

## Key Vocabulary

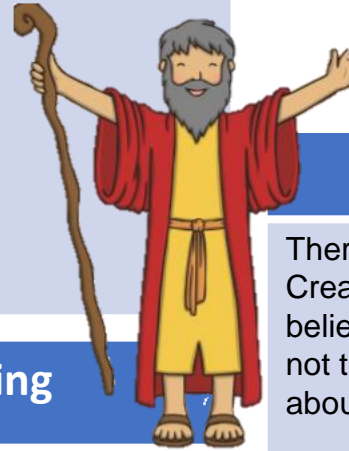
God	Christians believe God is the creator of the universe.
Jesus	The Son of God. Christians believe that Jesus died for their sins and offered them salvation.
The Trinity	The three separate forms that God is known by. God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
Parable	A simple story used to teach a lesson, as told by Jesus in the Bible.
Transfiguration	Change into something more beautiful or special.
Messiah	Saviour.

Pause and reflect:  
How do you believe the world was created?



## Parables you should know:

- ❖ The Good Samaritan
- ❖ The Lost Sheep
- ❖ The Prodigal Son
- ❖ The Sower & the Seeds
- ❖ The Two Sons
- ❖ The Rich Fool
- ❖ The Lost Coin
- ❖ The Unforgiving Servant
- ❖ The Great Banquet
- ❖ The Tax Collector



## Prior Learning

Christians believe that the original sin was caused by Adam and Eve disobeying God in the Garden of Eden. God later sent a flood to rid the world of its wickedness, asking Noah to protect two of every animal.

Christians believe that God wants to help people to get close to him again, giving them the 10 Commandments to follow.

Grace is short Christian prayer of Thanksgiving whilst the Lord's Prayer



# Christianity

## Key Learning

There is much debate and controversy around the relationship between Creation stories in Genesis and scientific accounts. Whilst Christians believe that God is all powerful, is everywhere and is eternal, many do not think Genesis fits with scientific discoveries. Psalm 8 tells us more about the idea of God as Creator and the place of humans in Creation.

Christians believe Jesus is God incarnate and they believe that his birth, life, death, and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. Many Christians refer to Jesus as the 'Messiah'. They believe that Jesus was sacrificed on the cross to pay for the sins of mankind and begin the reparation of the relationship with God.

Jesus' transfiguration on the mountain with his disciples, Peter, James and John, symbolises the unity between Earth and Heaven. Jesus' face became as bright as the Sun and his clothes turned a dazzling white. He was joined by two important prophets, Elijah and Moses, whose stories are told in the Old Testament. God spoke to the disciples, praising Jesus.

Christians believe that when they die, they will go to Heaven, the dwelling place of God. Some believe that Heaven is a physical place whilst others see it as a state of existence, the soul living on after death without physical form.

Moses is a key prophet; God gave him the 10 commandments. Moses is linked to freedom and justice throughout the New Testament.

## Key Vocabulary

Muslim	A follower of the religion of Islam.
Allah	The Arabic name that Muslims use for God. Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah.
Five Pillars of Islam	The five things that Muslims are expected to do:
Shahadah	There is no other God than Allah.
Zakat	Giving charitable donations to help the poor.
Ummah	Worldwide community of Muslims.
Judgement Day	The day when Allah will decide how people will spend their afterlife based on their actions.

## Prior Learning

Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah. Muhammad was his most important prophet.

Salah is the second pillar of Islam. Salah is the Arabic word for prayer. When Muslims pray, they perform a series of physical actions and words. They pray five times a day.

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam, where all Muslims are required to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.

The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad during on the 'Night of Power'.



# Islam

## Key Learning

The **Shahadah** is one of the most important beliefs in Islam and forms one of the five pillars of Islam. The Shahadah says 'I witness that there is no other god but Allah, and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah'. The words of the Shahadah are the first words that a Muslim baby hears.

**Zakat** is the practice where a Muslim gives 2.5 per cent of their wealth over a certain amount to charity, after they have paid for what is necessary to support themselves and their families. Muslims give to charity because they see wealth as a loan from Allah. Helping each other is seen as helping Allah and fulfilling a duty to God and the Muslim community, **Ummah**. It is one of the five pillars of Islam.

Ummah is a term used to describe the worldwide community of Islam. There is no living leader of the Ummah. Allah is the only one who Muslims follow. The Ummah aims to promote the welfare of everyone in the Muslim community and benefits from a shared language – most Muslims learn Arabic so they can read the Qur'an.

Muslims believe that all through life you have two angels on your shoulders who write down all the good and bad deeds that you commit during your life. After death your deeds are weighed. If you have committed more good deeds than bad you will go to heaven, **Jannah**, and if you have committed more bad deeds than good you will go to hell, **Jahannam**. Until **Judgement Day** Muslims believe that the soul waits in **Barzakh**, the place of waiting for Judgement Day. On Judgement Day, Allah will deal with everyone according to how they have lived their lives.

Pause and reflect:

How do you think the beliefs of a Muslim guide their everyday actions?



## Key Vocabulary

Brahman	The creator, the one true God for Hindus, who has many different forms.
Samsara	Hindus believe a soul cannot be destroyed, when a Hindu dies, their soul enters a new living being.
Moksha	Moksha is the ultimate goal. It happens when a soul stops being reincarnated and is reunited with Brahman.
Dharma	Dharma focuses on a Hindu's duties and means to do the right thing with good behaviour.
Ahimsa	The principle of non-violence and non injury.
Pilgrimage	A pilgrimage is a sacred journey, undertaken for a spiritual purpose.

## Prior Learning

Hindus recognise one God, Brahman, who presents himself in many different forms. These three main forms are described as the Trimurti. He is present in everything.

Hindus worship at home or visit a mandir. Worship is known as puja. In a mandir, there are shrines and lots of murtis for different gods. Offerings are brought to the murtis.

Brahman is present everywhere and there is a part of Brahman in everyone.

Pause and reflect:  
Draw a picture of somewhere that is special to you. What makes it special?

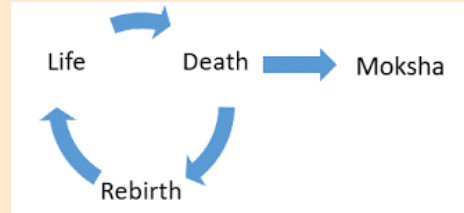


# Hinduism



## Key Learning

Hindus believe a soul cannot be destroyed and that when a Hindu dies, their soul enters a new living being. Life is a **cycle** of birth, death and rebirth. Hindus believe every action they make has an effect or consequence called **karma**. They believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived. Eventually, a Hindu will leave the cycle and return to Brahman (**moksha**).



Hindus earn positive karma by leading a good life and completing their duties (**dharma**). Each person has their own dharma. Hindus help each other without thanks through the concept of **sewa**: a selfless service to others.

**Pilgrimages** form an important part of Hinduism. Hindus try to complete at least one pilgrimage in their lives. There are many different places for Hindus to go on pilgrimage. Rivers, mountains and temples linked to different gods and goddesses are all popular places to visit. The most famous Hindu pilgrimage is the Kumbh Mela, which takes place at the **River Ganges** in India. Up to 40 million people come to purify themselves in the water, the biggest gathering of people on Earth.

Pilgrimages provide Hindus with a chance to reflect and take part in deep, spiritual activities. Pilgrims are different from tourists: they travel for spiritual reasons, not just to relax or for fun.