Wodensfield Primary School	RE Year Two Big Q — What are the differences and similarities between religious Holy Places?	
Key vocabulary	Explanation/ definition	Key Knowledge
Mosque	Muslim place of worship.	 A mosque is usually considered a building where Muslims come together to pray. Muslims pray 5 times each day, facing Makkah, and bowing to God, then wishing peace and blessings to those with whom they pray. Parts of a mosque – Minaret, Dome, prayer hall, Minbar. Christians attend church services on a Sunday. A service consists of a reading from the Bible and then the Priest/Vicar/Minister will explain the reading in their sermon. Members of the congregation may take part in the Sacrament of the Eucharist Communion – taking bread and wine. This symbolises the body and blood of Jesus. Christians believe that Jesus' presence is with them. The Guru Granth Sahib is kept in a room of its own during the night and carried in procession to the main hall at the start of the day's worship. It is treated as a living Guru. There is a community kitchen called a langar which serves meals to all free of charge. Most Hindu's have a small shrine in their home where they can worship daily.
Prophet Muhammad	The final Prophet.	
Allah	Arabic name for God.	
Qur'an	Islamic sacred text.	
Minaret	A tower on the mosque where Muslims are called to prayer.	
Wudu	Ritual washing in preparation for prayer and worship.	
Dome	Symbolic representation of vault of heaven.	
Sacred	Something that is special in a religious sense.	
Minbar	A staircase used by preacher to deliver prayers.	
Church	Sacred place for Christians.	
Sacred	Something that is special in a religious sense.	
Pulpit	A raised platform where a preacher delivers his sermon	
Lectern	A reading desk used to support books for someone to read whilst standing up.	
Wudhu	Ritual washing of hands, faces, arms and feet in preparation of prayer and worship.	
Communion or Sacrament of the Eucharist	Ritual commemoration of the Last Supper.	
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.	

Key skills

PREVIOUSLY... Children will have had an introduction to Islam if they have covered the Y2 first unit (Beginning to learn about Islam). Children will have learned about the Gurdwara during their Sikh unit in year 1. They will be able to talk about simple items that Sikhs use in the Gurdwara like the Guru Granth Sahib and that there is a special community kitchen called a Langar. Children will also have seen pictures of a Christian church and a Gurdwara and chatted about similarities and differences. They may also have visited these places.

By the end of this unit, pupils are expected to be able to:

- Recognise some symbols of sacred places and talk about their meanings.
- Talk about and reflect on their own special places.
- Name some of the main features of the sacred places they have visited/studied.