

Continuity of Learning: Years 7-12 RE and Study of Religion				
Year	Sacred Texts and religious writings	Religion and ritual	Religious ethics	Religion, rights and the nation state
7	STOT12; STNT16; STNT17; STCW8; BEHE7; BEWR8; CLPS19	STOT12; STNT16; STCW8; CHLS10; CHLS11; CHPG8; CLPS18; CLPS19	CLMF11; CLMJ8	CHCH8; CLMJ8
8	STOT13; STNT18; STCW9; BETR11; BEHE8; CHPG9; CLMJ9; CLPS20; CLPS21	STNT18; BEHE8; BEWR9; CHLS12; CHLS13; CHPG9; CLPS20; CLPS21	CLMF12; CLMJ9	STCW9; BETR10; BEHE8; CHCH7; CLMJ9
9	STOT14; STNT19; STCW10; BETR12; BEWR10; CLMJ10; CLPS20	BEWR10; CHLS14; CHPG10; CLPS22; CLPS23	STCW10; BEHE9; CHPG10; CLMF13; CLMJ10	STCW10; BETR12; CHPG10; CHCH8; CLMF13; CLMJ10
10	STOT15; STOT16; STNT20; BETR13; BEHE10; BEWR11; CHLS15; CHPG11; CLMF14; CLMJ11; CLPS24; CLPS25	BEHE10; BEWR11; CHLS15; CLPS24; CLPS25	STNT20; STCW11; CHPG11; CLMF14; CLMJ11; CLPS24	STCW11; BETR13; CHPG11; CHCH9; CLMJ11
11-12	STOT17; STNT21; STCW12; BETR15; BEWR12; BETR14; BEHE11; BEHE12; BEHE13	BEWR12; CHLS16; CHLS17; CLPS26	STOT17; STNT21; BEWR12; CHPG12; CLMF12; CLMJ16; CLPS26	STOT17; STNT21; BEWR12; CHPG12; CHCH 10; CLMF12; CLMJ16;

Study of Religion Units:

Sacred texts and religious writings

Religion and ritual

Religious ethics

Religion, rights and the nation state

Year 10 Content Description

Sacred Texts

Old Testament

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Old Testament texts portray God using a variety of different titles, images and attributes (e.g. Creator, Lord, Divine Wisdom, Avenger, Judge, Rescuer, Searcher of Hearts, Supreme Governor, being eternal, immutable, invisible, incomprehensible, faithful companion, omniscient, All Holy, All Just, fire, rain, potter, mother, father, refuge, sanctuary, lover, shepherd, protector). These different portrayals of God need to be understood in their historical and cultural setting, taking into account each human author's intention and message. The intention of the human author is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth). An understanding of these Old Testament representations of God can help the reader appreciate their relevance and application for today.

Skills

Locate and compare a range of Old Testament representations of God in different historical, social and cultural contexts.

Explore and explain the representations of God by various human authors of the Old Testament in terms of their purpose and message.

Reflect on, endorse or refute different Old Testament representations of God, in order to evaluate their application for a modern Australian context.

STOT15

SoR Units: Sacred texts and religious writings;

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Church teaches that application of Biblical criticism (including socio-historical criticism) assists the reader to deepen awareness of Old Testament texts.

Skills

Investigate the main dimensions of socio-historical criticism (historical, cultural, literary, political, social and geographical contexts).

Apply socio-historical criticism to Old Testament texts in order to communicate an informed interpretation of the text.

STOT16

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings

New Testament

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Characteristics, themes and key doctrines of the early Church (e.g. resurrection, grace and justification, love, the law and faith and works, use of charisms, original sin and the Body of Christ) can be found in the writings of St Paul. The application of rhetorical criticism helps the reader better understand these characteristics, themes and key doctrines and appreciate their relevance and application for today.

Skills

Investigate some techniques of rhetorical criticism evident in the writings of St Paul (e.g. repetition of the same word or phrase; stating ideas both negatively and positively; pretending doubt; statement or assertion followed by a supporting reason; use of rhetorical questions; hyperbole or exaggeration; metaphors and similes drawn from a variety of familiar contexts; combining two or more terms that are normally contradictory; use of examples from myth, nature and life; strings of parallel phrases).

Identify some characteristics, themes and key doctrines of the early Church as found in Pauline writings (including Galatians 3:26-29; Galatians 5:13-26; 6:1-9; 1 Corinthians 13:1-13), by applying techniques of rhetorical criticism.

Evaluate the moral and ethical positions represented in the writings of St Paul in terms of their relevance and application for today.

STNT20

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings and Religious ethics

Christian Spiritual Writings and Wisdom

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Christian spiritual writings, in their many forms (e.g. blogs, personal journals, poetry, books, pastoral statements, conciliar documents), search for the mystery of God in the midst of world events and the course of human history (c.1918CE to the present), such as war and peace, genocide and reconciliation, globalisation and community, consumerism and sufficiency, relativism and morality, development and ecology.

Skills

Critique and evaluate Christian spiritual writings in their effort to search for the mystery of God in the midst of world events and the course of human history (c.1918CE to the present).

STCW11

SoR Units: Religion, rights and the nation state; and Religious ethics.

Beliefs

Trinity: God, Jesus the Christ, Spirit

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Christians believe God's unending love and mercy for humanity were revealed to the people of Israel and expressed fully through the person of Jesus.

Skills

Identify and explore the message of the prophets (including Isaiah 49:1-7, 8-13) that revealed God's unending love and mercy to the people of Israel.

Select appropriate textual evidence from New Testament writings (including Ephesians 2:4- 10, 1 John 4:4-12, Colossians 3:12) that reveal God's unending love and mercy.

Use scriptural references (including Matthew 9:35-36 // Mark 6:32-34) to provide a reasoned explanation of the Christian belief that God's mercy and love is expressed fully through the person of Jesus.

BETR13

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings and Religion rights and the nation state.

Human Existence

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The mystery of God is ultimately beyond human language, concepts and stories. God is neither male nor female, but is pure spirit transcending all creation. Human beings have an understanding of God through their experience of the created world.

Skills

Identify and explain how the mystery of God can be named and understood through the experience of the created world.

Evaluate the possibilities and limitations of human language and concepts in expressing the mystery of God.

BEHE10

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings and Religion and ritual.

World Religions

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

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.

Skills

Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs.

Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism.

Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.

BEWR11

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings and Religion and ritual.

Church

Liturgy and Sacraments

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

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. 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). Eucharist is the primary and indispensable source of nourishment for the spiritual life of believers.

Skills

Analyse and summarise some of the key historical and scriptural foundations for the Eucharist.

Explain some ways in which those who share the Eucharist commit themselves to carry on Jesus' mission in the world.

Explore the prayers and actions in the Mass that express reconciliation and forgiveness.

Prepare a case for the Eucharist as the primary and indispensable source of nourishment for the spiritual life of believers.

CHLS15

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings and Religion and ritual.

People of God

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Church's authority has scriptural origins drawn from the life of Jesus, the community of Jesus' original followers, and the ministry of the apostles in union with Peter. The Church's authority, exercised through the college of bishops with the pope as the head, is a service directed to the teaching, pastoral support and leadership of all its members and to the Church's mission in the world. Authoritative teaching to the whole Church comes from its 'magisterium' (Latin *magister* - teaching, instruction, advice).

Skills

Describe the nature of the Church's authority as based on its scriptural origins, including Matthew 18:15-20.

Explain different ways in which the Church's authority is exercised.

CHPG11

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings; Religion and ritual; Religion, rights and the nation state

Church History

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

In a time of great challenge and change (c.1918 CE to the present), the Church had to respond philosophically and theologically to unprecedented threats to both human ecology and environmental ecology from science, technology, materialism, consumerism and political ideologies.

The Church's philosophical and theological responses involved rethinking and reforming its cultural influence, political influence, social structure, roles and relationships, economic power and evangelising mission.

Recurring broad patterns of historical change (namely: Construction: Searching for Unity, Order and Authenticity; Deconstruction: Challenges to Unity, Order and Authenticity; Reconstruction: Restoring unity, order and authenticity) are evident in the story of the Church in a time of challenge and change (c. 1918 CE to the present) as it was forced to question its nature and role in the world.

Skills

Sequence significant events and developments in the Church (c. 1918 CE to the present) within a chronological framework.

Analyse the causes and effects of these significant events and developments in the Church and explain their relative importance.

Develop, evaluate and modify questions to frame an historical inquiry about significant events or developments in the Church (c. 1918 CE to the present).

Explain different interpretations (including their own) of the Church's past (c.1918 CE to the present), using historical terms and concepts, and acknowledging sources of information.

CHCH9

SoR Units: Religion, rights and the nation state;

Christian Life

Moral Formation

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Conscience is a judgement of reason that guides and provokes a person to do good and to avoid evil in a given context. Each person is obliged to follow their conscience which requires careful and lifelong formation.

Conscience formation for Christians entails not only consideration of facts, but is guided by prayer and reflection on the Word of God, the life and teaching of Christ, the witness and advice of others, and the authoritative teaching of the Church.

Judgements of conscience need to be reviewed. This interiority (i.e. moral mindfulness) is necessary as life often distracts people from any reflection, self-examination or introspection.

Skills

Explain how the formation of conscience for Christians is guided by prayer and reflection on the Word of God, the life and teaching of Christ, the witness and advice of others, and the authoritative teaching of the Church.

Articulate and justify a response to a contemporary moral issue, guided by key considerations in the formation of conscience for Christians.

CLMF14

SoR Units: Sacred texts and religious writings; and Religious ethics.

Mission and Justice

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Assisted by the Holy Spirit, the Church draws on the teaching of Jesus and its living tradition to respond to emerging moral questions about economic structures and development. Catholic social teaching proposes principles for reflection, provides criteria for judgment and gives guidelines for action.

The principles of Catholic social teaching, especially participation, economic justice, global solidarity and development, preferential option for the poor, stewardship, and subsidiarity, provide guidelines for just economic order and development.

Christians believe that human work shares in God's creative activity. Work enables each person to use their talents to serve the human community. Employment without discrimination and for a just wage is each person's moral right.

Skills

Explain different viewpoints, attitudes and perspectives about particular examples of economic order and structure (e.g. access to employment, conditions of labour, discrimination in the workforce) through the development of cohesive and logical arguments, informed by the principles of Catholic social teaching.

Articulate their own understanding of the nature and purpose of human work, informed by the principles of Catholic social teaching.

CLMJ11

SoR Units: Sacred texts and religious writings; Religion, rights and the nation state; and Religious ethics.

Prayer and Spirituality

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

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.

Skills

Participate with respect in a variety of personal and communal prayer experiences, including prayers for justice, peace and the environment.

Analyse and explain the features of prayers from the Catholic and wider Christian traditions, including The Prayer of St Francis, The Magnificat and The Cantic of Creation (e.g. language, vocabulary, images, purpose, context, structures, patterns, style).

CLPS24

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings; Religion and ritual and Religious ethics

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. 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. 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.

Skills

Participate respectfully in meditative prayer, including Lectio of Nature.

Identify and use practices that assist preparing for and engaging in meditative prayer, including praying with the help of nature.

Explain how Centering Prayer nurtures the spiritual life of believers in a contemporary context.

CLPS25

SoR Units: Sacred Texts and religious writings; and Religion and ritual.