Curriculum Map						
Year 10						
Half term	Unit title with hyperlink to scheme of work	Unit summary	Skills & content covered	Skills & content revisited	Summary of formative marking, feedback and student response	Summative assessment schedule, including assessment criteria
Autumn 1	Theme D: Is war, ever right? Theme D examines religious attitudes to peace, justice, forgiveness, and reconciliation, as well as the causes and ethics of war and conflict. It explores whether war can ever be justified, including the Just War theory, Holy War, and pacifism. Key issues include the use of violence, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction, with most Christians opposing WMDs because they cause indiscriminate harm. The theme also considers religious responses to war, such as helping victims through charities like Christian Aid and Islamic Relief.	What do Christians and Muslims believe about peace, justice, forgiveness, and reconciliation? Explain two religious attitudes to violence and violent protest. What are religious views on terrorism and its causes? Why do wars happen and explain religious responses to greed, self-defence, and retaliation. What is the Just War theory? What is meant by a Holy War? Give one example and a religious view. Explain two religious attitudes to pacifism and peacemaking. How can religion and belief be a cause of war and violence? What do Christians and Muslims believe about nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction? Explain two ways religion promotes peace-making in the contemporary world, including examples. How do religious organisations respond to victims of war? Refer to one present-day example (e.g., Christian Aid or Islamic Relief). Compare contrasting beliefs on violence, weapons of mass destruction, and pacifism between Christianity and another religion.	Retaliation, Just War Theory, precepts, nuclear weapons, nuclear deterrence, weapons of mass destruction, Holy War, Terrorism Pacifism, Reconciliation, Victims of war, peace.	Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices, Islam Beliefs & Practices.	A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.	1,1,4,6,12 markers on Relationships and Family
Autumn 2	Theme E: How do we view crime and punishment? Theme E explores religious attitudes to crime, punishment, and justice, focusing on causes of crime, aims of punishment, and ethical issues. It examines reasons for crime such as poverty, addiction, and greed, and considers whether punishment should be retributive, deterrent, or reformative. Key debates include the use of prison, community service, and corporal punishment, as well as the controversial issue of the death penalty. Christians often emphasize forgiveness and rehabilitation, following Jesus' teaching to "Love your enemies" (Matthew 5:44), while some argue justice requires proportionate punishment. Islamic law includes principles like Shari'ah, which stresses justice and deterrence, but also mercy. The theme also addresses the role of conscience, law, and morality in decision-making. Overall, Theme E considers how beliefs about justice and compassion influence responses to crime in society.	What do Christians and Muslims believe about justice and the aims of punishment? Explain two reasons why people commit crime and how religion responds to these causes. What are the three aims of punishment (retribution, deterrence, reformation)? Explain two religious attitudes to prison and community service. What do Christians and Muslims believe about corporal punishment? Should the death penalty be allowed? Give two contrasting religious views. How do religious teachings influence attitudes to forgiveness and justice in punishment? Explain two ways Christians and Muslims respond to lawbreakers and the importance of compassion.	Evil Intentions, Mental Illness, Upbringing, Unjust Law, Determinism, Hate Crime, Retribution, deterrence, reformation, Corporal Punishment, Proportionality, Death Penalty, Sanctity of Life, Utilitarianism	Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices, Islam Beliefs & Practices.	A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.	1,1,4,6,12 markers on War and Peace
Spring 1	Revision of Christianity Beliefs & Practices: Christianity in the AQA Spec, Christians believe in one God expressed as the Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—and in Jesus Christ as the Son of God who brings salvation through his death and resurrection. Key beliefs include the Incarnation, atonement, and life after death, with heaven and hell as possible destinations. Christians follow teachings from the Bible and often look to Jesus' example for moral guidance. Practices include worship (both private and communal), prayer, and participation in sacraments such as baptism and Holy Communion, which symbolize entry into the faith and remembrance of Jesus' sacrifice. Major festivals like Christmas (celebrating Jesus' birth) and Easter (his resurrection) are central to Christian life. These beliefs and practices shape Christian identity and influence ethical decisions, charity, and community life.	What is God like? The Nature of God and the Problem of Evil. Different beliefs about creation. Why did Jesus have to be crucified? What is sin? Original sin- Role of Christ in salvation. What do Christians believe about Sin and Salvation? What are other means of salvation? Crucifixion and its significance today. Why is the resurrection and ascension of Jesus important? Life after death and judgement: Heaven & Hell. Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. Understand what is meant by worship and its importance for Christians. Examine different types of prayer (including the Lord's prayer, set and informal). What is baptism? • Identify the significance of sacraments for Christians, including the different forms of baptism. What is the Eucharist? • Explore what the Eucharist is.Examine the role and significance of pilgrimage. Consider how and why the church grows. How do Christians respond to persecution?	Omnipotent, Omnibenevolent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, Trinity, Word, Immanent, Holy Spirit, Sin, Original Sin, The Fall, Universalism, Incarnation, Christ, Crucifixion, Salvation, Atonement, Christ, Resurrection, Ascension, Heaven, Hell, Judgement, Grace, Spirit Liturgical, Non-liturgical, The Lord's Prayer, Sacrament, Believer's Baptism, Infant Baptism, Sacrament, Eucharist, Lourdes, Iona, Miracles, Natural Revelation, Christmas, (Mass) Easter, Church, Food Banks, Street Pastors, Reconciliation, Mission, Missionary, Evangelism	The knowledge of God in Christianity from KS3. Drawing links from Christianity Beliefs to Christian Practices.	A combination of 4, 6, and 12 markers	1,1,4,6,12 marker end of topic assessment
Spring 2	Revision of Christianity Beliefs & Practices: Christianity in the AQA Spec, Christians believe in one God expressed as the Trinity—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—and in Jesus Christ as the Son of God who brings salvation through his death and resurrection. Key beliefs include the Incarnation, atonement, and life after death, with heaven and hell as possible destinations. Christians follow teachings from the Bible and often look to Jesus' example for moral guidance. Practices include worship (both private and communal), prayer, and participation in sacraments such as baptism and Holy Communion, which symbolize entry into the faith and remembrance of Jesus' sacrifice. Major festivals like Christmas (celebrating Jesus' birth) and Easter (his resurrection) are central to Christian life. These beliefs and practices shape Christian identity and influence ethical decisions, charity, and community life.	What is God like? The Nature of God and the Problem of Evil. Different beliefs about creation. Why did Jesus have to be crucified? What is sin? Original sin- Role of Christ in salvation. What do Christians believe about Sin and Salvation? What are other means of salvation? Crucifixion and its significance today. Why is the resurrection and ascension of Jesus important? Life after death and judgement: Heaven & Hell. Parable of the Sheep and the Goats. Understand what is meant by worship and its importance for Christians. Examine different types of prayer (including the Lord's prayer, set and informal). What is baptism? • Identify the significance of sacraments for Christians, including the different forms of baptism. What is the Eucharist? • Explore what the Eucharist is.Examine the role and significance of pilgrimage. Consider how and why the church grows. How do Christians respond to persecution?	Omnipotent, Omnibenevolent, Omniscient, Omnipresent, Trinity, Word, Immanent, Holy Spirit, Sin, Original Sin, The Fall, Universalism, Incarnation, Christ, Crucifixion, Salvation, Atonement, Christ, Resurrection, Ascension, Heaven, Hell, Judgement, Grace, Spirit Liturgical, Non-liturgical, The Lord's Prayer, Sacrament, Believer's Baptism, Infant Baptism, Sacrament, Eucharist, Lourdes, Iona, Miracles, Natural Revelation, Christmas, (Mass) Easter, Church, Food Banks, Street Pastors, Reconciliation, Mission, Missionary, Evangelism	The knowledge of God in Christianity from KS3. Drawing links from Christianity Beliefs to Christian Practices.	A combination of 4, 6, and 12 markers	1,1,4,6,12 marker end of topic assessment
Summer 1	Revision of Islam Beliefs & Practices Islam in the AQA Spec, focuses on two main areas: beliefs and practices. Beliefs include the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam—such as Tawhid (oneness of Allah), angels, holy books, prophets, the Day of Judgment, and God's will—and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, which emphasize Tawhid, prophethood, divine justice (Adalat), Imamate, and resurrection. Muslims believe Allah is omnipotent, merciful, just, and both transcendent and immanent. Key concepts include creation, predestination (Al-Qadr), and life after death. Practices cover the Five Pillars—Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, and Hajj—and for Shi'a Muslims, the Ten Obligatory Acts, which add duties like Khums and Jihad. Worship, festivals such as Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, and Ashura, and the role of Qur'an and Hadith guide daily life. These beliefs and practices shape Muslim identity and are central to exam questions requiring explanation, evaluation, and reference to scripture.	What is Tawhid and who is Allah? Introduction Allah – Oneness (Tawhid) and the nature of God • Define the Tawhid • Describe different attributes of Allah • What is Tawhid and who is Allah? Introduction Allah – Oneness (Tawhid) and the nature of God Objective: By the end of the lesson I will understand key Muslim teachings about Allah. Outcomes: • Define the Tawhid • Describe different attributes of Allah • What are the key beliefs of Sunni and Shia Muslims? 6 Articles: Tawhid; Angels; authority of the holy books; prophets of God; Day of Judgment; the supremacy of God's will. 5 Roots: Tawhid; Prophet hood; the Justice of God; the Imamate; resurrection. Why is the Prophet Muhammad so important in Islam? . Understand the key words associated with Muhammad. Look at the life of the Prophet Muhammad and make a timeline of the life of the Prophet Muhammad. How does the Prophet Muhammad's life impact Muslims today. What does Life after Death look like?Why is Pre-destination a key belief in Islam? To understand Muslim beliefs about freedom and human nature. What are the Ten Obligatory Acts? Why are The Five Pillars of Islam and the Shahadah important? To identify the five pillars for Sunni Muslims. To compare the five pillars and the Ten Obligatory Acts. To evaluate the important of the Shahadah for Muslims. What is Salah? To know and understand when Muslims pray and how they prepare for prayer. To be able to explain the importance of prayer in Islam. What is Sawm? To know the origins, duties, benefits and exceptions of fastingTo assess why the Night of Power is important to Muslims. To explain how and why Zakah is given. To know the origins of jihad and explain the importance of jihad to Muslims. What is Eid ul-Fitr and Ashura? To know How and why festivals are celebrated.	Sunni Islam, Shi'a Islam, 5 Roots of Usul-ad-din, 6 Articles of Faith, Tawhid, Rahman/ Raheem, omnipotent, adalat, Immanent, transcendent, taqwa, Angels, Risalah, The Night of Power, Imamate, Quran, Predestination, Free will, Day of Judgement, Akhirah, Jannah, Jahannam.5 Pillars 10 Obligatory Acts, Shahadah, Salah, Rakah, Wudu, Sawm, Ramadan, Hajj, The Ka'aba, Arafat, Makkah, Muzdalifah, Zakat, Khums, Ummah, Greater Jihad, Lesser Jihad Id ul Fitr, Id ul Adha, Ashura, Muharram, Karbala	Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices alongside KS3 Islam.	A combination of 1,1,4, 6, and 12 markers sprinkled throughout lessons and homework.	1,1,4,6,12 marker end of topic assessment
Summer 2	Revision of Islam Beliefs & Practices Islam in the AQA Spec, focuses on two main areas: beliefs and practices. Beliefs include the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam—such as Tawhid (oneness of Allah), angels, holy books, prophets, the Day of Judgment, and God's will—and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, which emphasize Tawhid, prophethood, divine justice (Adalat), Imamate, and resurrection. Muslims believe Allah is omnipotent, merciful, just, and both transcendent and immanent. Key concepts include creation, predestination (Al-Qadr), and life after death. Practices cover the Five Pillars—Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, and Hajj—and for Shi'a Muslims, the Ten Obligatory Acts, which add duties like Khums and Jihad. Worship, festivals such as Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, and Ashura, and the role of Qur'an and Hadith guide daily life. These beliefs and practices shape Muslim identity and are central to exam questions requiring explanation, evaluation, and reference to scripture.	What is Tawhid and who is Allah? Introduction Allah – Oneness (Tawhid) and the nature of God • Define the Tawhid • Describe different attributes of Allah • What is Tawhid and who is Allah? Introduction Allah – Oneness (Tawhid) and the nature of God Objective: By the end of the lesson I will understand key Muslim teachings about Allah. Outcomes: • Define the Tawhid • Describe different attributes of Allah • What are the key beliefs of Sunni and Shia Muslims? 6 Articles: Tawhid; Angels; authority of the holy books; prophets of God; Day of Judgment; the supremacy of God's will. 5 Roots: Tawhid; Prophet hood; the Justice of God; the Imamate; resurrection. Why is the Prophet Muhammad so important in Islam? . Understand the key words associated with Muhammad. Look at the life of the Prophet Muhammad and make a timeline of the life of the Prophet Muhammad. How does the Prophet Muhammad's life impact Muslims today. What does Life after Death look like?Why is Pre-destination a key belief in Islam? To understand Muslim beliefs about freedom and human nature. What are the Ten Obligatory Acts? Why are The Five Pillars of Islam and the Shahadah important? To identify the five pillars for Sunni Muslims. To compare the five pillars and the Ten Obligatory Acts. To evaluate the important of the Shahadah for Muslims. What is Salah? To know and understand when Muslims pray and how they prepare for prayer. To be able to explain the importance of prayer in Islam. What is Sawm? To know the origins, duties, benefits and exceptions of fastingTo assess why the Night of Power is important to Muslims. To explain how and why Zakah is given. To know the origins of jihad and explain the importance of jihad to Muslims. What is Eid ul-Fitr and Ashura? To know How and why festivals are celebrated.	Sunni Islam, Shi'a Islam, 5 Roots of Usul-ad-din, 6 Articles of Faith, Tawhid, Rahman/ Raheem, omnipotent, adalat, Immanent, transcendent, taqwa, Angels, Risalah, The Night of Power, Imamate, Quran, Predestination, Free will, Day of Judgement, Akhirah, Jannah, Jahannam.5 Pillars 10 Obligatory Acts, Shahadah, Salah, Rakah, Wudu, Sawm, Ramadan, Hajj, The Ka'aba, Arafat, Makkah, Muzdalifah, Zakat, Khums, Ummah, Greater Jihad, Lesser Jihad Id ul Fitr, Id ul Adha, Ashura, Muharram, Karbala	Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices alongside KS3 Islam.	A combination of 1,1,4, 6, and 12 markers sprinkled throughout lessons and homework.	1,1,4,6,12 marker end of topic assessment

Subject Specific Literacy
Secure use of specialist GCSE terminology across Beliefs, Practices and Themes.
Interpreting and analysing religious teachings, quotations and sources of authority.
Applying religious teachings to contemporary ethical issues such as war, peace, crime and punishment.
Constructing developed explanations using evidence from Christianity and Islam.
Writing analytical and evaluative GCSE responses, particularly 12-mark evaluation questions.
Comparing religious and non-religious viewpoints using subject-specific vocabulary.
Developing written judgements which include substantiated conclusions.

Oracy
Leading and participating in structured debates on ethical issues.
Evaluating contrasting religious views through discussion.
Defending arguments using scripture and religious teachings.
Engaging in philosophical enquiry and questioning assumptions.
Using academic language confidently when discussing moral issues.
Presenting reasoned judgements supported by evidence.
Developing confidence in articulating disagreement respectfully and constructively.