

Long-term planning

RE - Year 10

Year 10 Themes	Autumn term 1	Autumn term 2	Spring term 1	Spring term 2	Summer term 1	Summer term 2
	Christian Beliefs	Living the Christian Life	Matters of Life and Death	Marriage and the Family		
	Students will know that					
	1. The Trinity – The nature and significance of the Trinity as expressed in the Nicene Creed; the oneness of God; significance of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit including references like Matthew 3:13–17; reflection in worship today. 2. The Creation of the Universe and Humanity – Biblical account of creation and Christian interpretations (literal/metaphorical); role of the Word and Spirit in creation (John 1:1–18, Genesis 1–3); importance of creation for Christians. 3. The Incarnation – The nature and importance of Jesus as the incarnate Son of God; biblical basis (John 1:1–18, 1 Timothy 3:16); significance today. 4. The Last Days of Jesus' Life – Events of the Last Supper, betrayal, arrest, trial, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension (key biblical references Luke 22, John 19–21); theological significance.	1. Christian Worship – The nature and significance of worship; differences between liturgical (structured, formal) and non-liturgical (informal, spontaneous) worship; examples from denominations such as Catholic, Anglican, and Pentecostal churches; importance of worship as a response to God. 2. The Sacraments – The role and meaning of sacraments as outward signs of inward grace; focus on baptism and Eucharist; their practice and theological importance in Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant traditions. 3. The Nature and Purpose of Prayer – Different types of prayer (adoration, confession, thanksgiving, supplication); the significance of the Lord's Prayer; how prayer shapes Christian spirituality and community. 4. Pilgrimage – Importance and role of pilgrimage in Christian life; reasons why Christians go on pilgrimage; key sites like Lourdes and Iona; spiritual benefits and community aspects. 5. Religious Celebrations – Key Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter with origins, meanings, and ways of	1. Christian teachings about the origins and value of the universe – Understand scientific explanations such as the Big Bang and Christian responses, including Georges Lemaître's role; the value and sacredness of the universe; and Christian views on stewardship expressed through Genesis 1–2. 2. Christian teachings about the sanctity of life – The belief that human life is sacred, created in the image of God (Genesis 1–3), and its importance in ethical decision-making. 3. Christian responses to scientific and non-religious explanations – How Christianity engages with ideas like evolution and survival of the fittest, and discussions around the compatibility of science and faith. 4. Christian beliefs and teachings about abortion – Biblical and doctrinal views on when life begins, moral debates, and differing denominational perspectives. 5. Christian beliefs and teachings about euthanasia – Ethical considerations about end-of-life	1. Christian teachings about the nature and purpose of marriage and family life – Marriage is viewed as a lifelong, faithful commitment ordained by God; family is the foundation of society. Biblical references include Genesis 2:24 and Ephesians 5:22–33. The sanctity and importance of marriage are emphasized by many Christians. 2. Christian beliefs about sexual relationships outside marriage – Teachings address adultery, cohabitation, and premarital sex, reflecting a range of denominational views from traditional chastity to some acceptance of cohabitation. 3. Christian teachings on contraception – Catholic teaching opposes contraception emphasizing procreation, whereas many Protestant denominations accept responsible use. 4. Christian beliefs about the roles of parents and children – Parents are responsible for nurturing faith and morals; children are taught to respect and obey parents (Ephesians 6:1–4). 5. Christian views on divorce and remarriage – Despite marriage's ideal		

	5. Salvation and Atonement – Concepts of sin, salvation, grace; different Christian understandings of atonement; role of Jesus’ death and resurrection. 6. Life after Death – Christian beliefs about the soul, resurrection, day of judgement, heaven, hell, purgatory; differing denominational perspectives. 7. The Problem of Evil and Suffering – Challenges posed to belief in God and Christian responses (including Augustinian and Irenaean theodicies). 8. Diverse Christian Beliefs and Practices – Awareness of Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox beliefs, worship styles, and ethical teachings, including responses to moral issues. This foundation covers Christian doctrinal knowledge and practical implications. Opportunities to draw upon foundational Christian beliefs covered at KS3 such as God as creator, Jesus’ life and teachings, and basic ethical expectations. This knowledge serves as a scaffold, enriching understanding of doctrinal depth and diversity at GCSE	celebration; role in remembering Jesus’ life, death, and resurrection. 6. The Future of the Church – The mission of the Church today, including evangelism and social justice; how the Church meets contemporary challenges. 7. The Local Church – The role of local church communities in worship, support, and outreach. 8. The Worldwide Church – The global nature of Christianity; diversity of the Church worldwide; Christian involvement in mission, aid, ethical issues, and responses to persecution. This unit builds on the Christian Beliefs content by applying doctrinal understandings in the context of Christian practice. For example, beliefs about God, Jesus, and salvation inform worship and sacramental theology. Ethical considerations introduced earlier support reflection on the Church’s mission and social justice activities. The global church links to earlier discussions on Christianity’s cultural diversity. This sequence helps students see how belief informs practice and community life.	care, the value of life, suffering, and differing Christian positions. 6. Christian beliefs and teachings about death and the afterlife – Concepts such as the soul, resurrection, judgement, heaven, hell, and their significance. 7. Non-religious views about death and the afterlife – Secular perspectives on mortality, death, and what (if anything) follows. 8. Christian beliefs about the value of the natural world and stewardship of the environment – The responsibility given to humans to care for the world and protect God’s creation. Knowledge of Christian beliefs about God, creation, and human nature from earlier units underpins understanding of life’s sanctity and moral issues around abortion and euthanasia. Ethical reasoning skills from Living the Christian Life support discussion of complex moral dilemmas. The global and cultural diversity introduced previously feeds into understanding varied Christian attitudes and practices regarding life, death, and stewardship.	permanence, some Christians accept divorce in specific circumstances; remarriage attitudes vary. 6. Attitudes to same-sex relationships – There is a diversity of views with some Christian groups accepting and others rejecting them. 7. Family structures and gender roles – Christian teachings explore gender equality and roles in family life, emphasizing mutual respect and love. 8. Marriage and family in contemporary society – Christians respond to changing social attitudes and laws affecting marriage and family, balancing tradition and modern realities. This unit connects with earlier topics by building on ethical and doctrinal understandings of human nature, relationships, and moral conduct from Christian Beliefs, Living the Christian Life, and Matters of Life and Death. Discussions on commitment and morality from earlier units underpin insight into marriage and family roles. Contemporary social changes relate back to the broader context of Christian engagement with society covered previously.
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	level. Prior exploration of biblical stories and ethical themes supports progression into nuanced theological and philosophical study. This unit connects with prior work on religious identity and faith expressions in society, facilitating comparison with other faiths and non-religious views			
	Students will know how			
	- Use theological reasoning to explain how beliefs such as the Trinity and salvation are rooted in scripture and tradition. - Conduct textual analysis of key biblical passages to interpret the basis of Christian teachings. - Employ historical and sociological approaches to compare diverse Christian beliefs and practices across denominations. - Construct and evaluate arguments employing philosophical and ethical frameworks considering religious and secular perspectives on moral and spiritual questions. - Critically analyse and reflect on the significance of Christian teachings in shaping responses to ethical dilemmas, social issues, and individual life choices.	- Analyse and compare forms of worship using theological and liturgical methods. - Interpret prayers and sacramental practices utilizing textual and doctrinal analysis. - Evaluate the impact and meaning of pilgrimage and festivals drawing on cultural and historical perspectives. - Explore ethical questions relating to Christian commitment and responses to persecution, applying philosophical ethics. - Contextualise the global and local church's role through sociological and religious studies methods. - Develop coherent arguments supported by evidence from scripture, tradition, and Christian lived experience, employing disciplinary understanding in theology, ethics, history, and sociology.	- Use theological reasoning to explain Christian views on life, death, and stewardship referencing scripture and tradition. - Apply ethical frameworks to analyse moral dilemmas such as abortion and euthanasia. - Evaluate differing denominational teachings and secular viewpoints using historical and doctrinal analysis. - Construct reasoned arguments about the sanctity of life, the afterlife, and environmental responsibility using philosophical and ethical methods. - Analyse funeral practices, beliefs about the soul, and stewardship through sociological and religious studies approaches. - Reflect critically on how beliefs influence laws, ethics, and individual choices.	- Apply theological and biblical analysis to marriage and family teachings. - Use ethical reasoning to evaluate Christian perspectives on sexual relationships, contraception, divorce, and same-sex relationships. - Compare differing denominational and cultural attitudes using sociological and historical methods. - Construct reasoned arguments on family and marriage issues incorporating scripture, tradition, and social context. - Reflect on how Christian teachings influence personal and societal views using multidisciplinary approaches.

	- Draw on disciplinary methods from theology, philosophy, ethics, history, and sociology to deepen understanding and support reasoning.			
	Vocabulary and the concepts they link to			
	Tier 2 Vocabulary (academic and cross-curricular terms): interpretation, evaluate, compare, contrast, evidence, reasoning, reflect, significant, influence, response, perspective, ethical, moral, commitment. Tier 3 Vocabulary (subject-specific terms): Trinity, incarnation, creation, atonement, salvation, grace, eschatology, sanctity of life, omnipotent, benevolent, agape, resurrection, stewardship, dominion, liturgical, sacrament, mission, evangelism, judgement, purgatory.	Tier 2 Vocabulary (academic and cross-curricular): interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, reflect, significant, influence, commitment, ethical, belief, ritual, community, tradition, impact. Tier 3 Vocabulary : liturgical, non-liturgical, sacrament, Eucharist, baptism, pilgrimage, prayer, Lord's Prayer, worship, festival, mission, evangelism, church, ministry, persecution, eucharistic, dedication, blessing.	Tier 2 Vocabulary : interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, reflect, significant, influence, ethical, moral, debate, dilemma, responsibility, stewardship. Tier 3 Vocabulary : sanctity of life, stewardship, abortion, euthanasia, fertility treatment, transplant surgery, soul, resurrection, judgement, heaven, hell, afterlife, morality, funeral, incarnation, creation, dominion.	Tier 2 : interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, reflect, commitment, ethical, responsibility, equality, belief, influence, tradition. Tier 3 : marriage, family, cohabitation, adultery, contraception, divorce, remarriage, same-sex relationships, gender roles, commitment, sacrament, fidelity.
	Assessment			
	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment Mock Exam
	Diversity & development of cultural capital			
	Understanding different Christian denominations and their historical and cultural	Recognition of the rich variety of Christian worship styles and practices worldwide, understanding how	Understanding diversity within Christian attitudes to life and death shaped by denominational beliefs	Understand the diversity of Christian views on marriage and family across denominations and cultures;

	developments; exploring how Christian beliefs influence arts, law, charitable work, and cultural traditions in the UK and around the world; engaging with global Christian expressions, pilgrimage, festivals, and responses to contemporary issues.	historical, cultural, and denominational differences shape worship and celebration. Appreciation of the global church's diverse approaches to mission, evangelism, and social justice, and awareness of differing Christian responses to persecution and societal challenges.	and culture. Appreciation of complex ethical debates in medicine and environmental stewardship. Recognising global Christian diversity in death rites, ethical views, and care for creation enhances cultural literacy.	awareness of evolving social attitudes and legal frameworks; appreciation of how Christian teaching interacts with contemporary debates on gender, sexuality, and family structures.
	Cross-curricular opportunities and enrichment			
	Links to English through textual analysis and persuasive writing; Science discussions on creation vs evolution and ethical issues; History covering Christian development and Reformation; Citizenship/PSHE through debates on ethics, equality and family.	Links to English for textual analysis of prayers and religious texts; History for contextualising Christian worship and festivals; PSHE/Citizenship for exploring themes of commitment, ethical decision-making, and community roles.	Links to Science through bioethical discussions; English through ethical debate and persuasive writing; History exploring evolving Christian and societal views; PSHE/Citizenship discussing moral decision-making and respect for life; experiential learning through visits to relevant sites and engagement with environmental issues.	Links to PSHE/Citizenship exploring relationships, family dynamics, and ethical decision-making; English for constructing arguments and reflective writing; History on changing familial roles and laws; opportunities for debates and discussions on contemporary moral issues.

Long-term planning

RE - Year 11

Year 11 Themes	Autumn term 1	Autumn term 2	Spring term 1	Spring term 2	Summer term 1	Summer term 2
	Muslim Beliefs	Living the Muslim Life		Crime and Punishment	Peace and Conflict	
	Students will know that					
	1. The Six Beliefs of Islam – These core beliefs form the foundation of Sunni Islam and include Tawhid, Angels, Holy Books, Prophethood, the Day of Judgment, and al-Qadr (divine predestination). Students learn the origins, purposes, and expressions of these beliefs drawn from the Qur’an and Hadith, noting how they shape Muslim moral and spiritual life. 2. The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi’a Islam – Foundation beliefs for Shi’a branches encompassing Tawhid, Divine Justice ('Adl), Prophethood (Nubuwwah), Imamah (leadership), and Resurrection (Mi’ad). Students explore their Qur’anic foundation including Surah 112 and their differing expressions among Twelvers and Seveners. 3. The Nature of Allah – Characteristics such as mercy, omnipotence, and justice as revealed through the Qur’an; students consider their impact on worship and ethics.	1. The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam – Central religious obligations: Shahadah (faith declaration), Salah (five daily prayers), Zakah (almsgiving), Sawm (fasting during Ramadan), and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca), each rich in spiritual and communal significance. 2. The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam – Including acts of faith, prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, and additional rites; highlighting Shi’a diversity distinct from Sunni practice. 3. The Role of the Mosque – Beyond worship, mosques serve as centres for education, social gathering, and community identity. 4. Jihad and Islamic Festivals – Greater jihad as spiritual struggle and lesser jihad as physical struggle under strict conditions; significance and practices of Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha reflecting faith and history. 5. Prayer in Daily Life – Varied forms and timings of prayer fostering personal discipline and community bonds. 6. The Significance of Festivals – Commemorating key events in Islam, reinforcing communal identity and spirituality.	1. Muslim Teachings about Crime and Justice – Core ideas of justice, fairness, compassion, and accountability rooted in the Qur’an and Hadith. 2. Types of Crime – Classifications including murder, theft, racism, and their moral seriousness. 3. Muslim Attitudes to Punishment – Diverse purposes like deterrence, retribution, rehabilitation, and societal protection. 4. Types of Punishment – Including corporal and capital punishments sanctioned in Shari’ah, alongside alternative community penalties. 5. Forgiveness and Reconciliation – The role of mercy and forgiveness in both individual lives and legal justice. 6. Treatment of Criminals – Views on prisoner rights, repentance, and rehabilitation. 7. The Role of Islamic Law and Community – Shari’ah law’s function and community enforcement responsibilities. 8. Ethical Issues in Crime and Punishment – Contemporary debates surrounding capital punishment, justice, and mercy.	1. Muslim Teachings on Peace and Conflict – Principles of peace, justice, forgiveness and reconciliation drawn from scripture and prophetic traditions. 2. Causes of War and Conflict – Including greed, retaliation, self-defence, and religious motivation. 3. Muslim Attitudes to Pacifism and Jihad – Understanding the greater spiritual jihad and the lesser physical jihad, including ethical boundaries. 4. Just War Theory in Islam – Criteria that must be met for a war to be considered just and morally acceptable. 5. Peace-making and Peace-keeping – Efforts to resolve and prevent conflict domestically and internationally guided by Islamic ethics. 6. Response to Victims of War – Emphasis on compassion, support, and social justice. 7. The Impact of War – On individuals, communities, societies, and the environment. 8. Weapons of Mass Destruction – Islamic views on the morality and use of such weapons in conflict.		

	4. Prophethood and Risalah – The role of prophets culminating in Muhammad as the final messenger, highlighting divine communication and guidance. 5. The Qur'an and Hadith – Understanding the Qur'an as divine revelation and its role alongside the Hadith in guiding Muslim life. 6. Life after Death – Concept of Akhirah, including resurrection, divine judgement, Paradise (Jannah), and Hell (Jahannam), shaping beliefs about morality and accountability. 7. Predestination and Free Will – The interaction between Allah's will (al-Qadr) and human free agency. 8. Faith's impact on Daily Life – Exploration of how beliefs influence worship, morality, identity, and community in Muslim lives today. Builds on Year 10 Christianity content by exploring similar monotheistic themes such as the attributes of God, scripture authority, prophethood, and afterlife beliefs. This comparison supports interfaith understanding and broadens students' comparative theological skills. Ethical principles introduced earlier	7. The Ummah and Social Responsibility – The global Muslim community's emphasis on charity, justice, and mutual support. 8. Contemporary Muslim Life – How guidance from faith adapts to modern social, political, and ethical challenges faced by Muslims worldwide. Draws directly on the theological foundations set in Muslim Beliefs, showing how doctrine informs the distinct practices, communal life, and ethics of Islam. Builds cross-religious understanding by comparing practice with Christian worship and ritual studied previously. It also lays ethical frameworks utilized in subsequent study of law and conflict.	Extends ethical and social justice principles from Living the Muslim Life alongside theological foundations from Muslim Beliefs. Builds cross-traditional comparison skills by contrasting Islamic perspectives with Christian ethical approaches explored earlier. These insights deepen understanding before moving into Peace and Conflict discussions.	Builds on ethical and justice themes from Crime and Punishment and the social dimensions of faith studied in Living the Muslim Life. Supports comparative study with Christian ethics of war and peace from Year 10, encouraging nuanced understanding of religious responses to conflict and contemporary global issues.
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	provide grounding for understanding Muslim faith in practical contexts.			
	Students will know how			
	- Analyse key Islamic beliefs drawing on Qur'anic and Hadith texts. - Compare Sunni and Shi'a perspectives and their theological implications. - Evaluate the role of faith in shaping Muslim ethical practice. - Construct reasoned, well-supported arguments exploring belief and practice. - Reflect critically on theological diversity within Islam and across religions.	- Describe ritual and community practices in Islamic faith. - Contrast Sunni and Shi'a religious observances. - Evaluate ethical implications of Muslim social and communal life. - Construct informed arguments relating doctrine to practice. - Reflect on contemporary Muslim experiences worldwide.	- Examine Islamic principles of law and justice. - Evaluate punishment's aims and effectiveness. - Compare Islamic and secular/legal approaches. - Argue ethically about justice and forgiveness. - Apply social and religious studies methods.	- Analyse Islamic teachings on peace and just conflict. - Evaluate causes and consequences of war. - Critically assess jihad and just war concepts. - Construct reasoned arguments about peacebuilding. - Reflect on religious and ethical dimensions of modern conflict.
	Vocabulary and the concepts they link to			
	Tier 2: interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, reflect, belief, influence, doctrine, tradition, ethical. Tier 3: Tawhid, Risalah, Akhirah, al-Qadr, Jannah, Jahannam, Imamah, Qur'an, Hadith, Sunni, Shi'a, predestination.	Tier 2: interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, reflect, ritual, commitment, community, ethical. Tier 3: Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj, Jihad, Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, Ummah, Mosque.	Tier 2: interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, justice, punishment, ethical, responsibility. Tier 3: Shari'ah, hudud, qisas, diyah, retribution, capital punishment, forgiveness, reconciliation, rehabilitation.	Tier 2: interpret, evaluate, analyse, compare, peace, conflict, justice, forgiveness, ethical. Tier 3: jihad, just war, pacifism, reconciliation, weapons of mass destruction, martyrdom, aggression.
	Assessment			
	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment	End of Unit Assessment

	Diversity & development of cultural capital			
	Students appreciate the theological and cultural diversity within global Islam, recognize pluralism within Muslim communities, and appreciate Islam's rich heritage and contributions to ethics, law, and art.	Explores cultural variation and ethnic diversity within Muslim worship and social structures globally and in the UK. Enhances understanding of faith's role in community cohesion and social justice.	Enables pupils to appreciate Muslim legal traditions and diverse interpretations worldwide. Develops understanding of how faith informs social justice and legal reforms within Islamic contexts.	Cultivates awareness of diverse Muslim perspectives on conflict and peace; deepens understanding of global and historical conflict contexts; highlights Islam's contributions to global peace efforts and ethical dialogue.
	Cross-curricular opportunities and enrichment			
	History: Islamic empires and contributions; English: Qur'anic text analysis and reflective writing; Citizenship: multicultural understanding, identity, and ethics; PSHE: personal belief and morality.	Citizenship: social responsibility and cohesion; History: Islamic societal contributions; English: religious text study and reflective writing; PSHE: ethical development and identity.	Citizenship: law and governance; History: Islamic jurisprudence and historical justice systems; PSHE: restorative justice and ethical decision-making; English: argumentative and reflective writing.	History: conflict causes and resolutions; Citizenship: human rights and peacebuilding; PSHE: ethical reflection and empathy; English: argumentative writing and moral debate.