

KS4 Eduqas GCSE Route A Christianity and Islam

Paper 1 (50%- 2 hour exam)		
Philosophy and Ethics		
Unit 1	Human Relationships	Each unit is worth 30 marks 126 marks total Except Unit 1 (additional 6 marks for SPaG)
Unit 2	Life after Death	
Unit 3	Good and Evil	
Unit 4	Human Rights	
Paper 2 (25% 1 hour exam)		
Study of Christianity		
Unit 1	Beliefs and Teachings	Paper is worth 60 marks
Unit 2	Practices	Additional 6 marks for SPaG
Paper 3 (25%- 1 hour exam)		
Study of Islam		
Unit 1	Beliefs and Teachings	Paper is worth 60 marks
Unit 2	Practices	

Year 9

Scheme of Work	Skills and Objectives
Christianity: Beliefs/ Teachings From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: • omnipotent • omnibenevolent • Trinity • incarnation • atonement • resurrection • sacraments • evangelism	<u>The nature of God</u> The Omnis and the Trinity including the Nicene Creed <u>Creation</u> Different interpretations of the creation story. A review of the Fall and the impact this had on humans. How creation is linked to the Trinity. <u>Jesus Christ</u> The life and death of Jesus. The significance of the Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension. <u>Salvation and atonement</u> How salvation is achieved through the death of Jesus and how this links to the concept of reconciliation. <u>The afterlife</u> The study of Eschatology. Christian beliefs about Heaven, Hell and Purgatory
Christianity: Practices From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: • omnipotent • omnibenevolent • Trinity • incarnation	<u>Forms of worship</u> Liturgical and non-liturgical worship. Links to set and non set prayers including the Lords Prayer. <u>Sacraments</u> The role of the sacraments across Christianity with a focus on Baptism and Eucharist. Links to Jesus death and his baptism. <u>Pilgrimage and Celebrations</u> The importance of pilgrimage: Walsingham, Taizé ➤ How Christians celebrate Christmas and Easter

• atonement • resurrection • sacraments • evangelism	<u>Christianity in Britain and the Church in the local community</u> Christianity in Britain; results of the 2021 census compared to the 2011 census, showing an increase in diverse religious and non-religious beliefs and practices. U.K. laws, festivals and traditions are rooted in the Christian tradition whilst also celebrating the festivals, beliefs and cultures of other religious and non-religious traditions. The role of the Church in the local community; a place of worship, social and community functions <u>The worldwide Church</u> The importance of mission, evangelism and church growth. The work of Tearfund: Christian beliefs in action. Persecution of Christians past and present. Working for reconciliation: World Council of Churches, The Ecumenical Movement
Relationships Concepts: From the study of the above areas learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: • adultery • divorce • cohabitation • commitment • contraception • gender equality • responsibilities • roles	Christian/ Muslim beliefs, attitudes and teachings about the nature and purpose of relationships in the twenty first century: families, roles of women and men, marriage outside the religious tradition and cohabitation The nature and purpose of marriage as expressed through Christian/Muslim marriage ceremonies in Britain and teachings Varying Christian/Muslim attitudes towards adultery, divorce and annulment and separation and re-marriage. Christian/Muslim teachings about the nature and purpose of sex and the use of contraception including varied interpretations of the Natural Law Diverse attitudes within and across Christian/Muslim traditions towards same sex relationships. Diverse attitudes within Christianity/Islam toward the roles of women and men in worship and authority with reference to Catholic, Orthodox and Anglican views on this issue.
Human Rights Concepts From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: • censorship • discrimination • extremism • human rights • personal conviction	Christian/Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes toward the dignity of human life. Christian/Muslim practices to promote human rights including equality. Examples of conflict between personal conviction and the laws of a country. Censorship, freedom of religious expression and religious extremism. Christian/Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards prejudice and discrimination. Christian/Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes towards racial prejudice and discrimination, including MLK and Malala

● prejudice ● relative and absolute poverty ● social justice	Ethical considerations about acquisition and use of wealth. The actions and attitudes of Christian and Muslim charities in twenty first century Britain whose aim is to alleviate poverty: Christian Aid and Islamic relief fund
Good and Evil Concepts From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: ● good/evil ● forgiveness ● free will ● justice ● morality ● punishment ● sin ● suffering	What makes an act 'wrong'? Religious and ethical responses: relative and absolute morality, conscience, virtues, sin. Beliefs and attitudes about the causes of crime and the aims of punishment: justice, retribution, deterrence and reformation. The treatment of criminals and the work of prison reformers and prison chaplains Varied Conservative and Liberal Christian/Muslim responses to the Death Penalty. Christian/Muslim teachings about forgiveness. Examples of forgiveness arising from personal beliefs. Philosophical perspectives on the origin of evil: Original Sin (free will) and 'soul-making' (Irenaeus and John Hick). Philosophical challenges posed by belief in God, free will and the existence of evil and suffering.

Year 10

Scheme of Work	Skills and Objectives
Issues of Life and death Concepts: From the study of the areas above, learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: ● afterlife ● environmental sustainability ● euthanasia ● evolution ● abortion ● quality of life ● sanctity of life ● soul	Diverse Christian/Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes about the accounts of the origin of the universe. The relationship between religious views and non-religious views of creation and the extent to which they conflict; Stephen Hawking's view of the Big Bang. Christian/Muslim and non-religious beliefs, teachings and attitudes about dominion, stewardship, environmental responsibility, sustainability, and global citizenship. Diverse Christian/Muslim beliefs, teachings and attitudes toward the origin and sanctity of human life. Non-religious beliefs about evolution; Charles Darwin, Richard Dawkins. Diverse Christian/Muslim attitudes towards abortion and euthanasia. Non-religious views on the importance of human and animal life; Peter Singer's views on 'speciesism'. Humanist 'Dignity in Dying' Movement

	Christian/Muslim beliefs and teachings about life after death, including soul, judgement, heaven and hell. How Christian, Muslim and Humanist funerals in Britain reflect beliefs about the afterlife
Muslim Beliefs From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: ● tawhid ● prophethood ● halal (permitted) ● haram (forbidden) ● greater/lesser jihad ● mosque ● shariah (straight path) ● ummah	The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and The five roots in Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam will be studied. <u>The Nature of Allah</u> The teaching about the nature of Allah: the belief in the oneness of Allah (Tawhid): immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice. Adalat in Shi'a Islam. <u>Prophet hood (Risalah)</u> The nature of prophet hood; why are prophets important? Adam, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and Muhammad` <u>Angels (Malaikah)</u> The significance of angels in Islam. Diversity in belief between Shi'a and Sunni Muslims regarding angels and free will. <u>Akhirah (Afterlife)</u> Al-Qadr (Predestination): Implications for human freedom. Akhirah: Human responsibility and accountability; Muslim beliefs and teachings about the afterlife. <u>Islamic attitudes towards Kutub (books)</u> Sahifah (Scrolls), Injil (Gospel), Tawrat (Torah), Zabur (Psalms), Quran
Muslim Practices From the study of the areas above learners will gain an understanding of the following concepts: ● tawhid ● prophethood ● halal (permitted) ● haram (forbidden) ● greater/lesser jihad ● mosque ● shariah (straight path) ● ummah	<u>The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam: practices in Britain and elsewhere</u> Shahadah: the Muslim statement of faith. Zakah: How Sunni Muslims make payment of charity tax, alms and how zakat money may be spent. Sawm: How Sunni Muslims fast during Ramadan: Qur'an 2:184. Issues relating to Muslims fasting in Britain. Hajj: How Sunni Muslims undertake pilgrimage to the Ka'ba in Makkah. Salah: the practices of prayer in Islam in the mosque and at home, including Jummah prayer. <u>Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: practices in Britain and elsewhere</u> Salat: How Shi'a Muslims perform salat, observe sawm, pay zakat and pilgrimage to Makkah Khums: How Shi'a Muslims pay savings tax Hajj: Pilgrimage to Makkah and pilgrimage to Shi'a shrines Jihad: The struggle to live as a Muslim Amr-bil-Marooif: How Muslims encourage others to do good Nahil Anril Munkar: How Muslims discourage bad actions Tawalia: The duty to love the friends of Allah Tabarra: The duty to express disapproval of evil-doers

	<u>Festivals and commemorations: practices in Britain and elsewhere</u>
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Id-ul-Adha: The festival of sacrifice. How Muslims celebrate Id ul Adha in Britain and worldwide

Id-ul-Fitr: The festival of fast-breaking following Ramadan. How Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Fitr in Britain and worldwide

Ashura: The Day of Remembrance (Shi'a). How Shi'a Muslims celebrate Ashura in Britain and worldwide

The Night of Power: the importance of the revelation of the Qur'an and how it is viewed and treated in Islam