

## Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

#### **Key Stage 3— Programme of Study: Religious Education/Philosophy and Ethics**

Suggest beginning with implicit learning beginning with the experience of the learner (learning from Religion and Experience). Regarding the explicitly religious material (Learning about Religion and Human Experience), when covering each study unit, it is recognised that it will not be possible to cover all religions in equal depth. In order to allow some aspects to be covered more fully, other aspects will necessarily receive briefer and less detailed treatment. It is for schools to determine what is an appropriate balance in their particular context. Please see Essex Agreed Syllabus for specific Religious content. The explicit content has been designed with conscious thought to the profile of our students and what would be most appropriate. Due to this Christianity will be a focus throughout the units, with Islam, Sikhism and Judaism also being covered to a lesser degree. These religions were chosen due to relatability, current issues (extremism, war, stereotypes) and previous engagement in topics. Native American Religion, Hinduism, Buddhism and Buddhism will also be taught at least once throughout the two cycle plan (see curriculum overview).

<b>Prior Learning</b>	Christianity (The importance of Jesus	Hinduism	Places of worship and worship in different		
(KS2)	and his teachings)		religions (Judaism content covered).		
	Sikhism	Christianity (Events in Holy Week)	Islam		
	Christianity (Church and Christian	Buddhism	Founders of different religions (Judaism		
	rites of passage)		content covered).		
	Christianity (The Bible and variety	Humanism	Creation story of different religions (Judaism		
	within Christianity)	content covered).			
	Values and Commitments	Meaning, Purpose and Truth	Identity, Diversity and Belonging		



## Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

Learning and teaching will need to be rooted in the experience of the child and so will naturally focus on personal experience. **AT2 Learning from Religion** 

Teachings of different religions in relation to a range of moral choices and ethical issues (eg health, drugs, human life, marriage, gender, sexual orientation, disability, wealth, animal rights, war and the environment)

### AT1 Learning about Religion

Pupils' own responses to questions of morality and ethics, values and commitments, and the implications of these for their own and other people's lives

Other responses to questions of morality and ethics, values and commitments

What inspires and influences pupils in terms of values and commitments

**AT2 Learning from Religion** 

Questions of meaning, purpose and truth

Pupils' own responses to questions of meaning, purpose and truth

Other responses to questions of meaning, purpose and truth

The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world, in terms of holding beliefs that run counter to mainstream scientific opinion

#### **AT1 Learning about Religion**

Ultimate questions that confront humanity (eg questions related to truth, God, human beings and the human condition, death and future possibilities, the natural world)

Religious truth claims in relation to ultimate questions:

Religion and science: issues of truth, explanation, In exploring the above, pupils will develop

AT2 Learning from Religion

Questions of identity and belonging

Questions of human relationships and society

The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world

#### AT1 Learning about Religion

How many people gain a sense of meaning and purpose, identity and belonging through religion

How religion has contributed to the sense of identity of different societies, nations and cultures

The richness and occasional tensions brought about by the interaction of religious, cultural, ethnic and national identities in contemporary UK society



# Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

	The challenges of belonging to a religion in	understanding of variety, relationships, similarities					
	the contemporary world, in terms of values and differences within and between religions						
	and commitments						
Subsequent	An example of some of the content that could be taught at KS4						
Learning							



# Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

Theme B: Religion, Peace and Conflict  • peace	Theme A: Judaism The Covenant and the mitzvoth -The Holocaust: Where Was God?	Theme B: Relationships and families – We are		
• peace	mitzyoth -The Holocaust: Where Was God?			
		Family?		
• justice	• The nature of God:	Contraception.		
• forgiveness	• God as one	Sexual relationships before marriage.		
• reconciliation.	God as Creator	Homosexual relationships.		
Violence, including violent protest.	<ul> <li>God as Law-Giver and Judge, loving and merciful.</li> </ul>	Human sexuality including: heterosexual and homosexual relationships.		
• Terrorism.	• The divine presence (Shekhinah).	Sexual relationships before and outside of		
<ul> <li>Reasons for war, greed, self-defence and retaliation.</li> </ul>	• The promised land and the Covenant with Abraham, Genesis 12:1-3.	marriage.  • Contraception and family planning.		
• The just war theory.	• The Covenant at Sinai and its importance			
Holy war.	including the role of Moses and the Ten	The nature and purpose of marriage.		
Weapons of mass destruction.	Commandments, Exodus 20:1-17.	<ul><li>Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.</li><li>Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and</li></ul>		
Pacifism.	Key moral principles including justice,  healing the world, charity and kindness to			
Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence	others.	remarrying.		
violence.		<ul> <li>Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>forgiveness</li> <li>reconciliation.</li> <li>Violence, including violent protest.</li> <li>Terrorism.</li> <li>Reasons for war, greed, self-defence and retaliation.</li> <li>The just war theory.</li> <li>Holy war.</li> <li>Weapons of mass destruction.</li> <li>Pacifism.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>justice</li> <li>forgiveness</li> <li>reconciliation.</li> <li>Violence, including violent protest.</li> <li>Terrorism.</li> <li>Reasons for war, greed, self-defence and retaliation.</li> <li>The just war theory.</li> <li>Holy war.</li> <li>Weapons of mass destruction.</li> <li>Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence.</li> <li>God as Creator</li> <li>God as Law-Giver and Judge, loving and merciful.</li> <li>The divine presence (Shekhinah).</li> <li>The promised land and the Covenant with Abraham, Genesis 12:1-3.</li> <li>The Covenant at Sinai and its importance including the role of Moses and the Ten</li> <li>Commandments, Exodus 20:1-17.</li> <li>Key moral principles including justice, healing the world, charity and kindness to others.</li> </ul>		



## Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

- Nuclear weapons, including nuclear deterrence.
- The use of weapons of mass destruction.
- Religion and peace-making in the contemporary world including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching Religious responses to the victims of war including the work of one present day religious organisation.

 The importance of the sanctity of human life, including the concept of 'saving a life' (Pikuach

Nefesh).

 The relationship between free will and the 613 mitzvot. Mitzvot between man and God and mitzvot between man and man, including the difference between them and their importance.

and compassion.

- 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.
- Contemporary family issues including:
- same-sex parents
- polygamy.
- The roles of men and women.
- Gender equality.
- Gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples.



# Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

#### Parkside Curriculum Overview Religious Education – Essex Agreed Syllabus

	Week 1-3	Week 4-6	Week 7-9	Week 10-12	Week 13-15	Week 16-18	Week 19
KS3	Values and	Identity,	Meaning,	Meaning,	Identity, Diversity	Values and	End of cycle
Three themes chosen	Commitment	diversity and	Purpose and	Purpose and	and Belonging	commitment	assessments
		belonging	Truth	Truth		Environmental	
from the six identified in	Crime and		Sikhism –	What happens to	Wealth and	impact, Humanism	
Essex Agreed Syllabus	Punishment	Prejudice,	Langar	us when we Die?	Poverty	and Christianity	
Beliefs, teachings and sources.		Discrimination					
2. Practices and ways of life.	Christianity	and Islam					
3. Expressing meaning.			Sikhism	Christianity/		Humanism/	
4 Identity, Diversity and Belonging				Hinduism	Judaism/	Christianity	
5. Meaning Purpose and Truth		Islam			Christianity		
6.Values and Commitments							

Coverage of religions:

Christianity x 4

Islam x 1

Judaism x1



# Programme of study and progression outline: Philosophy and Ethics Key Stage 3

Sikhism x1

Hinduism x1

Humanism x1

At Parkside Academy KS3, students are on a short term placement and so the whole syllabus cannot be taught. We have made a conscious decision to omit:

- Buddhism
- Beliefs, teachings and sources taught as a discrete theme
- Practices and ways of life taught as a discrete theme
- Expressing meaning taught as a discrete theme

More information can be found within the Parkside KS3 Philosophy and Ethics Policy.