

Subject	RE	Year Group	7	Sequence No.	3	Topic	What can we learn from visiting places of worship?
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>L1 link to Y7 topic 1 when they looked at what makes a religion-focus on buildings/places of worship</p> <p>Throughout the topic link the places of worship to the 6 major world religions they focused on in Y7 topic 1</p> <p>L1 Key word focus from L1-Eucharist</p> <p>L9-10 Pupils use all their knowledge from the topic to design a multi faith centre that would cater to all groups</p> <p>L5-link from L4 what is wudhu?</p> <p>L6-Create a Mandir acrostic poem</p> <p>L7-Name all the places of worship and their religious groups they have learnt about in the topic so far</p> <p>L8- Good: Can you link the word Gurdwara and Seva in 3 steps? Great: Can you link the word Gurdwara and Seva in 4 steps? Top: Can you link the word Gurdwara and Seva in 6 steps?</p>	<p><u>Why do we have places of worship?</u> A place for like minded people to gather, to hold religious celebrations, deaths, births, to pray (The focus of this topic is to look at the 6 major world religions and their places of worship what is unique to each and what is similar between them).</p> <p><u>Churches</u> They are important to a Christian-Focus on the special events that are held there; holy communion and baptisms. These activities and events are special because they cannot be carried out anywhere. However, some activities such as prayer and singing can,</p> <p><u>Synagogue</u> Jewish place of worship is a synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bimah is the reading desk which is found usually at the centre of the synagogue. It is where the Torah scrolls are read from. • Stained glass windows are found in some Synagogues. They depict Jewish history. Some will represent festivals that Jews celebrate. • The Ark is a special cupboard which is found facing Jerusalem on the Eastern wall. The Ark contains the Torah scrolls and represents the Holy of Holies in the Temple. • The Ner Tamid is the everlasting light which represents the light that burnt in the Temple. The light represents Gods presence. • On the wall above the Ark there is often the 10 commandments, this reminds Jews of the 10 commandments given to their ancestors by Moses. <p><u>Mosques</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim place of worship • Adhan-Islamic call to prayer used to remind people to pray and visit the mosque. 	<p>Through knowledge gained in this topic students will get to explore similarities and differences between religious groups. They will be encouraged to consider how we can make a more harmonious society. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give students to the opportunity to share whether they have attended one the events before. • Students to make links between what is similar and different between all the religious places of worship throughout the topic • Students create/design their own place of worship that all different religious groups could use

- Wudhu-cleaning ritual carried out before Muslims enter a mosque used as a sign of respect to what the mosque represents and to clean 'sins' away before they enter
- Make sure they know you would not find pictures or statues of Allah and Mohammad in there.
- Qiblah Wall is the wall in the Mosque which faces Mecca. When praying, Muslims face Mecca as they believe it is the holiest city.
- The Mihrab is an alcove in the Qiblah wall. The Imam (leader) stands in the alcove to deliver prayers. The Mihrab is normally very ornately decorated.
- Minbars are used on Fridays, the holy day. The person who is giving the special prayers (khatib) stands on one of the lower steps to deliver the prayers. Nobody uses the top step as this is reserved for the Prophet.
- The Adhan is called from the minaret. This usually happens on Fridays although it can happen on other days as well.

Mandir

- Hindu place of worship
- Dharshan-paying respects-this happens in a Mandir
- A bell is rang as you enter to let God know you have arrived
- Puja, also spelled pooja or poojah, in Hinduism, ceremonial worship, ranging from brief daily rites in the home to elaborate temple rituals. The word puja is derived from the Dravidian pu ("flower"). In its simplest form, puja usually consists of making an offering of flowers or fruit to an image of a god.

Vihara

- In Buddhism, meditation is a way of forgetting the physical world and the physical body and attempting to live a more spiritual life. One place where they can do this is called a Vihara.
- Remove shoes as a sign of respect
- Shrine An area dedicated to worship – usually containing a statue and offerings.
- Stupa A bell-shaped shrine, representing the path to enlightenment.
- Dana The act of giving food and other necessities to Buddhist Monks.

Gurdwara

- Sikh place of worship
- Seva-the act of volunteering your time to help others
- Langar-at the Gurdwara all the visitors are welcome to eat a free meal-this is made by the volunteers and paid for by contributions made to the gurdwara

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book its read aloud inside the prayer hall• Nishan Sahib is the orange Sikh flag that is displayed at all Gurdwaras | |
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