

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Theist | A person who believes in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the universe. |
| Agnostic | A person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God. |
| Atheist | A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods. |
| Evolution | The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth. |
| Big bang theory | The leading explanation about how the universe began. |
| Crucifixion | An ancient form of execution in which a person was nailed or bound to a cross. |
| Temptation | Temptation in the Biblical sense is a situation in which one experiences a challenge to choose between fidelity and infidelity to one's obligations toward God. |

How did the world begin?

Christians Sikhs, Muslims and Jews all believe God created the world.

Atheists believe in the big bang theory.



What do you think?

Year 5: Christianity

Jesus' Mission Statement

"The Spirit of the Lord is on me, because he has anointed me to proclaim good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight for the blind, to set the oppressed free, to proclaim the year of the Lord's favour."

Luke 4:18-19

Baptist Church



- A platform to speak from, not raised as everyone is considered equal.
- A large, rectangular pool in the min church filled with water. Deep enough to reach an adults waist.
- A cross displayed at the front of the church. The cross is empty (no crucified Jesus on it)



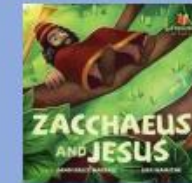
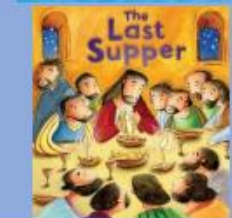
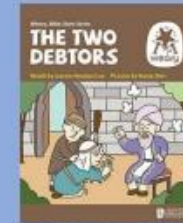
Anglian Church



- A lectern (raised stand) for the priest to stand so the whole congregation can see and hear him/her
- A font; a raised bowl of water. Tall enough for an adult to stand at and hold an infant over the water.
- A cross displayed at the front of the church. The cross is empty (no crucified Jesus on it)



Stories



Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa was a Catholic nun. She is famous for her charitable works and helping the poor, hungry and sick people of India.



*'Make us worthy, Lord
To serve our fellow humans
throughout the world
Who live and die in poverty or
hunger.
Give them, through our hands
This day their daily bread,
And by our understanding love,
Give peace and joy.'*

Key Vocabulary

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| Puja | Hindu word for worship. |
| Mandir | Hindu temple, a place of the gods, (meaning 'dwelling place' in Sanskrit) |
| Murti | The image, statue or carving of a god in Hinduism. A 'murti' is a representation of the god, but when worship begins, Hindus believe the spirit of the god enters the image. |
| OM | The sound of God, Hindus say when they worship or meditate to bring their minds to God. |
| Kumbh Mela | Huge Hindu pilgrimage which occurs every few years in sites along the River Ganges, India's holy river. Millions of pilgrims attend. |

Objects used in Puja



Kum Kum powder - When mixed with water, this powder makes a red paste.

Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods.

They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.



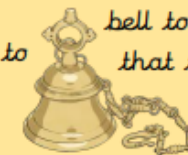
Incense and incense holder - The incense burns and gives off a pleasant aroma, which purifies the air around the shrine.



Diya lamp - The lamp is lit as a symbol of God's presence.



Water containers and spoon - To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon.



Bell - The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready to worship.

Year 5: Hinduism

Hindu Worship

Hindu worship is often referred to as puja. It involves many different aspects, such as images (murti), prayers, mantras and offerings.

Hindu worship at home

Hindus believe that because God is everywhere, you can worship him anywhere. You don't need to be in a special place.

Many Hindus have their own shrine at home. This is a space where they place images of selected deities that are significant to them. Hindus tend to worship at home more often than they worship in a temple. They commonly use their home shrine to make offerings. The shrine is considered the most holy area of the home.



Hindu worship at Mandir

There are some temple rituals that Hindus believe will help them communicate with the deity they are focused on. For example, as part of their worship, they may walk clockwise around a shrine that has a statue (murti) of the deity in its innermost part. They may also bring offerings such as fruit and flowers to be blessed by the deity. This is quite a personal worship experience, but it takes place in a communal setting.



Stories

No stories covered.

Key Vocabulary

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| Shahadah | The Muslim declaration of faith and the first Pillar of Islam |
| Ramadan | The ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection and community. |
| Zakah | The practice where a Muslim gives 2.5 per cent of their wealth over a certain amount to charity |
| Hajj | The Hajj is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca |
| Pilgrimage | A journey where a person goes in search of new or expanded meaning about their self, others, nature, or a higher good. |
| Salah | Prayers performed by Muslims |
| Almsgiving | Giving to others as an act of virtue, either materially or in the sense of providing capabilities free. |
| Ummah | Arabic word meaning community |
| Surah | Equivalent to a 'chapter' in the Qur'an |
| Hadiths | A record of the words, actions, and the silent approval of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. |
| Eid-ul-Adha | Islamic holidays celebrated worldwide each year. It honours the willingness of Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Ismail as an act of obedience to God's command. |

Shahadah

The Shahadah says 'I witness that there is no other god but Allah, and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah'. The father whispers the words into the ear of new born babies so that it is the first thing the baby hears. These words welcome the baby into the Islamic religion.



Year 5: Islam



5 Pillars of Islam

The five pillars of Islam are essential to the life of Muslim. The 5 pillars are an expression of ibadah (worship and belief in action). The five pillars of Islam provide a structure for Islamic daily spiritual life. Islam is like a house held up by five strong pillars with central themes of purification and sharing with others. Muslims must not only believe in the five pillars, but also act on their beliefs.

The five pillars of Islam are:

1. **Shahadah** - a belief in one God
2. **Salah** - prayer, five times a day
3. **Sawm** - fasting in the month of Ramadan
4. **Hajj** - pilgrimage
5. **Zakah** - the giving of alms.

These affect the life of a Muslim moment by moment, daily, annually and over a life time.

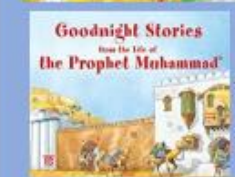
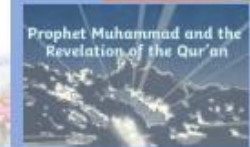


Charity- Zakah

Zakah is the third of the Five Pillars of Islam. It means Muslims giving 2.5% of earnings to charity, after they have paid for what is necessary to support themselves/their family. They believe that it is their duty to ensure Allah's wealth has been distributed equally as everyone is the same - **Allah created everyone equally**. Zakah means 'that which purifies'. By giving money to charity, Muslims can cleanse their wealth. It is important that Muslims do not get attached to unnecessary things such as money and possessions.



Stories



The Prophet and the Money



The placing of the Black Stone



Pilgrimage - Hajj

Hajj is the annual pilgrimage made by Muslims to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, in the Middle East. Muslims believe that hajj is only compulsory when they have enough money and can provide for their family whilst they are away. Hajj brings together and unites the Muslims from different parts of the world irrespective of their race, colour and culture. They wear a loth known as ihram to show all people are equal, whether rich or poor.



Key Vocabulary

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| Mezuzah | Box containing the most precious Jewish prayer, on doorframes of Jewish homes |
| Kiddush cup | Cup to hold wine, drunk after prayer or blessings in a Jewish home, every Sabbath, and during festivals |
| Kosher | Means 'fit' in Hebrew. The food that Jews are allowed to eat, or the combinations of food that Jews are allowed to eat. |
| Synagogue | 'House of assembly' (a place to get together) |
| Bimah | A raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here. |



Ark



Bimah

Ner Tamid



Skull cap



Prayer shawl

Year 5: Judaism



Stories

No specific stories

Jewish Synagogue

'Synagogue' = 'house of assembly' (a place to get together), and 'schul' = school (a place to learn) are both used for the same place. Synagogues are different depending on whether the Jewish community is Orthodox (traditional) or Reform (modernised).

Similarities include:

- Presence of the Torah scrolls in the Ark
- The Bimah
- The Ner Tamid (eternal light)
- The 10 commandments
- Men wear skull caps and prayer shawls.

Differences include:

Orthodox Synagogue

- Men and women sit separately.
- The service will be conducted in ancient Hebrew.
- There is no choir or instruments.
- Men and women must cover their heads.
- Bimah is in the center of the room.



Reform Synagogue

- Men and women can sit together.
- The service will be at least partly in English.
- There may be a choir and instruments.
- Girl's heads are uncovered.
- Bimah close to the ark.

