

Scheme of work

Religious Studies

Component 1: The study of religions: beliefs, teaching and practices - Christianity

Based on 120 GLH for the GCSE; Christianity = approx. 30 hours.

Please see the appendix for two other possible approaches to the specification.

Note: only the 'specification content' column is fixed. You can choose how to deliver the content in the way that best suits the needs of your students. The 'extension opportunities and topic links' column is intended to highlight some opportunities for extension beyond the specification, stretch and challenge or wider discussions, as and when curriculum time permits. The exam questions and mark schemes will only require coverage of the specification content.

Lesson number	Topic title	Specification content	Suggested coverage	Extension opportunities and topic links
1	Introduction /pre-work	N/A	<p><i>1-2 hours</i></p> <p>Brief introduction to Christianity, setting it in its historical and social context.</p> <p>Eg Ancient Judaism (noting that the key distinction between Judaism and Christianity is the concept of Jesus as Messiah/still awaiting the Messiah), Israel under Roman rule, the spread of Christianity globally etc.</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary RS*: applying a historical lens – briefly examine a timeline of Early Christianity, eg the adoption of the faith and its spread in Roman Empire as Catholicism; the Orthodox schism; reformation and birth of Church of England under Henry VIII; and further denominational developments. See for example:</p> <p>Major denominational groups and heresies within Christianity</p> <p>BBC Religions – the basics of Christian history</p>

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1				<p>Look at the story of Martin Luther to help students understand how personal reading of scripture can lead to countless interpretations and denominations/groups within the global Church.</p> <p>Briefly discuss the varying use of sources of authority such as tradition and/or scripture.</p> <p>The Bible as a source of authority – Bible Society's Sources of Wisdom resources. Students could evaluate the notion of 'word of God'.</p> <p>Multidisciplinary RS*: applying a Sociological lens – examine some statistics on Christianity worldwide and in the UK. (see for example PEW forum - The Global Religious Landscape and Office for National Statistics).</p> <p>*By multidisciplinary RS, we're referring to the range of academic and analytical approaches and methodologies that the study of religion employs. For example, it may draw on sociological, historical, archaeological, anthropological, philosophical, theological ways of thinking. See for example, Ofsted's explanation of 'Ways of Knowing' and this blog post on Disciplinary in Religion & Worldviews.</p>

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1	Key Beliefs: The nature of God	The nature of God: • God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering • the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	1-2 hours Nature of God Key terms – omnipotent, loving, just Why are these qualities important to believers? Why do the existence of evil and suffering make it difficult to believe in an omnipotent/loving/just God? (eg. Inconsistent triad). Oneness of God and the Trinity The importance of oneness in the context of monotheism. (eg. 'I Am' statements etc). Trinity – the doctrinal concept of God in three persons (eg. Doctrinal statements such as creeds could be used; Jesus' baptism; Genesis 1:1; Acts 2 etc).	Nature of God <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Theme C – evil and suffering • See RE online for resources linking to the Nicene Creed. • Use Genesis 1-2 to identify the qualities of God as described (eg. Omnipotence etc) That This can be a good way to begin the process of identifying underlying meaning of texts at the same time as learning about the nature of God. • Compare with concepts of God/Ultimate Reality in the second religion of study. (Note this may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focussed on the religion of study in their responses, ie. Christianity only). Oneness of God and the Trinity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the formation of the creeds in the context of the early church; evaluate their usefulness to believers today. • Why don't all Christians follow the same creed? Briefly discuss the different ways the early church interpreted core concepts like Trinity to show how heterodoxy worked. • Non-Trinitarian denominations/groups could be considered as an extension; consider the differences within the global church in terms of doctrine (leading to practice/ethics etc).

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				<p>(Note: the specification content on Trinity must be covered from a Trinitarian perspective and this should be the focus in the exam).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gendered statements about God as 'Father' could be highlighted and discussed. • Show students images/paintings of Jesus sitting to the right of God – how is the relationship between them shown?

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2	Key Beliefs: Creation	Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).	<p>2 hours</p> <p>Genesis 1:1-3 Read the text and note the presence/action of the creative Word and Spirit.</p> <p>Consider the symbolism of the opening verses – eg. Order from chaos (water), creation ex nihilo etc. Why is this important?</p> <p>How might different Christians today understand the Genesis story?</p> <p>John 1:1-3 Read the text and identify links with the Genesis verses. How does John’s Gospel use the idea of the Word? What is the writer trying to say?</p> <p>Apply the two texts to Trinity and Nature of God.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Theme B – origins of the universe; stewardship and dominion; roles of men and women. • Read further through Genesis 1-3 and link to Key Beliefs – original sin. • Read further through John’s prologue (v1-18) and identify what the text is saying about Jesus. • Links to Key Beliefs – nature of God, Trinity • Explore these texts in terms of authorship, dating and as sources of authority. • Why might the notion of the eternal Word be of comfort to believers? How might verses such as John 1:10-12 be a reassurance or inspiration to those who feel marginalised? • Interpretation of texts literally and non-literally – are Genesis and Scientific theories of Creation compatible? Does a non-literal view of the text impact on beliefs about the nature of God? • See ‘Creation’ BibleSociety resources.

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3	Jesus Christ and salvation	Beliefs and teachings about the Incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God.	<p>2 hours</p> <p>The focus is here on the theological concept of incarnation and its meaning rather than just the birth stories.</p> <p>Refer back to John’s prologue (Jn 1:1-18) and/or the two birth narratives (Matt 1:19-2:12; Lk 1:26-38; 2:1-20) to look for details about Jesus status as both human and divine.</p> <p>Consider the creeds as statements of faith in who Jesus was/is.</p> <p>Do the birth stories have to be historically accurate to be theologically meaningful? What do they mean to Christians today?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Practices: the sacrament of baptism and the celebration of Christmas. • Useful resource: REonline – How could Jesus be God? • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a philosophical lens – how can one being be both human and divine? Introduce the historical context of Council of Chalcedon briefly as the result of many scholars and church fathers debating this very question. • If there was no incarnation, could there still be Christianity? Is belief in Jesus’ resurrection more important? What if Jesus was ‘just a man’ who was a moral teacher? (eg the theological debate between Athanasius and Arius; most Christians before 325 would’ve held a middle position between belief in the Incarnation and the more remote God depicted by Arius. Athanasius’ position is what led to the Nicene Creed). • Examine popular Christian symbolism eg Ichthys (fish), Alpha and Omega, Chi-Rho (see Specification B). • Consider the annunciation and its significance especially in the Roman Catholicism. How might some contemporary feminists view this event? • Possible extension link to Islam: Beliefs, holy books. See the documentary ‘The Muslim Jesus’ (Note this may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only).

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4	Jesus Christ and salvation	Beliefs and teachings about the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension	<p>3 hours</p> <p>The focus in this section is on understanding Jesus' crucifixion as a historical reality and as a theological event; understanding the resurrection as historically ambiguous but as having clear religious importance; exploring the importance of the belief in Jesus' ascension and what the ascension narratives indicate about the person of Jesus.</p> <p>Outline a timeline of events from the Passion narrative through to the ascension. This could include one (or more) of the gospel accounts of Jesus' trials to explain why both Jews and Romans condemned him.</p> <p>Explore the question, 'Why was Jesus crucified?' looking especially for Jesus' suffering and death as an example of obedience to God, as atonement for sin and as inspiration for those who are suffering.</p> <p>Examine gospel account(s) of the empty tomb and Jesus' resurrection appearances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Key Beliefs: afterlife and Theme B: beliefs about death and an afterlife. • Links to Practices: the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist, the sacrament of baptism and the celebration of Easter. • Consider how persecuted people may respond to the suffering of Jesus on the cross, and then his resurrection/ascension. How might belief in the reward for suffering (eg Matthew 5: 10 – 12) have been used to justify oppression in history? Is suffering justified and glorified in the resurrection and ascension accounts? How does this influence Christian charity work? (Link to Christianity practices eg Barnabas Fund). • What are the differences between cross and crucifix symbols? How does this help us to understand what the crucifixion means to Christians today?

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4			<p>Discuss: How far are the gospel accounts historically accurate?</p> <p>What does the crucifixion mean to Christians today?</p> <p>Can we consider the gospels to be evidence for Jesus' resurrection? Or can we explain the tomb another way?</p> <p>Did Jesus rise bodily from the grave? What does resurrection mean for different groups of Christians? (eg literalist and liberal interpreters of the Bible).</p> <p>What do ascension narratives say about Jesus' nature and about the early church?</p> <p>Refer back to the creeds and see how these beliefs feature/evaluate their relative importance to Christian communities.</p>	

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5	Jesus Christ and salvation	Beliefs and teachings about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sin, including original sin • the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit • the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement. 	3 hours The focus is on how Jesus Christ is the key to Christian teaching and beliefs about sin and salvation. Types of sin could be discussed and distinction could be drawn between individual sins (bad actions) and the state of sin (pervasive badness, human tendency to choose evil). Explore ideas about how evil came about and the concept of original sin/different ways of understanding it. Read Genesis 3 and unpick it using questions: what is the sin? What are the consequences of sin? (judgement and hell; effects on victim and perpetrator) Can sin be undone? Consider the effect of being/saying sorry. Consider laws/rules, eg ten commandments, and how these can help people avoid sin. Discuss: Does God have to forgive sins? Lead into discussion of the concept of grace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Beliefs: judgement; Themes D&E: forgiveness; Practices: sacrament of baptism. • Look at possible readings of the text of Gen 3. Eg a feminist reading of Gen 3, see this REonline resource. • Imagine a world where no one was able to disobey God's rules because they had no free will. Would a sinless life be worth living? What would a world without suffering look like? • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a philosophical lens. See Specification B on Irenaeus and Augustine. • Consider means of salvation and beliefs about faith and works, eg the parable of the Sheep and Goats. • Example of 'altar calls'/'salvation opportunities' given in evangelical church services (Link to non-liturgical worship). • Compare with Islamic beliefs about sin; dharmic beliefs in liberation; Jewish concepts of the Messiah and the observance of Yom Kippur. (Note this may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only).

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5			<p>Link to concept of atonement already mentioned in the context of the crucifixion</p> <p>How does a commitment to, or membership of, Christianity offer atonement for all sin to Christians? Concepts of repentance, grace, forgiveness, redemption. (see for example Romans 5-6)</p> <p>Discuss: Can people who aren't Christian be saved?</p>	

Lesson number	Topic title	Specification content	Suggested coverage	Extension opportunities and topic links
6	Worship and festivals	Different forms of worship and their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liturgical, non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible • private worship. 	1-2 hours The focus is on understanding key differences in types of worship. Explore the concept of worship and why it's important to Christians. Examine examples of liturgical and non-liturgical worship so students can understand some of the features and their appeal/importance. What role does the Bible play in worship? What is private worship? Why might some prefer to worship privately?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Beliefs: Trinity; Jesus Christ and salvation (eg how are the beliefs about Jesus/Holy Spirit etc shown through worship?). • Links to Practices: the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist, the sacrament of baptism and the celebration of Christmas and Easter. • Links to Theme F: status and treatment within religion of women (eg ordination of women, women being allowed to preach/lead worship etc). • Opportunity here to expand examples of worship from across cultures and denominations (eg Quakers, evangelical megachurches, Black Pentecostal etc). • Watch REonline's places of worship videos and create a table of similarities and differences.

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7	Worship and festivals	Prayer and its significance, including the Lord's Prayer, set prayers and informal prayer.	<p>1 hour</p> <p>What is prayer and why is it important?</p> <p>Why do Christians pray in different ways?</p> <p>Refer back to work on worship – how is prayer used within public worship? (eg set prayers recited, more informal prayers for healing or prayer in small groups etc). Private and informal prayer – why might Christians pray alone?</p> <p>The Lord's Prayer – see Luke 11:1-4 and examine what the prayer contains/types of prayer within the text (eg adoration, confession etc). Why is it important? (eg taught by Jesus/his words, been used for centuries, unites all Christians).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Beliefs: Trinity; Jesus Christ and salvation (eg the role of the Spirit, prayers for salvation/'thy Kingdom come' etc). • Links to Practices: different forms of worship; the sacrament of Holy Communion/Eucharist, the sacrament of baptism; the celebration of Christmas and Easter. • Explore specific denominational prayers such as Hail Mary, or use of objects to focus prayer and meditation (eg rosary, candles, crucifix etc). • If possible, organise a visit to a practising church who run a weekday service (eg Westminster Cathedral). Students could then carry out a survey of worshippers asking why worship and the Lord's Prayer are important to them and/or complete an analysis of why worship/Lord's Prayer is important from their own observations of watching it in action. • Multidisciplinary RS: applying an artistic lens to look at the use of iconography and the beliefs about the use of icons within Christianity. This could be a good opportunity to highlight the diversity of representations of Jesus in artwork, (eg Black Jesus).

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8	Worship and festivals	<p>The role and meaning of the sacraments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the meaning of sacrament the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism. 	<p>1-2 hours</p> <p>The focus is on a theological understanding of the concept of sacrament and how this applies to the practice of some churches.</p> <p>Introduce the idea that there are different beliefs about the idea of sacraments (eg Roman Catholic, Church of England, Orthodox and Baptist, Pentecostal, Quaker). Quaker and Pentecostal, for example, purposefully avoid term 'sacraments' – students could investigate why and how this supports their values/views and attitudes towards 'authority' (see for example BBC - Religions - Christianity: Pentecostalism).</p> <p>Students could define, unpack and learn definition of 'sacrament', eg 'an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace' = something physical that's done to the body which has a permanent effect on the soul. Contrast this to the idea of simple symbolism, eg using water is a symbol for cleansing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to Beliefs: Trinity; Jesus Christ and salvation Useful resources: Baptism - Practices in Christianity - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - AQA - BBC Bitesize and BibleSociety's resource on Baptism Use the following videos to prompt comparison between church features and types of baptism: Truetube – Holy cribs church and Truetube – Christian baptism. Links to Practices: mission, evangelism and church growth. Consider the role and importance of conversion for Christianity and the significance of being 'born again' in a range of different scenarios and experiences.

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8			<p>A sacrament must have form (eg. words and/or actions), matter (eg. water, physical stuff of some sort) and intention (of the person to perform a sacrament).</p> <p>Baptism Explore texts such as: Matthew 28:16-20, John 3:1-6, Matthew 3:13-17, Acts 8:26-39.</p> <p>Infant baptism and its relationship to original sin/Jesus' death and resurrection covered previously.</p> <p>Believers' baptism (often by full immersion) - common themes with infant baptism: membership of church, link to Jesus' death and resurrection, washing away sin (but not original sin).</p> <p>Why might some prefer believers' to infant baptism?</p>	

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9	Worship and festivals	The sacrament of Holy Communion/ Eucharist and its significance for Christians, including different ways it's celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.	<p>1-2 hours</p> <p>The focus is on an understanding of the sacramental nature of Holy Communion and the way this influences some churches.</p> <p>Examine 1 Corinthians 11:23-26. Evaluate using the knowledge that Paul's letters are the earliest canonical documents – 1 Corinthians is from around 54CE, less than 25 years after Jesus' death, at least 25 years before the earliest gospel. This is Paul's instruction to the church in Corinth.</p> <p>Consider how Jesus' words may be understood: 'this is my body/blood' and 'do this in remembrance of me'.</p> <p>Explain that Roman Catholic/Church of England and Orthodox Christians focus on 'this is my body' and see it as a sacrament. Identify the 'outward and visible sign' and the 'inward and spiritual grace'; the form (actions and words of priest), matter (bread, wine) and intent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Practices: different forms of worship. • Links to Beliefs: Jesus Christ and salvation. • Useful resource: The Eucharist - Practices in Christianity - GCSE Religious Studies Revision – AQA – BBC Bitesize. • Explore another denomination. (Eg in the Orthodox tradition look at the Divine Liturgy and compare to RC/C of E, eg the use of the iconostasis in the drama of the liturgy, eg Great Entrance). • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a historical lens – the Eucharist as recreation of a past event and in the Roman Catholic tradition actually reliving that history through transubstantiation. The use of bread and wine in Judaism for Shabbat, and wine/ unleavened bread at Passover. This then also emphasises the significance of Jesus as sacrificial lamb at Last Supper. • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a theological lens – explore the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a sociological lens – how might taking part in a ritual practice such as the Eucharist benefit Christians? What impacts might it have on the church community?

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9			<p>Baptists and Pentecostals will focus on the 'in memory of me' (link to Believers' baptism as partly in memory of Jesus' baptism). This leads to a memorialist understanding of Holy Communion, and how the names used (Breaking of Bread/Lord's Supper) reflect this belief. Identify differences from sacramental services, eg less ritual, no priestly actions, distribution, happens less frequently etc.</p>	

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10	Worship and festivals	The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona.	<p>2-3 hours</p> <p>The focus is on practices associated with pilgrimage, and their importance to individuals and to the church, as exemplified in two quite different places of pilgrimage.</p> <p>Pilgrimage as a spiritual journey. Christians travel to a place associated with Jesus or saints and engage in worship and rituals.</p> <p>Lourdes – outline the story of Bernadette, why people go there and what they do. (Traditional Roman Catholic in tone.)</p> <p>Iona – outline story of Columba, why people go and what they do. (Contemporary and ecumenical in tone).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Practices: different forms of worship; prayer and its significance • Links to Theme C: miracles. Do miracles happen? Healings at Lourdes – believers and sceptics. • Compare to other faith studied and the practice of pilgrimage (e.g hajj, Varanasi etc); compare to secular 'pilgrimages' to sports grounds, musician's birth places / grave sites etc (Note this may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only). • Holy Land/Jerusalem pilgrimages – link to story of Jesus, but also could be a chance to discuss the interrelatedness of the Abrahamic faiths. Possible opportunity to promote awareness of political tensions in that region (though need to be careful that this is represented fairly: dispute is not based on religious views and isn't the only example of faith/political disputes over land and faith claims on land – eg Iona's history as a pagan place of worship before St. Columba opens up an interesting discussion about the ownership of pilgrimage sites and, perhaps, why Iona is so ecumenical even within Christianity: Druidry.org resources)

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11	Worship and festivals	The celebration of Easter, including its importance for Christians in Great Britain today.	<p>1 hour</p> <p>The focus is on the religious meaning and celebration of Easter and how it impacts individuals, and church.</p> <p>Easter as a celebration in the context of Lent (fasting and penitence) and Good Friday (grief and reflection).</p> <p>Link back to work on crucifixion and examine the subsequent events that are celebrated at Easter: resurrection, victory over sin and death, possibility of salvation etc.</p> <p>Look at church practices at Easter (eg Easter Vigil, churches decorated with flowers, paschal candle etc).</p> <p>Is Easter or Christmas more important for Christians? Why? Could there be one without the other?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Beliefs: Jesus Christ and salvation • Students could explore briefly how Easter is celebrated outside the church: bank holidays, chocolate eggs, Easter bunnies. (see Christmas above – secular practices that have become attached to a Christian festival). • Contrast with symbolism in other Spring festivals across the world/traditions, eg Nowruz, Holi and extended Easter celebrations such as Semana Santa in Spain. (Note this may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only).

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12	The role of the church in the local and worldwide community.	The role of the Church in the local community, including food banks and street pastors.	<p>1 hour</p> <p>Church is a community of Christians (locally) and an organisation (nationally and worldwide) rather than a building.</p> <p>What do local churches do? (eg worship, marking life events/sacraments, care for the vulnerable, youth work etc).</p> <p>Understand the example of food banks and street pastors. Why might Christians do this? (link back to Parable of Sheep and Goats if used earlier, or other texts such as 'Love thy neighbour' etc).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Theme F: wealth and poverty, social justice. • See organisation websites Street Pastors ; Trussell Trust. • Research the work of the Salvation Army, perhaps in your local area.

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13	The role of the church in the local and worldwide community.	The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.	<p>1 hour</p> <p>The focus is a critical exploration of mission and evangelism as a priority for Christians and church communities.</p> <p>Why does the church want (need?) new members?</p> <p>Consider the 'Great Commission' (Matthew 28:16-20) – how could Christians and churches 'make disciples of all the nations' today? Examine examples of evangelism and mission (eg Alpha courses, street preaching).</p> <p>Should Christians just focus on worship and good works and/or on evangelism and mission?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Practices: different forms of worship (eg the appeal of different styles of worship and how this can impact church attendance). • Links to Beliefs: salvation. • Useful resource on The Great Commission • Multidisciplinary RS: applying a sociological lens – why might there be a decline in the numbers of young people who attend church? See for example Linda Woodhead's work on young people and religious commitment. • Contrast with other religious traditions who seek converts (eg Islam and 'revert' over 'convert') and practices of conversion such as mikveh in Judaism, see for example How to Convert to Judaism – My Jewish Learning. (This may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only). • Missionaries travelling to other countries to seek converts, eg during British colonial past and organisations like Christ For All Nations today.

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14	The role of the church in the local and worldwide community	<p>The importance of the worldwide Church including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working for reconciliation • how Christian churches respond to persecution • the work of one of the following: CAFOD, Christian Aid, Tearfund. 	<p>2-3 hours</p> <p>The focus is on specific ways that churches work for peace; an exploration of how far Christians who live in security are obligated to support Christians who are being persecuted; understanding of the work and rationale of one or more of the named agencies.</p> <p>Use Biblical texts that refer to peace and examples (eg the Quaker peace testimony, conscientious objectors during WW1/2 etc).</p> <p>Is reconciliation a priority for Christians? Should it be?</p> <p>Use a text such as Matthew 5:11-12 (written in the context of the persecution of early Christians by the Romans). Consider that some Christians are still persecuted for their faith.</p> <p>How do churches respond to being persecuted? (Go underground (eg Brother Andrew), seek asylum elsewhere, leave the area, Christian charities support those in other countries etc).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to Themes D and F. • BBC Bitesize. • The charities listed on the specification have some useful resources, many of which are specifically tailored to GCSE: Christian Aid; CAFOD; Tearfund. • The link between 'faith' and 'works' could be worth exploration here, this is central to Jesus' message. James 2: 14 – 26 could be unpacked using the theological hermeneutic approach as a foundation. Examine the link with pacifism and conscientious objectors, exploring 'action' as passive and not just active. • Who should receive Christian charity – only fellow Christians, or all people? For example, the Barnabas Fund work specifically with Christians and Christian converts, whereas groups such as Christian Aid support all people. How does this relate to the Parable of the Sheep and Goats?

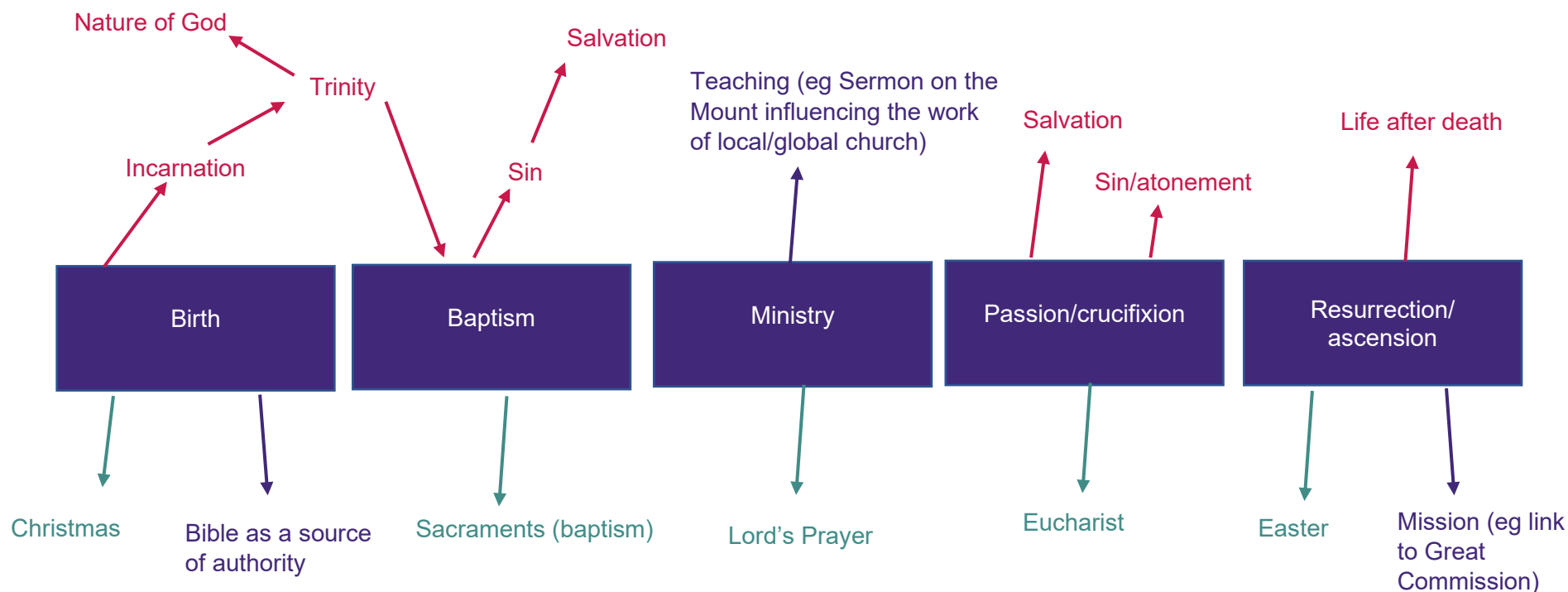
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14			<p>Choose one of the named charities and find out what they do – make links to key beliefs that form the motivations for their work.</p> <p>Is supporting international relief agencies more or less important than supporting local projects like street pastors and food banks?</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the work of Muslim Aid and how it links to beliefs in Greater Jihad/Sadaqah and the Worldwide Church as a similar concept to the Islamic ‘Ummah’ – a global community of shared belief and responsibility (This may be useful for extension and for showing connections between worldviews, but on the Paper 1 Religions exams, students must remain focused on the religion of study in their responses, ie Christianity only).</p>

Appendix

Here are details of two other possible approaches to delivering the Christianity content.

A: The approach outlined in the diagram below suggests a structuring of the unit based broadly on the life of Jesus. By following the narrative of Jesus' life, much of the content can be integrated and linked.

The Practices content on pilgrimage, types of worship and charities haven't been explicitly included in the diagram, although could also be woven in – for example, pilgrimage can be linked to the passion via Holy Land pilgrimages; pilgrimage as an offshoot of worship; responses to persecution/reconciliation/charity work as expressions of Jesus' teachings; after the ascension and Pentecost the church began to grow and begin to worship together etc.



B: see [RE: Online's 'Big Ideas' curriculum](#). This gives an interesting structure to the unit and how the topics can link together.