

	Curriculum journey	
Term	Year 8	
	<p><b>Rights and Responsibilities (Sociology)</b></p> <p><i>How does religion affect a believer's life?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How should religious believers respond to poverty?</i></li> <li>• <i>How does religion give us a moral code for living?</i></li> <li>• <i>How do religions promote equality? E.g. the role of the Gurdwara in the community</i></li> <li>• <i>Should religious buildings be sold to help the poor?</i></li> </ul>	<p>Knowledge Organiser: <b>Faiths' Response to Poverty in Religious Studies</b> (Year 8)</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Selling Religious Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some faiths may consider selling their religious buildings or assets to raise funds for poverty alleviation.</li> <li>- This practice is seen as a means to prioritise humanitarian needs over material possessions.</li> <li>- Selling religious buildings is a controversial topic that requires careful consideration within each faith community.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Seva: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seva is a concept found in Sikhism and Hinduism that emphasizes selfless service to others.</li> <li>- It involves actively engaging in charitable activities, such as feeding the homeless, providing healthcare, or supporting education initiatives.</li> <li>- Seva is seen as a spiritual practice that helps individuals connect with the divine by serving humanity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Zakat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zakat is an obligatory act of giving in Islam, which involves donating a portion of one's wealth to those in need.</li> <li>- It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and is considered a religious duty for financially capable Muslims.</li> <li>- Zakat is seen as a means to purify wealth and to promote social welfare and economic equality within the Muslim community.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty alleviation:</li> <li>2. Humanitarian:</li> <li>3. Assets:</li> <li>4. Controversial:</li> <li>5. Selfless service:</li> <li>6. Charitable:</li> <li>7. Spiritual practice:</li> <li>8. Divine:</li> </ol>

		<p>9. Obligatory: 10. Economic equality:</p> <p>Note: This knowledge organiser provides a brief overview of the key ideas and terms related to how faiths respond to poverty, including selling religious buildings, Seva, and Zakat. Further study and exploration are recommended to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic.</p>
	<p><b>Beliefs and concepts / authority (Theology)</b></p> <p><b>The Buddha: how and why do his experiences and teachings have meaning for people today?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How did Buddhism start? Review</i></li> <li>• <i>What led to his enlightenment and how did it shape his future life? – Impact of beliefs</i></li> <li>• <i>Buddhist teachings on Karma – is death the end?</i></li> <li>• <i>Buddhist teaching on enlightenment and Nirvana.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Year 8 Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser: The Life of Siddhartha Gautama and Early Buddhist Teachings**</b></p> <p>1. Siddhartha Gautama’s Early Life: - Born in Lumbini (now Nepal) in the 6th century BCE. - Prince who lived a sheltered and privileged life. - Faced the "Four Sights": old age, sickness, death, and an ascetic monk. - Chose to leave his luxurious life to seek enlightenment.</p> <p>2. The Great Renunciation: - Siddhartha abandoned his royal lifestyle, family, and possessions. - Became an ascetic, living a life of self-denial and extreme austerity. - Sought answers to the problem of suffering and the nature of existence.</p> <p>3. The Enlightenment: - Siddhartha meditated under the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya. - Experienced profound insights into the nature of reality. - Attained enlightenment and became the Buddha, the awakened one.</p> <p>4. The Four Noble Truths: - Dukkha: Life is characterized by suffering, dissatisfaction, and impermanence. - Samudaya: The cause of suffering is desire and attachment. - Nirodha: Suffering can be overcome by eliminating desire and attachment.</p>

- Magga: The path to the cessation of suffering is the Noble Eightfold Path.

5. The Noble Eightfold Path:

- Right View: Understanding the nature of reality and the Four Noble Truths.
- Right Intention: Developing good intentions and commitment to ethical conduct.
- Right Speech: Speaking truthfully, kindly, and avoiding harmful speech.
- Right Action: Acting in ways that promote well-being and avoid harm.
- Right Livelihood: Engaging in work that is ethical and doesn't cause harm.
- Right Effort: Cultivating positive qualities and overcoming negative ones.
- Right Mindfulness: Being fully present and aware of one's thoughts, feelings, and actions.
- Right Concentration: Developing focused and concentrated mental states through meditation.

**Key Vocabulary:**

- Siddhartha Gotama
- Enlightenment
- Asceticism
- Bodhi tree
- Buddha
- Dukkha
- Samudaya
- Nirodha
- Magga
- Noble Eightfold Path
- Right View
- Right Intention
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Mindfulness
- Right Concentration

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Inspirational people (Sociology)</i></b></p> <p><b>Evaluate how far the beliefs and practices studied help others to make sense of the world</b></p> <p><i>How does religion influence the life of a believer ?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>How does faith change actions?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Nick Vujic</i></li> <li>○ <i>Martin Luther King</i></li> <li>○ <i>Oscar Romero</i></li> <li>○ <i>Mala</i></li> <li>○ <i>Bear Grylls</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Year 8 Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser: Evaluating the Influence of Beliefs and Practices</b></p> <p>Theme: How Beliefs and Practices Help Individuals Make Sense of the World</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of religion and its role in shaping individuals' worldview</li> <li>- Importance of beliefs and practices in religious traditions</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Beliefs and Practices in Different Religions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview of major world religions and their core beliefs</li> <li>- Examination of religious practices and rituals</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Evaluating the Influence of Beliefs and Practices <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. How Religion Influences the Life of a Believer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Personal beliefs and their impact on decision-making and moral values</li> <li>- Religious communities and their influence on social interactions</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Faith and Actions: Case Studies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Nick Vujicic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Background and overview of Nick Vujicic's life</li> <li>- Examination of his Christian faith and its impact on his actions</li> <li>- Analysis of how his faith helps him make sense of the world</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii. Martin Luther King <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overview of Martin Luther King's role in the civil rights movement</li> <li>- Exploration of his Christian beliefs and their influence on his actions</li> <li>- Evaluation of how his faith helped him make sense of the world</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii. Oscar Romero <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduction to Oscar Romero's life and his role as a Catholic Archbishop</li> <li>- Analysis of his beliefs and practices in the context of social justice</li> <li>- Discussion on how his faith influenced his actions and understanding of the world</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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	<p><b>Beliefs, concepts and Authority (Theology and Philosophy)</b></p> <p><i>Hinduism – a way of life?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The origins of Hinduism</li> <li>• Is Hinduism Polytheistic or Monotheistic?</li> <li>• How does worship reflect Hindu beliefs?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Religious Studies - Hinduism: A Way of Life?</b></p> <p>1. Origins of Hinduism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hinduism's ancient roots in the Indus Valley Civilization</li> <li>- Influence of the Vedas and Upanishads</li> <li>- Evolution and development of Hindu beliefs and practices</li> </ul> <p>2. Polytheism or Monotheism?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do festivals support a believer's faith?</li> <li>• Why is death not the end for Hindus?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hinduism's diverse understanding of deities</li> <li>- Concept of Brahman as the ultimate reality</li> <li>- Different forms and manifestations of gods and goddesses</li> </ul> <p>3. Worship and Hindu Beliefs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Puja: Rituals and devotional practices</li> <li>- Importance of temples and home shrines</li> <li>- Bhakti (devotion) as a central aspect of Hindu worship</li> </ul> <p>4. Key Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hinduism: A major religion originating from ancient India</li> <li>- Polytheism: Belief in multiple deities</li> <li>- Monotheism: Belief in a single supreme deity</li> <li>- Origins: The historical and cultural beginnings of a religion</li> <li>- Vedas: Sacred texts containing hymns, rituals, and philosophical teachings</li> <li>- Upanishads: Philosophical texts exploring the nature of reality and the self</li> <li>- Brahman: The ultimate reality in Hinduism</li> <li>- Deities: Gods and goddesses worshipped in Hinduism</li> <li>- Puja: Rituals and offerings made to deities</li> <li>- Temples: Sacred places of worship in Hinduism</li> <li>- Home shrines: Personal altars or spaces for worship in homes</li> <li>- Bhakti: Devotion and love towards a deity or deities</li> </ul> <p>Note: This knowledge organiser provides a brief overview of key topics and concepts related to Hinduism as a way of life. It is advisable to refer to additional resources and engage in further exploration to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.</p>
	<p><b>Belonging (Sociology)</b></p> <p><i>What is the challenge of belonging to a religion in a modern society?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What is the media?</i></li> <li>• <i>How does the media portray religion?</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Religious Studies - The Challenge of Belonging to a Religion in a Modern Society</b></p> <p>Main Topic: The Challenge of Belonging to a Religion in a Modern Society</p> <p>1. What is religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition: A system of beliefs, practices, and values that involves a higher power or supernatural force.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What is islamophobia?</i></li> <li>• <i>What can we do to promote religious tolerance in the media?</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Religions commonly studied: Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism.</li> </ul> <p>2. What is a modern society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition: A society characterized by technological advancements, globalization, and changing cultural norms.</li> <li>- Features of modern society: Increased diversity, secularization, technological connectivity.</li> </ul> <p>3. Challenges of belonging to a religion in a modern society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Balancing religious beliefs and secular values</li> <li>- Maintaining religious identity in a diverse society</li> <li>- Facing discrimination and prejudice</li> </ul> <p>4. The role of the media in modern society:</p> <p>4.1. What is the media?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition: The means of mass communication, including newspapers, television, radio, and the internet.</li> <li>- Types of media: Print media, broadcast media, digital media.</li> </ul> <p>4.2. How does the media portray religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influence of media in shaping public perception</li> <li>- Stereotyping and misrepresentation of religious groups</li> <li>- Portrayal of religious conflicts and controversies</li> <li>- Impact of media on religious tolerance</li> </ul> <p>5. Understanding Islamophobia:</p> <p>5.1. What is Islamophobia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition: Prejudice, fear, or discrimination against Islam or Muslims.</li> <li>- Causes and manifestations of Islamophobia</li> <li>- Negative effects on individuals and communities</li> <li>- Countering Islamophobia through education and awareness</li> </ul> <p>6. Promoting religious tolerance in the media:</p> <p>6.1. Media responsibility and ethical considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Representing diverse religious perspectives</li> <li>- Challenging stereotypes and promoting understanding</li> <li>- Providing accurate information about religions</li> <li>- Encouraging interfaith dialogue and respect</li> </ul> <p>Vocabulary List:</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Expression of belief</i></b></p> <p><i>Good vs Evil (Theology and Philosophy)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Ethics?</li> <li>• What do we mean by Good and Evil?</li> <li>• Utilitarianism</li> <li>• Deontology</li> <li>• Confucianism</li> <li>• Taoism</li> </ul>	<p><i>Year 8 Learning Journey: Different Approaches to Good and Evil</i></p> <p>Introduction to Ethics and Philosophy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Understand the basic concepts of ethics and philosophy</li> <li>- Explore the questions related to good and evil</li> <li>- Discuss the importance of ethical decision-making</li> </ul> <p><b>Western Philosophy - Utilitarianism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learn about utilitarianism as an ethical theory</li> <li>- Understand the principle of maximizing overall happiness</li> <li>- Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of utilitarianism</li> <li>- Analyse real-life ethical dilemmas from a utilitarian perspective</li> </ul> <p><b>Western Philosophy - Deontology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explore deontology as an ethical theory</li> <li>- Understand the concept of duty and moral obligations</li> <li>- Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of deontological ethics</li> <li>- Analyse real-life ethical dilemmas from a deontological perspective</li> </ul> <p><b>Eastern Philosophy - Confucianism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce Confucianism as a moral and philosophical system</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Learn about Confucian virtues, such as benevolence, filial piety, and righteousness</li><li>- Discuss the importance of relationships and social harmony in Confucianism</li><li>- Analyse how Confucianism addresses the concepts of good and evil</li></ul> <p><b>Eastern Philosophy - Taoism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Explore Taoism as a philosophical and spiritual tradition</li><li>- Understand the concept of the Tao and the balance of Yin and Yang</li><li>- Discuss the Taoist perspective on good and evil as relative and interconnected</li><li>- Analyse how Taoism offers guidance for ethical living</li></ul> <p><b>Comparative Analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Compare and contrast the different ethical approaches studied</li><li>- Identify similarities and differences between Western and Eastern perspectives on good and evil</li><li>- Analyse how cultural and historical contexts shape ethical systems</li><li>- Reflect on personal ethical beliefs and values in light of the studied approaches</li></ul>
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