

2024—2025 Learning Journey - Religious & Philosophical Studies—Year 7

	Date	Unit Title & Key Construct	Component Knowledge	DAS Link
1	5.09	7.1 The WWWWW's of Religion 1. Diverse worldviews influence and impact how we experience the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The six main world faiths are Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhi. The UK is a diverse community with many different religious and non-religious believers. Most people's worldview is either theist, atheist or agnostic. Humanism is a belief system which believes in the power and authority of humans. Everyone has the legal right to express their beliefs without judgement or fear. 	3.13 What difference does it make to be an atheist or agnostic in Britain today?
2	9.09			
3	16.09			
4	23.09			
5	30.09			
6	7.10			
7	14.10			
8	21.10			
Half term				
9	4.11	7.2 A Study of Sikhi 2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guru Nanak was the first human guru and believed in equality, service and one God. The 10 Guru's each promoted equality and service through their teachings and actions. Gurdwara means house of the Guru and all people are welcome there. The Khalsa is the community of men and women who have devoted themselves to Sikhi. There are three types of sewa, tan (physical), man (mental) and dhan (sacrificial) service. 	3.12 How are Sikh teachings on equality and service put into practice today?
10	11.11			
11	18.11			
12	25.11			
13	2.12			
14	9.12			
15	16.12			
CHRISTMAS				
16	6.01	7.3 A Study of Hinduism 2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each samsara life cycle allows the soul to accumulate positive and/or negative karma. Karma decides what being your soul will be born into in its next life. Hindu's want to release their atman from the cycle; this is called Moksha. Dharma means doing your duty according to your stage in life and position in society. The four ashramas (stages of life) are student, householder, retired and renouncer. 	3.9 Why don't Hindus want to be reincarnated and what do they do about it?
17	13.01			
18	20.01			
19	27.01			
20	3.01			
21	10.02			
Half term				
22	24.02	7.4 Sources of Authority 4. Sources of authority are interpreted for wisdom and guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A source of authority can be any human or text which holds wisdom or power above others. Religious prophets bring messages from God about religion and morality. Moses, Gandhi, and Desmond Tutu are all considered religious prophets. Sir David Attenborough is an example of a non-religious source of authority. The impact of a source of authority is usually to inspire a positive change. 	3.4 Does the world need prophets today?
23	3.03			
24	10.03			
25	17.03			
26	24.03			
27	31.03			
EASTER				
28	21.04	Annual Exam Season Exam Prep, completion & RAP	Students will be assessed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and use of Key Vocabulary Knowledge of Component Knowledge Understanding of Key Constructs 	
29	28.04			
30	06.05			
31	12.05			
32	19.05			
Half term				
33	2.06	7.5 Practices & Celebrations 3. Religious expression celebrates and reflects people's beliefs and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilgrimages are religious journeys to sacred places like Jerusalem and Varanasi. Some people express their beliefs through their diet or clothing. Vegetarianism has religious significance to some people, for example Hindus. Some religions consider certain animals to be either sacred or impure. Religious celebrations such as Holi and Vaisakhi allow religious communities to celebrate their beliefs. 	3.18 How can people express the spiritual ?
34	9.06			
35	16.06			
36	23.06			
37	30.07			
38	7.07			
39	14.07	Activities Week		

2024—2025 Learning Journey - Religious & Philosophical Studies—Year 8

	Date	Unit Title & Key Construct	Component Knowledge	DAS Link
1	5.09	8.1 A Study of Buddhism 2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhism is known as the middle way which is a life between extreme indulgence and deprivation. The Buddha is not a god, he was a human prince who attained enlightenment. Annica is the belief in impermanence, meaning nothing lasts forever. Dukkha is the belief that life is unsatisfactory and suffering is inevitable. Nirvana is when suffering ends by breaking our attachment to material things. 	3.8 The Buddha: how and why do his experiences and teachings have meaning for people today?
2	9.09			
3	16.09			
4	23.09			
5	30.09			
6	7.10			
7	14.10			
8	21.10			
Half term				
9	4.11	8.2 A Study of Judaism 2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G-d made a covenant with Abraham where he promised land, descendants and protection. Passover is a celebration to remember the Moses and how he saved the Jewish people from slavery. Bar and Bat Mitzvahs mark the point where a Jewish boy or girl takes on their spiritual responsibility. Jews worship every Friday by having Shabbat dinner followed by a day of rest (Sabbath). Anti-Semitism still occurs in the forms of prejudice, mistreatment and even 	3.11 What is good and what is challenging about being Jewish in the UK today?
10	11.11			
11	18.11			
12	25.11			
13	2.12			
14	9.12			
15	16.12			
CHRISTMAS				
16	6.01	8.3 Ethics and Morality 5. Moral and ethical issues are influenced by religious and non-religious beliefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Morality can be absolute (never changing) or relative (changes with the situation). Actions which cause the greatest possible happiness are referred to as utilitarian. People who see themselves as stewards aim to reduce the suffering of animals and the environment. Most religious people aim to protect life because it is created by God, this belief is called the sanctity of life. Many people believe that animals should have the right to live free from 	3.14 Good, bad, right, wrong: how do I decide?
17	13.01			
18	20.01			
19	27.01			
20	3.01			
21	10.02			
Half term				
22	24.02	8.4 Life after Death 4. Sources of authority are interpreted for wisdom and guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhism focuses on finding the middle way which is a life between your desires or indulgences and suffering. The Buddha is not a god, he was a human prince who attained enlightenment roughly 2500 years ago. Buddhist teaching aims to teach Buddhists the roots of suffering and how it can be overcome. Buddhists believe nothing is permanent and we cause suffering by craving material things. Enlightenment ends suffering by breaking our attachment to material things. 	3.8 The Buddha: how and why do his experiences and teachings have meaning for people today?
23	3.03			
24	10.03			
25	17.03			
26	24.03			
27	31.03			
EASTER				
28	21.04	Annual Exam Season Exam Prep, completion & RAP	Students will be assessed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and use of Key Vocabulary Knowledge of Component Knowledge Understanding of Key Constructs Quality of Written Communication 	
29	28.04			
30	06.05			
31	12.05			
32	19.05			
Half term				
33	2.06	8.5 Beyond the Big Six 1. Diverse worldviews influence and impact how we experience the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everyone has the legal right to express their beliefs without judgement or fear. Being Baha'i means focusing on a personal relationship with God, but not on religious ritual. Being Pagan often means having a adoration for mother nature. The Māori believe in mana which is a personal, sacred force or spiritual essence. Quakers is a denomination of Christianity do not rely on a leader to guide worship, they believe each individual can encounter God for themselves. 	To what extent does religion impact a person's perspective?
34	9.06			
35	16.06			
36	23.06			
37	30.07			
38	7.07			
39	14.07	Activities Week		

2024—2025 Learning Journey - Religious & Philosophical Studies—Year 9

	Date	Unit Title & Key Construct	Component Knowledge	DAS Link
1	5.09	9.1 A Study of Islam 2. Beliefs and teachings form the basis of a religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Muslim community make up 6.5% of the UK population. Muslims believe in one god who they refer to as Allah. Muhammad is the most important person in the religion as he received the Qur'an from Allah. The Five Pillars and Obligatory Acts allow Muslims to put these beliefs into action. Islamophobia is a problem in British society and is illegal under the Equality Act. 	3.10 What is good or challenging about being Muslim in Britain?
2	9.09			
3	16.09			
4	23.09			
5	30.09			
6	7.10			
7	14.10			
8	21.10			
Half term				
9	4.11	9.2 Philosophical Worldviews 1. Diverse worldviews influence and impact how we experience the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are six main worldviews; nihilist, spiritual postmodernist, humanist optimist, theistic believer, eastern worldview and rational agnostic. There are four main forms of knowledge; scientific, historical, spiritual and moral. The meaning of life refers to things that give a person a sense of identity, belonging, success or happiness. Religious scripture is viewed as either God-breathed or God-inspired which gives it authority. Philosophy seeks to answer big questions such as 'what is the meaning of life?'. 	3.17 Does happiness give life meaning or is it something different?
10	11.11			
11	18.11			
12	25.11			
13	2.12			
14	9.12			
15	16.12			
15	16.12			
CHRISTMAS				
16	6.01	9.3 A Study of Christianity R2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was God incarnate (flesh) sent to experience and guide humanity onto the right path. Jesus believed it is important to put others first and so sacrificed himself so others can know God. 'I am the way the truth and the life. No-one comes to the Father except through me'. Religious rituals and ceremonies such as sacraments enable Christians to become closer to God. Christians believe that if they earn it God will save them from Hell, this is called salvation. 	3.6/3.7 Why and how should Christians accept Jesus as their saviour?
17	13.01			
18	20.01			
19	27.01			
20	3.01			
21	10.02			
Half term				
22	24.02	9.4 Evil & Suffering 4. Sources of authority are interpreted for wisdom and guidance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evil can be moral (caused by humans) or natural (caused by nature). Some people believe evil exists to test the faith and character of humans. Religions encourage followers to help people who are suffering. Justice means that people who do wrong must be punished to maintain a fair society. Some people believe that forgiveness is better than punishment. 	3.5 What do people do when life gets hard?
23	3.03			
24	10.03			
25	17.03			
26	24.03			
27	31.03			
EASTER				
28	21.04	Annual Exam Season Exam Prep, completion & RAP	Students will be assessed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and use of Key Vocabulary Knowledge of Component Knowledge Understanding of Key Constructs Quality of Written Communication 	
29	28.04			
30	06.05			
31	12.05			
32	19.05			
Half term				
33	2.06	9.5 21st Century Ethics 5. Moral and ethical issues are influenced by religious and non-religious beliefs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Rights states that everyone is entitled to a life of good quality, free from oppression and mistreatment. A person's identity relates to their name, age, gender, sexuality, religion and worldview. Forms of prejudice include racism, sexism, ageism, ableism and stereotyping. Liberation Theology is using Christian teachings to improve the lives of minority groups. Religious practices and beliefs impact a person's identity. 	3.3 Why are people good and bad?
34	9.06			
35	16.06			
36	23.06			
37	30.07			
38	7.07			
39	14.07	Activities Week		