

Year 9	
<p>Humanism this is to be taught over two terms</p> <p>Evaluate how far the beliefs and practices studied help others to make sense of the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Humanism? • Humanist view of God • How do Humanists value life? • Humanist view on Creation • <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanist ceremonies eg. Marriage • Ethics – humanist approach • Humanist thinkers- Einstein etc. <p>Assessment: Humanism is the best way to live – Essay style</p>	<p>**Year 9 Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser: Humanism**</p> <p>. Introduction to Humanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition: Humanism is a philosophical and ethical worldview that focuses on human values, dignity, and agency, emphasizing reason, compassion, and critical thinking. - Humanist Manifesto: The Humanist Manifesto is a document that outlines the fundamental principles and goals of humanism. - Humanist symbols: The Happy Human symbol and the Humanist logo. <p>Core Principles of Humanism:</p> <p>a) Secularism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separation of religious institutions from the state and public affairs. - Equal treatment of individuals, regardless of their religious beliefs or lack thereof. <p>b) Reason and Rationality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanists value critical thinking, evidence-based reasoning, and scientific inquiry. - Encourages scepticism towards supernatural claims. <p>c) Human Dignity and Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanists recognize the inherent worth and rights of every individual. - Promote equality, freedom, justice, and compassion for all.

d) Ethical Living:

- Humanists emphasize ethical decision-making based on reason, empathy, and consequences.
- Focus on improving human well-being and promoting social responsibility.

4. Humanist Perspectives on Life's Big Questions:

Origins and Meaning:

- Humanists embrace scientific explanations for the origins and development of life.
- Focus on finding meaning and purpose in this life rather than relying on supernatural beliefs.

Morality and Ethics:

- Humanists base their moral values on reason, empathy, and human well-being.
- Moral principles are derived from human experience, social norms, and the pursuit of a just society.

Death and Afterlife:

- Humanists view death as the end of an individual's consciousness.
- Emphasize the importance of making the most of this life and leaving a positive legacy.

Vocabulary List:

Humanism
Humanist
Philosophy
Worldview
Renaissance

	<p>Enlightenment</p> <p>Reason</p> <p>Ethics</p> <p>Empathy</p> <p>Compassion</p> <p>Equality</p> <p>Social justice</p> <p>Secular</p>
<p>Human Rights – Rights and Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we mean by Human Rights? • Right to Education - Malala • Right to a childhood – child marriage • Rights to Equality • Right to Religious expression • Assessment: Evaluation of the role and purpose of Human Rights • Apply knowledge and evaluation 	<p>Year 9 Religious Studies: Human Rights Knowledge Organiser</p> <p>Main Human Rights:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Life: The fundamental right to be protected from arbitrary deprivation of life. 2. Freedom of Expression: The right to express one's opinions, beliefs, and ideas freely without fear of censorship or persecution. 3. Freedom of Religion: The right to practice, change, or manifest one's religion or belief without interference or coercion. 4. Right to Education: The right to access and receive quality education without discrimination or barriers. 5. Right to Equality: The right to be treated equally and without discrimination based on race, gender, religion, or any other grounds. 6. Right to Health: The right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. 7. Freedom from Slavery: The right to be free from slavery, forced labour, or servitude.

	<p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights: 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): 3. Discrimination 4. Civil Liberties: 5. Social Justice: 6. Advocacy: 7. Empathy: 8. Justice: 9. Activism: 10. Refugee:
<p><i>Living- Sociology</i></p> <p>Is religion a power for peace or a cause of conflict in the world today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just war theory • Pacifism • Non violence • Case studies on conflict <p><i>The Just War Theory does not work.</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate this statement</i></p>	<p>Key Question: Is religion a power for peace or a cause of conflict in the world today?</p> <p>Just War Theory:</p> <p>Principles of Just War: The criteria that must be met for a war to be considered morally justifiable, including just cause, proportionality, and reasonable chance of success.</p> <p>Self-Defence and Protection: The right to use force in defence against an aggressor or to protect innocent lives.</p> <p>Limiting Harm: The principle of minimizing civilian casualties and avoiding excessive use of force during war.</p> <p>Examples of Religion as a Cause of Conflict: Historical conflicts influenced by religious factors, such as the Crusades and religiously motivated terrorist acts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case Studies of Just War: Evaluation of historical conflicts where the concept of just war was invoked, such as World War II or the Gulf War. <p>Pacifism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonviolence and Compassion: The belief in seeking peaceful alternatives to conflict and resolving disputes through dialogue and nonviolent means..

- Conscientious Objection: The right to refuse participation in war or military service based on moral or religious grounds.

- Case Studies of Pacifism: Examination of nonviolent movements like the Civil Rights Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr. or anti-war protests during the Vietnam War

Religion as a Power for Peace:

- Interfaith Dialogue: Religious communities coming together to promote understanding, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence.

- Moral Guidance: Religions often provide ethical frameworks and teachings that promote peace, compassion, and justice.

- Faith-based Peace-making: Religious individuals and organizations actively working for conflict resolution and reconciliation.

Evaluation and Discussion:

- Critiques of Religion as a Cause of Conflict: Analysing whether religion is the root cause or a contributing factor to conflicts, and the role of political, economic, and social factors.

- Challenges to Pacifism: Debating the effectiveness and practicality of pacifist approaches in the face of violent ideologies or oppressive regimes.

Key vocabulary

Just war

Pacifism

Conflict

Conscientious objector

Interfaith

Dialogue

Pre GCSE – Medical Ethics

- What makes a person ?
- Sanctity of life
- IVF
- Saviour siblings

Assessment will be based on a GCSE 12 mark

Topic: Bioethics and Sanctity of Life

1. Sanctity of Life

- Definition: The belief that human life is sacred and should be protected and preserved.

- Key concepts:

- a. Intrinsic value: The idea that every human life has inherent worth and dignity.
- b. Pro-life stance: Advocating for the protection of life from conception to natural death.
- c. Ethical considerations: Balancing the value of life against other moral principles, such as autonomy and quality of life.

In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)

- Definition: A medical procedure in which an egg is fertilized by sperm outside the body (in a laboratory) and then implanted into the woman's uterus.

- Key concepts:

- a. Process: Stages involved in IVF, including ovarian stimulation, egg retrieval, fertilization, and embryo transfer.
- b. Ethical perspectives:
 - i. Sanctity of life: Debates around the status of embryos and their right to life.
 - ii. Reproductive autonomy: The right of individuals to make decisions about their reproductive health.
 - iii. Utilitarian considerations: Balancing the potential benefits of IVF against potential harms or ethical concerns.

Saviour Siblings

- Definition: The term used to describe a child conceived through IVF to provide genetic material (e.g., bone marrow, blood) to save an older sibling's life.

- Key concepts:

- a. Medical purpose: Using genetic matching to create a compatible donor for a sibling in need.
- b. Ethical considerations:
 - i. Balancing the rights and welfare of the potential saviour sibling with the autonomy and well-being of the child being saved.
 - ii. The value of each individual's life and their right to consent.

	<p>iii. The potential consequences and long-term impact on the saviour sibling's life.</p> <p>4. Religious perspectives on IVF and Saviour Siblings</p> <p>Christianity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views on the sanctity of life and the moral status of embryos. • Varying opinions within Christian denominations. <p>Islam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical considerations related to assisted reproductive technologies. • Interpretations of the sanctity of life and the permissibility of IVF. <p>Ethical decision-making frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilitarianism: Weighing the overall happiness or well-being of all involved parties. - Deontological ethics: Focusing on moral duties, principles, and rights. - Application of these frameworks to the topics of IVF and saviour siblings. <p>Key vocabulary</p>
<p>Expression of belief</p> <p>Pre GCSE</p> <p>Religion and Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Big Bang</i> • <i>Evolution</i> • <i>Creationism</i> • <i>Animals vs Humans</i> <p>Assessment: Debate Religion vs Science</p>	<p>**Year 9 Religious Studies: Religion and Science Knowledge Organiser**</p> <p>Topic 1: Creation</p> <p>1. Creation Stories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key beliefs and teachings about the origin of the universe and humanity. - Common themes and differences in creation narratives. <p>2. Scientific Perspectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Big Bang theory and its explanation of the universe's origins. - Scientific theories on the development of life on Earth. - Key concepts and processes of evolution (e.g., natural selection, adaptation). - The role of genetic variation and inheritance in evolutionary changes. - Evidence supporting the theory of evolution. <p>3. Interpretation and Dialogue:</p>

- The relationship between religious and scientific explanations of creation.
- Examining different approaches to the interpretation of creation stories.

Ethical and Moral Implications:

- Controversial topics related to evolution (e.g., human origins, genetic engineering).
- Ethical considerations regarding the treatment of animals in scientific research.
- Balancing religious teachings, ethical values, and scientific advancements.

Animal Welfare

Animal Rights and Responsibilities:

- Different religious perspectives on the treatment and rights of animals.
- Teachings promoting compassion, stewardship, and care for animals.
- Environmental and ecological considerations related to animal welfare.

Human-Animal Relationships:

- Ethical debates surrounding animal experimentation and testing.
- The use of animals in food production and the impact on animal welfare.
- Exploring the concept of animal sentience and its implications for their treatment.