

Substantive knowledge				Disciplinary	
	Substantive content	New substantive concepts	Earlier substantive concepts	Second-order concepts	Key debates presented and relevant religious scholarship
7LC1 – Beliefs	What is a belief? Theist versus atheist.	Theist, atheist, agnostic, belief, knowledge.	N/A	Belief versus knowledge.	Shared belief versus personal justified true belief.
7LC2 – Jewish beliefs	God, The Torah, Abraham and the covenant, Moses and the ten commandments	Monotheism, covenant, after life, trayfah, the ten commandments , prophets.	Beliefs, theism.	The perfect concept of God versus the God in the Torah.	Philosophical versus theological concept of God.
7LC3 – Christian beliefs	God, Trinity, Bible, incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection.	The Trinity, incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection.	The concept of God, monotheism, beliefs, theism, life after death, prophets.	Trinity.	Concept of God being triune. The concept of divine miracles.
7LC4 – Muslim beliefs	Allah, Qur'an, Muhammad, shahadah, akirah.	The concept of a final prophet.	The concept of God, monotheism, beliefs, theism, life after death, prophets.	The Qur'an as the word of God, the concept of the final prophet Muhammad.	The concept of Muhammad being the last and final prophet. Debating the Muslim view that prophets are not divine.
8LC1 – Thinking about God.	Arguments for and against the existence of God.	Creationism, design, causation, the big bang theory, evolution, natural selection and moral and natural evil.	The Omni-qualities of God.	Deductive argument.	Science vs religion. Theological God vs the philosophical God.
8LC2 – Living the Christian life	Worship and prayer, the sacraments, festivals, pilgrimage and the role of the church in the local	Denominations, Liturgical and non-liturgical worship, sacraments, pilgrimage and sites of pilgrimage – Jerusalem,	The concept of God, monotheism, trinity, beliefs, theism, life after death, prophets.	The division of the early church, reformation, faith and how it is practiced by Christians.	What does it mean to be a Christian?

	community and wider world.	Lourdes, Taize, Iona. Ecumenical movements and evangelisation.			
8LC3 – Living the Muslim life	The 5 Pillars of Islam.	Shahadah Salah Zakah Sawm Hajj Halal and Haram Sunni and Shi'a Muslims. Mosque	The concept of God, Monotheism, Beliefs, theism, life after death, prophets.	Faith in Allah and how it is practiced by Muslims.	What does it mean to be a Muslim?
8LC4 – The Dharmic faiths	Hinduism Buddhism Sikhism	Polytheism, no God, reincarnation.	Trinity – 3 in 1.	One God and many, philosophy versus religion.	What are the similarities and differences between the monotheistic religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam and the Dharmic religions?
9LC1 – Christian ethics and morality	Absolute and relative morality, Christian beliefs, sanctity of life versus quality of life, the environment and the Christian attitudes towards it, Animal rights and the Christian attitudes towards them and genetic engineering and the Christian attitudes towards it.	Absolutism and relativism, sanctity of life.	Christian beliefs, the Golden Rule and denominations in particular - Evangelical, Catholic and Protestant.	Liberalism versus conservatism and humanism.	Should morals be absolute or relative?

9LC2 – Muslim ethics and morality	Muslim beliefs, ethical eating and the Muslim attitudes towards it, Charity and the Muslim attitudes towards it, Women in society and the Muslim attitudes towards women, worldwide Muslim community and being Muslim in a non-Islamic country.	Qur'anic laws	The five Pillars of Islam – shahadah, salah, zakah, sawm and hajj, halal, haram.	Legalism, liberalism versus conservatism .	Quranic interpretations versus secular?
9LC3 – Judaism and the holocaust	Ordinary things, prejudice and discrimination, unlocking antisemitism, faith and the camps, the problem of evil and suffering, ordinary people and reflection on the holocaust.	Strengthening and weakening faith, moral choices, holocaust, antisemitism, problem of evil and suffering (inconsistent triad) and theodicies.	Philosophical versus theological concept of God, the omni-qualities of God, faith.	The logical possibility of God	If God is Omnipotent, Omniscient and Omnibenevolent why does evil exist?
9LC4 – Human rights	The history of Human Rights, life with and without rights, non-violent protest versus violent protest, suffragists versus the suffragettes, Martin Luther King and Malcom X and the civil rights movement, Oscar Romero	Liberty, emancipation, civil rights.	Absolute versus relative morality, Biblical and Quranic interpretations of race and gender.	Human Rights.	Biblical and Quranic analysis for and against equality, liberation theology, black theology and feminist theology.

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