



Religious education/studies knowledge framework

Substantive knowledge	Theology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the texts, teachings, beliefs and practices of religions. Where beliefs come from, how they have changed over time, how they are applied differently in different contexts and how they relate to each other.
	Philosophy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of concepts from philosophy e.g. just war, problems of free will, arguments for the existence of God. Grapple with questions about knowledge, existence, morality. Knowing the process by which we try to answer them.
	Social science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of historical, political, social contexts of religious groups and ideas. The lived and diverse reality of religion and worldviews in the world. The diverse ways in which people practise their beliefs. The impact of beliefs on individuals, communities and societies. How religions and worldviews have shaped and continue to shape societies around the world. Understanding of the ways in which religions and worldviews influence people's understanding of power, gender, compassion etc.
Disciplinary knowledge <i>Ways of Knowing</i>	Theology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of how texts are accessed and interpreted within and beyond religions. How interpretations differ. Knowledge of how argument is conducted within theology. Investigate key texts and traditions within key texts and worldviews. The ways in which they have been authoritative for believers and the ways in which they have been challenged, interpreted and disregarded over time. Know and use the tools for interpreting holy texts.
	Philosophy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge of the methods and status of philosophical argument e.g. knowledge of how to conduct logical disputation; Aristotelian argument; Rogerian argument; reductio ad absurdum etc. Study the works of great philosophers. Dialogue, discussion and debate to refine the way in which we think about the world. Engage multiple perspectives, including historical and contemporary.
	Social science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the methods, theories and perspectives drawn from social sciences that are used to study and analyse beliefs and practices e.g. <i>examining how social structures, gender, class etc shape religious beliefs; examine practices, symbols etc within cultural contexts to understand meaning and significance; use surveys, interviews and observation to gather data; analyse the social implications of religious doctrines and practices, considering different viewpoints and biases; use data to gain understanding about how religions and worldviews influence people's understanding of e.g. power, compassion, war.</i>