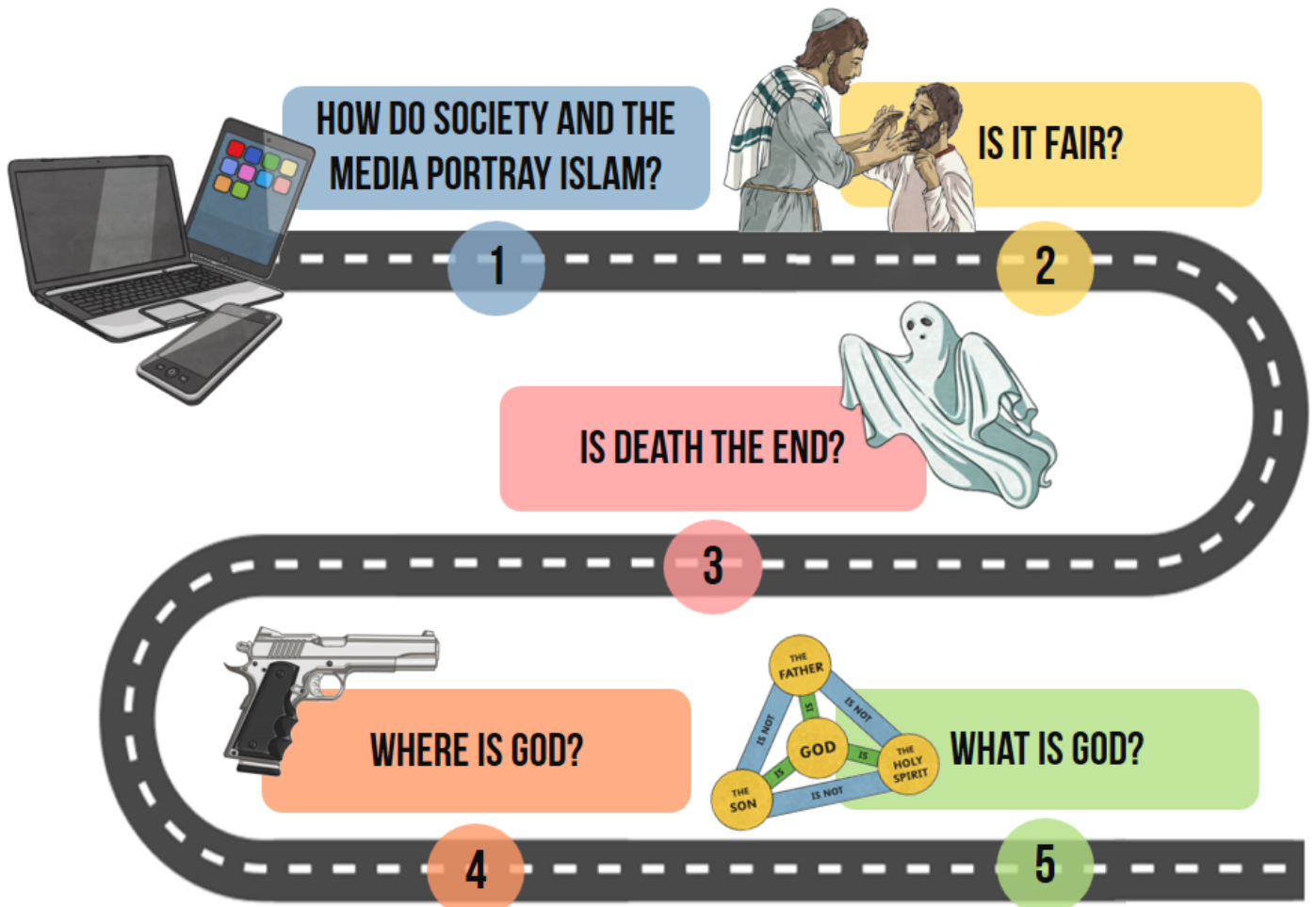




YEAR 8 RELIGIOUS STUDIES CURRICULUM



AN EFFECTIVE RS STUDENT...

RESPECTS THE BELIEFS OF OTHERS



THINKS CRITICALLY AND USES LOGICAL REASONING

















CAN DISCUSS BOTH SIDES OF AN ARGUMENT



USES SPECIALIST VOCABULARY



Pedagogical Icons

Symbol	Strategy	You should:
	Recap and Retrieval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer questions in silence. • Try and retrieve your answers from memory. • Do not look back at notes. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Do Now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the task or tasks in silence. • Use your background knowledge to help support you. • Look back at notes if this helps you. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Everybody Writes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will provide a written response to a question. • This task could require a word, full sentence or paragraph. • Use Key Vocabulary where possible. • Refer to your Vocabulary Page and or the Academic Point Builder if directed to.
	Everybody Reads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the text with a ruler or finger and 'read along' with the person reading aloud. • Be ready to read aloud when your name is called. • Ask if you are unsure of the meanings of any words.
	Independent Practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is an independent task and you must read the question carefully. Use your own knowledge with no support to write a full answer, justifying your response. • Be ready to share the answer you have written. • Edit and improve your answer based on feedback.
	Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain your thought process and show how you are doing something. • You need to be able to show how you are overcoming issues. • Be prepared to show or explain your working in your booklet or to your peers.
	Check Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You will be required to complete a low stakes quiz or short answer questions relating to the lesson topic to check your understanding before moving on with the next task. • Self-mark or peer-mark at the end.
	Find the Answer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a retrieval task, go back through the text or figure to find the answer. • Re-read key information. • Self-mark or edit/improve incorrect answers.
	Think Pair Share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn to face your partner, repeat the question, problem or topic. • Review Key information and vocabulary in the booklet. • Build each other's responses. • Be ready to share your responses with your peers.
	This Reminds Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links to previous units from the content you have learnt today. • Show how what you have learnt today can link to previous learning. • Give reasons why you think that the units are linked, identify any similarities/differences between them.
	Careers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This symbol indicates that the information/ task you are looking at can link to your further education or career choices.
	Quote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse parts of holy books • Awareness of significant thinkers opinions.
	Analyse The Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look closely at the source. • Annotate it if this is helpful. • Link back to information in the booklet and in your own background knowledge.
	Reflect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take some time to think deeply • Mindfulness activity • Breathe deeply and think about how this effects your life and the lives of others.

TOPIC 1: HOW DO SOCIETY AND THE MEDIA PORTRAY ISLAM?

•Islam	Mosque	Islamophobia	Prejudice
•Muslim	Halal	Media	Radicalisation
•Qur'an	Prophet	Propaganda	Extremist
•Allah	Muhammad	Stereotypes	Misconception
•Imam	Ummah	Discrimination	Sawm (fasting)
•Hajj	Sharia Law	Extremist	Zakah (charity)
•Ramadan	Jihad	Terrorism	Salah (prayer)

TOPIC 2: IS IT FAIR?

•Fairness	Prodigal (wasteful)	Sinners	Poverty
•Justice	Morals	Tax Collectors	Kindness
•Injustice	Ethics	Example	Good News
•Worth	Pharisees	Golden Rule	Humility
•Community	Hypocrites	Street Pastors	Compassion
•Parable	Authority	Salvation Army	Prejudice
•Action	Sin	William Booth	Discrimination

TOPIC 3: IS DEATH THE END?

•Afterlife	Dante's Inferno	Spiritual	Soul
•Atheist	Free Will	Satan	Burial
•Theist	Heaven	Judgement	Cremation
•Agnostic	Hell	Akhirah (afterlife)	Reincarnation
•Mortality	Purgatory	Allah	Karma
•Immortality	Roman Catholic Christians	Jannah (paradise)	Cycle of Samsara
•Humanist	Physical	Jahannam (hell)	Moksha (release)

TOPIC 4: WHERE IS GOD?

•Evil	Religious Experience	Test	Philosophy
•Suffering	Stigmata	Theism	Theory
•Moral Evil	Illusion	Deism	Designer
•Natural Evil	Miracle	David Hume	Causation
•Transcendent	Witness	Immanuel Kant	Logical
•Immanent	Evidence	Ethics	Creator
•Inconsistent Triad	Job	Mysticism	Sustainer

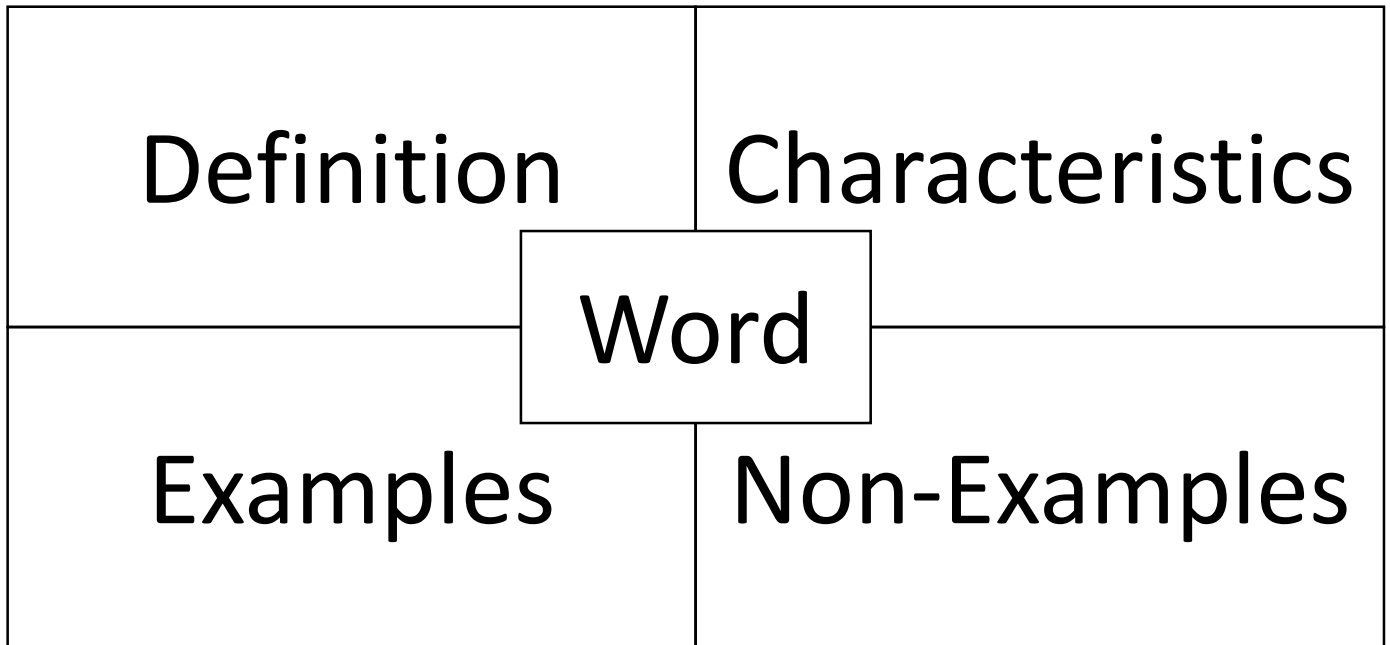
TOPIC 5: WHAT IS GOD?

•Monotheistic	The Father	Incarnation	Avatar
•Polytheistic	The Son	Flesh	Trimurti
•Omnipotent	The Holy Spirit (unseen)	Hinduism	Brahma
•Omniscient	Apostles Creed	Hindu	Vishnu
•Omnibenevolent	Denomination	Vedas (scripture)	Shiva
•Omnipresent	Roman Catholic	Mandir	Trivedi
•Trinity	Church of England	Brahman	Goddess

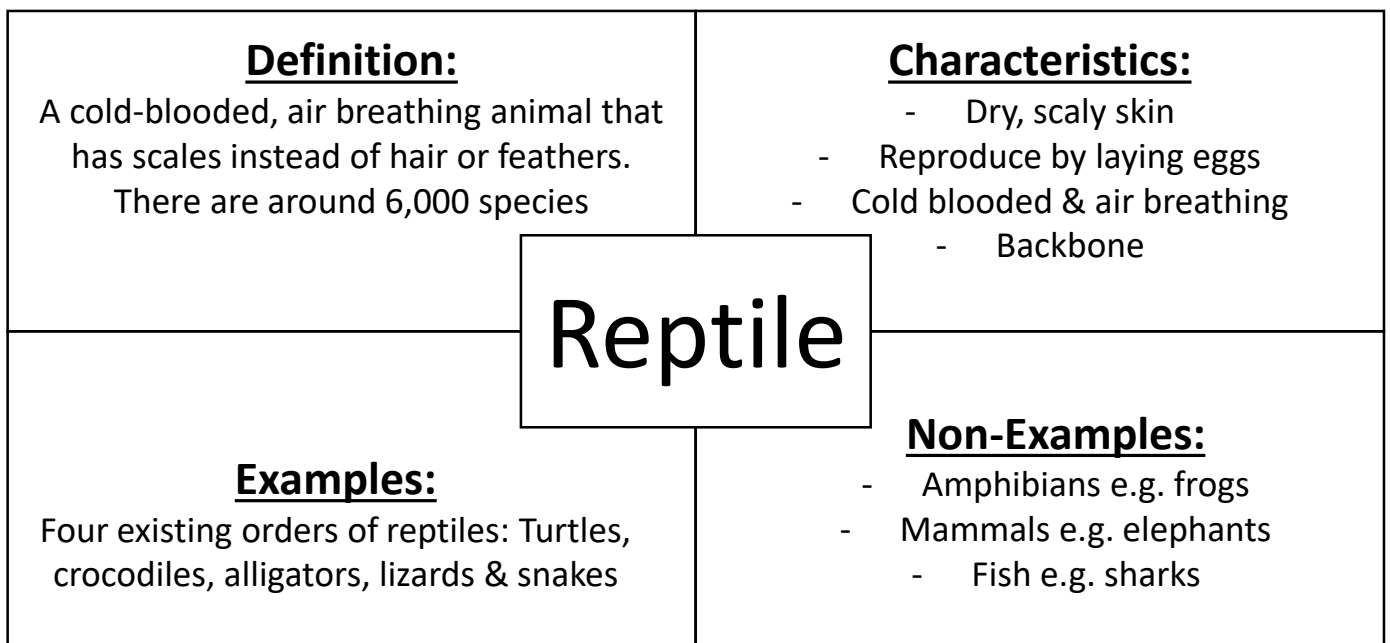
Frayer Model

The Frayer Model is a simple but effective model to help you organise your understanding of new academic terms or complex vocabulary. You will see this throughout your booklet. Below is an example of how it works.

The Frayer Model:



Worked Example:



Thesaurus						
Sequencing	Examples	Developing	Alternatives	Comparing	Additions	Emphasise
Firstly Secondly Next Finally Since	For example For instance ... such as ... In the case of As seen in	...because Thus ... so This links to This means Furthermore Consequently Therefore This leads to	Whereas Instead of Nevertheless Alternatively In contrast However Although Otherwise On the other hand Then again	Similarly Likewise In the same way Equally	And Also As well as Moreover Furthermore ...along with... ...as a consequence... Including... ...which will lead to...	Above all Ultimately Especially Significantly Importantly
Decision making						
How important, successful OR significant?	How far do you agree?	Opinions	Conclusion			
Extremely Very Quite/moderate Somewhat/slightly Minor / little	Completely Strongly Undecided Slightly disagree	I believe I think that In my opinion In my view It is my belief that	Overall... because... In conclusion... Considering the evidence stated above, my conclusion is.... The best option is... because...			
Command word sentence starters...						
Explain	Suggest	To what extent	Evaluate/Discuss			
This happens because... This demonstrates... This means that... This is formed by... Therefore... This may be because... This will result in...	This may happen because... This may have been formed by... This may be because... This could result in...	... is more important than... ... more effective than is successful because...but on the other hand ... To some extent...	The main advantage(s) of ... are... because...as shown by... However the main disadvantage(s) of... are...because...as shown by... and so...			

Accountable Talk

Use this page in class discussions to help you formulate your verbal responses to questions

Stating a new opinion:

- I think/ believe that...
- In my opinion...
- From my perspective...
- Based on..., it seems that....
- After reading... I conclude that...
- Overall, the evidence suggests...
- On the one hand... on the other hand...

Ask for clarification

- What do you mean by...?
- Why do you think that?
- Will you explain that again?
- I have a question about...
- I don't quite understand. Can you explain it a little bit more?

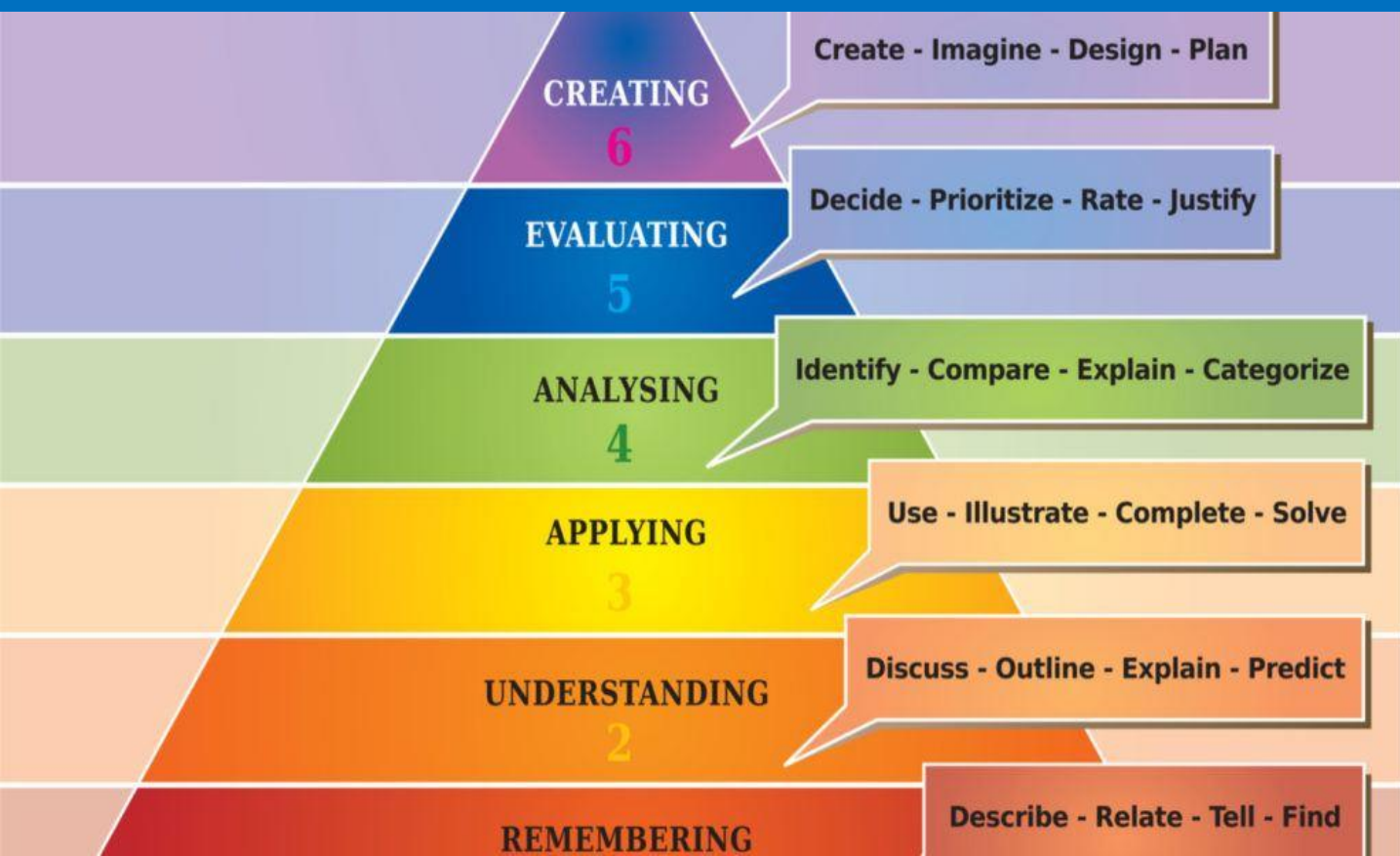
Agree, disagree, or add on

- I agree with you because...
- That answer makes sense because...
- I respectfully disagree with you because...
- I have a different point of view...
- I would like to add on...
- To expand on what.... said....
- This reminds me of...
- To piggyback on what... said...

Paraphrase or restate your opinion

- So what you are saying is that...
- In other words, you think...
- I noticed that...
- If I understand you correctly, your opinion is that...

Higher Order Thinking



Paragraph Writing

	WHAT			
	P	Point	This is your <u>POINT</u> Start with a clear statement of your view.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What example (individual, event, discovery, etc.) are you using to answer the question? • (*whatever the focus of the question is)
	T/E	Evidence	Identify key evidence which backs up your points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which facts/figures/names/ dates/ places /organisations can you add to support and describe your point? • What analytical language and key vocabulary would be good to use? • What sources/ evidence would support your point.
	E	Explain	<u>EXPLAIN THE OBVIOUS.</u> Explain what this means or shows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This shows</i> • <i>This meant that</i> • <i>This led to</i> • <i>This developed into</i> • <i>As a result</i> • <i>Consequently</i> • <i>This suggests</i> • <i>Therefore</i>
	HOW			
	D	Develop	<u>DEVELOP FURTHER MEANING.</u> Now <u>analyse</u> the importance, significance or impacts of your evidence. Link this directly back to the question wording.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This means</i> • <i>This is significant because</i> • <i>The impact of this was</i> • <i>This was important because</i> • <i>This is more/less important</i> • <i>This led to</i>
	D	Develop	<u>DEVELOP EVEN FURTHER MEANING.</u> Now <u>offer</u> a secondary interpretation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>This evidence also supports the idea that... by...</i> • <i>Additionally...</i> • <i>Furthermore, it might be suggested that...</i> • <i>However, on the other hand...</i> • <i>To certain extent it could be argues that ...</i> • <i>This is accurate/ inaccurate...</i>

Y8 Islam In The Media

The History of Islam

Islam was built upon the religions of **Judaism** and **Christianity**, and continues many of their ideas. For example Muslims, Jews and Christians all share the **prophets** (religious messengers) Abraham and Moses. They all have the Noah's Ark and Adam and Eve story. All of them believe the world began in a similar way.

The religion of Islam is said to have begun when a man called **Muhammad** was visited by an angel called **Jibril** in 610 CE. The angel told Muhammad to **recite** (say aloud) words which would eventually be written down and become part of the Islamic holy book – the **Qur'an**. Muslims believe **Muhammad** is God's final **prophet**.



What makes someone a Muslim?

Muslims follow the **5 Pillars of Islam**. These are 5 things you should do if you want to be a true Muslim. The first is believing there is only **one God** (Allah is the Muslim word for God) and that Muhammad is his prophet. You also must **pray 5 times a day** and give 2.5% of your monthly income to charity. Finally you must **fast** (not eat from dusk until dawn) during the month of **Ramadan** and go on a religious journey called the **Hajj** at least once in your lifetime if you can afford to.

Muslims worship in a **Mosque** and believe that **Allah** rewards good Muslims and punishes bad ones for their sins in the afterlife, or **Akhirah**.

Why do some people think that Islam is linked to terrorism?

Some people have blamed ALL Muslims for recent **terrorist attacks** carried out by **extremist groups** who say they follow the religion of Islam. But, many people say those terrorist groups have extreme beliefs of hatred and **violence** that have little to do with what most Muslims believe.

Islamophobia in the **media** can result in Muslims being targeted. They can be badly treated, insulted or even physically hurt. Many people think **Islamophobia** is created when a person doesn't properly understand what Muslims do or believe, and that the best way to combat it is to have a better understanding of Muslims and Islam.



Vocab bank

Islam Muslim Qur'an Allah Imam Ramadan Hajj Mosque Halal prophet Muhammad Ummah Sharia law jihad Islamophobia propaganda stereotypes discrimination extremist terrorism peace prejudice extremism Radicalisation acceptance

The Qur'an

The **Qur'an** is the holy book for Muslims, revealed in stages to the **Prophet Muhammad** over 23 years. Qur'anic revelations are regarded by Muslims as the **sacred** word of God, intended to correct an errors in previous holy books such as the Old and New Testaments. The Qur'an is treated with immense **respect** by Muslims because it is the sacred word of God. While the Qur'an is recited aloud, Muslims should behave with **reverence** and refrain from speaking, eating or drinking, or making distracting noise.



Muslim Lifestyles

Muslims don't eat pork and don't drink alcohol. Food which is acceptable to eat is called **Halal** food.

Muslims believe family life is very important, and extend this importance to the whole of the Muslim community, the **Ummah**. Some Muslim women cover themselves with a veil, but as a whole Muslims are undecided whether this is a necessary part of their religion or not. Muslims have their own law called **Sharia law**, but they are obliged to follow the law of the country they are living in first

Diversity in Islam

It is important to know that Islam has two main sects (or branches). **Sunni** Muslims form the majority of the Muslim community (80%) and **Shi'a** is the second largest branch of Islam. Sunni Muslims believe in the authority of the **Qur'an** and **Hadiths**, interpreted by leading Muslim scholars. The differences caused a split amongst the Muslim **community**. There is still much hatred between **Sunni** and **Shi'a** countries.

Greater and lesser Jihad

Jihad is one of the **Obligatory Acts** of **Shi'a** Islam. The word **Jihad** means to struggle or strive. **Greater Jihad** applies to the everyday life of a Muslim – to live a **virtuous** life by giving to the poor, following the pillars and forgiving others. **Lesser jihad** is often described as a 'holy war' which allows Muslims to fight in order to **defend** Allah if all peaceful attempts fail. The idea of **Jihad** is often misunderstood which we will discuss in detail using scripture.



What causes Extremism?

An **extremist** is a person who holds harmful political or religious views and advocate (support) violence. Understanding extremism is the first step to stopping its rise. Although there is no single reason why people become extremists, there are a number of factors that may influence individuals to hold such views. For example; poverty, government policy, technology, injustice, fear and education.

Muslims in Britain

Britain's Muslim population are almost all people who **immigrated** to Britain in the 1950s, 60s and 70s, or their descendants. During this time, many Muslims came from India and Pakistan in search of a better life. Fear was another reason to come to Britain in the 1950s. Many left India to escape the disruption and violence that coincided with the division of British India into Pakistan and India (during this **partition** as many as two million people died in violence).

- Define **Islamophobia**.
- Define **prejudice**.
- Recall what is meant by the term **prophet**.
- Describe why the **Ummah** is important to Muslims.
- Summarise **Lee Rigby's** death – how is this case linked to **radicalisation**?
- State a quote from the Qur'an and evaluate whether Islam promotes violence.
- Explain 3 factors that may cause **extremism**?
- Should Islam be linked with **terrorism**? Is it fair?
- List the differences between lesser and greater **Jihad**.

Cold Questions

- Explain two contrasting religious beliefs about **discrimination**. (4 marks)
- Explain two similar religious beliefs about **violence**. (5 marks)
- Explain two Islamic beliefs which show that **terrorism** is wrong. You must refer to a source of wisdom and authority (5 marks)
- "Islam is a religion of **peace**" Evaluate this statement (12 marks).
- "All reports about Muslims are **prejudiced**" Evaluate this statement (12 marks).
- "There is no **diversity** in Islam" Evaluate this statement (12 marks).

Hot Questions

Positive Islamic Role Models

There is a distinct lack of positive British Muslim role models in our **media** (we will discuss reasons why throughout our lessons). Yet, hardly a day goes by when we aren't confronted with reports of a British Muslim who has said, or done, or thought about doing a horrible act. Role models include; **Zayn Malik**, **Mohamed Salah** and **Mishal Husain**. Throughout this topic, you will be set an extended research task to create a three-minute presentation on one Muslim role model throughout history. This presentation can be in the form of a PowerPoint, poster, song, model, drawing or any other format agreed by your teacher. You will also have to use your literacy skills to create a 'script' to explain why they are a positive role model.

Y8 What is God?

What is the nature of God?

There are a number of ways to describe the nature of God from a Christian perspective.

- **Monotheism** - Christians believe that there is only one God. They are monotheists.
- **Trinity** - most Christians believe that there are three distinct parts (usually referred to as Persons) to this one God and that these three aspects form a unity.
- **Omnipotent** - God is all-powerful. Everything consistent with God's nature is possible.
- **Omniscient** - God is all-knowing, of past, present and future.
- **Omnibenevolent** - God is all-loving.
- **Omnipresent** - God is present everywhere.



What is the Apostles Creed?

Creeds make clear the most important Christian beliefs, including about the nature of God. The congregation **often recites them during acts of worship**, usually standing.

The Apostles Creed is based on the teaching of the Apostle. It represents a summary of Christian belief about the **oneness of God**, the Trinity, the **incarnation of Jesus**, the crucifixion, ascension, resurrection, work of the **Holy Spirit**, judgement and the afterlife.

Vocab bank

monotheism polytheism Trinity omnipotent
Father creator Son Holy Spirit Vedas Mandir

What is a denomination?

Christianity is the largest of the world religions, with approximately 2.4 billion followers (one third of the world's population) across the globe. Christianity began as a branch of Judaism, and Jesus himself was a Jew. As Christianity is such a large religion with an international following, it is not surprising that there are many different 'branches' within Christianity. These groups have different understandings of what it means to be Christian:

- Roman Catholics
- Protestants
- Church of England
- Baptist



What is the Trinity?

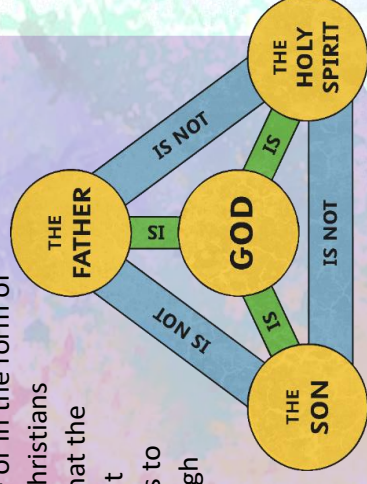
The Trinity refers to the idea that God is **one**, but can be experienced in three different Persons. The word 'trinity' comes from the word 'tri' meaning 'three' and 'unity' meaning 'one'.

God the Father - Christians refer to God as the Father. God the Father is the creator of all things. He is the creator ex nihilo. This means that God created the universe and all things in it out of nothing.

God the Son - God the Son refers to Jesus Christ, the Son of God. For many Christians, this is Jesus as God in human form, who was sent to save humanity. Jesus Christ is the **incarnation** of God on Earth.

God the Holy Spirit - The Holy Spirit is the unseen power of God at work on the Earth. In the scriptures, it is often depicted as wind, fire or in the form of a dove. Christians

believe that the Holy Spirit continues to act through people.



Incarnation

The incarnation is the Christian belief that God took human form by becoming Jesus. Incarnation literally means 'to take on flesh'. For Christians, the incarnation shows that Jesus was **fully God and fully human**. It is an essential part of belief in the Trinity. John's Gospel highlights the incarnation, "**The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us**" (John 1:14).

incarnation flesh
denomination Vishnu (preserver) Shiva (destroyer)

A short introduction to Hinduism

Hinduism is over 4,000 years old, making it one of the world's **oldest** religions. It is made up of a variety of different religious beliefs and practices. It originated near the **Indus River** in India. The name 'Hindu' comes from the word Indus. Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures. For example, **The Vedas** are a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'. Hindus worship in a temple called a **Mandir**. Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings, surrounded by walls.



What do Hindus believe about God?

Like Christianity, Hinduism is also a **monotheistic** religion. Although there are many gods and goddesses in the Hindu faith, Hindus have one true God called **Brahman**. They believe that Brahman is everywhere and in everything. It is like salt, which has been dissolved in water. You cannot see the salt, but it is in every drop of water. Brahman is the supreme spirit and the other gods and goddesses are different **representations** of Brahman. In the Hindu faith, it is also believed that Brahman occasionally appears on earth in a living form, known as an **avatar**.

What is the Hindu Trimurti?

Three of the most significant forms of Brahman are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. These three gods express key aspects of Brahman, the Ultimate God. The word Trimurti means three forms. In the Trimurti, **Brahma** is the creator, **Vishnu** is the preserver and **Shiva** is the destroyer. In a Hindu temple, there are no images of Brahma. However, there are many images of gods and goddesses, which are aspects of the **Brahman**, or Divine One. Remember! The difference between **Brahman** (with an 'n'), which refers to God, and Brahma (no 'n'), which refers to the creator god.

Is the Trinity and Trimurti similar?

Similarities: The Hindu Trimurti is similar to the Trinity as both have three parts - "Tri". The Father is similar to Brahma the creator. Vishnu can be seen as similar to Holy Spirit.

Differences: The Hindu Trimurti is not like the Christian Trinity. The Trinity is one God in three equal and eternal Persons. Many Hindus reject the concept of the Trimurti, and even those who accept the Trimurti see the triad as three separate Hindu gods appearing as avatars of Brahma.

- Create a **glossary** of keywords and definitions from the vocab bank above
- What is the difference between **monotheism** and **polytheism**?
- What is a **denomination**? Give examples.
- What does the **Apostle's Creed** tell Christians about the nature of God?
- What do **Hindus** call God?
- Describe why many people **wrongly** believe Hinduism is polytheistic?
- Describe the three different gods in the Hindu **Trimurti** and their role?

Cold Questions

- Explain two **Christian** beliefs about the nature of God (4)
- Explain two Christian beliefs about the **incarnation**. You must include a reference to scripture (5)
- Explain two Christian beliefs about the **Trinity**. You must include a reference to scripture (5)
- Explain two **Hindu** beliefs about the nature of God (4)
- **"The Christian idea of the Trinity is the same as the Hindu Trimurti"** Evaluate this statement (12)
Some people may agree because...
Some people may disagree because...

Hot Questions