people commit crimes e.g. poverty, upbringing, hate and Christian and Muslim attitudes towards this</p> <p>Attitudes to criminals - different types of crime such as hate crime, theft and murder, four types of crime within Shari'ah law, how Muslims and Christians say criminals should be treated</p> <p>Aims of punishment – retribution, deterrence and reformation three main types, Christian and Muslim views on these</p>	<p>based on race, sexuality or gender, Muslim and Christian attitudes towards these and British</p> <p>Religious freedom – UDHR law surrounding this Muslim and Christian views</p> <p>Wealth – misuse of wealth, Christian and Muslim perspectives on wealth and it being used to help others primarily, e.g. tithe or zakah</p> <p>Exploitation of the poor – ideas of fair pay and looking at issues surrounding human trafficking</p> <p>Giving money to the poor – short term or emergency aid vs. long term aid, Fair Trade, views of the poor trying to help themselves</p>
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Assessment	Islam Practices Assessment	Theme B Assessment	Theme E Assessment
	Theme A Assessment		Theme F Assessment
			Themes Assessment
			Full GCSE style assessment

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Year 11 *STC 2023 – 2024*			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Topics	<p><i>Theme F – Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice</i> <i>Christianity Beliefs and Practices Revision</i> <i>Islam Beliefs and Practices Revision</i></p>	<p><i>Theme A – Relationships and Families Revision</i> <i>Theme B – Religion and Life Revision</i> <i>Theme E – Religion, Crime and Punishment Revision</i> <i>Theme F – Religion, Human Rights and Social Justice Revision</i></p>	
Key skills and Concepts	<p>Skills Explain and compare Christian, Muslim, and British views on the religious freedoms and poverty and wealth. Differentiate what different denominations/branches of the two religions may think on particular topics. Justify arguments with scripture from respective holy texts. Key Concepts Many Muslims and Christians believe life in ideas of forgiveness as they believe their God is forgiving. The UDHR are accepted across most of the globe and try to protect people in different ways.</p>	<p>Theme A Assessment Theme B Assessment</p>	
Threshold Concepts	<p>Christians and Muslims have similar views how people of different faiths should be treated as well as rich and poor people with some slight differences, and again, more liberal believers will have less strict views on these ideals.</p>		
Endpoints	<p>Religious freedom – UDHR law surrounding this Muslim and Christian views Wealth – misuse of wealth, Christian and Muslim perspectives on wealth and it being used to help others primarily, e.g. tithe or zakah Exploitation of the poor – ideas of fair pay and looking at issues surrounding human trafficking Giving money to the poor – short term or emergency aid vs. long term aid, Fair Trade, views of the poor trying to help themselves</p>		

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Assessment	Theme F Assessment	Theme A Assessment	
	Full GCSE style assessment	Theme B Assessment	
	Christianity Assessment	Theme E Assessment	
	Religions Assessment	Theme F Assessment	
		Themes Assessment	
		Entire GCSE style assessment	

NB – Timelines amended for current teaching beginning September 2022; to be reviewed again Summer 2023 for teaching beginning September 2023.