

Religious Education Year 8

Summer 1 Blended Learning

Booklet

Historical Religions

Name:

Form:

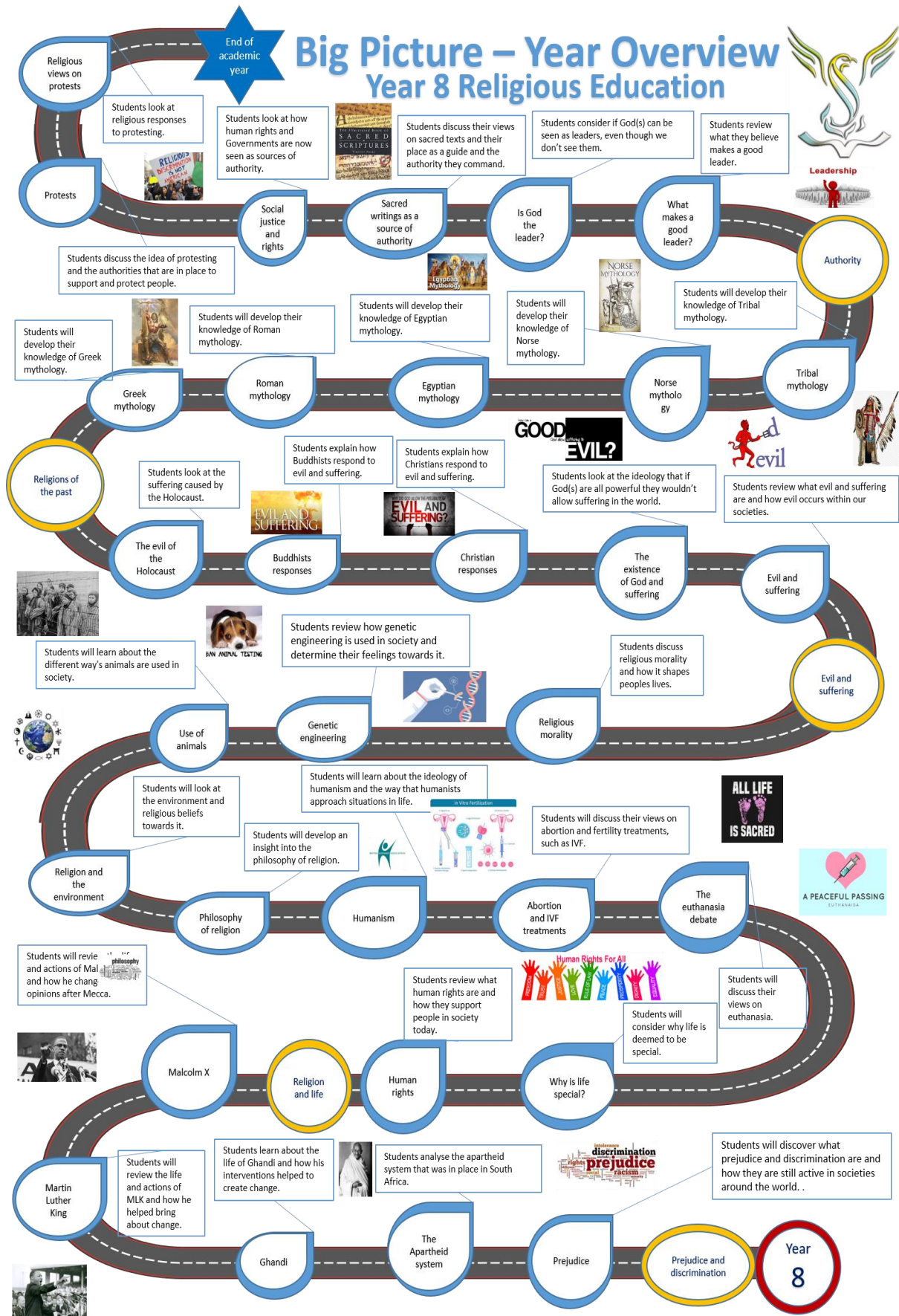
Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser on pages 5 & 6 has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.





ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: RE Year: 8 Unit: 5

CAREERS

- Teacher
- Religious leader
- Public servant.

UP NEXT

- Authority
- Holy texts

AIMS

To introduce students to:

- Develop and understanding of ancient religious ideologies.
- Build on previous skills including group discussion and essay writing.
- Learn and develop knowledge and understanding of what we can do to reduce evil and suffering

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- C Writing, speaking and listening to others Using body language to help communication.
- O **Freedom to speak safely in class without fear of failure.**
- U Showing respect for others in the team and valuing their contributions.
- R Staying with a problem until it is resolved.
- A Monitoring performance and sharing in successes.
- G Taking on roles and responsibilities that support others in the learning environment.
- E Working in a positive atmosphere.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Pupils will have previous knowledge from year 7.
- Pupils will have studied elements of these topics in year 7.
- Pupils should have a good base of knowledge of the six major world religions.

WHAT WE KNOW/REMEMBER

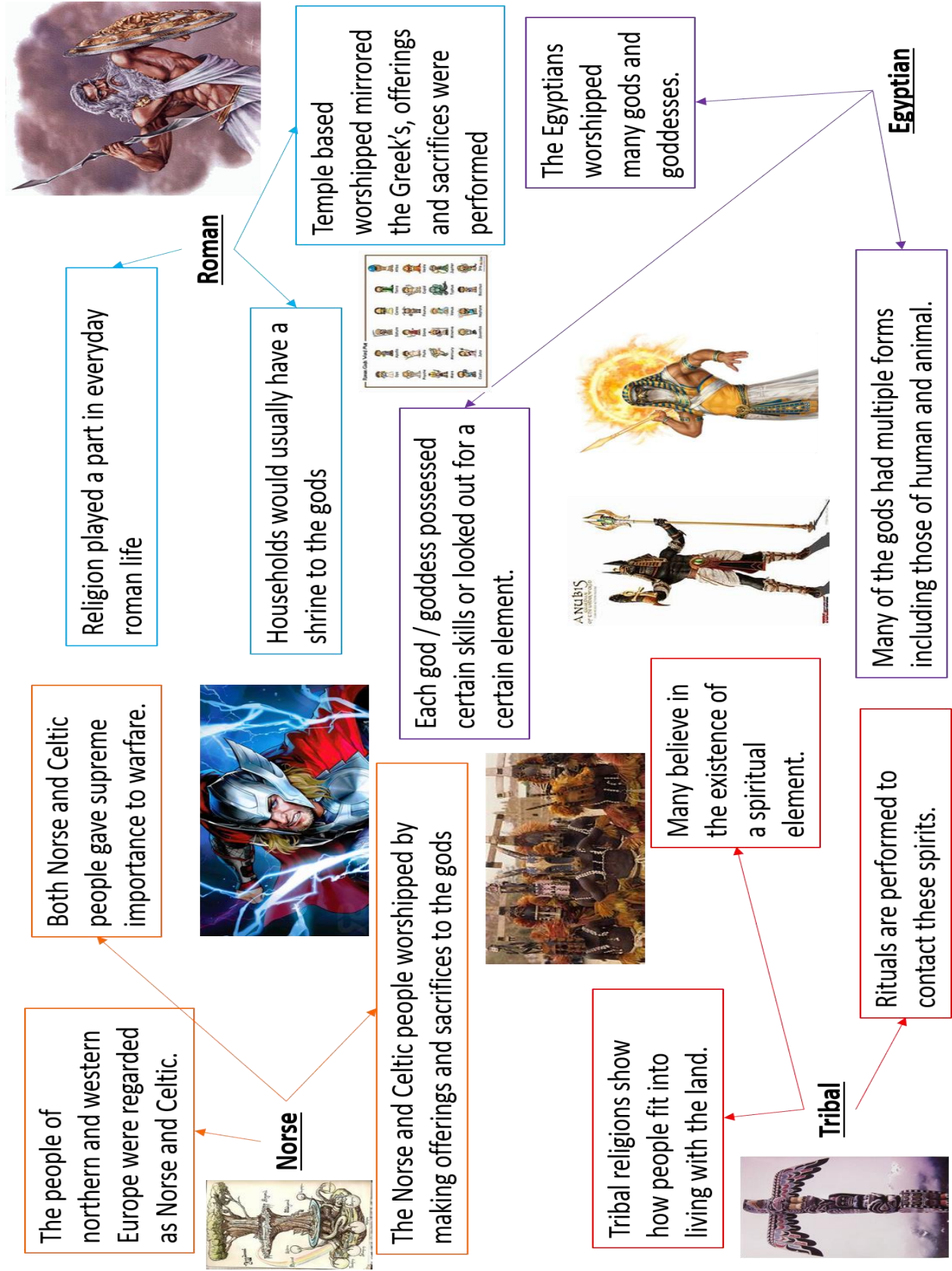
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PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

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RECOMMENDED READING

- BBC Bitesize RE
- BBC Teach.com
- Seneca learning





Historical Religions

There have been many religions and mythological ideologies that have been followed by a variety of groups. Within these historical religions many gods have desires that match their human counterparts, such as; lust, greed desire and love. The majority of the followers of these religions aim to appease their god or gods desires by offering sacrifices or through actions that the gods deem to be worthy.

Key Word	Definition
Hercules	A roman hero and a demi-god.
Valhalla	Norse mythological place where warriors who die go.
Afterlife	A place where a person goes after death.
Asgard	Norse mythological world where Valhalla is found.
Polytheism	The belief in multiple gods.

Polytheistic vs. Monotheistic



- Polytheism- The belief in many gods.
 - Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic
 - Hindus, Ancient Greece
- **Monotheism- The belief in a singular god.**
 - Christianity, Islam, Judaism



Lesson 1 Greek Mythology

LI: To develop an understanding of ancient Greek mythology.

Task 1

Create a mind map of anything you already know about Greek Mythology.

Video to support learning – Greek creation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilZ99sGM-ka>

DARTS –

DARTS

Greek Mythology



A brief history

1) Greek mythology is a polytheistic religion, this means they worship many gods and goddesses. The gods are shown to be very human in nature and they were believed to exhibit human traits such as; jealousy, greed, anger and hatred towards others. The interrelationship between the gods and the humans demonstrated how their lives were linked

2) The Greeks thought the gods lived high above Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds. From here, they kept an eye on life below. From time to time, they would interfere in what was going on. They could send storms if they were angry and decide who was victorious in wars. Sometimes they even played tricks on humans too.



3) The Greeks loved to share stories about brave heroes and their great adventures. Everyone's favourite hero was Heracles (the Romans called him Hercules). Heracles was Zeus's son and was a demi-god, meaning he was mortal, but had god like qualities. He was so strong he could kill a lion with his bare hands. Heracles was very brave, but he was killed when he was tricked into putting on a poisoned robe. However, Zeus liked Heracles so much that he took him to Mount Olympus and made him immortal.

The Titans

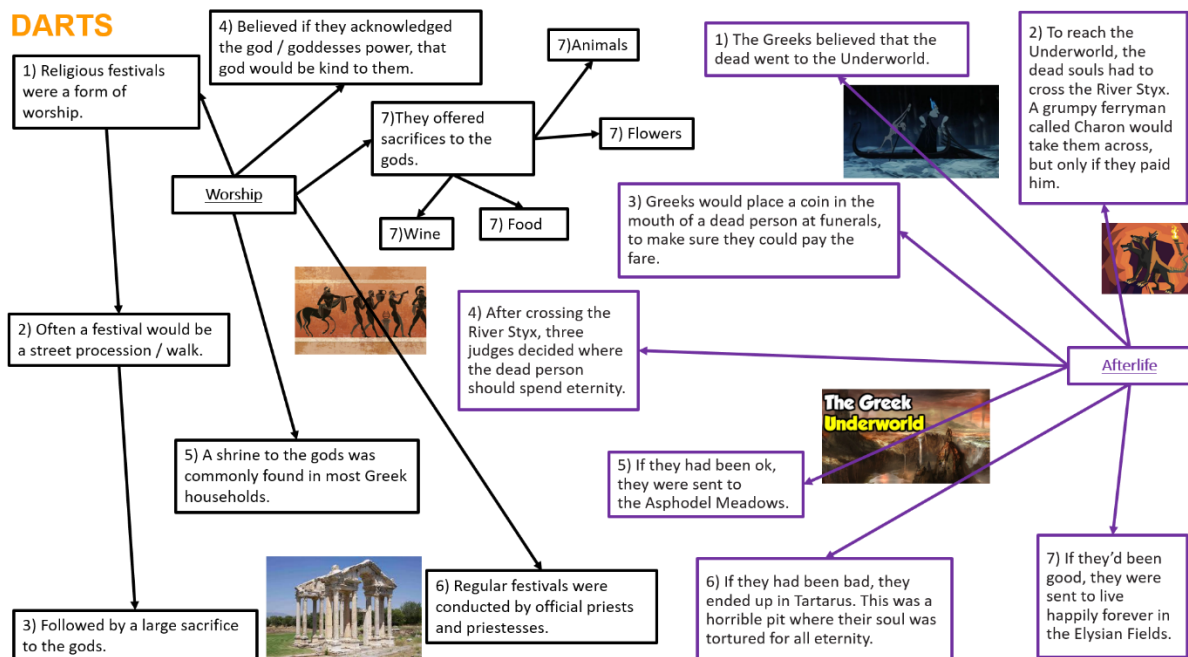
4) The Titans were the original gods in Greek mythology. They were the children of the ancient deities Uranus (heaven) and Gaea (earth). Cronus was the leader of the Titans, after he managed to overthrow his tyrant father Uranus from the throne. Cronus later learned of a prophecy that said his son would eventually overthrow him and did everything he could to prevent it, however, the prophecy came true and Zeus managed to dethrone him and end the age of the Titans, after the great war between Titans and Olympians.

The Olympians

5) The Olympians were lead by Zeus. They were said to have lived on Mount Olympus, which is the highest mountain in Greece. Each of the gods or goddesses were said to have represented one aspect of life, for example Aphrodite was the goddesses of love. After battling the titans, Zeus became ruler of the gods. Zeus ruled the sky, Poseidon ruled the oceans and Hades ruled the underworld.



DARTS



Task 2 – DARTS key questions.

1. Why do you think the Greeks liked to create hero's?

I think that the Greek's like to give people hero status because...

2. How can the idea of the Greek Gods being close to human in nature possibly make it easier for humans to believe in them?

The idea of the Greek gods being close to human nature could make it easier for humans to believe in them because...

Consolidation.

Write a short paragraph about the Greek creation story to summarise it.

Lesson 2 Roman Mythology

LI: To develop an understanding of ancient Roman mythology.

Task 1

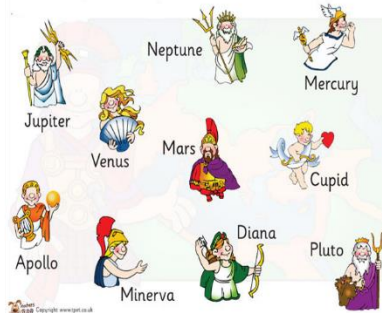
Create a mind map of anything you already know about Roman Mythology.

Video to support learning – Greek creation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ilZ99sGM-kA>

DARTS –

DARTS



Development of Roman Catholicism

3) Roman Catholicism is a worldwide religious tradition of some 1.1 billion members. It traces its history to Jesus of Nazareth, an travelling preacher in the area around Jerusalem during the period of Roman occupation, in the early 30s of the Common Era. Its members meet in a communion of churches headed by bishops, whose role originated with the disciples of Jesus. Over a period of some decades after Jesus' life, death, and resurrection, the bishops spread out across the world to form a "universal" church, with the bishop of Rome (traced to the apostle Peter) holding superiority. Today Vatican City — and specifically, Saint Peter's Basilica — stands over the grave site of Saint Peter, and the pope is considered Peter's successor.

Roman Mythology

A brief history of Roman Mythology

1) Religion played a part in everyday roman life. The gods were always looked to as the source of both positive and negative aspects of a persons life. Households would usually have a shrine to complete simple daily rituals to thank and ask the gods for things. Additionally, the creation of large temples in towns and cities was very common. Worship took place at these temples on a daily occurrence. Temple based worshipped mirrored the Greek's, offerings and sacrifices were performed.

Ancient Roman Worship

2) The Senate (Roman parliament) and the Emperor were seen as religious figures within Roman Mythology. For Romans, religion was more of a responsibility. Cults, superstition, rituals, festivals and sacrifices appealed to them more than devotion and standards of a religion. In general, the Romans took a more light hearted view of spiritual matters and the gods they worshiped reflected this. The Roman had their traditional ceremonies and they worshiped Roman gods as well as gods from other provinces and city states that they conquered. This is evident with the incorporation of some Greek gods into their own pantheon (a collective grouping of gods) due to the presence of Greek colonies on the Lower Peninsula. For example the Greek name God Zeus in the Roman mythology was called Jupiter. Overall, the Romans were more consumed with building, organizing and enjoying themselves and did not seem to concern themselves too much with spiritual and religious matters.



Catholic Christianity

4) Catholic Christianity began as a persecuted religious community, illegal in the Roman Empire in its earliest days, but within some three hundred years and with the conversion of the Emperor Constantine, it became legal and eventually was recognized as the official religion of the Empire. With the decline and fall of Rome in the fifth century, the Roman Church assumed both temporal and spiritual authority in the West. Because of this it had colossal influence on the development of the art and culture of the western world through the Middle Ages. Today, it continues to grow, with its growth is fastest in Africa, South America, and Asia.

Task 2 – DARTS key questions.

1. Why do you think the senate and emperors were given god like status? Explain your point of view.

I believe that the senate and emperors were given god like status because...

2. Why do you think Christianity continues to grow in Africa, South America, and Asia still?

I think that Christianity continues to from in Africa, South America, and Asia still because...

Video to support learning – Story of Romulus and Remis.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R6RqbVARj-l>

Task 3 – Key questions.

What do you think of the story of Romulus and Remus? Do you think it could be real?

Explain your point of view.

Task 4 – DIPS.



All, most, some.

*All will complete Q1
Most will complete Q1&2
Some will complete Q1,2&3*

All	Most	Some
Can you explain the story of Romulus and Remus, the creation of Rome?	Why do you think that Christianity spread so rapidly through the west once Emperor Constantine converted to become a Christian?	Why do you think that sacrifices and gifts were given to the gods?
<i>The story of Romulus and Remus is...</i>	<i>I think that Christianity spread very quickly throughout the west because...</i>	<i>In my opinion, sacrifices were made and gifts were given to the gods because...</i>
		

Lesson 3 Egyptian Mythology

LI: To develop an understanding of Egyptian mythology.

Task 1

Create a mind map of anything you already know about Egyptian Mythology.

Video to support learning – Egyptian creation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTy49JlgJZE>

DARTS –



Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

2) The Ancient Egyptians worshipped their many gods and goddesses due to the qualities and characteristics they believed that they brought to the afterlife.

Egyptian Mythology

DARTS

A brief history of Egyptian Mythology

1) The ancient Egyptians had many gods. Gods created the universe and maintained order, but they were also involved in everyday life. Egyptians believed that a long time ago, only chaos existed. Out of chaos a hill emerged. The first god, Atum, was sitting on the hill. Atum, realising he was alone, created two children called Shu and Tefnut. His children left to create the world. Shu and Tefnut were away for a long time so Atum sent his eye to look for them. Shu and Tefnut returned with Atum's eye and he was so grateful the eye started crying. The tears dropped to the earth on the hill and from them the first humans were created!

Ra the God of the Sun.

3) Ra was the most important God. He was the lord of all the gods. He was usually shown in human form with a falcon head, crowned with the sun disc encircled by the a sacred cobra. Ra sailed across the heavens in a boat called the 'Barque of Millions of Years'. At the end of each day Ra was thought to die and sailed on his night voyage through the Underworld, leaving the Moon to light the world above.

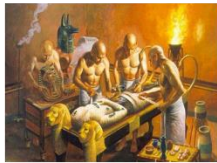


Egyptian care of the dead

4) The process of mummification took place to preserve the body of very important Ancient Egyptians. The Ancient Egyptians found that the hot and dry conditions of the sand in Egypt helps dry out and preserve the bodies of the pharaohs.

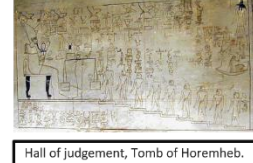
Judgement of the dead

6) To the ancient Egyptians, the judgment of the dead was the process that allowed the Egyptian gods to judge the worthiness of the souls of the deceased. When reaching the Hall of Judgement those being judge had to weigh their heart against the feather of Maat to see if they would be allowed to enter eternal paradise. Anubis, was the god associate with this weighing process and mummification and he placed the heart on the scales. Anubis is most recognisable as having the head of a jackal.



Mummification

5) Mummification is the process of preserving the body after death by deliberately drying or embalming flesh. This typically involved removing moisture from a deceased body and using chemicals or natural preservatives, such as resin, to desiccate the flesh and organs.



Hall of judgement, Tomb of Horemheb.

Task 2



- Can you draw any links with a more modern religion that discusses the idea of judgement?

Anubis passing judgement.



God / Jesus passing judgement.



Task 3

Key questions from the lesson



1. Why do you think the Egyptians cared so much for their dead?

I think that the Egyptians cared so much for their dead because...

2. Like the Greek and Roman gods, do you think that the Egyptian gods can be easier to associate with as a human, because of their supposed human characteristics?

I think that like the Greek and Roman gods, Egyptian gods could be / could not be easier to associate with because of their supposed human characteristics because...

2. Do you think that that the Christian faith could have developed its idea of judgement from the Ancient Egyptians?

I believe that the Christian faith may have / did not developed its idea of judgement from the Ancient Egyptians because...

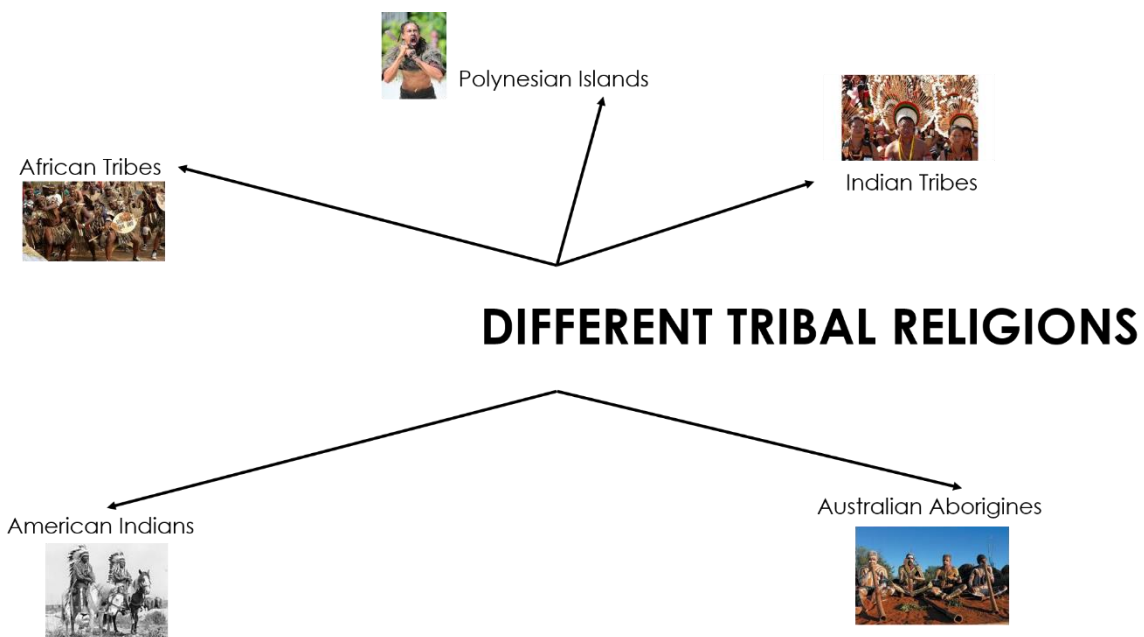
WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Lesson 4 Tribal religions

LI: To develop an understanding of tribal religious groups.

Task 1

Create a mind map of anything you already know about tribal religious groups.



Task 2

Research the key term – indigenous.

DARTS –

Tribal religions of indigenous people

DARTS

What is a tribal religion?

1) Tribal people are usually very sensitive to a supposed spiritual realm around them. They assume that spiritual powers are behind every action and event in the world. Most tribal religions believe in a supreme being, for example a 'Sky God' who is above all other beings. Tribal religions often involve traditional worship of ancestors, which they try to honour with rituals and practices.



Native American Indians

3) There were many different tribes. Some are;

- Cherokee
- Apache
- Comanche
- Arikara
- Cree

Native American Indians

4) Some believed in the idea of guardian spirits that protected them. Plains Indians at the age of 14 would leave camp and wait on a high hill for four days and nights until the spirit came to him. Some had dreams where they saw animal spirits. These animals were meant to pass on their strengths to the person.

A way of life

2) Tribal religions show how people fit into living with the land. Many tribal religions are known as primal religions as they existed long before today's religions. Many believe in the existence of a spiritual element. Many of these primal religions have similarities, even if they are based far from each other. Rituals are performed to contact these spirits. Specialised priests or shamans are often chosen to conduct the rituals. It is believed that these people can communicate with the spirits.



Aboriginal people

5) Aboriginal people believe that the land contains messages that explain the meaning of life. They also believe they are part of the land and that it is their responsibility to ensure that it is cared for. The land is sacred and therefore it must be cared for. Their creation story is called the 'dreamtime', and believe that it was formed by ancestral beings who were active during this time. This activity created the physical layout of the world.

Task 3



DARTS – Key questions.

ALL
MOST
SOME

1. Is there anything that the native religious groups have in common?

- I think that these native religious groups have... in common because...

2. Why do you think that the native groups think so highly of the land?

- In my opinion I think that native religious groups think so highly of the land because...

3. Why do you think native groups worship their ancestors?

- I believe that native religious groups worship their ancestors because...

Lesson 5 monotheism and polytheism.

LI: To develop an understanding of the differences of monotheism and polytheism.

Task 1

Research a definitions for both keywords;

- Monotheism
- Polytheism

Video to support learning – the evolution of religious groups through the ages.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AvFI6UBZLv4>

DARTS –



Monotheism

Monotheism, is the belief in the existence of one god, or in the oneness of God. Monotheism characterizes the traditions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

However, the word monotheism is a relatively modern one that was invented in the mid-17th century CE by the British philosopher Henry More. It comes from the Greek words, *monos* (single) and *theos* (god). In the Western tradition, this 'belief in one god' specifically refers to the God of the Bible; the God of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and always written with a capital G. All of these religions share many stories and myths, for example; the Jewish bible became a major part of the Christian bible, while Jesus, who was the founder of Christianity is considered a prophet (messenger for God) by Muslims.



Polytheistic religions

Hinduism

Sikhism

Christianity

Judaism

Islam

Monotheistic religions

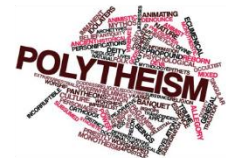
Polytheism



DARTS

Polytheism, the belief in many gods. Polytheism characterizes virtually all religions other than Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, which share a common tradition of monotheism.

Sometimes above the many gods a polytheistic religion will have a supreme creator and focus of devotion, as in certain phases of Hinduism. sometimes the gods are considered as less important than some higher goal, state, or saviour, as in Buddhism; sometimes one god will prove more dominant than the others without attaining overall supremacy, as Zeus in Greek religion. Typically, polytheistic cultures include belief in many demonic and ghostly forces in addition to the gods, and some supernatural beings will be wicked; even in monotheistic religions there can be belief in many demons, as in New Testament Christianity.



In the ancient world, the concept of monotheism as we understand it today did not exist; all ancient people were polytheists. They may have elevated one god as higher than the others, known as henotheism, but nevertheless recognized the existence of divine multiplicity.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HO4L_s IOjM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PbQDSz2gd30>

Task 2

TASK 1 – DARTS KEY QUESTIONS



1. What is your position on mono vs poly theistic religions? Is one more likely than the other in your opinion?

In my opinion I think that monotheistic / polytheistic religions seem more likely because...

2. 'All religions are similar, this makes me think that religion and the idea of god(s) must be real'. Do you agree? Explain your point of view.

I believe that all religions are similar, therefore the idea of god or gods must be real because...

Or

I do not believe in God or gods and whilst all religions share similar values I think that... because...

WHATDOYOUTHINK?

Lesson 6 Hercules

LI: To develop an understanding of the differences of monotheism and polytheism.

Task 1

Research the legend of Hercules.

Task 1

What were the twelve labours of Hercules?

Create a PowerPoint of his twelve labours.

DIPS – Key questions.

Lemon and Herb	Medium	Extra Hot
Do you believe that the story of Hercules could have been based on truth?	'The idea of Hercules being part god and part human could be linked with Jesus'	'Jesus was sent to earth and completed trials the same as Hercules, therefore this could '
Explain your point of view.	Evaluate this statement, consider more than one point of view to help you.	Evaluate this statement. Consider more than one point of view. Try to think about how this can help maintain or develop peace between cultures or countries.