

## AQA GCSE Religious Studies - Christianity: Beliefs and Practices

| <b>BELIEFS AND TEACHINGS - Key beliefs</b>   | RED | AMBER | GREEN |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| The nature of God: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God as omnipotent, loving and just, and the problem of evil and suffering</li> <li>• the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.</li> </ul>   |     |       |       |
| Different Christian beliefs about creation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the role of Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1:1-3).</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resurrection and life after death</li> <li>• judgement</li> <li>• heaven and hell.</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| <b>Jesus Christ and salvation</b>  |     |       |       |
| Beliefs and teachings about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the incarnation and Jesus as the Son of God</li> <li>• the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension</li> <li>• sin, including original sin</li> <li>• the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit</li> <li>• the role of Christ in salvation including the idea of atonement.</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| <b>PRACTICES - Worship and festivals</b>   |     |       |       |
| Different forms of worship and their significance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liturgical</li> <li>• non-liturgical and informal, including the use of the Bible private worship.</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| Prayer and its significance, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Lord's Prayer</li> <li>• set prayers</li> <li>• informal prayer.</li> </ul>   |     |       |       |
| The role and meaning of the sacraments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the meaning of sacrament</li> <li>• the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism</li> <li>• the sacrament of eucharist (Holy Communion) and its significance for Christians, including different ways in which it is celebrated and different interpretations of its meaning.</li> </ul> |     |       |       |
| The role and importance of pilgrimage and celebrations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• two contrasting examples of Christian pilgrimage: Lourdes and Iona</li> <li>• the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| <b>The role of the church in the local and worldwide community</b>   |     |       |       |
| The role of the Church in the local community, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food banks</li> <li>• street pastors.</li> </ul>  |     |       |       |
| The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.  |     |       |       |
| The importance of the worldwide Church including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working for reconciliation</li> <li>• how Christian churches respond to persecution</li> <li>• the work of <b>one</b> of the following: Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD), Christian Aid, Tearfund.</li> </ul>   |     |       |       |

## GCSE Religious Studies - Theme A: Relationships and families

| <b>Sex, marriage and divorce</b>   | RED | AMBER | GREEN |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| • Human sexuality including heterosexual and homosexual relationships.   |     |       |       |
| • Sexual relationships before and outside of marriage.   |     |       |       |
| • Contraception and family planning.   |     |       |       |
| • The nature and purpose of marriage.  |     |       |       |
| • Same-sex marriage and cohabitation.  |     |       |       |
| • Divorce, including reasons for divorce, and remarrying.  |     |       |       |
| • Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on the sanctity of marriage vows and compassion. |     |       |       |
| <b>Families and gender equality</b>  |     |       |       |
| • The nature of families.  |     |       |       |
| • The role of parents and children.  |     |       |       |
| • Extended families and the nuclear family.  |     |       |       |
| • The purpose of families - procreation  |     |       |       |
| • The purpose of families - stability and the protection of children   |     |       |       |
| • Educating children in a faith.   |     |       |       |
| • Contemporary family issues - same-sex parents  |     |       |       |
| • Contemporary family issues - polygamy.   |     |       |       |
| • The roles of men and women.  |     |       |       |
| • Gender equality.   |     |       |       |
| • Gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples.   |     |       |       |

**GCSE Religious Studies - Theme E: Crime and punishment 2024**

| <b>Religion, crime and the causes of crime</b>   | RED | AMBER | GREEN |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering.  |     |       |       |
| Reasons for crime, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poverty and upbringing</li> <li>• mental illness and addiction</li> <li>• greed and hate</li> <li>• opposition to an unjust law.</li> </ul> |     |       |       |
| Views about people who break the law for these reasons.  |     |       |       |
| Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder.   |     |       |       |
| <b>Religion and punishment</b>   |     |       |       |
| The aims of punishment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• retribution</li> <li>• deterrence</li> <li>• reformation.</li> </ul>   |     |       |       |
| The treatment of criminals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prison</li> <li>• corporal punishment</li> <li>• community service.</li> </ul>   |     |       |       |
| Forgiveness.   |     |       |       |
| The death penalty.   |     |       |       |
| Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.  |     |       |       |