

LKS2.CA.T3.2	Area of study: features and patterns of worship Christianity and Islam Unit aims / outcome: To support the learners to become religiously literate, this unit will provide opportunities to: Identify the main features and patterns of an act of worship and talk about the importance of worship for believers	
Religious Education concepts to organise knowledge: Belief Values Inspirational People Identity and Diversity		
Key strands of learning:		
Learning in Reception:	Tier 2	Tier 3
	<u>New</u>	<u>New</u>
	<u>Review</u>	Scripture
	Community	Ritual
	Respect	Wudu (washing), prayer movements (Salah)
	Purpose	
	Identity	<u>Review</u>
	Belief	
	Symbol	
SACRE objectives	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
EXPLORE Learners should Be able to identify some of the main features of a chosen religious lifestyle. ENGAGE Be able to explain the meaning of key actions and symbols to a follower in the chosen religious REFLECT Be able to talk about things in their lifestyle which are important to them and which they would like to pass on as a tradition to others	Context of Study: This unit will explore what happens when people meet together for a common cause or interest. Children will reflect on their own experiences of gathering in groups (such as in school, clubs, or leisure activities) and then draw comparisons with people who meet together for worship. Through observation, discussion, and investigation, they will explore key aspects of worship across two faiths, for example, Christianity and Islam, and identify the shared values, practices, and meanings within these experiences. This unit connects with prior learning in PSHE, Citizenship, and Religious Education by building on pupils' understanding of community, shared values, and purposeful gathering. It supports key RE themes of expression of belief, places of worship, and rituals. Crucial To knowledge: To know that people meet together for many reasons—learning, working, socialising, celebrating, or worshipping. To know that people may meet by choice (e.g., joining a club) or by necessity (e.g., going to school). To know that gatherings usually follow a structure: a specific time, place, and shared interest or purpose. To know that groups may have common practices, such as wearing certain clothes, performing certain actions, or using special objects. To know that belonging to a group can create a sense of identity, community, and shared responsibility.	

To know that worship is a way for people to express love, devotion, respect, or reverence to God or a higher power.
 To know that worship often involves shared words, songs, prayers, rituals, and special actions.
 To know that people who worship together often gather at a special place, such as a church or mosque.
 To know that worship may include sacred texts, symbols, artefacts, or ritual food/drink.
 To know that acts of worship help believers feel connected to their faith, community, and God.

Worship in Christianity and Islam (Comparative Study):

Theme	Christianity	Islam
Special Place	Church	Mosque
Special Words	Bible readings, prayers, hymns	Qur'an recitations, du'as
Special Actions	Singing, prayer, kneeling, communion	Wudu (washing), prayer movements (Salah)
Special Items	Cross, candles, Bible, bread and wine	Prayer mat, Qur'an stand, tasbih (prayer beads)
Special Food	Communion bread/wine, celebration feasts	Eid food, fasting (Ramadan)

Key Religious Quotes:

Religion	Quote	Application
Christianity	"I will sing to the Lord all my life; I will sing praise to my God as long as I live." (Psalm 104:33)	Believers express devotion through singing and praise in church.
Christianity	"Jesus said: Whenever you eat bread and drink wine, remember me." (1 Corinthians 11:26)	Practiced through communion during worship.
Islam	"There has come to you light and a clear Book from Allah." (Qur'an 5:15-16)	Qur'an recitation is central in worship.
Islam	"Worship none but Allah." (Qur'an 40:83)	Worship involves focusing only on God through prayer.

Personal Reflection:

To know that worship can help people feel peaceful, inspired or reflective.
 To know that shared worship strengthens a sense of community and faith identity.

	<p>Children can express how group activities and worship make them feel through drawing, journaling, or oral discussion.</p> <p>Children may write reflective questions to ask a believer, e.g., “Why do you like worship?” or “What does your prayer mean to you?”</p>
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