



Topic name	Term	Skills developed	Prior learning	Next link in curriculum
Augustine cont.	AUTUMN	See Year 12 curriculum map		
Nature of God - Classical attributes of God including omnipotence, omniscience, omnibenevolence, eternity, and omnipresence. - Different understandings of God's relationship with time, including everlasting and eternal views. - The coherence and implications of divine attributes for Christian belief and practice. - Strengths and challenges of traditional and contemporary understandings of the nature of God.		- Explain key divine attributes and differing interpretations of God's nature. - Analyse concepts such as eternity, omnipotence, omniscience, and divine action. - Apply theological and philosophical ideas to questions about God's relationship with humanity and the world. - Evaluate the coherence and significance of different views of God's nature.	- Arguments for the existence of God based on observation and reason. - The Problem of Evil and challenges posed to divine attributes. - Augustine's teachings and Christian beliefs about salvation and grace.	- Religious language and debates about the knowability of God. - Encourages synoptic links with the Problem of Evil, Religious Experience, and arguments for God's existence.
Conscience - Key understandings from Aquinas (ratio and synderesis), Freud (superego), and other perspectives. - The role of conscience in moral decision-making and its relationship to reason, authority, and experience. - Different interpretations of conscience as innate, learned, or psychologically developed. - Strengths and weaknesses of theories of conscience and their relevance to ethical issues.		- Explain and compare different understandings of conscience. - Analyse concepts such as reason, moral awareness, guilt, and authority. - Apply theories of conscience to ethical issues and case studies. - Evaluate the effectiveness and reliability of conscience in moral decision-making.	- Natural Law, especially Aquinas' emphasis on reason and human purpose. - Situation Ethics, Christian Moral Principles, and moral decision-making. - Familiarity with philosophical and psychological approaches to ethics.	- Synoptic links with Natural Law, Situation Ethics, and Christian Moral Action. - Provides opportunities to integrate ethics, philosophy, and theology across the course.
Sexual Ethics - Issues surrounding sexual relationships, marriage, gender, and sexual behaviour in contemporary society. - Christian teachings and ethical theories applied to topics such as premarital sex, homosexuality, contraception, and		- Explain key debates and differing approaches to sexual ethics. - Analyse concepts such as autonomy, love, commitment, and moral responsibility. - Apply ethical theories and Christian teachings to contemporary issues and case studies. - Evaluate contrasting viewpoints and construct reasoned ethical judgements.	- Knowledge of Utilitarianism, Natural Law, Kantian Ethics, Situation Ethics, and Conscience. - Christian Moral Principles and	- Synoptic links across ethics, philosophy, and theology. - Comparative evaluation of religious and secular approaches to morality.



marriage. • The influence of authority, conscience, and changing social attitudes on sexual ethics. • Strengths and weaknesses of traditional and contemporary approaches to sexual morality.			Christian Moral Action. • Person of Jesus and Christian teachings on love and relationships. • Experience of applying and evaluating ethical theories in practical contexts.	
Pluralism and Society • The relationship between Christianity and a diverse, secular society. • Issues of religious diversity, tolerance, secularisation, and the role of religion in public life. • Christian responses to pluralism and the challenges of living in a multi-faith and non-religious society. • Strengths and weaknesses of different approaches to religious diversity and social cohesion.		• Explain key concepts such as pluralism, secularisation, and tolerance. • Analyse the impact of diversity and changing social attitudes on religion and society. • Apply Christian teachings and theological ideas to contemporary issues. • Evaluate contrasting perspectives and construct reasoned arguments about religion in society.	• Christian Moral Principles and Christian Moral Action. • Person of Jesus and Christian teachings on love, justice, and community. • Ethical theories and contemporary issues such as sexual ethics and business ethics	• Consolidates synoptic links across philosophy, ethics, and developments in Christian thought. • Supports comparative evaluation of religious and secular worldviews.
• Pluralism and Theology: Christian responses to religious diversity, including exclusivism, inclusivism, and pluralism. • Key thinkers and debates concerning salvation, truth, and the uniqueness of Christianity. • Theological challenges posed by other faiths and secular worldviews. • Strengths and weaknesses of differing approaches to religious pluralism.		• Explain and compare exclusivist, inclusivist, and pluralist approaches. • Analyse concepts such as salvation, truth, revelation, and religious diversity, and Christian Moral Principles. • Apply theological ideas to contemporary issues and interfaith dialogue. • Understanding of the Person of Jesus and Christian teachings on salvation and authority. • Familiarity with Pluralism and Society and issues of secularisation and diversity. • Experience of analysing and evaluating philosophical, ethical,	• Nature of God, Religious Experience, and Christian Moral Principles. • The Person of Jesus and Christian teachings on salvation and authority. • Pluralism and Society and issues of secularisation and diversity.	• Consolidates synoptic links across philosophy, ethics, and developments in Christian thought. • Supports comparative evaluation of Christian and non-Christian worldviews.



		and theological arguments.	across the OCR A Level course.		
Religious Language 1 •Via negativa (negative theology), analogical language (Aquinas), and symbolic language (Tillich). • Different ways of expressing and understanding God while recognising the limits of human language. • The significance of symbols and analogies in communicating religious beliefs and experiences. • Strengths and weaknesses of negative, analogical, and symbolic approaches to religious language.	SPRING	• Explain and compare negative, analogical, and symbolic approaches to religious language. • Analyse concepts such as transcendence, symbolism, meaning, and analogy. • Apply theories of religious language to discussions about God and religious experience. • Evaluate the effectiveness and limitations of different approaches to speaking about the divine.	• Nature of God and divine attributes. • Aquinas' theory of analogy and Religious Experience. •Philosophical and theological arguments concerning God's existence and transcendence.	• Provides a foundation for studying verification and falsification debates and the meaningfulness of religious language. • Encourages synoptic links with Religious Experience, the Nature of God, and arguments for God's existence	
Religious Language 2 • Logical Positivism and the Verification Principle (Ayer), Falsification (Flew), and responses from Hare (bliks) and Mitchell (parable of the partisan). • Debates about the meaningfulness and truth claims of religious language. • Philosophical comparisons between verification, falsification, and alternative approaches to religious language. • Strengths and weaknesses of twentieth-century perspectives on religious belief and language.		• Explain and compare twentieth-century theories of religious language. • Analyse concepts such as verification, falsification, bliks, and cognitive meaning. • Apply philosophical theories to debates about religious belief and language. • Evaluate contrasting perspectives and construct reasoned arguments.	• Knowledge of negative, analogical, and symbolic approaches to religious language. • Understanding of the Nature of God, Religious Experience, and arguments for God's existence.	• Consolidates synoptic links across philosophy, ethics, and developments in Christian thought. • Strengthens essay-writing and evaluative skills required for OCR A Level examinations. • Supports comparative analysis of religious and secular perspectives on belief and meaning.	
Meta Ethics • Cognitivism and non-cognitivism, including naturalism, intuitionism, and emotivism. • Key thinkers such as Bradley, Moore, and Ayer, and debates about the meaning and status of moral language. • Objective and subjective approaches to morality and ethical judgements.		• Explain and compare cognitivist and non-cognitivist approaches to ethics. • Analyse concepts such as objectivity, subjectivity, moral realism, and moral language. • Apply metaethical theories to ethical statements and moral debates. • Evaluate competing perspectives and construct reasoned philosophical arguments	Utilitarianism, Natural Law, Kantian Ethics, Situation Ethics, and Conscience. •Twentieth-century perspectives on language, including verification and falsification.	• Consolidates understanding of the foundations of ethical theories and moral language. • Encourages synoptic links across ethics, philosophy, and religious thought.	



Strengths and weaknesses of different metaethical theories.				
Secularism - The nature and development of secularism and secularisation in society. - Key ideas and influences of secular thought and challenges to religious belief and authority. - The impact of secularism on ethics, politics, and contemporary religious life. - Strengths and weaknesses of secular and religious perspectives in modern society.		- Explain key concepts such as secularism, secularisation, and religious authority. - Analyse the influence of secular ideas on society, morality, and belief. - Apply philosophical, ethical, and theological concepts to contemporary debates. - Evaluate contrasting religious and secular viewpoints and construct reasoned arguments.	- Pluralism and Society and Pluralism and Theology. - Christian Moral Principles, Religious Language, and twentieth-century philosophical perspectives. - Ethical theories and debates concerning morality and authority.	- Consolidates synoptic links across philosophy, ethics, and developments in Christian thought. - Strengthens comparative evaluation of religious and secular worldviews.
Liberation Theology - Origins, key thinkers (e.g. Gustavo Gutiérrez), and the preferential option for the poor. - The relationship between faith, social justice, and political action, including Marxist influences. - Biblical and theological foundations for liberation and Christian responsibility. - Strengths and weaknesses of Liberation Theology and its relevance in contemporary society.		- Explain the origins and key ideas of Liberation Theology. - Analyse concepts such as justice, oppression, equality, and Christian responsibility. - Apply theological principles to social and political issues. - Evaluate differing perspectives and construct reasoned arguments about the role of Christianity in promoting social change.	- Christian Moral Principles and Christian Moral Action. - The Person of Jesus and his teachings on justice, compassion, and service. - Pluralism and Society, Secularism, and ethical theories applied to contemporary issues.	- Consolidates synoptic links across ethics, philosophy, and developments in Christian thought. - Supports comparative evaluation of religious and secular approaches to justice and social responsibility.
Knowledge of God: ways of knowing God through reason, revelation, religious experience, and conscience. - Natural and revealed theology, including the role of scripture, faith, and human reason. - Debates concerning the limits of human knowledge and the possibility of knowing God. - Strengths and weaknesses of different approaches to knowledge of God.		- Explain and compare different sources and methods of knowing God. - Analyse concepts such as revelation, faith, reason, and religious experience. - Apply theological and philosophical ideas to questions about divine knowledge and belief. - Evaluate contrasting perspectives and construct reasoned arguments.	- Arguments for God's existence based on observation and reason. - Religious Experience, the Nature of God, and religious language. - Augustine's teachings and Christian beliefs	- Supports synoptic links with Religious Experience, the Nature of God, and arguments for God's existence. - Develops comparative evaluation of natural and revealed theology.



			about revelation and salvation.	
Gender and Society • Changing attitudes towards gender roles and the impact of feminism on religion and society. • The influence of social, cultural, and religious traditions on gender identity and equality. • Debates surrounding patriarchy, discrimination, and the role of women in religious communities. • Strengths and weaknesses of traditional and contemporary perspectives on gender and society.	SUMMER	• Explain key concepts such as patriarchy, feminism, equality, and gender roles. • Analyse the influence of religion and society on attitudes towards gender. • Apply theological and ethical ideas to contemporary debates about gender and identity. • Evaluate contrasting viewpoints and construct reasoned arguments.	• Knowledge of Christian Moral Principles and Christian Moral Action. • Understanding of Pluralism and Society, Secularism, and Liberation Theology. • Familiarity with ethical theories and contemporary issues such as sexual ethics.	• Supports the study of Gender and Theology and wider debates concerning religion and equality. • Encourages synoptic links across ethics, philosophy, and developments in Christian thought.
Gender and Theology • Feminist theology and challenges to traditional Christian understandings of God, scripture, and authority. • Key thinkers and debates concerning patriarchy, inclusive language, and the role of women in the Church. • Theological responses to changing views on gender and equality. • Strengths and weaknesses of traditional and feminist approaches to theology.		• Explain and compare traditional and feminist theological perspectives. • Analyse concepts such as patriarchy, authority, equality, and inclusive language. • Apply theological ideas to contemporary debates about gender and religion. • Evaluate contrasting viewpoints and construct reasoned theological arguments.	• Gender and Society, Christian Moral Principles, and Christian Moral Action. • Understanding of Pluralism and Theology, Secularism, and Liberation Theology. • Familiarity with ethical theories and contemporary debates concerning gender and identity.	• Consolidates synoptic links across philosophy, ethics, and developments in Christian thought. • Strengthens comparative evaluation of traditional and contemporary theological perspectives.
Revision and essay practice				