

September 2021- July 2022	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
Year 7						
Learning	Creation and Covenant	Prophecy and Promise	From Galilee to Jerusalem	From Desert to Garden	To the Ends of the Earth	Dialogue and Encounter
Concepts	Catholic Christianity Word Creed Liturgy Life	Catholic Christianity Word Creed Liturgy Life Jesus	Catholic Christianity Word Creed Liturgy Life Jesus	Catholic Christianity Word Creed Liturgy Life Jesus	Catholic Christianity Word Creed Liturgy Life Jesus	Catholic Christianity Dialogue & Encounter
Sticking Points	How do humans know about God? How should we read the Bible? What does Genesis 1 teach about Creation? What does Genesis 2 teach about creation? What do Catholics believe about scientific theories about creation? What makes humans different to the rest of creation? What spoiled God’s creation? How do Catholics interpret Genesis 3? What is our responsibility to others? What is our responsibility to the world? What is the role of prayer? Option 1: What can we do to protect creation? Option 2: What can we learn from Sr Dorothy Stang? Option 3: Can art help Catholics to understand creation?	How do you navigate the Bible? Why is the Bible read in translation? How is the Bible a library of books? What is the connection between the Hebrew Bible and the Old Testament? Why is the Old Testament important for Catholics? What does it mean to say that scripture is inspired? What is the relationship between scripture, tradition and the Megisterium? Why is Jesus the fullness of revelation? How do Catholics use scripture in liturgy? How is scripture used in the Rosary? Option 1: What is the Book of Kells? Option 2: What are Biblical idioms?	What is the Gospel of John? Why did Jesus come into conflict with religious authorities? How did Jesus treat sinners? What did it mean to be ritually unclean? How did Jesus reach out to Gentiles? What was the role of women in society at the time of Jesus? How did Jesus include those who society had neglected? Why were the sick so important to Jesus? What can Catholics learn from Jesus' ministry? What does the ministry of Jesus show that Catholics are called to do? What are the Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church? Why is the Sacrament of the Sick important? Option 1: How can Catholics be Christ-like to those on the margins of society? Option 2: What can Catholics learn from Father Damien of Molokai?	What is the Gospel of John? Why don't we just have one Gospel? What is the big story of covenant? What is the importance of Jesus in the wilderness? Why do we receive ashes at the start of Lent? What do Catholics do during Lent? How do Catholics pray? Why is the Lord's Prayer so important? What happened in the last week of Jesus' life? Why was the Last Supper so important? What is the importance of the Sacrament of Reconciliation? Option 1: What are the Stations of the Cross? Option 2: What is the impact of my choices? Option 3: Is change possible?	What is the Eucharist? How do Catholics remember the Last Supper? Why do Catholics refer to Mass as a sacrifice? What do Catholics learn from the story of the Road to Emmaus? How is Christ present during the Mass? Why do Catholics refer to Eucharist as a communion? How do Catholics carry Christ into the world? How does Christ remain presnt after the Mass? How is the Mass structured? What do different Christians believe about the Eucharist? Option 1: What are the ethical issues around the sanctity of the Lord's Day? Option 2: What are the processions of the Blessed Sacrament? Option 3: How is the Emmaus story depicted in art?	How did we end up with so many different Christian churches? What is an ecuminical council? What is a liturgical rite? What was the Church in England before the Refommation? How was the Church of England established? Why are there three broad traditions of the Church of England? What is the Church of England's Mission and Duty? What is the Church of England like today?
AOs	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2
Common Misconceptions	The origins and composition of scripture Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world The evolution of Christianity Differing truths	The Judaic origins of Christianity Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The origins and composition of scripture	Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world	Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings Living faith tradition in the modern world	Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings Living faith tradition in the modern world	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions The evolution of Christianity
Year 8						
Learning	History of our faith The Reformation Creation Covenant Noah	History of our faith Moses The Eucharist Ecumenism Incarnation	Healing and Forgiveness Islam Gospels & CAFOD / Stewardship Sacrament of the Sick The Sheep & The Goats	Healing and Forgiveness Conscience & Moral Choices The Good Samaritan Redemption Holy Week	The Church in Britain Judaism Reconciliation Church in Britain Church Buildings	The Church in Britain Taize Trinity Pilgrimage

Concepts	Catholic Christianity Religious beliefs	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious beliefs Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings The world religions Religious beliefs Sources of authority Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious beliefs Ethics	Catholic Christianity The world religions Religious expression Religious beliefs	Catholic Christianity Religious beliefs Religious practices
Sticking Points	Reformation - Changes from Reformation to present, Martin Luther Reformation – Henry VIII Priests in hiding - Stories of Edmund Campion and Fr. William Weston & Margaret Clitherow Emancipation Act - The Emancipation act and importance for today Creation Covenant & Noah	Moses – Early life and the Burning Bush Moses – 10 Plagues, Passover and 10 Commandments The Eucharist - Reasons for people to go or not to go to mass. The Eucharist – Features & Signs and Symbols within the Mass The Eucharist - Key parts of the Mass and their significance for Catholics Division of Christianity - Christian Church tree, orthodox, catholic, protestant Christian Denominations - Similarities between Christian denominations Ecumenism, What is the week of prayer and its effectiveness Incarnation	Islam - 5 Pillars, Basic beliefs Islam - Muslim festivals & Everyday practices for Muslims, food, life The Mosque - Outline of a mosque & Prayer & Presentations - Overview of key topics from Islam Gospels & Cafod/Stewardship Sacrament of the Sick – outline of the sacrament and its importance for Catholics The Sheep & The Goats	Conscience & Moral Choices - price of using your conscience and consequences Morality - Differences between descriptions of what moral is and how it is formed The Good Samaritan – Outline of the parable and its importance for us today Redemption Holy Week - Palm Sunday - Arrival in Jerusalem, Temple visit & Maundy Thursday – Last Supper Maundy Thursday - Garden of Gethsemane, Trials & Good Friday - Crucifixion Holy Week Project	Judaism – Beliefs Judaism – Practices Judaism - Festivals Confession - Reconciliation, importance for Christians Reconciliation - Sacrament outline, importance for Catholics Church in Britain - St Bede, St Ninian, Augustine Church in Britain - Thomas a Becket, St Thomas More Church Buildings - Architecture and structure of a Church	Taize Trinity Pilgrimage
AOs	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2
Common Misconceptions	The Judaic origins of Christianity The origins and composition of scripture Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world The evolution of Christianity	The Judaic origins of Christianity The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world	The Judaic origins of Christianity The origins and composition of scripture Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world	The Judaic origins of Christianity Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world Differing truths	The Judaic origins of Christianity Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world The evolution of Christianity	The Judaic origins of Christianity Living faith tradition in the modern world
Year 9						
Learning	Catholic Christianity 3.1.1 Creation 3.1.1.1 Forms of expression – art 3.1.1.2 Beliefs and teachings 3.1.1.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.1.4 Practices	Catholic Christianity 3.1.2 Incarnation 3.1.2.1 Forms of expression – symbol and incarnation 3.1.2.2 Beliefs and teachings 3.1.2.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.2.4 Practices	Catholic Christianity 3.2.2 Theme B: Religion, peace and conflict Dialogue 1: Christian perspectives on human violence, justice, forgiveness and reconciliation Dialogue 2: Christian perspectives on societal war and just war	Dialogue 3: Holy war and pacifism Dialogue 4: Christian perspectives on terrorism and Christian initiatives in conflict resolution and peace making	Catholic Christianity 3.1.3 The Triune God, mission and prayer 3.1.3.1 Forms of expression – music and the glory of God 3.1.3.2 Beliefs and teachings	3.1.3.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.3.4 Practices
Concepts	Catholic Christianity Religious expression Religious beliefs Sources of authority Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious expression Religious beliefs Sources of authority Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious beliefs Religious practices Philosophy Ethics	Catholic Christianity Religious beliefs Religious practices Philosophy Ethics	Catholic Christianity Religious expression Religious beliefs	Catholic Christianity Sources of authority Religious practices

Sticking Points	Michelangelo’s Creation of Adam. • How it reflects Catholic beliefs about God as creator and the creation of humanity in the image of God. • How its meaning and significance contrasts with one other Christian artistic expression of creation. • The nature of God expressed in Genesis 1 and 2: God as creator, God as transcendent and omnipotent; the significance of these beliefs for Catholics. • The meaning and significance of the belief that human beings are made in the image of God. • The influence of this on Catholic views about: free will, stewardship, the dignity of human beings and the sanctity of life. • The origin of the Bible, its structure and key literary forms, including law, history and prophecy. • The meaning and significance of Catholic understanding of inspiration and of the Bible as the revealed Word of God. • Issues concerning the literary type of the Genesis creation accounts and	relevance of the following Christian symbols: Ichthus (fish), Alpha and Omega, Chi-Rho. • How belief in the incarnation has influenced Catholic views about religious art and imagery. • The meaning and significance for Catholics of one sculpture or statue of Jesus and different Christian views about sculptures, statues or images of Jesus. • The meaning and scriptural origins of the belief in Jesus as the incarnate Son (Luke 1:26–38 and Matthew 1:18–24) and divine Word (John 1:1–4 and 1:14). • Jesus as both fully human and fully God, including the meaning and significance of: • Jesus as ‘Son of Man’ (Mark 8:31) • Jesus as ‘Son of God’ (Mark 14:61–62). • Jesus as the fulfilment of the law, a model of virtues and authoritative source for moral teaching as exemplified in the Beatitudes (Matthew 5:1–12) and in his teaching on how Christians should respond to those in need (Matthew 25:31–46).	• Biblical perspectives on violence as a feature of the human condition including bullying. • The concepts of forgiveness and reconciliation; teachings of Jesus in the New Testament about forgiveness and reconciliation, including John 14:27. • The concept of justice; Catholic perspectives on the relationship between justice and human dignity. • Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues including anger (including ‘righteous anger’) as a response to injustice and violent protest as a response to injustice. • The meaning and significance of the Just War theory. • Catechism of the Catholic Church 2309. • Catholic attitudes to nuclear war and the use of weapons of mass destruction. • Catholic views regarding consequences of modern warfare:	• Religion and belief as a reason for war and violence; the idea of Holy War. • Old Testament biblical perspectives on war. • The role of religion in 21st century conflicts, including responses to the victims of war. • Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues including pacifism, Catholic beliefs about pacifism, and pacifism as a developing theme in Papal teaching. • Biblical and contemporary Catholic perspectives on terrorism as a mode of conflict. • Catholic views on the use of torture. • Catholic views about radicalisation and martyrdom. • Catholic perspectives on conflict resolution and peacemaking, including biblical perspectives. • Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues.	• The use of different styles of music in worship including psalms, plainchant, traditional hymns, contemporary worship songs and their influence. • Mass settings used in liturgy, their significance and influence. • Eucharistic acclamations: the Gloria, Alleluia, Sanctus and Mystery of Faith. • One God as a Trinity of persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit as expressed in the Nicene Creed; the scriptural origins of this belief: Deuteronomy 6:4, Matthew 3:16–17, Galatians 4:6. • How belief in the Trinity has influenced Christian interpretations of Genesis 1:1–3. • The significance and influence of belief in the Trinity in Catholic life today, including an understanding of mission and evangelism as a work of the Spirit presented in Benedict XVI’s Deus Caritas Est 19.	• Christian understanding of God as a Trinity of persons with reference to Mark 1:9–11 and Galatians 4:6–7. • St Augustine and Catherine LaCugna on the intimacy of God's love; similarities and differences. • The meaning and significance of conciliar magisterial authority, including its influence on Catholic doctrine of the Trinity with reference to the Councils of Nicaea (AD 325) and Constantinople (AD 381). • The meaning and significance of Baptism as a sign of initiation and participation in the life of God, Father, Son and Spirit. • The significance of prayer as a ‘raising of the heart and mind to God’, including contrasting features of traditional and spontaneous prayers. • How prayer and posture are linked in Christian worship.	
	AOs	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2
	Common Misconceptions	The Judaic origins of Christianity The origins and composition of scripture Living faith tradition in the modern world	The Judaic origins of Christianity Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The origins and composition of scripture The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world Differing truths	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world Differing truths	Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The nature of Jesus The evolution of Christianity	Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The origins and composition of scripture The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world The evolution of Christianity
Year 10							
Learning	3.1.4 Redemption – ransomed, healed, restored, forgiven 3.1.4.1 Forms of expression – architecture and design 3.1.4.2 Beliefs and teachings 3.1.4.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.4.4 Practices	3.1.5 Church and the Kingdom of God 3.1.5.1 Forms of expression – drama and the faith journey 3.1.5.2 Beliefs and teachings 3.1.5.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.5.4 Practices	3.2.2.1 Theme A: Religion, relationships and families Dialogue 1: Relationships and the human condition – love and sexuality: communion and complementarity Dialogue 2: Perspectives on relationships – marriage, cohabitation, divorce and separation	Dialogue 3: Families and responsibilities – roles of men, women and children within the family Dialogue 4: Gender, equality and discrimination – equality of women and men	3.1.6 Eschatology: Christian life, death and eternity 3.1.6.1 Forms of expression – artefact and eschatology 3.1.6.2 Beliefs and teachings	3.1.6.3 Sources of authority Scripture Tradition Magisterium 3.1.6.4 Practices	

Concepts	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious expression Religious beliefs Sources of authority Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Jesus, his life and teachings Religious expression Religious beliefs Sources of authority Religious practices	Catholic Christianity Religious beliefs Religious practices Philosophy Ethics	Catholic Christianity Religious beliefs Religious practices Philosophy Ethics	Catholic Christianity Religious expression Religious beliefs	Catholic Christianity Sources of authority Religious practices
Sticking Points	decoration of Catholic churches reflect Catholic beliefs and facilitate worship. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How the lectern, altar, crucifix and tabernacle express different aspects of the mystery of redemption and facilitate worship.• How contrasting architecture and artefacts within a church emphasise different aspects of Catholic belief both for individuals and as a community of believers including table or altar, a plain cross, crucifix or ‘risen Christ’.• The death of Jesus understood as restoration through sacrifice; the resurrection understood as restoration through recreation; the ascension understood as restoration of the cosmic order.• The significance of each event in the story of redemption.• Contrasting Christian views on ‘salvation’ (past, present or future) and grace.• How far the story of redemption has influenced Catholic understanding of the liturgy.• Identification and understanding of redemption themes in Mark 15:21–39	the Stations of the Cross, reflects Catholic beliefs about the Church as a people of God on a sacred journey of service. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pilgrimage as dramatised journey: the meaning and significance of pilgrimage to holy sites including Jerusalem, Rome, Walsingham and Lourdes.• How Catholic understandings of mission and evangelism are expressed in drama and the influence of such drama.• The meaning and significance of the ‘Reign’ or ‘Kingdom’ of God as expressed in the Lord’s Prayer (Matthew 6:9–13).• Understanding of Catholic teaching on justice, peace and reconciliation as signs of the Kingdom.• Understanding the hierarchy of the Church and its consultative nature as reflected in the Second Vatican Council, including an outline of the history of the Council, the four key documents and their themes.• The meaning and significance of Mary as model of discipleship in the	understanding of human beings as sexual, male and female. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The meaning and significance of Catholic teaching about the nature and purpose of sexual love as marital, unitive and procreative.• Key features of John Paul II's Theology of the Body.• Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues including sex before marriage, adultery and homosexuality. Key ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foundational conditions of a valid marriage in the Catholic Church.• The nature of marriage and the marriage vows.• Catholic guidelines on annulment, divorce and remarrying.• Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues including cohabitation and the extension of marriage laws to same sex couples.• Ethical arguments related to divorce, including those based on	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catholic approaches to family planning.• Catholic views on the nature and purpose of the family in the 21st century, including procreation; security and education of children; the roles and responsibilities within the family of men and women (Ephesians 5:21–6.4).• Catholic teaching on the dignity of work within the home.• Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or humanist) in contemporary British society on these issues including the use of artificial contraception and the rights of same sex parents and single people to have children.• Foundational equality of women and men in biblical tradition.• Catholic teaching on the equality of women and men.• Gender prejudice and discrimination, including examples; key features of Catholic opposition to gender prejudice and discrimination.• Different perspectives, Christian and non-religious (such as atheist or	significance of the Paschal candle as an artefact of Resurrection. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Michelangelo’s The Last Judgement; the meaning and significance of its religious themes.• How different Christian beliefs about life after death are expressed in different forms of memorial expression, eg tombstones, monuments and remembrance gardens.• Catholic beliefs about eschatology and life after death; resurrection, including how the resurrection of Jesus has influenced Christian eschatology with reference to 1 Corinthians. 15:42–44.• The four last things: death, judgement, heaven and hell.• Catholic beliefs about purgatory and the difference between particular and final judgement.• The meaning and significance of different Christian beliefs about life after death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The religious significance of the story of the Rich Man and Lazarus (Luke 16:19–31).• The meaning and significance of the idea of the cosmic reconciliation of all things with reference to Mother Julian of Norwich, Revelations of Divine Love 32.• The importance of the Second Vatican Council for a Catholic understanding of eschatology, with particular reference to Lumen Gentium 48 and Catechism of the Catholic Church 1037.• Identification and understanding of ‘the last rites’ as sacramental expression of reconciliation, healing and hope.• Understanding and evaluation of the ways in which the prayers and actions of the funeral rite are influenced by Catholic beliefs about life after death.• Evaluate the influence of 'the sanctity of life' on Catholic views about the care of the dying and euthanasia.
AOs	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2
Common Misconceptions	The Judaic origins of Christianity Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The origins and composition of scripture The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world	The Judaic origins of Christianity Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings The origins and composition of scripture The nature of Jesus Living faith tradition in the modern world	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world Differing truths	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world Differing truths	Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions Living faith tradition in the modern world	The origins and composition of scripture Living faith tradition in the modern world
Year 11						
Learning	3.2.1.2 Judaism Beliefs and teachings Key beliefs	3.2.1.2 Judaism Beliefs and teachings The Covenant and the mitzvot	3.2.1.2 Judaism Practices The synagogue and worship	3.2.1.2 Judaism Practices Family life and festivals		
Concepts	The world religions Religious beliefs	The world religions Religious beliefs Ethics	The world religions Religious practices	The world religions Religious practices		

Sticking Points	<p>The nature of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• God as one• God as Creator• God as Law-Giver and Judge, loving and merciful.• The divine presence (Shekhinah).• Beliefs about life after death, including judgement and resurrection.• The nature and role of the Messiah, including different views on the role and importance of the Messiah.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The promised land and the Covenant with Abraham, Genesis 12:1–3.• The Covenant at Sinai and its importance including the role of Moses and the Ten Commandments, Exodus 20:1–17.• Key moral principles including justice, healing the world, charity and kindness to others.• The importance of the sanctity of human life, including the concept of ‘saving life’ (Pikuach Nefesh).• The relationship between free will and the 613 mitzvot.• Mitzvot between man and God, and mitzvot between man and man, including different views about their importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The synagogue and its importance.• The design and religious features of synagogues including reading platform (bimah), ark (aron hakodesh), ever burning light (ner tamid) and associated practices; differences between Orthodox and Reform synagogues.• Public acts of worship including: synagogue services in both Orthodox and Reform synagogues• the significance of prayer, including the Amidah, the standing prayer.• Shabbat in the home and synagogue and its significance.• Worship in the home and private prayer.• The written law (Tenakh) and the oral law (Talmud), and their study, use and significance in daily life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rituals and their significance: ceremonies associated with birth including Brit Milah.• Bar and Bat Mitzvah• the marriage ceremony• mourning rituals.• Dietary laws and their significance, including different Jewish views about their importance:• kosher and trefah• separation of milk and meat.• Festivals and their importance for Jews in Great Britain today, including the origins and meaning of:• Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur• Pesach.		
AOs	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2	AO1 AO2		
Common Misconceptions	<p>Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions</p>	<p>The origins and composition of scripture</p> <p>Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions</p>	<p>Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions</p> <p>Living faith tradition in the modern world</p>	<p>Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions</p> <p>Living faith tradition in the modern world</p>		

Concept	Explanation of concept
Catholic Christianity	Our Catholic faith, now and through its history
Jesus	The person of Jesus, his life and teachings
The world religions (Y7 'Dialogue & Encounter')	The world religions, their beliefs and practices
Religious expression (Y7 'Life')	How religious people today and through history express their religious faith
Religious beliefs (Y7 'Creed')	Key beliefs, fundamental to faith, and diversity among believers
Sources of authority (Y7 'Word')	Key sources of authority, including scripture, tradition and magisterium
Religious practices (Y7 'Liturgy')	How religious people today and through history practice their religious faith
Philosophy	Thinking about religion and belief
Ethics	Debating right and wrong

Misconception	Explanation of misconception
The Judaic origins of Christianity	The manner in which Christianity evolved from Judaism, retaining some beliefs and practices while rejecting others
Traditional and scriptural accounts of Jesus' life and teachings	Divergent accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus and the authority underpinning them
The origins and composition of scripture	The manner in which the Bible and other scripture came to be
The nature of Jesus	Jesus' identity as the Incarnation, part of the Trinity
Differing beliefs and practices within and between religions	Divergent beliefs both now and through history both within and between religions, their origins and impacts
Living faith tradition in the modern world	How modern faith retains and rejects traditional faith beliefs and practices
The evolution of Christianity	The manner in which Catholic Christianity has changed since its conception and the reasons behind this
Differing truths	The subjective nature of truth in philosophical and ethical matters