

Curriculum Map 2025-26						
Year 11						
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
	<b>Revision of Christianity Beliefs &amp; Practices:</b>	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.	Omnipotent, Omnibenevolent, Omniscent, 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	<a href="#">1.1.4.6.12 marker end of topic assessment</a>
Autumn 1	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.	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?				
Autumn 2	<b>Revision of Islam Beliefs &amp; Practices.</b>	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 Shi'a 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.	Sunni Islam, Shi'a Islam, 5 Roots of Usul-ad-din, 6 Articles of Faith, Tawhid, Rahman/ Raheem, omnipotent, adalat, Immanent, transcendent, Iqawa, 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.	<a href="#">1.1.4.6.12 marker end of topic assessment</a>
Spring 1	<b>Revision: Themes A, B</b>	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?	Heterosexuality, Homosexuality, Contraception, Family Planning, Cohabitation, Same Sex Marriage, Polygamy, Divorce, Remarriage, Nuclear Family, Extended Family, 3rd Tier, Gender Equality, Gender Discrimination, Gender Prejudice	Using knowledge and teachings linked from Christianity Beliefs and Practices, Islam Beliefs & Practices.	A combination of 1,1,4, 6, and 12 markers sprinkled throughout lessons and homework.	<a href="#">1.1.4.6.12 marker end of topic assessment</a>
	Theme B explores religious and ethical views on the origin, value, and purpose of life. It covers the origins of the universe (Big Bang Theory vs. Genesis creation), and human life (evolution vs. humans created in God's image). Christians believe in the sanctity of life, meaning life is sacred and God-given, which influences views on abortion and euthanasia—many argue only God should end life. The theme also examines the value of the world, teaching stewardship (caring for creation) and dominion (authority over nature), alongside environmental issues like pollution and climate change. It considers the use and abuse of animals, including vegetarianism and animal testing, and debates about quality of life versus sanctity of life. Finally, it looks at life after death, including beliefs in heaven, hell, judgment, and resurrection. Key ideas include responsibility, compassion, and the belief that creation reflects God's purpose.	The origins and value of the universe, The value of the world and the duty of human beings to protect it, including religious teaching about stewardship, dominion, responsibility, awe and wonder. The use and abuse of the environment, including the use of natural resources, pollution, the use of animals for food. The concepts of sanctity of life and the quality of life. Abortion, including situations when the mother's life is at risk. Ethical arguments related to abortion, including those based on the sanctity of life and quality of life.Euthanasia. Beliefs about death and an afterlife, and their impact on beliefs about the value of human life.	Abortion, Afterlife, Animal experimentation, Awe and Wonder, Big Bang Theory, Death, Dominion, Environment, Euthanasia, Evolution, Natural Resources, Pollution, Quality of Life, Responsibility, Sanctity of life, Scientific, Stewardship			
	<b>Revision: Themes D, E</b>	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 combination of 1,1,4, 6, and 12 markers sprinkled throughout lessons and homework.	<a href="#">1.1.4.6.12 marker end of topic assessment</a>
Spring 2	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 WWMDs 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 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. What role do conscience and morality play in decisions about crime and punishment? Compare contrasting beliefs on the death penalty between Christianity and another religion.	Evil Intentions, Mental illness, Uprising, Unjust Law, Determinism, Hate Crime, Retribution, deterrence, reformation, Corporal Punishment, Proportionality, Death Penalty, Sanctity of Life, Utilitarianism			
Summer 1	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>	<a href="#">Revision Exam Skills &amp; Exams</a>
Summer 2						