

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Religious Education

Year: 2

Unit 6: Which places are special and why?

Links to: Year 1 Unit 2: How can we give and receive? Year 1 Unit 3: How do we grow and change

What I Should Already Know:

The Bible is a special book for Christians, and it has two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament.

Children should be able to recall a range of Old Testament stories.

Baptism is Christian ceremony in which a baby is given a name and welcomed into the Christian Church.

Christmas is a Christian celebration, where Christians will meet at Church.

Subject Vocabulary:

Respect: Is an act of giving attention or showing care

Worship: acting in a way that shows respect or love to something or someone

A place of Worship: a special place within a religion where believers go to pray, worship, learn about their religion, spend time as a community.

Christian: Someone who believes in the teachings of Jesus and a follower of the religion of Christianity

Christianity: A religion based on a belief in God and the life and teachings of Jesus.

Judaism: The religion of the Jewish people.

Hinduism: It is over 4,000 years old, - one of the world's oldest religions. It is made up of a variety of different religious beliefs and practices

Hindu: A follower of Hinduism

Skills & Enquiry:

Rituals, Ceremonies, and lifestyles

Explore the day to day lives and practises

Recognise and name religious places and how they are used.

Look at how values affect a community and individuals.

Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Judaism: **Synagogue:** The Jewish place of worship is called a Synagogue.

The Cantor: This person has a special place in the room to stand. They chant prayers for the rest of the people to join in with.

Tallit: Men wear a special shawl, called a **tallit**, when they pray.

Bimah: The **bimah** is a raised platform where the Torah is placed when it is to be read from.

Torah: means laws. It is the sacred book for Jews

The Ark: This is a special place where the Torah is kept. It is often on the main wall of the synagogue and impressively decorated.

The Eternal Light: In some synagogues, there is a light above the **ark**. This is called the Eternal Light.

Kippah: Most people in a synagogue cover their heads. Men wear a special cap called a kippah. Women also cover their heads. Some children and young people do not have to cover their heads.

Christian: **Font:** Fonts are near the doorway as they are part of welcoming people into the Christian community. They are full of water. This water is used for baptism, a special ceremony to mark the beginning of a Christian's faith journey.

Lectern: This is where a copy of the Bible will sit.

Altar: This is an important part of most church buildings. A platform or table used as a centre of worship.

Hindu: **Mandir:** The Hindu place of worship is called a mandir, or Hindu temple.

Murtis: are images of gods. Hindus use them in their worship.

Yantras: Brightly coloured diagrams. They are made with special colours and shapes that remind Hindus of different things.

What I should know by the end of the Unit:

- A place of worship is a special place within a religion where believers go to pray, worship, learn about their religion, spend time as a community.
- A Christian place of worship is called a Church. Christians meet on Sundays. It is a place where babies are christened, people are married, and funerals are held
- A Jewish place of worship is called a Synagogue. Jews used synagogues to meet, worship and study. Most people in a synagogue cover their head to show respect
- The Hindu place of worship is called a mandir, or Hindu temple.