

RELIGION AND WORLDVIEWS



ALDER
Community High School

YEAR 7

How do I interpret the world around me?		
Autumn	Knowledge • To know that "religion" is the belief in a god or gods, while "worldview" is a collection of attitudes, values, stories, and expectations that shape our thoughts and actions. • To know that our worldviews are influenced by factors such as age, religion, family, friends, life experiences, culture, location, the media and how much money we have. • To know that churches and mosques are the most common places of worship in Tameside, with some Hindu temples also present, while synagogues, Sikh gurdwaras, and Buddhist temples are found in Greater Manchester but not Tameside. • To know that the purpose of philosophy is to study deep questions, including the existence of God, the nature of the soul, and the meaning of life. • To know that metaphysics explores what truly exists beyond our senses, and epistemology investigates how we acquire knowledge. • To know that ethics is the study of what is right and wrong, influenced by compassion, education, social factors, religion, personal experience, culture, philosophers and laws. • To know that dualism suggests reality comprises a physical and a non-physical world, whereas materialism posits that reality is simply the physical world and everything in it. • To know that there are 5 different ways to gain knowledge: empirical (gained through our experiences), reasoning (gained through thinking), intuition (gained through strong feelings), testimony (gained from strong relationships), and revelation (gained from holy books, a 'higher power' and from God). • To know that Rene Descartes was a sceptic and a rationalist who believed that truth can be found by using our minds and thinking deeply and that John Locke believed in empiricism and that we gain knowledge through our experiences and that all knowledge is gained over time. • To know that freewill is the idea that we have freedom of choice and that all our actions have been freely chosen by us, and that determinism is the name given to the idea that we are not free to make our own choices, which is the belief that everything we do in our lives has already been decided by something else, for example: Things that have happened in the past; our DNA and nature; or even God.	Key Vocabulary 1. Religion 2. Worldview 3. Philosophy 4. Metaphysics 5. Epistemology 6. Ethics 7. Dualism 8. Materialism 9. Freewill 10. Determinism



What connects the Abrahamic faiths?		
Spring	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• To know that Judaism, Christianity, and Islam form the Abrahamic religions and that Abraham is a central figure in each of the Abrahamic faiths. • To know that Judaism came first, followed by Christianity, followed by Islam. • To know that a covenant is a promise made between humans and God. • To know that all three religions worship the same God – called Yahweh in Judaism, Allah in Islam and as the Trinity in Christianity. • To know that Jewish beliefs come from the Torah and Talmud, Christian beliefs from the Bible and Muslim beliefs from the Qur'an and Hadith and Sunnah. • To know that the role of prophets is to act as messengers of God – to bring messages about judgement, expected behaviour and to act as role models to followers. • To know that Moses is a key prophet in all 3 faiths and that he is important in all 3 faiths for freeing the Hebrew slaves and for being given the Torah. • To know that Jesus is viewed differently by the 3 faiths: Jews believe that he was a false prophet, Christians believe that he was the Messiah and Muslims believe that he was a prophet. • To know that the city of Jerusalem is important to Jews as it is considered their spiritual heartland, to Christians because it is the place where Jesus was crucified, and to Muslims because Muhammad is believed to have been transported there on Al-Mubarak as part of his night journey before going to Paradise to speak with the other prophets and with Allah.	1. Salvation 2. Literal 3. Allegorical 4. Agnostic 5. Monotheistic 6. Covenant 7. Prophet 8. Abraham 9. Tawhid 10. Diaspora



Summer 1	Social Justice: How might Sikhs fight for equality?	
	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• To know that Guru Nanak was a Hindu at birth, that his best friend was a Muslim, and that he only believed in one God and believed that God called him to spread his message. • To know that key beliefs in Sikhi include the belief in equality across all sections of society. • To know that there are 4 <i>varnas</i> within the caste system, and that the untouchables are outside the caste system, and that Guru Nanak believed the caste system to be unjust. • To know that the Khalsa is a group of initiated Sikhs who have made a full commitment to their religion and was started by Guru Gobind Singh as a way of encouraging Sikhs to stand up against oppression. • To know that all members of the Khalsa take the names Singh (men) and Kaur (women) and wear the 5Ks. • To know that the 5Ks are: The Kara (bracelet), the Kachera (underwear), the Kirpan (sword), the Kesh (uncut hair) and the Khanga (comb). • To know that the Kirpan symbolises defending justice and standing up for what is right, and that violence should not be used unless absolutely necessary and can be used if all peaceful ways have been tried first and to defend the vulnerable. • To know that a census is a way for the government to find out about the population of their country, and that Sikhi is a minority religion in Britain, accounting for only 0.9% of the total population. • To know that Sikhs moved to Britain in the 1950s to fill the labour shortage in the iron and steel industries, settling in those areas, and that Sikhs fought on behalf of Britain during the first and second world wars. • To know that <i>Sewa</i> is selfless service to others, and that there are three types of <i>Sewa</i> – <i>Man</i> (mental), <i>Tan</i> (physical) and <i>Dhan</i> (material).	1. Hierarchy 2. Guru 3. Gurdwara 4. Langar 5. Caste system 6. Varnas 7. Khalsa 8. 5Ks: Kesh, kirpan, kara, kanga and Kachera 9. Sewa



Summer 2	Dharma: How is this interpreted and put into action?	
	Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
	• To know that dharma means ‘to hold, to support and to sustain’. • To know that Sanatana dharma, Buddhism and Sikhi (and Jainism) are the dharmic religions, and that Sanatana dharma is the root of the others. • To know that the dharmic religions share similar beliefs on karma and reincarnation, but that they do interpret dharma differently. • To know that Hinduism is an oversimplified term, and that ‘ism’ was added during colonial rule of India, and that we will be using the terms Sanatana dharma or Hindu dharma when referring to that faith. • To know that pluralism is the belief that there are many ways to God and that Sanatana dharma is pluralistic. • To know that in Sanatana Dharma, the belief in the soul or spirit is called the <i>atman</i>, which is eternal and cannot be destroyed. • To know that reincarnation is the belief that the <i>atman</i> enters a new living being upon death. • To know that the cycle of birth, life and death is called <i>samsara</i> and that through gaining enough good karma by following your dharma, a Hindu is able to escape <i>samsara</i> and achieve <i>moksha</i>. • To know that the Buddha taught three Universal Truths: <i>anicca</i>, <i>anatta</i> and <i>dukkha</i>. • To know that the Eightfold Path offers guidance on how to end suffering and that the Middle Way is living a life of having neither too little nor too much of things. • To know that the aim of Sikhi is to reach Mukti by following the teachings and ways of Guru Nanak and the 10 Gurus.	1. Dharma 2. Karma 3. Atman 4. Brahman 5. Samsara 6. Moksha 7. Pluralism 8. 8-Fold path 9. Sanatana Dharma 10. Waheguru