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| World Faiths – **Unit: Islam** | | |
| KS1 | Muslim | Name given to people who follow the religion Islam |
| Islam | Name of the religion who worship Allah. |
| Mosque | Place of worship, learning and gathering for Muslim people |
| Allah | Muslim name for God |
| prophet | A person who hears a message from God and shares the message with others |
| Qur’an | Muslim holy scriptures / book |
| Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) | A prophet of Allah.  Pbuh – peace be upon him. (This is said after his name out of reverence and respect) |
| Worship - ibadah | To show honour and praise to Allah. This can be done through acts of service, songs, prayers, obedience and reading holy scriptures for example. |
| Prayer - salah | Prayers performed by Muslim people. Prayer is communication with Allah through spoken and or silent words. |
| UKS2 | Shahadah | 1st pillar of Islam - Muslim declaration of faith. This is the first of the 5 pillars of Islam.  *"There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger."* |
| Salah | 2nd pillar of Islam - Daily prayers. Most Muslims pray 5 times a day at prescribed times. |
| Zakat | 3rd pillar of Islam - Charitable giving. |
| Sawm | 4th pillar of Islam - Arabic for fasting. Religious fasting, especially during the month of Ramadan. |
| Hajj | 5th pillar of Islam - Pilgrimage Muslims make to Makkah |
| Ramadan | 9th month of the Islamic calendar.  Observed by **Muslims** worldwide as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection and community. The annual observance of **Ramadan** is regarded as one of the Five Pillars of **Islam.** |
| ummah | Worldwide community of Muslims |
| Makkah | Holy City for Muslims – place of pilgrimage for Muslims. Site of the Kaaba. |

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| World Faiths – **Unit: Hindu Dharma** | | |
| LKS2 | dharma | A Hindu’s moral religious and practical duties in life – their whole way of life.  One of the four goals or purposes of life. |
| ashrama dharma | The duties a Hindu has based on which stage of life they are at. |
| atman | The eternal spirit or soul held within a physical body. |
| artha | Striving for financial and professional success through honest means. One of the four goals or purposes of life. |
| kama | Finding enjoyment and pleasure in the good things of life. One of the four goals or purposes of life. |
| karma | The belief that every action has a positive or negative effect, it is the sum of everything that an individual does: good and bad. |
| moksha | Release from the cycle of birth and rebirth, where the atman enters a blissful state of becoming one with Brahman.  One of the four goals or purposes of life. |
| Samsara | The continuing cycle of birth, death and rebirth. |
| Mandir | Hindu place of worship |
| Shrine | A personal place of worship in the home or place of business. |
| deity | A visual representation of the character and attributes of the supreme being Brahman. (gods and goddesses) |
| murti | An image, usually representing a deity, and used as focus for worship. |
| puja | Hindu word for worship |
| Sewa | Selfless service |
| Aum (Om) | A sacred syllable representing creation; it is recited at the beginning and end of prayers. |
| Aarti | A Hindu worship ceremony |
| Brahman | The one Supreme Being |
| Vishnu | the preserver of the universe and of dharma. He protects human beings and restores order to the world. |
| Shiva | In charge of opposites, e.g. creation and destruction. |
| Diwali | Festival of lights, where Hindu people remember the story of Rama and Sita.  Also, the Hindu New Year. |

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| World Faiths – **Unit: Judaism** | | |
| KS1 | Jewish | Name given to a person who follows the religion Judaism |
| Judaism | Name of the religion Jewish people follow. |
| Synagogue | Place of worship, learning and gathering for Jewish people |
| G\_d | Supreme being, creator |
| prophet | A person who hears a message from God and shares the message with others |
| Torah | Jewish holy scriptures |
| Shabbat | Jewish day of rest. It lasts for 24 hours from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. |
| worship | To show honour and praise to G\_d. This can be done through acts of service, songs, prayers, obedience and reading holy scriptures for example. |
| prayer | Two way communication with G\_d through spoken and or silent words. |
| UKS2 | Talmud | The set of teachings and commentaries on the Torah that form the basis for Jewish law. |
| Rosh Hashanah | The birthday of the universe, the day G‑d created Adam and Eve, and it’s celebrated as the head of the Jewish year. (Jewish New Year) |
| Yom Kippur | Day of Atonement. The holiest of days for Jewish people. |
| Pesach | A Jewish holiday that celebrates The Exodus of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt. (Also known as Passover) |
| Seder | The ceremonial meal and telling of the Passover story on the first two nights of Passover. (Seder literally means ‘order’) |
| Fast | To go without food and or drink for a period of time to focus on G-d in prayer or reflection. |
| Shofar | Rams’ horn that is sounded to mark the beginning and end of High Holidays. |

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| World Faiths – **Unit: Sikhi** | | |
| LKS2 | Sikhi | The name used by Sikhs to refer to the religion they follow. |
| Guru Nanak | Founder of the Sikh faith. The first of the 10 Gurus. |
| Guru Gobind Singh | Founder of the Khalsa. He was the 10th Guru. |
| Guru | ‘Teacher’  The Spiritual masters of Sikhi, who established this religion over the course of about two and a half centuries. |
| Guru Granth Sahib | ‘Embodied light of the Gurus.’  The actual writing of the Gurus that offer guidance to Sikhs. |
| Gurdwara | Place of engagement with the Guru Granth Sahib.  Place where a community can gather in the Langar. |
| Gurmukh | Someone who puts God and the teachings of the gurus at the centre of their life. |
| Mool Mantra | ‘Main chant’ It is the basis of Sikhi beliefs. The words were written by Guru Nanak and describe what God is like. |
| Amrit | Sacred ceremony Sikhs go through to become part of the Khalsa.  A Sikh who has taken Amrit and keeps all five Ks. |
| Khalsa | ‘pure’ in Punjabi.  Name given to the community of devout Sikhs who have taken Amrit. |
| 5 Ks | the Five Ks are five items that Guru Gobind Singh commanded Khalsa Sikhs to wear at all times in 1699.  They form the external identity and the Khalsa devotee’s commitment to the Sikhi. |
| Seva | Selfless acts of service |
| Langar | A communal free kitchen. |
| Waheguru | Sikhi name for the divine being or God. It means "Wonderful Teacher" in the Punjabi language. |
| Khanda | The symbol of the Sikh faith |
| Karma | The belief that every action has a positive or negative effect, it is the sum of everything that an individual does: good and bad. |
| Paat | Sikh prayer. |
| Kirtan | The singing of hymns from Guru Granth Sahib. |
| Vaisakhi | Vaisakhi is the most important Sikh mela (festival). Vaisakhi marks the founding of the Khalsa in 1699 by Guru Gobind Singh. |