

## Curriculum Map

## Subject: Religious Studies

## Year Group: 12

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content	P1.Introduction to Philosophy Plato and Aristotle E1Introduction to Ethics E2 Natural Law E3 Situation Ethics	P2.Soul, mind and body P3.Arguments based on observation E4 Kantian Ethics E5 Utilitarianism	P4 Arguments based on reason P5 Religious Experience E6 Applied Ethics E7 Business Ethics	P6 The problem of evil P7 The nature or attributes of God E8 Applied ethics: Euthanasia	P8 Religious Language: negative, analogical or symbolic. E9 Conscience E10 Sexual ethics 1	P9 Religious Language: 20 <sup>th</sup> Century perspectives and philosophical comparisons E10 Sexual ethics 2
Skills	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question. Apply ethical theory to moral issues and be able to evaluate strengths and weaknesses.	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question. Apply ethical theory to moral issues and be able to evaluate strengths and weaknesses.	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question. Apply ethical theory to moral issues and be able to evaluate strengths and weaknesses.	Critical thinking skills Analysis of different scholars and texts and refer to them to support arguments in written work Effectively select relevant material to answer a specific question. Apply ethical theory to moral issues and be able to evaluate strengths and weaknesses.
Key questions	Philosophy guestions - How did Plato and Aristotle understand the	Philosophy auestions - What does it mean to speak of the soul, the	Philosophy guestions - Can the existence of God be	Philosophy questions - If there is an all-loving, all- powerful God, why is there evil and suffering in the world?	Philosophy guestions - If God exists in such a different way from	Philosophy questions - What criteria should we use to determine

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nature of reality?- How did Christianity come to shape its doctrines using ideas from ancient Greek thought?Ehics questions - Do all human beings share a common nature or purpose?- Does it matter if we do good for bad motives?- Does the morality of an action depend	mind and the body? - Are the human mind and the human body separate and distinct from each other? - Can the existence of God be demonstrated through drawing conclusions from our observations? - How successful are the traditional teleological and cosmological arguments for	demonstrated through reason and logic? - How successful are traditional ontological arguments in demonstrating the existence of God? - How do a priori arguments compare with a posteriori arguments? - What defines a religious experience and how can it be explained?	<ul> <li>Spring 2</li> <li>Did God intend that humans and other animals should suffer?</li> <li>If we have an inclination to do wrong, is that our fault or the fault of our creator?</li> <li>Does the existence of evil in the world demonstrate that God does not exist?</li> <li>Does the omnipotence of God mean that there is nothing God cannot do?</li> <li>If God can do anything, can this be compatible with God being perfectly good?</li> <li>If God knows the future with certainty, does this restrict human free will?</li> <li>If God exists at all, does God exist outside time or does he move along the same timeline that we do?</li> </ul>	humanity, is it possible to use human language to speak intelligibly about God? - Does human language inevitably make God seem too small? - Can we communicate a more accurate understanding of God by talking about what God is not? - If statements about God cannot be tested using sense	whether language is meaningful? - Is religious language about facts, or does it perform some other function? - Does religious language make claims that can be tested? - Can religious language be defended against claims that it is meaningless? - How do cognitive and non-cognitive approaches to
common nature or purpose? - Does it matter if we do good for bad motives? - Does the morality of an	conclusions from our observations? - How successful are the traditional teleological and cosmological	posteriori arguments? - What defines a religious experience and how can it be explained?	<ul> <li>this be compatible with God being perfectly good?</li> <li>If God knows the future with certainty, does this restrict human free will?</li> <li>If God exists at all, does God exist outside time or does he move along the same</li> </ul>	more accurate understanding of God by talking about what God is not? - If statements about God cannot be tested	language be defended against claims that it is meaningless? - How do cognitive and non-cognitive

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					moral knowledge? - Is conscience mainly about a desire to please and a fear of rejection? - Should sex require more than consent between those concerned? - Why should sex be exclusive within marriage? - Does sexual orientation have any bearing on the structure of modern	
	Fee en /				marriage?	Fee ev /
Assessment	Essay assignments Recap quizzes	PPE 1	Essay assignments Recap quizzes	Essay assignments Recap quizzes	Essay assignments Recap quizzes	Essay assignments Recap quizzes
Literacy Numeracy SMSC/ Character	Literacy synderesis, eudaimonia, personalism, antinomian ethics	Literacy Empiricist, dualism, substance dualism, materialism, reductive, teleological, cosmological, contingent, materialism, category error,	Literacy necessary existence, logical fallacy, ontological, predicate, epistemic distance, principle of credulity, principle of testimony, neurophysiology,	Literacy inconsistent triad, privation boni, active/passive/voluntary/non- voluntary euthanasia, palliative Numeracy Statistics Euthanasia	Literacy Agnosticism, truth-claim, apophatic way, via negativa, cataphatic way, via positiva, univocal language, equivocal language, analogy, symbol.	Literacy Logical positivism, cognitive, non- cognitive, empirical, verification, symposium, falsification, demythologising.

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	principle of sufficient reason, summum bonum, categorical	corporate social responsibility, globalisation	SMSC/Character Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and	Ratio, synderesis, id, super-ego, ego, conscientia, vincible	Numeracy Mathematical verification
	imperative, hypothetical imperative, principle of utility, hedonistic, hedonic calculus, quantitative, qualitative	Numeracy Statistics globalisation SMSC/Character Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and	teachings, their interconnections and how they vary historically and in the contemporary world Students learn about significant social and historical developments in theology and religious thought	ignorance, invincible ignorance. Cohabitation, consent, premarital sex, extramarital sex, betrothal, consummation,	examples <b>SMSC/Character</b> Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and teachings, their
<b>Numeracy</b> World of Forms	<b>Numeracy</b> Design Hedonic calculus	teachings, their interconnections and how they vary historically and in the	Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering	exclusive, homosexuality. <b>Numeracy</b> Statistics sexual	interconnections and how they vary historically and in the contemporary
SMSC/Character Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and teachings, their interconnections and how they vary historically	SMSC/Character Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and teachings, their interconnections and how they	contemporary world Students learn about significant social and historical developments in theology and religious thought	mporary treasoned views about moral and ethical issues. Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues gy and	ethics <b>SMSC/Character</b> Students learn about different religious beliefs, values and teachings, their interconnections	world Students learn about significant social and historical developments in theology and religious thought
and in the contemporary world Students learn about significant social and historical developments in theology and religious thought	vary historically and in the contemporary world	Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about		and how they vary historically and in the contemporary world Students learn about significant social and historical developments in	Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues.

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Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues. Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues	theology and religious thought Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues. Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues	moral and ethical issues. Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues		theology and religious thought Students have the opportunity to reflect on and express their interest in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues. Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues	Students develop the ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues