

KS3 Philosophy and Ethics - Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Unit 1: What makes me, me?

Key Questions/Success Criteria:

- What is Philosophy and Ethics?
- Is identity a fixed concept or does it change over time?
- What makes us who we are?
- What are my rights and responsibilities?
- Am I always responsible for my actions?
- How is belief expressed through action?

KEY VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
Philosophy	The study of ideas and concepts. It involves asking big questions and exploring different ideas.
Ethics	The study of morality. Usually this focuses on whether an action is right or wrong.
Philosopher	In ancient Greek it means a 'lover of wisdom.' Aristotle is an example of a philosopher.
Immaterial	In Philosophy and Ethics, the non-physical part of a being often referred to as the soul.
Morality	Rules and standards that can be used to judge whether an action is right or wrong.
Identity	Who a person is. Qualities, characteristics and beliefs that form the idea of the "self."
Rights	Basic freedoms that all human beings in the world should have.
Responsibility	Something that is your duty to do. This could be as an individual or as a member of society.
Dilemma	A situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more different options.
Free will	The belief that as human beings we have the ability to choose our actions.

KEY SKILLS	SENTENCE STARTERS
Define	Examples include subject specific vocabulary such as morality, reason etc.
Describe	One key skill in Philosophy and Ethics is ... An example of a philosopher is ...
Explain	A reason to support my viewpoint is ... There is no right or wrong answer because
Evaluation	It could be argued that... This is often debated because... This could be controversial because...
Justify	This is a well-formed argument because... This is a particularly convincing argument because...

LESSONS		WHAT MAKES ME, ME?				
Beginning of the scheme of learning. Complete the tick box columns. When you look back at your answers after the lessons it will help you see what you have learned.		End of the scheme of learning – In a different colour pen complete the tick box columns again. What progress have you made with your learning?		Novice (✓)	Advanced (✓)	Expert (✓)
1) What is Philosophy and Ethics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Philosophy is the study of ideas and concepts. It asks 'Big Questions' such as "Does God exist?" and "Can one person change the world?" ✓ Ethics is the study of morality. It focuses on whether actions are right and wrong. It also considers how we decide the difference between right and wrong. 					
2) What makes me, me?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As human beings we are constantly changing throughout our lives: physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually. Medical research reveals that the cells in your body change about every seven years. ✓ Some religious believers believe in the concept of a soul –the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being which is eternal. 					
3) Extended writing task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In this lesson you will complete an extended writing task. The statement you will be asked to consider is 'Our identity changes over time.' ✓ You will need to think of reasons for and against this statement and write a conclusion showing you have evaluated evidence for both viewpoints. 					
4) Why should I be good?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is much debate in Philosophy and Ethics about where our concept of morality comes from. Is it from religion, parents, teachers or something we are born with? ✓ What motivates a person to act "good" can depend upon upbringing, religion, education and opportunity. Our actions define the type of world we live in and influence others on how they should act. 					
5) Who owns the river?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Throughout history many different philosophers have put forward the idea that because we are human, we all have certain rights. ✓ Determining what rights, we have as human beings and what our responsibilities are, helps to form our identities. 					
6) Am I always responsible for my actions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Do we have Free will? If we do, this makes us ultimately responsible for our actions and the choices that we make. ✓ However, so much of what makes us who we are, is determined by our upbringing, religion, education and family. Does this mean we are truly free to choose our actions? 					
7) Assessment and reflection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is important to be able to reflect upon your own work so that you can improve and move forward with your learning. ✓ Think about the quality of the work and the language used – have different views been given including their own? Have examples been given? Have you explained your points? 					



Challenge Tasks

Lesson	What is Philosophy and Ethics?	What makes me, me?	Why should I be good?	Who owns the river?	Am I always responsible for my actions?
Challenge Task	<p>Ancient Greece is often seen as the place where Western Philosophy and Ethics began. Imagine you are a citizen of Ancient Greece during the time of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle.</p> <p>Research and write a summary report in your own words explaining the ideas being expressed at this time.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1A_CAKYt3GY&t=1s</p>	<p>Some believe that discussions in Philosophy and Ethics hold the key to the meaning of life and understanding “Why we are here.”</p> <p>Create a questionnaire asking your peers about their knowledge of and attitudes towards Philosophy and Ethics.</p>	<p>‘There is no objective morality, only what we as a society decide is right or wrong.’</p> <p>Write a response to this statement in the form of an essay considering different viewpoints and reaching a conclusion.</p>	<p>Open questions are often the basis for philosophical discussion and can help us see things from multiple viewpoints.</p> <p>Create a cue card quiz made up of ‘open questions’ with as many possible answers on the reverse as you can think of. Test it on your peers as part of your revision.</p>	<p>We often talk about the rights we have as part of a society such as the right to freedom of expression. Write a list of the rights you believe you have, then what your responsibilities as a citizen to uphold them.</p> <p>Write an advertisement for the United Nations explaining our rights and responsibilities.</p>
Skills	Comprehension	Analysis	Evaluation	Knowledge	Application

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KS3 Philosophy and Ethics - Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Unit 2: What is the purpose of rituals?

Key Questions/Success Criteria:

- ➔ What are rites of passage?
- ➔ What happens during rites of passage?
- ➔ Why are rite of passage important?
- ➔ How can rituals help guide people through the journey of their lives?
- ➔ How do rites of passage express belief?

KEY VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
Rite of passage	A ritual event that marks a person's move from one status to another.
Initiation	A special ceremony or responsibility that signals the acceptance of someone into a faith.
Baptism	Christian ceremony celebrating the initiation of a child or adult into the faith. Symbolic of washing away Original Sin.
Aqiqah	Muslim naming ceremony usually performed seven days after the birth.
Adolescence	The period of physical and emotional development between childhood and adulthood.
Bat/Bar Mitzvah	The initiation ceremony of a Jewish girl/boy who has reached the age of 12/13 and is ready to become an adult.
Upanayana	A Hindu ceremony marking the time a young person is ready to take on their religious duties.
Humanism	A non-religious worldview based on the belief in one life, reason and respect for others.
Handfasting	An ancient wedding ritual where couples hold hands whilst coloured ribbons are bound around them to symbolise a desire to be united.
Cremation	To burn the body of the deceased as part of a funeral ceremony.

KEY SKILLS	SENTENCE STARTERS
Define	Examples include subject specific vocabulary such as initiation, handfasting etc.
Describe	One example of a rite of passage is ... A difference between a religious and non-religious ceremony is
Explain	A reason to support my viewpoint is ... Marriage is the most important rite of passage because
Evaluation	It could be argued that... This is often debated because... This could be controversial because...
Justify	This is a well-formed argument because... This is not a convincing argument because...

LESSON		WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF RITUALS?				
Beginning of the scheme of learning. Complete the tick box columns. When you look back at your answers after the lessons it will help you see what you have learned.		End of the scheme of learning – In a different colour pen complete the tick box columns. What progress have you made with your learning?		Novice (✓)	Advanced (✓)	Expert (✓)
1) What are rites of passage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Throughout a person's life they will go through many rites of passage marking important events. Many of these rites will be accompanied by a ceremony. ✓ The word rite comes from the word ritual and can be used for both religious and non-religious (secular) celebrations. 					
2) How do we celebrate the birth of a child?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Most religions have rituals related to the birth of a baby. Some also include a ceremony where a name is chosen. ✓ Religious birth ceremonies mark a baby's initiation into the faith of their parents. Sometimes people prefer to be initiated as adults because they are able to make the decision themselves. 					
3) When does someone 'come of age'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In some cultures, people celebrate 'coming of age.' These ceremonies traditionally take place during the period of adolescence as teenagers are thought to be mature enough to take on extra responsibilities. ✓ During the ceremony, a person may be asked to memorise religious teachings, make promises and wear symbolic clothing. 					
4) Extended writing task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As part of this unit to must complete a practice extended writing task. The statement you will be asked to consider is 'Birth ceremonies are more important than coming of age ceremonies.' Discuss. ✓ You will need to think of reasons against this statement and reach a conclusion showing you have evaluated evidence for both viewpoints. 					
5) Are all marriage ceremonies the same?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no special rules, traditions or symbols that Humanists have to include in their weddings. Each wedding is created for the people involved, so each one is unique and personal. ✓ Some common symbolic rituals that take place are exchanging flowers, ringing a truce bell, handfasting, lighting candles, blessing of hands and mixing of sand. 					
6) What is the purpose of a funeral ceremony?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ When someone completes their life on earth and pass away, they are referred to as deceased. There are many different funeral practices which reflect religious and non-religious (secular) beliefs. ✓ It is common for family and friends, known as the bereaved, to commemorate the deceased with a funeral. 					
7) and 8) Assessment and reflection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is important to be able to reflect upon your own work so that you can improve and move forward with your learning. ✓ Think about the quality of the work and the language used – have different views been given including their own? Have examples been given? Have you explained your points? 					



Challenge Tasks

Lesson	1) What are rites of passage?	2) How do we celebrate the birth of a child?	3) When does someone 'come of age'?	4) Are all marriage ceremonies the same?	5) What is the purpose of a funeral ceremony?
Challenge Task	<p>There are many initiation ceremonies from across the world such as Naghol land diving in Vanuatu, cow jumping in Ethiopia and scarification by Sepik River tribes in Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>Research the significance of these lesser known ceremonies and write a newspaper article about them.</p>	<p>Access this website and listen to the audio clip. http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/judaism/rites/birth.shtml</p> <p>Make notes about the tradition of circumcision and why it is practised.</p>	<p>Although it is less common, Upanayana ceremonies are also performed for girls in India. How are these ceremonies performed and how are they different from the male ceremony?</p> <p>Create a table comparing the similarities and differences. Explain why practices might be different for each gender and link in religious teachings.</p>	<p>How did the law change regarding same-sex marriage in the UK in 2013? What are the arguments for and against this change?</p> <p>Write a response to this question in the form of an essay considering religious and non-religious reasons and reaching a conclusion.</p>	<p><i>“Our death is not an end if we can live on in our children and the younger generation. For they are us, our bodies are only wilted leaves on the tree of life.”</i> Albert Einstein</p> <p>Explain the meaning of this quote considering what it suggests about the afterlife.</p>
Skills	Synthesis	Comprehension	Application	Evaluation	Analysis

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KS3 Philosophy and Ethics - Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 Unit 3: How is belief expressed through art?

Key Questions/Success Criteria:

- ➔ What is the purpose of art?
- ➔ Is art a useful way to express belief?
- ➔ Does art help religious believers to better understand their faith?
- ➔ How is belief expressed through art?

KEY VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
Expression	Showing your ideas, thoughts, and emotions.
Symbolism	The use of symbols and images to represent ideas.
Inspiration	Having a strong feeling or reaction to something.
Mandala	A symbolic picture of the universe usually created using coloured sands.
Impermanence	Buddhist belief that nothing lasts forever.
Meditation	Focusing your mind on one thing to help you relax.
Essence	The most important part, idea or quality of something.
Ichthys	The fish, Greek <i>ichthys</i> (ἰχθύς), is a symbol for Jesus Christ which has been in use since the days of the early church.
Depiction	The way that something is represented or shown.
Divine	God-like or holy.
Deity	A supreme being, god or goddess.
Vedas	Hindu holy scriptures.

KEY SKILLS	SENTENCE STARTERS
Define	Examples include subject specific vocabulary such as symbolism and expression etc.
Describe	One example of a Hindu deity is ... One purpose of art is ... The deity Saraswati is depicted holding ...
Explain	A reason to support my viewpoint is ... Art is a useful way to express belief because Art can help a religious believer during worship because ...
Evaluation	It could be argued that... This is often debated because... This could be controversial because...
Justify	This is a well-formed argument because... This is not a convincing argument because... There are better ways to express belief than art as ... It does/doesn't matter what Jesus looked like because ...

LESSON	HOW IS BELIEF EXPRESSED THROUGH ART?	Novice (✓)	Advanced (✓)	Expert (✓)
Beginning of the scheme of learning. Complete the tick box columns. When you look back at your answers after the lessons it will help you see what you have learned.	End of the scheme of learning – In a different colour pen complete the tick box columns. What progress have you made with your learning?			
1) How is art used as a way to express belief?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The purpose of art is to inspire, communicate ideas and celebrate the beauty of the world around us. ✓ All major world religions use art in different ways to express their beliefs. The artworks can carry symbolic meaning or help communicate certain ideas which can be interpreted by religious believers. 			
2) and 3) How is impermanence shown in Buddhist art?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buddhism was founded in India in the sixth century. Key concepts in Buddhism are the belief in the impermanence of all things including the 'self'. They also use art as a form of meditation. ✓ Buddhist sand mandalas are created to help remind Buddhists of the essence of these beliefs. 			
4) Can depictions of Jesus strengthen a Christians belief?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Different denominations of Christianity depict Jesus in different ways as there are no physical descriptions of Jesus in the Bible. Some use images of Jesus known as 'icons' as a part of worship. ✓ Images of Jesus can help reveal his characteristics. This can help Christians to better understand Jesus and learn how they should live their own lives. 			
5) Practice extended writing task.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As part of this unit to must complete a practice extended writing task. The statement you will be asked to consider is 'Art is the most effective way to express belief Discuss. ✓ You will need to think of reasons for and against this statement and reach a conclusion showing you have evaluated evidence for both viewpoints. 			
6) + 7) What is the symbolism behind images of Hindu deities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are many different deities in Hinduism. Each deity represents a different aspect of the one supreme God Brahman. For example, Saraswati is the deity of knowledge, art, and wisdom. ✓ Hinduism uses brightly coloured statues and images during worship which have many symbolic meanings. 			
8) Assessment and reflection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It is important to be able to reflect upon your own work so that you can improve and move forward with your learning. ✓ Think about the quality of the work and the language used – have different views been given including their own? Have examples been given? Have you explained your points? 			



Challenge Tasks

Lesson	1) How is art used to express belief?	2) How is impermanence shown in Buddhist art?	3) Can depictions of Jesus strengthen a Christians belief?	4) What is the symbolism behind images of Hindu deities?	5) Is art a useful way to express belief?
Challenge Task	<p>There are many minority religions across the world such as Jains in India, Aborigines in Australia and Native Americans in the United States and Canada.</p> <p>Research how these religions have used art to depict their religious beliefs and write a newspaper article about them.</p>	<p>Access this website and listen to the audio clip. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJa4r9NoXmQ&list=PLqzB0EfkSk_TkBVUQrprP87ijtDzQGh</p> <p>Make notes about the concept of impermanence and how it is practised.</p>	<p>In Islam it is forbidden to imagine what Allah (God) looks like. Christians imagine what God looks like through images of Jesus all the time in a variety of ways. What reasons do you think each religion gives for this?</p> <p>Create a table comparing the similarities and differences between The Christian and Muslim use of art. Explain why the practices may be different for each religion and link in religious teachings.</p>	<p>Some may argue that the bright colours, statues and artwork are a distraction from the true purpose of a Hindus life: achieving enlightenment.</p> <p>Write a response to this in the form of an essay considering different viewpoints before reaching a conclusion.</p>	<p><i>“Religion and art spring from the same root and are close kin.” - Willa Cather.</i></p> <p>Explain the meaning of this quote considering how art and religion can come from the same source.</p>
Skills	Synthesis	Comprehension	Application	Evaluation	Analysis

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KS3 Philosophy and Ethics - Knowledge Organiser
Year 7 Unit 4: Why are some journeys special?



Key Questions/Success Criteria:

- Why do some people go on pilgrimage?
- Why are some journeys special?
- What happens during pilgrimage?
- How does pilgrimage help believers better understand their faith?
- How is belief expressed through pilgrimage?

KEY VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
Pilgrimage	A journey to a sacred place, usually as an act of devotion.
Spiritual	Beliefs related to the idea of the human spirit or soul, as opposed to the physical world.
Sanctuary	A Safe or secluded space for private worship and prayer.
Reincarnation	Belief that after we die our soul is reborn into another body.
Salvation (Moksha)	Being freed from the cycle of life, death and rebirth.
Equality	Treating everyone equally regardless of status, religion, or background.
Denomination	A group within a religion e.g. Roman Catholic.
Holy Vision	A spiritual appearance sometimes in a dream which reveals an important religious message.
Enlightenment	To become 'awakened'. For Buddhists this means achieving 'true' knowledge of our existence and salvation.
Impermanence	Buddhist belief that nothing lasts forever.

KEY SKILLS	SENTENCE STARTERS
Define	Examples include subject specific vocabulary such as Pilgrimage, Ritual etc.
Describe	The key features of the Golden temple are ... A pilgrim would wear
Explain	The symbolic meaning of this ritual is ... Sikhs perform this act because
Evaluation	Some people argue that... This is often debated because... Many people see this as controversial because...
Justify	This is a well-formed argument because... This is a particularly convincing argument because...

LESSONS		WHY ARE SOME JOURNEYS SPECIAL?				
Beginning of the scheme of learning. Complete the tick box columns. When you look back at your answers after the lessons it will help you see what you have learned.		End of the scheme of learning – In a different colour pen complete the tick box columns again. What progress have you made with your learning?		Novice (✓)	Advanced (✓)	Expert (✓)
1) Why do some people go on pilgrimage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On pilgrimage, pilgrims spend time in the presence of God(s) as they travel to a place of special meaning, to dedicate time to their faith. A pilgrimage is a time to think and reflect. It is not just a holiday. ✓ There are many reasons why pilgrims choose to take a spiritual journey such as meeting fellow believers to share in their faith. 					
2) How does Varanasi express Hindu beliefs about the afterlife?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Ganges is the most sacred river in India. People consider the Ganges as a goddess who provide fertility, prosperity and a source of agriculture, and so bathe there to purify themselves. ✓ Hindus believe that if they die in Varanasi would they will attain salvation and freedom from the cycle of birth and re-birth. They do NOT believe in Heaven and Hell 					
3) Why does pilgrimage to Walsingham bring different Christians together?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 1061 Richeldis de Faverches, a Saxon noblewoman had a vision. In the vision, she was asked by the Virgin Mary, to build an exact copy of the house in Nazareth where the Angel Gabriel promised Mary, she would give birth to a son, Jesus in Walsingham. ✓ There are many different groups or denominations in Christianity. Whilst they all belong to the same religion; they have their own place of worship at Walsingham. 					
4) How does Amritsar express Sikh beliefs in equality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sikhism is a religion founded on the principles of equality, living in a community and respect for the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib - the holy text of Sikhism. ✓ The 'Harmandir Sahib', better known as the Golden Temple, is the holiest Sikh gurdwara (temple) located in the city of Amritsar in India. It expresses many of these core beliefs. 					
5) Why is Bodh Gaya a sacred place of pilgrimage for Buddhists?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Seated beneath the Bodhi tree (the tree of awakening) Siddhartha became deeply absorbed in meditation, and finally achieved Enlightenment and became the Buddha. ✓ Enlightenment is the aim of Buddhists, Hindus (Moksha) and Sikhs (Inner Pilgrimage.) 					
6) Spirited Arts Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In this lesson, you will be given some in class time to work on your Spirited Arts project. ✓ Working on your own or in a group you can create art through a drawing, painting, video, sculpture or other media. You then need to write a maximum of 400 words explaining your art work. 					
7) and 8) Projects and reflection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consider the learning objectives and theme of the project – have you completed what you set out to do? Have you done enough for it to be selected as one our schools ten entries? ✓ Reflect upon how well you worked on your Spirited Arts project. Consider the question, "If I did this task again, what could I do differently to make it better?" 					

Challenge Tasks

Lesson	Why do some people go on pilgrimage?	How does Varanasi express Hindu beliefs about the afterlife?	Why does pilgrimage to Walsingham bring different Christians together?	How does Amritsar express Sikh beliefs in equality?	Why is Bodh Gaya a sacred place of pilgrimage for Buddhists?
Challenge Task	<p>There are many reasons why religious and non-religious people may choose to go on pilgrimage.</p> <p>Visit the pilgrimage tour website below and write an imaginary review of a pilgrimage experience. Make sure to include the benefits of the pilgrimage.</p> <p>https://www.macsadventure.com/walking-holidays/reasons-make-pilgrimage/</p>	<p>Contemplating the afterlife is of great importance to Hindus. There has also been a long tradition of unusual rites such as ritual suicide within Hinduism. One tradition is known as Sati.</p> <p>Research and write-up in your own words a summary report of this rite and the reasons some widows performed it.</p>	<p>Why don't all Christians believe the same things? Over the last 2000 years the Christian faith has split into many different denominations with various different beliefs.</p> <p>Draw a tree diagram tracing the historical routes of different denominations including when they formed, who founded them and an explanation of why.</p>	<p>Sikhs are not required to go on pilgrimage. Instead they should use their money and time on helping others and promoting equality through acts of 'sewa.'</p> <p>Write a chapter for a textbook for students aged 7 about 'sewa.' How is it done, why do they do it and how does it express belief in equality?</p>	<p>'Only Buddhist should be allowed to visit Bodh Gaya.'</p> <p>Write a response to this in the form of an essay considering different viewpoints before reaching a conclusion.</p>
Skills	Synthesis	Comprehension	Analysis	Application	Evaluation

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