

### RE – PROGRAMME OF STUDY - KEY STAGE 3

<b>Prior learning</b>	<p>In line with the Essex SACRE Agreed Policy 2023, it is hoped that pupils at KS2 will have studied an in-depth investigation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Christianity</li> <li>2. Two other principal world religions or non-religious worldviews.</li> </ol> <p>And encountered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. At least one other religion, or non-religious worldview.</li> </ol>		
<b>Taught content: Knowledge/Skills</b>	<p>In line with the Essex SACRE Agreed Policy 2023, it is expected that pupils will study the following during Key Stage 3:</p> <p>An in-depth investigation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Christianity (35% of curriculum time)</li> <li>2. Two other principal world religions or non-religious worldviews. (20% of curriculum time on each)</li> </ol> <p>And encounter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. At least one other religion, or non-religious worldview. (remainder of curriculum time)</li> </ol> <p>The RE curriculum will balance these three disciplinary lenses in order for pupils to become more religiously literate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theology – Thinking Through Believing</li> <li>• Philosophy – Thinking Through Thinking</li> <li>• Human/Social Sciences – Thinking Through Living</li> </ul> <p>The RE curriculum uses an <b>enquiry</b> based approach, with pupils acquiring key knowledge and skills through exploring and enquiring into core questions.</p>		
	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>Islam</b>	<b>Humanism</b>
<b>Theology</b>	<p>Concepts: Creation and Fall, God (Trinity), Jesus, incarnation, salvation and Kingdom of God.</p> <p>Issues of reliability, authenticity, historicity and authorship of the Bible and other sources. Writings from a range of key Christian theologians</p> <p>Events in history and personal experiences which have impacted on beliefs and vice versa.</p>	<p>Concepts: Tawhid, Submission, Revelation, Akhirah and Jihad.</p> <p>The importance of the Prophet Muhammad.</p> <p>The theological divergence and distinctions within Islam and Shariah Law. Issues of reliability, authenticity, and translation of the Qur'an and Hadith. Differences between</p>	<p>Concepts: meaningful life, humanism, secularism, rationalism, evolution, scepticism reliability, authenticity, historical accuracy and authorship of sources by key humanist thinkers.</p> <p>The different genre used within the humanist tradition. How experiences have impacted on humanist beliefs through history and vice versa.</p>

		revealed scripture, sayings of the Prophet Muhammed and the Sunnah. Writings from key Muslim theologians. Events in history and personal experiences which have impacted on beliefs and vice versa.	The similarities and differences between humanist values and those of theistic worldviews.
<b>Philosophy</b>	Theories of knowledge, philosophy of religion and ethical theory.  Works of two or three Christian philosophers. Philosophical responses to theological questions that Christians raise.  Methods Christians use to evaluate and address dilemmas.	Theories of knowledge, philosophy of religion and ethical theory including Muslim perspectives.  The impact of Greater Jihad on an individual Muslim's struggle to choose to do right.  The impact of Shariah Law on Muslim decision making.	Theories of knowledge, philosophy of religion and ethical theory, including AC Grayling and Hawking. Humanist responses to theological questions such as miracles and religious experience.  Ethical theory from a Humanist perspective.  Humanist UK lobbying on assisted dying.  UN Declaration of Human Rights.
<b>Human/Social Sciences</b>	The complex nature of Christianity and how culture and politics have shaped it over time. The nature of the church and its internal diversity.  The impact of the Bible and rites of passage on individuals and communities.  The relationship between the Church and State and the role of Christianity in the public sphere.	The three main traditions within Islam, and how they are understood culturally, religiously and politically.  Diversity of practice across different Muslim groups in the UK and beyond.  The impact of tawhid on creative expression.  The community/societal role of the mosque and importance of Ummah.  The role of Islam in scientific discoveries and historical events.  Importance of ibadah in daily life	The complex nature of Humanist and Secular philosophies.  Religious Atheism.  Humanist practice relating to death and mortality.  The work of humanist chaplains.  Humanist responses to pseudoscience.  Relationship of science and humanist beliefs.  Campaigns run by the British Humanist Association in the public sphere.
<b>Subsequent learning</b>	Pupils are prepared for a GCSE where they will study Christianity and Islam.		

