








2023-24 RS CURRICULUM MAP YEAR 9

<p>Half term 1: Rules and Rebels (Part 1)</p>		<p>Students will learn subject specific key words to examine the different religious rules/forms of religious authority. Students will read information provided to enhance knowledge and understanding.</p>
<p>AU1: The 10 Commandments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moses: chosen by God to lead the Hebrew people out of slavery in Egypt. They crossed the Red Sea and then wandered in the desert to find the promised land. Moses by God as guidance for how he wanted people to live. The commandants are: Do not worship false Gods: Do not worship false idols, Do not take the name of God in vain, Do not work on the Sabbath, Honour your father and mother, Do not kill, Do not commit adultery, Do not steal, Do not lie, Do not be jealous. 		<p>Students will complete extended pieces of writing in 'Part 3' of every lesson. Students will complete an assessment every half term.</p>
<p>AU1: Two Great Commandments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Testament focuses on the life and teachings of Jesus, who was asked what the greatest commandment was. Jesus explained them by using 'The Parable of the Good Samaritan' 		<p>Vocalising ideas and opinions Reading aloud Paired work to share ideas and opinions.</p>
<p>AU1: Shariah Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literal interpretation = a path to be followed. Muslims living in countries that do not have Shariah law MUST obey the law of the country they are in, as following the law of the country they are living in - is also part of Shariah Law. Not anybody can apply Shariah Law. The premise is – Innocent until proven guilty! 		<p>Homework tasks will be given every lesson. Homework will support knowledge acquisition and retention. Challenge homework tasks will be provided.</p>
<p>AU1: The Pope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. While many Catholics often turn to the Bible for guidance, they are also able to turn to the teachings of the pope. The Pope is important as he represents a direct line back to Jesus. The Pope is regarded as the successor of St Peter the Apostle who was one of Jesus' disciples and the first Pope. Lives in Vatican City. It is believed this is where St Peter died, and it is the spiritual home of the Roman Catholic Church. <p>AU1: The Gurus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punjabi word for disciple or learner. Sikhs are disciples of their ten gurus. Sikhs regard the ten gurus as the embodiment of one guiding light, which passed from each guru to their successors and now lives in the Sri Guru Granth Sahib. Sikhs use the teachings and lives of the 10 Gurus as an indication on how to live their own lives. The Guru Granth Sahib contains teachings from the Gurus and is regarded as the word of God. <p>AU1: Religious Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many religions: the sacred text should always be more authoritative than any reader. However, the problem with texts is that they must be made relevant for contemporary people. This means that people interpreting the texts can have equal, or even greater authority than the texts on which a religion bases itself. Other religions do not trust a text, by itself, to give clear guidance and rely more on human beings to interpret the text's meaning. 		<p>Subjects English/Literacy: extended writing tasks requiring sentence and paragraph structures. PSE: British values Sociology: exploration of how people live their lives according to religious rules/sources of authority. Geography: examination of religious rules in different parts of the world. History: exploration of the Holocaust/examination of religious history. Maths/Numeracy: calculating marks received in lesson activities/assessments and converting them into percentages. Art: examination of photographs and interpreting meaning.</p> <p>Careers Equality, diversity and inclusion officer International aid/development worker Mediator Newspaper journalist Policy officer Politician's assistant Solicitor Youth worker Teacher (Primary and Secondary) Lawyer Recruitment Co-ordinator Director of Public Relations University Lecturer Publisher Social Worker</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ASSESSMENT</p>	<p>Rules and Rebels Full Unit: Key Terms List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assassination: Murder of an important person for political or religious reasons. Apostasy: An act of refusing to continue to follow, obey, or recognise a religious faith. Authority: The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience. Boycott: Withdraw from a person, place or company as a punishment or protest. Cardinal: Senior official in the Catholic Church. Catholic: Someone belonging to the Catholic Church. Contemporary: Belonging to, or happening, in the present. Commandment: A rule given by God. Conclave: Where Cardinals meet to choose a Pope. Discrimination: Unfair treatment of different categories of people. Equality: Being the same or equivalent to others. Guru: Punjabi word for 'teacher' 	



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Half term 2: Rules and Rebels (Part 2)

AU2: Rosa Parks

- 1950' saw issues with segregation in all aspects of public life.
- Rosa Parks refusing to give up her seat on the bus led to a boycott of the busses in Montgomery. **Outcome** = segregation on the busses was found to be illegal and it stopped.
- **Why did she do this?** Rosa Parks was a Christian. Her Christian faith nourished her beliefs in human dignity, equality, the long struggle against racism, and the "Christian responsibility to act." Parks believed breaking a law that goes against how God wants people to live and treat each other felt like the right thing to do.

AU2: Malala

- Malala is a Muslim: she believes that "Seeking knowledge is a duty of every Muslim, man or woman". (Hadith) and "All people are equal ... as the teeth of a comb" (Hadith) This means that when she disobeyed the rule of the Taliban, she was doing so to uphold these quotes from Muhammad, which are recorded in the Hadith (sayings of the prophet)
- Taliban shot Malala for speaking about girls' right to go to school: **contradicts the Hadith about equality and education.**

AU2: Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X

- Agreed that ALL people could live together in harmony.
- **Fighting for Equality:** MLK: pacifist, believed that '...returning violence for violence multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars... Hate cannot drive out hate: only love can do that.'. Malcolm X believed people could use any means necessary to defend their rights.

AU2: Dietrich Bonhoeffer

- Lived in Germany when the Nazis were targeting and kill groups of people, particularly Jews.
- He was a Christian. He did not agree with doing nothing because he believed that Christians are called by Jesus to 'love thy neighbour' He was willing to take Hitler's life - 'he couldn't, as a Christian, simply wait for the catastrophe, then comfort the wounded and bury the dead.

AU2: Thich Quang Duc

- The "Burning Monk" photograph has become a symbol of rebellion and the fight against injustice.
- **The Five Precepts** are the Buddhist version of a code of conduct. The first is **not** to kill any living being. The self-immolation conflicts with not taking any life. However, you could argue that Quang Duc did not take his life out of lack of care for life he was trying to show ultimate compassion for others by sacrificing himself to bring about change that **would lead to less suffering.** Thich Quang Duc may have believed he would have future rebirths to improve on his actions and that this was a sacrifice worth making.

ASSESSMENT











- **Guru Granth Sahib:** Sacred texts, treated as a living Guru.
- **Holocaust:** Fundamentalist religious group in power in Afghanistan.
- **Monk:** A person who separates themselves from society to focus on their faith.
- **Moses:** A prophet of the Abrahamic religions.
- **Pacifism:** Belief that violence is always wrong.
- **Parable:** A religious story with a moral to help you understand religious teaching.
- **Prophet:** A person with a message from God.
- **Qur'an:** Holy book in Islam.
- **Resistance:** Refusing to accept or follow commands because you think they're wrong.
- **Seditionist:** A person who encourages rebellion against the established rulers.
- **Segregation:** Separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups and giving them inferior (worse) services and facilities.
- **Shariah:** A path to be followed.
- **Sola fide:** By faith alone (getting into heaven because of your faith and not rituals or things you can buy)
- **Sola scriptura:** By scripture alone (using the Bible to learn how to live for yourself)
- **Taliban:** Fundamentalist religious group in power in Afghanistan.
- **Thich:** A title given to Buddhist monks.
- **Venerated:** Hold in great respect and admiration.
- **Waheguru:** 'Wonderful Lord' or 'Wonderful Teacher', it is the name used for God in Sikhism.



2023-24 RS CURRICULUM MAP YEAR 9



KS3 RS Curriculum Content

	AU1	AU2	SP1	SP2	SU1	SU2
9	Rules and Rebels Commandments Shariah Law The Pope Living vs Written authority- Gurus of Sikhism Martin Luther MLK MX Malala Wiesel Quang Duc 		Religion in the 21st Century Medical ethics Peace, conflict and terrorism Relationships and marriage Rise of secularism- what is Humanism? Creation and science Blasphemy LBGTQ+ 		On Wednesday's We Smash the Patriarchy Ester and Ruth Martha Nussbaum Simone De Beauvoir The Oxford 4 Harriet Martineau Mary Wollstonecraft Julian of Norwich 	
8	"Life is nasty, brutish and short." Hobbes Deontology and Teleology Plato and the form of the good The Perfectionist View The Hedonist View Evil, suffering and compassion Is death the end? Near death experience. 		The man, the myth, the legend Messiah Prophecy Who was Jesus? What do we know sociologically (census)? Son of God Trinity Risalah Isa Tawhid Shirk 		Knowing God Religious experience (William James and the God helmet Saul's conversion St Bernadette's visions) Sufism Brahma and atman – the God in us 	
7	Origin of Thought What Philosophy is for How Philosophy works Metaphysics Logic Ethics Epistemology Socrates Plato Aristotle PHILOSOPHY 	Origin of Belief Psychological need for believing What is faith? Awe and wonder Pascals wager THEOLOGY 	Evolution of Abraham  <u>Judaism</u> Covenant Becoming Abraham Jews as the chosen people Exodus – full circle from covenant <u>Christianity</u> Jesus was a Jew Monotheism and the Trinity Old and New Testament – division and interpretation <u>Islam</u> Becoming Ibrahim Who was Ishmael? Messiah to prophets		Developing Dharma <u>Hinduism</u> Philosophical branches of Dharma Rta Elements Ritual (then and now) ...and there's one (short) <u>Buddhism</u> Dharma and Dukka Can we live a detached life? Is it wrong to be happy? <u>Sikhism</u> Dharma in action – Selfless Sewa What's the point of a truth that isn't lived? Community, equality and social justice 	



KS3 RS Learning Journey Overview

Year 7



Origin of Thought



Origin of Belief



Evolution of Abraham



Developing Dharma



Year 8

"Life is nasty, brutish and short"



The man, the myth, the legend



Knowing God



Year 9

Rules and Rebels



Religion in the 21st century



"On Wednesdays we smash the patriarchy"



Onto GCSE



Knowledge Organiser: Rules and Rebels

The 10 Commandments: Moses was chosen by God to lead the Hebrew people out of slavery in Egypt. They crossed the Red Sea and then wandered in the desert to find the promised land, over time people started to misbehave and worship false Gods. **The 10 Commandments were given to Moses by God as guidance for how he wanted people to live.** Even though they are religious laws, many of these laws also apply to how we live with each other as human beings in society. **10 Commandments:** 1)Do not worship false Gods 2)Do not worship false idols 3)Do not take the name of God in vain 4)Do not work on the Sabbath 5) Honour your father and mother 6)Do not kill 7)Do not commit adultery 8) Do not steal 9) Do not lie 10)Do not be jealous.

Shariah Law: means “a path to be followed”. **Two main sources of Shariah Law are the Qur’an and the teaching of the Prophet Muhammed (pbuh).** Muslims living in countries that do not have Shariah law **MUST** obey the law of the country they are in, as following the law of the country they are living in - is also part of Shariah Law. Not anybody can apply Shariah Law – **it must go through the courts and follow due process.** Only a qualified Judge has the right to make a ruling.

Religious Authority: According to many religions, the sacred text should always be more authoritative than any reader of that text. However, the problem with texts is that they must be understood and made relevant for **contemporary people by contemporary readers.** This means that people interpreting the texts can have equal, or even greater, authority than the texts on which a religion bases itself, no matter what that religion may assert about the superior authority of texts. Other religions do not trust a text, by itself, to give clear guidance (**particularly for contemporary issues**) and rely more on learned or venerated human beings who are eligible to interpret the text's meaning.

Two Great Commandments – Love God with all your heart and Love your neighbour as yourself:

The 10 Commandments were given to **Moses** by God and appear in the Old Testament of the Bible. The New Testament focuses on the life and teachings of Jesus, who was asked which the greatest commandment was. He said there are two great commandments and went on to explain them by using a Parable.

The Parable of the Good Samaritan

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MLzdQtetedc>

The Pope: The Pope is the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Roman Catholic Church. The papacy (the office of the pope) is an additional source of authority for Catholics. **While many Catholics often turn to the Bible for guidance, they are also able to turn to the teachings of the pope.**



The Pope is important as he represents a direct line back to Jesus. This is because the Pope is regarded as the successor of St Peter the Apostle who was one of Jesus’ disciples and the first Pope. **The Pope lives in Vatican City.**

The Gurus: Sikhs regard the ten gurus as the embodiment of one guiding light, which passed from each guru to their successors and now lives in the Sri Guru Granth Sahib. The era of the ten gurus spans nearly 300 years from the birth of Guru Nanak in 1469 to the death of Guru Gobind Singh in 1708. Sikhs can learn many things from the lives of the human Gurus. This includes their emphasis on equality. The Gurus’ examples are important to Sikhs in their daily lives. The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh sacred text and is regarded as being the last and everlasting Guru of the Sikhs – a living Guru. It contains sacred writings and teachings from the Gurus, as well as hymns written by Hindu and Muslim poets.

Sikhs believe the Guru Granth Sahib is the word of God.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h2LbTwwGsAY>

KEY WORD	DEFINITION
Assassination	Murder of an important person for political or religious reasons
Apostasy	An act of refusing to continue to follow, obey, or recognise a religious faith
Authority	the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Boycott	Withdraw from a person, place or company as a punishment or protest.
Cardinal	Senior official in the Catholic Church.
Catholic	Someone belonging to the Catholic Church.
Contemporary	Belonging to, or happening, in the present.
Commandment	A rule given by God
Conclave	Where Cardinals meet to choose a Pope.
Discrimination	Unfair treatment of different categories of people.
Equality	Being the same or equivalent to others.
Guru	Punjabi word for ‘teacher’
Guru Granth Sahib	Sacred texts, treated as a living Guru
Holocaust	Fundamentalist religious group in power in Afghanistan
Monk	A person who separates themselves from society to focus on their faith
Moses	A prophet of the Abrahamic religions
Pacifism	Belief that violence is always wrong.
Parable	a religious story with a moral to help you understand religious teaching
Prophet	A person with a message from God
Qur’an	Holy book in Islam
Resistance	Refusing to accept or follow commands because you think they’re wrong
Seditionist	A person who encourages rebellion against the established rulers.
Segregation	Separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups and giving them inferior (worse) services and facilities
Shariah	A path to be followed
Sola fide	By faith alone (getting into heaven because of your faith and not rituals or things you can buy)
Sola scriptura	By scripture alone (using the Bible to learn how to live for yourself)
Taliban	Fundamentalist religious group in power in Afghanistan
Thich	A title given to Buddhist monks
Venerated	Hold in great respect and admiration.
Waheguru	‘Wonderful Lord’ or ‘Wonderful Teacher’, it is the name used for God in Sikhism

Knowledge Organiser: Rules and Rebels

Rosa Parks: Background Information: Rosa Parks was arrested in 1955. She was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama. Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus. Rosa Parks **refusing to give up her seat on the bus** led to a boycott of the busses in Montgomery. Black people and allies refused to use the busses for 381 days so that the bus company lost a lot of money and could see that people would not accept segregation any more. The outcome of the Montgomery bus boycott was that segregation on the busses was found to be illegal and it stopped. Rosa Parks said she was tired but no more tired than she usually was at the end of a working day, **she was tired of giving in.**



Civil Rights and Faith: From around 1955 Civil Rights Movement began in the US. This was aimed at outlawing racial discrimination and restoring voting rights in the southern states for African-Americans. Religion played a big part in the lives of many African Americans at this time and in any cases, gave them the guidance, hope and strength to carry on in the most challenging circumstances.

Rosa's Beliefs: Rosa Parks was a Christian who carried her Bible with her everywhere she went. She was a lifelong member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Her Christian faith nourished her beliefs in human dignity, equality, the long struggle against racism, and the **"Christian responsibility to act."** She said, "from my upbringing and the Bible, I learned people should stand up for rights." The quote "we must obey God rather than men" (Acts 5:29) means that Rosa Parks believed breaking a law that goes against how God wants people to live and treat each other felt like the right thing to do. **Rosa Parks believed that the law of God was above the law of man, though she chose only peaceful means of protest to reflect her Christian beliefs (Jesus was a pacifist)**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iQVMWGE3_s



Malala

In 1996 the Taliban captured the Afghan capital, Kabul, overthrowing the regime of President Burhanuddin Rabbani. By 1998, the Taliban were in control of almost 90% of Afghanistan. Afghans generally welcomed the Taliban when they first appeared on the scene due to their success in stamping out corruption, curbing lawlessness and making the roads and the areas under their control safe for commerce to flourish. But the Taliban also introduced or supported punishments in line with their strict interpretation of Sharia law - such as public executions of convicted murderers and adulterers, as well as amputations for those found guilty of theft. Men were required to grow beards and women had to wear the all-covering burka. The Taliban also banned television, music and cinema, and disapproved of girls aged 10 and over going to school. They were accused of various human rights and cultural abuses.


When Malala refused to comply with the Taliban's rules on women/girls she was not rebelling against Islam, but against a political group with fundamentalist religious views.

Malala is a Muslim and so she believes that "Seeking knowledge is a duty of every Muslim, man or woman". (Hadith) and "All people are equal ... as the teeth of a comb" (Hadith) which means that when she disobeyed the rule of the Taliban to go to school, she was doing so to uphold these quotes from Muhammad, (pbuh) which are recorded in the Hadith (sayings of the prophet)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hNAmm-llm4c>



MLK and MX: MLK https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ank52Zi_S0 and MLK <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hj8dO5ytfKI&t=161s> agreed that all people could live together in harmony, regardless of race. However, Martin Luther King Jr was a pacifist and only used non-violent methods. He believed that '...returning violence for violence multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars... Hate cannot drive out hate: only love can do that.'. On the other hand, Malcolm X believed people could use any means necessary to defend their rights. MLK considered whether pacifism would have worked against Hitler, in Nazi Germany and suggested that if ALL Germans had chosen to wear a yellow star, and not let the Jews be singled out, the **Final Solution could not have been carried out.** He also said that a non-violent approach works well against a leader with a conscience, but less so with a leader with no conscience. "if your opponent has a conscience, then follow Gandhi. **But if your enemy has no conscience, like Hitler, then follow Bonhoeffer."**

Dietrich Bonhoeffer: <https://www.publicchristianity.org/the-church-under-nazi-rule/> Bonhoeffer lived in Germany when the Nazis were in power and using their authority to target and kill groups of people, particularly Jews. He was a Christian, which meant that he was safe from the persecution unless he spoke out against it. He did not agree with doing nothing because he believed that Christians are called by Jesus to 'love thy neighbour' and he said that **'silence in the face of evil is evil itself'** He was initially a pacifist, but would try to help victims and refuse to do evil himself. Eventually he was willing to try and take Hitler's life, even though even though 'do not kill' is one of the 10 commandments because he said 'he couldn't, as a Christian, simply wait for the catastrophe, then comfort the wounded and bury the dead. I must try to wrestle the steering wheel out of the hands of the driver.' meaning he had a duty to stop the suffering from happening in the first place. Dietrich Bonhoeffer is one of the ten  Modern Martyrs of the 20th century. **The Martyrs were unveiled in 1998 above the west door of Westminster Abbey in London.**

Thich Quang Duc: The **"Burning Monk"** photograph of Thich Quang Duc's death has become a universal symbol of rebellion and the fight against injustice. It was taken by an American photographer who had been told to come to the protest by the monks themselves. The Five Precepts are the Buddhist version of a code of conduct or rules to help people behave in a moral and ethical way. Buddhists should follow the Five Precepts to ensure they are living a morally good life. The first is not to kill any living being. Based on this, was Thich Quang Duc morally wrong in his actions? The first moral precept – The self-immolation of Thich Quang Duc conflicts with not taking any life, as he took his own. However, you could argue that Quang Duc did not take his life out of lack of care for life, or to increase suffering, he was trying to show ultimate love and compassion for others by sacrificing himself to bring about change that would lead to less suffering. Given that Buddhists neither support suicide or hate those who commit it, perhaps these actions mean that Thich Quang Duc believed he would have future rebirths to improve on his actions and that this was a sacrifice worth making.



Year 9 Learning Journey

Unit 1: Rules and Rebels

Assessment

Rules and Rebels Continued

Religion in the 21st Century Continued

Assessment

Unit 2: Religion in the 21st Century

Assessment

Unit 3: "On Wednesday's We Smash the Patriarchy"

"On Wednesday's We Smash the Patriarchy" Continued

Assessment

Assessment

