

Name\_\_\_\_\_

This booklet contains all the lessons that you will need to complete over the next 4 lessons. All classwork must be completed to the very best of your ability and recorded in your exercise book. You must place these booklet back in your class's box on the window ledge ready for next lesson

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## Lesson 1 –

### Lesson Title – How can clothing be used to express belief?

#### Lesson Objectives

- To explore different religious approaches to dress and its significance.
- To explain the importance and the significance behind religious dress.
- To begin to discuss the different perspectives on religious dress.

#### Starter Activity

Do you have a favourite item of clothing? What is it and why is it your favourite item of clothing? What do you already know about religious clothing?

#### Main Activity 1: Sikhism and the five K's. Read the information in the form of a spider diagram with at least six branches of information

##### Essential Information

The 5 Ks date from the creation of the Khalsa Panth by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. The Guru introduced them for several reasons. Adopting these common symbols would identify members of the Khalsa. Because all members of the Khalsa wear the 5 Ks the members of the community are more strongly bound together. Each K has a particular significance. The 5 Ks taken together symbolise that the Sikh who wears them has dedicated themselves to a life of devotion and submission to the Guru.

#### The 5 Ks are 5 physical symbols worn by Sikhs who have been initiated into the Khalsa.

The five Ks are:

1. Kesh (uncut hair)
2. Kara (a steel bracelet)
3. Kanga (a wooden comb)
4. Kaccha – also spelt, Kachh, Kachera (cotton underwear)
5. Kirpan (steel sword)

Main Activity 2: Using the detailed information provided on the next page, create a one page overview with images outlining each of the 5 Ks.

#### Information on the 5 Ks

### **Kesh – uncut hair**

Various reasons and symbolisms have been put forward for the Sikh practice of keeping hair uncut. Throughout history hair (kesh) has been regarded as a symbol both of holiness and strength. One's hair is part of God's creation. Keeping hair uncut indicates that one is willing to accept God's gift as God intended it. Uncut hair symbolizes adoption of a simple life, and denial of pride in one's appearance. Not cutting one's hair is a symbol of one's wish to move beyond concerns of the body and attain spiritual maturity.

### **Kara – a steel bracelet**

- A symbol of restraint and gentility.
- A symbol that a Sikh is linked to the Guru.
- It acts as a reminder that a Sikh should not do anything of which the Guru would not approve.
- A symbol of God having no beginning or end.
- A symbol of permanent bonding to the community—being a link in the chain of Khalsa Sikhs (the word for link is 'kari').
- The Kara is made of steel, rather than gold or silver, because it is not an ornament.

### **Kanga – a wooden comb**

This symbolises a clean mind and body; since it keeps the uncut hair neat and tidy.

It symbolises the importance of looking after the body which God has created. This does not conflict with the Sikh's aim to move beyond bodily concerns; since the body is one's vehicle for enlightenment one should care for it appropriately.

### **Kachha – special underwear**

This is a pair of breeches that must not come below the knee. It was a particularly useful garment for Sikh warriors of the 18th and 19th centuries, being very suitable for warfare when riding a horse. It's a symbol of chastity. There is no fixed style of Kirpan, the ceremonial sword.

### **Kirpan – a ceremonial sword**

There is no fixed style of Kirpan and it can be anything from a few inches to three feet long. It is kept in a sheath and can be worn over or under clothing.

The Kirpan can symbolise, spirituality, the soldier, defence of the good and weak.

For a Sikh the fact that the Guru has instructed the Sikhs to wear the 5 Ks is an entirely sufficient reason, and no more need be said.

The symbols have become greatly more powerful with each passing year of Sikh history.

Every Sikh remembers that every Sikh warrior, saint, or martyr since 1699, and every living member of the Khalsa, is united with them in having adopted the same 5 Ks.

Main Activity 3: Islam and dress

## Main Activity 3: Islam and dress

### Niqab

A veil covering the head and face, but not the eyes, usually worn with a loose black garment (abaya) that covers from head to feet.



### Hijab

A general term meaning 'to cover' or 'veil', most commonly refers to a headscarf that covers the hair and neck, but not the face.



### Burka

A veil that covers the entire body and face, with a mesh window or grille across the eyes for a woman to see out of.



### Chador

A full-length cloak worn by many Iranian women, typically held closed at the front by the wearer's hands or under their arms.



### Dupatta

A long scarf loosely draped across the head and shoulders, common in south Asia and often paired with matching garments.



The type of coverings that Muslim women choose to wear, usually reflects their upbringing, culture, community and above all else, their connection with Allah.

## Main Activity 3: Islam and dress



My name is Ayshea, I wear the Niqab.

I wear it for the same reasons as my sister Tayba, because the Quran tells us too. I choose to cover my face, I have a deep connection with Allah, I devote my life to my religion and I show this through the clothes I wear. I am highly regarded in the Islamic community.

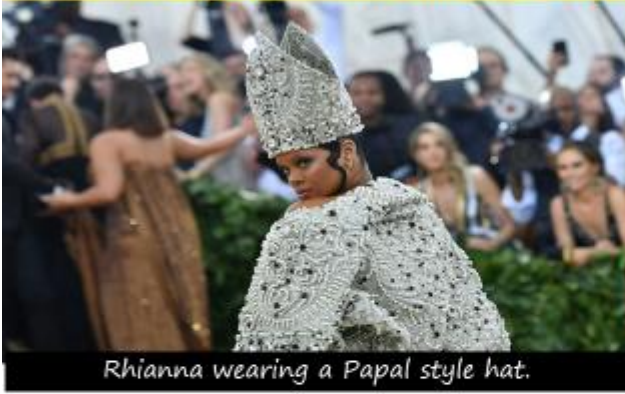
My name is Aliyah, I wear the Hijab. In the Qur'an (the Islamic holy book), Allah told the Prophet Muhammad that women should be covered. This is what is holy and I would like to live a good and holy life. It is my choice to wear this head covering. I only wear it in public, at home I take it off.



Answer the following questions in your exercise book

1. Which one do we see most on the news or in our newspapers?
  2. Provide two reasons why Muslims wear religious dress.
  3. Explain what modesty means and why some people think it is very important?
- Extension: Religious dress can be easily misunderstood by people. Why do you think that is?

## Main Activity 4: What are the different approaches to religion and dress?



Rihanna wearing a Papal style hat.

This year the Met Gala was themed around the Metropolitan Museum of Art's Costume Institute exhibit, "Heavenly Bodies: Fashion and the Catholic Imagination." As the title suggests, the display examines the influence of Catholicism on clothing. However this has caused a lot of controversy amongst religious groups.

Cardinal Timothy Dolan said, "It's because the Church and the Catholic imagination—the theme of this exhibit—are all about three things: truth, goodness and beauty. That's why we're into things such as art, culture, music, literature and, yes, even fashion."

"Catholicism is NOT a 'theme' & it's NOT a fashion statement! Hollywood/Met Gala, shame on you!" One person's response on Twitter.

"What a fantastic way of bringing religion into the media. The outfits were beautiful & show off the creativity that God gave us!" Another person's response on Twitter.

Which of the above quotes do you agree with and why? Explain in at least 30 words.



Arianna Grande's dress adorned with images from the Sistine Chapel.

Plenary

A style Question

A) Outline three ways religious people use dress to express belief. (3)

Firstly an example of how religious people use dress to express faith is...

Secondly...

Thirdly....

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## Lesson 2 –

### Lesson and date –

### Lesson Title – How can music inform worship?

#### Lesson Objectives

- To know different types of Christian music.
- To explain the way in which music affects a person.
- To evaluate the use of modern music in worship.

#### Starter activity

1. When do you listen to music?
2. Why do you listen to music?
3. Do you think music is important? Give reasons

**Main Activity 1:** There are many different types of Christian religious music. Listen to each one and record answers to your thoughts points.

#### Hymns

A hymn is an expression of worship— a glad and grateful acknowledgement of the of Almighty God. Hymns are a celebration of who and what God is and of what he has done— songs of praise, thanksgiving, and joy in God. Christians sing hymns because our God is worthy to be praised. Watch the following clip from Britain's Got Talent showing a Gospel choir.

1. What is the name of the song?
2. How do you know it is a song of praise? Give two reasons.
3. In four words describe this performance.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VCTz5jbHmys>

#### Plainchant

Plainchant is a form of medieval church music that involves chanting or words that are sung, without any instrumental accompaniment. It is also called plainsong.

Another term used is Gregorian Chant, which you may have heard in Church.

Listen to the example of plainchant and answer the following questions.

1. What is plainchant?
2. How would you describe plainchant?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YMxY21UJR-8>

#### Psalms

A psalm is a sacred song or hymn, in particular any of those contained in the biblical Book of Psalms and used in Christian and Jewish worship. They are important as they are found



in the Bible and therefore a reliable form of worship. They are psalms, songs, poetry. They're musical, and the reason human beings express truth with music. There are psalms to fit every mood and a powerful way to communicate with God.

1. What is a psalm?
2. Why do you think Christians use psalms?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s8zAn8U4OeI>

### Contemporary Music

Modern Christian music is becoming increasingly popular. Christian rock and pop bands have millions of follows and thousands fill concert halls. This type of music really appeals to younger people and many are taking to music venue to worship God. Watch the following music video and answer the following questions.

1. How is this music different to the previous song you have heard?
2. What do you think the song is about?
3. Why do you think it appeals to younger people?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wgD92xLNGs&list=PLWvahZRxLnLMSWeULnubOCCeQzvxGM8hB>

Main Activity 2: Modern or traditional music?

1. In pairs you will now discuss the benefits of modern and traditional types of music.
2. You will create a table of at least three reasons in favour of modern music and three reasons in favour of traditional music.
3. You MUST form a conclusion explaining which type of music is the most appropriate.

Main Activity 3: Using the information you created from the previous group activity, answer the following questions. Provide two reasons in favour of the statement and two reasons against the statement. Form a justified conclusion.

**“Modern music takes away from the holiness of worship”**

### Writing frame

Firstly some Christians would agree because...

Secondly some Christians would agree because...

However other Christians would disagree because...

Secondly other Christians would disagree because...

In conclusion I believe...

## Lesson and date –

### Lesson Title – How can drama inform worship?

#### Lesson Objectives

- To know and explain passion and mystery plays.
- Consider different views on the use of drama and mystery plays.
- To create your own religious drama.

#### Main Activity 1:

#### **Main Activity 1: What are passion and mystery plays in Christianity?**

**Mystery plays** and miracle plays are among the earliest formally developed plays in medieval Europe. Medieval mystery plays focused on the representation of Bible stories in churches as tableaux (freeze frames) with accompanying antiphonal song. They told of subjects such as the Creation, Adam and Eve, the murder of Abel, and the Last Judgement.

**Passion play**, religious drama of medieval origin dealing with the suffering, death, and Resurrection of Christ. Early Passion plays involved readings from the Bible with poetry sections on the events of Christ's Passion and related subjects.

Many Passion Plays today also include a dramatic portrayal of Jesus' life, including his teachings and miracles, and his resurrection to show the context in which his death took place.

#### **TASK:**

1. Watch the clip and identify at least two stories from the Bible.  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q\\_1E4izf\\_6c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_1E4izf_6c)
2. Using the information above explain what a mystery and passion play is. For each explanation create an image to help you remember.

**Main Activity 2:** Below are statements both for and against the use of drama. Identify whether or not the statement are for or against and record them in a table.

- Christianity is not entertainment, faith should be taken seriously.
- In the past when many people could not read or write mystery and passion plays helped people understand their faith.
- It helps people understand Jesus' sacrifice. During a passion play a person can understand more deeply how Jesus' suffered.
- Many modern plays change the Bible stories too much and therefore take away from the word of God.
- Mystery and passion plays are exciting and help people feel more engaged and involved.
- Mystery and passion plays bring Bible stories to life and can make them more modern.
- No actor regardless of how talented they are can truly express the power and love of God.
- Some people believe it is disrespectful to play God or Jesus.

**Main Activity 3:** Use the following story from the Bible and create a description of how the opening scene would look in a play. Include detailed descriptions of:

- Lighting
- Stage set
- Any music
- Lines

### The Rich Young Man

17 And as he was setting out on his journey, a man ran up and knelt before him and asked him, "Good Teacher, what must I do to inherit eternal life?" 18 And Jesus said to him, "Why do you call me good? No one is good except God alone. 19 You know the commandments: 'Do not murder, Do not commit adultery, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Do not defraud, Honor your father and mother.'" 20 And he said to him, "Teacher, all these I have kept from my youth." 21 And Jesus, looking at him, loved him, and said to him, "You lack one thing: go, sell all that you have and give to the poor, and you will have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me." 22 Disheartened by the saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions.

23 And Jesus looked around and said to his disciples, "How difficult it will be for those who have wealth to enter the kingdom of God!" 24 And the disciples were amazed at his words. But Jesus said to them again, "Children, how difficult it is[a] to enter the kingdom of God! 25 It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich person to enter the kingdom of God." 26 And they were exceedingly astonished, and said to him,[b] "Then who can be saved?" 27 Jesus looked at them and said, "With man it is impossible, but not with God. For all things are possible with God." 28 Peter began to say to him, "See, we have left everything and followed you." 29 Jesus said, "Truly, I say to you, there is no one who has left house or brothers or sisters or mother or father or children or lands, for my sake and for the gospel, 30 who will not receive a hundredfold now in this time, houses and brothers and sisters and mothers and children and lands, with persecutions, and in the age to come eternal life. 31 But many who are first will be last, and the last first."

Plenary: Read your partner's work and provided two positive comments and one suggesting (ideally in a different coloured pen).

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Lesson 4 –

Lesson and date –



## Lesson Title – How can symbols be used to express worship

### Lesson Objectives

- To understand how symbolism and imagery is used within Catholicism
- To explain key Catholic symbols and imagery.

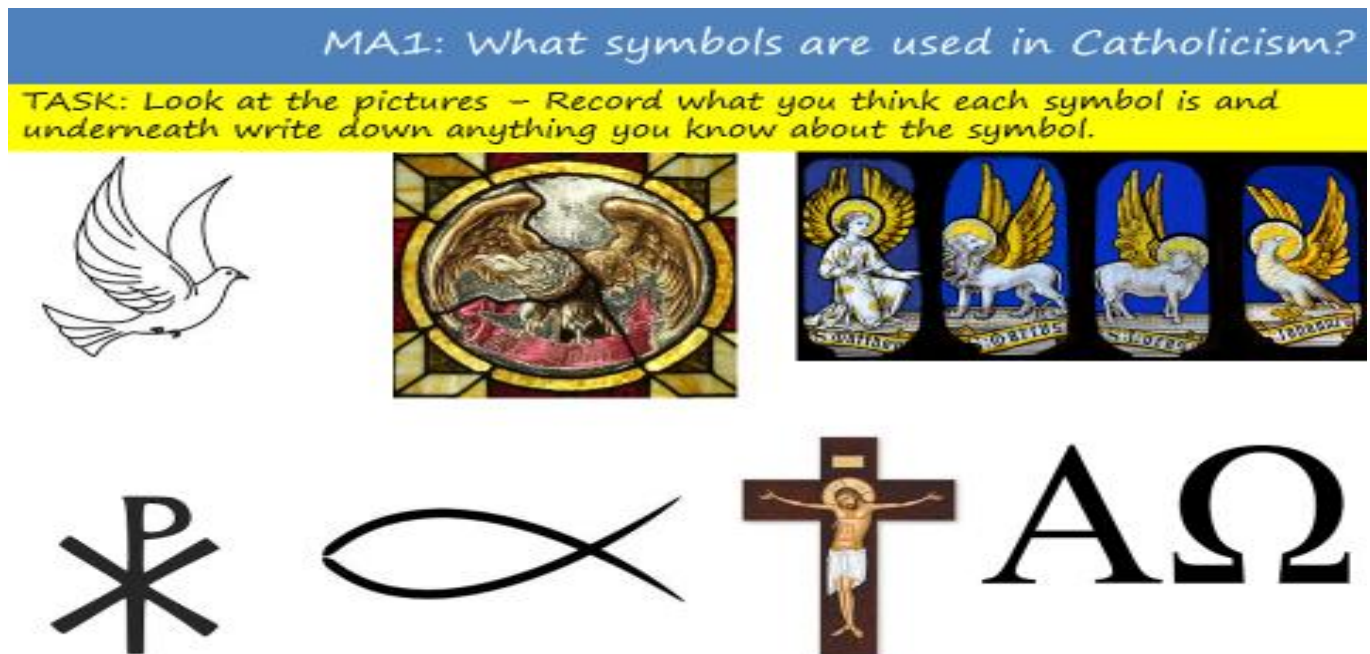
### Starter Activity

Complete at least one of the following tasks.

- ✓ Create an acrostic poem that you feel represents who you are.
- ✓ Create and annotate a symbol that you feel represents who you are.
- ✓ Choose an animal that you feel represents who you are and explain why.

MA1: What symbols are used in Catholicism?

TASK: Look at the pictures – Record what you think each symbol is and underneath write down anything you know about the symbol.



The image displays a variety of Catholic symbols. At the top left is a simple line drawing of a dove in flight. Next to it is a circular stained glass window depicting the Holy Spirit as a dove descending upon the Virgin Mary. To the right of this is a row of four small icons representing the four evangelists: Matthew (angel), Mark (lion), Luke (ox), and John (eagle). Below these are five larger symbols: the Chi-Rho (a cross with a vertical bar on the left), the Ichthys (a fish), a crucifix (a cross with the figure of Jesus), and the Alpha and Omega (the Greek letters Α and Ω).

**Main Activity 2:** Below you have been provided with information. For each symbol, draw the symbol and complete the tasks.

### The Cross

The cross has been used commonly since the fourth century but was linked to Christianity from as early as the second century. It was a clear reminder of Jesus' death and subsequent resurrection. The crucifix – a cross which includes the figure of Jesus – did not appear until the fifth century.

The cross or crucifix is found in all churches and often used as a focus for Catholic prayer. Some Catholics have them within their homes. They are often also worn by Christians today to show their faith.

**TASK:** Record all the ways in which the cross or crucifix is used by Catholics.

*Stretch – Why do you think Christians may use a crucifix to focus their prayers?*

### **The fish**

The fish or the 'ichthus' was of more importance for the first Christians than the cross as a secret symbol. Many claim this because of its meaning in the acrostic. In Greek 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour,' from the Greek translation of ichthus.

It was also an obvious choice for a symbol because of its connection to the apostles – "I will make you fishers of men' (Matthew 4:19) – and events in the life of Jesus such as feeding the five thousand.

This fish is often used in modern life to give a clear indication of Christian belief.

**TASK:** Explain three reasons why the fish is a Christian symbol.

*Stretch – Can you think why a business may choose to incorporate the fish into their business logo?*

### **The Chi Ro**

This is a symbol made from the first two letters of the Greek word for Christ which are X and P. The letter X (Chi) and P (rho) are combined to represent Jesus as Christ.

- This symbol was used by Christians before being adopted by the Roman Empire once Christianity was accepted as its religion.
- The Roman Emperor Constantine (272CE – 337 CE) put the symbol on his shields before going into battle against Maxentius at Milvian Bridge. His victory signalled the start of the Roman Empire's conversion to Christianity.
- The Chi Ro appeared on helmets, shields and even coins.

**TASK:** Summarise the information above in at least 35 words.

### **The evangelists**

The evangelists of the four Gospel writers have been linked to four living creatures since early Christian times that are said to have surrounded God's throne.

"The first living creature [was] like a lion, the second creature like an ox, the third living creature with the face of a man, the fourth living creature like a flying eagle." (Revelations 4:7)

The most commonly accepted ordering is as follows:

- Matthew – human/angel
- Mark – Lion
- Luke – Ox
- John – Eagle

Within a Church or Cathedral there will often be symbols of evangelists on the lectern or in other decorations around the altar or stained glass and they are also found in baptisteries.

**Record each symbol of the Gospel writers.**

*Explain where you might find these symbols.*

*Stretch – Explain how these symbols are founded in the Bible.*

*Plenary – Complete one of the following activities*

- ✓ Create an acrostic poem of the word symbol to reflect your learning in today's lesson.*
- ✓ Create a word search for all the seven symbols we have learned today. Your clues must be a brief description of each symbol.*

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**Lesson 5** – (PowerPoint not needed just A3 Paper)

**Lesson and date** – Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> July (Lesson2)

*You will now consolidate your learning from previous lessons on this topic.*

*You must complete one of the following activities.*

- ☐ *An A3 overview of at least four different ways people express their religious beliefs.*
- ☐ *A guide to forms of expression, outlining the different types of religious expression, why it is important.*
- ☐ *Choose one form of expression, draw it and label it with instructions on how to use it, also annotate the image with explanations.*

*Ensure that work is colourful and can be used for display work. You must check for spelling errors using dictionaries.*

***Good luck!***