KS3 RE If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? Christians, Muslims and/or Jewish people.

C. Dudley Spring 2022

Expressing: Religious and spiritual forms of expression; questions about identity and diversity.

The principal aim of RE is to engage pupils in systematic enquiry into significant human questions which religion and worldviews address, so that they develop the understanding and skills needed to appreciate and appraise varied responses to these questions, as well as develop responses of their own.

Know about and understand a range of religions and worldviews.

Express ideas and insights about the nature, significance and impact of religions and worldviews.

Gain and deploy the skills needed to engage seriously with religions and worldviews.

RRS - UNCRC Relating Articles (Use within your teaching and planning)

- Article 8 (protection and preservation of identity) Every child has the right to an identity. Governments must respect and protect that right, and prevent the child's name, nationality or family relationships from being changed unlawfully.
- Article 13 (freedom of expression) Every child must be free to express their thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.
- Article 14 (freedom of thought, belief and religion) Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose and also to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents to guide their child as they grow up.

Key elements	B2 P Step 4 - P6	B2 P Step P7 - P8	B2 NC Step 1	B2 NC Step 2	B2 NC Step 3
	Pupils use single elements of communication [for example, words, gestures, signs or symbols, to express their feelings] They show they understand 'yes' and 'no'. They begin to respond to the feelings of others [for example, matching their emotions and laughing when another pupil is laughing] They join in with activities by initiating ritual actions or sounds. They may demonstrate an appreciation of stillness and quietness.	Pupils listen and respond to religious stories, understand the needs of other religious people and respect them, communicate simple facts about religion and people in religion. Begin to realise the significance of religious artefacts, symbols and places.	Pupils use some religious words and phrases to recognise and name features of religious life and practice. They can recall religious stories and recognise symbols, and other verbal and visual forms of religious expression.	Pupils use religious words and phrases to identify some features of religion and its importance for some people. They begin to show awareness of similarities in religions. Pupils retell religious stories and suggest meanings for religious actions and symbols. They identify how religion is expressed in different ways.	Pupils use a developing religious vocabulary to describe some key features of religions, recognising similarities and differences. They make links between beliefs and sources, including religious stories and sacred texts. They begin to identify the impact religion has on believers' lives. They describe some forms of religious expression.

Which places are special and	<u>To know</u> their preference between two items	To know what makes them happy, sad or excited	To know what is important to them	To know some of the beliefs of a religion	To know where worship takes place
why?	To know there are different religions To know a picture	To know where is special to them To know who a religious	To know that differnet religions have different sacred places	To know the main features of a religious building	
		building might be for		To know places of worship are important to so many people	
	<u>Is able to</u> join in with activities by initiating ritual actions or sounds				
	<u>Is able to</u> show they understand using yes and no				
	Is able to use single elements of communication, for example, words, gestures, signs or symbols, to express their feelings				
	<u>Is able to</u> participate with help in caring for their surroundings	Is able to communicate their feelings about what is special to them	Is able to make observational drawings of parts of a religious building	Is able to explore differences between 2 religious buildings	Is able to research skills to find out about a place of worship
	Is able to listen to, and begin to respond to, familiar religious stories, poems and music	Is able to listen to, and begin to respond to, familiar religious stories, poems and music.	Is able to suggest how a religious artefact could be used	Is able to ask, and respond sensitively to, questions about their own and others' experiences and feelings.	Is able to explore how a religious building is used by the religious
	<u>Is able to</u> make their own contribution to festivals and			and reenings.	community

What makes some places	celebrations. <u>Is able to respond to others</u>	To know that people of different faiths can live in the same location, anywhere in the	To know that a religious building is a special place to believers	To know there may be requirements when entering a religious	To know that some people make special journeys to places of
sacred?	in group situations and cooperate when working in small groups Is able to carry out ritualised actions in familiar circumstances Is able to begin to respond to the feelings of others [for example, matching their emotions and laughing when another pupil is laughing]	world		building	To know what is worshiped To know that some artefacts in a holy building cannot be touched
	Is able to respond to a variety of new religious experiences [for example, involving music, drama, colour, lights, food, or tactile objects] Is able to take part in activities involving two or	Is able to find out about aspects of religion through stories, music or drama, answer questions and communicate their responses Is able to communicate ideas, feelings or responses to experiences	Is able to give simple reasons why a religious building is a special place	Is able to reflect on similarities and differences within and between different religions, worldviews and sacred places	Is able to use research skills to find out about a place of worship
Why do people pray?	three other learners They may also engage in moments of individual reflection. Is able to show concern and sympathy for others in distress [for example, through gestures, facial expressions or by offering comfort]	To know that other people have different beliefs and to respect these	To know a key practice of a religion To know ways people show they belong to a group or religion To know some special things a religious believer might have or do at home	To know how followers of a religion receive guidance on how to live To know how beliefs, practices and forms of expression influence individuals and communities To know of the challenges of commitment to a community of faith	To know why some religious beliefs and teachings are important to believers To know the key features of worship To know that religious beliefs can be expressed in a variety of ways To know that religion is a way of life for believers To know that worship can be individual or a communal activity

					To know that religion is a way of life for believers To know what having faith means to believers
		Is able to communicate simple facts about religion and important people in religions. Is able to be sensitive to the needs and feelings of others and show respect for themselves and others	Is able to explain simply what prayer is	Is able to describe the main practices associated with worship Is able to suggest why belonging to a community of faith may be valuable, both to faith members and in their own lives	Is able to list different ways people express their faith Is able to present their own and others' views to challenging questions about belonging, meaning,
					Is able to reflect on the significance for faith members of participating in celebrations, worship and the rituals which mark birth and marriage
Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?		To know what is right and wrong in familiar situations	To know that we all make decisions about how we live	To know that religion is a way of life for believers To know that some faiths have expectations of how people behave in a place of worship	To know that religion effects the decisions people make

	Is able to evaluate their own work and behaviour in simple ways, beginning to identify some actions as right or wrong on the basis of the consequences	Is able to explain that they have choices which can involve right and wrong Is able to display awareness of how their behaviour impacts on themselves and others	Is able to give a considered reasons for a difference Is able to demonstrate an awareness of the needs of others Is able to compare what they feel is right and wrong to their peers Is able to respond sensitively when discussing different faiths	Is able to identify simple moral issues and consider right or wrong, giving a reason
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Sugested teaching activities

- Sensory stories
- Listen to music
- Reenact celebrations
- Listen to cermans
- Explore artefacts
- Explore picture stories
- Role play
- Dress up
- Match artefacts to pictures

- Find out some of the key features of places of worship: e.g. some differences between Anglican and Baptist churches; mandir; differences
- between an Orthodox and a Reform synagogue.
- Explore the duty of pilgrimage in Hinduism, which is seen as a wider part of worship. This concerns the need for Hindus to be seen by the deity worshipping at a particular shrine. Does this mean that God is concentrated more intensely in particular places?
- Can pupils talk about a place where people might say or feel God is somehow more 'present'? What is special about these places?
- Consider images of the Western Wall in Jerusalem. Explore what this wall means to Jews worldwide.
- Learn about the destruction of the Jewish temple, the 'house of God', in 70 CE. Find out what purpose modern synagogues serve in the absence of a 'house of God'.
- Consider these definitions: 'synagogue' = 'house of assembly' (a place to get together), also called 'schul' = school (a place to learn). Answer the key question in light of these definitions.
- What different ways of worshipping can they find within Christianity? Reflect on why some Christians like to go to church to meet with God, and why some meet in a school or in a home; e.g. community, being part of the 'body of Christ', mutual support through prayer and encouragement, music vs meditation, silence, simplicity, nature; some don't like institutions, hierarchies, crowds! Why do Christians worship in different ways?
- Find out about alternative forms of Christian communities, e.g. www.freshexpressions.org.uk Consider the appeal of these to some Christians.

Online Resources

https://www.reonline.org.uk/teaching-resources/

Resources in school (Helvellyn Stock Cupboard)

List of resources can be found here; Resources/ RE Resources/ RE Resources/ Resource List

Evidencing Work

There must be a <u>balance</u> between practical and worksheet based work. Each new skill must be taught using practical style lessons with the use of physical resources.