



Y9: Unit 1 Buddhism

Buddhism is a religion that doesn't have a "traditional" religious view as there is no God that Buddhists regard as being intrinsically important. Instead, there are key figures such as the Buddha and his teachings (dharma) that were left behind. In this unit of work you will consider these teachings and how they have an impact on the views of Buddhists today in terms of ethics and their behaviour in this life and beyond.

Knowledge Organiser

Lesson 1-2

Buddhism: What is it all about?

Buddhism is different to most faiths – what are some of its key beliefs and features?

Who was the founder of Buddhism: Siddhartha Gautama?

Born an Indian Prince who was destined to change his entire life and the lives of millions of others. What happened and can he be seen to be a positive role model?

Lesson 7-8

Anicca & Anatta: What makes you, you?

Anicca and anatta are 2 of the universal truths taught by the Buddha. What do they mean and why are they important in understanding our existence?

Is Buddhism scientific?

We live in an increasingly scientific world – can Buddhism cope with this?

Lesson 3-4

What is the Eightfold Path?

Magga (or the middle way) is vital to Buddhists – what is it made up of and why is it important?

The Five Moral Precepts: Should we all follow them?

Being morally good is really important to Buddhists – what are the 5 moral precepts and how do they help Buddhists to be good?

Lesson 9-10

End of unit assessment on Buddhism and feedback

Lesson 5-6

5. Ahimsa: Should we experiment on animals?

Ahimsa is the basic idea of not bringing harm to any living thing. Should we therefore experiment on animals?

6. Dukkha P4C: Why do we suffer?

Suffering is a big problem in our world and comes in a variety of different shapes and sizes. How do Buddhists view the problem of suffering and can we do anything to prevent it?



Y9: Unit 2 Christianity

Christianity remains the main religious tradition in Great Britain. During the completion of this unit you will consider a variety of different aspects of Christianity including; its origins, important teachings, figures, its views on modern ethical problems that people with faith must face and key philosophical aspects that must be accepted if you are to be deemed a “Christian” today.

Knowledge Organiser

Lesson 1-2

Christianity – what is it all about?

There are over 2 billion Christians in the world – what are some of the key beliefs and practices?

Denominations of Christians – what do they each believe?

Not all Christians believe in the same things and disagree on fundamental teachings and principles – what are these differences and why do they exist?

Lesson 7-8

The God debate – is it all possible?

The existence of God is a philosophical debate that has raged for thousands of years. What are the arguments for and against God’s existence and how should we view them?

Lesson 3-4

Euthanasia – should it be accepted in GB?

Many Christians believe in the sanctity of life – however should euthanasia be made legal in this country and should we have control over our own life and death?

Abortion – is it ever the right thing to do?

Abortion remains illegal in many places around the world. What are the laws in the UK and how do Christians view this ethical issue?

Lesson 9- 10

Why would God allow evil?

Evil and suffering could be seen to be a problem for an omnipotent, omnibenevolent and omniscient God. What is the problem of evil and how do Christians deal with this debate?

Lesson 5-6

Who was Jesus?

Jesus is a hugely important historical figure but who was he and why is he so influential for Christians today?

Are Jesus’ teachings and those left behind in the Bible good examples of how we should live now?

Many may argue that many teachings found in the Bible are outdated and even harmful to society now. Is this fair and how should we view it?

Lesson 11 - 12

End of unit assessment on Christianity and feedback



Y9: Unit 3 Humanism

Humanism in the UK is a growing movement that seeks to separate religion from state. Ultimately Humanists want equality and fairness for all human beings and they believe that this cannot be achieved when religion governs our laws, morals and education systems. In this unit you will consider what it actually means to be a Humanist today and how this world view has an impact on ethical decision making and philosophical enquiry. Would the world be a better place if we were all Humanist?

Knowledge Organiser

Lesson 1-2

What does it mean to be Humanist?

Society is progressing and becoming increasingly secular (non-religious) – so what is Humanism?

Is religion necessary in the 21st century? A humanist view of society.

Some people argue that religion is a danger to society and it is now time to put our faith into other things. Are Humanists right when they say religion isn't needed anymore?

Lesson 3-4

Euthanasia, abortion and animal testing. How do Humanists view these issues?

Humanists don't believe in the sanctity of life and so what do they believe about modern ethical issues surrounding human and animal life?

Organ donation after death – should we all do it?

Organ donation is something that many people think about but what are the laws in the UK and why might it be important for us to consider in a religious world?

Lesson 5-6

What do Humanist marriages/funerals look like?

If Humanists aren't religious how do they mark important events in life and are they seen to be as important to them as they are to religious people?

What are Humanist views on life and death?

Humanists have a very different outlook on death than most – what are their views and why might they be considered to be quite refreshing?

Lesson 7-8

End of year exam and feedback

Your end of year examination will not only include elements of Humanism but also Christianity and Buddhism. Crucially, you need to be able to compare and contrast elements of each of the movements you have studied this academic year.