

## Year 7 : Cycle 1: Religious Education 100% sheet

Section 1: Key command words		Section 2: General RE terminology	
<b>Explain</b>	To make something clearer to someone by writing/speaking in more detail about it (e.g., its meaning, purpose, impact, etc).	<b>Belief</b>	What people think is true.
<b>Evidence</b>	An example which supports a point made; in RE this is usually a quote from a religious text or a religious authority.	<b>Faith</b>	To have belief(s) which are without evidence or without full evidence.
		<b>Value</b>	A principle, rule, or idea which someone lives by.

Section 3: General RE terminology		Section 4: Religion and community	
<b>Theism.</b>	Belief in the existence of God or gods.	<b>Ummah</b>	Meaning 'Muslim community'; can be local, national, or international.
<b>Atheism</b>	Belief that no God/gods exist.	<b>Stewardship</b>	Belief that humanity has a God-given responsibility to care for nature, the planet, and the universe for it all is a gift from and creation of God.
<b>Agnosticism</b>	Belief that the existence of God/gods is uncertain; neither theist nor atheist.	<b>Langar</b>	A community kitchen/dining area found inside a Gurdwara (Sikh place of worship); free vegetarian food is offered as a gesture that all are welcome.
<b>Humanism</b>	A term for some atheists; humanists believe that people can live moral, purposeful lives without the need to ascribe to a faith.		

Section 5: Religious afterlife beliefs		Section 6: Religious believers	
<b>Afterlife</b>	The idea that there is another form of existence people go to after death.	<b>Christian</b>	A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Christianity.
<b>Heaven</b>	An afterlife place or state of ultimate happiness; Christians, Jews and Muslims are taught that God has created this place for good souls.	<b>Muslim</b>	A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Islam.
<b>Hell</b>	An afterlife place or state of punishment or suffering; Christians, Jews and Muslims are taught that God has created this place for evil souls.	<b>Jew</b>	A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Judaism.
<b>Reincarnation</b>	The idea that all souls are reborn after death into another body; what body a soul is reborn into is based on the actions in that soul's last life.	<b>Sikh</b>	A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Sikhi.
		<b>Hindu</b>	A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Hinduism.
			Buddhist A person who is part of, and follows the teachings/beliefs of, Buddhism.

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Section 7: Sanathan Dharma		Section 8: Origins of Sanathan Dharma	
<b>Contrasting</b>	When one thing differs to another and they are compared.	<b>Orally</b>	The mode of spoken communication; this is the way Hindu beliefs developed in ancient India as the written word was not accessible to most.
<b>Sanathan Dharma</b>	The term used by many Hindus to refer to their faith; means 'eternal spiritual path.'	<b>Aum</b>	The symbol of Hinduism and sound of Brahman; often chanted during worship.
		<b>Bhagavad Gita</b>	One of the holy texts of the Hindu faith.
		<b>Upanishads</b>	One of the holy texts of the Hindu faith.

Section 9: 'God' in Sanathan Dharma		Section 10: Worship in Sanathan Dharma	
<b>Brahman</b>	The name given to the one, ultimate God in Hinduism.	<b>Puja</b>	Means 'worship'; the term used for Hindu worship.
<b>deity</b>	A term for a god; there are many different deities in the Hindu faith.	<b>Mandir</b>	Hindu place of worship.
<b>Trimurti</b>	'Tri' means three and 'murti' means image, so this is the term for the three major Hindu gods: Brahma (the creator, Vishnu (the preserve) and Shiva (the destroyer).	<b>Arti</b>	The name for the ceremony of worship which welcomes the deity to a shrine; the use of light is significant, hence the lamp used is known as the arti lamp.
<b>murti</b>	Means 'image'; these are the focal point of a Hindu shrine.		

Section 11: Worship in Sanathan Dharma		Section 12: Afterlife beliefs in Sanathan Dharma	
Sewa	The belief that we have a duty to serve others and the deity selflessly.	Karma	The results of your actions which affect your rebirth after death.
Bhajan	Hindu songs of worship; literally means ‘adoration’.	Atman	The soul which is non-physical and immortal.
Kirtan	The chanting of mantras during puja, usually to the sound of music.	Samsara	Means ‘to flow’; this means the cycle of birth, life, and death in Hindu belief.
Mantra	A word, phrase or syllable repeated over and over to feel greater spirituality.		
Section 13: Afterlife beliefs in Sanathan Dharma			
Moksha	The belief that with enough good karma, one’s atman will be free from samsara and be one with Brahman.		
Dharma	Means ‘duty’ or ‘responsibility.’		
Sva-dharma	Means personal duty or personal responsibility, unique to everyone.		
Ethics	The study of what makes actions right or wrong, informing what is lawful or unlawful in society.		