

Religious Studies: Edexcel Specification B Trust Curriculum and Assessment Map



	Half Term 1	Half-Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Year 10	Muslim Beliefs and Christian Beliefs		Peace and conflict/Marriage and the family		Living the Muslim Life	
Fundamental Knowledge	<p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-Iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p> <p>1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a</p>		<p>4.1 Muslim attitudes towards peace: Muslim teachings about the nature and importance of peace, including Surah 25: 63; Muslim understandings about Islam as a religion of peace and how this may be understood in the life of a Muslim.</p> <p>4.2 The role of Muslims in peacemaking: Muslim teachings about peacemaking; the importance for Muslims of justice, forgiveness and reconciliation in peacemaking, including Surah 41: 31–38; the work of Muslims working for peace today.</p>		<p>3.1 Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: their nature, history, and purpose of the Ten Obligatory Acts; the diversity of practice and importance of Ten Obligatory Acts for Shi'a Muslims today; their basis in the Qur'an, including reference to Surah 9: 71-73; divergent understandings of these principles within Sunni Islam, including links with the Five Pillars.</p> <p>3.2 Shahadah as one of the Five Pillars: the nature, role and significance of Shahadah for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims, including reference to Surah 3: 17–21; why reciting</p>	

	<p>communities today, including Sevens and Twelvers.</p> <p>1.3 The nature of Allah: how the characteristics of Allah are shown in the Qur'an and why they are important: Tawhid (oneness), including Surah 16: 35–36, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.</p> <p>1.4 RI Salah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims, including Surah 2: 136; what the roles of prophets teach Muslims, exemplified in the lives of Adam, Ibrahim, Isma'il, Musa, Dawud, Isa, Muhammad.</p> <p>1.5 Muslim holy books (kutub): the nature, history, significance and purpose of Muslim holy books with reference to the Qur'an including Surah 53:4-18, Tawrat (Torah), including Surah 5: 43–48; Zabur (Psalms), including Surah 4: 163–171; Injil (Gospel), including Surah 53: 36, Sahifah (Scrolls); divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.</p> <p>1.6 Malaikah: the nature and importance of angels for Muslims; how angels Jibril, Izra'il and Mika'il are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 19, 32: 11 and 2: 97–</p>	<p>4.3 Muslim attitudes to conflict: Muslim teachings and responses to the nature and causes of conflict; Muslim responses to the problems conflict causes within society, including Surah 2: 190–195 and links to situation ethics; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes about the role of religion in the causes of conflict and Muslim responses to them.</p> <p>4.4 Pacifism: divergent Muslim teachings and responses to the nature and history of pacifism, including interpretations of Surah 5: 27–30; Muslim teachings about passive resistance and examples of its use within Islam, including elements of the Arab Spring.</p> <p>4.5 Just War theory: divergent Muslim teachings and responses to the nature and importance of the Just War theory, including reference to Sunni and Shi'a Islam;</p>	<p>Shahadah is important for Muslims, and its place in Muslim practice today.</p> <p>3.3* Salah as one of the Five Pillars, including reference to Surah 15: 98–99 and 29: 45: the nature, history, significance and purpose of Salah for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims, including different ways of understanding them; how Salah is performed including ablution, times, directions, movements and recitations, in the home and mosque and Jummah prayer.</p> <p>3.4 Sawm as one of the Five Pillars: the nature, role, significance and purpose of fasting during Ramadan, including Surah 2: 183–185; those who are excused from fasting and why; the significance of the Night of Power: the nature, history and purpose of the Night of Power; why Laylat al-Qadr is important for Muslims today.</p> <p>3.5 Zakah as one of the Five Pillars and Khums: the nature, role, significance and</p>
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	<p>98, and their significance for Muslims today.</p> <p>1.7 al-Qadr: the nature and importance of Predestination for Muslims; how al-Qadr and human freedom relates to the Day of Judgement, including reference to Sahih Al-Bukhari 78: 685; divergent understandings of predestination in Sunni and Shi'a Islam; the implications of belief in al-Qadr for Muslims today.</p> <p>1.8* Akhirah: Muslim teachings about life after death; the nature of judgement, paradise and hell; how they are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 17: 49–72; divergent ways in which Muslims teachings about life after death affect the life of a Muslim today.</p> <p>1.1 The Trinity: the nature and significance of the Trinity as expressed in the Nicene Creed; the nature and significance of the oneness of God; the nature and significance of each of the Persons individually: including reference to Matthew 3:13–17; how this is reflected in Christian worship and belief today.</p> <p>1.2 The creation of the universe and of humanity: the biblical account of creation and</p>	<p>the conditions of a just war within Islam, with specific reference to the lesser jihad, including reference to Surah 4: 69–110; divergent opinions on whether a just war is possible for Muslims today, including the application of ethical theories such as situation ethics.</p> <p>4.6 Holy War: the nature of a holy war (Harb al-Maqadis) within Islam; Muslim teachings about war and peace as shown in the Qur'an; divergent Muslim teachings about war, with specific reference to the lesser jihad, including interpretations of Surah 8: 61 and 9: 1–14.</p> <p>4.7 Weapons of mass destruction (WMD): Muslim teaching and responses to the problems and benefits of WMD; Muslim attitudes towards the use of such weapons, including Surah 5: 32; non-religious attitudes (including atheist and</p>	<p>purpose of Zakah and Khums, including Surah 9: 58–60 and 8: 36–42; why Zakah is important for Sunni Muslims; why Khums is important for Shi'a Muslims; the benefits of receiving Zakah or Khums.</p> <p>3.6 Hajj as one of the Five Pillars: the nature, role, origins and significance of Hajj, including Surah 2: 124–130; 22: 25–30; how Hajj is performed and why Hajj is important for Muslims; benefits and challenges from attending Hajj for Muslims.</p> <p>3.7 Jihad: the origins, meaning and significance of jihad in Islam; divergent understandings of jihad within Islam, including the difference between lesser and greater jihad; the conditions for declaration of lesser jihad, including reference to Surah 2: 190–194 and 22: 39; the importance of jihad in the life of Muslims.</p> <p>3.8 The nature, origins, activities, meaning and significance of the celebration/</p>
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	<p>divergent ways in which it may be understood by Christians, including as literal and metaphorical; the role of the Word and Spirit in creation, including John 1:1–18 and Genesis 1–3; the importance of creation for Christians today.</p> <p>1.3 The Incarnation: the nature and importance of the person of Jesus Christ as the incarnate Son of God; the biblical basis of this teaching, including John 1:1–18 and 1 Timothy 3:16 and its significance for Christians today.</p> <p>1.4 The last days of Jesus’ life: the Last Supper, betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus; the accounts of these within the Bible, including Luke 22–24 and the significance of these events to understanding the person of Jesus Christ.</p> <p>1.5 The nature and significance of salvation and the role of Christ within salvation: law, sin, grace and Spirit, the role of Christ in salvation including John 3:10–21 and Acts 4:8–12; the nature and significance of atonement within Christianity and its link to salvation.</p>	<p>Humanist) and the application of ethical theories, such as utilitarianism which supports the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction, and Muslim responses to them.</p> <p>4.8 Issues surrounding conflict: divergent Muslim teachings and responses to the nature of problems involved in conflict – violence, war, and terrorism; how Muslims have worked to overcome these issues, including Malik’s Muwatta 21. 3. 10; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) views towards the issues surrounding conflict and Muslim responses to them.</p> <p>2.1 The importance and purpose of marriage for Christians: Christian teachings about the significance of marriage in Christian life; the purpose of marriage for Christians including Mark 10:6–9; divergent Christian and non-religious (including atheist and</p>	<p>commemoration of Id-ul-Adha, with reference to Surah 37: 77–111, and Id-ul-Fitr in Sunni Islam, with reference to their place within Shi’a Islam; and Id-ul-Ghadeer, with reference to Hadith and the interpretation of Surah 5: 3, and Ashura in Shi’a Islam, with reference to their place within Sunni Islam.</p>
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		<p>procreation, security and education of children, with reference to Ephesians 6:1–4;</p> <p>divergent Christian responses to different types of family within 21st-century society (nuclear, single parent, same-sex parents, extended and blended families).</p> <p>2.4 Support for the family in the local parish: how and why the local church community tries to support families, including through family worship, including interpretations of Matthew 19:13–14, rites of passage, classes for parents, groups for children, including Sunday schools and counselling; the importance of the support of the local parish for Christians today.</p> <p>2.5 Christian teaching about family planning and regulation of births: divergent Christian attitudes about contraception and family planning, including teachings about the artificial methods of contraception by some Protestant Churches and the</p>	
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		<p>Catholic Church, with reference to <i>Humanae Vitae</i>; different non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to family planning and the application of ethical theories such as situation ethics and Christian responses to them.</p> <p>2.6 Christian teachings and attitudes towards divorce and remarriage: Christian teachings about divorce and remarriage, including Matthew 19:1–12; divergent Christian, non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes to divorce and remarriage, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.</p> <p>2.7 Christian teaching about the equality of men and women in the family: Christian teachings and attitudes about the role of men and women in the family, including reference to Genesis 1–3 and Ephesians 5:21–30; divergent Christian attitudes</p>	
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		<p>about the equality and role of men and women in the family and Christian responses to them.</p> <p>2.8 Christian teachings about gender prejudice and discrimination: Christian opposition to gender prejudice and discrimination including Galatians 3:23–29; examples of Christian opposition to gender prejudice and discrimination; divergent Christian attitudes to gender differences, including the role of women in the Church, prejudice and discrimination and Christian responses to them.</p>	
Learning Checkpoint Tasks	One learning checkpoint per fortnight resulting in immediate whole class feedback.	One learning checkpoint per fortnight resulting in immediate whole class feedback.	One learning checkpoint per fortnight resulting in immediate whole class feedback.
Trust Common Assessment Task	Trust Assessment Term 1	Trust Assessment Term 2	Trust Assessment Term 3
Interleaved Knowledge	Key content and vocabulary revisited once a week in the form of low stakes quizzes/exit tasks	Key content and vocabulary revisited once a week in the form of low stakes quizzes/exit tasks	Key content and vocabulary revisited once a week in the form of low stakes quizzes/exit tasks

Entitlement Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holy Trinity • Resurrection • Immorality • Heaven and Hell • Purgatory • Ascension • Crucifixion • Day of Judgement • Faithfulness • Forgiveness • Original sin • Holy spirit • Holy war • Justice • Marriage • Salah • Sawm • Zakah • Hajj • Khums • Jihad • Amr-bil-ma'ruf • Nahi anil munkar • Tawalla • Tabarra • Shahadah • Sawm • Salah • Hajj • Zakah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons of mass destruction • Nuclear weapons • Chemical weapons • Biological weapons • Conflict • Pacificism • Harab-Al-Maqadis • Holy war • Lesser Jihad • Greater Jihad • Humanist views • Violence • Terrorism • Forgiveness • Crusades • Situation ethics • Marriage • Adultery • Evangelical • Protestant • Catholic • Liberal • Divorce • Gender discrimination • Family • Parish • Contraception • Pro-choice • Pro-life • homosexuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salah • Sawm • Zakah • Hajj • Khums • Jihad • Amr-bil-ma'ruf • Nahi anil munkar • Tawalla • Tabarra • Shahadah • Shi'a • Sunni • Five pillars • Ten obligatory acts • Festivals • Celebrations • Shirk
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