

Crofton Junior School – RE Knowledge Organiser

If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? – Year 5 Spring Term

(Wakefield Agreed Syllabus 2018-2023)



Unit of Work	RE – If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? (U2.4)
Text Driver the Unit of Work Links to	N/a
Key Strand	Expressing: Religious and spiritual forms of expression; questions about identity and diversity
Overview of the Unit of Work	Pupils will learn about worship, drawing out more detail, history and diversity through focussing on places of worship. Pupils will learn about the various places of worship as well as how believers see these places, in relation to the idea of God’s presence on earth and in believers’ lives. They will consider the key question with specific opportunities given to reflect for themselves on the value and purpose of worship in religion.
Prior Learning & Vocabulary	<p>During the Year 4 Spring term, pupils will have been introduced to Jewish and Hindu religious ceremonies, including key objects of importance to each religion. Additionally, in the Year 3 Summer term, the pupils will have learnt about prayer as form of worship and key places of worship in Christianity and Hinduism.</p> <p>Vocabulary: Christian, Christianity, God, synagogue, worship, church, mosque, mandir, pilgrimage, Torah</p>
Sticky Knowledge	<p>Pupils will learn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key features of places of worships (e.g. differences between an Orthodox and a Reform synagogue, Anglican and Baptist churches or a mandir) • About why the duty of pilgrimage is seen as a wider part of worship in Hinduism and whether this means that God is concentrated more intensely in particular places • The different ways of worship that they can find within Christianity and why Christians may choose to worship in different ways (e.g. at a church or in a school/home, music versus meditation, silence, simplicity and nature) • More about alternative forms of Christian communities (e.g. https://freshexpressions.org.uk/)
New Vocabulary	<p>Anglican church: also known as the Church of England, is the primary State church in England and a Christian place of worship</p> <p>Baptists: members of a group of Protestant Christians who believe members should be fully immersed in water when baptised</p> <p>Baptist church: place of worship for Baptists</p> <p>Pastor: a minister in charge of a Christian church or congregation</p> <p>Orthodox synagogue: Jewish place of worship where men and women are separated</p>

	Reform synagogue: a more liberal place of Jewish worship where men and women will be seated together Kosher: means 'fit' in Hebrew. The foods that Jewish People are allowed to eat, or the combinations of food that Jews are allowed to eat.
Post Learning	Y6 Autumn term: pupils will explore the importance of art and architecture within religion and how these are used as expressions of devotion to God and worship.