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| <b>Topic: Worship and Ceremonies</b> | <b>Phase: KS1</b> | <b>Strand: RE – Identifying</b> |
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**What should I already know?**

- I know that people believe all over the world believe in different religions and Gods.
- I can talk about some of the bigger religious festivals that I have heard stories about, and have some understanding of why they are celebrated, e.g. Christmas, Diwali, Easter.
- I understand that not everyone believes the same things as I do, but that we should show respect and understanding to everyone.

**Key Information**

In this unit, children learn about what rituals are and how they differ to routines. They think about the non-religious rituals they do every day or at special times and then learn about some important rituals in religions. Children explore the rituals associated with prayer for Muslims, worship for Hindus and Holy Communion for Christians. Children will then compare the rituals studied from different religions, before finishing the unit by drawing on their learning to help them develop a non-religious ritual for a class to perform.

**At the end of the unit, I will be able to:**

- identify what a ritual is.
- know that many Muslims pray five times a day and that they move in a special way when praying
- design a prayer mat, understanding that their design should not include drawings of people or animals
- know that puja is a worship ritual for Hindus
- give some examples of how the senses are used during the ritual of puja
- talk about what the bread and wine represent during Holy Communion
- choose key vocabulary to write about Holy Communion
- compare rituals from more than one religion
- work with the support of others to design a ritual.
- explain that Salat is one of the Pillars of Islam and to know that this encourages Muslims to pray five times a day
- work with others to design a ritual.

**We are MANOR!  
As learners we will ...**

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| <b>Manners</b>         | 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.                                       |
| <b>Aspiration</b>      | 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. |
| <b>Nurture</b>         | 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.                |
| <b>Open-Mindedness</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Resilience</b>      | 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.  |

## Rituals

A ritual often includes certain things:

- repetition of actions or words
- special objects used in a particular way
- a special order in which things are done
- a focus or theme, perhaps praying to God

Rituals are used by people in religion to help them remember things, to help them focus on God (or an important idea from their religion) and as part of praying to, or worshipping, their god.

## Puja

Hindu worship is called puja. It can be performed at home or in a Hindu temple. It is often performed at a shrine. Before performing the ritual prayer of puja, Hindus remove their shoes to show respect for God. They chant prayers (mantras) and they give offerings to the murtis such as fruit, water and flowers. This is to show their love and respect for the gods, just as a host would want to offer food and drink to a visitor. When the puja has finished, Hindus share and eat the food. They believe this food is blessed after it has been offered to the deities. This blessed food is known as 'prashad'. 'Aum' is chanted during puja, incense is burned to make the air pure, a bell is rung and red dots are placed on the foreheads of the worshippers and of the murtis. A diva lamp is lit and the murtis are offered a drink of water from a spoon. Hindus believe that they feel closer to their gods when they speak to them using all of their senses. All the senses are used during the ritual of puja.

## Special Religious Places

Prayer (salat) is an important part of the Islamic faith. Salat should be performed five times every day. These times are at dawn, midday, late in the afternoon, after sunset and in the dark of the night. Salat is often performed in a mosque but it can be done anywhere. Muslims may use a prayer mat. Muslims make sure that they are facing Mecca when they are praying. When Muslims pray, they perform sets of movements and gestures. These include starting the prayer by standing up, raising their hands to their ears and saying, 'Allahu Akbar' (which means 'God is great'). This is called Niyyat. Other actions include Ruku, dropping into a prayer position with their hands on their knees, looking at their feet and saying the prayer words. Sudjood is another action. In this, Muslims kneel with their hands, feet and face towards the ground and say the prayer words.



Examples of Hindu Puja...



## Holy Communion

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. They believe he came to earth and lived as a real human being. Christians believe that Jesus died on a cross and that his death meant that all the bad things (sins) that humans did could be forgiven. They believe that he knew he was going to die. Before he died, he had a last meal with his closest friends, who were called his disciples. It was called the Last Supper. During this meal, he shared bread and wine with his closest followers. He said the bread was his body and the wine was his blood. During services, Christians may perform a ritual known as the Holy Communion. They eat a small piece of bread and take a sip of wine or grape juice. Prayers are read out during Holy Communion. They help Christians remember Jesus, the importance of the Last Supper and his sacrifice



## Vocabulary

|         |   |
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| ritual  | A ritual is similar to a ceremony. In a ritual, a series of things is done in a special order. Rituals are sometimes done every week, or every day, or at special times. They often have religious or spiritual significance. |
| salat   | One of the Five Pillars of Islam (the 'rules' that Muslims follow to live a good life). It is a type of prayer that should be performed five times every day  |
| Mosque  | Muslim place of worship.  |
| Mecca   | holy city in Saudi Arabia.  |
| gesture | A movement of the body. A gesture could involve moving any part of your body including your hands or head. It is a way of communicating without talking.  |

## Worship Quiz

- 1). What is the name for Muslim prayer?
- 2). Where is puja performed?
- 3). True or false, rituals are used to help people remember things when they are worshipping.
- 4). What was the final meal that Jesus shared with his friends called?
- 5). What is the name of the place where Muslims worship?