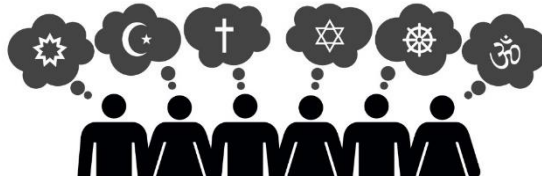


LSA Long Term Plan 2021-22: Y7

Focus: Beliefs and symbolism

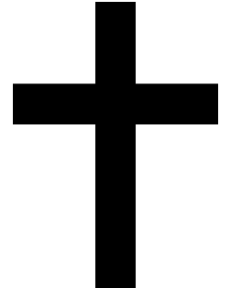


Weeks 1-11		Weeks 12-22		Weeks 23-31		Weeks 31-38	
Topic: Christianity:		Topic: Hinduism		Topic: Islam		Topic: Buddhism	
		What do we see?		Isla: Factfile		Buddhism: Factfile	→
What is religion							
Signs and symbols		History of Hinduism		The 5 Pillars of Islam		The Buddha: early life	
Christian signs and symbols.		One God: many forms		Shahadah		The Four sights	
The Trinity		The Law of Karma		Salah		The Noble Eightfold Path	
One Church; many branches		Moksha		Zakah		Buddhism in practice	
Baptism		The Caste System		Sawm		Buddhsim in Britain	
weddings		Hindu worship		Hajj			
Planning Lesson		Planning					
Assessment		Assessment					
Dirt		Dirt					



Year 7 Tier 3 RS Vocabulary words

Christianity



Christians: followers of the religion of Christianity.

Bible: the Christian holy book.

Monotheism: the belief in one God.

Symbol: Represent something, can be easily identified.

Cross: A Christian symbol which represents the cross Jesus died on.

Crucifix: A Christian symbol with the body of Jesus on.

Holy Spirit: Represented by a dove, shows the spirit of God on earth.

Crucifixion: Jesus sentenced to death by being nailed to the cross.

Resurrection: Jesus rose from the dead.

Atonement: Making amends for something you have done wrong.

Faith: A strong belief based on spiritual feelings.

Worship: To show adoration to a God through prayer or celebration

Sacrifice: To give an offering

Holy Trinity: The Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit

Church: A religious building or a community of Christians

Roman Catholic: A form of Christianity which is led by the Pope

Church of England: A form of Christianity which is led by the Archbishop of Canterbury

Lectern: A stand for the Church Bible

Pulpit: A raised box where sermons are delivered.

Altar: It is a special table which holds the items for the Communion service

Font: The Font is filled with water and used for baptisms

Pews: the special seats that people sit on in church.

Jerusalem: The Holy city for Christians where Jesus preached, died and was resurrected.

Baptism: ceremony that symbolises a commitment to living a life as a Christian

Initiation: The act of beginning something.

God parents: People who will help to guide a Christian through their life.

Wedding: A legal union between two people, usually religious ceremony exchanging vows.

Cohabitation: Two people living together without being married.

Civil Partnership: A legal union between two people without any religious beliefs.

Vows: Promises exchanged during a wedding to each partner and witnessed by God.

Hinduism

Hindu: A follower of Hinduism

Brahman: The one divine God for Hindus.

Saguna Brahman: Brahman represented in the form of different God and Goddesses.

Murti: images or statues that Hindus worship as representations of Saguna

Trimurti: Brahman represented by three Gods; Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Tridevi: Saguna Brahman represented by three Gods; Lakshmi, Parvati and Saraswati. Seen as the female counterparts of the Trimurti.

Brahma: The creator of the world and all its creatures.

Vishnu: The preserver of the world, keeps order.

Shiva: The destroyer of the universe in order to recreate it.

Mandir: A Hindu temple

Bhajans: Religious songs

Vedas: a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.

Vedic Scriptures: Rg, Yajur, and Sama

Ramayana: long epic poems about Rama and Sita.

Mahabharata: which includes the Bhagavad Gita.

Puranas - a collection of stories about the different incarnations and the lives of saints.

Aum: is a Hindu sacred sound that is considered the greatest of all mantras.

Karma: The belief that every action has an equal reaction.

Atman: The spirit or soul beyond the human body.



Brahman

Samsara: The cycle of life and death.

Dharma: A duty that everyone has in their life to bring about good.

Reincarnation: To be reborn into another life.

Sanskrit: The ancient language of Hinduism

Moksha: To be liberated from the cycle of life and death.

Liberation: The action of being set free from something.

Realm: Different life forms in the cycle of Samsara.

Caste: A group within Hindu society that one is born into.

Brahmins: Teachers or Priests

Khatriyas: Warriors and leaders

Vaishyas: Merchants, traders and farmers

Shudras: Manual workers and labourers

Dalits: Those seen as too low for status in society

Puja: Prayer

Arti lamp: A lamp used on a Puja tray to perform worship.

Shrine: A place where gods or goddesses are worshipped either in the home or at the Mandir.

Islam

Islam: submission or peace. The religion followed by Muslims.

Muslim: a person that follows the religion of Islam.

Arabic: the traditional language of Islam.

Allah: the Arabic word for God (the name Muslims use for God).

Tawhid: the belief in the oneness of God.

Monotheism: the belief in one God.

Mosque: the place of worship in Islam.

Prophet: a messenger of God.

Prophet Muhammad: the final Prophet and founder of Islam.

Peace be upon him: a blessing that is often said by Muslims immediately after saying the Prophet Muhammad's name.

Crescent Moon and Star: the symbol of Islam.



Qur'an: the holy book for Islam.

Day of Judgement: a day when Muslims will be judged for their actions and behaviour which will determine whether they will go to heaven or hell.

Makkah: the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad and the holy city to Muslims. Makkah is in Saudi Arabia.

Ka'aba: the shrine to Allah which is located in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah.

Angel Jibril: an angel who revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad.

Hafiz: a Muslim who has learned the Qur'an by heart.

Shari'ah Law: Islamic law which originates from the Qur'an.

Allah Akbar: God is great.

Submission: a Muslim must try to live their daily lives by showing faith in Allah.

Idolatry: Worshipping something or someone as they were God when they are not.

5 Pillars of Islam: The five core beliefs and practices in Islam.

Shahadah: The declaration of Faith

Salah: The act of prayer

Zakah: The act of compulsory giving

Sawm: Fasting during the month of Ramadan

Hajj: A pilgrimage to Makkah.

Pilgrimage: A religious or spiritual journey to a place of worship, either alone or with a group. Usually to feel closer to God and strengthen ones faith.

Sadaqah: The act of voluntary giving

Ramadan: The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar where Muslims will fast from sunrise to sunset to show obedience to Allah.

Safa and Marwa: The two hill in Makkah where Hijrah ran between to find water for Ismail

The ZamZam well: The spring Allah blessed Hijrah and Ismail with whilst in Makkah.

Ihram: sacred state into which a **Muslim** must enter in order to perform the haj

Tawaf: Circling the Ka'aba seven times in an anti-clockwise direction during Hajj.

Arafat: When Prophet Muhammad preached his last sermon.

Jamarat: Three stone walls in Mina which represent temptation and the devil.

Sermon: A public talk on a religious topic.

Sacrifice: To give an offering

Buddhism

Buddhists – followers of the religion of Buddhism.

Dhamma – The teachings of Buddha

Monastic – is a way of living that's religious, isolated from other people, and self-disciplined.

Monks – someone who dedicates their life to Monastic living

Theraveda – A form of Buddhism originating in South and South-East of India

Mahayana - A form of Buddhism originating in North and North-East of India

Vajrayana - A form of Buddhism originating in Tibet

Ritual – an action used again and again in exactly the way

Mantra - a word or sound repeated to help concentration in meditation.

Siddhartha Guatama – the founder of Buddhism

Buddha – A title meaning the enlightened one, given to Siddhartha the founder of Buddhism

The four sights – The four people Siddhartha saw that made him change his view of life.

Enlightenment – An understanding about what is true and real.

Renunciation - Rejecting something, for example a certain way of life.

Golden mean – Having neither too much or too little of material things

Meditation – Thinking about something deeply or reflecting

Mara – A evil source of temptation which can take many different forms

The four noble truths – Four teachings about change and suffering in life

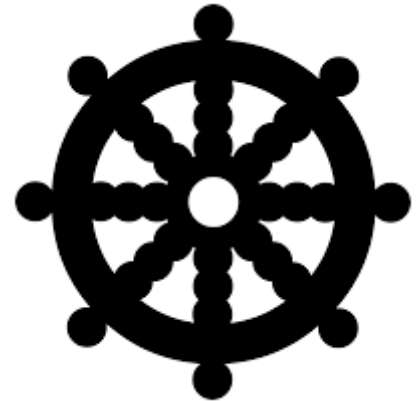
Eightfold path – The Buddha's teaching on the way to live so that a person can get rid of greed, hatred and ignorance. This is the way the reach Nirvana.

Nirvana – The end goal for Buddhists, a state of true happiness, wisdom and peace.

Truth – living a life of honesty

Temptation – The desire to do something, especially if it is wrong or unwise

Vegetarian - a person who does not eat meat or fish, and sometimes other animal products, especially for moral, religious, or health reasons.



Vegan - a person who does not eat any food derived from animals and who typically does not use other animal products.

The five precepts – Guidance about ways to become a better person

Abstain – To go without something.

Bodhi tree – The tree that Buddha sat under when he meditated

Mindfulness – To be fully present and aware of your surroundings, in a calming state.

Mandala – a spiritual and ritual symbol which represents the universe. Often used in meditation or for art purposes.

Reflection – Giving serious thought to the past.