

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

		<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>Beliefs and concepts / authority (Theology)</p> <p>The Buddha: how and why do his experiences and teachings have meaning for people today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How did Buddhism start? Review</i> • <i>What led to his enlightenment and how did it shape his future life? – Impact of beliefs</i> • <i>Buddhist teachings on Karma – is death the end?</i> • <i>Buddhist teaching on enlightenment and Nirvana.</i> 	<p>Year 8 Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser: The Life of Siddhartha Gautama and Early Buddhist Teachings**</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siddhartha Gautama’s Early Life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 2. The Great Renunciation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 3. The Enlightenment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 4. The Four Noble Truths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

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

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

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

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