

Autumn Term: Who is to blame if we do wrong?

Judaism:

A **Bar Mitzvah** is when a boy turns 13 and becomes an adult. A **Bat Mitzvah** is when a girl turns 12 and becomes an adult. This means that they are now responsible for their own actions and must follow the **Jewish laws**.



Christianity:

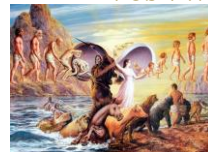
Confirmation is a sacrament, ritual or rite of passage practised by several **Christian denominations**.

During the service, a **baptised** person believes they receive the gift of the **Holy Spirit** and hold more responsibility.



Sikhism:

Believe everyone is **reincarnated** temporarily as humans or animals. They believe only humans can decide between right and wrong and that they can escape the cycle of death and rebirth (**Mukti**).



Spring Term: Is commitment the same as sacrifice?

Sikhism:

The **5 Ks** taken together symbolise that the **Sikh** who wears them has dedicated themselves to a life of devotion and submission to the **Guru**.

- **Kesh** (uncut hair)
- **Kara** (a steel bracelet)
- **Kanga** (a wooden comb)
- **Kaccha** (cotton underwear)
- **Kirpan** (steel sword)



Islam:

During the holy month of **Ramadan**, all **Muslims** are required to fast from food or drink from dawn to dusk for 30 days. The act of **fasting** is meant to remind Muslims of the less fortunate and to reinforce the need to be thankful.



Summer Term: Why do Christians worship in different ways?

Christianity is spilt into different **denominations**. These are different groups of **Christians** who formed their own **Churches** and spilt based on different **biblical interpretations** and ways of **worship**. There are more than 45,000 denominations globally.

Catholicism:

Roman Catholicism is the oldest and largest branch of **Christianity**. There are more than 1 billion **Catholics** worldwide. The **Roman Catholic Church** is led by the **pope** and base beliefs on the **Bible**. **Pray to Mary** and a number of **Saints**. The **pope** rules the church from **Vatican City** (Italy). **Attend Mass** on Sunday mornings. **Sacraments: Communion and Confession**.

Orthodoxism:

There are about half a million **Orthodox Christians** living in UK. **Orthodox** is a Greek word which means 'right praise or worship'. **Orthodox Christians** believe that they continue the **Church** as **Jesus** began it. **Icons** (a picture of **Jesus**, **The Virgin Mary** or one of the **Saints**) are an important part of **worship** to aid focus during **prayers**. **The Liturgy= The Holy Communion**.

Protestantism:

With more than 500 million followers, **Protestantism** is the second largest branch of **Christianity**. **Protestantism** is divided into many different **churches**. The first **Protestant churches** broke away from **Roman Catholicism** in the early 1500s. This was known as the **Reformation**. They base their beliefs on the **Christian Bible**. **Sacraments= Baptism and Communion**.

Quakerism:

Began in Britain in the early 1650s as a breakaway movement. They refer to themselves as 'friends' and although follow **Christ**, they do not believe in celebrating the **Eucharist** or any **Christian Sacraments**. They believe **God** speaks directly to them so do not need **priests** or leaders. **Worship** in **meeting houses** through singing hymns, bible readings and silent **worship**.