

Curriculum Summary Document

Year 10 – Religious Education

Module/Unit of Learning	Taught During	What will students learn?	How does this develop students' ethical and worldview reasoning?	Links to other Subjects
Ethics: What systems can we use to determine what is right?	Autumn Term 1	<p>Students examine major ethical frameworks such as utilitarianism, virtue ethics and deontological reasoning. They consider how principles guide moral judgement and shape responses to ethical dilemmas.</p> <p>Students analyse strengths and limitations of each framework when applied to different contexts.</p>	Develops students' ability to question how beliefs and values are formed. Strengthens reflective judgement and builds confidence in comparing perspectives, supporting personal identity formation and respectful reasoning.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation PSHE: reflection on choice and responsibility
Ethics: What is the right thing to do when faced with modern world issues?	Autumn Term 2	<p>Students apply ethical frameworks to contemporary issues such as environment, technology, economic inequality and migration. They evaluate how context shapes moral decision-making.</p> <p>Students consider how different worldviews justify contrasting responses to shared challenges.</p>	Deepens understanding of how belief and identity inform moral positions in society. Encourages empathy and critical engagement with diverse viewpoints, preparing students for mature dialogue in real-world settings.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation Geography: global development and resource distribution Science: ethics of technological innovation
Philosophy: What are the foundations of the critical tradition of Western thought?	Spring Term 1	<p>Students explore key philosophical questions and figures from Ancient Greece, examining how ideas about reason, virtue and logic shaped Western intellectual traditions.</p> <p>They consider how philosophical inquiry continues to influence contemporary thinking.</p>	Strengthens students' understanding of how ideas shape identity and culture. Encourages careful interpretation of arguments and confidence in questioning assumptions.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation History: classical civilisation and cultural inheritance English: reasoning, rhetoric and argument structure
Philosophy: What is the impact of later thinkers?	Spring Term 2	<p>Students study the contributions of later philosophical and ethical thinkers, exploring developments in existentialism, humanism and post-modern critique.</p> <p>They evaluate how new contexts reshape ideas about freedom, meaning and responsibility.</p>	Develops students' ability to recognise their own developing worldview. Strengthens interpretive judgement and encourages reflective discussion about identity and purpose.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation Art: cultural expression and changing perspectives



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Cornish Studies: What is the pre-Christian history of Cornish faith?	Summer Term 1	Students examine belief, ritual and sacred tradition in Cornwall before the arrival of Christianity. They explore archaeological, cultural and mythological sources to understand regional identity. Students consider how landscape and heritage shape worldview.	Deepens understanding of identity as historically and culturally situated. Encourages appreciation of local heritage and its role in shaping belonging.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation History: regional cultural continuity Geography: landscape and place-based identity
Cornish Studies: How has Christianity shaped Cornish faith?	Summer Term 2	Students investigate how Christianity spread into Cornwall and how local practice blended with earlier traditions. They analyse continuity and change in belief, symbol and ritual. Students reflect on how communities interpret heritage in modern life.	Supports understanding of identity as dynamic and plural. Encourages reflection on how individuals and communities carry tradition while adapting to contemporary contexts.	Oracy: developing precise spoken explanation History: religious change and continuity Art: sacred imagery and cultural storytelling