

Curriculum Map 2025-26						
Year 9						
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	<p><i>Christianity Beliefs: What do Christians believe?</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>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 Eucharist? • Explore the ascension of Jesus important? Life after death and judgement: Heaven & Hell. Parable of the Sheep and the Goats.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The knowledge of God in Christianity from KS3. Drawing links from Christianity Beliefs to Christian Practices.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Christian Beliefs</p>
Autumn 2	<p>Christianity Practices: How do Christians practice their faith?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The knowledge of God in Christianity from KS3. Drawing links from Christianity Beliefs to Christian Practices.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Christian Practices</p>
Spring 1	<p>Islam Beliefs: What do Muslims believe?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 to 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.</p>	<p>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, Akhira, Jannah, Jahannam</p>	<p>Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices alongside KS3 Islam.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Islam Beliefs</p>
Spring 2	<p>Islam Practices: How do Muslims show their faith in God?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 importance 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 fasting? To 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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices alongside KS3 Islam.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Islam Practices</p>
Summer 1	<p>Theme A: How do religious and non-religious believers view relationships and family?</p> <p>Theme A explores religious views on relationships, marriage, family, and gender roles, mainly focusing on Christianity and Islam. It covers human sexuality, including attitudes to heterosexuality, homosexuality, and chastity, and debates about sex before marriage and adultery. The theme examines the nature and purpose of marriage—seen as a lifelong, loving union for companionship and procreation—and differing views on divorce and remarriage, with Catholics opposing divorce while other Christians allow it in certain cases. It also looks at contraception and family planning, where opinions vary: the Catholic Church opposes artificial methods, while many Protestants permit them responsibly. The nature and purpose of families is emphasized, including roles in nurturing children and teaching faith, alongside contemporary issues like single-parent families. Finally, it addresses gender equality and roles, considering traditional and modern interpretations.</p>	<p>What is the nature and purpose of marriage? Evaluate the significance of the vows for daily life. Describe what happens at a wedding service. Find out about those who do not wish to get married e.g. priests, monks and nuns who take a vow of celibacy – what are the advantages and disadvantages of this? What is Divorce and remarriage? What is Same-sex marriage and cohabitation? What is The purpose of families, including: procreation, protection of children, educating children in a faith? What is the nature of families including: the role of parents and children, extended families and the nuclear family?</p>	<p>Heterosexuality, Homosexuality, Contraception, Family Planning, Cohabitation, Same Sex Marriage, Polygamy, Divorce, Remarriage, Nuclear Family, Extended Family, 3rd Tier, Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Gender Prejudice</p>	<p>Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices, Islam Beliefs & Practices.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Christian Beliefs</p>
Summer 2	<p>Theme A: How do religious and non-religious believers view relationships and family?</p> <p>Theme A explores religious views on relationships, marriage, family, and gender roles, mainly focusing on Christianity and Islam. It covers human sexuality, including attitudes to heterosexuality, homosexuality, and chastity, and debates about sex before marriage and adultery. The theme examines the nature and purpose of marriage—seen as a lifelong, loving union for companionship and procreation—and differing views on divorce and remarriage, with Catholics opposing divorce while other Christians allow it in certain cases. It also looks at contraception and family planning, where opinions vary: the Catholic Church opposes artificial methods, while many Protestants permit them responsibly. The nature and purpose of families is emphasized, including roles in nurturing children and teaching faith, alongside contemporary issues like single-parent families. Finally, it addresses gender equality and roles, considering traditional and modern interpretations.</p>	<p>What is the nature and purpose of marriage? Evaluate the significance of the vows for daily life. Describe what happens at a wedding service. Find out about those who do not wish to get married e.g. priests, monks and nuns who take a vow of celibacy – what are the advantages and disadvantages of this? What is Divorce and remarriage? What is Same-sex marriage and cohabitation? What is The purpose of families, including: procreation, protection of children, educating children in a faith? What is the nature of families including: the role of parents and children, extended families and the nuclear family?</p>	<p>Heterosexuality, Homosexuality, Contraception, Family Planning, Cohabitation, Same Sex Marriage, Polygamy, Divorce, Remarriage, Nuclear Family, Extended Family, 3rd Tier, Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Gender Prejudice</p>	<p>Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices, Islam Beliefs & Practices.</p>	<p>A 4 or 6 marker exam style question.</p>	<p>1.1.4.6.12.markers on Christian Beliefs</p>