

Subject	Core RE	Year Group	11	Sequence No.	1	Topic	Does religion make us extreme?
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>In session 3 retrieve knowledge on The Troubles in Northern Ireland</p> <p>Session 5 retrieve the examples of religious extremism they have studied so far</p> <p>Session 6 students retrieve knowledge from all of the sessions in the topic to answer the big question</p>	<p>Extremism Extremism is when people hold harmful religious or political views We decide if something is extreme if it opposes what most people in society believe Sometimes extremism is not always a bad thing – Ghandi In England we promote free speech so even if people disagree with societies views its ok they can TALK about it Extremism is bad when people use violence to force their ideas onto others Religious groups sometimes justify the violence by saying God is on their side Not just religious groups that commit violent extremist behaviour Some people are brought up in a way to have extreme views Radicalisation is when you are grown up and are unhappy with society</p> <p>Northern Ireland conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known as The Troubles • Between the Catholics and the Protestants • Catholics are the majority and they want Ireland to be free from Britain • Protestants are mainly made up of migrants from mainland Britain who want to remain in the UK • For 30 years, Northern Ireland was scarred by a period of deadly sectarian violence known as “the Troubles.” • This explosive era was fraught with car bombings, riots and revenge killings that ran from the late 1960s through the late 1990s. • The Troubles were seeded by centuries of conflict between predominantly Catholic Ireland and predominantly Protestant England. • Tensions flared into violence in the late 1960s, leaving some 3,600 people dead and more than 30,000 injured. • Both are Christians but have differences: 	<p>Through the knowledge learnt in this topic students will build on their understanding of extremism and explore examples of both religious and non religious extremism. They will go over misconceptions linked to religious groups so that they have a better understanding of the world. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Discuss what they think extremism is ✓ Consider what causes people to be extreme ✓ Discuss similarities and differences between Protestants and Catholics ✓ Discuss whether the Northern Irish troubles were political or religious ✓ Consider the impacts of The Troubles ✓ Discuss who the Taliban are ✓ Consider how Sharia Law would impact peoples lives in Muslim countries ✓ How do the Taliban laws compare to our laws ✓ What are the issues with the Taliban laws ✓ Discuss why its important for us to know about Christian extremism ✓ Consider how Christians feel about the K.K.K ✓ Students consider how the recent anti abortion demonstrations in the USA have links to extremism ✓ Students look at non religious examples of extremism ✓ Consider the long term impacts Soviet extremism

- ✓ Protestants believe the bible is the main source of wisdom whereas Catholics believe the bible and Roman catholic traditions
- ✓ Catholics see the Pope as a substitute to Jesus, who leads the religion. But Protestants don't believe that any human compares to Jesus
- ✓ Catholics pray to Saints whereas Protestants don't
- ✓ They disagree on what happens to believers when they die
- After the Irish civil war it split into Rep of Ireland and Northern Ireland
- 1960s Protestants in the north have a lower quality of life than the Catholics which creates tension
- British troops arrive to keep the peace and Northern Ireland is governed from London
- This led to a rise in tensions from those who wanted to be free from British rule (Catholics) and those that wanted to remain in the UK (Protestants)

Impacts of the conflict

- Children went to separate schools
- Terrorist attacks between the two groups were normal
- Fighting on the streets was normal
- Heavy army presence in areas
- Dividing walls between different groups split them up

Taliban and Afghanistan

- Consistent presence in Afghanistan for decades
- Islamist military organisation
- Rules from 1996-2001
- Want to follow Sharia law
- Strict and harsh about the laws
- Want Muslim countries to follow Islamic rules
- Fought against the Russians and funded by the USA
- Repressive-music and films banned, executions became normal, women's rights were poor and Afghanistan became a training ground for terrorists
- Many Muslims oppose the use of Sharia Law as punishments are harsh and often the laws can be used to promote sexism, homophobia and general poor human rights for minority groups
- The government will be guided by Islamic law, not the principles of democracy.
- The Taliban have banned women and girls from secondary and higher education

- They dictate what women must wear, how they should travel, workplace segregation by sex, and even what kind of cell phones women should have.
- Banning of films considered against the principles of Sharia - or Islamic - law and Afghan values, while footage of men exposing intimate parts of the body is prohibited.

Christian Extremism

- Many studies, government reports and news articles have analyzed the role of religion in radicalizing Muslims and mobilizing them to wage “Holy War” against their enemies around the globe.
- Few have discussed how right-wing extremism exploits Christianity and the Bible to radicalize and mobilize its violent adherents toward criminality and terrorism. Much like Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, violent right-wing extremists — who refer to themselves as “Soldiers of Odin,” “Phineas Priests,” or “Holy Warriors” — are also inspired by religious concepts and scriptural interpretations to lash out and kill in the name of religion.
- Many associate the K.K.K. with white hoods, burning crosses and anti-Black racism but are less familiar with its white Protestant ambitions and antipathy toward Catholics and Jews.
- For membership you were supposed to be a white Christian. You had to be supportive of nationalism and patriotism. They actively encouraged members to go to church. Their language was definitely influenced by evangelicalism, the way they talk about Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior.
- Recently in the USA there has been a big debate over abortion rights.
- Many people have accused Christian groups of being extremists because they have been in favour of banning abortion
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