

Name:

Date of Test:

Year 9 Faith and Ethics Knowledge Organiser

Islam

There are two main groups in Islam; Sunni and Shi'a. Sunni are the majority and follow Caliphs. Shi'a are the minority and believe in the Imamate (Imams)

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.”** This is the belief in the **oneness of Allah – Tawhid** and the belief in Prophethood.
- **Said daily** in prayer and worship.
- First words **whispered to a newborn**. Hope it is the last thing said before a Muslim dies.
- Importance: **Foundation of Islam** – belief in Allah underpins all other pillars.
- **Shi'a** belief: Includes **“Ali is the friend of God”**. Added to the Shahadah to reflect the belief in the Imams. (Imamate). Shi'a believe Ali should have led the faith as the first Imam after the death of Prophet Muhammad. Sunni's believe Abu Bak'r was the first Caliph.

2. Salah – Prayer

- Muslims **pray 5 times** a day at set times. Shi'a combine the prayers in the afternoon and evening.
- Must perform **Wudu** (ritual washing) before praying. Each part of the body is washed 3 times.
- Always **face Mecca**. Make the intention before praying. Movements of prayer include prostration, full submission to Allah.
- **Can pray anywhere** (home, mosque, work, etc.) Clean place.

Jummah (Friday Prayer): Weekly prayer at the mosque.

- Compulsory for men. Men have to attend 1 in 4 Fridays or else like an unbeliever. (Hadith).
- **Includes a sermon (khutbah).**

Importance:

- **Shows discipline and commitment.** The Qur'an teaches to leave off your trading and to attend.
- **Strengthens connection** with Allah. Qur'an teaches **'Be steadfast in prayer'**
- **Brings unity.** Prayer with others is worth 27 times that of praying alone.

3. Zakat – Charity (Giving Alms)

- Giving **2.5%** of surplus wealth to the poor.
- Only paid after essential needs are met. Nisab and then surplus. Shi'a pay zakah on specific items and also pay khums – 20% of surplus income on **everything that they 'acquire'** (Qur'an).

Purpose:

- **Purifies wealth.**
- **Reduces inequality.** Prevents greed.

Importance:

- **Encourages generosity** and responsibility. Qur'an teaches to **'Be steadfast in prayer and giving'** and that a Muslim will be given a 100 fold reward for all they give.
- **Reminds Muslims to care for others.** Hadith - **'he who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry is not one of us'**

4. Sawm – Fasting (during the month of Ramadan)

- **Fasting** from sunrise to sunset during Ramadan. No food or drink

Purpose:

- Remembers **first revelation of the Qur'an**. Given to Prophet Muhammad during the month of Ramadan.
- **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.** Have the right attitude. Being generous to others – e.g. invite others to break the fast/ give food away

Importance:

- Develops empathy for the poor and needy. Helps a person to give with the right attitude.
- Puts Allah before anything else and so refuses a Muslim and puts them back on the right path.

5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca

- **Once in a lifetime** (if able). Qur'an teaches due to Allah is **'pilgrimage to the House'**. (Ka'aba). Takes place in **Mecca**.

Key rituals:

- **Tawaf: Walk around Ka'aba 7 times praying. Reciting the response to the call to Hajj.**
- Sa'i: Walk between Safa and Marwah. To remember Hajar's search for water and Allah's provision.
- Zamzam water- Drinking water from the Zamzam well. Allah's miracle provision.
- **Arafat: Day of prayer and repentance. Reminds of Adam praying for forgiveness on same mountain.**

Importance:

- Shows **unity and equality** (same clothing).
- **Demonstrates submission to Allah.** Hadith says those who have attended Hajj are **'Like they are born anew'**.

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). E.g. Mass (Bread and wine)
- **Non-liturgical:** Flexible and varied. E.g. Charismatic worship
- **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. (Easter Sunday celebrates Jesus' resurrection)
- Reminds Christians of **creation and rest. (On the 7th day after the work of creation. God 'rested' (Bible)**

Prayer

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

The Lord's Prayer:

- **Taught by Jesus.** 'Our Father who is in heaven, hallowed be your name..... Give us our daily bread...a forgive us our sins....
- Covers all types of prayer. E.g. adoration – honouring God, penance – forgiveness. Provision. Etc

Why Worship Matters

- **Builds relationship with God. Bible states** true worshippers will worship in '**spirit and in truth**'. (Bible)
- **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. Incarnation '**God so loved the world he gave his only son...**' (Bible)
- Carols, gifts, charity.

Easter (Most important)

- Celebrates resurrection (and crucifixion). '**He has risen**' (Bible). Remembers atonement and salvation.

Holy Week:

- Palm Sunday – arrival in Jerusalem
- Maundy Thursday – Last Supper
- Good Friday – crucifixion – salvation (saved from sin) and atonement (mended relationship with God).
- Easter Sunday – resurrection – proof of afterlife, God defeated death and evil. Proof Jesus son of God.

Helping the Community

In the UK:

- Food banks – 3 days of food for those in crisis.
- Street pastors – help people get home safely.
- Helping homeless

Teaching:

- "**Love your neighbour**" (Bible). '**Faith without works is dead**' (Bible). **Parable of the Sheep and Goats.** Judged on whether helped those in need.

The Salvation Army

- Provides meals, support, and community help. E.g. Lunch clubs for the elderly. Soup kitchens.
- Helps people in poverty, addiction, loneliness. Life houses – rehabilitation and housing.

Global Charity Work

- Based on helping all people.

Key charities:

- **Tearfund** – disaster relief, water. Provide emergency food and clean water. Medical care.
- **CAFOD** – Catholic aid and education. Work to provide emergency aid and long term support.
- **Christian Aid** – poverty and justice – support local charities to help people work themselves out of poverty. E.g. small business funding. Training etc.

Religion, Peace and Conflict

Key Terms

- **Conflict:** Disagreement or war
- **Justice:** Fairness. Making things right. **'Speak out for justice' (Bible)** – non-violence. **'Stand firm for justice' (Qur'an)**,
- **Peace:** Living in harmony

Causes of War

- **Greed:** Selfish desire for something e.g. Desire for land/resources (not justified). Not acceptable reason according to religious believers.
- **Self-defence:** Acting to prevent harm to yourself or others (can be justified). Accepted – Just war and Lesser Jihad.
- **Retaliation:** Harming someone in response to them harming you. Revenge (often wrong, escalates conflict). Christians – wrong - **'turn the other cheek' (Bible)**

Consequences of War

- **Positive:**
 - Freedom
 - Protection of rights
- **Negative:**
 - Death and injury. Also PTSD.
 - Homelessness – people become refugees – fleeing violence.
 - Destruction of homes, cultures and infrastructure.

Views on War

Peace / Pacifism

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

Christian Pacifism (Quakers)

- All violence is wrong. Believe in the sanctity of life.
- **"Do not murder" (Bible)**
- Promote peace and negotiation. **'Blessed are the peacemakers' (Bible)**
- Christianity: **"Love your enemies" (Bible)**

Islam - Peace

- Peace is central ("Salaam") IPF – Islamic Peace Fellowship works for peace non-violently.
- **"God is well aware of everything good you do" (Qur'an)**

Just War Theory (Christianity)

War is allowed if:

- Last resort **'A time for war and a time for peace' (Bible)**
- Just cause and just intention. **'Prepare for war' (Bible)**
- Started by a legal authority
- Proportional weapons. (No WMD as they are not proportional)
- More good than harm achieved by the war.
- Winnable

Lesser Jihad (Islam) (Holy war and just war for Muslims)

- Fighting in self-defence. Military struggle in the name of Allah.

Rules:

- Only if necessary – self-defence and not for greed. **'Do not take life Allah has made sacred except for a just cause' (Qur'an)**
- No harm to women and children (WMD breaks this rule and so would be wrong).
- No destruction of crops or plants – (WMD breaks this rule and so would be wrong).
- Not for aggression **Qur'an teaches** to those who are attacked **'permission is given to fight'**.

Holy War

- War fought for religion (e.g. Crusades). **'Prepare for war' (Bible)**
- Can be to gain back holy land, can be to spread the faith, can be to protect believers from attack.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

- Cause huge devastation and loss of life. Biological: diseases. Chemical: toxic substances. Nuclear: atomic weapons

Nuclear Weapons Debate

For:

- Deterrence - Prevents war. Have helped to keep relative peace and prevent a WWII as consequences too great in starting a world war. Help to keep the balance of power.
- Cannot be dis-invented.

Against:

- Religious believers are against. Massive destruction
- Risk to humanity. **Go against the rules of Lesser Jihad** (cannot target women and children or destroy crops and plants. **Go against Just War theory** (such weapons are not proportional)
- Against sanctity of life. **Bible teaches 'Do not kill' and to 'love your enemies'**.

How to revise:

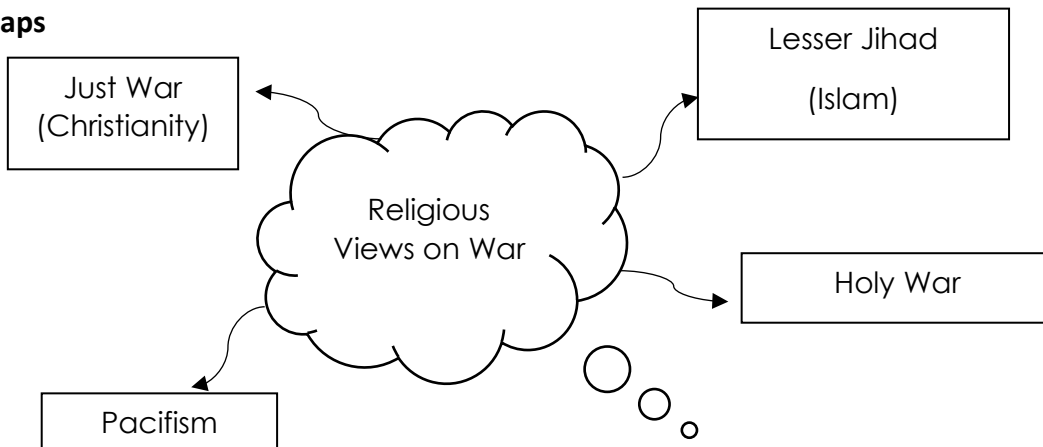
- **Key word flashcards**

Example:

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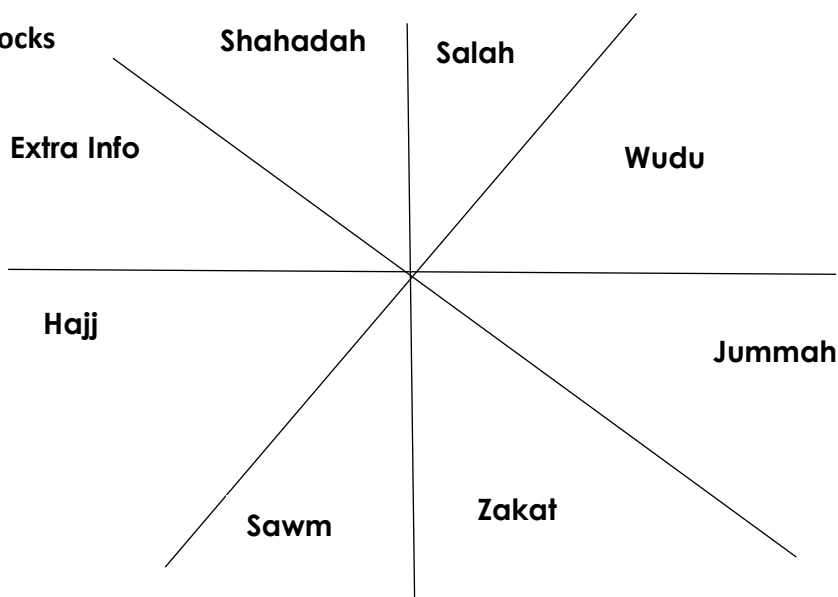
- **Mind-maps**

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>