

Year 11	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Theme	Islamic Practices	Religion, Crime and Punishment	Religion, Peace and Conflict
Key Concepts	- Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam (students should study the Five Pillars and jihad in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam and the additional duties of Shi'a Islam). - Shahadah: declaration of faith and its place in Muslim practice. - Salah and its significance: how and why Muslims pray including times, directions, ablution (wudu), movements (rak'ahs) and recitations; salah in the home and mosque and elsewhere; Friday prayer: Jummah; key differences in the practice of salah in Sunni and Shi'a Islam, and different Muslim views about the importance of prayer. - Sawm: the role and significance of fasting during the month of Ramadan including origins, duties, benefits of fasting, the exceptions and their reasons, and the Night of Power, Qur'an 96:1-5. - Zakah: the role and significance of giving alms including origins, how and why it is given, benefits of receipt, Khums in Shi'a Islam. - Hajj: the role and significance of the pilgrimage to Makkah including origins, how hajj is performed, the actions pilgrims perform at sites including the Ka'aba at Makkah, Mina, Arafat, Muzdalifah and their significance - Jihad: different understandings of jihad: the meaning and significance of greater and lesser jihad; origins, influence and conditions for the declaration of lesser jihad. • Festivals and commemorations and their importance for Muslims in Great Britain today, including the origins and meanings of Eid-ul-Adha, Id-ul-Fitr, Ashura.	Religion, crime and the causes of crime - Good and evil intentions and actions, including whether it can ever be good to cause suffering. - Reasons for crime, including: - poverty and upbringing - mental illness and addiction - greed and hate - opposition to an unjust law. - Views about people who break the law for these reasons. - Views about different types of crime, including hate crimes, theft and murder. Religion and punishment - The aims of punishment, including: - retribution - deterrence - reformation. The treatment of criminals, including: - prison - corporal punishment - community service. - Forgiveness. - The death penalty. - Ethical arguments related to the death penalty, including those based on the principle of utility and sanctity of life.	- Students will study religious teachings, and religious, philosophical and ethical arguments, relating to the issues that follow, and their impact and influence in the modern world. They should be aware of contrasting perspectives in contemporary British society on all of these issues: - Violence. - Weapons of mass destruction - Pacifism. The meaning and significance of: - Peace, justice, forgiveness & reconciliation. - Violence, including violent protest. - Terrorism. - Reasons for war, including greed, self-defence and retaliation. The just war theory, including the criteria for a just war. Holy war. - Religion and belief as a cause of war and violence in the contemporary world. - Nuclear weapons, including nuclear deterrence. - The use of weapons of mass destruction. - Religion and peace-making in the contemporary world including the work of individuals influenced by religious teaching. - Religious responses to the victims of war including the work of one present day religious organisation.