

1. **Muslims** believe in one God Allah. The belief is that they should serve Allah and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad. Muslims will pray in a mosque and celebrate festivals such as Eid. There are times when a Muslim may face stereotypes and Islamophobia. Through media there is definitely a negative perception of Muslims. Part of this is due to the acts of terrorists. The media does not help by showing many negative images of terrorists.

2. **Buddhists** are those that follow the teachings of the Buddha. The belief that all life is suffering and that we must meditate and follow the 8-fold path in order to reach enlightenment. The life of a Buddhist monk is particularly strict as they aim to disconnect with families and friends in the pursuit of reaching enlightenment. This may then become a challenge as it is difficult for Buddhist monks to integrate into society.

3. **Sikhs** believe in wearing the 5K's and is a religion that prides itself in defending the weak and innocent. The Sikh community has made many contributions to British life including fighting within our British army. Some Sikhs have to face challenges of following their own wishes and wishes of their families. Some Sikh families are very traditional and want for their children marriage and stability. There is a pressure from some families for their children to work hard and be successful. Some worn may face prejudices within the community.

4. **Jewish** people believe there's **only one God who has established a covenant—or special agreement**—with them. Their God communicates to believers through prophets and rewards good deeds while also punishing evil. Most Jews (with the exception of a few groups) believe that their Messiah hasn't yet come—but will one day. There are Orthodox Jews and reformed Jews. **The main differences between an Orthodox synagogue and a Reform synagogue** is that men and women are allowed to sit together in a **Reform** synagogue, whereas they must sit apart in an **Orthodox** synagogue. **Reform Jews** also allow **the** ordination of women, which is a practice that is not permitted by **Orthodox Jews**.

Key knowledge

The commitments of a believer

Living differently to most people	Suffering the prejudice of others	Learning your family's scriptures	Being devoted to your faith
Praying everyday	Following diet rules	Living a life of love	Taking responsibility
Meditating often	Giving money away	Believing in your religion	Becoming your own person

Key Vocabulary

Islamophobia- fear of Muslim communities
 Jihad- the inner struggle between good and evil
 Challenges- a situation that requires effort to be resolved
 Stereotypes- a untrue or unfair belief about a group of people
 Prejudices- judging a person without knowledge or fact
 Mosque- the Muslim place of worship
 Commitment- an act of dedication
 Gudwara- the Sikh place of worship
 5 K's- the 5 items a Sikh wears to show their faith and dedication
 Synagogue- the Jewish place of worship
 Orthodox Jews- Jews that hold traditional beliefs
 Reformed Jews- Jews that hold more modern views

This investigation enables pupils to learn in depth from Buddhists, Jews, Muslims and Sikhs and their ways of living, beliefs and communities, providing opportunities to consider challenging questions about the place of religion in Britain today and in pupils' own thinking. Students will be investigating what is good about being a teenage Sikh, Jew, Buddhist or Muslim in Britain today and appraise what challenges are involved. Students will explore what Sikh, Buddhist, Jewish or Muslim teenagers say about Western values and express their own views. They will move on to understand how ancient spiritual practices still sustain believers. They will explore accounts for how and why teenagers have to hold multiple religious and social identities in a diverse society. They will examine and evaluate British society's treatment of immigrant religious groups.

Key Terminology

Sikhism, Judaism, Islam, Buddhist, commitment, prejudice, scriptures, believing and belonging, the five pillars of Islam, Ummah, mosque, lesser and greater Jihad, Islamophobia, prayer, spirituality, 8 fold path, Dhamma, the three jewels, Sangha, Lay Buddhist, Monk, refuge, Vihara, dual heritage, Gudwara, weddings, rituals.