

Differences between Humans and Animals

Humans have **morality** - the ability to know right from wrong.

Humans have special **responsibilities** that animals do not - for example stewardship.

Humans have **intelligence** - the ability to learn, process and manipulate large amounts of knowledge.



Humans were created with a **soul** - a spiritual part of a person that goes to an afterlife.

According to creation stories, **animals were created before humans** and are there for humans to use (but not abuse!).

Humans have the ability to have **religion and faith** - to believe in a God and to follow rules linked with religion.

Welcoming Ceremonies

Christianity - Baptism

Takes place in a Church. Relatives and friends are present. The baby is given God-Parents. The baby has the shape of the cross made on their fore-head with Holy Water from the font. Parents and God-Parents make promises to bring up the child within the Christian faith. Candles are lit to represent passing from darkness to light.

Islam - Aqiqah

When the baby is first born the adhan will be whispered into its ear so that the first thing it hears is the glory of God, About 7 days after the baby is born the aqiqah is held. The baby's hair is cut and is weighed. An equivalent weight in gold or silver is given to charity. This is a way of giving thanks for the baby. Little sweet foods, normally dates, are rubbed on to the baby's gums (Tahneek). This is to wish the baby a sweet life.

Hinduism - Namakarna

A fire (called Havan) is lit and offerings are made. The fire is a symbol of purity and the presence of God. A long life is wished for the baby. The first letter of the name is decided by the date that the baby was born on. The baby will then be given a name that begins with that letter. The baby sometimes washed and then is dressed in new clothes and offerings of flowers and fruit are made at the temple.

The baby is then taken outside to see the sun for the first time.

Humanism - Naming Ceremony

The baby is given Mentors or Guide Parents. Promises are made to bring up the child in love, to teach them right from wrong, and to teach them the importance of kindness and compassion. Parents promise to be tolerant and understanding, even in the hardest times. Ceremonies can be anywhere.

Key Terms

Identity

Our personality and character, the way we see ourselves.

Dualism

The idea that a human has 2 parts - a body and a soul.

Physicalism

The idea that a human is only a physical body.

Morality

Knowing right from wrong.

Soul

The invisible or spiritual part of a person.

Aqiqah

The Muslim welcoming ceremony.

Baptism

Christian welcoming ceremony.

Namakarna

Hindu naming ceremony.

Ahimsa

Hindu belief in non-violence.

Hijab

Muslim head covering.

Turban

Sikh head covering.

Crucifix

Christian 'cross' symbol.

Halal

Permitted.

Haram

Forbidden.

Kosher

Food eaten by Jewish communities.

Mitzvot

Jewish rules.

Beliefs and Values

Salvation Army	Sikhs	Quaker Christians	Buddhists
Compassion Respect Excellence Integrity Relevance Cooperation Celebration	Hard and honest work Lead a truthful life, Help the poor and needy, do not discriminate, steal or gamble	Every human is special, violence is unacceptable, everyone is equal, we should care for the earth, life should be lived simply.	Total non-violence, compassion, kindness and good will, humanity and patience.

Clothes

The Turban. Worn by Sikh men. Represents respectability and the high moral standards of Sikhism. Also shows others pride in religion and pride in the heritage of Sikhism. It is one of the 5 Ks - the articles of faith. A Sikh man should wear nothing else on his head.

The Hijab. Worn by some Muslim women. The word **Hijab** means "to veil, to cover, to screen, to shelter". **Hijab** can also mean modesty, privacy, and morality. Wearing the hijab is a way of maintaining purity and helps other people to see Muslim women as a person and not as a sex symbol. It is to be worn in public and when in the presence of anyone who is not a close family member.

Food

Kosher - eaten by **Jews**. Kosher means 'pure'. Cannot eat pork, certain parts of other animals, birds of prey or shellfish. Cannot mix meat and milk products. Animals must be killed in a certain way and all kosher food is approved by a Rabbi. Eating kosher food is a mitzvot.

Halal - eaten by **Muslims**. Halal meat must be killed in a way that inflicts the least pain on the animal. Cannot eat pork or pork products. This is for physical and spiritual health.

Vegetarian - eaten by **Hindus**. Hindus believe in complete ahimsa or harmlessness. This means they cannot kill animals for food. They eat vegetables, pulses, beans, and some dairy products.