

Growth Milestones	What will pupils know (KNOWLEDGE) What can pupils do (SKILL)
	Pupils will consider some of the existential questions that lies at the heart of the human condition and reflect upon the meaning of suffering and the meaning of death. This will be achieved by looking, in the first instance at the account of the Fall in Genesis and the implications this has for human beings and the world, coming to an understanding of what the Church means when it speaks of ‘original sin’ and how this is distinguished from ‘personal sin’. In Prophecy and Promise pupils will examine how God tried to deal with faithless humanity by holding out the promise of a new covenant and a coming messiah who would restore human beings to covenant fidelity. In Galilee to Jerusalem pupils will examine how Jesus demonstrated what the Kingdom of God will look like in his treatment of sinners and outcasts, in his parables of the kingdom and in his miracles. In Desert to Garden pupils will explore the mystery of suffering, or the problem of evil as it is sometimes called and will examine this in the light of an understanding of suffering that has been transformed by the passion, death and resurrection of Jesus. In ‘To the ends of the Earth’ pupils will explore why Catholics believe that the resurrection of Jesus is the central and crowning truth of Christian faith and how it gives hope of an eternal life for all. In this unit pupils will study some of the key Christian beliefs about life after death. In the final unit pupils will initially examine how the Church continues the mission of Jesus on earth today. Pupils will then explore the main features of a further Abrahamic faith – Islam. Pupils will understand the main beliefs and practices within Islam to support dialogue among different faith communities
Catholic school/ British values:	Democracy – Students will learn about the role of democracy throughout their studies. They will learn about how citizens can influence the decision making through the democratic process and the challenges it faces in Britain today. The rule of law – Students will have an appreciation that living under the rule of law protect individual citizens and is essential for their wellbeing and safety. Individual liberty – Students will have an understanding that young people have the right to belong and join groups, if this does not hinder other people from enjoying their rights. Mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs – An understanding that the freedom to choose and hold other faith and beliefs is protected by law.
Cultural capital:	Students are encouraged to develop a deep sense of understanding about different beliefs and practices. They explore variety of religious belief, practices and traditions sets that has been passed on from generations to generations in the community they live in. Students use a variety of culture rich sources such as art, music, poetry and literature to build up a rounded cultural capital.
Careers Links: Education, NHS, law, civil service, politics, NGO, politics	Religious Studies is very practical because it involves: The ability to understand how people have thought and acted in different places and times, and the complexity of how social behaviours are shaped by beliefs and values. Studying religion encourages self-awareness, initiative, creativity and teamwork. Religious Studies students are excellent communicators and make great leaders. Learning about different faiths – how they interact, the motives and emotions that can tear people apart into rival factions or help them to work together for a common cause (useful knowledge for team building at work) Being able to understand different viewpoints and philosophies, from an interdisciplinary perspective—and apply that understanding to find practical solutions. Contextualised critical and analytical skills, applied to the real world, and dealing with issues arising from multiple and conflicting interpretations of texts and traditions with sensitivity and empathy

