

Year 5

## If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?

RE



### National Curriculum Links:

Make connections between how believers feel about places of worship in different traditions. Select and describe the most important functions of a place of worship for the community. Give examples of how places of worship support believers in difficult times, explaining why this matter to believers. Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself.

### Essential Prior Learning:

People who follow a particular religion will often visit a place of worship for prayer or to learn more about their religion. For Jewish people, this is a synagogue where people go to worship and learn; Torah scrolls are housed in the ark. For Christians, this is a church: Christian people visit for prayer and community events; churches commonly have an altar and a font; there are usually pictures of Jesus and other important people from the Bible.

### Progression in Skill:

Describe and explain differences within Anglican and Baptist churches. Make links between Christian beliefs and features of these places of worship. Describe differences between worship in the home and at the mandir.

Describe the differences between different Jewish synagogues. Make links between Jewish beliefs and features of Jewish places of worship. Describe what places of worship are for. Describe what people from different religions would say the most important function of their place of worship is. Make links between Hindu beliefs and worship. Give examples of how places of worship are helpful to believers in difficult times. Explain how some people see the place of worship as being more about the people than the building.

### Long-term Memory Knowledge:

There are similarities and differences in how followers of different branches of Christianity worship, e.g. many Christians will be baptised but this happens to babies in the Anglican church whereas people wait until they are adults in the Baptist church. Hindu people visit a mandir for worship where there are different areas of worship for different deities; mandirs are usually full of decorations and symbols and there are lots of things to help Hindu people with prayer. Hindu homes will often have a shrine with statues or images of gods and goddesses important to the family that families will use for daily worship. There are similarities and differences in how Orthodox and Reform Jews worship at the synagogue: Orthodox Jews tend to be more traditional, conducting the service in Hebrew, whereas Reform Jews are more likely to use the language of the country they are in.

### Key Vocabulary

Anglican	different branches of Christianity
Baptist	
Quaker	
mandir	Hindu temple
deity	a god or goddess
puja	the Hindu name for worship or prayer

murti	the image, statue or carving of a god in Hinduism
Orthodox	the more traditional branch of Judaism
Reform	a version of Judaism that has developed in response to the changing world; some rules are followed less strictly or interpreted differently to the Orthodox branch

### Progression in Resources:

Images of Anglican and Baptist churches; resource cards provide by the REAct Kent scheme of work. Artefacts that may found in a shrine in a Hindu home: bell, food offerings, statues of gods, incense, kum-kum powder. Images of synagogues, both Orthodox and Reform.

### Relevance

Now	Children have an understanding of why places of worship are important to people of faith; they begin to see why not all places of worship are the same – even within the same religion.
Future	Children have respect for the differing beliefs and practices, recognising there is no 'right' way to worship.
Aspiration	Children play an active role in their place of worship, as a career or volunteer; they might be involved in the design or construction of new buildings to be used for worship or work in the local community, using their place of worship as a hub to develop understanding across different faiths.