

7.1 A Modern Global Community

Enquiry Question:

3.13 What difference does it make to be an atheist or agnostic in Britain today?

Key Construct: P1. A modern global community is made up of diverse religions and cultures.

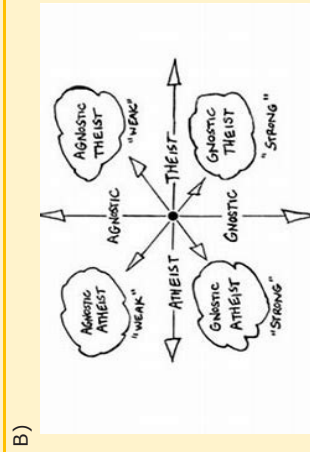
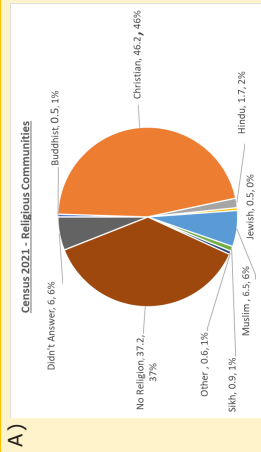
Section A: Key Vocabulary

- Atheist**—a person who does not believe in God/gods.
- Theist**—a person who does believe in God/gods.
- Agnostic**—a person who is not sure if they believe in God/gods.
- Community**—a group of people with shared values, characteristics or beliefs.
- Globalisation**—the concept that all people are becoming part of a single, world wide community.

Section B: Component Knowledge

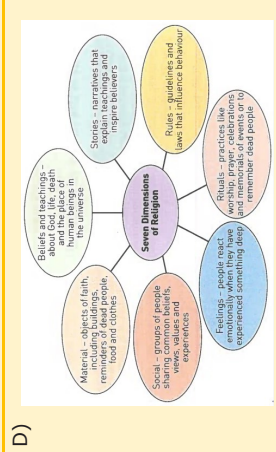
- A modern global community is where multiple cultures and religions live together equally
- Most people in the modern global community are either theists, atheists, agnostics.
- The six main world faiths are Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhi
- Religious communities are having to adapt to a changing religious climate due to globalisation.
- Humanism is a belief system which believes in the power and authority of humans.

Section C: Core Content



C)

Religion	Text/Scripture	Worship	Sacred Spaces
Judaism	Torah	Sabbath	Synagogue
Christianity	Holy Bible	Church	Church
Islam	Qur'an	Prayer	Mosque
Hinduism	Guru Granth Sahib	Worship	Temple
Buddhism	Tripiṭaka	Prayer	Stupa
Sikhism	Guru Granth Sahib	Worship	Gurdwara
Jainism	Angas	Prayer	Temples
Spiritualism	Various	Prayer	Temples



- ⇒ The **UK** is part of the **modern global community** due to its **diversity** of religious communities and its commitment to **freedom** of religious and non-religious expression.
- ⇒ The diversity of the British people is highlighted in the **census** (household questionnaire) which is performed every 10 years. The last census showed growth in almost all religious communities, except Christianity which is now at 46.2%.
- ⇒ Britain can be described at both **pluralist** (meaning people are free to believe, or not believe, in whatever they want) or as **secular** (meaning religion is not at the centre of peoples lives).
- ⇒ A **modern** community is where values and beliefs are being updated to fit with how people think, feel and act in the **21st Century**.
- ⇒ Theists believe there is a God; usually they believe this due to having a **religious experience**; growing up in a religious household; seeing the world as something that has been **purposefully created**.
- ⇒ Atheists believe there is no God; usually they believe this due to a lack of **empirical (scientific) evidence**; because of the amount of **suffering** in the world; not seeing theism as **logical**.
- ⇒ Agnostics are undecided whether there is a God or not; they usually believe this because they have not seen enough **evidence** for either side; they had faith but lost it due to **suffering/crisis**; they have not **experienced** God for themselves.
- ⇒ **Humanists** are a group of mostly atheists or agnostics who believe that the power to change the world lies with **humanity** and humans alone are in **control** of their lives and environment.
- ⇒ There are **six** world faiths (meaning these religions are present in almost every country across the world). They are **Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism**.
- ⇒ Each religion has a place of **worship**; founding or important **person**; holy **texts** and different **denominations** (groups).
- ⇒ Some countries are run according to a religious system meaning their **traditions, laws** and **celebrations** are influenced by a particular religion e.g. Britain, India, Saudi Arabia.
- ⇒ Religious **symbols, clothes** and **foods** are used to reflect certain historical or spiritual aspects of a religion.
- ⇒ **Globalisation** means that religions are interacting with each other more than even before, this means religious people are having to find **common ground** with each other to live peacefully together.
- ⇒ The **Golden Rule** is a common belief that people should treat each other as they would like to be treated.
- ⇒ Religions aim to answer questions which have no set answer; these are sometimes called **Big Questions**; some examples are **'what happens after we die?'; 'how did we get here?'** and **'what is the meaning of life?'**.
- ⇒ Some people regard religion as **irrelevant** in a modern world therefore religions have to work hard to stay relevant and have a **positive impact** on the world.

Learning Milestone Tasks

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| Can you draw and name the six religious symbols? | Can you explain what makes Britain diverse? | Can you say what the holy text for each religion is called? | Can you give a description of what globalisation is? | Can you explain what makes religion relevant in a modern world? | Can you create a list of Big Questions with some possible answers? | Can you explain why some people are theists, atheists and agnostics? |
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7.2 SOURCES OF AUTHORITY

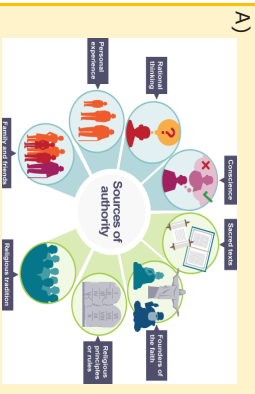
Enquiry Question:
3.4 Does the world need prophets today?

Key Construct: R1. Sources of authority are interpreted for wisdom and guidance.

Section A: Key Vocabulary
1. Authority —to have wisdom, knowledge or power above that of others.
2. Prophet —a person with a message about God, religion or morality.
3. Revelation —when information is given to a prophet.
4. Announcement —what should be encouraged or considered right.
5. Denouncement —what should be discouraged or considered wrong.

Section B: Component Knowledge
1. A source of authority can consist of wisdom (knowledge) and prophecy (predictions) about the world.
2. Prophets deliver messages which can be announcements and denouncements.
3. Jonah, Muhammad (pbuh), Shane Claibourne and Maria Gomez are all religious prophets.
4. Prophets could be non-religious, for example David Attenborough and Greta Thunberg
5. Religious texts are often treated differently to regular texts because they are sources of authority.

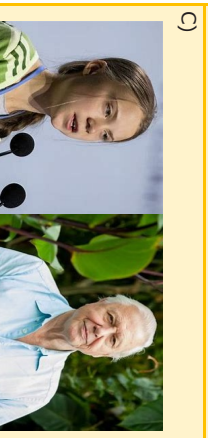
Section C: Core Content



- A)
- ⇒ Holy texts are believed to be **sources of authority** because they contain **wisdom and instructions** from God about how to live within the world.
 - ⇒ Some faith communities have more than one holy text they refer which can make some texts more **reliable** than others based on who wrote them, when and why.
 - ⇒ Prophets and religious leaders are considered sources of authority because they have a closer **connection with God** than others.
 - ⇒ The role of a prophet is to **announce** a positive message; **predict** a future event or **denounce** actions which go against God's teachings.



- B)
- ⇒ Religious prophets bring **messages from God** to encourage better worship; moral goodness; conversion to the faith; discourage immorality; criticise injustice or bring hope.
 - ⇒ Religious prophets have information revealed to them through visions, dreams, angels or divine inspiration. This is known as **revelation**.
 - ⇒ **Jonah** was a prophet who was sent to the sinful city of Nineveh to announce that if they did not change their ways God would destroy them. In the end, God shows the city **mercy** thanks to the messages from Jonah.
 - ⇒ **Muhammad** is known as the Seal of the Prophets for Muslims. He denounced the worship of idols (false gods) and announced the **Shari'ah** (straight path for getting to paradise)
 - ⇒ **Maria Gomez** and **Shane Claibourne** are modern Christian prophets; Maria died for her beliefs in **equality** and **justice** for El Salvador; Shane Claibourne is a writer and speaker



- C)
- ⇒ Non-religious prophets including **Sir David Attenborough** and **Greta Thunberg** are not bringing God's messages but could still be considered prophets for the impact they have had on the world.
 - ⇒ Greta and Sir David both continue to **denounce** the ways humans are continuing the damage and mistreat the **environment** and living things.
 - ⇒ Both have made **predictions** about the effects of global warming; many of which have been proven correct.



- D)
- ⇒ **Holy texts** also provide announcements and denouncements; they also contain about **historical events** and **moral stories** to convey the effects of certain actions.
 - ⇒ The Bible is a '**library**' of different books written by different Christian authors about God, humans and how the world works.
 - ⇒ The Qur'an is holy text of Islam and is the **recited** 'word of Allah' therefore Muslims treat it with extraordinary care and respect and young/new Muslims will attend lessons to help read the Arabic text.
 - ⇒ **Humanists/Atheists** rely on multiple sources of authority to guide them including **politics** and **law, science, reason, conscience**, role models as well as some religious and non-religious texts.

Learning Milestone Tasks

Can you describe what a holy text is and what it contains?	Can you explain what makes certain texts and certain people 'sources of authority'?	Can you create a profile for one of the religious or non-religious prophets?	Can you explain the impact of David Attenborough? Has it been positive or negative?	Can you describe how Humanists and Atheists know the difference between good/bad they don't have a text to guide them?
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7.3 Sikhi - Beliefs and Teachings

Enquiry Question:

3.12 How are Sikh teachings on equality and service put into practice today?

Key Construct: P1. A modern global community is made up of diverse religions and cultures.

Section A: Key Vocabulary	
1.	Guru —a teacher of spiritual or religious matters.
2.	Langar —free kitchen open to all inside a Gurdwara.
3.	Gurdwara —Sikh place of worship; house of the guru.
4.	Sewa —selfless service to humanity.
5.	Khalsa —Community of Sikhs who have chosen to join the Sikh brotherhood.

Section B: Component Knowledge	
1.	Nanak was the first human guru and founder of Sikhi, he taught 'Useless are the hands and feet if they do not serve humanity.'
2.	Gobind Singh was the tenth and final human guru, he established the Khalsa - servant soldiers.
3.	The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy text and the everlasting guru.
4.	The Khalsa is the community of initiated Sikhs, both men and women.
5.	Sewa means selfless service to humanity.
6.	Gurdwara means house of the Guru and is the Sikh place of worship; all people are welcome there.

Section C: Core Content

<p>A) Guru Nanak</p> 	<p>↑ Nanak was born to a Hindu family in 1469, his beliefs take inspiration from his family's faith.</p> <p>↑ Jana sakhis (stories) are told to remember key events in his life.</p> <p>↑ Nanak was lost underwater for 3 days as he communicated with, and learnt from, God.</p> <p>↑ Nanak was offered two loaves of bread, he used them to demonstrate the importance of helping others and treating them fairly. One loaf poured with milk because it was pure, the other was made by slaves so poured with blood.</p> <p>↑ Muslims and Hindus both received respect from Nanak, even after death. Whilst his friends argued about how to bury him, the flowers around his body miraculously remained fresh and his body disappeared.</p>
<p>B) Sewa</p> 	<p>↑ Sewa is considered an act of worship to Waheguru (God).</p> <p>↑ There are three methods of performing sewa - Tan (using the body), Man (using the mind) and Dhan (giving up something).</p> <p>↑ Khalsa Aid is a charity which enables members of the Sikhi community to perform sewa in the UK and abroad.</p> <p>↑ Serving in the langar (free kitchen) enables members of the local Gurdwara to perform tan, man and dhan for other Sikhs and the wider community.</p> <p>↑ Sewa enables a Sikh to become less selfish and so become closer to Waheguru.</p>
<p>C) Khalsa</p> 	<p>↑ All Sikh men and women are able to join the Khalsa - the Sikh brotherhood.</p> <p>↑ Gobind Singh founded the Khalsa during a time of great persecution. He encouraged the Sikhi community to stand up and be brave for each other and to serve Waheguru (God).</p> <p>↑ All members of the Khalsa adopt the same uniform as each other - the 5Ks.</p> <p>↑ The 5Ks remind Amritdhari (Khalsa) Sikhs to serve others and serve Waheguru through their actions.</p> <p>↑ Becoming Amritdhari brings a change in name to recognise the commitment made to fight for, and protect others.</p>
<p>D) Gurdwara</p> 	<p>↑ A Gurdwara is any building where the Guru Granth Sahib dwells - it means 'House of the Guru'.</p> <p>↑ A Gurdwara has doors on all four walls to show that people from every direction are welcome to come in.</p> <p>↑ The Guru Granth Sahib is treated as a living guru, so is treated with the utmost respect within the Gurdwara.</p> <p>↑ A Gurdwara is more than just a place of worship, it is also a community centre where all are welcome to attend the langar or study. Many have hospitality facilities where people can stay overnight too.</p> <p>↑ Anyone who uses the Gurdwara is expected to show respect in the same ways - covering their heads and removing their shoes.</p>

Learning Milestone Tasks

<p>Can you say what the word Guru means?</p>	<p>Can you give examples of each type of Sikh service?</p>	<p>Can you remember what a Sikh pledges when they join the Khalsa?</p>	<p>Can you describe what happens in a Langar?</p>
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7.4 Hindu Beliefs and Teachings

Enquiry Question:
3.9 Why don't Hindus want to be **remanifestered** and what do they do about it?

Key Construct: R2. Beliefs and teachings are what form the basis of a religion.

Section C: Core Content

Section A: Key Vocabulary

1. **Atman**—the Hindu word for soul
2. **Karma**—the consequences of your positive and negative actions
3. **Dharma**—your duty according to your stage of life and place in society
4. **Moksha**—liberation or freedom from the cycle of samsara
5. **Samsara**—cycle of birth, death and rebirth

Section B: Component Knowledge

1. Hindus believe that an atman (soul) moves from one life to the next taking only karma with it.
2. Each samsara life cycle allows the atman to accumulate positive and/or negative karma.
3. Hindu's want to release their atman from the cycle; this is called Moksha.
4. Ashrama are the four stages of life; student, householder, retired and renouncer; and each one has it's dharma (duties).
5. Varna are the four levels of society; brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya and sudra; and each one has it's dharma (duties).

Learning Milestone Tasks

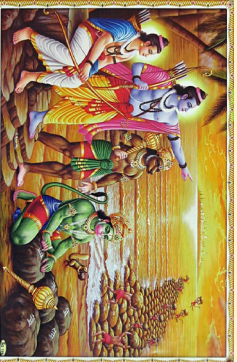
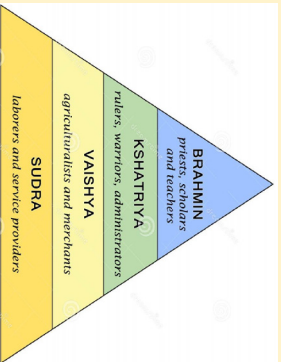
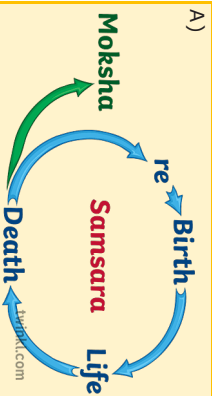
Can you describe what the atman is and how it links to karma?

Can you draw your own labelled version of the samsara cycle of birth, death and rebirth?

Can you create a series of illustrations for the four ashramas?

Can you explain reasons for and against having a group called Untouchables?

Can you explain why Rama is the perfect example of a person who follows dharma?



⇒ **Brahman (God)** can be represented by the ocean - (beyond human understanding, always changing, giving life to the world)

⇒ Every creature has an **atman (soul)** within it. This is like Brahman but separate from him and stuck in samsara. Like a drop of water in a bucket.

⇒ Before being born human, an atman (soul) works up through the animal and plant stages of life. Hindus aim to **free their atman from samsara** completely, so it can be with Brahman (where it belongs) and so that it doesn't have to be **remanifestered (reborn)** again. This is **Moksha!**

⇒ The varna system is **based on karma**, meaning those at the top of society are closest to achieving Moksha and being free from the system forever.

⇒ Your **karma from your past lives** is what decides where in society you belong.

⇒ Each level has specific jobs and expectations of behaviour and morality and should not be changed or ignored. This is your **varna-dharma**.

⇒ **Brahmins** are the priests/religious leaders and gurus; **Kshatriyas** are the political/social/military rulers and warriors; **Vaishyas** are the skilled workers business and land owners; **Sudras** are the unskilled workers, labourers and service providers.

⇒ The **Untouchables** are considered impure because of their negative karma and are therefore not permitted to be fully a part of the varna society.

⇒ Treatment of the Untouchables can be very bad and campaigners such as **Mohandas K Gandhi** believe it is part of their dharma to protect and help them.

⇒ Hindu scripture recognises **four stages of life**, called ashramas and each stage has **associated duties** (dharma) everyone is expected to do. These are your **ashrama-dharma**.

⇒ The first stage dharma is learning, being a pupil or student—a person living in this stage is called **Brahmachari**.

⇒ The second stage dharma is being a householder and parent—this stage is called **Grihastha**.

⇒ The third stage dharma is retirement from work, teaching younger generations and developing spiritual practices—this stage is called **Vanaprastha**.

⇒ The fourth stage is where some people give up (**renounce**) all the things of this world to devote themselves completely to their spirituality. This stage is not for everyone – a person living in the fourth ashrama is called a **Sannyasin**.

⇒ The ancient Indian poem Ramayana is one of the most important in Hindu literature. It follows the adventures of **Prince Rama** as he rescues his wife **Sita** from the demon king **Ravana**.

⇒ Prince Rama is considered the **perfect example of following dharma**. He has to make multiple decisions in the story about how best to follow his dharma so his karma is not affected.

⇒ He is born as a **kshatriya** (ruler) and becomes an excellent bowman (warrior); he also has a devoted wife as he is in the **grihastha ashrama**.

⇒ Rama defeats the demon and therefore proves that **light/goodness will always conquer evil/darkness**.

7.5 Religious Practices

Key Construct: R3. Religious practices are performed to reflect religious beliefs and values.

Enquiry Question:
3.18 How can people express the spiritual?

Section A: Key Vocabulary
1. Kosher —Jewish word for food which are permitted.
2. Fasting —not eating or drinking certain foods/drinks at certain times.
3. Pilgrimage —a religious journey to a sacred place.
4. Eid al Fitr —Islamic celebration at the end of Ramadan.
5. Sacred —something with religious significance or connections.

Section B: Component Knowledge
1. Religious beliefs and values are shown in food, clothing, fasting and pilgrimage.
2. Jewish food laws are referred to as Kosher.
3. Ramadan is the Islamic month of fasting.
4. Jews and Christians both travel to Jerusalem as an important site for pilgrimage.
5. Religious celebrations such as Easter and Eid bring the community together and create unity.

Section C: Core Content	
<p>A) </p> <p>B) </p>	<p>All people have a legal right to express their beliefs and opinions, this right is outlined in The Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>Religious symbols are used to convey beliefs and values associated with that religion.</p> <p>Religious people make specific lifestyle choices which reflect, or are influenced by, their religious beliefs and values.</p> <p>Judaism—Food</p> <p>The Torah sets out rules about food which is permitted and food which is not. Kosher rules say how food should be slaughtered and prepared.</p> <p>Food that is allowed is called kosher. Food that is not allowed is called treif or trefah.</p> <p>Orthodox Jews keep all the rules. Some even have separate utensils and perhaps fridges for the preparation and storage of meat and dairy products. Reform Jews observe a selection of the laws.</p> <p>Islam—Food</p> <p>During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during the hours of daylight. This is called fasting.</p> <p>Fasting allows Muslims to devote themselves to their faith. It is thought to teach self-discipline and reminds them of the suffering of the poor. However, children, pregnant women, elderly people and those who are ill or travelling don't have to fast.</p>
<p>C) </p>	<p>Jerusalem is the Holy City. For Jews, Jerusalem is at the core of their faith and their world. According to Jewish tradition, all of creation began in Jerusalem.</p> <p>There are many sites of Christian pilgrimage, several of which are mentioned in Bible stories about the life of Jesus. One of the main places for pilgrimage is Jerusalem.</p> <p>Hindu generally pilgrimage to rivers, mountains and temples. Many Hindus will travel to the city of Varanasi. It is believed to be the city where Shiva, the god of destruction, lived a long time ago.</p> <p>The Kumbh Mela is the largest human gathering on earth and takes place at Varanasi each year.</p> <p>The River Ganges, which is one of the most sacred rivers in the world, runs through the city and is important as it is where Hindus bathe in the hope they can wash their sins away.</p> <p>Pilgrimage in most religions is not compulsory but the benefits can make it one of the most significant religious practices.</p>
<p>D) </p>	<p>In Christianity, the most solemn week of the Christian year, Holy Week is the week leading up to Easter, and is the week during which Christians particularly remember the last week of Jesus's life. Holy Week begins on Palm Sunday and ends on Easter Sunday.</p> <p>In Islam, Eid marks the end of a month of fasting from dawn to sunset, as well as spiritual reflection and prayer. Many Muslims also make their annual charity donations (Zakah) during this time.</p> <p>Eid normally begins with a big meal followed by celebrations like parties and gatherings in parks and outdoor spaces. One of the most common things you'll hear people say to one another is "Eid Mubarak!"</p>

Learning Milestone Tasks	Can you explain why religious expression is one of the Human Rights?	Can you describe what Holy Week involves?	Can you create a series of symbols for religious expression?
Can you create a do/don't list for Jews?	Can you describe reasons why pilgrimage is so important?	Can you describe what Holy Week involves?	Can you create a series of symbols for religious expression?