

Key Knowledge

A Christian place of worship is a church. In many churches, they have a cross to symbolise Jesus' resurrection, Sunday schools to teach young Christians and regular services to bring the congregation together.

There are many different types of churches such as Anglican, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist. They have many similarities but also differ in a range of ways such as when they perform ceremonies, what statues and images they have, what they call their leader etc.

The Hindu place of worship is a Mandir. However, many Hindus also worship daily at home using a shrine. There are similarities between the Mandir and the home shrine e.g. the Om sound, a bell, murtis, offerings, light etc. But there are also differences such as the size of the space, number of statues or the presence of a Sadhu.

A Jewish place of worship is a Synagogue. Many Jewish people consider the Synagogue to also be a place of education. Like other religions, there are different types of Synagogue, fitting into two main categories – Orthodox and Reform. There are many similarities such as the wearing of prayer shawls, the Ner Tamid, the Ark etc. But the type of Synagogue can also determine whether there is music, where people are allowed to sit and the language(s) that are used during the service.

Key images



Possible experiences

Visit or virtually visit and range of places of worship

Invite speakers in to share what their place of worship means to them

Possible deeper thinking questions

Is it the people or the places that are the most important?

Is God everywhere?

Enfield SACRE Statutory requirements

- A3 - Explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that they can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.
- B2 - Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief, suggesting why belonging to a community may be valuable, both in the diverse communities being studied and in their own lives
- B3 - Observe and consider different dimensions of religion, so that they can explore and show understanding of similarities and differences within and between different religious and non-religious worldviews.
- C1 - Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own in different forms including (e.g.) reasoning, music, art and poetry.

Prior learning

- In EYFS and KS1, children will have learnt about different places or worship and some main beliefs
- In LKS2, children will have learnt about daily lives of Hindus, Christians and Jewish people, about how they pray, what God(s) they believe in and what is important to them.

Key vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Baptism	a ceremony to symbolise a commitment to life as a Christian.
Commitment	making a promise and then keeping that promise, no matter what.
Holy Communion	a ritual for Christians to show togetherness and remember the sacrifice of Jesus.
Resurrection	Jesus rising from the dead.
Shrine	a sacred place or object that is devoted to a holy person or God.
Sadhu	a Hindu Holy person.
Murtis	a sacred statue of God, or a god or goddess.
Om/Aum	the first sound that began the creation of our universe.
Orthodox	a traditional type of synagogue.
Reform	a more modern type of synagogue.
Ner Tamid	the eternal light found inside a Synagogue.