

Year 6 – What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa, Grace and/or Ummah?



Key Vocabulary

Ahimsa	The concept of harmlessness and non-violence (derived from Hinduism).
Grace	The generosity and unconditional forgiveness of God (links to Christianity).
Ummah	The whole community of Muslims around the world.
Allah	The Islamic name for God, or the Supreme Being.
Qurbani	Qurbani is the giving of a sacrifice (for example, an animal or money) to show submission to Allah.
Makkah	The holiest city of Islam and often shortened to Mecca.
Hajj	The annual Islamic pilgrimage to Makkah, Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims.
Zakah	The third pillar of Islam, requires Muslims to give £1 from every £40, 2½%.
Sewa	A selfless act for humanity includes acts of kindness. Putting Ahimsa into action.

Hinduism originated in Northern India about 4000 years ago and is the world's oldest existing religion.

Religion Focus

Islam

Muslims are committed to the Ummah, which translates to all united until Allah.

Prophet Muhammad

The founder of Islam. Important for Muslims as the final messenger of God. He teaches Muslims how best to live.

Hinduism

Hindus believe in one god but in many forms. They try to live their lives without killing or harming anything.

Gandhi

He was a Hindu who believed in and was committed to the principle of ahimsa. He led the successful non-violent campaign for the liberation of India.

Christianity

The Lost Son (Luke 15)

This story teaches Christians about the loving forgiveness of God. The father in the story forgives his son no matter what he does.

How did Jesus show grace?

The Last Supper: He washed the disciples' feet.
The Resurrection story: He forgave those who crucified him.



Every Muslim must make a pilgrimage to **Makkah** once in their lifetime.



Gandhi -

“Whenever you are confronted with an opponent, conquer him with love.”



Desmond

Tutu -
“Without forgiveness, there's no future.”