

KS4 RMS CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Culture

The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.



Identity

The fact of being who or what a person or thing is.



Prejudice

A preconceived idea that is not based on reason or actual experience.



Discrimination

To act upon the basis of prejudice and treat people unjustly.



Christianity

Christianity is focused upon the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe to be the Son of God. Christians believe in One God in Three different forms: The Father, Son and Holy Spirit.



Islam

The followers of Islam are called Muslims. They believe there is one true God Allah. Islam was revealed over 1400 years ago in Mekkah, Arabia by a man called Muhammed.



Racism

Prejudice and discrimination by an individual, community or institution on the basis of race or ethnic group, particularly one that is a minority.

Buddhism

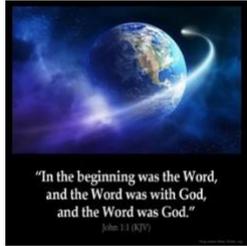
Buddhism started in India over 2500 years ago. Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama who is known as the Buddha. Buddhists aim to achieve enlightenment: to know the true meaning of life.



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Creation

Bringing the world into existence; the belief that the world is God's loving creation.



Word

In the Bible, John 1 describes God creating the world through his eternal Word. This links the eternal Word to Jesus in the statement: "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us" (John 1:14).

Omni...

Omnipotent – all powerful
Omniscient – all knowing
Omnibenevolent – all loving

Resurrection

- ◇ Being raised from the dead; the event three days after the crucifixion when it is believed that God raised Jesus from the dead.
- ◇ The form that many Christians believe the afterlife will take, referring to either physical or spiritual bodies.

Salvation

Being saved; belief that through God's grace, Jesus' death and resurrection brought about salvation for humanity. Saving of the soul and being able to enter eternal life in heaven.



Grace

The unconditional and generous love that God shows to people who do not deserve it.



Judgement

The belief that God will decide whether each person should receive eternal life or eternal punishment based on their earthly life.

Heaven

Belief that after death Christians can enter a state of being with God for eternity.



Hell

Belief in a place of eternal suffering, or a state after death of being in separation from God.

Six Articles of Faith (Sunni)

These are the six main beliefs of Sunni Muslims.

1. One God
2. Angels communicate the message of God to humans
3. The Qur'an is the most important writing in Islam
4. Muhammed is the most important Prophet of God
5. The Day of Judgement
6. Supremacy of God.



Sunni

After Muhammed died, the majority of Muslims believed that only the **Qur'an** and the **Sunnah (Muhammed's teachings and actions)** had the authority to Guide Muslims. The followers of this belief are called Sunni Muslims.

Predestination

Allah knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.

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Qur'an

The holy book which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed.



Tawhid

The belief that there is only one God. Muslims called God Allah which means 'one God.'



Angels

Spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God. They are supernatural created by God from light.



Akhirah

This means everlasting life after death. After a person has died, they begin a new stage of life called **Akhirah**.



Five Roots of Usul ad-Din (Shi'a)

These are the key principles followed by Shi'a Muslims to help keep them 'rooted' in their faith.

1. One God
2. Muhammed
3. God is just and wise
4. Imamate – the twelve Imams are the leaders of Islam
5. Resurrection and judgement by God after death.



Shi'a

Some Muslims believed that Muhammed had named his cousin, Ali to be his successor. Ali and his supporters believed that the true leader (Imam) had to be a descendent of Muhammed and chosen by God. The followers of this belief are called Shi'a Muslims.