

Name:

Date of Test:

## Year 9 Faith and Ethics Knowledge Organiser

### Islam

#### The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

##### 1. Shahadah – Declaration of Faith

- The most important pillar of Islam.
- Key belief: **"There is only one God called Allah, and Prophet Muhammad is His messenger."**
- **Said daily** in prayer and worship.
- First words **whispered to a newborn**.
- Importance: **Foundation of Islam** – belief in Allah underpins all other pillars.
- **Shi'a** belief: Includes **"Ali is the friend of God"**.

##### 2. Salah – Prayer

- Muslims **pray 5 times** a day at set times.
- Must perform **Wudu** (ritual washing) before praying.
- Always **face Mecca**.
- **Can pray anywhere** (home, mosque, work, etc.).

##### Jummah (Friday Prayer):

- Weekly prayer at the mosque.
- Compulsory for men.
- Includes a sermon (khutbah).

Importance:

- **Shows discipline and commitment.**
- **Strengthens connection** with Allah.

##### 3. Zakat – Charity

- Giving **2.5%** of surplus wealth to the poor.
- Only paid after essential needs are met.

Purpose:

- **Purifies wealth.**
- **Reduces inequality.**

Importance:

- **Encourages generosity** and responsibility.
- **Reminds Muslims to care for others.**

##### 4. Sawm – Fasting (Ramadan)

- **Fasting** from sunrise to sunset during Ramadan.

Purpose:

- Remembers **first revelation of the Qur'an**.
- **Develops self-discipline** and closeness to Allah.

Who fasts?

- **Healthy adult Muslims.**
- **Exempt:** sick, elderly, children, pregnant women, travellers.

During Ramadan:

- **Extra prayer and Qur'an reading.**
- **Avoid bad behaviour.**

##### 5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca

- **Once in a lifetime** (if able).
- Takes place in **Mecca**.

Key rituals:

- **Tawaf:** Walk around Ka'aba 7 times.
- Sa'i: **Walk between Safa and Marwah.**
- **Zamzam water**
- Arafat: Day of prayer and repentance.

Importance:

- Shows **unity and equality** (same clothing).
- **Demonstrates submission to Allah.**

## Christianity

### What is Worship?

- Showing **love, respect, and devotion to God.**
- Can happen in church or at home.

### Types of Worship

- **Liturgical:** Set structure (Catholic, Anglican).
- **Non-liturgical:** Flexible and varied.
- **Informal:** Modern, lively (e.g. Pentecostal).
- **Quaker** worship: Silent, no leader.
- **Private worship:** Personal prayer and Bible reading.

### Importance of Sunday

- Jesus rose on a Sunday.
- Reminds Christians of **creation and rest.**

### Prayer

- **Communicating with God.**
- Can be formal or informal.

### The Lord's Prayer:

- **Taught by Jesus.**
- Covers all types of prayer.

### Why Worship Matters

- **Builds relationship with God.**
- **Strengthens community.**
- Deepens faith.

### Christian Denominations (UK)

- **Anglican:** Traditional + modern
- **Roman Catholic:** Structured, led by Pope
- **Methodist:** Focus on helping others
- **Baptist:** Adult baptism, informal
- **Pentecostal/Evangelical:** Lively worship
- **Quakers:** Silent, peaceful

### Christian Festivals

#### Christmas

- Celebrates birth of Jesus.
- Carols, gifts, charity.

#### Easter (Most important)

- Celebrates resurrection.

#### Holy Week:

- Palm Sunday – arrival in Jerusalem
- Maundy Thursday – Last Supper
- Good Friday – crucifixion
- Easter Sunday – resurrection

### Helping the Community

#### In the UK:

- Food banks
- Street pastors
- Helping homeless

#### Teaching:

- **"Love your neighbour"**

### The Salvation Army

- Provides meals, support, and community help.
- Helps people in poverty, addiction, loneliness.

### Global Charity Work

- Based on helping all people.

#### Key charities:

- **Tearfund** – disaster relief, water
- **CAFOD** – Catholic aid and education
- **Christian Aid** – poverty and justice

# Religion, Peace and Conflict

## Key Terms

- **Conflict:** Disagreement or war
- **Justice:** Fairness
- **Peace:** Living in harmony

## Causes of War

- **Greed:** Desire for land/resources (not justified).
- **Self-defence:** Protecting people (can be justified).
- **Retaliation:** Revenge (often wrong, escalates conflict).

## Consequences of War

- **Positive:**
  - Freedom
  - Protection of rights
- **Negative:**
  - Death and injury
  - Homelessness
  - Destruction

## Peace / Pacifism

- Belief that war is always wrong.
- Some help as medics instead.

## Christian Pacifism (Quakers)

- All violence is wrong.
- **"Do not murder"**
- Promote peace and negotiation.
- Christianity: "Love your enemies"

## Islamic Pacifism

- Peace is central ("Salaam")
- **"God is well aware of everything good you do"**

## Views on War

### Just War Theory (Christianity)

#### War is allowed if:

- Last resort
- Just cause
- Proper authority
- Proportional force
- More good than harm
- Winnable

## Lesser Jihad (Islam)

- Fighting in self-defence.

#### Rules:

- Only if necessary
- No harm to civilians
- No destruction of crops
- Not for aggression

## Holy War

- War fought for religion (e.g. Crusades).
- Must still follow ethical rules.

## Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

- Biological: diseases
- Chemical: toxic substances
- Nuclear: atomic weapons

## Nuclear Weapons Debate

#### For:

- Deterrence
- Prevents war

#### Against:

- Massive destruction
- Risk to humanity
- Against sanctity of life

**How to revise:**

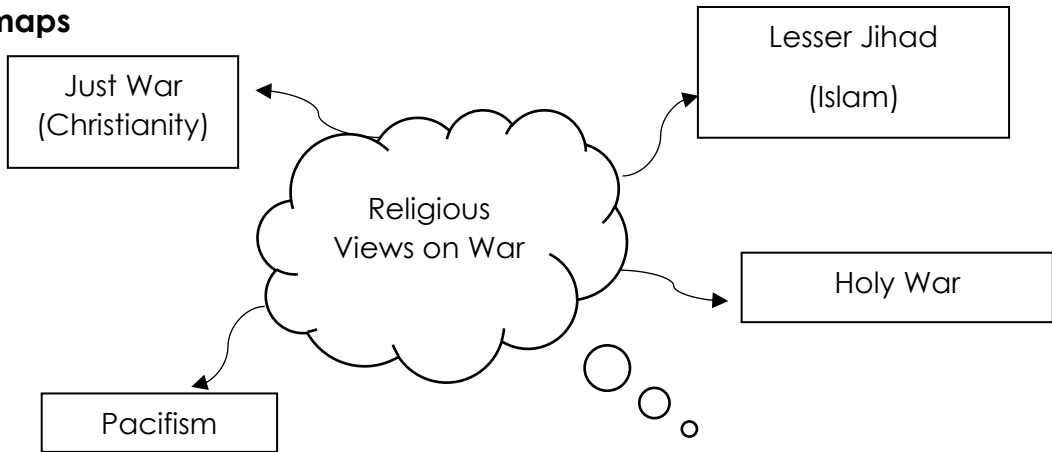
○ **Key word flashcards**

Example:

<p><b>Key word:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tawhid</i></p>	<p><b>Definition:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The oneness of God</i></p>
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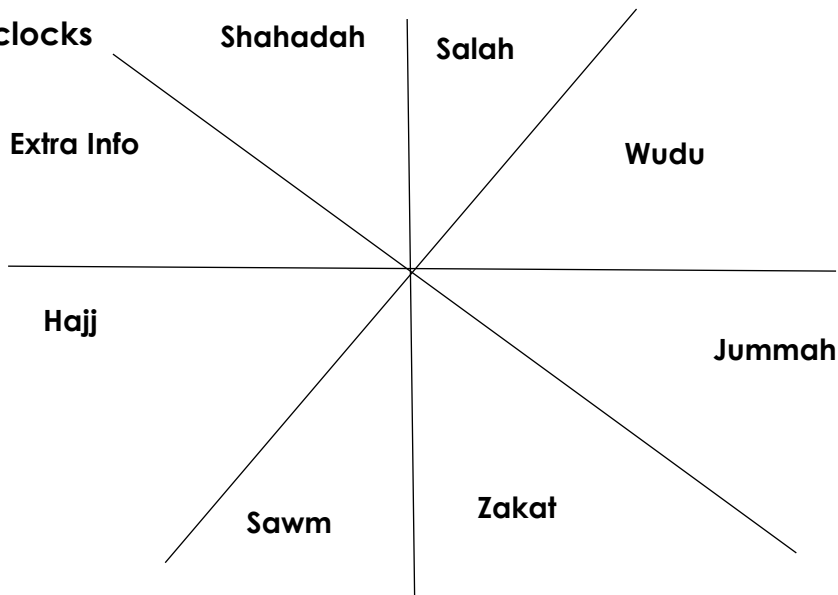
○ **Mind-maps**

Example:



○ **Revision clocks**

Example:



○ **Self-made quizzes**

Example:

Question	Answer (cover this up until you want to check!)
Explain what omnipotent means:	<i>God is all powerful</i>
Explain what omnibenevolent means:	<i>God is all loving</i>