

1

**Beliefs and concepts /
authority**

**A-Z religion - all religion and
belief**

Introduction to some key concepts
on Religion and Worldviews.

This follows National Guidance

- **Agnosticism**
- **Atheism**
- **Big Bang**
- **Cosmology**
- **Humanism**

1. Belief Systems: Systems of ideas and values that help individuals make sense of the world and their place in it.
2. Atheism: The belief that there is no God or gods.
3. Theism: The belief in the existence of God or gods.
4. Agnosticism: The belief that the existence of God or gods is unknown or unknowable.
5. Darwin: Refers to Charles Darwin, an English scientist who proposed the theory of evolution.

Atheism:

- Definition: The rejection of the belief in God or gods.
- Key Points:
- Atheists base their worldview on reason, scientific evidence, and scepticism.
- They may assert that belief in God lacks empirical evidence.
- Atheism does not necessarily reject moral or ethical values but may rely on secular or humanist principles.

Theism:

- Definition: The belief in the existence of God or gods.
- Key Points:
- Theists have faith in a higher power, often based on religious scriptures and personal experiences.
- Theistic beliefs vary across different religions (e.g., monotheism, polytheism).
- Theists often engage in worship, prayer, and religious rituals.

Agnosticism:

- Definition: The belief that the existence of God or gods is unknown or unknowable.
- Key Points:
 - Agnostics do not claim certainty about the existence of a higher power.
- They may acknowledge the limitations of human knowledge and emphasize the need for evidence.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agnosticism allows for open-mindedness and respect for different perspectives. <p>Darwin and Evolution:</p> <p>Charles Darwin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darwin was a British naturalist and biologist (1809-1882). • He developed the theory of evolution by natural selection. • His book, "On the Origin of Species," outlined his ground-breaking ideas. <p>Evolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of change in all forms of life over successive generations. • Evolution is driven by natural selection, adaptation, and genetic variation. • It explains the diversity of species and their common ancestry. <p>Note: This knowledge organiser serves as an overview and starting point for Year 7 students to explore beliefs and related concepts in Religious Studies. Teachers may supplement this organiser with additional resources, activities, and discussions to promote deeper understanding and critical thinking.</p> <p>Key Vocabulary: Monotheism:. Polytheism:. Deity: Revelation</p>
2	<p>Beliefs and concepts / authority</p> <p>What is the significance of the covenant?</p> <p>What do we mean by the word covenant? What is the Shema?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who was Abraham and why is his story important? (three Abrahamic faiths) • How was the covenant threatened - Esther 	<p>Year 7 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser: Topic: Judaism - Abraham, Shema, Covenant, and Faith</p> <p>1. Abraham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abraham is considered the father of Judaism and the first patriarch. - He is an important figure in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. - Abraham's story is found in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh) in the book of Genesis. - He is known for his unwavering faith in God and his willingness to sacrifice his son, Isaac. - Abraham's obedience to God's command is seen as a demonstration of trust and devotion.

- How does Hanukkah demonstrate the covenant with G-d?

2. Shema:

- The Shema is a central Jewish prayer and declaration of faith.
- It is recited twice daily by devout Jews.
- The prayer begins with the words, "Shema Yisrael," which means "Hear, O Israel."
- The Shema proclaims the oneness of God and the duty to love and serve God with all one's heart, soul, and strength.
- It is found in the Torah, specifically in Deuteronomy 6:4-9.

3. Covenant:

- The concept of the covenant is significant in Judaism.
- A covenant is a sacred agreement or promise between God and the Jewish people.
- The most important covenant in Judaism is the one made between God and Abraham.
- God promised to make Abraham the father of a great nation and to give his descendants the land of Canaan.
- In return, Abraham and his descendants were to obey God's laws and worship Him.

4. Faith:

- Faith plays a crucial role in Judaism.
- Jews believe in the existence of one God and strive to maintain a deep connection with Him.
- Jewish faith emphasizes trust in God's guidance and providence.
- Faith involves the observance of religious rituals, adherence to moral principles, and study of Jewish texts.
- Jews seek to develop a personal and communal relationship with God through faith.

Key Vocabulary:

- Abraham
- Shema
- Covenant
- Tanakh
- Genesis
- Obedience
- Sacrifice
- Oneness
- Love
- Serve
- Torah
- Deuteronomy
- Promise

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canaan - Laws - Worship - Trust - Providence - Rituals - Moral principles - Jewish texts - Communal relationship <p>Note: This knowledge organiser provides a basic understanding of key concepts in Judaism for Year 7 students. Further exploration and study may delve deeper into specific aspects of Jewish beliefs, practices, and history.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Belonging What is the challenge of belonging to a religion in a modern society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are Religious people treated today? • How was the Jewish faith in G-d tested throughout history? • Women of the era – Anne Frank and Irene Sendler • What do we mean by Islamophobia? 	<p>Why It Is Hard to Belong to a Religion</p> <p>Subject: Year 7 Religious Education</p> <p>Discrimination and Prejudice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition and Types of Discrimination • Examples of Discrimination Based on Religion • Prejudice and Stereotypes Faced by Religious Individuals • Consequences of Discrimination and Prejudice <p>Challenges in Belonging to a Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing Religious Practices and Modern Life • Religious Intolerance and Conflict • Fear of Persecution and Safety Concerns <p>Coping Strategies and Solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation • Promoting Tolerance and Acceptance <p>Conclusion</p> <p>A. Recap of Challenges Faced in Belonging to a Religion</p> <p>B. Importance of Addressing Discrimination and Prejudice</p> <p>C. Encouragement for Religious Believers to Seek Support and Understanding</p>

		<p>Note: This knowledge organiser is designed to provide a broad overview of the challenges faced in belonging to a religion, with a specific focus on Judaism, anti-Semitism, discrimination, and prejudice.</p> <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <p>Religion Belonging Judaism Antisemitism Discrimination Prejudice Identity Community Tolerance Persecution</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Looking for God</p> <p>How has the concept of the divine developed over time?</p> <p>Do we need to prove God's existence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do people believe about God? • Do we need to believe in God for there to be value to life? • How has historical worldviews developed our view of God? 	<p>Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser: Different Beliefs About God</p> <p>Theme: Exploring Ancient and Mythological Polytheistic beliefs about the divine.</p> <p>Key Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belief Systems: Various religious and mythological traditions hold different beliefs about God or gods. • Polytheism: The belief in multiple gods or deities. • Mythology: Traditional stories and legends that explain natural phenomena and the origins of the world. • Ancient Civilizations: Cultures such as Norse, Greek, and others, which developed unique beliefs about God. <p>Norse Mythology</p> <p>- Thor: A powerful god associated with thunder, lightning, strength, and protection. Considered the son of Odin, the chief god in Norse mythology.</p> <p>II. Greek Mythology</p> <p>- Zeus: The king of the Greek gods and the god of thunder and lightning. Considered the ruler of Mount Olympus.</p>

		<p>Ancient Ideas about God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mesopotamian Beliefs: Ancient civilizations like the Sumerians and Babylonians believed in a pantheon of gods, including Marduk and Gilgamesh. - Egyptian Beliefs: Worshipped gods like Ra (sun god), Osiris (god of the afterlife), and Isis (goddess of magic and fertility). - Key Terms: Pharaoh (Egyptian ruler considered divine), pyramids (burial tombs for pharaohs). <p>Key Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deity - Divine - Supernatural - Worship - Creation - Afterlife - Myth - Legend - Pantheon - Ritual - Covenant - Salvation <p>Note: This knowledge organiser serves as a guide and can be expanded upon or tailored to specific curriculum requirements.</p>
5	<p>Beliefs, concepts and Authority</p> <p>Christianity: What is so radical about Jesus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can we know about Jesus? • What was the political landscape in the 1st century? • What do we mean by the term Messiah? How was this term interpreted differently by Christians and Jews? • Jesus attitude towards the excluded in society 	<p>Year 7 RE Knowledge Organiser: Different Beliefs About Jesus</p> <p>Main Topic: Exploring the Radical Nature of Jesus</p> <p>Introduction to Jesus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus of Nazareth: A religious figure central to Christianity - Historical context: Jesus lived during the 1st century AD in Roman-occupied Palestine - Significance: His teachings, actions, and miracles had a profound impact on his followers <p>1. Different Beliefs about Jesus:</p> <p>Christian Beliefs:</p> <p>1. Jesus as the Son of God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus is believed to be the divine Son of God, part of the Holy Trinity. - He is seen as the saviour who came to redeem humanity from sin.

- What is the evidence to say Jesus was resurrected?

Different interpretations:

- There are diverse Jewish interpretations of Jesus' identity.
- Some reject him as the Messiah, while others view him as a historical figure or a false prophet.

The Radical Nature of Jesus:

A. Challenging Religious Authorities:

- Jesus questioned and challenged the religious establishment of his time.
- He criticized their hypocrisy and emphasized the importance of inner spirituality.

Embracing the Marginalized:

- Jesus showed compassion towards societal outcasts, such as lepers, tax collectors, and prostitutes.
- He demonstrated inclusive love, challenging societal norms.

Reinterpretation of Jewish Law:

- Jesus reinterpreted Jewish laws, emphasizing mercy, justice, and love.
- He prioritized principles of compassion over strict adherence to religious rituals.

. Resurrection:

- Christians believe in Jesus' resurrection after his crucifixion.
- This miracle signifies his victory over death and offers hope for eternal life.

Key Vocabulary:

1. Messiah
2. Son of God
3. Rabbi
4. Miracles
5. Kingdom of God
6. Redemption
7. Salvation
8. Resurrection
9. Compassion
10. Marginalized

Note: This knowledge organiser provides a general overview of different beliefs about Jesus, focusing on his radical nature. Further exploration of these

		<p>topics and discussions within the classroom can help deepen students' understanding of religious diversity and beliefs surrounding Jesus.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Expressions of Spirituality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the spirit? • How do people express spirituality in Art • How do human's express spirituality through Music and Dance • Worship; expressions of spiritual Architecture 	<p>Title: Year 7 Religious Studies - Spirituality Knowledge Organiser</p> <p>Key Ideas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploring Spirituality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding spirituality as a personal and subjective experience of the sacred or transcendent. - Recognizing that spirituality can be expressed in various ways, including through religious beliefs, practices, art, music, and dance. - Appreciating the role of spirituality in providing meaning, purpose, and connection in individuals' lives. 2. Religious Art: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding religious art as a form of expression that communicates religious and spiritual ideas. - Recognizing different types of religious art, such as icons, statues, murals, and stained glass windows. - Exploring how religious art often depicts important figures, events, symbols, or narratives from religious traditions. - Discussing the use of symbolism and metaphor in religious art to convey deeper spiritual meanings. 3. Religious Music: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizing the significance of music in religious and spiritual practices across different traditions. - Exploring various forms of religious music, including hymns, chants, mantras, and devotional songs.

- Understanding how religious music can evoke emotions, create a sense of unity, and enhance spiritual experiences.
- Investigating the use of musical instruments and vocal styles specific to religious traditions.

4. Sacred Dance:

- Exploring the role of dance as a form of spiritual expression in certain religious traditions.
- Recognizing the cultural and symbolic significance of sacred dances in promoting spiritual connection and worship.
- Understanding how sacred dances often convey religious narratives, stories, or rituals.
- Discussing the use of specific movements, gestures, and costumes in sacred dance to convey spiritual meanings.

Key Vocabulary:

1. Spirituality
2. Sacred
3. Transcendent
4. Religious Art
5. Symbols
6. Metaphor
7. Religious Music
8. Hymns
9. Chants
10. Mantras
11. Devotional Songs
12. Musical Instruments
13. Vocal Styles
14. Sacred Dance
15. Rituals
16. Gestures
17. Costumes
18. Unity
19. Emotions
20. Connection

Note: This knowledge organiser provides a broad overview of the topic and can be expanded upon with specific examples, case studies, and further vocabulary based on the curriculum and teaching objectives.