

Easton CE Academy Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 RWV Term 4

SACRE: If God is everywhere, why do people go to a place of worship?

Tier 3 Vocabulary

Murti:	the image statue or carving of a god in Hinduism.
Puja:	Hindu word for worship
OM:	The sound of God Hindus say when they worship to bring their minds to God
Sadhus:	Hindu Holy men
Shikara:	Hindu towers reaching to the sky
Reform Judaism:	a modernised form of Judaism
Orthodox Judaism:	earliest, most traditional form of Judaism
Bimah:	the altar in a Jewish place of worship
Ner Tamid:	Eternal light, usually near the Torah
Pulpit:	Where the Christian Vicar gives his sermon
Font:	Where Christian people are baptised
Lectern:	Holds the Bible

Skills and understanding

- To make connections between religious places of worship.
- To explain why places of worship matter.
- To respond thoughtfully to ideas from different religions.

Pictures and Images



Key Facts

- For Christians, the main features of a Church are the font, pulpit and lectern.
- The font is used during Baptism to welcome the child into the community. The pulpit is where the sermon is given from. The lectern is used to hold the Bible.
- For Hindus, the main similarities between a Mandir and the home are that they both use water and food, the OM sound, a murti, a bell and a lamp.
- For Jews, the main features of a Synagogue (Reform or Orthodox) are the Torah in the Ark, the Bimah, the Ner Tamid and the Yad.