

# **RELIGIOUS STUDIES - PHILOSOPHY & ETHICS - SCHEMES OF WORK**

For Children Aged 12 to 16

## **Religious Studies - Philosophy & Ethics Lessons Structure**

Time – Approx. 90 minutes

1. Remind class of last topic area explored and relate to current topic.
2. Discuss and explore.
3. Group Work – Set small groups an area to explore.
4. Drama – Where and when appropriate.
5. Practical Application – discuss how topic area is applied in every life.
6. Making Connections – discuss and explore connections between topic and other topic areas and subjects.
7. Text – Use books, web pages, newspapers, magazines etc...
8. Media – use video clips and programmes and/or computer programmes and websites where appropriate.
9. Whole Class Work Activity – Reading & discussing.
10. Individual Work Activity.
11. Record through text and illustrations.
12. Plenary & Quiz.

## **Resources**

1. Fiction
2. Interactive Whiteboard
3. OCR Non-Fiction Resources
4. Internet
5. Newspapers & Magazines
6. Apple Mac
7. Computer Programmes & DVD

## **Religious Studies - Philosophy & Ethics Subject Areas**

1. Introduction to Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Humanism
2. Nature Of Deity
3. Nature of Belief
4. Religion and Revelation
5. Good and Evil
6. Death and the Afterlife
7. Religion and Science
8. Religion and Human Relationships
9. Religion and Medical Ethics
10. Poverty and Wealth
11. Peace and Justice
12. Religion and Equality
13. Religion and the Media
14. Comparing and Contrasting Different Religious Attitudes to Issues

## YEAR 8

### Autumn Term

#### 1. INTRODUCTION TO RELIGIONS

1. History of Religions
  - a. Buddhism
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Islam
  - d. Humanism
2. Central Beliefs
  - a. Buddhism
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Islam
  - d. Humanism
3. Structure, Institutions and Festivals
  - a. Buddhism
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Islam
  - d. Humanism
4. Main Philosophical Issues / Problems
  - a. Buddhism
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Islam
  - d. Humanism

### Summer Term

#### 2. NATURE OF DEITY

5. Buddhism
  - a. Nature of gods
    - i. Beliefs about the nature of gods
    - ii. Reasons for views on the limited status of gods
  - b. Belief in gods
    - i. Reasons given in support of belief
  - c. Miracles
    - i. Concept of miracles
    - ii. Gods, Buddhas and bodhisattvas intervening in the world and their relative importance
6. Christianity
  - a. Nature of God
    - i. Beliefs about the nature of God
  - b. Belief in God
    - i. Reasons given in support of belief
  - c. Miracles

- i. Concept of miracles
- ii. Divine intervention through miracles, Jesus and the Holy Spirit

### 7. Islam

- a. Nature of God
  - i. Beliefs about the nature of Allah
- b. Belief in God
  - i. Reasons given in support of belief
- c. Miracles
  - i. Concept of miracles
  - ii. Allah intervening in the world
  - iii. The creation of the world
  - iv. Teaching of Muhammad

### 8. Humanism

- a. Nature of God
  - i. Religious and secular beliefs
  - ii. Atheism and Agnosticism
  - iii. Ethical atheism and agnosticism
- b. Belief in God
  - i. Arguments for rejecting existence of God
  - ii. Role and importance of human reason
  - iii. Arguments for rejecting the use of faith
- c. Miracles
  - i. Concept of miracles
  - ii. How humanists would account for miracles

## 3. NATURE OF BELIEF

### 9. Buddhism

- a. Public and Private Worship
  - i. Concept of worship
  - ii. Worship in a vihara and at home
  - iii. The use and significance of symbolism in worship
- b. Meditation
  - i. Concept of Meditation
  - ii. Its purpose and use to deepen faith
- c. Food and Fasting
  - i. Concept of fasting
  - ii. Use of food and fasting as a spiritual discipline
  - iii. Food for festivals

### 10. Christianity

- a. Public and Private Worship
  - i. Concept of worship
  - ii. Worship in a church and at home
  - iii. The use and significance of symbolism in worship
- b. Prayer and Meditation
  - i. Concept of prayer
  - ii. Its purpose and use to deepen faith
  - iii. The power of prayer
- c. Food and Fasting
  - i. Concept of fasting
  - ii. Responses to God
  - iii. Food for festivals

## 11. Islam

- a. Public and Private Worship
  - i. Concept of worship
  - ii. Worship in the mosque and at home
  - iii. Concept of tawhid and shirk
  - iv. Absence of symbols
  - v. The use of calligraphy to express belief
- b. Prayer and Meditation
  - i. Concept of prayer
  - ii. Prayer and its role as a pillar of Islam
- c. Food and Fasting
  - i. Concept of fasting / Ramadan
  - ii. Responses to Allah
  - iii. Food for festivals
  - iv. Haram and halal as they relate to food

## 12. Humanism

- a. Public and Private Worship
  - i. Concept of worship
  - ii. Why Humanists do not worship
  - iii. The use and significance of symbolism in worship
  - iv. Use of art and music to express belief
  - v. The importance of art and creativity
- b. Meditation
  - i. Concept of prayer and meditation
  - ii. Why Humanists do not pray
  - iii. Humanism and meditation
- c. Food and Fasting
  - i. Concept of fasting
  - ii. Food-related moral issues

## 4. RELIGION AND REVELATION

### 13. Buddhism

- a. Form and Nature of Revelation
  - i. Concept of revelation
  - ii. Revelation of ultimate truths through Buddhas, bodhisattvas and meditation
  - iii. Knowledge of nirvana through scriptures, meditation, Buddhas and bodhisattvas
- b. Authority and Importance of Sacred Texts
  - i. The ways in which the Buddhist scriptures were revealed
  - ii. Significance and importance of Buddhist scriptures

### 14. Christianity

- a. Form and Nature of Revelation
  - i. Concept of revelation
  - ii. Revelation through mystical and religious experience
  - iii. Revelation of God through the world
  - iv. Revelation of God through Jesus
- b. Authority and Importance of Sacred Texts
  - i. Authority of the bible
  - ii. Significance and importance of the bible

15. Islam

- a. Form and Nature of Revelation
  - i. Concept of revelation
  - ii. Allah's revelations to humanity since the creation of the world
  - iii. The final revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad
  - iv. Revelation through mystical and religious experience
  - v. Revelation of Allah through the world
- b. Authority and Importance of Sacred Texts
  - i. Authority of the Qur'an
  - ii. Significance and importance of the Qur'an

16. Humanism

- a. Form and Nature of Revelation
  - i. Concept of revelation
  - ii. How Humanists explain the phenomenon of revelation
  - iii. How the absence of revelation affects the Humanist world view
- b. Authority and Importance of Sacred Texts
  - i. Concept of sacred texts
  - ii. Reasons for rejecting sacred texts
  - iii. Alternative sources of moral authority
  - iv. Reason and moral standpoints
  - v. The Golden Rule

**YEAR 9**

**Spring Term**

**5. GOOD AND EVIL**

17. Buddhism

- a. Good and Evil
  - i. Concepts of good and evil
  - ii. Skilful and unskilful actions
  - iii. The role of Mara
- b. The Problem of Evil
  - i. Concepts of natural and moral evil
  - ii. Approaches to why there is evil and suffering in the world
  - iii. Responses to the problem
  - iv. Karma and rebirth
- c. Coping with Suffering
  - i. Understanding ways of coping with suffering through – Karma, Meditation, Detachment and The Three Refuges
- d. Sources and Reasons for Moral Behaviour
  - i. The Scriptures
  - ii. The Three Refuges
  - iii. The example of Buddha
  - iv. The eightfold path

18. Christianity

- a. Good and Evil
  - i. Concepts of good and evil
  - ii. God and the Devil
  - iii. The Fall, original sin and redemption

- b. The Problem of Evil
  - i. Concepts of natural and moral evil
  - ii. Approaches to why there is evil and suffering in the world
  - iii. Responses to the problem
- c. Coping with Suffering
  - i. Understanding ways of coping with suffering
- d. Sources and Reasons for Moral Behaviour
  - i. The Bible
  - ii. Conscience
  - iii. Faith in Christ

#### 19. Islam

- a. Good and Evil
  - i. Concepts of good and evil
  - ii. Allah and Shaytan / Iblis
  - iii. Original sin
- b. The Problem of Evil
  - i. Concepts of natural and moral evil
  - ii. Approaches to why there is evil and suffering in the world
  - iii. Responses to the problem, submission to the will of Allah
- c. Coping with Suffering
  - i. Understanding ways of coping with suffering
  - ii. Through submission to the will of Allah and prayer
- d. Sources and Reasons for Moral Behaviour
  - i. The Holy Qur'an
  - ii. The example of Muhammad
  - iii. Conscience
  - iv. Reasons why Muslims try to follow a moral code

#### 20. Humanism

- a. Good and Evil
  - i. Concepts of good and evil
  - ii. Rejection of good and evil as supernatural forces
  - iii. The principles applied when making moral decisions
- b. The Problem of Evil
  - i. Concepts of natural and moral evil
  - ii. Approaches to why there is evil and suffering in the world
  - iii. Responses to the problem
- c. Coping with Suffering
  - i. Understanding ways of coping with suffering
- d. Sources and Reasons for Moral Behaviour
  - i. Principles used to make moral decisions
  - ii. How the principles influence views on moral behaviour
  - iii. Understand and apply the Golden Rule
  - iv. The importance of moral behaviour

## 6. DEATH AND THE AFTERLIFE

#### 21. Buddhism

- a. Body and Soul
  - i. Concept of soul
  - ii. Concept of anatta
  - iii. The relationship between the body and the soul
- b. Life after Death
  - i. Concept of life after death
  - ii. Understandings of Samsara, Karma, Rebecoming and Nirvana

- iii. Relationship between moral behaviour and future rebirths
- c. Funeral Rites
  - i. Funeral Rites
  - ii. The ways funeral rites reflect belief and aim to support the bereaved

## 22. Christianity

- a. Body and Soul
  - i. Concept of soul
  - ii. The relationship between the body and the soul
- b. Life after Death
  - i. Concept of life after death
  - ii. Beliefs about Heaven, Hell, Purgatory, Salvation, Redemption and the suffering of Christ
  - iii. God as judge
  - iv. Relationship between God the judge, life on Earth and the afterlife
- c. Funeral Rites
  - i. Funeral Rites
  - ii. The ways funeral rites reflect belief and aim to support the bereaved

## 23. Islam

- a. Body and Soul
  - i. Concept of soul
  - ii. The relationship between the body and the soul
- b. Life after Death
  - i. Concept of life after death
  - ii. Beliefs about Paradise and Hell
  - iii. God as judge
  - iv. Relationship between obedience and the afterlife
- c. Funeral Rites
  - i. Funeral Rites
  - ii. The ways funeral rites reflect belief and aim to support the bereaved

## 24. Humanism

- a. Body and Soul
  - i. Concept of soul
  - ii. The relationship between the body and the soul
  - iii. Why Humanists reject a belief in the soul
- b. Life after Death
  - i. Concept of life after death
  - ii. How knowledge of death without afterlife affects how Humanists choose to live their lives
- c. Funeral Rites
  - i. Funeral Rites
  - ii. Why funerals are an important rite of passage
  - iii. The ways funeral rites reflect belief and aim to support the bereaved

## 7. RELIGION AND SCIENCE

### 25. Buddhism

- a. Origins of the World and Life
  - i. Scientific theories about the origins of the world and humanity
  - ii. Teachings about the origins of the world and humanity
  - iii. The relationship between scientific and religious understandings
  - iv. The cyclical nature of the universe
  - v. The refusal to answer questions on causation

- vi. The cycle of dependent origination
- b. People and Animals
  - i. The place of humanity in relation to animals
  - ii. Attitudes to animals and their treatment
- c. Environmental Issues
  - i. Responses to environmental issues
  - ii. Religious teachings relating to environmental issues

26. Christianity

- a. Origins of the World and Life
  - i. Scientific theories about the origins of the world and humanity
  - ii. Teachings about the origins of the world and humanity
  - iii. The relationship between scientific and religious understandings
- b. People and Animals
  - i. The place of humanity in relation to animals
  - ii. Attitudes to animals and their treatment
- c. Environmental Issues
  - i. Responses to environmental issues
  - ii. Concept of stewardship
  - iii. Religious teachings relating to environmental issues

27. Islam

- a. Origins of the World and Life
  - i. Scientific theories about the origins of the world and humanity
  - ii. Teachings about the origins of the world and humanity
- b. People and Animals
  - i. The place of humanity in relation to animals
  - ii. Attitudes to animals and their treatment
- c. Environmental Issues
  - i. Responses to environmental issues
  - ii. Concept of kalifa
  - iii. Religious teachings relating to environmental issues

28. Humanism

- a. Origins of the World and Life
  - i. Scientific theories about the origins of the world and humanity
  - ii. Teachings about the origins of the world and humanity
  - iii. Why Humanists would accept scientific theories over alternatives
- b. People and Animals
  - i. The place of humanity in relation to animals
  - ii. Attitudes to animals and their treatment
- c. Environmental Issues
  - i. Responses to environmental issues
  - ii. Obligations towards the environment
  - iii. Humanist principles relating to environmental issues

## YEAR 10

### Autumn Term

#### 8. RELIGION AND HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

##### 29. Buddhism

- a. Roles of Men and Women in the Family
  - i. Roles of men and women in a Buddhist family
  - ii. Roles of men and women in a vihara
- b. Marriage
  - i. Marriage ceremonies and how they reflect local customs
  - ii. How ceremonies reflect and emphasise Buddhist beliefs
  - iii. Responses to same sex marriages
- c. Divorce
  - i. Beliefs about the ethics of divorce
  - ii. The variety of attitudes to divorce within Buddhist communities
  - iv. Beliefs about the ethics of remarriage
- d. Sexual Relationships and Contraception
  - i. Beliefs about sexual relationships
  - ii. Beliefs about contraception
  - iii. The relationship between the lay community and the monastic sangha

##### 30. Christianity

- a. Roles of Men and Women in the Family
  - i. Roles of men and women in a Christian family
  - ii. Roles of men and women in the Church family
- b. Marriage
  - i. Marriage ceremonies
  - ii. How ceremonies reflect and emphasise Buddhist beliefs
  - iii. Responses to same sex marriages
- c. Divorce
  - i. Beliefs about the ethics of divorce
  - i. Beliefs about the ethics of remarriage
- d. Sexual Relationships and Contraception
  - i. Beliefs about sexual relationships
  - ii. Beliefs about contraception

##### 31. Islam

- a. Roles of Men and Women in the Family
  - i. Roles of men and women in a Muslim family
  - ii. Roles of men and women in the Mosque
- b. Marriage
  - i. Marriage ceremonies and how they reflect local customs
  - ii. How ceremonies reflect and emphasise Buddhist beliefs
  - iii. Responses to same sex marriages
- c. Divorce
  - i. Beliefs about the ethics of divorce
  - ii. Beliefs about the ethics of remarriage
- d. Sexual Relationships and Contraception
  - i. Beliefs about sexual relationships
  - ii. Beliefs about contraception

##### 32. Humanism

- a. Roles of Men and Women in the Family

- i. Roles of men and women in a family
- ii. Rejection of the idea of fixed roles
- b. Marriage
  - i. Marriage ceremonies
  - ii. Why marriage is not prescribed for Humanists
  - iii. How ceremonies reflect and emphasise Humanist teachings
  - iv. Responses to same sex marriages
  - v. Humanists and civil ceremonies
- c. Divorce
  - i. Beliefs about the ethics of divorce
  - ii. Beliefs about the ethics of remarriage
- d. Sexual Relationships and Contraception
  - i. Beliefs about sexual relationships
  - ii. Beliefs about contraception

## 9. RELIGION AND MEDICAL ETHICS

### 33. Buddhism

- a. Attitudes to Abortion
  - i. Different attitudes towards abortion
  - ii. Reasons for different attitudes
- b. Attitudes to Fertility Treatment
  - i. Responses to issues raised by fertility treatment and cloning
- c. Attitudes to Euthanasia and Suicide
  - i. Different attitudes towards euthanasia
  - ii. Different attitudes towards suicide
  - iii. Reasons for different attitudes
- d. Using Animals in Medical Research
  - i. Beliefs about the use of animals in medical research

### 34. Christianity

- a. Attitudes to Abortion
  - i. Different attitudes towards abortion
  - ii. Reasons for different attitudes
- b. Attitudes to Fertility Treatment
  - i. Responses to issues raised by fertility treatment and cloning
- c. Attitudes to Euthanasia and Suicide
  - i. Different attitudes towards euthanasia
  - ii. Different attitudes towards suicide
  - iii. Reasons for different attitudes
- d. Using Animals in Medical Research
  - i. Beliefs about the use of animals in medical research

### 35. Islam

- a. Attitudes to Abortion
  - i. Different attitudes towards abortion
  - ii. Reasons for different attitudes
- b. Attitudes to Fertility Treatment
  - i. Responses to issues raised by fertility treatment and cloning
- c. Attitudes to Euthanasia and Suicide
  - i. Different attitudes towards euthanasia
  - ii. Different attitudes towards suicide
  - iii. Reasons for different attitudes
- d. Using Animals in Medical Research
  - i. Beliefs about the use of animals in medical research

### 36. Humanism

- a. Attitudes to Abortion
  - i. Different attitudes towards abortion
  - ii. Reasons for different attitudes
- b. Attitudes to Fertility Treatment
  - i. Responses to issues raised by fertility treatment and cloning
- c. Attitudes to Euthanasia and Suicide
  - i. Different attitudes towards euthanasia
  - ii. Different attitudes towards suicide
  - iii. Reasons for different attitudes
- d. Using Animals in Medical Research
  - i. Beliefs about the use of animals in medical research

## 10. RELIGION POVERTY AND WEALTH

### 37. Buddhism

- a. Religious Views of Wealth and the Causes of Hunger, Poverty and Disease
  - i. Wealth
  - ii. Causes of hunger, poverty and disease
  - iii. Responses to the needs of the starving, the poor and the sick
- b. Concerns for Others
  - i. Buddhist teachings about caring for others
  - ii. Understanding of 'charity'
  - iii. Different ways charity is put into use
- c. The Uses of Money
  - i. Teachings about the use of money (e.g. gambling and lending)
  - ii. Giving to charity
- d. Moral and Immoral Occupations
  - i. Concept of moral and immoral
  - ii. Teachings about moral and immoral occupations
  - iii. Impact of teachings on believers

### 38. Christianity

- a. Religious Views of Wealth and the Causes of Hunger, Poverty and Disease
  - i. Wealth
  - ii. Causes of hunger, poverty and disease
  - iii. Responses to the needs of the starving, the poor and the sick
- b. Concerns for Others
  - i. Biblical teachings about caring for others
  - ii. Understanding of 'charity'
  - iii. Different ways charity is put into use
- c. The Uses of Money
  - i. Teachings about the use of money (e.g. gambling and lending)
  - ii. Giving to charity
- d. Moral and Immoral Occupations
  - i. Concept of moral and immoral
  - ii. Teachings about moral and immoral occupations
  - iii. Impact of teachings on believers

### 39. Islam

- a. Religious Views of Wealth and the Causes of Hunger, Poverty and Disease
  - i. Wealth
  - ii. Causes of hunger, poverty and disease
  - iii. Responses to the needs of the starving, the poor and the sick
- b. Concerns for Others

- i. Qur'anic teachings about caring for others
- ii. Understanding of 'charity'
- iii. Different ways charity is put into use
- c. The Uses of Money
  - i. Teachings about the use of money (e.g. gambling and lending)
  - ii. Giving to charity
- d. Moral and Immoral Occupations
  - i. Concept of moral and immoral
  - ii. Teachings about moral and immoral occupations
  - iii. Impact of teachings on believers

#### 40. Humanism

- a. Religious Views of Wealth and the Causes of Hunger, Poverty and Disease
  - i. Wealth
  - ii. Causes of hunger, poverty and disease
  - iii. Responses to the needs of the starving, the poor and the sick
- b. Concerns for Others
  - i. Humanist principles and caring for others
  - ii. Different ways principles are put into practice
  - iii. Understand and apply the Golden Rule
- c. The Uses of Money
  - i. Principles applied to the use of money (e.g. gambling and lending)
  - ii. Principles and charity and charitable giving
- d. Moral and Immoral Occupations
  - i. Concept of moral and immoral
  - ii. Principles relating to how money should be earned
  - iii. Humanist views about moral and immoral occupations

### Spring Term

## 11. RELIGION PEACE AND JUSTICE

#### 41. Buddhism

- a. Attitudes to War
  - i. Attitudes towards war
  - ii. The concept of ahimsa
- b. Violence and Pacifism
  - i. Attitudes towards the use of violence
  - ii. Attitudes towards pacifism
  - iii. Reasons for these attitudes
- c. Crime and Punishment
  - i. Concept of justice
  - ii. Aims of punishment
  - iii. Attitudes towards capital punishment
  - iv. Beliefs about the treatment of criminals
  - v. Responses to the treatment of criminals
- d. Social Injustice
  - i. Concept of social justice and injustice
  - ii. Beliefs about social injustice
  - iii. Responses to social injustice

#### 42. Christianity

- a. Attitudes to War
  - i. Attitudes towards war
  - ii. The just war theory

- b. Violence and Pacifism
  - i. Attitudes towards the use of violence
  - ii. Attitudes towards pacifism
  - iii. Reasons for these attitudes
- c. Crime and Punishment
  - i. Concept of justice
  - ii. Aims of punishment
  - iii. Attitudes towards capital punishment
  - iv. Beliefs about the treatment of criminals
  - v. Responses to the treatment of criminals
- d. Social Injustice
  - i. Concept of social justice and injustice
  - ii. Beliefs about social injustice
  - iii. Responses to social injustice

#### 43. Islam

- a. Attitudes to War
  - i. Attitudes towards war
  - ii. The concept of jihad
- b. Violence and Pacifism
  - i. Attitudes towards the use of violence
  - ii. Attitudes towards pacifism
  - iii. Reasons for these attitudes
- c. Crime and Punishment
  - i. Concept of justice
  - ii. Aims of punishment
  - iii. Attitudes towards capital punishment
  - iv. Beliefs about the treatment of criminals
  - v. Responses to the treatment of criminals
- d. Social Injustice
  - i. Concept of social justice and injustice
  - ii. Beliefs about social injustice
  - iii. Responses to social injustice

#### 44. Humanism

- a. Attitudes to War
  - i. Attitudes towards war
  - ii. The just war theory
- b. Violence and Pacifism
  - i. Attitudes towards the use of violence
  - ii. Attitudes towards pacifism
  - iii. Reasons for these attitudes
- c. Crime and Punishment
  - i. Concept of justice
  - ii. Aims of punishment
  - iii. Attitudes towards capital punishment
  - iv. Beliefs about the treatment of criminals
  - v. Responses to the treatment of criminals
- d. Social Injustice
  - i. Concept of social justice and injustice
  - ii. Beliefs about social injustice
  - iii. Responses to social injustice

## 12. RELIGION AND EQUALITY

### 45. Buddhism

- a. Principle of Equality
  - i. Buddhist teachings about equality, including the rejection of the caste system
- b. Attitudes towards Racism
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to race
  - ii. Practices in relation to racism
- c. Attitudes towards Gender
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to gender
  - ii. The role of women in Buddhist society
- d. Attitudes to Religion
  - i. Attitudes towards other religions
  - ii. Conversion to Buddhism
  - iii. The attitude of Asoka to non- Buddhists
  - iii. The status of non-Buddhist religions
- e. Forgiveness and Reconciliation
  - i. Belief about forgiveness
  - ii. Impact of beliefs about forgiveness on believers
  - iii. Beliefs about reconciliation
  - iv. Impact of beliefs about reconciliation on believers

### 46. Christianity

- a. Principle of Equality
  - i. Biblical teachings about equality
- b. Attitudes towards Racism
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to race
  - ii. Practices in relation to racism
- c. Attitudes towards Gender
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to gender
  - ii. The role of women in Christian society
- d. Attitudes to Religion
  - i. Attitudes towards other religions
  - ii. Missionary work
  - iii. Evangelism
  - iv. Ecumenism
- e. Forgiveness and Reconciliation
  - i. Belief about forgiveness
  - ii. Impact of beliefs about forgiveness on believers
  - iii. Beliefs about reconciliation
  - iv. Impact of beliefs about reconciliation on believers

### 47. Islam

- a. Principle of Equality
  - i. Qur'anic teachings about equality
- b. Attitudes towards Racism
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to race
  - ii. Practices in relation to racism
- c. Attitudes towards Gender
  - i. Different views about prejudice and equality in relation to gender
  - ii. The role of women in Muslim society
- d. Attitudes to Religion
  - i. Attitudes towards other religions
  - ii. Conversion to Islam
  - iii. The status of non-Muslim religions
- e. Forgiveness and Reconciliation

- i. Belief about forgiveness
- ii. Impact of beliefs about forgiveness on believers
- iii. Beliefs about reconciliation
- iv. Impact of beliefs about reconciliation on believers

#### 48. Humanism

- a. Principle of Equality
  - i. Humanist conceptions of equality
- b. Attitudes towards Racism
  - i. Anti-racism
  - ii. Practices in relation to racism
- c. Attitudes towards Gender
  - i. Feminism
  - ii. The role of women in Humanist society
- d. Attitudes to Religion
  - i. Attitudes towards other religions
  - ii. Questioning through reason and open mindedness
  - iii. Dialogue and co-operation
- e. Forgiveness and Reconciliation
  - i. Belief about forgiveness
  - ii. Impact of beliefs about forgiveness on believers
  - iii. Beliefs about reconciliation
  - iv. Impact of beliefs about reconciliation on believers

### 13. RELIGION AND THE MEDIA

#### 49. Buddhism

- a. Relationship with the Media
  - i. The different forms of media
  - ii. The influence of the media
  - iii. Portrayal of Buddhism in the media
  - iv. Portrayal of important religious figures
  - v. Responses and attitudes towards films which focus on religious / philosophical messages
  - vi. Responses and attitudes towards books and comics which focus religious / philosophical messages
- b. Use of the Media
  - i. Using the media to represent Buddhism
  - ii. To convert non-believers
  - iii. To educate Buddhists and non-Buddhists
- c. Censorship / Freedom of Speech
  - i. Concept of censorship and freedom of speech
  - ii. Beliefs and attitudes towards the portrayal of violence and sex
  - iii. Attitudes and responses to issues raised by free speech

#### 50. Christianity

- a. Relationship with the Media
  - i. The different forms of media
  - ii. The influence of the media
  - iii. Portrayal of Christianity in the media
  - iv. Portrayal of important religious figures
  - v. Responses and attitudes towards films which focus on religious / philosophical messages
  - vi. Responses and attitudes towards books and comics which focus religious / philosophical messages
- b. Use of the Media

- i. Using the media to represent Christianity
- ii. To convert non-believers
- iii. To educate Christians and non-Christians
- c. Censorship / Freedom of Speech
  - i. Concept of censorship and freedom of speech
  - ii. Beliefs and attitudes towards the portrayal of violence and sex
  - iii. Attitudes and responses to issues raised by free speech

## 51. Islam

- a. Relationship with the Media
  - i. The different forms of media
  - ii. The influence of the media
  - iii. Portrayal of Islam in the media
  - iv. Islamaphobia
  - v. Portrayal of important religious figures
  - vi. Responses and attitudes towards films which focus on religious / philosophical messages
  - vii. Responses and attitudes towards books and comics which focus religious / philosophical messages
- b. Use of the Media
  - i. Using the media to represent Islam
  - ii. To convert non-believers
  - iii. To educate both Muslims and non-Muslims
- c. Censorship / Freedom of Speech
  - i. Concept of censorship and freedom of speech
  - ii. Beliefs and attitudes towards the portrayal of violence and sex
  - iii. Attitudes and responses to issues raised by free speech

## 52. Humanism

- a. Relationship with the Media
  - i. The different forms of media
  - ii. The influence of the media
  - iii. Portrayal of Humanism in the media
  - iv. Portrayal of important Humanist figures
  - v. Responses and attitudes towards films which focus on religious / philosophical messages
  - vi. Responses and attitudes towards books and comics which focus religious / philosophical messages
- b. Use of the Media
  - i. Using the media to represent Humanism
  - ii. To convert non-believers
  - iii. To educate Humanists and non-Humanists
- c. Censorship / Freedom of Speech
  - i. Concept of censorship and freedom of speech
  - ii. Beliefs and attitudes towards the portrayal of violence and sex
  - iii. Attitudes and responses to issues raised by free speech

Summer Term

14. COMPARING AND CONTRASTING DIFFERENT RELIGIONS  
ATTITUDES TO ISSUES - REVISION

53. Nature of Deity

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

54. Nature of Belief

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

55. Religion and Revelation

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

56. Good and Evil

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

57. Death and the Afterlife

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

58. Religion and Science

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

59. Religion and Human Relationships

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

60. Religion and Medical Ethics

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam

d. Humanism

61. Religion Poverty and Wealth

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

62. Religion Peace and Justice

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

63. Religion and Equality

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism

64. Religion and the Media

- a. Buddhism
- b. Christianity
- c. Islam
- d. Humanism