

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 11	Living the Christian Life and Crime and Punishment (Islam)		Matters of Life and Death (Christianity)		Mastery and Revision	
Fundamental Knowledge	<p><u>Living the Christian Life</u></p> <p>3.1* Christian worship: liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship, including activities which are informal and individual, including reference to the Book of Common Prayer; when each form might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the practices, meaning and significance of liturgical and non-liturgical forms of worship in Christian life today, with reference to denominations which worship with less structure such as some Pentecostal churches.</p> <p>3.2 The role of the sacraments in Christian life and their practice in two denominations:</p>		<p>4.1 Christian teachings about the origins and value of the universe: scientific explanations for the origins of the universe and Christian responses to them, including the work of Georges Lemaître; the value of the universe in Christian teaching; Christian responses to the possible view that the universe can be used as a commodity, including interpretations of Genesis 1–2.</p> <p>4.2 Christian teachings about the sanctity of life: why human life is holy; how the Bible</p>			

	<p>the role of the sacraments/ordinance as a whole; the nature and importance of the meaning and celebration of baptism and the Eucharist in at least two denominations, including reference to the 39 Articles XXV-XXXVI; divergent Christian attitudes towards the use and number of sacraments in Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant traditions.</p> <p>3.3 The nature and purpose of prayer: the nature of and examples of the different types of prayer; set prayers; informal prayer and the Lord’s Prayer, including Matthew 6:5–14; when each type might be used and why; divergent Christian attitudes towards the importance of each type of prayer for Christians today.</p> <p>3.4 Pilgrimage: the nature, history and purpose of pilgrimage, including interpretations Luke 2:41–43; the significance of the places people go on pilgrimage; divergent Christian teachings about whether pilgrimage is important for Christians today, with specific reference to Catholic and Protestant understandings; the activities associated with, and significance of, Jerusalem, Iona, Taize and Walsingham.</p>	<p>can be interpreted to show life as special, including reference to being created in the image of God as shown in Genesis 1–3; the importance of sanctity of life for Christians today.</p> <p>4.3 Christian responses to scientific and non-religious explanations about the origins and value of human life, such as evolution and survival of the fittest, including Special Agenda IV Diocesan Synod motions compatibility of science and Christian belief (Diocese of Manchester); the significance of the responses to scientific and non-religious explanations, such as evolution and survival of the fittest, for Christians today.</p> <p>4.4 Implications of the value and sanctity of life for the issue of abortion: the nature of abortion; divergent Christian pro-life and pro-choice teachings about abortion,</p>	
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	<p>3.5 Christian religious celebrations: the nature and history of Christian festivals in the church year, including Christmas and Easter; the significance of celebrating Advent and Christmas; the significance of celebrating Holy Week and Easter, with reference to interpretations of 1 Corinthians 15:12–34.</p> <p>3.6 The future of the Christian Church: Church growth, the history and purpose of missionary and evangelical work including reference to Mark 16:9–20 and John 20: 21-22; divergent ways this is put into practice by Church locally, nationally and globally; Christian attitudes of why evangelical work is important for the Church and for individual Christians</p> <p>3.7 The role and importance of the local church in the local community: how and why it helps the individual believer and the local area; local parish activities, including interpretations of 1 Peter 5:1–4, ecumenism, outreach work, the centre of Christian identity and worship through living practices.</p>	<p>including reference to <i>Humanae Vitae</i>; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) arguments surrounding its use, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.</p> <p>4.5 Christian teachings and beliefs about life after death: Christian teachings and beliefs that support the existence of a life after death, including the resurrection of Jesus and Ephesians 2:1–10; divergent Christian arguments for life after death (including remembered lives, paranormal, logic, reward, comfort and meeting loved ones who have passed on); the significance of belief in life after death for Christians.</p> <p>4.6 Christian responses to non-religious arguments against life after death: why Christians reject arguments against belief in life after death (including as a source</p>	
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	<p>3.8 The role and importance of the Church in the worldwide community: how and why it works for reconciliation and the problems faced by the persecuted Church; divergent Christian responses to teachings about charity, including 1 Corinthians 13 and Matthew 25:31–46; the work of Christian Aid, what it does and why.</p> <p><u>Crime and Punishment (Islam)</u></p> <p>2.1 Muslim attitudes towards justice: Muslim teachings about the nature of justice and why justice is important for Muslims, including Surah 4: 135; Muslim responses to why justice is important for victims; non-religious attitudes (including atheist and Humanist) about why justice is important, regardless of religion and belief, and Muslim responses to these attitudes.</p> <p>2.2 Muslim attitudes towards crime; Muslim teachings and responses to the nature, causes and problem of crime, including Surah 16: 90-92; Muslim teachings about crime, including as a distraction from Allah; what action is taken by Muslim</p>	<p>of comfort, lack of evidence, fraudulent accounts and social control), including 1 Peter 3:18–22.</p> <p>4.7 Implications of Christian teachings about the value and sanctity of life for the issue of euthanasia: the nature of euthanasia; Christian teachings and divergent responses to euthanasia, including support for hospice care and interpretations of Job 2:1–10; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) arguments surrounding its use, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Christian responses to them.</p> <p>4.8 Christian responses to issues in the natural world: Christian responses to threats to the world, including pollution, global warming and the use of natural resources; stewardship and humanity’s role as stewards, including The Christian Declaration</p>	
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	<p>individuals and Muslim groups to end crime, including the Muslim Chaplains Association and the work of Mosaic.</p> <p>2.3 Muslim teachings about good, evil and suffering: Muslim teachings about the nature of good actions, how they are rewarded, and the nature of evil actions; non-religious attitudes (including atheist and Humanist) about why people suffer, including believing in religion, and Muslim responses to them; divergent Muslim teachings about why people suffer, including Surah 76.</p> <p>2.4 Muslim attitudes towards punishment: divergent Muslim teachings and attitudes towards the nature and use of punishment including Surah 2: 178 and 5: 44–46 links to situation ethics; Muslim teachings on why punishment can be regarded as justice and why punishment might be needed in society.</p> <p>2.5 Muslim attitudes towards the aims of punishment: divergent Muslim attitudes towards each of the aims of punishment (protection, retribution, deterrence and reformation); Qur’anic teachings about punishment, including Surah 4:26–32.</p> <p>2.6 Muslim teachings about forgiveness: Muslim teachings and responses about the nature and importance of forgiveness, including Surah 64: 14, how offenders are</p>	<p>on Nature, Assisi 1986; differing Christian responses to animal rights, including animal experimentation and the use of animals for food, including the application of ethical theories such as utilitarianism.</p>	
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	<p>forgiven by the community and why this is needed; Muslim responses to the nature and use of restorative justice, and why it is important for criminals.</p> <p>2.7 Muslim teachings about the treatment of criminals: Muslim teachings about the treatment of criminals, including interpretations of Surah 76: 1–12; divergent Muslim attitudes towards the use of torture, human rights, fair trial, trial by jury, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, which may accept the use of torture if it is for the greater good.</p> <p>2.8 Muslim attitudes towards the death penalty: the nature and purpose of capital punishment; divergent Muslim teachings about the nature, purpose and arguments surrounding the use of capital punishment, including Sahih Muslim Hadith 16: 4152; non-religious (including atheist and Humanist) attitudes towards the use of capital punishment, including the application of ethical theories, such as situation ethics, and Muslim responses to them.</p>		
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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"> • Liturgical worship • Non-liturgical worship • Baptism • Confirmation • The Eucharist • Reconciliation • Anointing • Sacraments • Symbols • Contrition • Supplication • Pilgrimage • Great Commission • Evangelism • Parish • Charity • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Bang Theory • Creation • Metaphor • Universe • Commodity • Sanctity of life • Evolution • General synod • Significance • Abortion • Foetus • Situation ethics • Pro-choice • Paranormal • Afterlife • Fraudulent accounts • Euthanasia 	

- Justice
- Zakah
- Humanists
- Socialisation
- Subculture
- Fitrah (nature)
- Resilience
- Protection
- Retribution
- Deterrence
- Reformation
- Restorative justice
- Forgiveness
- Capital punishment