



	Weeks 1 – 7	Weeks 8 – 14	Weeks 15 – 20	Weeks 21 – 26	Weeks 27 – 31	Weeks 32 – 39
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 3 and Spring 4	Spring 3 and Spring 4	Summer 5	Summer 6
YE AR 10	<p><u>Component 2 and 3: Buddhist and Christian beliefs</u></p> <p>Key religions: Christianity and Buddhism</p> <p>The compulsory nature of this component ensures that learners know and understand the fact that the religious traditions of Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, but also diverse and include the following religious and non-religious traditions. Learners should be aware that Buddhism is one of a diverse range of religious and non religious traditions and beliefs in Great Britain today.</p> <p>Learners must know, understand and express common and divergent views and the basis for beliefs, teachings and practices. References to relevant sources of wisdom and authority are expected, including scripture and/or sacred texts</p> <p>Key vocabulary:</p> <p>Christianity: God, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnibenevolent, Omnipresent, Immutable, Transcendent, Immanent Infinite, Trinity, Incarnation (as in God incarnate), Jesus, Holy spirit, Atonement, Resurrection, Evangelism, Salvation, Sin</p> <p>Buddhism: : anicca, anatta, dukkha, (s)kandhas, samatha, pratitya, mettabhavana, vipassana</p> <p>Key skills:</p>		<p><u>Component 1: Relationships</u></p> <p>Key religions: Christianity</p> <p>This theme requires learners to consider characteristics of relationships, marriage and family life through a study of beliefs and teachings, questions related to issues of relationships in the 21st century will be considered, including same sex relationships and gender roles.</p> <p>Key vocabulary: adultery, divorce, cohabitation, commitment, contraception, gender equality, responsibilities, roles.</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Relationships</u></p> <p>Key religions: Buddhism</p> <p>This theme requires learners to consider characteristics of relationships, marriage and family life through a study of beliefs and teachings, questions related to issues of relationships in the 21st century will be considered, including same sex relationships and gender roles.</p> <p>Key vocabulary: adultery, divorce, cohabitation, commitment, contraception, gender equality, responsibilities, roles.</p>	<p><u>Component 1: life and death</u></p> <p>Key religions: Christianity, Buddhism and non-religions</p> <p>This theme requires learners to consider religious and non-religious beliefs about the nature of life and death and the origins and value of the universe and human life. Learners are expected to make relevant references to scripture and other sources of authority as well as the beliefs of Humanists and Atheists.</p> <p>Key vocabulary: afterlife, environmental sustainability, euthanasia, evolution, abortion, quality of life, sanctity of life, soul</p> <p>Preparation for mock revision, mocks and mock feedback</p>	
YE AR 11	<p><u>Component 2 and 3: Buddhist</u></p> <p>Key religions: Buddhism</p> <p>The compulsory nature of this component ensures that learners know and understand the fact that the religious traditions of Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, but also diverse and include the following religious and non-religious traditions. Learners should be aware that Buddhism is one of a diverse range of religious and non religious traditions and beliefs in Great Britain today.</p> <p>Learners must know, understand and express common and divergent views and the basis for beliefs, teachings and practices. References to relevant sources of wisdom and authority are expected, including scripture and/or sacred texts</p>	<p><u>Component 2 and 3: Christian practices</u></p> <p>Key religions: Christian The compulsory nature of this component ensures that learners know and understand the fact that the religious traditions of Great Britain are, in the main, Christian, but also diverse and include the following religious and non-religious traditions. Learners should be aware that Buddhism is one of a diverse range of religious and non religious traditions and beliefs in Great Britain today.</p> <p>Learners must know, understand and express common and divergent views and the basis for beliefs, teachings and practices. References to relevant sources of wisdom and authority are expected, including scripture and/or sacred texts</p> <p>Key vocabulary:</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Good and Evil</u></p> <p>key religions: Christianity and Buddhism</p> <p>This theme requires learners to consider philosophical questions concerning the origins and nature of good and evil. Through a study of teachings and beliefs, questions relating to the causes of crime and attitudes towards the aims of punishment and treatment of criminals will be considered</p> <p>Key vocabulary: good/evil, forgiveness, free will, justice , morality, punishment, sin suffering</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Human Rights</u></p> <p>key religions: Christianity and Buddhism</p> <p>This theme considers contemporary issues of human rights and social justice and their relationship with religion and belief. Learners will be expected to consider specific issues of wealth and poverty, racial prejudice and discrimination</p> <p>Key vocabulary: Censorship, discrimination , extremism, human rights, personal conviction, prejudice, relative and absolute poverty, social justice</p>	<p><u>Revision/exams</u></p>	<p><u>Revision</u></p>



<p>Key vocabulary:</p> <p>Christianity: God, Omnipotent, Omniscient, Omnibenevolent, Omnipresent, Immutable, Transcendent, Immanent Infinite, Trinity, Incarnation (as in God incarnate), Jesus, Holy spirit, Atonement, Resurrection, Evangelism, Salvation, Sin</p>	<p>Buddhism: anicca, anatta, dukkha, (s)kandhas, samatha, pratitya, mettabhavana, vipassana</p>				
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