

Year 7 – 10 Religion Curriculum

Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	2019 Study of Religion & ritual
<p>The Church’s liturgical year is told through a framework of different seasons (Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Pentecost, Ordinary Time) that help believers reflect on Christ’s Paschal mystery (the life, death and resurrection of Jesus). (CHLS10)</p> <p>Prayer in the Christian tradition, including formal prayers such as Sign of the Cross, Our Father and Hail Mary, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. (CLPS18)</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including silence and stillness, and praying with icons and images) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer, and engaging in the ‘work of meditation’. (CLPS19)</p>	<p>Baptism is the basis of the whole Christian life and a common bond that unites all Christians. Through Baptism, people become members of the Body of Christ, the Church, and are called to hear God’s word in faith and to respond by participating in the ongoing mission of Jesus. Baptism (infant, adult, full immersion, RCIA) uses words, actions and symbols to celebrate the gift of God’s saving action and welcome people into the Christian community. (CHLS12)</p> <p>Examine how Baptism makes a difference to the way in which a person is called to live their life. (CHLS12)</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. (CLPS21)</p> <p>All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images. (CLPS21)</p>	<p>The Sacraments of Healing (Penance and Anointing of the Sick) call believers to conversion and loving trust in God’s healing grace. Through the Sacraments of Healing, the Christian community continues Jesus’ healing, care and compassion. (CHLS14)</p> <p>In the Christian life, there are three forms of penance (prayer, fasting and almsgiving) which assist believers to reconcile themselves with God and others. (CHLS14)</p> <p>Prayer, fasting and almsgiving encourage and strengthen believers and turn their hearts towards God and the needs of others. (CHLS14)</p> <p>Believers pray, drawing on the richness of scripture, the Catholic tradition and the wider Christian tradition, including the prayers and writings of Christian spiritual fathers and mothers (e.g. Catherine McAuley, Nano Nagle, Edmund Rice, Don Bosco, Mary MacKillop) to nurture their spiritual life. Believers pray for forgiveness and healing, including the Penitential Act. (CLPS22)</p> <p>All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images. (CLPS23)</p>	<p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative Prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images. Centering Prayer provides a way of enriching and nurturing the spiritual life of believers. (CLPS25)</p> <p>Eucharist is the primary and indispensable source of nourishment for the spiritual life of believers. (CHLS15)</p> <p>Prepare a case for the Eucharist as the primary and indispensable source of nourishment for the spiritual life of believers. (CHLS15)</p> <p>Explain how Centering Prayer nurtures the spiritual life of believers in a contemporary context. (CLPS25)</p> <p>Centering Prayer provides a way of enriching and nurturing the spiritual life of believers. (CLPS25)</p>	<p>Lifecycle & calendrical rituals</p>

<p>Identify and explore aspects of the cultural context of Old Testament texts (e.g. festivals and customs, purity laws, religious practices) using a range of Biblical tools (e.g. timelines, Biblical atlases, Biblical dictionaries, annotated Bibles, simple Biblical commentaries, online Bible search engines). (STOT12)</p> <p>Identify and explore aspects of the cultural context of New Testament texts such as: festivals and customs, including Passover (Exodus 12:1-4; Mark 14:12- 26) and Weeks/Pentecost (Acts 2:1- 4); purity laws and religious practices, including Sabbath (Mark 2:23-28); social structure and relationships between groups, using a range of Biblical tools (e.g. timelines, Biblical atlases, Biblical dictionaries, annotated Bibles, simple Biblical commentaries, online Bible search engines). (STNT16)</p> <p>The writings and key messages of the founders of religious orders influence the way of life of religious communities (e.g. prayer life, apostolate, dress, spiritual practices, beliefs, symbols, daily life). (STCW8)</p> <p>Analyse and explain how the way of life of religious communities has been influenced by the writings and key messages of the founders. (STCW8)</p> <p>Each season focuses on a particular aspect of Christ’s Paschal mystery and its meaning for believers today. (CHLS10) Christian iconography expresses in images the same Gospel message that Scripture communicates by words. Praying with scripture is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. There are a variety of ways to pray with scripture, including Lectio Divina</p>	<p>The Acts of the Apostles provides one account of the preaching, achievements, and challenges of the earliest followers of Jesus after Pentecost. Some early followers of Jesus, as depicted in the Acts of the Apostles, continued Jewish practices as part of their way of imitating the life and teaching of Jesus. (STNT18)</p> <p>Identify examples of Jewish practices continued by the early Christians as described in the Acts of the Apostles. (STNT18)</p>	<p>Describe how Jesus’ healing, care and compassion (Mark1:29-31; Mark1:40-50; Luke 5:12-16) are continued today through the Sacraments of Healing. (CHLS14)</p>	<p>The Eucharist draws on historical and scriptural foundations, including Last Supper (1 Corinthians 11:23-28) and sacrifice. The Eucharist recalls Jesus’ example of service and love (John 13:1-20), and those who share the Eucharist are sent out to carry on Jesus’ mission in the world. (CHLS15)</p>	<p>Lifecycle and calendrical rituals & sacred texts</p>
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(Benedictine tradition) and Ignatian Meditation. (CLPS19)				

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<p>The Church recognises seven Sacraments as drawn from the life of Jesus and continuing his ministry: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Anointing of the Sick, Marriage, Holy Orders. The Church specifies the rituals, ministers and norms for celebrating each Sacrament. All Sacraments, as celebrations of the worshipping community, express and support the journey of faith. (CHLS11)</p> <p>Make connections between the Sacraments of the Church and the life and ministry of Jesus. (CHLS11)</p>	<p>Describe how the faith and actions of believers show God’s saving plan for creation. (BEHE8)</p> <p>Participate with respect in a variety of personal and communal prayer experiences, including prayers from The Liturgy of the Hours. (CLPS20)</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including centred breathing and attending to posture) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer and for engaging in the ‘work of meditation’. Praying with scripture is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. There are a variety of ways to pray with scripture, including Augustinian Prayer and Franciscan Contemplative prayer. All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images. (CLPS21)</p>	<p>Christianity, Judaism and Islam are monotheistic religions that share a belief in the one God (YHWH; God; Allah). The three monotheistic religions have divergent understandings of God that are reflected in their beliefs and practices. (BEWR10)</p> <p>Examine and discuss the understanding of YHWH, God; Allah in the monotheistic traditions that is reflected in the core beliefs and practices of the religion. (BEWR10)</p> <p>Identify and discuss the relevance of prayers from the Catholic and wider Christian traditions for people today. (CLPS22)</p>	<p>The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the ‘Other’. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding. (BEWR11)</p> <p>Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs. (BEWR11)</p> <p>Believers pray for justice, for peace and for the environment, including The Prayer of St Francis, The Cantic of Creation and The Magnificat. The Prayer of St Francis is a prayer for peace. In a world often troubled by war and violence, it calls us to be instruments of Christ’s peace and love. The Magnificat (Luke 1:46-55) is Mary’s song of hope in God’s salvation and justice for all. The Cantic of Creation is a prayer of praise for the creator God. (CLPS24)</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. All forms of vocal and meditative prayer are intended to lead believers to contemplation. Contemplative Prayer is the simple awareness of the presence of God. It is prayer without words or images. Centering Prayer provides a way of enriching and nurturing the spiritual life of believers. (CLPS25)</p> <p>Explain how Centering Prayer nurtures the spiritual life of believers in a contemporary context. (CLPS25)</p>	<p>Lifecycle rituals & core beliefs</p>

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<p>Initiation into the Christian community is accompanied by the sacramental rituals of Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist. (CHLS11)</p>	<p>Although there is a strong connection between the 'People of the Book', there are distinct differences among their core beliefs and practices. Initiation rituals in the Abrahamic religions begin the journey of faith for believers. (BEWR9)</p> <p>Describe how the initiation rituals of the three religions act as the foundation for the faith journey. (BEWR9)</p> <p>Baptism is the basis of the whole Christian life and a common bond that unites all Christians. Through Baptism, people become members of the Body of Christ, the Church, and are called to hear God's word in faith and to respond by participating in the ongoing mission of Jesus. Baptism (infant, adult, full immersion, RCIA) uses words, actions and symbols to celebrate the gift of God's saving action and welcome people into the Christian community. (CHLS12)</p> <p>All Christians are united through their baptism (Galatians 3.27-29) in the name of Jesus Christ and receive the gift of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:38). The term 'ecumenism' (from the Greek Oikoumene meaning 'of the whole inhabited earth') refers to the movement which seeks to bring about the unity of all Christians. All Christians are called to give witness to the ecumenical spirit through praying and working for Christian unity throughout the world. (CHPG9)</p>	<p>All lay people, through their baptism, share in a Christian vocation (Latin 'vocatió' - 'calling'). (CHPG10)</p> <p>Lay people witness to Jesus Christ by participating in his priestly, prophetic and kingly roles, and therefore bear responsibilities for mission and service. Lay people participate in the priestly work of Jesus Christ when prayer and worship are at the heart of their lives and when the Eucharist is the source and summit of their spirituality and their engagement with the world. (CHPG10)</p>	<p>Eucharist is the primary and indispensable source of nourishment for the spiritual life of believers. (CHLS15)</p> <p>Explain some ways in which those who share the Eucharist commit themselves to carry on Jesus' mission in the world. (CHLS15)</p>	<p>Membership / non-membership</p>

<p>Explain the meaning of the Church’s liturgical year and each of the different liturgical seasons (e.g. key messages, themes, rituals, colours, symbols).</p> <p>Analyse and compare different cultural interpretations and expressions of Christ’s Paschal mystery.</p> <p>Identify and explore ways in which resources (e.g. an ordo, symbols, colours, incense, candles) are used to bring meaning to the different rituals celebrating various liturgical seasons (CHLS10)</p> <p>Outline some specifications required by the Church for celebration of the Sacraments.</p> <p>Illustrate how life experiences are expressed and celebrated through each of the Sacraments (e.g. Baptism - belonging, welcoming).</p> <p>Explain the significance of the symbols, actions and words used in the Sacraments of Initiation: Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist. (CHLS11)</p> <p>Explain how particular cultural and historical influences have led to differences across church communities (e.g. liturgical practice, sacramental life, church architecture). (CHPG8)</p>	<p>Investigate commonalities of Baptism across different Christian denominations. (CHLS12)</p> <p>Examine how Baptism makes a difference to the way in which a person is called to live their life. (CHLS12)</p> <p>Identify and explain the significance of the words, actions and symbols used in Baptism (e.g. immersion/pouring of water symbolises the gift of God’s saving action in the lives of people). (CHLS12)</p> <p>Recognise key elements in the birth rituals of the Christian, Jewish and Islamic faith traditions. (BEWR9)</p> <p>The term ‘liturgy’ (from the Greek ‘leitourgia’) is used to describe the official, public worship of the Church, including the Sacraments and Liturgy of the Hours (the Divine Office).</p> <p>The Liturgy of the Hours is prayed at morning, noon, evening and night time and follows a set pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions.</p> <p>Liturgy is always a public, communal activity which involves the full, conscious and active participation of believers. Believers participate in the action of the liturgy by responding, singing, listening and using gestures. Well planned liturgy requires knowledge, skill and prayerful reflection to draw believers’ attention to the Scriptures, the rituals, the prayers, the music and the rich silence. (CHLS13)</p> <p>Define the term ‘liturgy’. (CHLS13)</p> <p>Express and explain a point of view about different ways to promote the full, conscious and active participation of believers in liturgy. (CHLS13)</p>	<p>Examine and explain the significance of the Sacraments of Healing (Penance and Anointing of the Sick) in the lives of believers. (CHLS14)</p> <p>Examine and explain the significance of the three forms of penance in the lives of believers. (CHLS14)</p> <p>Analyse and explain the features of prayers from the Catholic and wider Christian traditions, including the prayers and writings of Christian spiritual fathers and mothers (e.g. language, vocabulary, images, purpose, context, structures, patterns, style). (CLPS22)</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including praying with labyrinths) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer, and for engaging in the ‘work of meditation’. Christian Meditation is a particular form of meditative prayer drawn from the Christian tradition. It is ‘prayer of the heart’ which takes place in silence, with the aid of a mantra. The World Community for Christian Meditation recommends the use of the mantra ‘mara- na-tha’ (a word from Aramaic, the language of Jesus, meaning Come Lord). (CLPS23)</p> <p>Identify and use practices that assist preparation for and engagement in meditative prayer, including praying with labyrinths. (CLPS23)</p>	<p>Evaluate the possibilities and limitations of human language and concepts in expressing the mystery of God. (BEHE10)</p> <p>Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism. (BEWR11)</p> <p>Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the ‘Other’. (BEWR11)</p> <p>The Eucharist is a means of reconciliation and forgiveness of sins as expressed through prayers and actions in the Mass (e.g. penitential rite, eucharistic prayer and prayers before communion, sign of peace). (CHLS15)</p> <p>Analyse and summarise some of the key historical and scriptural foundations for the Eucharist. (CHLS15)</p> <p>Explore the prayers and actions in the Mass that express reconciliation and forgiveness. (CHLS15)</p> <p>Analyse and explain the features of prayers from the Catholic and wider Christian traditions, including The Prayer of St Francis, The Magnificat, and The Canticle of Creation (e.g. language, vocabulary, images, purpose, context, structures, patterns, style). (CLPS24)</p> <p>Believers use a range of practices (including praying with the help of nature) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer, and for engaging in the ‘work of meditation’. Lectio of Nature is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. (CLPS 25)</p>	<p>Ritual analysis</p>
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	<p>Outline the particular pattern followed in the Liturgy of the Hours. (CHLS13)</p> <p>Prayer in the Christian tradition, including the ancient monastic prayer of The Liturgy of the Hours, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. The Liturgy of the Hours follows a prescribed pattern of Psalms, Scripture and intercessions, and is prayed at set times throughout the day. Believers pray on behalf of others and with others. (CLPS20)</p> <p>Identify and describe the heart of Christian unity (e.g. Baptism; beliefs that stem from the life, teachings and mission of Jesus Christ; symbols; rituals; action for social justice). (CHPG9)</p>		<p>Identify and use practices that assist preparing for and engaging in meditative prayer, including praying with the help of nature. (CLPS25)</p>	
<p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. Believers use a range of practices (including silence and stillness, and praying with icons and images) for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer, and engaging in the 'work of meditation'. Christian iconography expresses in images the same Gospel message that Scripture communicates by words. Praying with scripture is a form of meditative prayer in the Christian tradition. There are a variety of ways to pray with scripture, including Lectio Divina (Benedictine tradition) and Ignatian Meditation. (CLPS19)</p>		<p>Celebration of the Sacrament of Penance has changed over the centuries but has retained the same basic elements. (CHLS14)</p> <p>Identify patterns of change and continuity over time in the celebration of the Sacrament of Penance. (CHLS14)</p>	<p>The Eucharist draws on historical and scriptural foundations, including Last Supper (1 Corinthians 11:23-28) and sacrifice. (CHLS15)</p>	<p>Development of rituals over time</p>