

Key Facts

- Muslims pray 5 times a day. This is called Salah and it is the second pillar of Islam.
- Salah is performed at set times: Dawn, after noon, in the afternoon, at sunset and in the evening.
- Puja is an act of daily worship (in the home) in Hinduism and it uses all of the five senses.
- A Hindu temple is called a Mandir.
- A Murti is a statue of a God or Goddess which has been made holy through a special ceremony. Temples have Murtis of Gods and Goddesses that are beautifully decorated.
- Jews follow a kosher diet (Kosher means fit or proper). These foods are prepared according to Jewish law.
- Food that Muslims eat is called Halal and food that they should not eat is called haram.
- Ahimsa is the Hindu and Buddhist belief in non-violence in thoughts, words and actions.



RE

Year 3

Spring 1

Can anywhere be sacred?



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Worship	Love and devotion shown to a being or an object considered sacred
Sacred	Shown great respect
Prayer	The act of asking God or another spiritual being to use his or her
Salah	The second pillar of Islam meaning prayer.
Mosque	A Muslim place of worship
Murti	A sacred image of a Deity
Puja	The act of worship.
Tasbi	A string of beads used in praying and meditating.
Shrine	A holy or sacred place with something important inside it.
Ahimsa	A Sanskrit word meaning non-violence.
Kashrut	Jewish dietary laws.
Crucifix	A representation of Christ on the cross.



Knowledge and Understanding:

Children will learn:

- About the different practices involved in personal worship and prayer in different religions.
- That there are different interpretations of the Torah and investigate how these impact daily living practises.
- How beliefs in some Gods impacts on believers diets and food in their homes.
- About key features of Salah and how Muslims incorporate Sa-lah into their daily life.

Key skills and concepts:

Children will be able to:

- Reflect on how religious laws impact daily living.
- Empathise with how different religions interpret religious laws.
- Recall key features of Salah (Muslim worship) and explain the meaning and purpose behind each.
- Compare similarities and differences between faiths and how they worship at home.

Key Questions

Where can Muslims pray?

Why might believers worship at home?

How else might believers show their commitment to God in their home?

How do different religions worship at home? How are they similar and different?

Can anywhere be sacred?

Key People

Allah

God

Jesus