

## AQA GCSE Religious Studies

### **Paper 1: The Study of religions: beliefs, teachings and practices.**

#### **Paper 1 Option 3: Christianity 8062/13**

##### Beliefs and teachings

- The nature of God
  - the oneness of God and the Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- Different Christian beliefs about creation including the role of the Word and Spirit (John 1:1-3 and Genesis 1: 1-3)
- Different Christian beliefs about the afterlife and their importance, including: resurrection and life after death; judgement, heaven and hell.
- Beliefs and teachings about:
  - the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension
  - the means of salvation, including law, grace and Spirit
  - the role of Christ in salvation, including the idea of atonement.

##### Practices

- The role and meaning of the sacraments
  - the sacrament of baptism and its significance for Christians; infant and believers' baptism; different beliefs about infant baptism.
- The role and importance of celebrations including:
  - the celebrations of Christmas and Easter, including their importance for Christians in Great Britain today.
- The place of mission, evangelism and Church growth.
- The importance of the worldwide church including:
  - working for reconciliation
  - how Christian churches respond to persecution.

#### **Paper 1 Option 7: Sikhism 8062/17**

## Beliefs and Teachings

- The nature of God as expressed in the Mool Mantra: the content and significance of the Mool Mantra, Guru Granth Sahib (GGS) 1a.
- The nature of human life as an opportunity to unite with God, including the development of Sikh virtues such as wisdom, truthful living, justice, temperance, self-control, patience, courage, humility, contentment.
- Beliefs in karma and rebirth, and the aim of mukti; the meaning of mukti, including the different aspects of mukti – positive and negative.
- The five stages of liberation (five khand) and barriers to mukti (illusion, self-centredness, lust, anger, greed, worldly attachment, pride).
- The expression of the equality of all in:
  - the stories of the lives of the Gurus, including Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh
  - the Guru Granth Sahib
  - in Sikhism today.

## Practices

- The role of the gurdwara within the Sikh community.
- The meaning and significance of langar as an expression of sewa.
- Festivals and their importance for Sikhs in Great Britain today, including the origins and significance of the following:
  - Divali
  - Gurpurbs, including Guru Nanak's birthday and differences in the way gurpurbs are celebrated in India and Great Britain.
- The initiation ceremony (Amrit Sanskar), including the meaning and importance of the Khalsa and the five Ks, and the different perspectives of sahadhari and amritdhari Sikhs.