



Year 2 - Why are some places special?



In this unit of work, pupils will explore special places and their significance in different religions.



As a religious educator I will explore:

- Where do I feel safe? Why?
- Where do I feel happy? Why?
- Where is a special place for believers to go? What makes this place special?
- Talk about somewhere that is special to themselves, saying why
- Recognise that some religious people have places which have special meaning for them
- Talk about the things that are special and valued in a place of worship
- Begin to recognise that for Christians, Muslims or Jews, these special things link to beliefs about God
- Get to know and use appropriate words to talk about their thoughts and feelings when visiting a church
- Express a personal response to the natural world.

What should I already know?

As a religious educator I know that:

- **Prophet Mohammad** is a Prophet in **Islam**
- **Quran** is the special book for Muslims
- People who follow **Islam** are called **Muslims**
- Jerusalem is the holy city of Jews
- Hindus are encouraged to learn
- Hindu is someone who follows Hinduism
- Jews believe in one God
- Jews believe God gave Ten Commandments to Moses
- There are a number of symbols associated with Christianity
- Christians believe that Jesus was the son of God

Key vocabulary

Church	place of worship for Christians
Mosque	place of worship for Muslims
Synagogue	place of worship for Jews
Temple	place of worship for Hindus
worship	to act in a way that shows respect and/or love for someone
pilgrimage	a special religious journey
place of worship	a building or space where people worship. They may worship alone or with a group of people. They may go there for a ceremony

Skills

- Appreciation and wonder
- P4C
- British values

Diversity

Understanding different cultures and beliefs

Christianity

As a religious educator I will know that:

- **Church** is used for gatherings, worshipping and celebrating together including during festivals
- The main purpose of the **Church** is to love and worship God through **Jesus Christ** and make him known throughout the world
- Christians worship and pray in Churches. They show that God is important to them by singing His praises and thanking Him for all he does and all he has made.
- Inside a church, you might find: an altar, lectern, pulpit, pews, a font, stained glass windows showing Bible stories, an organ or piano, a cross and statues of religious figures.

Key Vocabulary

Christians- People who follow Christianity

Jesus- Christians believe Jesus was the son of God

Chapel- is a Christian place of prayer and worship that is usually relatively small

Altar- a table or flat-topped block used as the focus for a religious ritual, especially for making sacrifices or offerings to a deity

Hinduism

As a religious educator I will know that:

- Most **Hindus** have a small **shrine** in their home where they can worship daily
- The **shrine** will contain at least one image, called a '**murti**' of their gods, for example **Lord Ganesha** or **Lord Krishna**
- The **mandir** is designed to bring human beings and gods together
- The **mandir** is a place where Hindus worship. Festivals are celebrated there.

Key Vocabulary

Shrine- a sacred or holy place dedicated to a specific deity where in they are venerated or worshipped

Mandir/temple- is where Hindus worship.

Judaism

As a religious educator I will know that:

- Judaism is one of the oldest religions.
- **Judaism** teaches Jews what is right and wrong and how people should live together.
- **Torah** shows how God wants Jews to live.
- **Jews** believe in one God, that created the world who made an agreement with **Abraham**.
- Some stories from the **Torah** are Creation, Noah's ark and Moses in the Bulrushes
- Jews wear special clothes during worship, for example: a kippah (a small cap worn to show respect to God), tefillin (2 leather boxes on the arm and head to show God is in their thoughts and heart) and tallit (a prayer shawl to remind Jews of the rules they have to follow).
- Inside a synagogue you might find: an aron hakodesh, ner tamid and bimah
- There are no pictures of God or people.
- Sometimes men and women sit apart during worship.

Key Vocabulary

Bimah- is a raised platform with a reading desk from which, a Torah is read
Aron Hakodesh-is where the scrolls are kept

Islam

As a religious educator I will know that:

- They are used by Muslims to worship and pray to Allah (God).
- Men and women pray in different prayer halls.
- Muslims take off their shoes and wash themselves before they pray.
- Most Muslims cover their heads before entering the mosque.
- There are no seats inside as Muslims worship and pray on the floor.
- Inside a mosque, you might find: a dome, minaret, prayer hall, washing area, minbar and mihrab.
- There are no images or statues of Allah inside a mosque.
- Patterns are used to decorate mosques

Key Vocabulary

Allah- is the Arabic word for God. It is the pivot of Muslim faith

Islam- means submission to God

Muslim- people who follow and practice Islam

Prophet- a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God