

Year 8 Term 6: Religious expression through art and music

Human/social sciences = this is about *'living'*. It explores the diverse ways in which people practice their beliefs. It engages with the impact of beliefs on individuals, communities and societies.

If we asked a group of musicians what 'music' is, they probably wouldn't all agree on a definition. But, they all know about it and can make it.

'**Spiritual**' is also a word that makes people disagree sometimes, but it is a useful word.

Being spiritual is about **relationships**. This can be relationships with yourself, with others, with the earth, and with 'the big beyond' (God, for some people).

The book of **Psalms** is found in the Old Testament, and is a part of both Jewish and Christian scripture.

The book of Psalms is a collection of 'lyrics' which may have originally been accompanied by music when they were written. Common **themes** for these psalms are: 'please', 'sorry', 'thank you' and 'I love you God'

Music is important in creating **moods**, and many people use music a lot in **worship** to express a variety of feelings - especially about God and their spiritual lives.
For example, if I was to play some heavy metal, what mood might I be in? If I wanted to relax, what type of music might I play?

✝ Christians represent Jesus in Christian art because God represented himself as a **human** in becoming **incarnate** (e.g. John 1:14).

This is in contrast to Islamic art. The Qur'an condemns **'idolatry'**, so Muhammad encouraged Muslims not to draw or create images and this has stayed as tradition. Only **Allah** is the 'maker of forms'.

Muhammad also wanted to distance the new religion of Islam from those religions which worshipped idols or many gods.

Idolatry = the worship of an image or statue or a person in place of God

Aniconism = avoiding the drawing of animate beings



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