Year 7– Worldviews—What is a worldview?

Key Words	
Beliefs and teachings	These can be about God, life, death, the place of humans in the universe.
Stories	Narratives that explain teachings and inspire believers.
Rules	Guidelines and laws.
Rituals	Practices like worship, prayer, celebrations.
Feelings	Reacting emotionally when experiencing something.
Social	Groups of people sharing common beliefs, views, values and experience.
Material	Objects of faith, including buildings, food and clothes.
Theism (Theist)	Someone that believes in God.
Atheism (Atheist)	Someone that doesn't believe in God.
Agnosticism (Agnostic)	Someone that is not sure about the existence of God.
Monotheism	Belief in **one** God.
Polytheism	Belief in **many** gods.
Religion	comes from the Latin 'religare' meaning 'to bind together'.

1. How did religion begin?

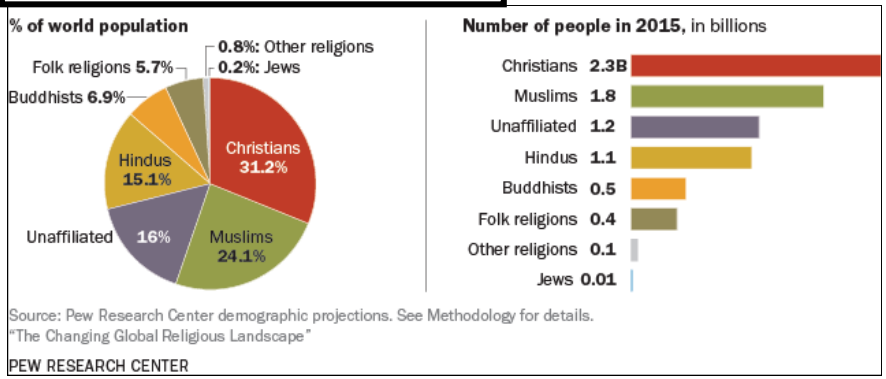
1. People believed that spirits were in all living things and could either protect or harm people. (animism)
2. Families with similar ideas and beliefs joined together to form clans, clans then joined together and became tribes they believed the bigger the clan, the stronger the god/gods.
3. Tribes would meet and acknowledge other gods, but continued to only worship their own.
4. Over time tribes became nations, this meant people from the same nation who didn't know each other believed the same and belonged together.
5. To show that their gods were more powerful they would deny other gods were real, that belief in one God was first established in around 1500BCE.

2. What defines religion?

Beliefs and Teachings	Stories	Rules

Rituals	Feelings	Social	Material

3. Religion in the world



4. What is a non-religious world view?

- Humanists do not believe in a god. They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
- They do not follow a holy book either. Instead, Humanists value traits like reason and rely on science to explain the way things are.
- Humanists believe that people have one life to live - there is no afterlife. As a result they focus on being happy and making the most of their life. They also believe they have a duty to support others.

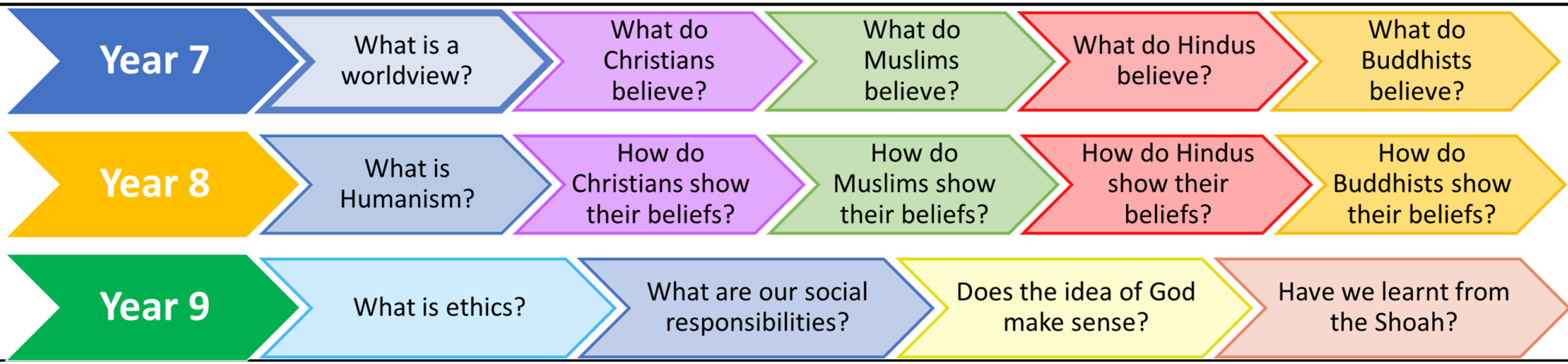
5. Is religion still relevant?

No	Yes
We have science to explain the world, and no longer look at religion for answers.	Science tells us how things happen but religion explains the spiritual behind it, we need both to live in the world fully.
The teachings of religion are not specific enough for today.	It gives us rules and guidance on how to behave, we can apply that to the modern world.
The Church no longer has any power - churches are used for other things, religious news is bad.	It provides comfort in difficult times, it allows people to feel part of something greater than them.
Number of religious followers are dropping in the UK.	Religions are growing elsewhere in the world.

Year 7– Worldviews—What is a worldview?

AIM: This unit of work is to introduce you to worldviews. This will give you an understanding of your own worldview and what influences it. We will learn how other worldviews are formed and how organised worldviews, such as religions, came in to being. You will evaluate if you think religion is still needed today.

This will be revisited in all your units of work as it is the foundation for understanding others and why worldviews is important.



This knowledge organiser gives you the basic information for this unit. There are different ways that you can use your knowledge organiser - **you should not just copy from the knowledge organiser.**

Below are a range of activities you could do, you do not need to do them all. Select the things that you think will help you remember the information. Don't worry if one doesn't work, try a different way until you find an activity that works for you. Some activities are harder than others, chose one that challenges you, if you find one too hard try a different one.

- Use the 'Look, cover, write and check' strategy.
  - **Look:** Look at and read a section for a few minutes.
  - **Cover:** Cover that section/put away the sheet.
  - **Write:** Write anything you can remember from what you just read.
  - **Check:** Check what you have written then correct/add in anything missing.
  - **Repeat:** Repeat this with each section until you can remember it all.
- Write a basic recall quizzing questions. Leave it overnight and try to answer them the next day.
- Write yourself or a partner some quiz questions. Quiz each other or swop your questions to see if you can answer each other's questions.
- Write a letter/blog/article to someone explaining a key idea or concept.
- Get your parents/carers to test you.
- Create mind maps or flashcards.
- Create fact files for each key area.
- Summarise each section in your own words.
- Get sticky with your learning: write out key points from the KO as you read over it on post-it notes.
- Write your own challenging questions using the command words below then, write an answer for these questions.
  - **explain** (say why/how something is done)
  - **compare** (what do two or more things have in common/ different),
  - **evaluate** (weigh up positives and negatives, arguments for and against).
- Draw images and annotate/label them with extra information.
- Put the key words from your KO into new sentences.
- Give yourself spelling tests or keyword definition tests.
- Think about the big picture – why is knowing specific information important to you/other people/society/companies/science/technology?
- Think about the big picture – are there any links in the content on your KO to anything that you have watched on TV, read about or heard in the news?