

# 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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