## Year 10 AP 2 – Religious Studies



## **How to revise Religious Studies:**

- ✓ Active Recall Test yourself on key points instead of passive reading.
- ✓ Mind Maps & Flashcards Summarize and visualize information.
- ✓ **Teach Someone Else** Explaining helps reinforce your learning.

**Practice Paragraph Writing** – Plan and write responses.

## **Revision list:**

Areas of Study	Specific content : Content from a Christian Perspective		
Theme 1: Relationships	<ul> <li>Christian beliefs, attitudes and teachings about the nature and purpose of relationships in the twenty first century: families, roles of women and men, marriage outside the religious tradition and cohabitation</li> <li>The nature and purpose of marriage as expressed through Christian marriage ceremonies in Britain and teachings: Mark10:6-8 and the Church of England Synod</li> <li>Varying Christian attitudes towards adultery, divorce and annulment and separation and re-marriage. Interpretations of Matthew 19:8-9, Mark 10:9</li> </ul>		
Sexual relationships	<ul> <li>Christian teachings about the nature and purpose of sex and theuse of contraception including varied interpretations of the Natural Law/Absolutist approach of Thomas Aquinas' Five Primary Precepts with reference to the second Primary Precept</li> <li>Diverse attitudes within and across Christian traditions towards same sex relationships,</li> <li>Varied interpretations of: Leviticus 20:13 and 1 Timothy 1: 8-10</li> </ul>		
Issues of equality: gender prejudice and discrimination	<ul> <li>Diverse attitudes within Christianity toward the roles of womenand men in worship and authority with reference to Catholic, Orthodox and Anglican views on this issue</li> <li>Interpretations of teachings: 1 Timothy 2:11-12, Galatians 3:27-29</li> </ul>		

Areas of Study	Specific Content: Content from Christian and Non-Religious Perspectives
Theme 2: Issues of Life and Death  The world	<ul> <li>Diverse Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes about theaccounts of the origin of the universe: Genesis 1 and 2</li> <li>The relationship between Christian views and non-religious viewsof creation and the extent to which they conflict; Stephen Hawking's view of the Big Bang</li> <li>Christian and non-religious beliefs, teachings and attitudes aboutdominion, stewardship, environmental responsibility, sustainability, and global citizenship: Genesis 1:28, Psalm 8:6, 'Humanists for a Better World'</li> </ul>
The origin and value of humanlife	<ul> <li>Diverse Christian beliefs, teachings and attitudes toward the origin and sanctity of human life: Genesis 1:31, Jeremiah 1:5</li> <li>Non-religious beliefs about evolution; Charles Darwin, RichardDawkins</li> <li>Diverse Christian attitudes towards abortion and euthanasia</li> <li>Non-religious views on the importance of human and animal life;Peter Singer's views on 'speciesism'</li> <li>Humanist 'Dignity in Dying' Movement</li> </ul>
Beliefs about death and theafterlife	<ul> <li>Christian beliefs and teachings about life after death, including soul, judgement, heaven and hell: John 11:24-27, 1 Corinthians15: 42-44</li> <li>Diverse Christian beliefs about the afterlife</li> </ul>

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Areas of Study: Theme 3: Issues of Good and Evil	Specific Content: Content from a Christian Perspective
Crime and Punishment	<ul> <li>What makes an act 'wrong'?</li> <li>Religious and ethical responses: relative and absolutemorality, conscience, virtues, sin</li> <li>Beliefs and attitudes about the causes of crime and theaims of punishment: justice, retribution, deterrence andreformation</li> <li>The treatment of criminals and the work of prison reformersand prison chaplains</li> <li>Varied Conservative and Liberal Christian responses to theDeath Penalty, including interpretations of Christian teaching: Exodus 20:13, Matthew 5:38-39, 43-47</li> </ul>
Forgiveness	<ul> <li>Christian teachings about forgiveness, including interpretations of teachings: Matthew 18:21-22, Matthew 6:14-15</li> <li>Examples of forgiveness arising from personal beliefs.</li> </ul>

Good, Eviland Suffering	>	Philosophical perspectives on the origin of evil: Original Sin(free will) and 'soul-making' (Irenaeus and John Hick)
	>	Philosophical challenges posed by belief in God, free willand the existence of evil and suffering