

Learning Intention	Vocab	Concept	Retrieval	Success Criteria	Hinge Questions for this lesson	Red Zone
<p>W1 L1</p> <p>To explore Pesach: Exodus 12:14 & Sukkot; Diversity of practice between different Jewish traditions in Britain</p>	<p>Pesach</p> <p>Sukkot</p> <p>Diversity</p>	<p>Judaism – Practices</p>	<p>What is Shabbat & how do Jews observe it?</p>	<p>I can explain why Pesach is an important Spring festival for Jews.</p> <p>I can outline the importance of Sukkot and the different ways it is observed.</p>	<p>Which statement best explains a <i>similarity</i> between Pesach and Sukkot?</p> <p>A. Both festivals celebrate the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai</p> <p>B. Both festivals remember key events from the Exodus and express thanks to God</p> <p>C. Both festivals require Jews to fast for several days</p> <p>D. Both festivals only take place in the synagogue and not at home</p>	<p>Explain how the festival of Sukkot is celebrated by Jews today.</p> <p>You should refer to Jewish beliefs and practices in your answer. (8 marks)</p>
<p>W1 L2</p> <p>To outline the Catholic teaching on the meaning of death, on dying well and the importance of palliative care; Catholic teaching on assisted</p>	<p>Death</p> <p>Heaven</p> <p>Hell</p> <p>Purgatory</p> <p>Euthanasia</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death.</p>	<p>Name 2 different objects that Jews wear to worship & explain their importance.</p>	<p>I can outline Catholic beliefs on ‘dying well’, assisted suicide and Euthanasia.</p> <p>I understand what Palliative care is and why it is important to Catholics.</p>	<p>Which statement best reflects Catholic teaching about death, dying well, and euthanasia?</p> <p>A. Catholics believe life has no purpose once suffering becomes severe, so euthanasia is acceptable.</p> <p>B. Catholics believe that dying well means avoiding all pain, even if this</p>	<p>Explain Catholic teaching about the meaning of death and dying well, including the importance of palliative care and Catholic views on assisted suicide and euthanasia.</p> <p>You should refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings in your answer. (8 marks)</p>

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suicide and euthanasia.					requires assisted suicide. C. Catholics believe that life is sacred from conception to natural death, so palliative care should be used to relieve suffering, but euthanasia and assisted suicide are wrong. D. Catholics believe death has no spiritual meaning and is only a biological process.	
W1 L3 To investigate contrasting views on quality and sanctity of life and the right to die	Quality of life Sanctity of Life Death	Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death.	Why is the Synagogue important to Jews? Explain two different functions of the Synagogue in the community.	I can explain the difference between ‘quality of life’ and ‘Sanctity of Life’ making links to religious beliefs.	Which statement best shows the contrast between the sanctity of life and quality of life views about the right to die? A. The sanctity of life view teaches that life is always valuable and should not be ended intentionally, while the quality of life view judges life’s value by factors such as pain, independence, and wellbeing. B. Both views agree that	Explain contrasting views about the quality of life, the sanctity of life and the right to die. You should refer to religious and non religious views in your answer. (8 marks)

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					<p>people should always have the right to choose when they die.</p> <p>C. The quality of life view teaches that all life is sacred and must be preserved at all costs.</p> <p>D. The sanctity of life view supports euthanasia, while the quality of life view always opposes it.</p>	
<p>W2 L1</p> <p>To outline Catholic beliefs about life after death, with reference to 1 Cor. 15</p>	Death	Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death	Name 4 different features of the Synagogue and their importance for Jews.	I can outline beliefs on life after death for Catholics. I identify key teachings from 1 Corinthians 15 on life after death.	<p>How does 1 Corinthians 15 support Catholic beliefs about life after death?</p> <p>A. It teaches that only the soul survives after death and the body has no importance.</p> <p>B. It explains that resurrection is a spiritual idea with no connection to Jesus.</p> <p>C. It teaches that because Jesus rose from the dead, Catholics believe in the resurrection of the body and eternal life with God.</p>	<p>“Belief in life after death is central to Catholic Christianity.”</p> <p>Evaluate this statement with reference to Catholic beliefs about life after death, including teachings found in <i>1 Corinthians 15</i>.</p> <p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings, including scripture Give developed arguments to support the statement

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					D. It teaches that life after death happens immediately for everyone in the same way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give developed arguments to support a different point of view Reach a justified conclusion (15 marks)
W2 L2 To investigate contrasting views about death as the end of personal existence	Death Afterlife	Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death	What is Brit Milah? How does Abraham link to Brit Milah?	I can explain contrasting views on the end of life for believers and non-believers.	Which statement best shows contrasting views about whether death is the end of personal existence? A. All religious and non-religious views agree that death is the end of personal existence. B. Catholic belief teaches that death is the end of personal existence, while non-religious views believe in life after death. C. Catholic belief teaches that personal existence that death is the end of personal existence, while non-religious views believe in life after death. C. Catholic belief teaches	Describe two contrasting views about death as the end of personal existence. (5 marks)

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					<p>that personal existence continues after death through resurrection and eternal life, while some non-religious views believe death is the final end of existence.</p> <p>D. Both Catholic and non-religious views teach that people are reincarnated after death.</p>	
<p>W3 L1</p> <p>To investigate Catholic teachings on heaven and hell with reference to the parables of judgement</p> <p>(Matthew 18:21-35, Luke 16:19-31)</p>	<p>Heaven</p> <p>Hell</p> <p>Purgatory</p> <p>Judgement</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is a Bar Mitzvah?</p> <p>What is a Bat Mitzvah?</p> <p>What do the words Bar & Bat Mitzvah mean?</p>	<p>I can outline what Heaven, Hell & Purgatory mean for Catholics.</p> <p>I can make reference to religious teachings on the afterlife.</p>	<p>What do the parables of judgement in Matthew 18:21–35 and Luke 16:19–31 teach Catholics about heaven and hell?</p> <p>A. They teach that everyone will go to heaven, regardless of how they live.</p> <p>B. They teach that wealth guarantees entry into heaven.</p> <p>C. They teach that people are judged on how they respond to God and others, and that heaven and hell are the consequences of their choices.</p>	<p>Explain Catholic teachings about heaven and hell, with reference to the parables of judgement (Matthew 18:21–35 and Luke 16:19–31).</p> <p>You should refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings, including scripture, in your answer.</p> <p><i>(8 marks)</i></p>

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					D. They teach that punishment after death is temporary for everyone.	
<p>W3 L2</p> <p>To outline Catholic teachings on purgatory with reference to 1 Cor. 3:11-15</p>	<p>Purgatory</p> <p>Judgement</p> <p>Death</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is a Ketubah?</p> <p>What is a Chuppah?</p> <p>What is Nisuin?</p>	<p>I can give detail on Catholic beliefs on Purgatory.</p>	<p>How does 1 Corinthians 3:11–15 support Catholic teaching about Purgatory?</p> <p>A. It teaches that everyone is punished forever after death.</p> <p>B. It teaches that there is no judgement after death.</p> <p>C. It teaches that some people are saved, but must first be purified before entering heaven.</p> <p>D. It teaches that faith alone guarantees immediate entry into heaven for everyone.</p>	<p>“Purgatory is an essential part of Catholic teaching about the afterlife.”</p> <p>Evaluate this statement with reference to Catholic beliefs about purgatory, including teachings found in <i>1 Corinthians 3:11–15</i>.</p> <p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings, including scripture • Give developed arguments to support the statement • Give developed arguments to support a different point of view

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach a justified conclusion (15 marks)
<p>W3 L3</p> <p>To outline Catholic beliefs about the Magisterium; ordinary and extraordinary forms by both popes (pontifical) and councils (conciliar) with reference to <i>Evangelium Vitae</i> (61-62 and 65)</p>	<p>Magisterium</p> <p>Conciliar</p> <p>Pontifical</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>Explain 4 things Jewish people do to mourn.</p>	<p>I can explain what the Magisterium is.</p> <p>I can outline the difference between Conciliar and Pontifical.</p>	<p>How does the Magisterium teach Catholics about the sanctity of life, according to <i>Evangelium Vitae</i>?</p> <p>A. The Magisterium teaches only through local priests, and individual Catholics may ignore it.</p> <p>B. The Magisterium teaches through both ordinary (everyday) means, like papal letters and councils, and extraordinary (rare) means, like solemn declarations, as in <i>Evangelium Vitae</i>, which upholds the sanctity of life and rejects abortion and euthanasia.</p>	<p>Describe two ways the Magisterium guides Catholics, with reference to <i>Evangelium Vitae</i>.</p> <p>(5 marks)</p>

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					<p>C. The Magisterium only issues statements during ecumenical councils, never through the Pope.</p> <p>D. Catholics are free to choose whether to follow the Magisterium's teaching on life.</p>	
<p>W4 L1</p> <p>To outline the nature and importance of the Second Vatican Council, its history and four key documents</p>	<p>Council</p> <p>Magisterium</p> <p>Encyclical</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is the Tenkah?</p> <p>What is the Talmud?</p> <p>What is the Gemara?</p>	<p>I can outline why the Second Vatican Council was important for Catholics.</p> <p>I can identify changes for Catholics in worship after the Second Vatican Council and make links to documents.</p>	<p>What was the main purpose of the Second Vatican Council (1962–1965) and its key documents?</p> <p>A. It was a political meeting with no influence on Church teaching or worship.</p> <p>B. It aimed to update the Church's teaching and practice for the modern world, as seen in documents like <i>Lumen Gentium</i> (Church), <i>Gaudium et Spes</i> (Church and World), <i>Sacrosanctum Concilium</i> (Liturgy), and <i>Nostra Aetate</i> (Interfaith</p>	<p>Explain the nature and importance of the Second Vatican Council, including its history and four key documents.</p> <p>You should refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings in your answer.</p> <p>(8 marks)</p>

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					<p>Relations).</p> <p>C. It replaced the Pope as the leader of the Church.</p> <p>D. It focused only on enforcing stricter rules for priests and laity.</p>	
<p>W4 L2</p> <p>To investigate Christian beliefs about eternal life in the iconography of Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion in the Museo Pio Cristiano, Vatican, Rome</p>	<p>Sarcophagus</p> <p>Passion</p> <p>Iconography</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is Kosher?</p> <p>Give an example of Kosher in practice.</p>	<p>I can outline key features from the Sarcophagus and make links to Catholic beliefs on eternal life.</p>	<p>How does the Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion reflect Christian beliefs about eternal life?</p> <p>A. It shows that Jesus' suffering was meaningless and death is final for everyone.</p> <p>B. It depicts scenes from Jesus' Passion to remind Christians that through his suffering and resurrection, eternal life with God is possible.</p> <p>C. It focuses only on daily life in Rome and has no religious meaning.</p> <p>D. It suggests that eternal life is earned only through wealth and social status.</p>	<p><i>"The Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion in the Museo Pio Cristiano clearly expresses core Christian beliefs about eternal life."</i></p> <p>Evaluate this statement with reference to the iconography of the sarcophagus and Christian teachings about life after death.</p> <p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the visual imagery and symbols on the sarcophagus, explaining how they express beliefs about eternal life Give developed arguments to support the statement

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<p>W5 L1</p> <p>To investigate the Passion in the Museo Pio Cristiano, Vatican, Rome</p> <p>To outline how Christian beliefs in the resurrection are expressed by the paschal candle as it is used in the Easter Vigil and during Catholic Baptism</p>	<p>Passion</p> <p>Statue</p> <p>Resurrection</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is Rosh Hashanah?</p> <p>How is Rosh Hashanah celebrated?</p>	<p>I can outline key features of the Paschal Candle and how they link to Catholic beliefs.</p>	<p>How do the Passion scenes in the Museo Pio Cristiano and the Paschal Candle express Christian beliefs about the Resurrection?</p> <p>A. The Passion scenes and Paschal Candle show that Jesus' suffering and death were final and have no meaning.</p> <p>B. The Passion scenes remind Christians of Jesus' suffering, while the Paschal Candle, lit at the Easter Vigil and during Baptism, symbolises the risen Christ and the hope of eternal life.</p> <p>C. The Paschal Candle is only used for decoration and has no religious</p>	<p>Explain how Christian beliefs about the Passion and the resurrection are expressed in the <i>Sarcophagus with Scenes of the Passion</i> (Museo Pio Cristiano) and through the use of the Paschal candle in the Easter Vigil and Baptism.</p> <p>You should refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings in your answer. (8 marks)</p>

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					significance. D. Both focus only on the life of the Church in Rome, not on Jesus' death or resurrection.	
<p>W5 L2</p> <p>The significance of different forms of music used in worship and how music expresses</p> <p>Catholic beliefs about eternal life, with reference to Faure's <i>Requiem</i></p>	<p>Worship</p> <p>Prayer</p> <p>Requiem</p> <p>Vigil</p> <p>Commendation</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is Yom Kippur?</p> <p>How is Yom Kippur celebrated?</p>	<p>I can identify how Faure's <i>Requiem</i> explains Catholic beliefs about Death.</p> <p>I can give examples of the different forms of music in worship for Catholics.</p>	<p>How does music, such as Faure's <i>Requiem</i>, express Catholic beliefs about eternal life?</p> <p>A. Faure's <i>Requiem</i> celebrates only death without any hope of life after death.</p> <p>B. Music like Faure's <i>Requiem</i> helps Catholics reflect on death, pray for the souls of the departed, and express hope in eternal life with God.</p> <p>C. Music in worship is purely decorative and has no connection to belief.</p> <p>D. Faure's <i>Requiem</i> teaches that only the living should be remembered, not the dead.</p>	<p>"Music in Catholic worship is the most powerful way to express beliefs about eternal life."</p> <p>Evaluate this statement with reference to different forms of music used in worship and Faure's <i>Requiem</i>.</p> <p>You should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Catholic beliefs about eternal life Explain how different forms of music (hymns, chant, contemporary music) express these beliefs Give developed arguments to support the statement

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<p>W5 L3</p> <p>To explore the symbols, prayers and texts of the Catholic funeral rite in Britain and how these express Catholic beliefs about eternal life</p>	<p>Rite Requiem Vigil Commendation</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is Pesach? How is Pesach celebrated?</p>	<p>I can explain the key parts of the funeral rite and explain their significance for Catholics</p>	<p>Which practice best shows the Catholic belief in resurrection during the funeral rite?</p> <p>A. The eulogy given by family members B. The use of holy water on the coffin C. The flowers placed on the grave D. The singing of hymns chosen by the family</p>	<p>Describe two parts of the funeral rite and outline their importance for Catholics. (5 marks)</p>

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<p>W6 L1</p> <p>To outline the significance of prayer as “the raising of the mind and heart to God”, both in formulaic and extempore prayers, with particular reference to the Lord’s Prayer</p>	<p>Prayer</p> <p>Adoration</p> <p>Contemplation</p> <p>Supplication</p> <p>Thanksgiving</p> <p>Intercessory</p> <p>Liturgical</p>	<p>Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death</p>	<p>What is Sukkot?</p> <p>Name 2 practices from Sukkot.</p>	<p>I can explain the significance of prayer for Catholics.</p> <p>I can outline the difference between formulaic and extempore prayers.</p>	<p>Which statement best explains why Catholics describe prayer as “the raising of the mind and heart to God”?</p> <p>A. Prayer only matters when the exact words are memorised and repeated correctly</p> <p>B. Prayer involves turning thoughts and intentions towards God, whether using set prayers or personal words</p> <p>C. Prayer is mainly about asking God for things in times of need</p> <p>D. Prayer only happens during formal worship in church</p>	<p>Explain two different ways Catholics pray.</p> <p>You should refer to Catholic beliefs and practices in your answer.</p> <p><i>(8 marks)</i></p>

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W6 L2 To outline the meaning and significance of the Catholic practice of praying for and offering Masses for the dead	Purgatory Intercession Commemorative	Applied Catholic Theology – Life & Death	What is Euthanasia? Give two Catholic teachings on Euthanasia.	I can explain why Catholics pray for the dead. I can outline the significance of Masses for the dead.	<p>Which statement best explains why Catholics pray for the dead and offer Masses for them?</p> <p>A. To remember the dead because Catholics believe nothing happens after death</p> <p>B. To ask God to forgive sins and help the soul move closer to heaven</p> <p>C. To guarantee that everyone will go straight to heaven</p> <p>D. To replace the funeral rite once it has finished.</p>	<p>“Praying for the dead and offering Masses is an essential part of Catholic belief about life after death.”</p> <p>To what extent do you agree? In your answer, you should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Catholic beliefs and teachings • Include different viewpoints • Reach a justified conclusion (15 marks)