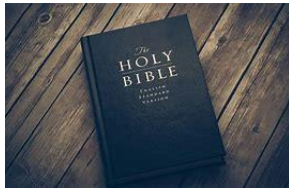


## Topic

### Christianity:

- Beliefs
- Worship
- Practice



## Key Words

- Jesus
- Church
- Messiah
- Bible
- Trinity
- Saviour



## Jesus As The Messiah

Messiah is a Hebrew word meaning 'anointed one'. Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah because through his crucifixion and resurrection he brought salvation to humankind.

God gave his only son, Jesus, so that all humans could be saved

Jesus was a perfect human - he had no sin

God placed all of humanity's sins on Jesus when he was crucified

Jesus' actions meant that there was a reconciliation between God and humanity

Jesus' death atoned for human sin

As a result of Jesus' sacrifice, humans now have the possibility of going to Heaven

## Christianity

### Beliefs

While there are many different types of Christians, the majority of Christians share the same basic beliefs. All Christians believe in one God, and most also believe that Jesus was God's son sent to Earth in human form. Jesus was put to death but was resurrected and ascended to heaven. Christians believe that the events of Jesus's life are important and that people should follow his teachings.

### Holy Book

The Christian holy book is the Bible, which means 'books' as it is a collection of many different books gathered together into a single volume. The Christian Bible is divided into the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament was written before the birth of Jesus and is based on ancient Jewish scriptures called the Tanakh. In Protestant Christianity, there are 39 Old Testament books, with 46 in Catholicism.

### Worship

Many Christians worship in special buildings such as churches or chapels, and Christian worship can be different depending on the denomination.

### Symbol

The cross is the symbol of Christianity. Jesus Christ was executed by the Romans and died by being crucified on a wooden cross. Christians remember his death and resurrection by wearing crosses. Sometimes crosses will have a figure of Jesus on them. These are called crucifixes.

### Denominations

Christians share many beliefs, but they don't all agree on everything. This has resulted in the development of different groups within the religion called denominations. Examples of these include Anglican, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. Different Christian denominations worship in different ways. Anglicans, Catholics and Orthodox Christians have a set form of worship. It is a formal ritual based around the sacraments, particularly Holy Communion.

## Topics

**HUMAN RIGHTS**  
**WOMEN IN ISLAM**  
**ROLE OF THE MOTHER**

## Key Questions

- What is the 'Human Rights Act 1998'?
- What is equality?
- What does UDHR stand for?
- What is the importance of the role of a mother?
- What rights has Islam given to women?
- Who are 'Amnesty International'?

## UDHR

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a document protecting the rights of every individual, everywhere. It was the first-time countries agreed on the freedoms and rights that deserve universal protection in order for every individual to live their lives freely, equally and in dignity.

## Keywords

**Human Rights Act:** Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world  
**Amnesty International:** Amnesty International evaluates the human rights situation in countries around the world  
**UDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
**Equality:** The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities  
**Fair:** Treating people equally without favouritism or discrimination  
**Equity:** The quality of being fair and impartial.  
**Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.



## Human Rights Act 1998

**What are human rights?**  
 Human rights are basic rights and freedoms which we all have. They cannot be taken away, although they can be restricted in certain circumstances.

**What is the Human Rights Act 1998?**  
 The Human Rights Act gives you legal protection of your human rights, such as your right to a fair trial.

**The Human Rights Act is important because:**  
 It sets out a minimum standard of how the government should treat you. It makes sure that they think about meeting your basic rights when they do their job. This includes when they use other laws. Parliament must think about whether a new law follows the Human Rights Act before it comes into force.

## Inspirational Muslim Women

**Khadija bint Khuwaylid (RA)**  
 Possibly the most famous Muslim women in the era of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is Khadija (RA). Yes, Prophet Muhammad's first wife. She was a successful entrepreneur, the first women to accept Islam and stood by the side of the Prophet SAW during prophet hood.

**Fatima Al-Fihri**  
 Fatima is an inspiration to women and educators alike. Why? Well, she founded the first and oldest-surviving madrasah and university in the world! Al-Qarawiyyin masjid and university in Fez (Morocco) was founded and built (under supervision).

**Aaishah Bint Abu Bakr**  
 Wife of the Prophet (SAW) and the daughter of Abu Bakr (RA). She was an incredible woman, she was a wife of the Prophet (saw) and we know through many narrations that he loved her most from everyone. She was the most renowned scholar and a teacher and she taught all the companions of the Prophet (saw) and narrated many Ahadith.

## Topics

- Living the Muslim life
- Healthy living & Islam
- 4 Schools of Fiqh
- Halal and Haram



## What Is Halal?

Halal is that which adheres to Shariah (Islamic Law). Halal meat must be slaughtered in a specific manner according to the Quran and Hadith



## What Is Haram?

The Arabic term for forbidden (unlawful). For example certain food and drinks are considered Haraam such as pork and alcohol. Muslims must choose between Halal and Haraam

## Key Words

- **Shariah** – Islamic law
- **Fiqh** - the theory or philosophy of Islamic law, based on the teachings of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet. Muhammad (SAW)
- **Religious Law** – Laws pertaining to religions
- **Monarchy** – A form of government with a monarch at the head
- **Moral responsibility** – How do people act morally and how do they morally choose
- **Alcohol**
- **Drugs**
- **Halal** – Something which is permissible
- **Haram** – Something which is impermissible
- **Death**

## Key Questions

- How do Muslims make moral and legal decisions?
- What is the difference between religious law and law of the land?
- How does a person follow religious law as well as the law of the land?
- How do Muslims act as stewards by taking care of their own bodies?
- What is it important to live a healthy lifestyle?
- Why are some foods halal and some haram?
- What are Islamic teachings on alcohol and drugs?
- What happens after death?
- What is the purpose of living in this world?
- How do religious believers mourn the dead, and what are the ritualistic

## Rituals and Beliefs

Muslim Death	Christian Death	Jewish Death
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kafn</li> <li>• Ghusul</li> <li>• Burial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heaven</li> <li>• Hell</li> <li>• Jesus</li> <li>• Cremation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing</li> <li>• Prayer shawl</li> <li>• Purification of the body</li> </ul>

## The 4 Main Schools Of Fiqh

### Hanafi:

The Imam of this school was called Abu Hanifah, Nu`man bin Thabit (may Allah have mercy upon him). He was of Persian origin. He was born in Kufa, Iraq, in the year 80 AH.

### Maliki:

The Imam of this school is Malik bin Anas (may Allah have mercy upon him) who was born in 95 AH and passed away in 179 AH at the age of 86. He was blessed to have been born and pass away in the blessed city of Madinah. He was buried in Jannah al-Baqi

### Shafi'i:

The Imam of this school is Muhammad bin Idris (may Allah have mercy upon him). He was born in Gazzah in the year 150AH. He died in Egypt in the year 204 AH. His lineage meets with that of the Prophet (peace be upon him) on the seventh level.

### Hanbali:

The Imam of this school is Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal (may Allah have mercy upon him) who was born in 164 A.H and passed away in 241 A.H at the age of 77. The city of birth and death was Baghdad, Iraq