

**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 Brahman

**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.

**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.

**Siddartha 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 mediation or for art purposes.

**Reflection –** Giving serious thought to the past.