My teacher is going to test me on all of my homework on this day every week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name

Form

Teacher
The 6 Main World Religions

**Hinduism** - The oldest religion. Scholars are not sure how old it really is! It could be as old as 6000 years.

**Judaism** - The Hebrew leader **Abraham** founded Judaism around 2000 B.C. Judaism is the oldest of the monotheistic faiths (religions with one god).

**Christianity** - Founded by **Jesus Christ**, who was crucified around A.D. 30 in Jerusalem. It was after his death when his followers came to believe in him as the “**son of God**”.

**Buddhism** - Founded by **Siddhartha Gautama**, called the **Buddha**, in the 4th or 5th century B.C. in India.

**Islam** - Founded in Arabia by **Muhammad** between A.D. 610 and A.D. 632

**Sikhism** - Founded by **Guru Nanak Dev Ji** in India between 1469–1539. The main belief is that all people should be treated equally.

---

Which religion is the oldest religion? _______________________
Which religion has the most followers? _____________________
Where was Islam founded? _______________________________
Who founded Sikhism? __________________________________
What did Jesus’ followers call him? ______________________
Which is oldest monotheistic faith? _______________________
What was the Buddha’s real name? _________________________
How many followers does Hinduism have? _________________
What is main belief of Sikhism? ___________________________
Which of the 6 main religions has the least followers? _________

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Followers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>2.1 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>1.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>900 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td>376 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhism</td>
<td>23 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td>14 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sikhism was founded by a wise man called Guru Nanak. Guru Nanak is considered the first Sikh Guru.

Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him. Little is known about the life of Nanak, but Sikh tradition has a much-loved set of stories or *janam sakhis* which talk about important moments from his life, and include many of his important teachings. Nanak was born about 40 miles from Lahore (now in Pakistan) in 1469. Sikhs teach that his birth and early years had many events that showed that God had marked him out for something special and was keeping an eye on him. The most famous teachings of Guru Nanak are that there is only one God, and that all human beings can have direct access to God with no need of rituals or priests. His most famous teaching is that all men and women are treated equally and that people should judged by their actions and not their gender, skin colour or wealth. Guru Nanak died on 22nd September 1539. Even members of other religions (*Hindus* and *Muslims*) mourned his death.

1. Who was the founder of Sikhism?
2. How many Gurus Followed him?
3. What are stories about Nanak called?
4. Where was Guru Nanak born?
5. When was Guru Nanak born?
6. What do Sikhs teach about his birth and early life?
7. How many God’s did Guru Nanak believe in?
8. What is Guru Nanak’s most famous teaching?
9. When did Guru Nanak die?
10. Who else mourned the death of Guru Nanak?

**Answers**
Buddhism

Siddhattha Gotama was a prince who lived a life of luxury. When he was 29, Siddhattha went outside his palace and saw people suffering for the first time. He decided to leave his palace and live among holy men in search of truth. His search took him six years, but he became enlightened while meditating under a fig tree. Following this, Siddhattha became known as the Buddha, which means the 'awakened' or 'enlightened' one. From then on, he dedicated his life to spreading his teachings. He lived and taught in the region around the border of modern-day Nepal and India sometime between the 6th to 4th century B.C. The Buddha discovered that the answer lay in what have become known as the Four Noble Truths. Buddhists try to achieve enlightenment by understanding these important principles. Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, helping them to avoid suffering and bad feelings. They believe nothing in life is perfect and the way to avoid suffering is to follow a set of important guidelines known as the Noble Eightfold Path. In Buddhist countries there are many temples. People bring flowers and incense for the shrine and food for the monks. Monks are often seen in orange and red robes. When entering a temple, Buddhists will take off their shoes, put their hands together and bow to the image of the Buddha.

1. What did Siddhartha see after he leaves the palace for the first time?
2. What did he decide to search for while living with holy men?
3. How long did his search take?
4. What was sitting under when he became enlightened?
5. What was he known as from that point on?
6. Where did he live and teach?
7. How many noble truths are there for Buddhists?
8. What do Buddhists believe is the way to avoid suffering?
9. What do Buddhists monks often wear?
10. What do Buddhists do when entering a temple?
Christianity is the world’s largest religion, with about 2.1 billion followers worldwide. It is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ who lived in the Holy Land 2,000 years ago. The traditional story of Jesus tells of his birth in a stable in Bethlehem in the Holy Land, to a young virgin called Mary who had become pregnant with the son of God through the action of the Holy Spirit. Jesus’ birth is believed by Christians to be predicted in the Jewish Old Testament. After the story of his birth, little is known about Jesus until he began teaching religion at the age of about 30. He then spent three years teaching, healing and working miracles. He taught in parables - everyday stories which had divine messages for those who would hear it. He had twelve disciples whom he called to follow him and help him in his work. Jesus stated publicly that he spoke with the authority of God, due to his views he was sentenced to death crucifixion (nailed to a cross). This is referred to, by Christians as Good Friday. On the Sunday following his death, some of his women followers discovered that the tomb into which his body had been placed was empty. Jesus then appeared to them, alive, as the Jesus they had known prior to his death. His followers realised that God had raised Jesus from the dead. This is referred to, by Christians as Easter Sunday/ Resurrection Sunday.

1. How many followers does Christianity have?
2. Whose teachings is Christianity based on?
3. Where was Jesus born?
4. Who was Jesus’ mother?
5. Where was Jesus’ birth predicted?
6. When did Jesus start teaching religion? (how old was he?)
7. How many disciples did he have?
8. How was Jesus sentenced to die?
9. What happened to Jesus after he died?
10. What is the day of his resurrection known as now?

Answers
1. Judaism starts with a promise. Who was the promise between?
2. What year did Judaism begin?
3. What is Abraham recognised as?
4. What did God ask Abraham to do?
5. What was Abraham’s first son called?
6. What does Abraham’s story teach Jewish people?
7. How many Jewish people are in the world?
8. What does God ask Abraham to do to his son?
9. How does Abraham respond to God asking this?
10. God stops Abraham at the last minute. What is the message of this story?

Answers

Jewish history starts with the covenant (promise) established between God and Abraham around 1812 BCE, in the Middle East. Abraham is recognised as a Father of the Faith to Jews, Christians and Muslims (though in Islam he is the Prophet Ibrahim). In the Torah (and also in the book of Genesis in the Bible) Abraham left Ur in Mesopotamia because God called him to found a new nation in a new land. ‘Leave your country, your people and your father’s household and go to the land I will show you’. (Genesis 12) The new land he was sent to is Canaan which was a large and prosperous country (modern day Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Israel.) Abraham obeyed God’s command and he was given a repeated promise that his offspring (descendants) would inherit the land and that he would be the Father of a Great Nation and be blessed by God. Abraham was asked to do certain things and in return God promised to take special care of his family and descendants. At this point he didn’t have any children and the promise of a great nation seemed impossible as time went by because both Abraham and his wife were getting extremely old and had never had children. It was only in old age many, many years later (about 25 years after he was promised) that he finally had children to fulfil this promise given by God. Sarah (at 90) finally became pregnant with Isaac. Jewish people believe that Abraham’s story teaches that God is in control of even the processes of nature—such as having children and also that he keeps his promises. In Judaism the descendants who were promised to Abraham are believed to be the Jewish people, descended from Abraham’s son Isaac, born to his wife Sarah. There are now 14.6 million Jewish people in the world. The Torah includes the story of when Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son Isaac—Isaac he believes, is the son in whom the promise of having lots of descendants will come true—so this doesn’t seem to make any sense—but Abraham is obedient to God and prepares to sacrifice Isaac. God stops him at the last minute and gives him a ram to sacrifice instead. Jewish people believe that God was testing Abraham to see whether he would put God first above anything else and trust him. Abraham passed the test and showed that he was worthy of being the Father of the Great Nation God had promised him.

/10
Christianity:  
The Bible is not just one book, but a library, with different kinds of writing such as stories, songs, poetry, letters and history. There are 66 Books in the Bible.

The Christian Bible has two main sections, the Old Testament (OT) and the New Testament (NT). The OT is the original Hebrew Bible, the sacred scriptures of the Jewish faith, written between about 1200 and 165 BC. The NT books were written by Christians in the first century AD. Within the NT in the Bible there are 4 Gospels—the word Gospel means ‘Good news’ and were written to present the life and teachings of Jesus in different ways to different readers.

Islam  
The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims, revealed in stages to the Prophet Muhammad over 23 years in Arabic starting in 610 CE. Muslims believe the Qur'an is the sacred word of God. There are 114 chapters in the Qur'an, which is written in the old Arabic dialect. All the chapters except one begin with the sentence Bismillahir rahmanir raheem, 'In the name of Allah the most merciful and the most kind'. This is the thought with which Muslims should start every action. Translations of the Qur'an exist in over 40 languages but Muslims are still taught to learn and learn it in Arabic, so that the Qur'an isn’t changed or altered.

Sikhism  
Sikhs believe the word of God is contained in the Guru Granth Sahib therefore it is treated with the same respect as the Ten Gurus but it is not worshipped. The Guru Granth Sahib contains writings from the founders of the Sikh faith as well as writings of people from other faiths. It is a collection of devotional hymns and poetry which proclaims God, stresses meditation on the true Guru—God—and gives moral and ethical rules.

The Guru Granth Sahib was completed in 1604. Every Guru Granth Sahib has 1,430 pages and every copy is identical and it is written in Germukhi—this is the script of the Punjabi language.

Judaism  
The Torah is the first part of the Jewish bible. It is the central and most important document of Judaism and has been used by Jews through the ages.

Torah refers to the five books of Moses. Jews believe that God dictated the Torah to Moses on Mount Sinai 50 days after their exodus from Egyptian slavery. They believe that the Torah shows how God wants Jews to live. It contains 613 commandments and Jews refer to the ten best known of these as the ten 10 statements.

The Torah is a scroll rather than a book is written in Hebrew, the oldest of Jewish languages. It is also known as Torat Moshe, the Law of Moses. The Torah is the first section or first five books of the Jewish bible.

Hinduism  
The Vedas are the most ancient (oldest) religious texts which define truth for Hindus. They got their present form between 1200-200 BCE and were introduced to India by the Aryans.

Hindus believe that the texts were received by scholars direct from God and passed on to the next generations by word of mouth. Vedic texts are sometimes called shruti, which means hearing.

The Vedas are made up of four writings, and each veda in turn has four parts which are arranged chronologically. (time order)

- The Samhitas
- The Brahmanas
- The Aranyakas
- The Upanishads

Rig-Veda Samhita (c. 1200 BCE) is the oldest of the four vedas and consists of 1028 hymns praising the ancient gods.
**Holy Books**

**The Bible**
Which religion?..........................
1. How many books make up the Bible?  
2. What does the word Gospel mean?  


**The Qur'an**
Which religion?..........................
5. Who was given the words of the Qur'an?  
6. Why is it always learnt in Arabic?  


**The Torah**
Which religion?..........................
7. What is the Torah?  
8. Who was to Torah given to?  


**The Vedas**
Which religion?..........................
9. How were the Vedas first passed down to people?  
10. How many writings are the Vedas made up of and how many parts has each writing got?  


**The Guru Granth Sahib**
Which religion?..........................
3. When was it finished?  
4. What is it a collection of?  


/10
1. When is Christmas celebrated in the UK?
2. What does Christmas remember?
3. What does incarnation mean?
4. Why did Mary and Joseph have to travel to Bethlehem?
5. Is Christmas the most important day of the year for Christians?
6. What does Easter remember?
7. Who sentenced Jesus to Death?
8. What day did Jesus rise from the dead?
9. What are the two things that Easter proves for Christians?
10. What do Christians believe became possible after Jesus’ death and resurrection?

Answers

**Christian Festivals**

**Christmas**

Christmas is a Christian festival celebrated in the UK on the 25th December. It remembers and celebrates the birth of Jesus. **Christians** believe that God turned himself into a human and came down to Earth to teach people about the afterlife and how to treat each other. They called this belief that God became a human - the **Incarnation** and they believe that Jesus is God in human form. Around the world Christians and non-Christians celebrate **Christmas** and remember the story as it is told in the Bible. In the **Bible**, Jesus is born in a manger in a stable in Bethlehem. **Mary** and Joseph (Jesus’ father and mother) were told by the **Romans** that they must travel back to their home town for a census (a survey of people in a place). They travel back to Bethlehem and there Jesus is born. While Christmas is an important **festival** for Christians it is not the most important day of the year.

**Easter**

**Easter** Sunday is considered to be the most important day of the year for Christians. Easter remembers to death and **resurrection** (coming back to life) of Jesus as told in the **Bible**. **Jesus** was sentenced to death by the Romans and was executed by **Crucifixion** (being nailed to a cross) on **Good Friday** and Christians believe that two days later (Easter Sunday) Jesus rose from the dead. This is the most important day of the year for Christians because they believe that Jesus’ resurrection proves two things: 1. That Jesus was truly **God in human form** and defeated death by coming back to life and 2. That there is some sort of life after death. Christians believe that after Jesus’ death and **resurrection** it made it possible for anyone to get to **Heaven** if they choose to.
Hindu Festivals

Diwali

The festival is usually some time between October and November, with the date changing each year. The festival lasts for 5 days. The word Diwali comes from the Sanskrit word deepavali, meaning "rows of lighted lamps". Houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called diyas. People also enjoy fireworks and sweets too, so it's really popular with children. The festival of Diwali remembers a very old Hindu story called the Ramayana. It is the story of Lord Rama who is exiled (kicked out) of his home and forced to live in the forest. His wife Sita is kidnapped by the evil demon Ravana and Rama saves her with the help of his brother Lakshman and his friend Hanuman. Upon Rama and Sita's return the whole kingdom lit small lamps to guide them home. The main message of the story and festival is good overcoming evil.

Holi

Holi is considered as one of the most important festivals of India and it is celebrated in almost every part of the country. It is also sometimes called as the "festival of love" as on this day people get to unite together forgetting all resentments and all types of bad feeling towards each other. The great Indian festival lasts for a day and a night, which starts in the evening of Purnima or the Full Moon Day in the month of Falgun. The brightness of colours is something that brings in a lot of positivity in our lives and Holi being the festival of colours is actually a day worth rejoicing.

Holi is a famous Hindu festival that is celebrated in every part of India with utmost joy and enthusiasm. The ritual starts by lighting up the bonfire one day before the day of Holi and this process symbolizes the triumph of good over the bad. On the day of Holi people play with colours with their friends by decorating the streets and throwing coloured powder at each other.
Eid Ul-Fitr
1. What is Eid Ul-Fitr also known as?
2. What does the festival mark the end of?
3. What can Muslims not do during Ramadan?
4. Why do Muslims celebrate Ramadan?
5. How is Eid Ul-Fitr celebrated?

Eid Ul-Adha
6. What does Eid Ul-Adha translate as?
7. What story does the festival remember?
8. What does God ask Ibrahim to do?
9. When God stops Abraham what he explain to him?
10. Give 2 things a Muslim will do on Eid Ul-Adha.

Answers

**Muslim Festivals**

**Eid Ul Fitr**

Eid Ul-Fitr, also called the "Festival of Breaking the Fast", is a religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide that marks the end of the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is the most important month of the Muslim calendar and during this time Muslims cannot eat or drink during daylight hours. You can probably imagine that this takes real discipline especially because Muslims must also try to be a perfect Muslim during this time and follow every rule of their religion. They do this to remember the time that their Holy book was given by Allah (God) to their most important prophet (messenger) called Muhammad. Eid Ul–Fitr is a big festival right at the end of this important month where Muslims will celebrate their self control but eating, drinking and swapping presents with their family.

**Eid Ul Adha**

Eid Ul Adha is a very important festival for Muslims; it translates as “the festival of sacrifice”. It remembers one of the most important stories told by Muslims; the story of Abraham and his son Isaac. In the story Abraham is very good, honest man who also believes in one God. God appears to Abraham and ask him to do something terrible; to sacrifice his son. Abraham doers not want to and even the Devil appears to tell him to ignore God. Even though he does not agree but decides to do what God has asked but right before he sacrifices his son God appears and stops him. God explains that it was a test and he never wanted his son to die. Every year on Eid Ul-Adha Muslims remember Abraham's willingness to sacrifice by sacrifices an animal and eating it at a feast (usually a goat). More importantly, Eid Ul-Adha is a day a when a Muslim considers their faith and their own belief in Allah; this will involve praying, usually alone on this day.
Places of Worship
Christianity: Churches

Christian places of worship are known as churches. There are many different churches here in the UK and around the world. Some Churches are Roman Catholic some are Church of England and some are Methodist; although there are many more than this! Inside most churches you will see similar item that all have a purpose/meaning.

THE FONT—The Font is usually located in the western part of a church (often near the entrance) and it contains blessed water that is used for baptisms. Font are usually made from stone and are a very important part of a Church.

THE ALTAR—An Altar is a raised area in a house of worship where people can honor God with offerings. It is talked about in the Bible as "God’s table," a sacred place for sacrifices and gifts offered up to God. It is often the focal point of a church (centre stage).

THE PULPIT—A pulpit is a raised stand for preachers in a Christian church. The comes from the Latin pulpitum (platform or staging). Most pulpits have one or more bookstands for the preacher to rest his or her bible, notes or texts upon. The pulpit is generally reserved for clergy (the priests).

CANDLES—In Christianity the candle is commonly used in worship both for decoration and as a symbol that represents the light of God or, specifically, the light of Christ. The smoke symbolises prayers rising to God.

THE FONT
1. Where is the font usually in a Church?
2. What is inside the font?
3. What is the water used for?

THE ALTAR
4. What is an Altar?
5. What is an Altar called in the Bible?
6. Where is it usually in side a Church?

THE PULPIT
7. Where does the word pulpit come from?
8. What is it used for?

CANDLES
9. What do the candles represent?
10. What does the smoke represent?
**Places of Worship**

**Islam: Mosques**

A Mosque is a place of worship from Muslims. They can be found in countries all over the world. They are sometimes big beautifully decorated buildings and sometimes can be small buildings in local communities. All mosques with have a few things in common. For example:

### Prayer Mats

1. What direction will a Muslim always face their prayer mats?
2. Why do Muslims use prayer mats?

### Mihrab Wall

3. What is the Mihrab wall used for?
4. From the UK, which direction is Mecca?

### The Washroom

5. What is the washroom used for?
6. How many times a day do Muslims pray?
7. What is Wudu?

### The Minaret

8. What is a minaret?
9. What does the call to pray remind a Muslim of?
10. Where is the call to prayer sang from?

---

### Answers

1. **PRAYER MATS**— A prayer mat is something used by almost all Muslims during worship. They place the mat on the floor of the mosque making sure that they are facing in the direction of Mecca (Saudi Arabia). They use a mat because they believe that being clean during worship is very important.

2. **MIHRAB WALL**— The Mihrab wall is one of the most important feature in any mosque. It always faces towards Mecca to help show the Muslim worshippers which way to face when they pray. Mecca (from the UK) is South East.

3. **THE WASHROOM**— Every mosque will be equipped with a washroom. This is more than just a normal washroom; it is a place to prepare for prayer. Muslims pray 5 times a day and they believe they must be clean before doing so. They use a washroom like this to perform WUDU (cleaning before prayer).

4. **THE MINARET**— The Minaret is a tower outside of a mosque. It used to call Muslims to prayer. Because Muslims must pray so often (5 times a day) the Mosque will remind them of their duty by singing the call to prayer from the top of this tower. If you have been to a Muslim country you will probably have heard this!
1. Who does Christian Aid help?
2. What does poverty mean?
3. Give 3 examples of how Christian Aid helps people in poverty. (3 marks)
4. What year did Fair Trade start?
5. Who set up Fair Trade?
6. How does Fair Trade help those in poverty?
7. How did Fair trade support Banana farmers in Ghana?
8. Why might someone be happier to pay more for a fair trade product?

Answers

Week 12

Charities

Christian Aid and Fair

Christian Aid is a charity, sponsored by most of Christian groups in the UK, that works to end world poverty (Poverty means people living in poor conditions). It helps both religious and non-religious people and it tackles the causes and effects of poverty. The charity helps in emergency situations providing food, clean water and shelter necessary for survival, e.g. in the Philippines, after the typhoon, monsoon and floods in 2012. Christian Aid also funds early warning systems so that people can be evacuated from their homes before they are in danger.

Fair Trade was set up in 1992 by Christian Aid and both charities believe in helping people caught in the trap of poverty. Rather than going oversees and helping by providing water and food, Fair trade focus on making sure the farmers from poor areas are paid a fair price for their products. For example in Ghana, Banana farmers were paid very little for their work by big companies like Tesco and Fair Trade forces them to offer enough money for each banana so the farmers don’t have to live in poverty. Fair trade means people have to pay little more for the product but most people would be happy to do that as long as the producer is being paid fairly.
1. When was Islamic relief founded?
2. What does the charity aim to do?
3. What does Islamic relief work to do in local communities?
4. What does Islamic relief rely on?
5. What do Muslims have an obligation to give?
6. What is Zakah one of?
7. Give 2 things that the money raised from Zakah will go towards? (2 marks)
8. What does the quote from the Qur’an mean?
9. Name one other Muslim Charity.

**ANSWERS**

Islamic Relief is an international charity founded in 1984. The charity aims to improve the lives of the poorest people by responding to natural disasters and emergencies. The organisation also works with local communities to develop social and economic growth.

Islamic Relief relies on donations. Muslims have an obligation to give a percentage of their income to charity. This is known as Zakah, one of the Five Pillars of Islam. The money raised supplies people in need with food, water, clothing, education and other basic necessities.

The mission of this organisation is based on the teachings of Islam using quotes from the Qur'an as a guide, for example: “Whoever saved a life; it would be as if he saved the life of all mankind.” This quote from the Quran tells Muslims that they who work to help others in need. It mean that if you save someone's life by helping someone in need of food or water etc. then it is as important as saving the whole of mankind. Muslims try to live by this teaching and give as much as they can to charity.

There are many other Muslim charities too; for example Muslim Aid is a UK based charity that raises millions every year.
1. The oldest religion is __________.

2. Christianity began _______ years ago.

3. The Orthodox Church began in the year ________.

4. The youngest 2 religions are ________________ and ________________.

5. ________________ started in the year 490AD.

6. Which religion began 2519 years ago? _B_____________.

7. Judaism is _______ years older than Christianity.

8. Shinto is older than Christianity. True or false? ________

9. Which is older; Islam or Catholicism? ______________

10. Which is older Shinto or Confucianism? ______________

/10
In the Middle Ages, the Muslim world stretched from India to Spain, including Jerusalem and the Holy Land. For Jews, Christians and Muslims, Jerusalem was and still is a holy city. In fact for Medieval Christians it was the centre of their world spiritually and geographically according to their maps.

For Christians, Jerusalem was the place where Jesus Christ died and was buried. To Muslims, Jerusalem is the third most holy city, as Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven from there. It became harder for Christian pilgrims (travellers) to visit as various Muslim groups struggled for power. Rumours of mistreatment of local Christians and pilgrims spread. Therefore in 1095, Pope Urban II promised the knights of Europe forgiveness of their sins if they went on a Crusade to win back Jerusalem for Christianity.

Many responded by taking the cross and showed this act by cutting out red crosses before sewing them into their tunics.

The First Crusade began in 1096. Christians, known as the Franks, from France, Germany and Italy set out on the long journey to the Holy Land, led by nobles and knights. After a long siege they captured Jerusalem in 1099. The attack was brutal, with thousands killed. The loss of Jerusalem was a terrible blow to the Muslims. Christians, however, did not hold the land for long and there were many more crusades that followed.

1. Which 3 religions all believe that Jerusalem is their holy land?
2. Why is Jerusalem important to Christians?
3. Why is Jerusalem important to Muslims?
4. What did it become difficult for Christian pilgrims to do?
5. What rumours were spreading about Christians in the holy lands?
6. Who promised the knights of Europe forgiveness for going to war?
7. When was the first Crusade?
8. Which 3 countries did most of the Christian warriors come from?
9. When was Jerusalem captured?
10. Was this the only crusade?

ANSWERS
**Essential Spellings and definitions**

These terms are essential to this unit of work, you must know how to correctly spell these terms and also know what they mean. Please focus on these each week too!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONOTHEISM</td>
<td>Belief in one God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYTHEISM</td>
<td>Belief in many Gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHMAN/ BAGWHAN</td>
<td>The supreme God in Hinduism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIMURTI</td>
<td>The three main demi gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAHMA</td>
<td>Part of the Trimurti. The creator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISHNU</td>
<td>Part of the Trimurti. The preserver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIVA</td>
<td>Part of the Trimurti. The destroyer and recreator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMSARA</td>
<td>The cycle of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REINCARNATION</td>
<td>Rebirth, as a result of karma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATMAN</td>
<td>The term for ‘soul’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHARMA</td>
<td>Duties or responsibilities in your life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARMA</td>
<td>Actions and their consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOKSHA</td>
<td>Liberation from samsara.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Immigration—The Hindu Community in Britain

1.3% of people in the UK are Hindu. Some Hindu families came to England from India after partition of India in 1947 when British India was split into India and Pakistan. They came for work. They were promised new jobs when they arrived as there was a labour shortage after WWII, there were not enough workers and there was a lot of rebuilding to do.

Other Hindus came to the UK from Uganda. On 4th August 1972 the President of Uganda Idi Amin exiled Asian Ugandans giving them just 90 days to leave. 30,000 Ugandan Asians left Uganda. 1% of Uganda’s population was Asian but they controlled 90% of the wealth, as Uganda was under British rule Idi Amin said it was Britain’s problem. People had to leave everything but what they could carry – all the things they had spent years and years working for such as houses and cars just had to be abandoned. Some people were threatened into leaving. When they arrived in Britain the Ugandan Asians found Britain unwelcoming but did settle and built strong communities.

1. How many people in the UK are Hindu? 6. How long were Asian Ugandans given to leave?
2. Why did Hindus from India move to Britain? 7. How many Ugandan Asians left Uganda?
3. What is a partition? 8. What were they able to take?
4. Why were the Ugandan Asians exiled from Uganda? 9. How did those fleeing from Uganda find Britain?
5. Who ordered the exile? 10. When was the exile ordered?

Score: ___/10
The Supreme God

Hinduism is a monotheistic religion (belief in one God). Hindus worship one supreme God called Brahman.

Brahman the Absolute God of Hindus, is a very mysterious Being. In Hinduism He occupies the highest place, as the creator and enjoyer of all creation. He is the Light and Delight of the Universe, the Ruler and the Lord, without a beginning and without an end, indestructible, indescribable, blissfully immersed in Himself and all by Himself. Many Hindus believe in Brahman as the ultimate reality – one 'Supreme Spirit' in many forms. Brahman is male, female and even animal. When referring to the Supreme God, Brahman, we use a capital 'G'.

Hindus believe that Brahman is too difficult to understand all in one go. So Hindus break Brahman down into his many aspects or qualities. Each of the aspects shows his different qualities roles.

Trimurti

The trimurti consists of three gods who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the world.

According to the Trimurti belief, these aspects of God are simply different aspects and are one and the same God.

When referring to the demi gods, the trimurti and other murtis, we use a lower case ‘g’.

| 1. What type of religion is Hinduism? | 6. What is significant about Brahman when writing God? |
| 2. Who is the supreme God? | 7. Why is Brahman broken down? |
| 3. What characteristics does the supreme God have? (1 Point) | 8. What is the trimurti? |
| 4. What characteristics does the supreme God have? (1 Point) | 9. What gods are in the trimurti? |
| 5. What characteristics does the supreme God have? (1 Point) | 10. What is significant about the demi gods when writing god? |

Score: ____/10
The three main deities or demi gods are referred to as the Trimurti. These are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Brahma's job was creation of the world and all creatures. His name should not be confused with Brahman, who is the supreme God force present within all things.

- The murti (statue) of Brahma is usually pictured with four faces, each one pointing towards one of the four points of the compass. This symbolises that God created the whole universe.
- Brahma is mainly worshipped in Pushkar, India.
- Brahma is the least worshipped god in Hinduism today. There are only two temples in the whole of India devoted to him, compared with the many thousands devoted to the other two.
- Some believe Brahma isn’t worshipped as much now as his role as the creator is over. It is left to Vishnu to preserve the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Which gods are in the trimurti?</td>
<td>The Trimurti—Brahma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is Brahma’s role?</td>
<td>Brahma’s role was creation of the world and all creatures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How is Brahma usually shown?</td>
<td>The murti (statue) of Brahma is usually pictured with four faces, each one pointing towards one of the four points of the compass. This symbolises that God created the whole universe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What does this symbolise?</td>
<td>Brahma is mainly worshipped in Pushkar, India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Where is Brahman mainly worshipped?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. What is significant about how Brahma is worshipped?</td>
<td>Some believe Brahma isn’t worshipped as much now as his role as the creator is over. It is left to Vishnu to preserve the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. How many temples are devoted to him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. How many temples are devoted to the other two gods in the trimurti?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Why is Brahma not worshipped as much?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Who is the creation left to?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trimurti—Vishnu

The three main deities or demi gods are referred to as the Trimurti. These are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Vishnu has 10 avatars, an avatar is a manifestation of a demi god; a differing appearance. Vishnu’s avatars include: Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narasimha (half human, half lion), Vamana (the dwarf brahman), Parshurama (the warrior), Rama (the prince), Krishna (the cowherd), Buddha (the Enlightened One), Kalki (the horserider).

Vishnu is usually shown either lying on a snake or with a snake behind his head. This symbolises cosmic time and energy.

His colour blue represents his endless spiritual power.

He has four hands which often hold a conch shell (symbolising the music of the universe, calling people to live a pure life).

He also has a lotus flower (symbolising purity and spiritual enlightenment).

Vishnu rides on the King of Birds, Garuda, who is an eagle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Which gods are in the trimurti?</th>
<th>6. What is Vishnu always shown with?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. How many avatars does Vishnu have?</td>
<td>7. What does his colour blue represent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does Matsya appear as?</td>
<td>8. How many hands does Vishnu have?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What does Rama appear as?</td>
<td>9. What does his lotus flower represent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What does Buddha mean?</td>
<td>10. What does Vishnu ride?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Trimurti—Shiva

The three main deities or demi gods are referred to as the Trimurti. These are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.

Shiva may seem to many people to be dangerous and frightening because he is the destroyer God. However, destruction is necessary to allow new things to happen. Shiva is not to be feared because he destroys but should be worshipped for allowing new things to happen. Shiva is therefore seen as the source of both good and evil and is regarded as the one who combines many contradictory elements.

Shiva is seen in different forms. In his representations as a man, Shiva always has a blue face and throat. Strictly speaking his body is white, but images often show him with a blue body too.

Shiva is represented with the following features:
- A third eye- The extra eye represents the wisdom and insight that Shiva has.
- A cobra necklace -This signifies Shiva's power over the most dangerous creatures in the world.
- The vibhuti -The vibhuti are three lines drawn horizontally across the forehead in white.
- The trident -The three-pronged trident represents the three functions of the Hindu trimurti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Which gods are in the trimurti?</th>
<th>6. What colour body does he have?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Why is Shiva seen as frightening?</td>
<td>7. What features does Shiva possess? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Why is destruction necessary?</td>
<td>8. What does the cobra necklace represent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Why should Shiva be worshipped?</td>
<td>9. What is vibhuti?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What colour face does Shiva have?</td>
<td>10. What does the trident represent?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once while Parvati was going for her bath, she rubbed off the dust and oil from her body and out of it created the figure of a young boy. She infused life into the figure and told him he was her son and should guard the entrance when she went down to bathe. Soon after, Shiva came to see Parvati but the young boy blocked his way and would not let him in. Shiva, unaware that this lad was his son, became furious fought with the boy whose head got severed from his body in the ensuing battle. Parvati, returning from her bath, saw her headless son and threatened to destroy the heavens and the earth, so great was her sorrow. The gods and Shiva tried to help and Shiva his ganas, or hordes, to bring the head of the first living being with his head towards the north (the auspicious direction associated with wisdom). They did so and the first living creature they found sleeping with its head to the north was an elephant. They brought the head of this animal and Shiva placed it on the trunk of Parvati's son and breathed life into him. Parvati was overjoyed and embraced her son, the elephant-headed boy whom Shiva named Ganesh, the lord of his ganas. Ganesh is worshipped first as the remover of obstacles. He is the god of wisdom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What was Ganesh made from?</th>
<th>6. What creature did Shiva find?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What did Parvati ask Ganesh to do?</td>
<td>7. What did Shiva do with the elephant head?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What did Ganesh do to Shiva?</td>
<td>8. How did Parvati respond to Ganesh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What did Parvati threaten to do?</td>
<td>10. What is Ganesh the god of?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demi gods—Lakshmi

Goddess of Wealth & Beauty!

Goddess Lakshmi means Good Luck to Hindus. The word 'Lakshmi' comes from a Sanskrit word that means 'aim' or 'goal', and she is the goddess of wealth and prosperity, both materials, like money, nice things, and spiritual. Lakshmi is the household goddess of most Hindu families, and a favourite of women. Although she is worshipped daily, the festive month of October is Lakshmi's special month. Lakshmi Puja (worship) is celebrated on the full moon night of Kojagari Purnima. Goddess Lakshmi is the wife of Lord Vishnu and is the goddess of prosperity, purity, chastity and generosity.

A goddess for the home:

Householders worship Lakshmi for the wellbeing and prosperity of the family. On the full moon night following Durga Puja, Hindus worship Lakshmi ceremonially at home, pray for her blessings, and invite neighbours to attend the puja (worship). It is believed that on this full moon night the goddess herself visits the homes and brings the inhabitants wealth. A special worship is also offered to Lakshmi on Diwali night.

The Lakshmi Form:

Lakshmi is shown as a beautiful woman of golden complexion, with four hands. Her four hands represent four spiritual goods/strengths. She sits on a fully blossomed lotus, a seat of divine truth. She is a very charming goddess.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is Lakshmi the goddess of?</th>
<th>6. What is believed that happens on full moon?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What does Lakshmi mean to Hindus?</td>
<td>7. When else is Lakshmi worshipped?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What month is Lakshmi’s festive month?</td>
<td>8. How is Lakshmi shown?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who is Lakshmi’s husband?</td>
<td>9. What do her four hands represent?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Why do householders worship Lakshmi?</td>
<td>10. What does her lotus seat represent?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: ____/10
Demi gods—Hanuman

The Monkey god

Hanuman, the mighty ape that aided Lord Rama in his expedition against evil forces, is one of the most popular idols in Hinduism. Hanuman is worshiped as a symbol of physical strength, perseverance and devotion. Hanuman’s tale in the epic Ramayana - where he is assigned the responsibility to locate Rama's wife Sita abducted by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka.

Worshiping the Monkey god

On Tuesdays and in some cases, Saturdays, many people keep fast (don’t eat) in honour of Hanuman and give special offerings to him. In times of trouble, it is a common faith among Hindus to chant the name of Hanuman or sing his hymn and proclaim, ”victory to your thunderbolt strength”. Once every year — on the full-moon day of the Hindu month of Chaitra (April) at sunrise — Hanuman is celebrated to commemorate the birth of Hanuman. Hanuman temples are among the most common public shrines found in India.

About Hanuman

This god is a provider of courage, hope, knowledge, intellect and devotion. He is pictured as a robust (strong) monkey holding a mace (type of weapon) which is a sign of bravery and having a picture of Lord Rama tattooed on his chest which is another a sign of his devotion to Lord Rama.

1. Who did Hanuman aid on the quest to find Sita? 
2. What is Hanuman the symbol of?
3. What days do Hindu’s fast in honour of Hanuman?
4. What do Hindu’s chant to Hanuman?
5. Which month do Hindu’s commemorate Hanumans birth?
6. What is Hanuman the provider of? (1 Point)
7. What is Hanuman the provider of? (1 Point)
8. What is Hanuman pictured as?
9. What id Hanuman’s mace a sign of?
10. What does the tattoo of Rama represent?

Score: _____/10
Festivals—Diwali

Prince Rama was the son of a great King, and was expected to become King himself one day. However his stepmother wanted her own son to become King, and tricked her husband into banishing Rama and his wife Sita to live in the forest. But this was no ordinary forest. This was the forest where demons lived, including Demon King Ravana. Ravana had twenty arms and ten heads. There were two eyes on each head and a row of sharp yellow teeth. When Ravana saw Sita he wanted her for himself and so decided to kidnap her.

Rama, realising he had been tricked, discovered the trail of Sita’s jewellery, and also came upon his friend Hanuman, King of the Monkeys. Hanuman promised Rama he and all the monkeys would help Rama to find Sita and they searched the world looking for her. Eventually a monkey located Sita on a dark, isolated island, surrounded by rocks and stormy seas. Hanuman flew to Sita to make sure it really was her.

Rama and his faithful army battled with the demons until they were victorious. Finally Rama took his wonderful bow and arrow, specially made to defeat all evil demons, and shot Ravana through the heart, killing him. There were huge celebrations when Rama and Sita returned to the kingdom. Everyone placed a diva light in their windows and doorways to show that the light of truth and goodness had defeated the darkness of evil and trickery.

- Diwali is a Hindu festival which last for 5 days.
- Diwali means “row of lighted lamps” and is often called the Festival of Lights, links to Rama and Sita story.
- The festival celebrates good over evil; light over darkness.
- Because there are many regions in India, Diwali is celebrated in many different ways and all over the World.
- Diwali is also used to celebrate the Hindu New Year.

1. Who was Rama?
2. Who kidnapped Sita?
3. Who wanted to help Rama find Sita?
4. How did Rama finally kill Ravana?
5. What was placed to guide Rama and Sita home?
6. What do the diva lamps represent?
7. How long does Diwali last?
8. What does the festival celebrate?
9. What does Diwali mean?
10. What else does Diwali celebrate?
Festivals—Holi

Holi Festival is the festival of colour, it begins at the last full moon Phalguna., at the start of spring. Hindus will Light bonfires, throw gulal, eat sweets and dance to celebrate.

The Story of Holi

The most popular story of Holi is of the very young boy, Prahlad. Prahlad was the son of an evil King called Hiran-ya-kashya-pu. The King demanded that everyone treated him as if he was God; but his son Prahlad refused. Prahlad was the complete opposite of his father. Prahlad’s refusal to accept the King as God made him very angry. So he tried to kill his son. The King tried many times but failed as Lord Vishnu saved Prahlad. The King’s sister, Holika had a special power that she could not be burnt by fire. The King asked Holika to sit in a fire with Prahlad on her lap knowing that she would not be harmed and Prahlad would die. Having lots of faith in God, Prahlad happily went into the fire. And instead of Holika not getting burnt, once again, Prahlad was saved by Lord Vishnu and instead Holika died.

What Message does the Story give to Hindu’s?

- To be like Prahlad and not his evil father:
- Be brave, kind, determined and have faith in God.

What does Holi represent?

- It represents the end of arguments and becoming friends.
- It shows that we are all equal and that we should not judge someone by their appearance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is Holi the festival of?</th>
<th>6. What was Holika’s special power?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What do Hindu’s do to celebrate Holi? (1 Point)</td>
<td>7. Who saved Prahlad?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do Hindu’s do to celebrate Holi? (1 Point)</td>
<td>8. What message does the story give?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Who is the popular Holi story about?</td>
<td>9. What does Holi represent? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Why did the kind try to kill his son?</td>
<td>10. What does Holi represent? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: _____/10
Puja

Hindu worship is called puja – whether it is at the temple or at home. Puja means ‘giving respect and honour’. The deity (god or goddess) is treated as an honoured guest. One of the most important duties of all Hindus is to show loving devotion to God. This is known as bhakti. It encourages devotees to show their love by focusing on the deity. A family will often have a favourite deity who they will worship at a shrine in their home. They will make simple offerings of a flowers or a leaf. Prayers are said in front of the murti which is an image of the god or goddess in the shrine. The Bhagavad Gita 9:26 says ‘A leaf or flower, water, fruit, a devotee in love may bring; I cherish from that earnest soul the love that makes the offering’

The main worship ceremony is called arti which is an offering of light to the deity through a murti. The image of god is ‘awakened’ by the lighting of a flame – this is known as Agni, and by the sound of a mantra – holy words. An arti lamp is lit and passed round the deity with prayers and songs. A bhajan is a hymn to God. Then the flame is handed round on a tray so that worshippers can pass their hands over the flame and touch their eyes and head to receive the blessing of the deity. The arti tray includes 4 or 5 lights representing the elements of fire, earth, air, wind and water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is the Hindu term for worship?</th>
<th>6. What is the lighting of the flame called?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What is the god treated as?</td>
<td>7. What is the Hindu term for Holy words?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do the families give as simple offering?</td>
<td>8. What is passed around?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What is said to the shrine of the families god?</td>
<td>9. What do they do with the flame?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What is the main worship ceremony called?</td>
<td>10. What do the 4/5 lights represent?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Puja

When Hindus worship they will give offerings of flowers, fruit, rice or money. Hindus will often touch or kiss the feet of a deity or offer a greeting as a sign of respect and honour. They then ask for the deity to bless them in return. This is known as darshan. They will sing hymns, known as bhajan. They will also chant mantras. A mantra is a series of holy sounds or words. Prashad is distributed at the end of an act of puja. This is blessed food that has been offered to the deity. During puja the picca mark is placed on the forehead as a symbol of blessing.

Worship will involve all 5 senses. In a shrine an offering of water is often given as it is sacred. Incense is burnt and the smoke raises prayers to Brahman, a bell is rung to gain the attention of the God, a conche shell is often in the shrine as well as fruit as an offering.

1. What do Hindu’s give as offerings during puja? (1 Point) 6. What is placed on the forehead. During puja?

2. What do Hindu’s give as offerings during puja? (1 Point) 7. Why is water given?

3. What do Hindu’s give as offerings during puja? (1 Point) 8. Why is incense burnt?

4. What to Hindu’s ask the deity to do for them? 9. Why is the bell rung?

5. What is distributed at the end of puja? 10. What else is often on the shrine?

Score: _____/10
**Caste System**

**The Ladder of Varna:** is another name for the Caste system. Hindus believe that you can move up and down the ladder in future lives according to how good or bad you have lived. If you gain good Karma you will get a better rebirth and move up the ladder. If you have not fulfilled your dharma and have gained bad karma then you will move down the ladder.

The caste system divides Hindus into four main categories - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. Many believe that the groups originated from Brahma, the Hindu God of creation.

At the top of the hierarchy were the Brahmans who were mainly teachers and intellectuals and are believed to have come from Brahma's head. Then came the Kshatriyas, or the warriors and rulers, supposedly from his arms. The third slot went to the Vaishyas, or the traders, who were created from his thighs. At the bottom of the heap were the Shudras, who came from Brahma's feet and did all the menial jobs. Outside of this Hindu caste system were the Harijans or the untouchables.

Traditionally the upper and lower castes almost always lived in segregated colonies, the water wells were not shared, Brahmans would not accept food or drink from the Shudras, and one could marry only within one's caste. You cannot not move caste in your current life.

1. What is another name for the caste system?
2. How do Hindu’s believe you can more up the ladder?
3. Why do Hindu’s believe you move down the ladder?
4. What role do Brahmans do?
5. What role do Kshatriyas do?
6. What role do Vaishyas do?
7. What role do Shudras do?
8. What group are outside the caste system?
9. What could you only do within your own caste?
10. What can you not do within your current life?

Score: ____/10
Stages of Life

According to the Hindu Scriptures a human life can be mapped out into important stages or Ashramas. There are 4 main stages of life:

- The Student stage: This is when a person is old enough to take their spiritual education seriously.
- The Householder stage: When a person gets married and is setting up home.
- The Recluse stage: When a person becomes a grandparent.
- The Spiritual stage: Entered into voluntarily

The Hindu Family: Family is traditionally very important to Hindus. Children are brought up to understand the scriptures and to understand their responsibilities to their family. Children are often cared for by an extended family with aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters and grandparents all taking their share of the responsibility of raising children. As people reach old age it is expected that the younger generations will care for them. In this way they can show their appreciation for all that the older generation have done for them. An old person is not seen as someone who should be hidden away and forgotten, but someone who should be respected for their wealth of knowledge and experience. Many Hindus in India would find the idea of sending parents or grandparents to an old peoples’ home shameful, as though they were not able to take on their responsibilities.

1. What is the Hindu term for stages of life?  
2. What is the Student Stage?  
3. What is the Householder Stage?  
4. What is the Recluse Stage?  
5. What is the Spiritual Stage?  
6. What is important to Hindus?  
7. Who are Hindu children often cared for by?  
8. What is the expectation as you get older?  
9. What is a old person seen as?  
10. What is shameful as a Hindu?

Score: _____/10
**Dharma and Karma**

**Dharma:** Duties or responsibilities. Hindus believe that at each stage of life and in each varna there are different responsibilities. Hindus should aim to fulfil their dharma.

**Dharma** is an important term in Indian religions. In Hinduism it means 'duty' and it refers to the power which upholds the universe and society. Hindus generally believe that dharma was revealed in the Vedas (Holy Book). Dharma is the power that maintains society, it makes the grass grow, the sun shine, and makes us moral people or rather gives humans the opportunity to act virtuously. Different people have different obligations and duties according to their age, gender, and social position. Dharma is universal but it is also particular and operates within concrete circumstances. Each person therefore has their own dharma know, what is correct for a woman might not be for a man or what is correct for an adult might not be for a child.

**Karma:** Actions and their consequences. Cause and Effect.

**Karma** is a Sanskrit word whose literal meaning is 'action'. It refers to the law that every action has an equal reaction either immediately or at some point in the future. In Hinduism karma operates not only in this lifetime but across lifetimes: the results of an action might only be experienced after the present life in a new life. Hindus believe that human beings can create good or bad consequences for their actions and might reap the rewards of action in this life, in a future human reincarnation or reap the rewards of action in liberation or Moksha.

**Examples:** *If someone tells lies, they lose the trust of their friends. If a person eat only sweets, they destroy their teeth.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is dharma?</th>
<th>6. What law does it refer to?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Where was dharma revealed?</td>
<td>7. What does karma operate in?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does dharma give society?</td>
<td>8. What does karma effect?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What does your dharma depend on?</td>
<td>9. What reward is there for good karma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What is Karma?</td>
<td>10. What is an example of karma?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: _____/10
Samsara, Reincarnation & Moksha

‘As a man casts off his worn out clothes and takes on other new ones, so does the embodied soul cast off his worn‐out bodies and enters other new.’ Bhagavad Gita 2:22

Most Hindus believe that humans are in a cycle of death and rebirth called samsara. When a person dies, their atman is reincarnated in a different living form. Some believe rebirth or reincarnation happens directly at death, others believe that an atman may exist in other realms. Hindus believe in karma. Many believe good or bad actions in life leading to positive or negative merit, determines the atman's reincarnation. Some Hindus believe that humans may be reborn in animal form, and that rebirth from human to animal form only occurs if an atman has repeatedly failed to learn lessons in human form.

As a Hindu, the ultimate aim is to fulfil the best life, to achieve liberation from the cycle of samsara.

Moksha

Living life according to teachings in the scriptures will eventually lead to moksha. Some Hindu scriptures describe moksha as the atman becoming absorbed with Brahman, from where each atman is believed to originate. Other Hindu scriptures describe moksha as living in the realm of a personal God.

‘Even as water becomes one with water, fire with fire, and air with air, so the atman becomes one with the Infinite Atman (Brahman) and thus attains final freedom.’ Maitri Upanishad 6.24

1. What is the cycle of death and rebirth called? 6. What could a Hindu be reincarnated as?

2. What is reincarnated after death? 7. What happens to a Hindu if they live life according to scripture?

3. What do some Hindu’s believe the atman does after death? (1 Point) 8. What do some Hindu’s describe moksha as? (1 Point)

4. What do some Hindu’s believe the atman does after death? (1 Point) 9. What do some Hindu’s describe moksha as? (1 Point)

5. What determines the atman’s reincarnation? 10. What does “becomes one with the infinite atman” mean?

Score: ____/10
The story of the River Ganges:

Long, long ago, when the great god Lord Brahma was looking down upon the earth, he saw that a terrible fire had spread over all the land. Horrified, he watched the hungry flames destroying everything in their path all over the world. The goddess Ganga, full of purity, leapt to offer her help: “Send me to earth Lord Brahma, I will quench the fire.”

Lord Shiva, another of the gods, watched as goddess Ganga dashed to the rescue. He realised at once that she was so strong that she would not just put out the fire: she would destroy the whole earth as well. Shiva wanted to help too, so he jumped down to the burning earth even faster than Ganga, and stood firmly on the ground. Ganga’s torrents of water hit Shiva with full force on the head. Her mighty waterfall splashed through his long hair, and cascaded down to the earth below in seven fast flowing streams.

Why are Rivers important in Hinduism?

Hindus not only worship the rivers but also several important places associated with them, such as their birth place, and the places associated with the lives of incarnations, gods and goddesses, and seers. River water is used in daily sacrifices, bathing rituals, purification ceremonies, and sacrificial offerings.

For Hindus, each river is a manifestation of a god or goddess. Hence, they are sacred and purifying. Taking a dip in the rivers washes away sins and misfortune. Therefore, it is customary for Hindus to make a pilgrimage to sacred rivers and take a ritual bath in them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Who was looking down on earth?</th>
<th>6. How many streams were created from Shiva’s hair?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What had spread over the land?</td>
<td>7. What is important about rivers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Who wanted to offer their help?</td>
<td>8. What is river water used for?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What did Shiva realise?</td>
<td>9. What do Hindus believe rivers are?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What did Shiva do?</td>
<td>10. What does the river do for a Hindu?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: _____/10
### Essential Spellings and Definitions

These terms are essential to this unit of work, you must know how to correctly spell these terms and also know what they mean. Please focus on these each week too!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONOTHEISM</td>
<td>Belief in one God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATHEISM</td>
<td>Belief there is no God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEISM</td>
<td>Belief in a God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGNOSTISM</td>
<td>Unsure of God’s existence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIPOTENT</td>
<td>God is seen as all-powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNISCIENT:</td>
<td>God is seen as all-knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIBENEVOLENT</td>
<td>God is seen as all-Loving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMMANENT</td>
<td>God is active in the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSCEDENT</td>
<td>God is separate from time and space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCARNATION</td>
<td>God ‘in the flesh’. In human form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRINITY</td>
<td>Three persons of God: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESURRECTION</td>
<td>Jesus rose from the dead 3 days after his crucifixion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCENSION</td>
<td>Jesus rose up to Heaven 40 days after his resurrection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALVATION</td>
<td>The act of being saved from sin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belief in God

Christians are **monotheistic**, which means that they believe in only one God. Christians share this belief with the other main world religions such as Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Sikhism.

There are approximately 2.3 billion Christians in the world; which is approximately 31% of the world’s population. In Britain it is easy to think that Christianity is on the decline as fewer people are going to church than there used to be. However, just because Christians may not go to church it does not mean that they no longer believe in God. Secondly Christianity is actually expanding (getting bigger) in other parts of the world, in particular in South America and Africa.

Understanding God is complex. God is unlike anything else. Even finding the right words to describe God is difficult. God is often referred to as a He but this is not helpful as God does not have a physical body. How can God be a ‘He’ if God has no body? God is transcendent which means that God exists outside of time and space and not part of the physical world/universe that we live in.

All religious believers believe that God created the universe. They believe that God purposely created the universe and that humans have a very special place in creation. Christians believe that because God is omnipotent (all powerful) God has the power to create the complex and amazing universe in which we exist.

Christians believe that humans can have a special relationship with God if they choose to. God gives humans freewill which means that everyone is ‘free’ to make all their own choices. Christians believe that God is **benevolent** which means that God is loving and good and loves humans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What does the word monotheistic mean?</th>
<th>6. What does transcendent mean?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Which other world religions are monotheistic?</td>
<td>7. What word is used to explain that God created the universe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Approximately how many Christians are there in the world?</td>
<td>8. What is freewill?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Where in the world is Christianity expanding (getting bigger)?</td>
<td>9. Who can have a relationship with God?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Why is referring to God as a He not very helpful?</td>
<td>10. What does Benevolent mean?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Score: __/10
Nature of God

Christians have many beliefs about God’s nature, one is they consider God to be holy, which means something set apart from everything else for a special purpose and worthy of worship. They also believe that although many Christians refer to God as ‘he’ or ‘Father’ they do not believe God is male. God is beyond gender – showing both traditional male and female characteristics.

In order to be the perfect ‘Supreme being’, it is important that Christians understand that God is omnipotent. God is all powerful with unlimited authority – there is nothing God cannot do or achieve. For Christians, the idea that God is loving is very important. They believe that because God loves humans; omnibenevolent, God wants what is best for them. They believe that God created humans because he is all loving and desired to bestow his love upon his creatures.

God is also believed to be the perfect giver of justice; he is just (fair). This not only means deciding on right and wrong but being the perfect judge of human character.

Christians also believe God is transcendent, he has no beginning or end and is beyond space and time.

Despite all the terms that Christians use to try to explain God’s nature, they still believe that God is beyond our understanding and is unknowable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is omnipotence?</th>
<th>6. What is the Christian understanding of God’s transcendence?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What do Christians believe about God’s omnipotence?</td>
<td>7. How is God the perfect giver of justice?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What is the belief about God’s gender?</td>
<td>8. How is God unknowable?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What is the definition of omnibenevolent?</td>
<td>9. How is God holy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. How does God show he is omnibenevolent?</td>
<td>10. What is the definition of just?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Trinity**

The **Trinity** is the idea that there is one God but that God has 3 different ‘persons’: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe in one God who has 3 ‘persons’. God is **transcendent** as God the Father. (Creator). God is **immanent** as the Son Jesus and through the Holy spirit. The Holy Spirit is also impersonal as it is a force but personal through God the Father and Son. Christians are **monotheists**.

The concept of the **Trinity** is confusing. Christians accept this but say God cannot be known. The nature of God is beyond human understanding. We cannot make full sense of it. The Trinity helps Christians attempt to understand God by describing all three of the following at once: There is only one God. Each person in the **Trinity** are fully God. The persons of the **Trinity** are not the same. Many Christians will admit that they do not fully understand how the whole trinity works together but they can understand God and get close to God when they focus on one particular part.

Christians often use symbols that show the concept of the **Trinity**, showing the concept ‘three in one’. One of the earliest and simplest symbol is an equilateral triangle, with each of its sides representing one of the Persons of the **Trinity**. Other symbols are also used:

![Equilateral Triangle](image1.png) ![Shamrock](image2.png) ![Trinity Knot](image3.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What is the trinity?</td>
<td>6. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is the belief about God the Father?</td>
<td>7. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What is the belief about God the Son?</td>
<td>8. What do Christians often use to help represent the trinity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What is the belief about God the Holy Spirit?</td>
<td>9. How are Christians monotheistic when God has 3 persons?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. How does the trinity help Christians? (1point)</td>
<td>10. How else could you remember the Trinity? (Think of something with 3 parts)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
God the Father

Christians believe God has a role like a human Father. They believe he created the world, they believe he looks out for us and helps us in times of need, they believe he tries to guide and teach us how to behave, they believe he judges us and punishes us if we are bad.

God's Creation - Genesis

Long ago, before the earth and all things in it, there was only God.
On day one God said, "Let there be light." God called the light day, and the darkness He called night.
On day two God made the sky.
On day three God separated the land from the waters and created flowers, trees, and grass.
On day four God made the sun, moon, and stars.
On day five the birds and fish were created.
On day six God made animals and then He made people to be like Him. He named the man Adam, and Adam named his wife, Eve.
God rested on day seven. He saw everything He had made and said that it was good.

Genesis for Fundamental Christians (Bible is exact)—Seen as an exact description & explanation of the creation of the world. Some Christians would be very upset to think that this is a story and would take the creation story to be a literal event that actually took place.

Genesis for Liberal Christians (Bible has meaning)—That God was involved in the creation of the world, so compatible with the Big bang. Some Christians believe that the creation story taken from the bible is a myth. They believe it is a story with a meaning behind it.

1. What do Christians think about God’s role? (1 point)

2. What do Christians think about God’s role? (1 point)

3. What does God create on the 6th day of Creation according to Genesis?

4. What does God create on the 4th day of Creation according to Genesis?

5. What does God create on the 2nd day of Creation according to Genesis?

6. What does God create on the 7th day of Creation according to Genesis?

7. What is the view of the Bible from a Fundamental point of view?

8. What is the view of the Bible from a Liberal point of view?

9. How do Fundamental Christians understand the Genesis story?

10. How do Liberal Christians understand the Genesis story?
Birth—Around 6-4BC a Census of all the Roman people was ordered. Mary and Joseph had to travel to Bethlehem from Nazareth to be registered. Whilst there Mary gave birth to Jesus, fully human (baby born of Mary) and fully divine (God). God became incarnated (born in the flesh). He was a Jew. She had to put Jesus in a manger in a stable because there was no room at the inn. As Jesus became older he was baptized by John, “as soon as Jesus was baptized, he went up out of the water. At that moment Heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and alighting on him.” And a voice from heaven said, “This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.”

Life—When Jesus was old enough, he needed to start his work teaching the people. He couldn’t do this alone so he chose 12 disciples as his friends and followers. Jesus also helped others he performed miracles such as the Ten Healed of Leprosy. Now on his way to Jerusalem, Jesus travelled along the border between Samaria and Galilee. As he was going into a village, ten men who had leprosy met him. They stood at a distance and called out in a loud voice, “Jesus, Master, have pity on us!” When he saw them, he said, “Go, show yourselves to the priests.” And as they went, they were cleansed. Jesus also told many stories during his life which had deeper meanings – we call these parables.

Death—The Romans were concerned that Jesus would lead a rebellion against them; they were afraid of losing their power. He was put to death by Pontius Pilate who was known for being ruthless. Jesus was crucified (killed on a cross) around 30-33CE on a hill called Golgotha outside Jerusalem for ‘crimes against Rome’. After Jesus was killed on the cross his body was buried in a sealed tomb; but Christians believe it didn’t stay there very long. In the Bible it says that three days later Jesus came back to life and showed himself to many people. He even let his disciple Thomas touch his wounds! Christians believe Jesus defeated death when he died on the cross and that they too will have eternal life. Jesus continued to visit his disciples for 40 days after his resurrection; these are known as the resurrection appearances. After these 40 days he ascended to Heaven, this is known as the ascension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. When did Mary and Joseph travel to?</th>
<th>6. How else did Jesus help people?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Where was Jesus placed at birth?</td>
<td>7. What is a parable?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Who was Jesus baptized by?</td>
<td>8. How did Jesus die?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What did God say when Jesus was baptized?</td>
<td>9. What happened three days after her was placed in the tomb?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Who did Jesus ask to help teach his message?</td>
<td>10. What happened after Jesus rose from the dead?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
God the Holy Spirit

Christians believe that when Jesus died and left the Earth, God sent the Holy Spirit to influence and guide Christians to lead good lives and bring people closer to God. The Holy Spirit is the unseen power of God, at work in the world past, present and future. Some Christians believe with God’s help they can use the Holy Spirit to heal people.

Impact of the Holy Spirit—Guides Christians today – e.g. leaders ask for the Holy Spirit’s guidance when choosing a new head of the Church. Involved in Baptism – filled with the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit therefore equips people to live the Christian life.

Review Task: Which of the following statements match each part of the trinity.

Colour code God the Father; God the Son; God the Holy Spirit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>God created the world and everything in it</th>
<th>God guides and nurtures humanity as a parent</th>
<th>God’s presence in the world today</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perfect example of how humans should live</td>
<td>Gives people the power to heal today</td>
<td>God incarnate. Came to Earth to save humanity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is the Holy Spirit supposed to do for a Christian? (1point)

2. What is the Holy Spirit supposed to do for a Christian? (1point)

3. What is the impact of the Holy Spirit for a Christian? (1point)

4. What is the impact of the Holy Spirit for a Christian? (1point)
The Fall and Salvation

In the book of Genesis the story is told of the first humans who lived in paradise, who turned away from God and who took humanity away from God and true happiness.

**The Fall**

Adam and Eve were happy in the Garden of Eden where God provided for all of their needs. God gave them only one rule: do not eat from the tree in the middle of the garden. The serpent came to Eve and tempted her with lies and convinced her to eat from the tree. Then Eve gave some of the fruit to Adam and he also ate it. At that point they both realised their sin and guilt at disobeying God. For the first time, people experienced shame. Because of their sin, God banished Adam and Eve from the garden. The story of the fall is how sin entered the world.

**What does Salvation mean to Christians?** - To be saved from sin and the consequences of it. To be granted eternal life with God. To get close to God again.

Christians believe that Jesus’ death makes up for the original sin committed by Adam and Eve and so can bring people back to God. The crucifixion was the result of human evil set against an innocent man. Jesus could have avoided being crucified – when being crucified some people shouted to him to use his powers to get down from the cross. However, he knew that his death was necessary to restore the relationship between God and believers and make the opportunity for salvation available to all people. This enables Christians to gain atonement, to be at one with God.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is the Genesis story about?</th>
<th>6. What did Eve do after being tempted?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Who were the first humans?</td>
<td>7. What did they realise?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Where did they live?</td>
<td>8. What is salvation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What was the one rule of this place?</td>
<td>9. Why did Jesus not stop his crucifixion?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Who came to tempt Eve?</td>
<td>10. What did the crucifixion restore?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bible

The Bible is the Holy Book in Christianity. There are many different types of books in the Bible, out of the 66 books, some are history, poetry, biography and these are split into two main sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The style of writing depends on the purpose of writing.

Old Testament – This contains 39 books and it prepares the world for Jesus.
New Testament - This contains 27 books, telling the stories about the life of Jesus and all teachings and letters from after Jesus was alive.

Reading the Bible

A Bible reference is made up of 3 parts: Luke 6:11. Luke is the Book, 6 is the Chapter and 11 is the verse.

Views on the Bible

- **Fundamentalist Christians** believe that the Bible is the word of God and it is all true.
- Some Christians believe that the Bible is accurate, but it is not God’s actual words.
- **Liberal Christians** believe that the Bible is symbolic and may not all be completely true. Instead they look to the meaning in the stories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is the Bible?</th>
<th>6. What is the Verse in Matthew 8:30?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. How many books are in the Bible?</td>
<td>7. What is the Chapter in Psalm 105:30?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does the Old Testament include?</td>
<td>8. Which type of Christian think the Bible is all true?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What does the New Testament include?</td>
<td>9. Which type of Christian think the Bible has a meaning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What is the Book in Matthew 8:30?</td>
<td>10. What is another view of the Bible from some Christians?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Bible has many different uses for Christians. It can be seen as a guidebook for life where Christians can turn to for advice, guidance and reassurance.

Absolute law—As the Bible is classed as the Word of God, some of the teachings within it are classed as absolute law. An absolute law is one that must be followed at all times, such as the Ten Commandments. Because these are laws set down by God, then they must be obeyed. Christians believe that some laws in the Bible are unchanging and apply in all situations regardless of the circumstance. Christians are expected to follow these laws, and they believe people will be judged on this after death.

Guidance—The Bible is used by Christians to give them guidance about how they can live their lives in the way God would want them to. There is guidance in the Bible on many areas of life and Christians will turn to this advice when they are faced with a dilemma.

Worship—Another main use of the Bible is for it to be read during worship services and ceremonies. Passages from the Bible are read and discussed during regular worship services where the priest will read a certain passage of the Bible, this passage will often have some meaning.

Ceremonies -The Bible plays a key role during rites of passage and ceremonies. In each ceremony there will be readings from the Bible. The scripture passages chosen will link the ceremonies to the life and teaching of Christ,. Christian rites of passage include Baptism, Confirmation and Marriage.

| 1. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point) | 6. When is the Bible read? |
| 2. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point) | 7. Why might the priest chose a certain passage during worship? |
| 3. What does the Bible give Christians? (1 Point) | 8. What are religious ceremonies in Christianity? (1 Point) |
| 4. What is absolute law? | 9. What are religious ceremonies in Christianity? (1 Point) |
| 5. What is an example of absolute law? | 10. How does the Priest chose the correct passage for the ceremony? |

Score: ______/10
A parable is a story with a meaning.

There once was a Jewish man walking along a road. He was coming from Jerusalem and was heading to Jericho, which was a full day or two of walking. The road was rocky and there were small hills all around. Suddenly a group of men jumped out from behind a hill. They took all his belongings and tore off most of his clothes. They didn't want him to follow them so they beat him up very badly, and left him lying and bleeding on the side of the road.

A few minutes later, a priest was walking down the same path and noticed the man lying on the side of the road. Instead he crossed the road and walked on the other side and acted like he didn't see the man. About an hour or so later, another man, called a Levite, was walking down the road. Levites were people who assisted priests with their work. He slowed down and walked a little closer to the man, but then kept walking without helping him at all.

Just a few minutes later, another man came walking. He was a Samaritan. One thing you should know about Samaritans is that Jews didn't like them. Jews usually didn't treat Samaritans very well, so they never got along. The man who was dying on the road was a Jew. But as soon as he saw the man, he went over to him and felt compassion for him. He put bandages on his sores and poured oil and wine (which were quite expensive) on the sores to prevent them from getting worse. Then he lifted the man on his own donkey and took him to a hotel to take care of him. The next day the Samaritan took out enough money so the man could stay at the hotel until he was well enough to leave. He paid the man at the front desk and asked him to take care of the man. If he wasn't better after about two months the Samaritan would come back and pay for any extra cost.

1. What is a parable?  
2. Who was robbed?  
3. Who walked past the injured man first?  
4. Who walked past the injured man next?  
5. Who walked past the injured man next?  
6. What was important about the man being a Samaritan?  
7. How did the Samaritan help him? (1 point)  
8. How did the Samaritan help him? (1 point)  
9. How did the Samaritan help him? (1 point)  
10. What is the meaning behind the parable?

Score: ______/10
Homework K. Set date: Due Date:

**Parable—Prodigal Son**

There was a man who had two sons. The younger son spoke to his father. He said, ‘Father, give me my share of the family property. So the father divided his property between his two sons. Not long after that, the younger son packed up all he had. Then he left for a country far away. There he wasted his money on wild living. He spent everything he had. Then the whole country ran low on food. So the son didn’t have what he needed. Then he began to think clearly again. He realised he had everything as home and wanted to return to his father.

While the son was still a long way off, his father saw him. He was filled with tender love for his son. He ran to him. He threw his arms around him and kissed him. “The son said to him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer fit to be called your son.’ “But the father said to his servants, ‘Quick! Bring the best robe and put it on him. Put a ring on his finger and sandals on his feet. Bring the fattest calf and kill it. Let’s have a feast and celebrate.

The older son was in the field. When he came near the house, he heard music and dancing. So he called one of the servants. He asked him what was going on. ‘Your brother has come home,’ the servant replied. ‘Your father has killed the fattest calf. He has done this because your brother is back safe and sound.’ The older brother became angry. He refused to go in. So his father went out and begged him. But he answered his father, ‘Look! All these years I’ve worked like a slave for you. I have always obeyed your orders. You never gave me even a young goat so I could celebrate with my friends. But this son of yours wasted your money with some prostitutes. Now he comes home. And for him you kill the fattest calf!’

“‘My son,’ the father said, ‘you are always with me. Everything I have is yours. 3 But we had to celebrate and be glad. This brother of yours was dead. And now he is alive again. He was lost. And now he is found.’

| 1. How many sons did the man have? | 6. What did the father plan? |
| 2. What did the father do? | 7. What was the eldest sons reaction? (1Point) |
| 3. What did the youngest son do? | 8. What was the eldest sons reaction? (1Point) |
| 4. Why did he return? | 9. What was the fathers response? |
| 5. How did the father react to his return? | 10. What is the meaning behind the parable? |

Score: _____/10
Parable—Sheep & Goats

“When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the angels with him, he will sit on his glorious throne. All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the goats. He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.

Come and possess the kingdom which has been prepared for you ever since the creation of the world. I was hungry and you fed me, thirsty and you gave me a drink; I was a stranger and you received me in your homes, naked and you clothed me; I was sick and you took care of me, in prison and you visited me.’ The good people will then answer him, ‘when, Lord did we ever see you hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you a drink? When did we ever see you a stranger and welcome you into our homes, or naked and clothed you? When did we ever see you sick or in prison, and visit you? Jesus replied, ‘I will tell you, whenever you did this for one of the least important of these members of my family, you did it for me!’

‘Whenever you refused to help these least important ones, you refused to help me’. These then, will be sent off to eternal punishment, but the good people will go to eternal life.

God’s Judgement

Some Christians believe that this judgement will happen when they die. Others believe that there will be a Day of Judgement at the end of time, when everybody will be judged at the same time. Some believe that judgement will happen in two stages: an initial personal judgement when you die, fol-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is the Bible?</th>
<th>6. What is the Verse in Matthew 8:30?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. How many books are in the Bible?</td>
<td>7. What is the Chapter in Psalm 105:30?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What does the Old Testament include?</td>
<td>8. Which type of Christian think the Bible is all true?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. What does the New Testament include?</td>
<td>9. Which type of Christian think the Bible has a meaning?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What is the Book in Matthew 8:30?</td>
<td>10. What is another view of the Bible from some Christians?</td>
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Score: ______/10
Life After Death

Heaven—Christians use earthly image to explain their understanding of heaven, but Christianity teaches that heaven is a state of being, not a physical place. It is being with God outside time and space. Heaven is where they experience the presence of God forever – eternally.

The Bible describes heaven using images such as blinding light, singing and beauty. Christianity teaches that death is not the end. It separates life on earth which is temporary and subject to the limitations of time and space with life with God which is eternal and beyond time and space. Death is not something to be feared. Many believe that they will be reunited with loved ones who have already died which helps them with the awful pain of bereavement.

Hell: Hell is often seen as the opposite of heaven. Christians understand it to be a state of existence without God. The Bible depicts hell as a place of unquenchable fire. This is a metaphor but it led to the most horrific paintings in the Middle Ages which were used to scare and frighten people into obeying the rules of the Church. It was depicted as a place of eternal suffering, terror, fire and torture ruled by the Devil. It is pictured as a fiery pit somewhere beneath the earth.

Many Christians reject those literal views of hell. Biblical descriptions of hell are symbolic – because God does exist it is better to be in his presence. They teach that hell is eternal separation from God. This separation results from the deliberate rejection of any relationship with God so hell is not what God decides for people or what He wants but is a result of Free Will – free choice.

Hell is where the body and soul both cease to exist at the point of physical death.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What do Christians use to show their view of Heaven?</th>
<th>6. What is Hell?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What is Heaven?</td>
<td>7. What images are used in the Bible for Hell?</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. What images are used in the Bible for Heaven?</td>
<td>8. What was the idea of the Medieval paintings?</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. What does the idea of Heaven give to Christians?</td>
<td>9. What do those Christians believe who have a non literal view of Hell?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What do Christians believe about death?</td>
<td>10. What cease to exist as physical death?</td>
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</table>

Score: _____/10
Faith in Action

**Salvation:** In Christian belief, salvation means to be saved from sin and the consequences of it and be given eternal life with God in heaven. This is brought about by Jesus. Sin has separated humans from God and salvation enables humans to get close to God again.

**Salvation through Works:** In Jesus’ time his fellow Jews believed that in order to be accepted by God they had to obey the law. This meant following all the commandments laid down in scripture as their religious leaders interpreted them. Some Christians follow this approach which is called ‘salvation through works’. You have to earn the relationship with God through doing good things and avoiding sin.

**Christian Aid**

Christian Aid works wherever it is needed in the world; no matter what religion the people are who need its help. Christian Aid works with about 570 local organisations, or partners, around the world. Christian Aid believes in helping people to find their own solutions to the problems they face, and works to end poverty and change the rules that keep people poor. They believe that everyone have the right to have enough food and water, a safe place to live , be able to go to school and see a doctor when they’re sick.

Christian Aid is seen by many as a way of showing concern for those in need by putting love in to action. It enables people to show their neighbours (anyone in the world) that they care. Christians believe that they should show love to their neighbours everywhere and help those who suffer. They are to follow Jesus’ teachings and example. If they don’t they are not fulfilling what it really means to be a Christian. Christian Aid is supported by churches in Britain and Ireland, and bases its ideals on Christian teaching. The charity believes that we can change all that is unfair in the world if all people work together.

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<tr>
<td>2. What does salvation give?</td>
<td>7. What do Christian Aid believe? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What is salvation through works?</td>
<td>8. What do Christian Aid believe? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Where do Christian Aid work?</td>
<td>9. What is love in action?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What is the aim of Christian Aid?</td>
<td>10. What does the charity believe?</td>
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Score: ______/10
**Faith in Action**

Justice involves making sure everyone is treated equally. Christians believe that God wants justice in the world, so they often try to practise it.

Fairtrade

One way many Christians live out their beliefs that they should bring justice is to support the Fairtrade campaign. They make sure that they buy Fairtrade products and that they take part in the campaign for fairer trade laws.

Fairtrade is when people who grow and produce food (for example coffee and chocolate) and other products (e.g. clothing) are paid a fair price for their work. This helps make sure they have enough money to look after themselves and their families, and also makes sure that they work in safe conditions. Choosing fair trade products helps improve the lives of the people who make or grow the product. It treats them in a Fair way.

Fairer trade rules would make a massive difference. If the rules were fair, poor farmers and traders would be better able to grow their businesses and give more work to others.

This would mean they could afford: to feed and clothe their families, send their children to school and pay for medicines.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. What is justice?</th>
<th>6. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. What helps bring justice?</td>
<td>7. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What campaign do Christians take place in?</td>
<td>8. What does Fairtrade help those people with?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What products could be included in Fairtrade? (1 Point)</td>
<td>10. What differences does Fairtrade make? (1 Point)</td>
</tr>
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Score: _____/10
Full Unit Revision sheet: Hinduism

Key words:

Monotheism: Belief in One God.
Polytheism: Belief in many gods.

Hindus in Britain

1.3% of people in the UK are Hindu.

Some Hindu families came to England from India after partition of India in 1947 when British India was split into India and Pakistan. They came for work. They were promised new jobs when they arrived as there was a labour shortage after WWII. Other Hindus came to the UK from Uganda. On 4th August 1972 the president of Uganda Idi Amin exiled Asian Ugandans giving them just 90 days to leave. 30,000 Ugandan Asians left Uganda. 1% of Uganda’s population was Asian but they controlled 90% of the wealth, as Uganda was under British rule Idi Amin said it was Britain’s problem. People had to leave everything but what they could carry. Some people were threatened into leaving. When they arrived in Britain the Ugandan Asians found Britain unwelcoming but did settle and built strong communities.

Key Beliefs

Hindus worship in a Mandir.

Hinduism is the oldest world religion and originated in India.
Hindus are monotheists, they are not polytheists (worshipping many gods). The gods and goddesses in Hinduism represent different parts or aspects of the ONE GOD BRAHMAN.
Hindus do not eat meat, they are vegetarian.
The word puja means worship. Hindus worship at a shrine with a murti (statue or picture) of a god or goddess.

God: The Hindu God is called Brahman. Hindus are monotheistic – they believe in ONE God.

All the gods/goddesses that represent Brahman have a different job/role/characteristic. They tell us something different about the nature of God (what God is like).

The Trimurti represents 3 main aspects of Brahman

Brahma - the creator is usually pictured with four faces, each one pointing towards one of the four points of the compass. This symbolises that God created the whole universe. Brahma is only worshipped in Pushkar, India.

Vishnu - The Preserver is usually shown either lying on a snake or with a snake behind his head. This symbolises cosmic time and energy. His colour blue represents his endless spiritual power. He has four hands which often hold a conch shell (symbolising the music of the universe, calling people to live a pure life). He also has a lotus flower (symbolising purity and spiritual enlightenment).

Shiva – The Destroyer. Shiva may seem to many people to be dangerous and frightening because he is the destroyer God. However, destruction is necessary to allow new things to happen. Shiva is not to be feared because he destroys but should be worshipped for allowing new things to happen. Shiva is seen in different forms. Shiva wears a cobra necklace. This signifies Shiva’s power over the most dangerous creatures in the world. Some traditions also say that the snake represents Shiva’s power of destruction and recreation. The snake sheds its skin to make way for new, smooth skin. Main Symbols: Sacred Ganga – holds it on his head – allowed an outlet to the holy river to bring purifying water to humans. Crescent – shows Shiva holds the powers of procreation as well as destruction. Matted hair – represents the Lord of Wind – Vayu. Cobra – Shiva is beyond the power of death. Trident – shows the 3 functions of God and an instrument of punishment. Tiger skin – symbolises victory of every force.
Avatars within Hinduism: Hindus believe that sometimes a god will appear on the earth in living form. Such an appearance is called an avatar. Perhaps the best English translation of avatar is ‘incarnation’, however avatar also conveys the belief that God has the ability to take any form and will descend to earth at times when there has been a decline in goodness, and evil is influencing human actions.

Ganesh: The story of how Ganesh gained his elephants head. Once while Parvati was going for her bath, she rubbed off the dust and oil from her body and out of it created the figure of a young boy. She infused life into the figure and told him he was her son and should guard the entrance when she went down to bathe. Soon after, Shiva came to see Parvati but the young boy blocked his way and would not let him in. Shiva, unaware that this lad was his son, became furious fought with the boy whose head got severed from his body in the ensuing battle. Parvati, returning from her bath, saw her headless son and threatened to destroy the heavens and the earth, so great was her sorrow. The gods and Shiva tried to help and Shiva his ganas, or hordes, to bring the head of the first living being with his head towards the north (the auspicious direction associated with wisdom). They did so and the first living creature they found sleeping with its head to the north was an elephant. They brought the head of this animal and Shiva placed it on the trunk of Parvati’s son and breathed life into him. Parvati was overjoyed and embraced her son, the elephant-headed boy whom Shiva named Ganesh, the lord of his ganas. Ganesh is worshipped first as the remover of obstacles. He is the god of wisdom.

Puja: Hindu worship is called puja – whether it is at the temple or at home. Puja means ‘giving respect and honour’. The deity (god or goddess) is treated as an honoured guest, One of the most important duties of all Hindus is to show loving devotion to God. This is known as bhakti. It encourages devotees to show their love by focusing on the deity. A family will often have a favourite deity who they will worship at a shrine in their home. They will make simple offerings of a flowers or a leaf. Prayers are said in front of the murti which is an image of the god or goddess in the shrine. The Bhagavad Gita 9:26 says ‘A leaf or flower, water, fruit, a devotee in love may bring; I cherish from that earnest soul the love that makes the offering’

The main worship ceremony is called arti which is an offering of light to the deity through a murti. The image of god is ‘awakened’ by the lighting of a flame – this is known as Agni, and by the sound of a mantra – holy words. An arti lamp is lit and passed round the deity with prayers and songs. A bhajan is a hymn to God. Then the flame is handed round on a tray so that worshippers can pass their hands over the flame and touch their eyes and head to receive the blessing of the deity. The arti tray includes 4 or 5 lights representing the elements of fire, earth, air, wind and water.

When Hindus worship they will give offerings of flowers, fruit, rice or money. Hindus will often touch or kiss the feet of a deity or offer a greeting as a sign of respect and honour. They then ask for the deity to bless them in return. This is known as darshan. They will sing hymns, known as bhajan. They will also chant mantras. A mantra is a series of holy sounds or words. Prashad is distributed at the end of an act of puja. This is blessed food that has been offered to the deity. During puja the picca mark is placed on the forehead as a symbol of blessing.

Worship will involve all 5 senses. In a shrine an offering of water is often given, incense is burnt and the smoke raises prayers to Brahman, a bell is rung to gain the attention of the God, a conch shell is often in the shrine as well as fruit as an offering.

Reincarnation and Samsara:

SAMSARA IS THE CYCLE OF LIFE. It can be called the wheel of life. It refers to the cycle of life, death and rebirth. Hindus aim to escape Samsara by gaining good
Karma to achieve Moksha which means that they are not reborn and are united with Brahman.

REINCARNATION – BEING REBORN. This literally means ‘again’ ‘in’ ‘flesh’. THIS IS A RESULT OF PREVIOUS KARMA. If a Hindu gains lots of bad Karma they will have a worse rebirth. If they gain good Karma they may be born into a Higher Caste or may even achieve Moksha.

KARMA RELATES TO ACTIONS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES. It can be good or bad depending on a person’s actions.

MOKSHA IS LIBERATION OR FREEDOM FROM SAMSARA. It is when a person becomes one with Brahman and their atman or soul returns to be a part of Brahman. This is a good thing as it stops you suffering when you are reborn.

DHARMA IS DUTIES OR RESPONSIBILITIES IN YOUR LIFE. A Hindu has different responsibilities at the different stages of their life. If they complete their dharma this will help them gain good karma.

ATMAN IS THE TERM FOR “SOUL” IN HINDUISM. Hindus believe that there is a little part of Brahman in each of us – this is what is united with Brahman when Moksha is achieved.

Dharna: Duties or responsibilities. Hindus believe that at each stage of life and in each varna there are different responsibilities. Hindus should aim to fulfil their dharma.

According to the Hindu Scriptures a human life can be mapped out into important stages or ASHRAMAS

There are 4 main stages of life

1. The student stage: This is when a person is old enough to take their spiritual education seriously.
2. The Householder stage: When a person gets married and is setting up home.
3. Recluse stage: When a person becomes a grandparent.
4. The Spiritual Stage: Entered into voluntarily

The Ladder of Varna: is another name for the Caste system. Hindus believe that you can move up and down the ladder in future lives according to how good or bad you have lived. If you gain good Karma you will get a better rebirth and move up the ladder. If you have not fulfilled your dharma and have gained bad karma then you will move down the ladder.
The Ganges: The river Ganges is a sacred river to Hindus. Many Hindus hope to visit Varanasi and bathe in the Ganges on a sacred journey called a pilgrimage once in their lifetime. They are believed to purify the atman or soul and this will help a Hindu gain moksha. It is a life giving river. Many Hindus have their ashes scattered in the Ganges after their body is cremated.

The story of the River Ganges: Long, long ago, when the great god Lord Brahma was looking down upon the earth, he saw that a terrible fire had spread over all the land. Horrified, he watched the hungry flames destroying everything in their path all over the world. The goddess Ganga, full of purity, leapt to offer her help: “Send me to earth Lord Brahma, I will quench the fire.” The mighty Ganga was strong and passionate; her beautiful hair and clothes flowed around her in watery splendour. Lord Brahma told her to take the form of a rushing mighty torrent of water, because water puts out fire the best. She swiftly leapt to help, and transformed herself into a cascading river in full flow, and she dashed down to earth. Lord Shiva, another of the gods, watched as goddess Ganga dashed to the rescue. He realised at once that she was so strong that she would not just put out the fire: she would destroy the whole earth as well. Shiva wanted to help too, so he jumped down to the burning earth even faster than Ganga, and stood firmly on the ground. Ganga’s torrents of water hit Shiva with full force on the head. Her mighty waterfall splashed through his long hair, and cascaded down to the earth below in seven fast flowing streams. Instead of destroying the earth, the waters of Ganga splashed off Shiva’s tangled hair and quenched the fires that burned. Ganga spread out across the hot dead lands, bringing life wherever she flowed. The rivers of Ganga filled with fish, who played in the water. The banks and plains flooded with water, and plants grew fast, animals came to drink, people to bathe.
Christian Beliefs: Mid Unit – notes to help with revision

Key Terms:
ATHEISM – belief there is no God  THEISM – belief in a God  AGNOSTISM – unsure of God’s existence

Nature of God
Monotheism – belief in ONE God.
Trinity – God is One but has three aspects to him, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
Incarnation – Christian belief that God came to earth in human form.
Transcendent – God is not limited by time and space.
Immanent – God is active in the world.
OMNIPOTENT: This means that God is seen as ALL-POWERFUL (CHEAT: Remember the P in the middle of the word)
OMNISCIENT: This means that God is all knowing (CHEAT: Think Scientists think they KNOW everything!)
OMNIBENEVOLENT: This means that God is all-Loving (CHEAT: LOOK love is spelt backwards)

The Trinity
Christian’s believe in ONE God who is able to do anything. They believe that God made the world but is also involved in it. Their understanding of God has come from their Holy Book - ‘The Bible’. The Christian understanding of God is complicated because they see God as a Father figure, in the person of Jesus and acting in the world in a form that cannot be seen. The way that Christians understand God is best explained by the concept of ‘The Trinity’. There is one God but 3 persons – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Father – creator and provider. God the father created the whole world and us. He sustains everything and rules over the world. The father will judge humans on judgement day. God cares for us like a father. “We believe in one God, the Father, the almighty, maker of heaven and earth...” Nicene Creed

Son – Jesus the saviour was born to the Virgin Mary and taught people using parables. He also performed miracles. He died on the cross to bring the forgiveness of sins and rose again on the third day. This is called the resurrection. Christians believe that he is the redeemer and saviour and that God came to Earth as Jesus. Christians believe God came to earth to show people how to live a better life and to save them through mending the broken relationship between humans and God. Jesus did this by dying on the cross and being raised back to life. They believe he will come back on Judgement Day to judge the living and the dead. “And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us.....” (The word means JESUS) John 1:14

Holy Spirit – helper and guide. This is the part of God that works in the world today. He is involved in bringing miracles to earth today and can help and guide as well as bring comfort to believers. He is invisible and brings new life into people. Christians believe that Jesus left to go back to heaven he left the Holy Spirit which is an invisible presence to guide and help them. The Holy Spirit cannot be seen but is felt by Christians. Christians believe it is what guides them. “But the Helper, the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name, He will teach you all things. And He will help you remember everything that I have told you.” John 14:26

Creation – God the Father
The story of creation is found in the book of Genesis.

Fundamentalist Christians believe that you need to read the story literally and that it happened in a week. These Christians are known as creationists.

Some Liberal Christians would say that it was over a longer time frame. They look at the word ‘iom’ which means ‘stream of events’ but has been translated from Hebrew to mean ‘day’. They say that God created the world in 6 periods of time and rested on the seventh but this could have been millions or billions of years.

Other Liberal Christians believe that it is a myth – a story with a special meaning. It tells us that God created the world, that it was good, that we are made in the image of God (humans) and that we have a duty to care for the earth because God made it.

A Liberal Christian can believe in Big-bang and evolution as well as creation. They think creation – religion – explain why we are here and big-bang as well as evolution - science – explains how we got here. They think religion and science are compatible – in other words they work together.

A Fundamentalist Christian will believe that science is wrong and that the Bible is God’s word so it is right.

Day 1 – There was nothing then God created light and named the light day and the darkness night.
Day 2 – God created the sky
Day 3 – God made the sea and land and also made plants and trees.
Day 4 – God made the sun, moon and stars to separate night from day and mark off the seasons.
Day 5 – God made sea creatures and birds.
Day 6 - God made every living thing on the land – animals domestic and wild and then humans in his image.
Day 7 – Day of Rest

The Incarnation – Jesus the son

Birth of Jesus – around 6-4 BC around this time was a census and Mary and Joseph had to go to Bethlehem from Nazareth to be registered. Whilst there Mary gave birth to Jesus in a cave where animals were kept.

Baptism – baptised in the river Jordan by John. The Bible said when he was a voice from heaven said ‘This is my Son, whom I love’.

Temptation in the wilderness – Jesus after his baptism spent 40 days and nights in the wilderness where he was tested by the devil.

Jesus choose the disciples - he choose 12 followers

Miracles – Jesus performed many miracles – including healings such as healing people from leprosy

Parables – Jesus taught people through parables which are stories with a deeper meaning. One parable is the story of the Good Samaritan

Last Supper – Jesus had a last meal during the Passover with his disciples – He shared bread and wine with them and predicted his death.

Arrested – Jesus was praying when he was arrested.

Trial – he was put on trial and then sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate.

Crucified – Jesus was crucified on the cross around 30-33 CE on a hill called Golgotha outside Jerusalem. His crucifixion is mentioned by Roman Historian Tacitus and Josephus a Jewish historian

The Resurrection – Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead 3 days after his death. The body was missing from the tomb and the stone was rolled away.

The Ascension – Christians believe that Jesus returned to heaven and sent the Holy Spirit to guide his followers.

Christians believe that Jesus is alive today.

The Holy Spirit

Christians believe that God sent his Holy Spirit at Pentecost to guide and help believers. The disciples were gathered together in a room when the Holy Spirit came. The Bible says that flames appeared on the disciples’ heads but no one was burnt – there was the sound of wind and that they could all suddenly speak in different languages. They could also heal people in the name of Jesus.

Christians believe that God can still heal and speak to them today through the Holy Spirit. They believe that miracles can still happen and will pray for miracles. They do believe that God doesn’t always perform a miracle when a person asks and they don’t understand why he heals some people and not others.

Charismatic worship involves the gifts of the Holy Spirit – people speak in tongues (new languages), dance, clap and sing.

The Bible

Fundamentalist Christian – A Christian who thinks the Bible is literally true. They believe that the Bible is the word of God and that it is word for word true.

Liberal Christian – A Christian who thinks that the words of the Bible need to be interpreted and that we need to look at the type of writing it is and the historical context to help us find the true meaning of the words.

The different sections of the Bible
- There are 66 books in the Bible.
- In the Old Testament there are books of law, history, poetry and wisdom and books about the Prophets.
  There are 39 books
- The first 4 books in the New Testament are called the Gospels. The word Gospel means ‘Good news’.
- There are lots of letters in the New Testament as well. There are 27 books in the New Testament

A Bible reference is made up of three parts. E.g. Luke 6:11. Luke is the book. The 6 is the chapter and 11 is the verse. Reading the Bible and following the teachings in the Bible such as the 10 Commandments or Jesus’ teaching to ‘love one another’ will impact a Christian’s life. It may change the way they behave – for example they might regularly give money to a charity, they might volunteer to make meals and give them out to homeless people in their home town, they might fundraise for a charity like CAFOD who help the poor and needy or they may even devote their whole life to serving others like Mother Teresa did.
Revision Activities: Hinduism

Use your revision guide in the booklet to help you fill in the **key word definitions**. If you are confident, write them in pencil first and then check them and correct any mistakes.

- **1. Monotheism**
- **2. Brahman**
- **3. Trimurti**

**What is the role of each aspect of the Trimurti?** If you get stuck use the revision guide to help. Include an explanation and then details of the role of that particular aspect of the Trimurti (God)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of the Trimurti</th>
<th>Explanation/Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahma</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishnu</td>
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<td>Shiva</td>
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Hindus may worship in two places.
These are:
1.
2.

Hindu worship is called ________________.

**True or False: put an F or a T by each statement.**

1. There is a set time for Puja.
2. Hindus have to pray everyday.
3. Many Hindus will have a small shrine to their favourite god or goddess in their home.
4. Hindus use special items in their worship that are symbolic.
5. A Hindu must remove their shoes when entering the Mandir/Temple as a sign of respect and to keep the temple clean as Hindus bow down to pray.
6. Hindus will worship Brahman through only one god/goddess.
7. Hindus will worship Brahman through many gods/goddesses.
8. Puja can take place only in the Mandir.
9. Puja can take place at home or in the Mandir.

**Match up the items** used in puja and a description for each of why they are used. Use a different colour for each one. They are in the wrong order at the moment

- **Bell**: Given to God as a gift, might be to say Thank you for something.
- **Arti lamp**: This is placed on a worshippers forehead when they leave the temple. It represents God’s blessings that have been given during puja and remain with the Hindu throughout the day.
- **Kum Kum Powder**: Used to wake up the Murtis so that the worshippers prayers are heard.
- **Food/offerings**: The flame is moved around to purify the air and Hindus may put their hands above the flame to purify them of sin.

**Beat the Teacher.** The following sentences are full of mistakes that a teacher has made when they were in a hurry. They need correcting. Write out the correct statement next to each one so that it is true and accurate. Use the revision guide to help you if you get stuck.

1. Hindus do not believe in and afterlife.
2. Hindus believe that when you die your soul dies but your body lives on.
3. The Hindu word for Soul is ahimsa
4. Hindus believe that if you lead a bad life you will go to Moksha.
What are the 3 parts of the Trinity. Include each person of the trinity, their role and a quote about them. Use the revision guide to help.

What is justice?

How does a Christian try to help people so that they bring justice.

* 
* 
* 

Explain a parable that teaches Christians that they should help others. (Good Samaritan OR Sheep and Goats)

What is Fairtrade?

How does Fairtrade help the poor?

What does the parable of the Sower teach?

What is the Incarnation?

Design a timeline of the key events in the life of Jesus:

Which Christians believe the Bible is the word of God and should be read literally?

Which Christians believe that the Bible is inspired by God but needs to be interpreted?
**Hinduism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect of the Trimurti</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
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Key terms and Definitions. Write a definition for each key word:

- Murti:
- Avatar:
- Reincarnation:
- Atman:
- Dharma:
- Karma:
- Caste System/Ladder of Varna:
- Moksha:
- Brahman:
- Puja:
- Monotheism:
- Polytheism:
- Atheism:

**Immigration:**
Which countries did Hindu families leave to come to Britain? For each one explain why they left.

**What is Puja:**
Explain how a Hindu performs Puja:

**Why do Hindus worship many gods/goddesses when there is one God?**

**Why will a Hindu visit the river Ganges and want to wash in the river?**

**Why would a Hindu be cremated after death?**

**Why is Karma so important?**

**How does a Hindu obtain moksha?**

**Why is Karma so important?**
The Story of the Sheep and Goats OR The Lost Son:

What does the sheep and goats teach about Judgement and helping other? OR what does the story of the Lost Son teach about forgiveness?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is first part of the story?</th>
<th>What happened in the second part of the story?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

What does the story teach?

What should a Christian do?

Understanding of the Bible | Type of Christians | Explanation | Example from the creation story |
---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
Literal                   | Fundamentalist    |             | Creation took place over 7 days 6 days of work and one day of rest. |
Non-Literal                |                    | Believe the Bible is inspired by God but needs to be interpreted. |

Christians believe that Jesus is the ________________. They believe in the ________________ which means that Jesus is God in human form. Christians believe that Jesus performed ________________ and that he taught about God and the kingdom of God. Jesus taught that it was wrong not to ________________ others. He told parables which were ________________ with a special meaning that helped people to understand something important. Jesus taught about what ________________ is like and how God wants us to ________________. Jesus taught to ‘love one another’ and to help all who need it even your enemy in the _________________. Christians believe he died on the cross to bring forgiveness of sins and mend the relationship between God and ________________ and that ________________ days after his death he rose from the dead. This is called the _________________.

Key Terms:
- Resurrection:
- Incarnation:
- Trinity:
- Justice:
- Fairtrade:
- Parable:

Briefly explain the Parable of the Sower.

What does it teach?

Understanding of the Bible: Type of Christians Explanation Example from the creation story

Literal Fundamentalist Believe the Bible is inspired by God but needs to be interpreted.

Creation took place over 7 days 6 days of work and one day of rest.

Fill in the gaps

Story of the Good Samaritan help miracles Son of God Resurrection Incarnation 3 Stories Man God Behave

Tithe: give 10 % of income to the Church the poor to help those in need.

How can Christians help others in need. This will bring justice and make the world a fairer place – what can they do?

Collect money during Christian Aid week

What is Fairtrade?

How does Fairtrade help bring justice?

How can a Christian support Fairtrade:

Collect money during Christian Aid week
Why don’t atheists believe in God

What is an atheist?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person of the Trinity</th>
<th>Bible teaching about the person of the Trinity</th>
<th>Explanation of the role of the person of the Trinity</th>
<th>Why is that person of the Trinity important</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td></td>
<td>He created the universe and therefore created us all. He is the Father of everything.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
<td>Came to mend the relationship with God and to bring salvation. Shows God is immanent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Spirit</td>
<td></td>
<td>God is present in the world. Comforts believers. Guides believers and through the Holy Spirit they can speak in new languages – tongues in Charismatic worship or can see miracles happen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Terms:

- Omnipotent:
- Omniscient:
- Omnipotent:
- Immanent:
- Transcendent:
- Incarnation:
- Atheism:
- Theism:
- Agnostic:
- Polytheism:
- Monotheism

What is Charismatic worship?

What were the disciples able to do when the Holy Spirit came at Pentecost?

Give 3 teachings about Justice and helping others:

* 
* 
* 

Should a Christian fight (not with violence) for Justice? Why?