



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Spring Term
Term 2
Modern Britain
Year 11

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 11 Homework Timetable

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

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 3 (5 weeks) - Year 11 Paper 2 Theme D & E

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 8th January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Holy War	Question: Explain two religious beliefs about holy war. (5 marks)
Week 2 15th January 2024	Revision Cards on: Pacifism and Peacemaking	Question: 'Evaluate this statement' 'Everyone should be a pacifist' (12 marks)
Week 3 22nd January 2024	Cornell Notes on: Responses to victims of war	Question: Give two religious views in supporting victims of war (4 marks)
Week 4 29th January 2024	Revision Cards on: Good v Evil	Question: Give two religious reasons why social justice is important? (4 marks)
Week 5 5th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Reasons for crime	Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes (4 marks)

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 11 Paper 2 Theme E

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 6 19th February 2024	Cornell Notes on: Attitudes to suffering	Question: Give two religious views about the attitudes to suffering (5 marks)
Week 7 26th February 2024	Revision Cards on: Treatment of criminals	Question: Give two contrasting religious views on community service (4 marks)
Week 8 4th March 2024	Mock Exams revise Paper 2 themes D & E	Mock Exams revise Paper 1 Christianity, teachings, beliefs and practice
Week 9 11th March 2024	Mock Exams	Mock Exams
Week 10 18th March 2024	Cornell Notes on: Forgiveness	Question: Explain two similar beliefs in modern Britain about the importance of forgiveness (4)
Week 11 25th March 2024	Revision Cards on: Death Penalty	Question: Evaluate this statement:- ‘The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong’ (12 marks)

Year 11 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser Religion, Crime and Punishment

Week 1	Key terms -	Additional information
Holy War And Religion as a cause of war	A Holy war is fighting for a religious cause or God, probably controlled by a religious leader. Religion is sometimes seen as a cause of violence in the contemporary world. For both Christians and Muslims a holy war must be :- authorised by a religious leader with great authority; Only be fought to defend the faith from attack (e.g - the right to worship and practise the religion is being denied). Those who take part gain spiritual rewards (e.g - if they die in battle they will go straight to heaven/paradise; In Islam, holy war must meet the criteria of a just war.	Religion as a cause for violence - In the UK today most Christians and Muslims do not respond violently to an attack on their faith. During the troubles in Northern Ireland (1968 - 98) conflict between Catholics and Protestants led to violence against each community. Some groups such as al-Qaeda and Isis use the Muslim idea of holy war to wage civil war and commit acts of terrorism.
	Christian beliefs - Christians are taught that the anger that leads to violence is wrong - two wrongs do not make a right!! Jesus's example at his arrest showed his non-violent stance; Jesus knew that there were dangerous times ahead, he was not suggesting violence though. <i>Quote - Put your sword back in its place, Jesus said; 'for all who draw the sword die by the sword' Matthew 26:52 .</i>	
	Muslim beliefs - Holy war must follow just war criteria (eg - not for gaining territories/financial gain/for a leader's own power/must be a last resort/in self-defence/not to force conversion to Islam). It cannot be declared to force people to convert to Islam. It must be fought for God and not to allow a leader to show power.	<i>Quote: 'We prescribed for them a life for a life, an eye for an eye' Qur'an 5:45</i>
Week 2	Key Themes	Key Term
Pacifism and Peacemaking	What is pacifism? - pacifists believe that war and violence can rarely be justified. Conflicts can be settled in a peaceful way. They think that it is better to prevent war by promoting justice and peace. They believe prayer and meditation can help people be at peace with themselves and others. Some Christians are pacifists and follow Jesus' example and teachings <i>Quote: 'Blessed are the peacemakers' Matthew 5:9</i> The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) are a Christian denomination that strongly supports pacifism. During the First and Second World Wars some people called conscientious objectors refused to fight and faced punishment. In war they took roles like, cooks, medics, doctors, nurses, mechanics.	Pacifism - the belief of people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence. Peacemaking - is the action of trying to establish peace. Pacifists - people who refuse to take part in war and any other form of violence.
	Islam is a religion of peace but not a pacifist religion because of the duty of jihad and the instruction of the Qur'an. Muslims must not refuse peace if it is offered, as the Qur'an teaches . <i>'Fighting has been ordained for you, though it is hard for you' Qur'an 49:9. Meaning that it is ok to fight because Muhammad fought in war, and as he did it, then it has been ordained that you can do it. Muslims see inner peace through submission to God's will and being part of the ummah (Brotherhood of Muslims).</i> Jihad - refers to the struggle against evil. It requires Muslims to strive to improve themselves and the societies they live in, in a way that would please God.	The Muslim Peace Fellowship - works against injustice and for peace in local communities and globally. Affirms commitment to peace on behalf of all Muslims. The Anglican Pacifists works to overcome the inequality and injustice that lead to war within and between nations.

Year 11 Term 2 Religion, Crime & Punishment Knowledge Organiser

Week 3	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Crime and Punishment Responses to victims of war	Jesus's parable of the Good Samaritan taught that everyone is everybody else's neighbour, regardless of race, age, gender or religious beliefs.	Caritas - a Catholic charity that serves the poor and promotes charity and justice worldwide; Christian Aid - works to end poverty and promotes peace, justice and human rights.	Providing help to victims of war:- Psychological support; money to live on if the main wage earner dies; a safe place to live; medical help for injuries; access to food and clean water; a means of earning a living. <i>Quote from the holy book the Bible - 'Love thy neighbour as yourself' Mark 12:31 Quote from the holy book the Qur'an - 'Whoever saved a life, it would be as if they saved the life of all mankind' Qur'an 5:32</i>
	Muslims use principles such as compassion, empathy, generosity and helping those in need motivate Muslims to help. Muslims injured in war receive help from their local community and mosques and through Muslim charities.	Muslim Aid - provides short and long term aid to victims of war and other disasters. Islamic Relief - provides short term aid to victims of war during disasters and emergencies.	
Week 4	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Good v Evil	In the UK , magistrates and for more serious cases, crown courts are involved in the hearing cases against someone charged with committing a crime. These courts decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty and if found guilty will impose a sentence or punishment. In the UK the most severe punishment given is life in prison.	Crime - an offence which is punishable by law. Intention - the plan that someone has before they act. Punishment - something legally done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law	Some people assume a good action is an action that does not break a law. There are many evil actions that are against the law. EVIL can be described as the opposite of good: a force of negative power which is seen in many traditions as destructive and against God. Christians believe that no one is evil and everybody makes mistakes, this is because people are created good, there is usually a reason why they do wicked things like an illness that should be treated in addition to the person being punished.
	Many Muslims countries will follow Shari'ah Law, which is derived from the teachings of the Qur'an, Hadith and Sunnah. In Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the death penalty is the most severe sentence. The death penalty does not EXIST in the UK.	Many Muslims would claim that human beings are not perfect and make mistakes - evil actions may be blamed on not resisting temptation rather than the offender being wicked or evil.	
Week 5	Key themes	Key terms	Additional information
Reasons for Crime	Some reasons why people commit crimes are:- poverty, upbringing, mental illness, addiction, greed and opposition to an unjust law. Even though some people believe they have a justified reason for committing crimes, everybody must obey the law. This helps society to live in peace without fear of danger.	Poverty - being without food, money & other basic needs. Addiction - a physical or mental dependence on a substance or activity. Mental Illness - a medical condition that affects a person's emotions or moods. Upbringing - some people grow up in a household where crime is way of life.	Christian view on poverty is that society should ensure that nobody has to steal food. They support food banks and may campaign for the living wage and to improve public services. Muslims views on poverty is that Zakah exists to ensure that no one lives in poverty. Christians and Muslims believe in bringing up the family in a specific way that respects the law and Muslims have the extended family to guide them through the right and wrong ways of behaviour.
	Regardless of the reasons why crimes are committed, most crimes are selfish because they harm innocent people.	Greed - a selfish desire for something. Hate - the opposite of love.	

Year 11 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser Religion, Crime and Punishment

Week 6	Key terms	Additional information
Attitudes to suffering	Whatever the cause of suffering, Christians believe they have a duty to help those who are suffering and recognise that good can come from suffering. Christians try to follow the teachings of Jesus who helped many whom he saw suffering and so told his followers to do the same.	Suffering can be caused by natural events, illness, Tsunami, Earthquakes. Both Christians and Muslims know that they must not ignore it. Both Christians and Muslims believe that they must not ignore causing suffering to others and repair any damage they may have caused. Suffering is an unfortunate part of life that no one can avoid. God gave humans 'free will' (the ability to make decisions for themselves) and has given guidance about how to use free will responsibly. This does not mean that humans can go and do what they like.
	Muslims believe that God allows suffering to happen, but often for reasons unknown to people. Suffering may be a test from God but he will never allow a person to suffer more than they can endure. Muslims have a belief that they have a duty to help those who are suffering and recognise that good can come from suffering.	
	Suffering - the state of undergoing pain, distress or hardship. Suffering is an unfortunate part of life that no one can avoid.	
Week 7	Key themes -	Additional information
Treatment of Criminals	Prison - a secure building where offenders are kept for a period of time. Prisoners have no real choice about how to spend their time - everything is controlled for them. They are locked in cells and fed at certain times of the day and allowed a period of exercise with other prisoners at certain times of the day.	Christians and Muslims vary their beliefs and attitudes to the way criminals are treated. Christians believe in community service which allows offenders to make up for what they have done wrong.
	Corporal Punishment - punishment of an offender by causing them pain, now illegal in the UK. This is illegal in the UK. Some Muslim countries still use it. Some Muslim countries such as Iran and Saudi Arabia use this method of punishment.	Shari'ah law makes little use of community service because it is not seen as a sufficient deterrent to protect society from future criminal behaviour.
	Community Service - punishing offenders by making them do unpaid work in the community. This is used for minor offences and allows the offender to pay back to the community. Muslims do not tend to use this treatment for criminals. They do not see that it is a deterrent to stop humans from doing the same crime again. So Shariah law tends to use little use of this punishment, unlike Christians who prefer to use this method.	Muslims also believe that prison is a place for holding the offender whilst awaiting punishment, unlike normal prison in the UK where you are sent down for a crime that you have been found guilty in committing in a UK court. Corporal punishment is still carried out in some Muslim countries and is done in public.
Week 8	Key Themes	Key parts to revise:
Revision Religion, Peace and Conflict	Peace, Justice, Forgiveness, Reconciliation - all plays a part in the history of conflicts and wars.	Violence and violent protests; Reasons for war; WMD; The Just War; Holy War;
	Reasons for conflicts (war) are :- Greed - to gain more land/regain land; Self-defence - to defend one's country against invasion; and Retaliation - to fight against a country that has done something very wrong.	Pacifism and Peacemaking; Religious responses to victims of war.

Year 11 Term 2 Knowledge Organiser Religion, Crime and Punishment

Week 9	Key terms	Additional information
Mock Exams Revision Religion, Crime and Punishment	Crime - an offence which is punishable by law and punishment is something legally done to somebody after being found guilty of breaking the law are both governed by the law. Many Muslim countries live by and follow Shari'ah Law which is derived from the Qur'an, Sunnah and Hadith.	There are 3 aims of punishment - Retribution, Deterrence and Reformation . Treatment of criminals relate to forms of punishment; Prison, Corporal punishment and Community Service. Christians and Muslims believe in forgiveness and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong - this is important for living a peaceful life. It is not a replacement for punishment.
	Different types of crime; Hate, theft and murder. A quote from the Ten Commandments ; <i>Thou shall not murder' Exodus 20:13;</i> Christian view and Muslim view on the reasons for crime are different. Shari'ah Law does play a big part in the Islam religious beliefs.	
	<i>'Do not take a life, which God has made sacred, except by right' Qur'an 6:151</i>	
Week 10	Key themes -	Additional information
Attitudes to forgiveness	Forgiveness - showing mercy and pardoning someone for what they have done wrong. Christians and Muslims do not think forgiveness is a replacement for punishment.	Remember forgiveness is a core belief in Christianity. Muslims can take compensation as a way of forgiving the offender.
	Muslim attitude to forgiveness - There are two types of forgiveness for Islam - Forgiveness from God - Only God can truly forgive and will only forgive those he knows are truly sorry and intend to follow the faith properly in the future. This is in line with compassionate and merciful nature of God. Forgiveness from Humans - people should forgive each other in order to allow goodness to be established over evil. The offender should seek the forgiveness of the victim before expecting God to forgive.	The Lord's Prayer plays a role in the forgiveness for Christians. Jesus forgave those who crucified him after having been found guilty and sentenced to death. Jesus also told his followers that there is no upper limit to the use of forgiveness. Quote: <i>"Forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us" The Lord's Prayer</i>
	Christian attitude to forgiveness - is that the Christian interpretation of forgiveness for those who commit crimes is that they should be forgiven as far as possible but the offender should be punished to ensure that justice is done. If the aim of the punishment is to reform, the punishment should benefit the offender. God expects Christians to show forgiveness to others no matter what they may have done. In turn they believe that God will forgive them for any sins they may commit. This is emphasised in the Lord's Prayer.	Quotes: <i>"Father forgive them, for they do not know what they are doing" Luke 23:34</i> <i>"Pardon each other's faults and God will grant you honour" Hadith</i>
Week 11	Key Themes	Key Terms
Death Penalty & /attitudes	The death penalty was abolished in the UK in 1965 initially as a temporary experiment and then permanently abolished in 1969. The European Community has since made it illegal in all member countries. Some people have tried to reinstate it in the UK but failed to do so.	Death Penalty - capital punishment; a form of punishment in which a prisoner is put to death for crimes committed. Sanctity of life - all life is holy as it is created and loved by God.
	Christians view are mixed if the death penalty should be brought back. A few say that if it was brought back it would be taking a life that God made sacred. The sanctity of life is holy. In some Muslim countries the death penalty is used as a deterrent for offences such as murder and rape. A Muslim may look to their faith to forgive the perpetrator.	Quote- <i>"Life for a life, eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth" Exodus 21:23 - 24</i>

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 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date08 / 01 / 24	Topic: Holy War	Revision guide page:
------------------	-----------------	----------------------

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 08/01/24

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about a holy war. (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two religious beliefs about a holy war. (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 15/01/24

Question: Evaluate this statement 'Everyone should be a pacifist' (12 marks) so make an argument for and against the statement first below.

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement 'Everyone should be a pacifist' (12 marks) so make an argument for and against the statement first below.

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 22 / 01 / 24	Topic: Responses to victims of war	Revision guide page
--------------------------	---	---------------------

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 22/01/24

Question: Give two religious views in supporting victims of war. (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious views in supporting victims of war. (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 29/01/24

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

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

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

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date	05 / 02 / 24	Topic: Reasons for crime	Revision guide page
-------------	---------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 05/02/24

Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes. (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two different reasons why people commit crimes. (4 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date19 / 02 / 24	Topic: Attitudes to suffering	Revision guide page:
------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------

links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 19/02/24

Question: Give two religious views about the attitudes to suffering. (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two religious views about the attitudes to suffering. (5 marks)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 26/02/24

Question: Give two contrasting religious views on community service. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Give two contrasting religious views on community service. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date 04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Revise Paper 2 Themes D & E; Paper 1 Christianity
--------------------------	---

[illegible]

WEEK 8: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date 04 / 03 / 24	Topic: Revise Paper 1 Christianity, teachings, beliefs and practices
--------------------------	---

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 1)

Date 11 / 03 / 24	Topic: Paper 2 Themes D & E; Paper 1 Christianity - all of it!
--------------------------	---

[illegible]

WEEK 9: Assessment Week Revision (Homework task 2)

Date 11 / 03 / 24	Topic: Paper 2 Themes D & E; Paper 1 Christianity - all of it!
--------------------------	---

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Date 18 / 03 / 24	Topic: Forgiveness	Revision guide page
-------------------	--------------------	---------------------

links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 18/03/24

Question: Explain two similar beliefs in modern Britain about the importance of forgiveness. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Explain two similar beliefs in modern Britain about the importance of forgiveness. (4 marks)

[illegible]

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Date 25/03/24

Question: Evaluate this statement: 'The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong'
Give an argument for the statement and an argument against the statement.

Answer: _____

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question: Evaluate this statement: 'The idea of sanctity of life shows the death penalty is wrong'
Give an argument for the statement and an argument against the statement.

Answer: _____

Week 2

Revision Card on pacifism and peacemaking	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What does pacifism mean?2. What does peacemaking mean?3. What do pacifists believe in?4. Give an example of peacemaking in contemporary modern Britain5. What does Ummah mean?6. How do Muslims seek inner peace?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Good v Evil	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a good action?2. What is an evil action?3. What is a good intention?4. What is an evil intention?5. What does evil mean?6. What do Christians believe about being evil?	

Week 7

Revision Card on treatment of criminals. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify 3 treatment2. What is corporal punishment?3. What is community service?4. How do Muslims use prisons?5. Which religion does not support corporal punishment?6. Give a Christian and Muslim view on corporal punishment	Answers
--	----------------



Week 11

Revision Card on the death penalty. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the death penalty?2. What does the sanctity of life mean?3. When was the death penalty abolished in the UK?4. What is the principle of utility?5. Identify a country which still supports the death penalty.6. Who has the right and authority to take life?	Answers
--	----------------

Aspire (ACHIEVE) Thrive

Develop your character



Aspire | Achieve | Thrive