

RS	Review of the Year	Year 7	Term 6
1. Keywords		2: Philosophy Part 1	
<p>Theists: someone who believes in the existence of God.</p> <p>Atheist: someone who does not believe in the existence of God.</p> <p>Agnostic: someone who is unsure about the existence of God.</p> <p>Humanism: a philosophical stance that emphasises the value of human beings and are a type of atheist.</p> <p>World views: A person's world view is the way they see and understand the world, especially regarding issues such as politics, philosophy, and religion.</p> <p>Ultimate Questions: are big questions that do not have one simple answer.</p> <p>Justice: fair treatment and fair punishment</p> <p>Belief: an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof.</p> <p>Sanctity of Life: The belief that life is God given so is precious and special.</p>		<p>Philosophy: (Greek) love of wisdom</p> <p>Philosophy: is a way of thinking about the world, the universe, and society. It works by asking very basic questions about the nature of human thought, the nature of the universe, and the connections between them.</p> <p>Truth: is a fact or belief that is accepted as true. There are many different kinds of truths that can help people explore different answers to ultimate questions.</p> <p>Plato : was an ancient Greek philosopher. He challenged people to look around them and ask “What is reality?”.</p> <p>Allegory: A story with a hidden meaning.</p> <p>Plato’s cave: Plato's famous allegory.</p> <p>Descartes: René Descartes was a French philosopher, mathematician, and scientist.</p> <p>Descartes: is famous for stating “I think, therefore I am.” after pondering on the question “How can we prove we exist?”</p>	
3: Philosophy Part 2		4: Understanding Christianity Part A	
<p>What happens when we die?: All world religions believe death is not the end. Muslims and Christians believe in resurrection, where people go to heaven or hell after Judgement Day.</p> <p>Soul- the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal.</p> <p>Judgement Day: At the end of time people will face God’s judgement on how they lived their lives.</p> <p>Reward and Punishment: Most religions teach everyone will face consequences for how they have lived, and no one will escape justice in the afterlife.</p> <p>Immortality: the ability to live forever, eternal life.</p> <p>Mortal: unable to continue living, having to die.</p>		<p>Monotheism: belief in the existence of one God.</p> <p>Omnipotent: God is all-powerful.</p> <p>Omniscient: God is all-seeing and all-knowing.</p> <p>Benevolent: God is loving and kind.</p> <p>Agape: Christians selfless love.</p> <p>The Good Samaritan: reveals the Greatest Commandment to love God and love one another.</p> <p>Holy Trinity: believe in one God in three persons. The three persons are equal and a unity- God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>The Apostle’s Creed: is a Christian statement of beliefs about God’s nature.</p>	
5: Understanding Christianity Part B		6: Inspirational People: The Buddha	
<p>Creation: All Christians believe the Bible is the book of ‘truth’ and reveals God is the almighty creator of the universe. <i>“In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”</i> Genesis 1:1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literalist view: Some Christians read the account as a fact and reject scientific theories. Non-literalist: Other Christians read the account as a metaphorical story and argue God is the intelligent designer of the universe who caused the Big Bang. 		<p>The Buddha: ‘The enlightened one’ the title used to refer to Siddhartha Gautama.</p> <p>At the age of 29, he left the palace where he encountered the Four Sights: An old person, a sick person, a dead person and a holy man.</p> <p>After the Buddha had become enlightened and learnt how to overcome dukkha, he taught people the Four Noble Truths to overcome suffering. The path to ending dukkha is called ‘The Eightfold Path’.</p>	