

GCSE Religious Studies Inspire

The students will start with covering the content for the short course and if they remain with us will cover the content for the full GCSE to enable them to achieve a GCSE grade at both stages.

Year 10 AQA Short course GCSE

The study of religions: Beliefs and traditions in Christianity and Islam

Thematic Studies: Religious, philosophical, and ethical studies: Relationships and families, peace and conflict

Autumn Year 10	Spring Year 10	Summer Year 10
Christianity Key Beliefs	Islam Key Beliefs Studies in the modern world: Relationships and Families	Studies in the modern world: Relationships and Families Peace and Conflict
• The nature of God. God as omnipotent, loving and just. • Different Christian beliefs about creation • Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife • Beliefs and Teachings about the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God - Crucifixion - Resurrection - Ascension - Salvation	Islam Key Beliefs • The Imamate in Shi'a Islam • Akhirah (life after death) • Risalah (Prophethood). • The Qur'an • Other Holy Books Relationships and Families: Sex, marriage and divorce • Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships. • Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage. • Contraception and family planning.	Families and gender equality • Contemporary family issues including: same-sex parents' polygamy. • The roles of men and women. • Gender equality. • Gender prejudice and discrimination Religion, peace, and conflict

Islam Key Beliefs • The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and the five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam • Tawhid (the oneness of God) and the nature of God • The importance of Angels • Predestination (al-Qadr) and human freedom	• The nature and purpose of marriage. • Same-sex marriage and cohabitation. • Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying. • Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion. Families and gender equality • The nature of families, including: the role of parents and children extended families and the nuclear family. • The purpose of families, including: procreation stability and the protection of children educating children in a faith.	• The meaning and significance of peace, justice, forgiveness, reconciliation. • Violence, including violent protest. • Terrorism. • Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence, and retaliation. • The just war theory, including the criteria for a just war. • Holy war. • Pacifism.
---	--	---