

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Key themes</u>
Islam	The name of the religion followed by Muslims; Arabic word for peace.	<p><b><i>The Nature of Allah:</i></b> Muslims believe Allah has revealed himself to people through Muhammad and the holy books. There are 99 names of Allah in the Qur’an and Hadith (Muhammad’s sayings), which can help Muslims to understand something of God’s nature. Each name describes a quality that God has revealed about himself. Some qualities to show the Nature of Allah are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Omnipotent:</b> the idea that Allah is all powerful.</li> <li>● <b>Beneficent:</b> the belief that Allah is all loving and all good.</li> <li>● <b>Merciful:</b> the quality of Allah that shows compassion or forgiveness to humans, even though he has the power to punish them.</li> <li>● <b>Fairness:</b> the idea that Allah treats people fairly and impartially without favour or discrimination.</li> <li>● <b>Justice</b> (Adalat in Shi’a Islam): the idea that Allah is just and fair, rewarding the good and punishing the bad.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>The formation of the Qur’an:</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Muslims believe that the Qur’an is the word of God, which was revealed to Muhammad via the angel Jibril over a period of around 22 years.</li> <li>● It contains the foundation of every believer’s faith, and is the most sacred text of Islam. It is believed to be an infallible source of authority for all matters of doctrine, practice and law. Islamic scholars regard the Qur’an as a literary work that is beautifully written in perfect Arabic.</li> <li>● The name ‘Qur’an’ means ‘the Recital’, as Muhammad recited by heart each revelation that he received, and passed it on to his followers.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>The impact and role of the Five Pillars:</i></b> The Five Pillars are central to Muslim practices, and they have a great impact on daily life. Muslims believe that they support the main principles and beliefs of Islam, just as pillars are used to support a building. They can be seen as the key to living a perfect Muslim life. They help to give Muslims an identity as one community who share a faith, and enable them to show their obedience and dedication to God. The Five Pillars are defined in the key term list.</p>
Muslim	One who has submitted to the will of Allah and has accepted Islam.	
Tawhid	The Oneness and unity of God.	
The Qur’an	The holy book for Muslims. It has remained unchanged from its original arabic and is considered the direct word of God.	
Revelation	An enlightening experience, a divine or supernatural experience in which God shows himself to believers.	
Recitations	Repeating a passage of text from memory.	
Pillars of Islam	The five most important duties for all Muslims: to believe, to pray, to give to charity, to fast and to go on pilgrimage.	
Shahada	The Muslim declaration of faith. “There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah.”	
Zakah	Giving 2.5% of savings each year to the poor.	
Sawm	Fasting, not eating or drinking for a certain length of time, usually during Ramadan.	
Salah	Prayer with and in worship of God, performed under conditions set by the prophet Muhammad.	
Hajj	The annual pilgrimage to Mecca that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their life.	

“The Most Excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him.” (Qur’an 7:180)	<b><u>Year 8 HT1: Islam</u></b>	“This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God.” (Qur’an 2:2)
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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Guru	Religious teacher (for Sikhs, one of 10 religious leaders)
Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh holy book.
Gurdwara	Sikh place of worship
Sewa	'service' - helping others.
Kangha	A special comb that represents cleanliness.
Kesh	This is the uncut hair which symbolises spiritual power.
Kara	A steel bangle, symbolising unity, of self and a process of constant learning.
Kirpan	A Sikh sword, a symbol of respect and justice.
Kachera	A special pair of shorts. These are a symbol of modesty.

<u>Key themes</u>
<p><b>Guru Nanak and the Guru Granth Sahib:</b> Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him. Guru Nanak was born in 1469 in what is now Pakistan. At the age of 30 he mysteriously disappeared for 3 days. When he re-appeared, he began to preach the Sikh faith and spent the rest of his life teaching, writing and travelling around the world to discuss religion with Muslims and Hindus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sikh scripture is a book called the Guru Granth Sahib. The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh declared that there would be no other living Gurus but instead Sikhs could look to their holy scriptures for guidance, so the holy book became the 'Guru' (teacher).</li> <li>• The Guru Granth Sahib is a collection of teachings and writings by Guru Nanak and other Gurus as well as Sikh, Hindu and Muslim saints. These scriptures are written in Punjabi (language spoken by most Sikhs) and are greatly respected by all Sikhs as the living word of God.</li> <li>• The holy book is kept on a raised platform under a canopy in the place of worship. Sikhs take off their shoes in the presence of the holy scriptures and also never turn their back on them.</li> </ul>

<p><b><i>The importance of equality and Sewa:</i></b> Sikhs believe that they should live honestly, and work hard for what they earn. They should care for other people, as the Gurus did, because this is the best way to worship God. Sikhs are expected to show respect for all living things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is an important part of the Sikh teaching that everyone is equal</li> <li>• God's love is for everyone, so no one is better than anyone else. They also say that you cannot love God if you do not care about others, because God made everyone. This is why men and women, and people from different backgrounds should always be treated in the same way.</li> <li>• The Guru Granth Sahib says 'there is no worship without good deeds'. The point of sewa is to worship God by helping others. This may also mean giving money to help others (e.g. a tenth of their income).</li> <li>• Sewa can take many forms, it may mean doing jobs like cleaning the gurdwara or helping to prepare or serve the langar, or caring for people who are ill. Often the jobs are things which people do not like doing.</li> <li>• Help should be offered to anyone who needs it, no matter who they are.</li> </ul>
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<p><b><i>The role of the Five K's:</i></b> Everyone who is a full member of the Sikh religion should wear five symbols to show that they are Sikhs. These symbols are often called the five K's. Each of them reminds Sikhs of something about their religion. Many male Sikhs and some female Sikhs also wear a turban, as Sikh Gurus wore these.</p>
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<p>"The God-conscious being looks upon all alike, like the wind, which blows equally upon the king and the poor beggar." (Guru Granth Sahib page 272)</p>
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<p><b><u>Year 8 HT2: Sikhism</u></b></p>
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<p>"Blessed is the godly person and the riches they possess because they can be used for charitable purposes and to give happiness." (Guru Amar Das)</p>
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<p>"A place in God's court can only be attained if we do service to others in this world." (Guru Granth Sahib Ji 26)</p>
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<p>"There is no other like the merciful God. He is contained deep within each and every one." (Guru Granth Sahib page 866)</p>
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<p>"One who performs selfless service without thought of reward shall attain his Lord and Master." (Guru Granth Sahib page 286)</p>
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<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Key themes</u>
Humanism	<b>Humanism</b> is a philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of human beings over religious beliefs.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Historical Context</b></p> <p>Foundations around 1950 to create a more meaningful humanistic vision that does not depend on religious belief or promises. Humanists are people who shape their own lives in the here and now, because we believe it's the only life we have. They make sense of the world through logic, reason, and evidence, and always seek to treat those around them with warmth, understanding, and respect.</p> <p><b>Roughly speaking, the word humanist has come to mean someone who:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● trusts to the scientific method when it comes to understanding how the universe works and rejects the idea of the supernatural (and is therefore an atheist or agnostic)</li> <li>● makes ethical decisions based on reason, empathy, and a concern for human beings and animals</li> <li>● believes that, in the absence of an afterlife and any discernible purpose to the universe, human beings can act to give their own lives meaning by seeking happiness in this life and helping others to do the same.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key beliefs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Values the choice of human beings.</li> </ul> <p>When it comes to making moral decisions humanists do not look to divine laws made by a supernatural being or superstition but give value to personal choices made rationally. They will take happiness and suffering as foremost moral considerations and this will inform how they act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Looks to science rather than revelation to understand the world around us</li> </ul> <p>E.G. When considering when life begins they would look to scientific evidence of the development of a fetus rather than rely of the religious stance of life being sacred and starting from the moment of conception.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key practices</b></p> <p><b>Altruistic morality</b> - Unselfish concern for the welfare of others without expectation of reward, recognition, or return. Opportunities for acts of altruism are everywhere in the family, the classroom, the school, and the wider community</p> <p><b>Distributive justice</b> - People have rights just because they are human beings. This means they should be provided with the basics means of survival in all cases and valued. Therefore the sharing of resources needs to be fair and allow all to prosper.</p>
Nontheist	Nontheist is equivalent to the broader definition of atheist (anyone who lacks a belief in gods).	
Reason	The power of the mind to think, understand, and form judgements logically.	
Rational	Thought based on or in accordance with reason or logic	
Secularism	The separation of the state from religious institutions. e.g. the removal of religious schools.	
Human flourishing	Different views on how humans should live in order to reach their full potential/ goals.	
Altruistic morality	An action is morally right if the consequences of that action are more favorable than unfavorable to everyone except the agent	
Distributive justice	Views of justice associated with everyone getting what they deserve/ their due.	

A non-religious philosophy, based on liberal human values. – <i>Little Oxford Dictionary</i>	<b>Year 8 HT3: Humanism</b>	“Rejection of religion in favour of the advancement of humanity by its own efforts.” – <i>Collins Concise Dictionary</i>
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An appeal to reason in contrast to revelation or religious authority as a means of finding out about the natural world and destiny of man, and also giving a grounding for morality...Humanist ethics is also distinguished by placing the end of moral action in the welfare of humanity rather than in fulfilling the will of

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Key themes</u>
Golden Rule	A basic principle which should always be followed to ensure success for all people.	<p><b>Treatment of others:</b> The recognition that the golden rule is a part of all religious principles and encourages us to treat people fairly in a manner we would like. It is akin to the principle of reciprocity and looks as follows in the major world religions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Christianity:</b> “Do unto others as you would want done to you.”</li> <li>- <b>Islam:</b> “None of you are true believers until you want for your brother what you want for yourself.”</li> <li>- <b>Hinduism:</b> “Do not unto others what you would not have them do unto you.”</li> <li>- <b>Buddhism:</b> “Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurt.”</li> <li>- <b>Judaism:</b> “What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour.”</li> </ul> <p><b>Value of human life:</b> Religious believers all believe that humans have worth as they have been created for a purpose and need to fulfill this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abrahamic faiths all believe this value comes from being created in God's likeness of image. He chose to create us in the way He did, with us having some divine likeness.</li> <li>- Eastern religions see life as valuable as it is a chance to learn and better ourselves. Whilst they believe in reincarnation the aim is in fact to escape this and achieve Moksha/ Nirvana.</li> <li>- Humanists ascribe value to all not because it was given by a deity but on the basis of being a unique human with dignity.</li> <li>- This belief is what influences and underpins many responses to ethical decisions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Attitudes towards the law:</b> There are specific teachings in religious traditions about whether (or not) the law should be obeyed and in what ways people should be punished for breaking the law. Remember that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Judaism is a legalistic religion. Its main sacred text is the Torah (Law) which contains 613 laws as well as the prescribed punishments for breaking these laws.</li> <li>- Islam is very closely tied to Shari’ah law</li> <li>- Many other religions are the foundations of their country’s laws.</li> </ul> <p>Despite the variations generally religions have a shared message that as long as the law is not persecuting you and you are free to practice your faith then you should always follow the laws. If the law is not fair or prohibits your religious practice then it is permissible to disobey the law. e.g. in the case of Nelson Mandela who broke laws in to protest against the apartheid laws in South Africa.</p>
Forgiveness	The action or process of letting go of bad feelings towards other people and accepting them.	
Sanctity of life	The belief that, because people are made in God’s image, human life has an inherently sacred attribute that should be protected and respected at all times.	
Sacred	A connection with God or a supernatural being. Commonly used to describe something as Holy.	
Dignity	Being worthy of respect or honour.	
Legalist	Viewing things from a legal standpoint. The law forms the basis of moral decisions and choices.	
Shari’ah	Islamic law which is based on the teachings of the Qur’an and the Prophet Muhammad found in his Sunnah. It applies to all areas of life including personal matters such as marriage and divorce.	
Law of the Land	The law in force within a particular country or region. If these are broken there are punishments in place. These normally do not cover all moral choices a person may make.	
“O you believe, obey God and obey the messenger and those in charge among you.” - Quran on following the law.	<b>Year 8 HT4: Shared religious messages</b>	“Give to Caesar what is Caesar's and God what is God’s.” - Jesus when questioned on paying taxes.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Worship	Offering to God the praise that he is due. This may be done in public or in private worship.
Formal worship	Please see liturgical worship below and be aware it may be called this.
Informal worship	Worship which has no set structure It is usually spontaneous and sometimes charismatic in nature.
Prayer	Communicating with God through words of praise, thanksgiving or confession, or requests for his help or guidance. Listening to and speaking to God.
Mass	Mass is a term used to describe the main eucharistic liturgical service
Liturgical worship	A church service which follows a set structure or ritual.
Non-liturgical worship	A service which does not follow a set text or ritual. This type of worship is sometimes spontaneous or charismatic in nature.
Charismatic worship	An international movement mainstream Christian congregations where practice is very positive and engaging.
Holy Communion	Another name for the Eucharist in which the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated using bread and wine.
Lords Prayer	An example of a set prayer used in both private and public worship. The prayer was taught to the disciples by Jesus; also known as the 'Our Father'

<u>Key themes</u>
<p><b>What is worship?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The word 'worship' comes from the old term "worth-ship". It literally means giving someone the honour they are worth.</li> <li>- For religious believers God is the only being worthy of worship and to worship anything else is considered a sin or wrongdoing</li> </ul> <p><b>In Christianity:</b></p> <p>In the church setting worship will usually mean a time of singing and praying but the early Christians would have no idea what this meant! To them everything was worship. The way they lived and for some even the way they died. All that Christians do in God's service is therefore an act of worship. In fact, the Bible uses the same word for both 'worship' and 'service'. Cleaning the church building, giving money to charity, saying kind words to others, telling people about God, even doing the washing up could all be classed as worship! So when Christians gather together as a church to worship, this should really be simply a continuation of their daily life.</p> <p><b>Places of worship</b></p> <p>Although worship can be carried out through all life events places of worship help to support religious communities with worshipping and personally. A place of worship can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bring the community together both socially and in worship</li> <li>- Have a trained leader to support learners of the faith</li> <li>- Represent key beliefs and teachings through its infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Case study of a Gurdwara:</b></p> <p>The word 'Gurdwara' means the 'home of the Guru', or the 'door to the Guru'. Where the scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, live, there is a Gurdwara. There are many symbols of respect which include taking off your shoes, washing your hands, covering your head, sitting down on the floor to eat, expressing equality through sharing food without taking notice of differences of gender, wealth, age or any other differences. Every Gurdwara has a kitchen, the famous 'Langar' where anyone can eat, just as long as they are willing to eat with everyone else. This helps to feed the poor and needy – and to challenge the wealthy and proud, if they need challenging!</p>

“When you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you.” - Mathew

**Year 8 HT5: What is worship?**

“For where two or three gather in my name, there am I with them.” - Mathew

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Key themes</u>
Religious leader	A religious leader is one who is recognised by a religious body as having some authority within that body.	<p><b>Religious leaders role in worship</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They provide guidance and inspiration.</li> <li>- Religious leaders do this by teaching and interpreting religious texts, leading worship, and supporting their communities.</li> <li>- They also perform religious ceremonies such as weddings. These are commonly referred to as tires of passages and within Christianity are known as sacraments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rabbi Case Study</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rabbi means teacher, they often lead classes for children and adults at the synagogue.</li> <li>- Rabbis teach the Tenakh – the Jewish scriptures.</li> <li>- Help understanding these is needed as they remain in Hebrew the original language they were written in.</li> <li>- Rabbi’s are experts in Jewish law and are able to guide people in their faith.</li> <li>- Knowledge of the law is particularly important in modern times due to original texts not containing direct answers on how to respond to moral issues e.g. modern technologies and apps.</li> </ul>
Exegesis	Critical explanation or interpretation of a text, especially of scripture.	
Rites of passage	A ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life, especially birth, the transition from childhood to adulthood, marriage, and death.	
Pilgrimage	A journey by a Christian to a holy site, eg Lourdes, Iona. Pilgrimage is itself an act of worship and devotion.	
Iona	An island of the west coast of Scotland founded by Columba in the 4th century. It is used by Christians today as a centre for pilgrimage and religious retreat.	
Lourdes	A town in France, where the Virgin Mary appeared to Bernadette in a series of visions, and now a place of pilgrimage, where it is claimed that miraculous healings have taken place.	<p><b>Pilgrimages as worship</b></p> <p>These are a chance for believers to show their dedication to God by performing actions which go above and beyond expected daily worship. Different pilgrimages serve different purposes. They may be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Feel closer to the origins or base of your faith.</b> Such as when Christians go to Iona to live in accordance with the basic rules of Christianity. Or when Muslims go to Makkah and visit the Kaaba which is considered the house of God.</li> <li><b>In the hope of a miracle.</b> This happens when Christians go to Lourdes and hope to be healed following Bernadette's visions of Mary and the appearance of the Holy spring.</li> <li><b>To show solidarity to the religious community.</b> This is a main benefit of Hajj which helps to strengthen the Umma.</li> </ol> <p>Hajj is obligatory for Muslims, however within Christianity no pilgrimage is obligatory.</p>
Hajj	Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, which takes place in the last month of the year and which all Muslims are expected to make at least once during their lifetime if they can afford to do so. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.	
Solidarity	Unity or agreement of feeling, especially among individuals with a common interest; mutual support within a group	



“Pilgrimage to the house is a duty towards God from humankind, for those who can find a way there.” - Qur’an

## Year 8 HT6: Worship case studies

“As a Rabbi I take pride in supporting my community and seeing them progress and develop both spiritually and emotionally.”- Rabbi