



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Autumn Term
(Term 1)
Modern Britain
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Ebacc Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1	
Tuesday	Sparx Science	Option B Task 1	Modern Britain Task 1	
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1	Option C Task 2	
Thursday	Ebacc Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2	Sparx Maths
Friday	Modern Britain Task 2	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A (EBACC)
French
Geography
History

Option B
Art
Business Studies
Catering
Computer Science
History
Health & Social Care
Music
Sport
IT

Option C
Business Studies
Childcare
Catering
Drama
Geography
Health & Social Care
Triple Science
Sport

Half Term 1 (6 weeks) - Year 11 Theme A		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 2 11th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme A Sex before marriage	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about adultery (4 marks)
Week 3 18th September 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme A Purpose & Meaning of Marriage	Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)
Week 4 25th September 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme A Gender Equality	Question: Evaluate this statement:- 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks) 2 PePeQ's and then your opinion
Week 5 2nd October 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme A Different types of family/Contraception	Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)
Week 6 9th October 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme A Divorce & Remarriage	Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage and give a quote to support your answer (5 marks)
Week 7 16th October 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme A	Question: Evaluate this statement: 'Marriage is the proper place to enjoy a sexual relationship' (12 marks) 2 PePeQ's and then your opinion

Half Term 2 (8 weeks) - Year 11

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 8 30th October 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme F Social Justice & Human Rights	Question: Explain two religious reasons why social justice is important (4 marks).
Week 9 6th November 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme F Gender Roles/Equality	Question: Explain two similar religious attitudes in contemporary Modern Britain about the freedom of religious expression. (4 marks)
Week 10 13th November 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme A Teachings of Marriage	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about same - sex marriage (5 marks)
Week 11 20th November 2023	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 12 27th November 2023	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 13 4th December 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme D Peace & Conflict	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)
Week 14 11th December 2023	Cornell Notes on: Theme D Reasons for War	Question: Evaluate this answer:- <i>'Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace'</i> (12 marks) Give an argument for OR against the statement below.
Week 15 18th December 2023	Revision Cards on: Theme D Weapons of Mass Destruction	Question: Explain two religious beliefs in having weapons of mass destruction (5 marks)

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Religion, Relationships & Families

Week 1 & 2	Key themes/Facts	Key terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
Human Sexuality	<p>Sexuality - People are attracted to one another. Relationships involve men and women being together or people of the same sex together.</p> <p>Religious views on sexuality - Sexual relationships can be understood as heterosexual or homosexual.</p>	<p>Human sexuality - refers to how people express themselves as sexual beings.</p> <p>Heterosexual - people of the opposite sex are attracted to each other</p> <p>Homosexual - people of the same sex are attracted to each other.</p> <p>Some Christians openly oppose homosexuality as it is forbidden. Muslims believe that homosexuality is a sin.</p>	<p>Christians believe sex is a gift from God. Both Muslims and Christians believe sex should only take place inside a marriage. Many Christians see heterosexual relationships as part of God's plan for humans. The Church of England welcomes homosexual Christians who live in a faithful relationship just as holy as heterosexual relationships. Quote: "That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife and they become one flesh"</p> <p>Christians and Muslims believe heterosexual relationships are natural, part of God's plan for humanity. Both these religions believe sex is an important bond between a couple and an opportunity to start a family.</p>
Nature of the Family	<p>Families - There are many types of families in Britain. Being part of a family involves having a mum and a dad with brothers or sisters. We have grandparents, aunts and uncles who are all part of the bigger family. Being part of a family provides security and stability in society.</p>	<p>Nuclear - a couple and their children</p> <p>Stepfamily - a divorced person remarried to another person who has children.</p> <p>Extended family - a family who has grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins.</p> <p>Same sex family - where the parents are the same sex.</p> <p>Polygamy - custom of having more than one wife at the same time as another.</p>	<p>The family unit and family life are important to Christians. Each member within the family is taught to have specific roles, which they believe God expects them to fill for example the father goes to work and provides for his family. The mother stays at home and looks after the children.</p> <p>For a Muslim the family is at the heart of the community and provides security and stability for the Muslim community. They too also expect the mother to stay at home and bring up the children in the Muslim faith. They teach about the importance of prayer and what role they play in the family. As the children grow up they understand the 5 Pillars.</p>
Sexual Relationships Before & outside of marriage	<p>Sex before and outside of marriage - There are different beliefs and opinions on sexual relationships between a couple before they get married.</p>	<p>Sex before marriage - having sex before you are married</p> <p>Sex outside of marriage - while married you have sex with another person</p> <p>Adultery - to have sex with someone while married to another person.</p>	<p>Many Christians and Muslims teach that both sex before marriage and outside of marriage is wrong. Adultery is wrong as it involves lies, secrecy, betrayal of trust. Christians and Muslims believe adultery breaks the vows and the promises which were made at the wedding. When you break these you break the promises you made to each other and to God.</p> <p>Quote: "You shall not commit adultery" exodus 20:14</p> <p>Quote: "And do not go anywhere near adultery: it is an outrage and an evil path" Qur'an 17:32</p>

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Religion, Relationships & Families

Week 3 & 4	Key themes/Fact	Key Terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
Teachings about Marriage	Marriage - When a couple want to make a lifelong commitment to each other in a marriage where stability to themselves and society through demonstrating good moral behaviour. The purpose of marriage is to provide a stable, secure environment for family life.	Marriage - a legal union between a man and a woman as partners in a relationship. Civil Partnerships - is a legal union of same sex couples; Same sex marriage - marriage between a couple with the same sex Cohabitation - unmarried couple living together in a sexual relationship. Quote: "That is why a man leaves his father and mother and is united to his wife, and they become one flesh" Genesis 2:24	Christians believe marriage is a sacrament - a ceremony in which God is involved. Marriage is a gift from God - part of God's plan for men and women. They share companionship through good times and bad and try to bring up children the way God want them to. In Islam marriage is intended to be for life and is seen as a legal contract. A Muslim woman must marry a Muslim man; a Muslim man can marry a Muslim woman, Christian or Jew. A Muslim marriage can be arranged by family members where parents find a suitable partner but young people have the right to refuse. Forced marriages are not allowed.
Nature/ Purpose of Families	The Family is the main building block of society where procreation takes place. Happy, healthy families create stability, safety and security for their members and society. The family reflects the relationships they have with their God, whether it is Christianity or Islam.	Procreation - bringing babies into the world Stability - safety and security for their members and society Protection of Children - keeping children safe Educating Children in their faith - bringing up children according to the religious beliefs of the parents.	. Christians believe God reveals himself as a father with Jesus his Son and humankind his children, so the idea of family is very important. The Qur'an addresses married people as 'guarded' and 'protected' as if their relationship is like a fortress protecting them from sin, loneliness and danger. Muslims have a responsibility to care for their elderly parents, so many have them living with them. Quote: "He is good to his parents, blessings be upon him .." Hadith.
Gender Equality /Roles	Gender Roles - Throughout history there has been a difference of an opinion about who holds the power in the home or in the workplace. For a long time men used to hold more position of power and rights over the women. The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 made gender discrimination illegal.	Gender Equality - men and women should be given the same rights and opportunities Gender Prejudice - means unfairly judging someone because of their gender Sexual Stereotyping - means having a fixed idea of how men and women will behave Gender discrimination - acting against someone on the basis of gender.	In 1975 the Sex Discrimination Act started to change this view and make men and women have equal rights in the work place, especially as more women are starting to work more. Quote: "Christians believe that all people are created equal in the image of God " Genesis 1:27 Muslim beliefs is that "men and women have the same religious and moral responsibilities and will be rewarded by God for their good deeds" Qur'an 16:97. Some Muslim women suffer prejudice and discrimination over issues of wearing the hijab and burka.

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Religion, Relationships & Families

Week 5 & 6	Key themes/Fact	Key Terms/Spellings	Religious point of view
The Nature of Families (cont'd)	In Biblical times people lived in extended families through which the religion, customs and traditions were passed to the next generation. The extended family is the basis of the Islamic society, part of God's plan for humanity. The Islamic family shapes the moral values and character of children.	<p>Bigamy - the offence of marrying someone while already married to another person which is illegal.</p> <p>Polygamous marriages cannot be performed in Britain because bigamy is illegal.</p> <p>Islam allows polygamy with the consent of the first wife but only if a husband is able to support love and treat additional wives equally.</p>	<p>Christian parents raise their children in the Christian faith, teaching them to pray. Some parents send children to religious schools and teach them traditions of their faith. They teach them right from wrong and pass on values such as compassion, tolerance and generosity.</p> <p>Islam parents bring children up in their faith too; they teach them how to pray, keep halal food laws and live a good Muslim life. Children attend madrassah (mosque school) to learn how to read the Qur'an in Arabic.</p>
Contraception & Family Planning	Contraception - There are different methods of contraception: The pill, condoms, injection, etc. Only natural forms of contraception are allowed in family planning.	<p>Contraception - is a way of preventing pregnancy.</p> <p>Family Planning - controlling how many children a couple has and when they have them.</p>	<p>Christianity: The Catholic Church teach that artificial methods of contraception goes against God's laws as it is the purpose of marriage and sex is to have a family. Islam: Contraception is only acceptable in the context of marriage, not for unmarried people but may be used for family planning.</p>
Divorce and Remarriage	Divorce and remarriage - divorce is a legal termination of a marriage. A divorce in Great Britain can be given for 'irreconcilable differences' like adultery or desertion.	<p>Divorce - a legal termination of a marriage</p> <p>Remarriage- when someone who is divorced remarried another person</p> <p>Annulment - the marriage has never been valid. Quote: " ...when any of you intend to divorce women, do so at a tie when their prescribed waiting period can properly start, if you are in doubt, then the period of waiting is 3 months" Qur'an</p>	<p>Some Christians (Catholic) do not recognise divorce because marriage is for life. Some Christians (protestants) believe divorce is not to be encouraged but may sometimes be necessary. They will also allow remarriage.</p> <p>In Islam divorces is allowed by Allah, Muslims believe it is hated by Allah as it is disrespectful to him an dgoft of marriage if divorce is needed then it's allowed as long as there has been an attempt of trying to fix the marriage.</p>

Year 11 Modern Britain Term 1 - Religion, Human Rights & Social Justice

Week	Key themes/Facts	Key terms /Spellings	Religious viewpoints
7 Checkpoint	Theme A Religion, Families and Relationships	All key terms throughout the topic. Questions based on 1, 2, 4, 5 and 12 marks	Both religions Islam and Christianity viewpoints with quotes will be expected for checkpoint lesson.
7 Understanding Religious Attitudes	Attitudes to social justice and human rights - We learn from an early age that life is sometimes unfair. Some people are born poor and some are born rich. Injustice comes when people are not treated equally.	Social Justice - ensuring that society treats people fairly whether they are poor or wealthy and protects people's human rights. Human Rights - the basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings should be entitled. UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights CDHR - Cairo Declaration of Human Rights	Christians and Muslims both work towards 'justice' for all. Christians promote social justice by campaigning to improve the lives of the less fortunate in society. There is the UDHR which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948, where all humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights. For Muslims they adopted the CDHR based on the Qur'an, Sunnah and Islamic legal tradition. They are all subject to Shari'ah Law.
8 Stereotyping, Prejudice and Discrimination	All 3 words - are really important to understand. It is far too easy to make a judgement about someone or something without knowing the facts and knowing them.	Equality - that all humans are of equal value and status. Prejudice - holding biased opinions about others without knowing the facts. Discrimination - the actions or behaviour that result from prejudice. Disability - a physical or mental impairment	Christians and Muslims both believe that being created in God's image makes people very special and precious. Whatever their status, religion or gender they are equally valuable and can have the same relationship with God. Some see homosexuality as a sin; Muslims say it goes against Shari'ah Law. In Christianity it is sinful whilst others see it as morally acceptable.
8 Social Justice	The UK Government introduced the National Minimum Wage in 1998. This set the lowest amount of money an employer can legally pay a worker per hour.	Exploitation - misuse of power or money to get others to do things for unfair reward. People trafficking - the illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation. Both religions are against human trafficking; it is a multi million pound industry in which criminals profit from the control and exploitation of others	Many Christians support the introduction of the Minimum Wage in 1998 as they believe in a fair pay for a fair day's work. They also oppose the use of excessive interest rates on loans. Muslims see the excessive interest rates goes against Shari'ah Law as is seen as exploitation of the poor. Islamic Relief provides aid to those living in poverty in many countries in the world.
9 Religious Freedom	In Britain - Christians and Muslims join followers of other faiths in interfaith organisations. They promote harmony and not division.	Freedom of Religion - the right to believe or practice whatever religion one chooses. Freedom of Religious Expression - the right to worship, preach or practice one's faith in whatever way one chooses.	Christianity is the main religion in modern Britain today. The Government protects the freedom of religious expression which allows you to follow whatever religion you choose. Muslims believe that religious freedom is part of God's design and taught in the Qur'an.

Year 11 Modern Britain Term 1 - Religion, Human Rights & Social Justice

Week	Key themes/Facts	Key Terms/Spellings	Religious viewpoint
9 Roles of Women	The role of Women - over the years this has changed very much. It was always seen as women stay home and provide the home. Today's attitude is so different. Women today go to work and provide for the family just as much as the men. In religion, Christians used to see the women differently and they were not allowed to speak in church. Today, we have the very first woman priest called Libby Lane, who has been ordained since in the Church of England since 2014.	Quote: 'Husbands should take good care of their wives' (Hadith) Quote: 'Women should be silent in the churches. They are not allowed to speak, for it is disgraceful for a woman to speak in church' (corinthians)	In Christianity and Islam they believe that women have equal status in the eyes of God. The roles of women in religion vary as attitudes changed throughout the years. In Islam men are the providers and women bring up children and look after the home. Christians see God as a man and so men are ahead of women.
10 Revision for Mocks	Revision for Mock Exams Paper 2 Themes A and F plus Paper 1 Islam, Practices, Teachings & Beliefs		
11 & 12 Mock Exams	Revision for Mock Exams Paper 2 Themes A and F plus Paper 1 Islam, Practices, Teachings & Beliefs		
13 Introduction to Religion, Peace & Conflict	Peace - may be hard to achieve through war because its aftermath is often instability and resentment. Christians and Muslims seek inner peace and tranquility through prayer and meditation. Justice - Is linked to equality of opportunity. More privileged parts of the world are seen to be the cause of injustice, conflict may result. In Islam 'the Just' is one of the 99 names of God who gives humans laws to follow. Christians believe that protest to achieve what his right is acceptable as long as violence is not used. Christian pastor Dr Martin Luther King Jr organise peaceful protest against unjust racist laws which succeeded in bringing civil rights to African American citizens.	Forgiveness - willingness to not blame a person anymore for the wrongs they have done Justice - making things fair again Reconciliation - means a conscious effort to rebuild a relationship which has been damaged by conflict. Terrorism use of violence and threats to intimidate people.	Many years are fought to achieve Justice - what is right and fair according to the law or making up for a role that has been committed. Christians and Muslims believe that forgiveness (pardoning someone for what they have done wrong) and reconciliation (restoring friend relationships after conflict) should follow after War. Throughout history people have gone to war (fighting between Nations to resolve issues between them). Often intention of those fighting awarded to create peace - an absence of conflict ,which leads to happiness and harmony
13 Violence & Violent Protest	No religions teachings promote violence but they have different views about when violence may be justified. in Islam fighting is only allowed in self defence or Defence of faith and only against those who actively fight against you. Some individuals or groups use terrorism to further their caused by killing innocent people. Suicide bombers, car bombs, gunman shooting into crowds and using vehicles to hurt pedestrians are all tactics in terrorism. Most Christians and Muslims believe that terrorism is wrong as it targets innocent people.	Violence causing harm to someone Protest voicing disagreement with something. Protest - express disapproval often in a public group and also a fundamental democratic freedom. Terrorism - a more serious form of violent protest which is the unlawful use of violence usually against innocent civilians, to achieve a political goal.	The right to protest Express Disapproval often in public group is a fundamental democratic freedom UK law allows peaceful public protest marches of police are told 6 days before so that violence (actions that threaten or harm others) can be avoided Terrorism (the unlawful use of violence usually against innocent civilians to achieve a political goal) is more serious form of violent protest

Year 11 Modern Britain Term 1 Knowledge Organiser

Week	Key themes - Christian and Muslim beliefs about war	Key terms	Additional information
14 Reasons for War	Greed - to gain more land regain land previously lost. To control important resources e.g. oil. To deprive the Enemy of main source of income. Self-defence - to defend one's country against invasion or attack /to defend allies who are under threat. To defend one's values beliefs and Ways of Life. To defeat evil EG genocide (deliberate Killing of a whole nation or ethnic group)Bible and the Qur'an warn against greed 1 TIm 6:10 and Qu'ran 4: 36-37. Jesus taught that retaliation is wrong. Islam teaches that god knows the need for justice so permits 'fair retribution'(Qur'an 2:179) but retaliation must be measured:- torture and mutilation are strictly forbidden under Islamic law. Forgiveness is a better response to avoid bloodshed and be rewarded by God.	Retaliation - to pay back for harmful action.To fight against the country which is attacked or damaged your country Greed - selfish desire for something Self-defence - deliberately harming someone as a response to them harming you.	Many Christians for this teaching in their own lies but find it more difficult in situations of War. Islam teaches that God knows the need for Justice so permits ' fair retribution' but retaliation must be measured: torture and mutilation are strictly forbidden under Islamic law. Forgiveness is a better response to avoid bloodshed and be rewarded by God. Many Christians and Muslims think that fighting in self-defence is justified if all other ways of resolving conflict have been tried and failed. Their views can be supported by sacred writings:- <i>"But I tell you, do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also"</i> (Matthew 5:39)
Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
15 Weapons of Mass Destruction	The use of nuclear weapons - US forces used atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during Second World War causing 140000 people to died in Hiroshima alone. since then many countries have developed powerful nuclear weapons as a deterrent. Weapons of mass destruction - the chemical weapons convention 1993 made the production stockpiling and use of these weapons are legal worldwide chemical weapons are thought to have been used in Iraq and Syria.	Nuclear - devastate huge areas and kill large numbers of people. Chemical - used to poison, burn or paralyse humans. Biological - that have living organisms or infective material that can lead to disease or death.	Christian beliefs - Only God has the right to end life. Nuclear, chemical, biological weapons killed hugh numbers of Innocent civilians so they use can never be Justified. The quote ' eye for an eye ' is sometimes used to justify war but this cannot justify the use of weapons of mass destruction. Some Christians see the possession of nuclear weapons is determined to maintain peace and prevent attack..
Week	Key Themes -		Beliefs
15 Just War Theory Clips Jihad	A Just War is a war which meets internationally accepted criteria for fairness:- follows traditional Christian rules or a just war and is now accepted by other religions. Christian writers Augustine(fourth century) and thomas Aquinas (thirteenth century) developed the concept of a 'just war'. The Just War Theory give the conditions that must apply if a wa is justifiable and rules on how the war must be fought to make sure it is ethical. In order to follow the 'Just War Theory' there is a system in place to ensure that all avenues have been explored before war is declared. This is called 'CLIPS'. Jihad - means to struggle:- There is the greater jihad and the lesser jihad. Greater is the personal struggle within a Muslim; Lesser is the physical struggle of going to fight.		For a war to be 'just' it must follow the following:- Be fought for a just cause (self defence or to defend others) Be declared by proper legal authority Have a just intention (fought to promote good or defeat evil - justice and peace must be restored afterwards. Be a last resort (others ways of solving the problem first). Have a reasonable chance of success (the good outweighing the bad - what led to the war to start with?) Be proportional (excessive force should not be used and innocent civilians must not be killed)

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Islam Beliefs & Teachings

Week	Key themes & Quote	Key terms	Additional information
4 The Oneness of God	Monotheistic - Muslims believe in one God, 'Allah'. They believe Islam was gradually revealed to humanity through various prophets over many centuries. The word Islam means, 'surrender/obedience and it also means 'Peace'.	Islam - the name of the religion followed by Muslims; Allah - the arabic name for God Monotheistic - a religion that believes in one God Supremacy - supreme power or authority Tawhid - the Oneness and unity of God	One of the most important beliefs in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam is Tawhid; the belief that there is only one God. This makes Islam a monotheistic religion. For Muslims, God is the one and only creator and controller of everything. No matter whether something is good or bad, Muslims believe it is God's will and that God must have had a good reason for letting it happen. For Sunni Muslims, the supremacy of God's will is an important article of faith.
4 Key Beliefs	Key beliefs of Sunni Islam and Shi'a Islam - When Muhammad died, the majority of Muslims thought that only the Qur'an (the Muslim holy book) and the Sunnah (Muhammad's teaching and actions) had the authority to guide the beliefs and behaviour of Muslims.	Qur'an - the holy book of Islam, revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril. Sunnah - the teachings and deeds of Muhammad Sunni - Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr Shi'a - Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali.	Six Articles of Sunni and Shi'a Islam are held as the six main beliefs; 1. There is only one God, Allah. 2. Angels communicate the message of God to humans. 3. The Qur'an is the most important writing and the highest authority. 4. Muhammad is the most important prophet of God. 5. The Day of Judgement is when all humanity will be judged by God and sent to paradise or hell.
Week	Key theme & Quote	Key terms	Additional information
4 The Nature of God	The Nature of God - everyday Muslims hear and say the words 'Allahu Akbar' - God is the greatest. Muslims believe that God is so great he is beyond human understanding and greater than anything humans can imagine. Muslims have firm beliefs about what God is like. There is 99 names of God in the Qur'an and Hadith (Muhammads sayings).	Immanent - the idea that God is present in and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God. Transcendent - the idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe; a quality of God. Omnipotent - having unlimited power. Beneficent - all loving, all good Merciful - showing compassion or forgiveness to humans Fairness - idea that God treats people fairly Justice - judges human actions	Qualities of God - Muslims believe that God is immanent; he is also transcendent, beyond all things. They also believe that God is omnipotent and is God the creator, sustainer and owner of all things. He is all knowing, aware of everything including human actions and thoughts. God is beneficent, the source of all goodness; God is merciful and he understands their suffering, cares for them and forgives them if they are truly sorry for the wrong they have done. God acts with fairness and justice. God is not happy when people do wrong and will hold them to account. Humans have full responsibility for their own actions and God will judge them accordingly.

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Islam Beliefs & Teachings

Week	Key themes	Key Terms	Additional information
8 Angels	Angels - What are they? Muslims believe that angels bring the word of God to the prophets or messengers of God. For Sunni Muslims the belief in angels is one of the six articles of faith. Angels are part of the unseen world. There are two main angels in Islam.	Resurrection - Rising from the dead. Jesus rising from the dead on Easter Day Heaven - a state of eternal happiness in the presence of God. Ascension - the event, 40 days after the resurrection when Jesus returned to God, the Father in heaven.	Jibril (Gabriel) is the angel most familiar to Christians and Jews as well as to Muslims. He is an archangel (a special angel with higher status than others) who is trusted messenger of God. Jibril was the angel who relayed the Qur'an to Muhammad from God. Mika'il (Michael) is the angel of mercy. God assigned him to reward righteous people for the good they do during their lives on earth. God has also given Mika'il responsibility for sending rain, thunder and lightning to earth.
8 Predestination	There are different ideas about predestination - Some Sunni Muslims believe that God has already determined everything that is going to happen. This does not mean that God decides what is going to happen. People still have the free will so they can make their own decisions.	Predestination - the idea that God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe. Quote: <i>"Only what God has decreed will happen to us. He is our Master; let the believers put their trust in God"</i>	Some Muslims believe that God has already determined everything that will happen in the universe. Sunni's believe that God's will is so powerful he can determine everything that is going to happen. Many Shi'as believe that God knows everything that is going to happen. The day of judgement - which God will judge humans according to everything they have done throughout their lives. Many Muslims know that even though God knows everything that is going to happen, people are still responsible for their actions and will be rewarded or punished because of them.
Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
8 Life after Death	All religions believe that there will be a time of perfect peace and happiness that can be reached by living a good life on earth. For Muslims death is not the end but the beginning of a new stage of life called Akhirah. Muslims believe in the day of judgement and the resurrection.	Akhirah - everlasting life after death. Resurrection - rising from the dead or returning to life. Heaven - the state of eternal happiness in the presence of God; also called paradise. Hell - the state of total separation from God. Day of judgement - God will judge everything that you have done	Muslims believe that a day will come when God's purpose for the universe has been fulfilled. Only God knows when that will be. On this day the angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to announce that the world will be destroyed. The present world will be totally transformed into a new world (Akhirah) and then the angel Israfil will blow the trumpet again. Everyone who has ever lived will be raised from the dead (resurrection) and judged by God. Belief of life after death is one of the six articles of faith for Sunni Muslims and one of the five roots of 'Usul ad-din' in Shi'a Islam.

Knowledge Organiser Term 1 - Year 11 Modern Britain Islam Beliefs & Teachings

Week	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
<p>12 Prophethood and Adam</p> <p>Ibrahim</p>	<p>Muslims believe that God has chosen many prophets to bring the message of Islam to people. This belief in the prophets and their importance is known as Risalah.</p> <p>Muslims believe that Abraham fulfilled all the tests and commands given to him by God and so was promised to be the father of all nations. They believe that the prophet Muhammad was descended from Ibrahim.</p>	<p>Prophet - a person who proclaims the message of God.</p> <p>Risalah - The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.</p> <p>Prophethood - when someone is made a prophet</p> <p>Iblis (Satan) - a spiritual being created by fire an who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow down to Adam</p> <p>Ibrahim - the arabic name of the prophet Abraham.</p> <p>Ka'aba - the black box, cubed shaped building in Mecca</p> <p>Hajj - annual pilgrimage for Muslims</p>	<p>Many Muslims believe that prophets have been around for a long time. There are 124,000 prophets of which 25 are named in the Qur'an. The most important prophets are called messengers or apostles. These have been sent by God to every nation on earth. Muslims believe the Adam was the first man on earth and the first prophet of Islam. Created by God from dust of the ground he is regarded as the father of the human race and so is treated with reverence and great respect. In order to prevent Adam from being lonely, God created Eve and they lived in the Garden of Bliss.</p> <p>Ibrahim is important because he is seen as a role model because of his obedience to God, his kindness and compassion and his refusal to worship idols (carved statues). Hajj plays an important role for Ibrahim.</p>
Week	Key theme	Key terms	Additional information
<p>12 Muhammad the Imamate</p>	<p>Muslims believe that Muhammad received the final revelations of Islam from God. He is known as the last and greatest of the prophets. Muhammad was born in 570 ce in Mecca, present day Saudi Arabia. From an early age he was religious and on occasions he went to a cave in the mountains for meditation and prayers. The last of the Imams is Muhammad al-Mahdi, who they believe is still alive somewhere.</p>	<p>Caliph - a person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community.</p> <p>Imam - a person who leads communal prayer; in Shi'a Islam he title given to Ali and his successors.</p> <p>Imamate - the divine appointment of the Imams.</p> <p>Quote: <i>Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is God's messenger and the seal of the prophets; God knows everything" Qur'an 33:40</i></p>	<p>Whilst Muhammad was in the mountains praying it is said that the angel Jibril appeared to him with a message from God. For more than 20 years, Muhammad received further revelations and these were combined together to form the Qur'an, the Muslims most important holy book. Muhammad began preaching 3 years after the words he had received and he spend the remainder of his life proclaiming that God is one and that complete surrender to God is the only acceptable way to live. When Muhammad died it was not clear who was to succeed him. So the Imamate is important because people need divine guidance to know how to live correctly.</p>

STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 2: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Sex before marriage	Revision guide page:75
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about adultery (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about adultery (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious views on the purpose of marriage (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Gender Equality	Revision guide page: 81
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links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this statement: - 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks)

Give an argument for OR against the statement.

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement: - 'Men and Women do not have equal rights' (12 marks)

Give an argument for OR against the statement.

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two contrasting beliefs about contraception (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Divorce and Remarriage	Revision guide page: 78
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two contrasting beliefs about the nature of marriage (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this statement: 'Marriage is the proper place to enjoy a sexual relationship' (12 marks) 2 PePeQ's and then your opinion.

Answer:

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement: 'Marriage is the proper place to enjoy a sexual relationship' (12 marks) 2 PePeQ's and then your opinion.

Answer:

WEEK 8: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Theme F Social Justice	Revision guide page: 134
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious reasons why social justice is important (4 marks).

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious reasons why social justice is important.

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two similar religious attitudes in contemporary Modern Britain about the freedom of religious expression. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two similar religious attitudes in contemporary Modern Britain about the freedom of religious expression. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Theme A and F Revision	Revision guide page:
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about same - sex marriage (5 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about same - sex marriage (5 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Paper 1 Islam Practices
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[illegible]

WEEK 11: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	Topic: Paper 1 Islam Teachings & Beliefs- revise for mock exam.
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[illegible]

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Theme A - revise for mock exam.
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[illegible]

WEEK 12: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date / /	Topic: Theme F - Revise for mock exam.
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[illegible]

WEEK 13: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 13: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about justice (4 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date / /	Topic: Reasons for War	Revision guide page:112
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links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 14: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Evaluate this answer:- *'Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace'* (12 marks)
Give an argument for OR against the statement below.

[illegible]

WEEK 14: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this answer:- '*Being prepared to fight a war is the best way to keep the peace*' (12 marks)
Give an argument for OR against the statement below.

[illegible]

WEEK 15: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date.....

Question: Explain two religious beliefs in having weapons of mass destruction (5 marks)

Answer: _____

[illegible]

WEEK 15: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Develop this argument against the statement further:- ***'The just war theory is the best religious response to whether it is right to fight'*** - by explaining in more detail, adding an example or referring to a relevant religious teaching or quotation.

[illegible]

Week 3

Revision Card on Marriage	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning of adultery2. Meaning of sacrament3. What is a civil partnership?4. What is marriage?5. Give a religious view on cohabitation6. What is the nature of marriage?	



Week 5

Revision Card on Contraception	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the meaning of contraception?2. What is family planning?3. How many types of contraception are there?4. How many methods of contraception are there?5. Identify a artificial method of contraception	



Week 7

Revision Card on Theme A	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Define human sexuality2. Give a Muslim view on homosexuality3. What is adultery?4. What is an annulment?5. Who is in the extended family?6. What does polygamy mean?7. What does procreation mean?	

Week 9

Revision Card on Theme F	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">7. What is religious freedom?8. Identify a role of a woman9. Give one example of positive discrimination10. What is the Muslim belief about religious freedom?11. What is religious expression?12. Which religion did not allow women in churches?	



Week 13

Revision Card on Theme D	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does peace mean?2. What does terrorism mean?3. Identify a peaceful protest4. Identify a protest that has turned violent and caused harm5. What does Islam stand for?6. What is the Christian view on terrorism?	



Week 15

Revision Card on Theme D	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does WMD stand for?2. Identify all 3 WMD's3. Which religion allows the possession of WMD's?4. Which religion does not agree with having WMD?5. Define nuclear weapons?6. Explain chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction.	

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire Achieve Thrive