

## Pilgrimage

 <b>Key words</b> 	<b>Islam- Hajj: What do Muslims do?</b> 	<b>Hinduism: Varanasi and the River Ganges</b> 
<p><b>Pilgrimage:</b> A journey of moral or spiritual importance</p> <p><b>Hajj:</b> A religious journey for Muslims to Mecca. One of the 5 pillars of Islam</p> <p><b>Reincarnation:</b> The belief that when you die your soul moves into another being</p> <p><b>Langar:</b> A free (vegetarian) meal which ends Sikh service</p>	<p>First they are required to enter the state of Ihram. They wear white to show they are all equal</p> <p>Next, they circle the Kaaba seven times</p> <p>After they have circled the Kaaba, they then run between the hills of Safa and Marwah seven times </p> <p>Muslims then travel to Mina to spend the night praying and reading the Quran</p>	<p>The most famous holy river is the River Ganges. It flows through the city of Varanasi in India and is an essential place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Millions of Hindus bathe in its waters, and they believe that drinking even one drop of its water will wash away of all the sins (wrong-doings) they have committed in this life and in all previous lives. Hindus believe that this will help the person to break out of the continuous cycle of death and reincarnation. </p>
<p><b>Why do religious people go on pilgrimages?</b> </p> <p>It helps them feel united with others who share the same faith / feel like they belong in a community</p> <p>It shows their devotion to their religion</p> <p>They are able to learn about their religion</p> <p>It helps them to experience a place of historical significance in their faith</p> <p>It helps them feel closer to God </p> <p>It allows them to experience a place of historical significance in their faith</p>	<p>The next day, Muslims travel from Mina to stand at the Plain of Arafat, where they stand from midday until sunset, thinking about Allah and praying</p> <p>Once Muslims have been to Arafat, they then travel to Muzdalifah in time for the evening prayers and camp there overnight </p> <p>Muslims then make the journey back to Mina, to throw stones at the pillars that represent the devil and temptation</p> <p>Finally, Muslims camp at Mina for three days, then travel back to Mecca and walk round the Kaaba again</p>	<p><b>Judaism: Jerusalem</b> </p> <p>The Jewish connection to Jerusalem goes all the way back to Abraham. God is said to have tested Abraham's faith and told him to take his son to Mount Moriah and sacrifice him. It was here that Abraham proved his faith in God so it is believed that this place symbolises the relationship the Jewish people have with God. </p> <p>Another sacred place is the western wall. The wall is the only remains of the second temple. Despite the Temple being destroyed Jews still visit the remains of the wall to connect to their faith and community, remember the history of their religion and people, and communicate with God.</p>
<p><b>Islam: Hajj</b> </p> <p>Hajj is an annual pilgrimage that starts and ends in the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Every Muslim is expected to go on Hajj at least once in their lifetime as it is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.</p> <p>Hajj remembers the actions of the Prophet Ibrahim and his family, who rebuilt the Kaaba (the cube shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque, and the holiest place in Islam).</p> <p>Hajj strengthens a Muslim's faith and shows their commitment to God and also absolves their sins.</p>	<p><b>Sikhism: The Golden Temple</b> </p> <p>Many Sikhs aim to visit the Golden Temple in India at least once in their lives. In the temple there are readings from the Guru Granth Sahib almost continuously. The lake the temple is built on is called the Pool of Nectar and Sikhs believe it has healing powers, so pilgrims will often bathe in the water.</p> <p>This special temple has 4 entrances to symbolise that people from all over the world are welcome. In Sikhism, sewa (service) is an essential part of worshipping God, giving help to others. At the Golden Temple service is given in the form of langar. </p>	<p><b>Christianity: Lourdes</b> </p> <p>Lourdes (in South-West France) is a place of pilgrimage dedicated to Mary. In 1858 a girl named Bernadette had visions of Mary in a grotto. Mary told Bernadette to dig for a spring of water, which was discovered to have healing properties. Now thousands visit to pray where Mary appeared and bathe in the water where it is said over 60 miracles have taken place. </p>

## Human Rights

### Human Rights

#### Articles (Condensed)

We are born free and equal, should all have access to rights and have the right to life

We should not be hurt, tortured or enslaved

We should be protected by and treated fairly within the law

Our privacy should be respected



We should belong to a country and be able to travel for enjoyment and safety



If wanted, we should have a family

We should have free thought, speech, including towards religion

We should be able to take part in government

We should be able to own things



We should be supported to develop as humans

We should have a good education and fair and safe job opportunities

We should be able to rest and spend time with friends



We should have a decent living standard

We should have peace, order and a responsibility to protect these rights

**Nobody can take these rights away from us**



### The Background

#### UDHR

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a document that gives 30 articles which all humans should have, rights which are universal.

Human Rights were created after the atrocities of the Second World War. The idea being that if all countries support their citizens via Human Rights, it should allow for harmony between nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was created in 1948 under the guidance of Eleanor Roosevelt.



#### **Declaration: A document setting down aims and Intentions**

When the UDHR was created, it was not legally binding. This meant that although the different world leaders may have all agreed with it, they might not have changed the laws of their country to actually support it.



Countries with dishonest leaders have therefore struggled to achieve Human Rights. Issues such as poverty make implementing Human rights even harder.



#### **UK Human rights law**

In 1998 our government decided to protect Human rights in the UK by making them law. This turned Human Rights into Legal rights. The Human Rights Act 1998 protects everyone in the UK. *For example; there are laws to ensure workers do not exceed hours set.* This was strengthened by the Equality Act 2010 which makes it *illegal to discriminate others because of their gender, race, age, beliefs etc.*

### Protecting Human Rights

#### Amnesty international



Amnesty International work to protect people where justice, freedom, truth and dignity are denied.

As a global movement of over 7 million people they are the world's largest human rights organisation. They investigate and expose human rights abuses helping to create a more just world.



#### **Martin Luther King**

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a civil rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s.

Martin Luther King was a Christian pastor so the teachings of Christianity had a big influence on his actions.



Martin Luther King led non-violent protests to fight for the rights of all people including African Americans.

He hoped that the world could be a place where race would not impact their rights.

His most famous speech, "I Have A Dream" was delivered to an audience of 250,000 people.



#### **Malala**

As a young girl, Malala Yousafzai defied the Taliban in Pakistan and demanded that girls be allowed to receive an education. For speaking out she was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman in 2012 but survived.



Amongst many other awards, in 2014, she became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

