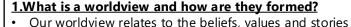
Year 7 Religion & Society - Where do we belong?

Unit 1: Citizenship – Identity & Diversity

What religions and worldviews shape the UK?



- that collectively inform the way we live and behave.
- We all have a worldview even if we are not religious or
- don't believe in God, as we all stand somewhere.
- A person's worldview can be formed by beliefs about:
- The purpose of life What we mean by a 'good life'-
- The values we should live by and the skills and qualities
- that we should have How we should spend our time -How we should treat loved ones - How to treat
- strangers or enemies How to treat animals, the earth
- and the environment God, religion, spirituality, ghosts - Views about life, death, afterlife - Views about wealth, poverty, charity - Views about the laws of the land and
- A person's worldview can be influenced by many different factors including: age, family and upbringing, friends, where they live, culture, life events and

how the communities we live in should be run.

- experiences, education, media and religion. One aspect of a person's worldview is whether, or not,
- they believe in a God. We might describe ourselves as: **Theist** - Someone who believes in God(s) Atheist - Someone who does not believe in God(s) **Agnostic** - Someone who is unsure if there is a God(s)
- 3. What are the Abrahamic Faiths? Judaism (1st - 1500BCE – 3500 years ago)

Christianity (2nd - 30CE – 2000 years ago) Islam (3rd - 610 CE – 1400 years ago) Symbols of each faith

How are the faiths connected: Monotheistic – believe in 1 God

- Traced back to Abraham (Patriarch) & the Hebrews
- Revelations or prophecy is important Linked through the city of Jerusalem
- The person of Jesus connects the faiths

All three believe God is omnipotent (all-powerful), omniscient (all knowing), omnibenevolent (all loving)

- 5. What are the Dharmic Faiths? Hinduism (1st - 2000-3000 BCE - 4k to 5k years ago)
- Buddhism (2nd 560 BCE 2500 years ago) Sikhism (3rd - 1500 CE - 500 years ago) Symbols of each faith
 - The oldest of the 6 world religions we will study is Hinduism and the youngest is Sikhism

How are the faiths connected: All three originate from the Indian sub-continent

The concepts of Dharma, Samsara, Karma, Moksha Celebrate similar festivals e.g. Diwali

- 2. What is a religion and how do we study them?
- From the Latin religio, meaning to bind or connect, Historically, humans have always asked big questions
- about their place in the universe and what it means to live a good life whilst we are here in this world.
- Over time, religion has developed in response to these big guestions about life, truth and meaning.
- Religion, at its heart, is supposed to be a great uniter that enables all who participate in it to seek and
- experience a sense of truth, purpose and belonging. There are many famous examples of individuals and groups inspired by the religious faith who have been

a force for good in the world in which we live.

However there has also been examples of where

- individuals and groups have come into conflict with one another due to contrasting religious beliefs. Consequently, religious belief can significantly shape
- a person's worldview and the way they live their lives. Though hard to define, religion seems to be a universal experience and need.
- Of the nearly 7 billion people on Earth only just over 1 billion people say they do not believe in a God or do
- not believe in a specific religion. The study of religion is made up of several branches of knowledge: theology, philosophy, social sciences.

Hashanah

4. What are key features of the Abrahamic Faiths?

Judaism: Followers referred to as Jews – Famous holy book is the Torah - Founder is Abraham - Place of worship is synagogue – Festivals include Pesach & Rosh

Christianity: Followers referred to as Christians - Famous Holy book is the Bible - Founder is Jesus - Place of

worship is a church - Festivals include Christmas &

Easter. **Islam**: Followers referred to as Muslims - Holy book

is Qur'an - Founder is prophet Muhammad - Place of worship is a mosque - Festivals include Eid-ul-

Fitr / Adha 6. What are key features of the Dharmic religions?

Hinduism: Followers referred to as Hindus - Famous

holy book is the Vedas - No known founder - place of worship is a Mandir - Festivals include Diwali & Holi.

- **Buddhism**: Followers referred to as Buddhists Famous holy book is the Tripitaka – Founder is Prince Siddhartha Gautama – Place of worship is the Buddhist Temple or
- Monastery Festivals include Wesak & Bodhi Day. **Sikhism:** Followers referred to as Sikhs – Famous holv book is Guru Granth Sahib - Founder is Guru Nanak -
- Place of worship is gurdwara Festivals include Vaisakhi.