

Topic: Religion in the Home	Phase: LKS2	Strand: RE – Comparing and Contrasting	
What should I already know?	At the end of the unit, I will be able to:	We are MANOR! As learners we will ...	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about some religious practices which are carried out in the home. • Reflect on some practices and customs which are important to me and my family. • Talk about how important these practices are to me, and recognise that not everyone shares these practices in the same way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the difference between ‘custom’ and ‘practice’, and talk freely about customs and practices in my home, and can compare them with things my peers do. • Understand that religious practice can be carried out in the home, and ask questions and find out about different religious practices in the home. • Understand why it is important for believers to practice their faith at home. • Identify how, when and why people of different religions practice their faith at home. • Understand the importance of being able to practice my faith freely – both at a place of worship and at home, and talk about how freedom to practice faith freely affects different people. • Talk about how my family values affect the way I live my life at home, and identify how I demonstrate my own personal values at home and at school. 	Manners	Develop a respect and understanding for the views and opinions of other people and share ideas about our own ideas and thoughts in a respectful manner. We will celebrate good work, value others’ contributions, and discuss and debate opinions.
Key Information		Aspiration	Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed and interesting activities designed to deepen our understanding of the world and broaden our horizons. We will be aspirational in developing knowledge and conceptual understanding through practical activities and discussions.
<p>This half term we will be investigating the different ways that people of faith worship at home. This is a particularly apt topic at the moment, as due to the effects of Covid19, many faith believers are now combining worship at home with worship at a special place. We will be looking especially at the celebration of the Sabbath (Shabbat) for followers of Judaism, the creation and use of the shrine in the homes of Hindus, and the importance to a Muslim of being able to pray within their own homes. We will then be reflecting this back to investigate for ourselves what is an important activity that we ourselves may complete at home, whether we have a faith or not.</p>		Nurture	To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people and ways of living. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse world and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the people and beliefs around us.
		Open-Mindedness	We will be open-minded so that we can learn more about others and the way in which they live their lives. We will listen respectfully to each other and not laugh at or make fun of what other people say.
		Resilience	Engage confidently with the RE curriculum and learn that anything is possible and failure is not something to fear but to learn from. We will support each other to learn new things and share what we know so that we might help others.

Puja

Hindus worship one or more of the deities, but it doesn't matter which because they are all seen as different aspects of the one supreme God. This worship is called puja. Puja is a daily routine for Hindus and is carried out at least once every day. Most Hindu homes have a holy shrine where puja takes place. Having a shrine at home means that families can worship together. Some shrines are elaborately decorated and others are quite simple.



What Happens During Puja?

Puja involves:

- praying to an image of a deity (murti)
- giving offerings to the deity.

Worshippers take off their shoes to worship. They usually begin with the sacred word 'Aum' then repeat prayers (mantras) and the name of their favourite gods or goddesses.

Offerings such as fruit, incense, water and flowers are made.

Blessed food, which is known as 'prashad', is eaten once the worship has finished.



Islamic Prayer

Both the mosque and the home are important places of worship and prayer for Muslims. Wherever they pray, Muslims observe qiblah, which means facing in the direction of the Ka'ba in Mecca. Fulfilling the obligation of Salah at home is a big part of family life for many Muslims, with meals and other family activities often scheduled to fit around prayer times. At home, families tend to pray all together – male and female, adults and children. Some Muslim families have a room set aside especially for prayer. Below are the Five Pillars of Islam. Many of these can be observed in the home as well as at the mosque.



Shahadah (declaration of faith): 'I bear witness that there is no god, but God; I bear witness that Muhammad is the prophet of God'. (Muslims say this to enter the Islamic faith).

Salah (prayer): Muslims pray five times a day. Before prayer, they must wash themselves and then face Mecca whilst praying.

Zakat (giving a fixed proportion to charity): Muslims give a percentage of their income to those who have less money (they don't just give to Muslims – they will give to anyone who is less fortunate than them, regardless of religion).

Sawm (fasting during the month of Ramadan): Muslims fast for one month during a time called Ramadan. This is a time for Muslims to reflect on their behaviour and try to purify their thoughts.

Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca): Muslims are to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime, if they can afford to.

Shabbat

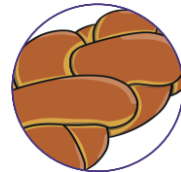
Shabbat is an exciting and important day that Jewish people look forward to all week. For Jewish people, Saturday is a special day, just like Sunday is special to Christians.

Shabbat is the fourth commandment: 'You shall remember to keep the Sabbath day Holy.' Saturday was the seventh day of the week and the day that God rested after creating the world. Ever since ancient times, Jewish people have kept the Sabbath day Holy by celebrating Shabbat.

When Shabbat begins on Friday evening, everyone puts on their best clothes and gather for a special meal. Other family members or friends may join the family for this special occasion. On Friday, families work hard to prepare food, clean their houses and lay their dining tables ready for Shabbat.



- **Shabbat candles** are lit on the dinner table.
- Wine (or grape juice) is shared in a **Kiddush cup**.
- **Challah bread** is eaten.
- **Blessings** are recited.



Vocabulary

characteristics	Features that help to identify something or tell it apart.
customs	a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time:
practice	something that is done regularly
puja	(also spelled pooja or poojah) in Hinduism, is ceremonial worship, ranging from brief daily rites in the home to elaborate temple rituals.
Shabbat	Shabbat is the most important day of the week for Jews, because it is a day on which we remember that God created the world and everything in it.
qiblah	Qiblah (also transliterated as Kiblah) is an Arabic word for the direction that should be faced when a Muslim prays during Salah.
shrine	a place to pay tribute to a / the selected deity.

Religion in the Home Quiz

- 1). True or false, Shabbat is celebrated on Sunday.
- 2). What type of bread is eaten during Shabbat?
- 3). What direction must Muslims face when they are worshipping Allah?
- 4). What type of offerings do Hindu's offer the gods during puja?
- 5). How many times a day should puja be performed?