Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
Philosophy and Ethics		Relationships		What do Jews believe?	
Key knowledge:		Key knowledge:		Key Knowledge:	
 Pupils will study key concepts in philosophy and ethics. Know what philosophy is and the three branches of philosophy are Know what Empiricists say about how we know Know what Rationalists say about how we gain knowledge. Know what Descartes means by "I think therefore I am" To know what John Locke means by tabula rosa Know what Natural Law, Situation Ethics and Utilitarianism is and the guide norm of each of these ethical theories 		 Pupils will know what the Catholic Church teaches about abstinence Know what four words for love in Greek mean Know what the Catholic Church teaches about sex, premarital and extra marital Know what the Catholic Church teaches about contraception Know what the Catholic Church teaches about the purpose of marriage. Know what happens in the Catholic marriage ceremony Know the difference between arranged and forced marriage Know what the Catholic Church teaches about family life Know what the Catholic Church teaches about the upbringing of children Know what the Catholic Church teaches about IVF and adoption Through these topics, students will develop their abstract thinking, writing, and evaluation skills, learning how to explain complex ideas and defend their opinions. 		 Pupils will know Jewish beliefs about the nature of God one, Creator, Lawgiver and judge. Know the terms of the covenants that God made with Abraham and Moses and consider what they reveal about the nature of God Know Jewish beliefs on the Messiah Know what Scripture says the messianic age will be like. Know what mitzvot is including the Ten Commandments. Know what pikuach nefesh is and the significance of mitzvot. Know what the different Jewish are about the afterlife. 	
Pupils will be able	Key Vocabulary:	Pupils will be able to:	Key Vocabulary:	Pupils will be able to:	Key Vocabulary:
to: Pupils will be able to use scholars and sources of wisdom to explain philosophical, ethical and theological views on knowledge. Explain the difference between empiricism and	 Philosophy Empiricism Rationalism Ethics Inductive Deductive Epistemology Metaphysics Utilitarianism Virtue Virtue Ethics 	Use scripture to explain Catholic and Christian attitudes to relationships. Will be able to use a range of sources of wisdom to analyse and evaluate different viewpoints to cohabitation, marriage and divorce.	 Sacrament of Matrimony Covenant Vow Chastity Natural Law Conjugal Love Procreation Fidelity Indissolubility Annulment 	Use scripture to explain Jewish beliefs about God, the covenant, mitzvot and beliefs about life after death. Will be able to use a range of sources of wisdom to analyse and evaluate different viewpoints to keep the mitzvot, pikuach nefesh, olam ha ba and how best to be faithful to God.	 Covenant Mitzvot Messiah Shabbat Shekinah Synagogue Torah Olam ha ba Pikuach Nefesh Kiddush Free Will

rationalism Explain the how empiricists and rationalist can come to belief in God	Natural LawUtilitarianism	Will be able to use a range of sources of wisdom to analyse and evaluate different viewpoints to the relevance of religious	 Celibacy Modesty Contraception Divorce Adultery 		 Rosh Hashanah Pesach Sukkot Yom Kippur Tanakh
Explain how ethical theories can guide moral decision making		teaching on personal relationships.	Same-Sex Attraction		
To be able to apply an ethical theory and Christian teaching to racism, gender inequality, poverty and business ethics.					
Assessment: Complete a Knowledge Assessment 4 Knowledge Assessments A focus on Key terminology, definitions and explanations.		Assessment: Complete a Knowledge Assessment A focus on Key terminology, definitions and explanations.		Assessment: Complete a Knowledge Assessment A focus on Key terminology, definitions and explanations.	
Enrichment Opportunities:		Enrichment Opportunities:		Enrichment Opportunities:	