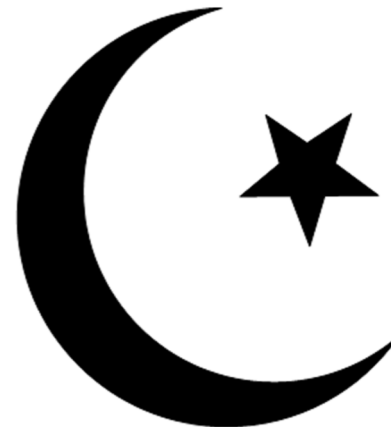


Name	
Form	
Teacher	



Year 7 Homework

Faith &



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

MO
TU
W
TH
FR

work Booklet

Ethics



ONDAY
UESDAY
EDNESDAY
HURSDAY
RIDAY

The 6 Main World Religions

Hinduism - The oldest religion. Scholars are not sure how old

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

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

Buddhism - Founded by **Siddhartha Gautama**, called the **Buddha**, around 500 B.C.

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

Sikhism - Founded by **Guru Nanak Dev Ji** in India between 1469 and 1539. It is a monotheistic religion that believes in God equally.

Christianity: 2.1 billion

Islam: 1.3 billion.

Hinduism: 900 million

Buddhism: 376 million

Sikhism: 23 million

Judaism: 14 million

Which religion is the oldest?

Which religion has the most followers?

Where was Islam founded?

Who founded Sikhism?

What did Jesus' followers believe?

Which is the oldest monotheistic religion?

What was the Buddha's main teaching?

How many followers does Buddhism have?

What is the main belief of Judaism?

Which of the 6 main world religions is the youngest?

l it really is! It could be as old as **6000 years**.

und 2000 B.C. Judaism is the oldest of the **monotheistic**

und A.D. 30 in Jerusalem. It was after his death when his fol-

ddha, in the 4th or 5th century B.C. in India.

and A.D. 632

69–1539. The main belief is that all people should be treated

the oldest religion? _____

s the most followers? _____

founded? _____

nism? _____

ollowers call him? _____

onotheistic faith? _____

ddha's real name? _____

ers does Hinduism have? _____

ef of Sikhism? _____

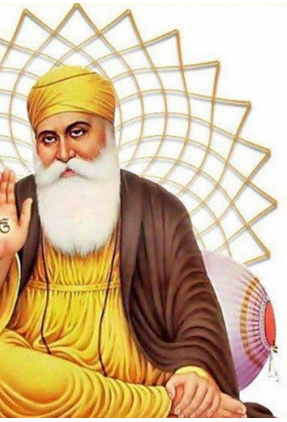
ain religions has the least followers? _____

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



and the
Little is
a much
about
his imp
from L
birth a
that G
keepin
Nanak
beings
als or p
wome
by the
Guru
of oth
mourn



Sikhism

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 of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him. We know about the life of Nanak, but Sikh tradition has a well-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 childhood and early years had many events that showed 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 be 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**) respected his death.

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?

Answers



enligh
Siddh
'awak
life to
around
tween
the a
Truth
these
lowin
and b
way t
know
are m
and f
robes
shoes
Budd



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 'enlightened' or 'enlightened' one. From then on, he dedicated his life to spreading his teachings. He lived and taught in the region on 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. 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



action of
predicted
little is
age of a
working
had div
twelve
work. Je
God, du
(nailed
On the
discover
was em
had kno
raised J
Christia

Christianity

Week 4



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 power of the Holy Spirit. Jesus' birth is believed by Christians to be foretold in the Jewish Old Testament. After the story of his birth, little was known about Jesus until he began teaching religion at the age of about 30. He then spent three years teaching, healing and performing miracles. He taught in parables - everyday stories which contained hidden messages for those who would hear it. He had twelve disciples whom he called to follow him and help him in his mission. Jesus stated publicly that he spoke with the authority of God. Due to his views he was sentenced to death by crucifixion (nailing 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. 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
covenan
between
1812 B
Abraham
(though
of Gen
him to
your fa
new la
(mode
mand a
would
blesse
promis
didn't l
as time
and ha
(about
promis
people
proces
promis
lieved
his wife
rah inc
Isaac—
scenda
ham is
minute
was te
above
and sh
Great I

history starts with the
ant (promise) established
en God and Abraham around
CE, in the **Middle East**.

Judaism

Week 5

am is recognised as a **Father of the Faith to Jews**, Christians and Muslims
h in Islam he is the Prophet *Ibrahim*). In the Torah (and also in the book
esis in the Bible) **Abraham left Ur in Mesopotamia** because God called
found a new nation in a new land. ***'Leave your country, your people and
ther's household and go to the land I will show you'***. (Genesis 12) **The
nd he was sent to is Canaan** which was a large and prosperous country
rn day Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Israel.) Abraham obeyed God's com-
and he was given a repeated promise that his offspring (descendants)
inherit the land and that **he would be the Father of a Great Nation** and be
d by God. Abraham was asked to do certain things and in return God
ed to take special care of his family and descendants. At this point he
have any children and the promise of a great nation seemed impossible
e went by because both Abraham and his wife were getting extremely old
d never had children. It was only in old age many, many years later
25 years after he was promised) that he finally had children to fulfil this
e given by God. Sarah (at 90) finally became pregnant with Isaac. Jewish
believe that Abraham's story teaches that God **is in control of even the
ses of nature—such as having children and also that he keeps his
ses**. In Judaism the descendants who were promised to Abraham are be-
to be the Jewish people, descended from Abraham's son Isaac, born to
e Sarah. There are now 14.6 million Jewish people in the world. **The To-
cludes the story of when Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son**
- Isaac he believes, is the son in whom the promise of having lots of de-
nts will come true—so this doesn't seem to make any sense—but Abra-
obedient to God and prepares to sacrifice Isaac. God stops him at the last
e and gives him a ram to sacrifice instead. Jewish people believe that **God**
testing Abraham to see whether he would put God first
anything else and trust him. Abraham passed the test
owed that he was worthy of being the Father of the
Nation God had promised him.

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 that God is contained in the Guru Granth Sahib, so it is treated with the same respect as the Koran but it is not a book. The Guru Granth Sahib contains writings of the founders of the faith as well as writings from other faiths. It is a collection of devotional hymns and poetry which praise God, stresses morality, and the true Guru—gives moral and ethical rules. The Guru Granth Sahib was completed in 1604. The Guru Granth Sahib has 1,430 pages and is identical and is written in Gurmukhi—the script of the Punjabi language.



Holy Books Information

Week 6

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 Vedas

Which religion?..

9. How were the
 10. How many w
- writing got?

Holy
Book

The Guru Granth Sahib

Which religion?.....

6. When was it finished?

7. What is it a collection of?



The Torah

Which religion?.....

7. What is the Torah ?

8. Who was to Torah given to ?

.....

9. The Vedas first passed down to people?

10. The writings are the Vedas made up of and how many parts has each

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

Ch
Ch
Chris
Dece
belie
to te
cal
belie
and
told
Beth
the F
(a su
Jesus
is no
Ea
Easte
for C
back
by th
on **G**
Sund
year
two
deat
deat
mad
to.

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 hold 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 written 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 the 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 is possible for anyone to get to **Heaven** if they choose.

1. When is Diwali usually?
2. What does word Diwali mean?
3. Give 2 things that people do on Diwali.
4. What story does the festival of Diwali remember?
5. How did people welcome Rama and Sita home?
6. What are the two names for Holi? E.g. the festival of...
7. How long does Holi last?
8. Why is it sometimes called the festival of love?
9. When is the Holi Bonfire lit?
10. How do Hindus use colour during the festival?

Answers

H

Di

The f
the c
come
lamp
lamp
really
Hind
exile
Sita i
help

Sita's

The r

Ho

Holi

is cel
calle
forge
The g
even
brigh
lives
Holi
with
bonf
trium
with
throv

Hindu Festivals

Diwali

Diwali 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 very popular with children. The **festival** of Diwali remembers a very old story called the **Ramayana**. It is the story of Lord **Rama** who is banished (kicked out) of his home and forced to live in the forest. His wife 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 **Lakshman**'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 referred to as the "**festival of love**" as on this day people get to unite together by letting go of 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 vibrativeness 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 the utmost joy and enthusiasm. The **ritual** starts by lighting up the bonfires 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

M

Eid

Eid U
holic
mon
lim o
dayli
espe
this t
mem
most
a big
will o
sent.

Eid

Eid U
festiv
told
Abra
appe
his s
him
what
and
son t
willin
(usu
whe
Allah

Muslim Festivals

Eid Ul Fitr

Eid-ul-Fitr, also called the "Festival of Breaking the Fast", is a religious day 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 last important prophet (messenger) called Muhammad. Eid Ul-Fitr is a festival right at the end of this important month where Muslims celebrate their self control but eating, drinking and swapping presents with their family.

Eid Ul Adha

Eid 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 a very good, honest man who also believes in one God. God appears to Abraham and asks him to do something terrible; to sacrifice his son. Abraham does 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 sacrificing an animal and eating it at a feast (usually a goat). More importantly, Eid Ul-Adha is a day when a Muslim considers their faith and their own belief in God; this will involve praying, usually alone on this day.

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 it is usually inside 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?

ANSWERS

PI

Ch

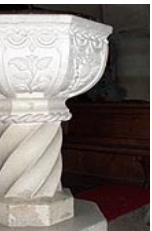
Chris
ent c
man
hough
simil



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 a lot of items 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. Fonts 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. It 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.

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

PH

Isl

A Mo
tries
ing a
with



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 have a few things in common. For example:



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.



MIHRAB WALL—The Mihrab wall is one of the most important features 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.



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)



THE MINARET—The Minaret is a tower outside of a mosque. It is 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

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 overseas 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

Charities

Islam Relief

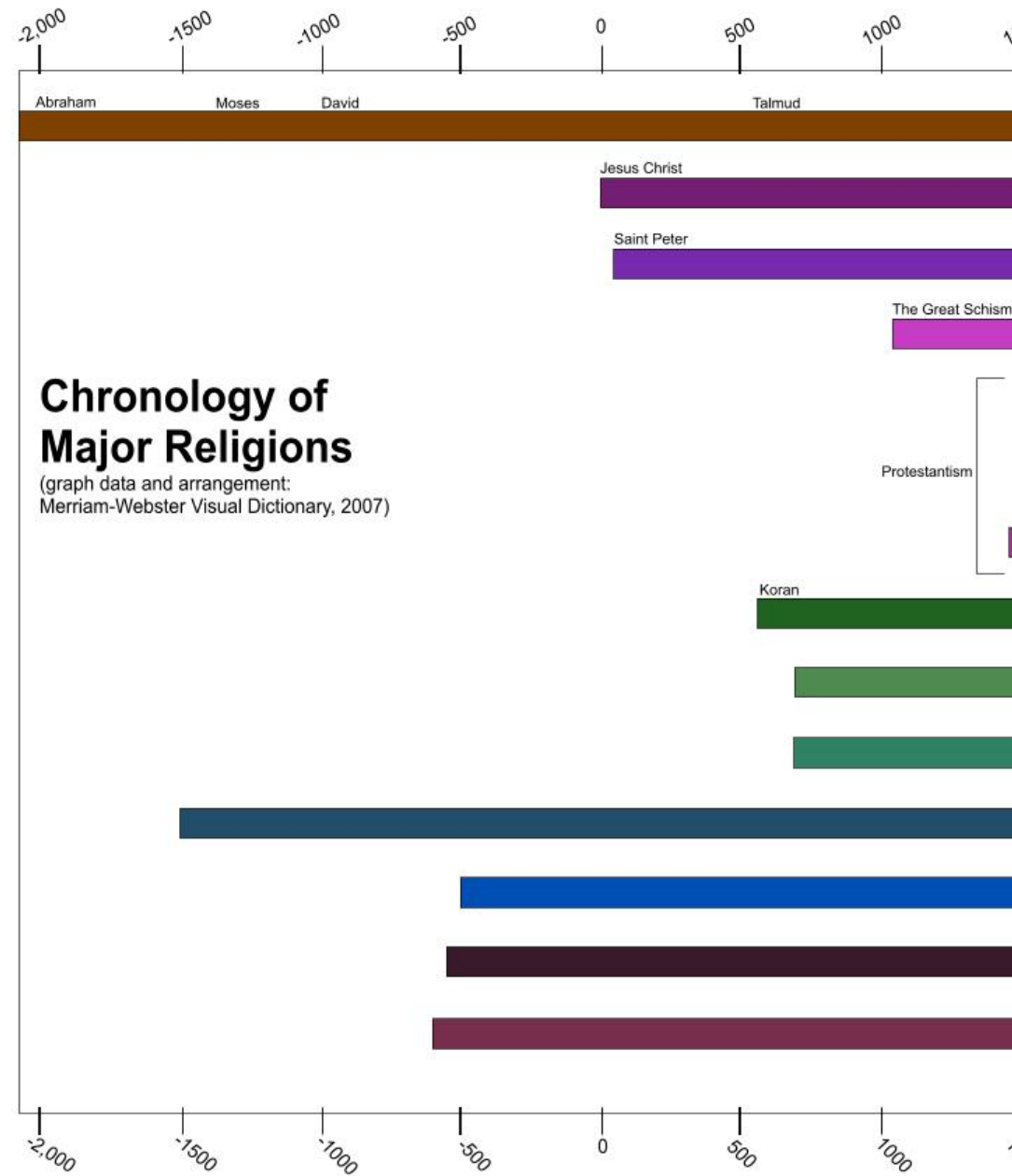
Islamic Relief is an international **charity** founded in 1984. The charity aims to improve the lives of the poorest people by responding to **natural disasters** and **emergencies**. The organisation also works with local communities to develop social and economic growth.

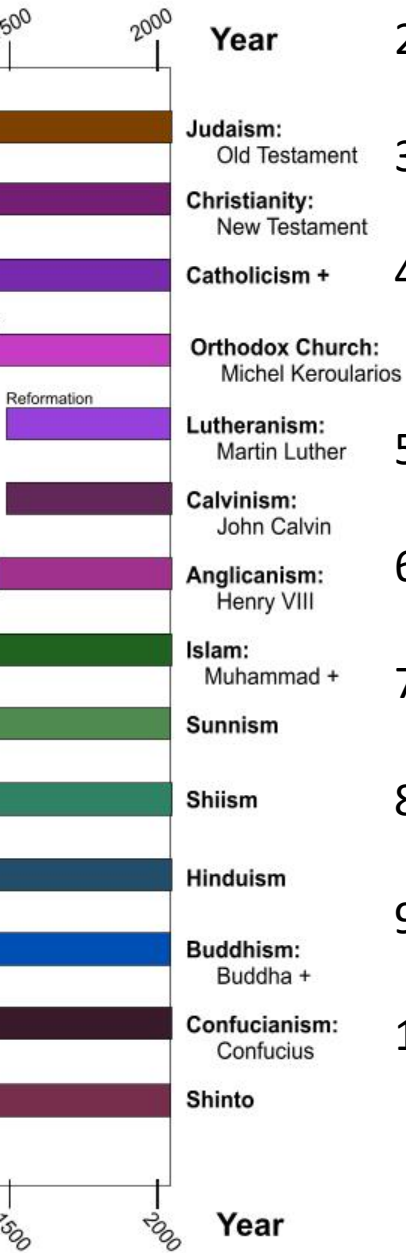
Islamic Relief relies on donations. Muslims have an obligation to give a percentage of their income to charity. This is known as **Zakah**, one of the **Five Pillars of Islam**. The money raised supplies people in need with food, water, clothing, education and other basic necessities.

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.

Chronology of World Religions





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? _____

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

Religion and Conflict

The Crusades

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.