



Blue Coat Church of England Academy

Year: 11

Subject: Religious Studies

AQA GCSE - Theme B - Religion and Life - Christianity

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.

They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions:

Abortion.

Euthanasia.

Animal experimentation.

The origins of the universe, including:

religious teachings about the origins of the universe, and different interpretations of these

The relationship between scientific views, such as the Big Bang theory, and religious views.

The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder.

The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution.

The use and abuse of animals, including:

animal experimentation

The use of animals for food.

The origins of life, including:

Religious teachings about the origins of human life, and different interpretations of these

The relationship between scientific views, such as evolution, and religious views.

The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life.

Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk.

Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.

Euthanasia.

Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.

AQA GCSE - Theme D - Religion, Peace and Conflict – Christianity

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam and the additional duties of Shi'a Islam).

Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice.

Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer.

Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur'an 96:1-5.

Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi'a Islam.

Hajj: the role and significance of the pilgrimage to Makkah including origins, how hajj is performed, the actions pilgrims perform at sites including the Ka'aba at Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and their significance.

Jihad: different understandings of jihad: the meaning and significance of greater and lesser jihad; origins, influence and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad.

Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today, including the origins and meanings of Id-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura.

AQA GCSE - Theme E - Religion, Crime and Punishment- Christianity

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.

They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions:

Corporal punishment.

Death penalty.

Forgiveness.

Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.

Reasons for crime, including: poverty and upbringing, mental illness and addiction, greed and hate, opposition to an unjust law.

Views about people who break the law for these reasons.

Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.

The aims of punishment, including:

Retribution, deterrence and reformation.

The treatment of criminals, including:

Prison, corporal punishment and community service.

Forgiveness.

The death penalty.

Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.

AQA GCSE - Theme F - Religion, Social Justice and Human Rights - Christianity

Students should study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues.

They must be able to explain contrasting beliefs on the following three issues with reference to the main religious tradition in Britain (Christianity) and one or more other religious traditions:

Status of women in religion.

The uses of wealth.

Freedom of religious expression.

Prejudice and discrimination in religion and belief, including the status and treatment within religion of women and homosexuals.

Issues of equality, freedom of religion and belief including freedom of religious expression.

Human rights and the responsibilities that come with rights, including the responsibility to respect the rights of others.

Social justice.

Racial prejudice and discrimination.

Ethical arguments related to racial discrimination (including positive discrimination), including those based on the ideals of equality and justice.

Wealth, including:

The right attitude to wealth, the uses of wealth and the responsibilities of wealth, including the duty to tackle poverty and its causes.

Exploitation of the poor including issues relating to:

Fair pay, excessive interest on loans and people-trafficking.

The responsibilities of those living in poverty to help themselves overcome the difficulties they face.

Charity, including issues related to giving money to the poor.

Information

Blue Coat Church of England School follows AQA GCSE Religious Studies A: We study both Islam and Christianity in depth at GCSE. The reasoning for this is that as a Church of England School, we have to study Christianity and as a school with a large number of Muslim pupils we choose to also do an in depth of Islam.

The two religions complement each other and share lots of similar themes.