

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



Key Vocabulary

Anglican	Christian church of England born out of Protestantism.
Baptist	Christian church where believers are baptised when they are ready to commit to Christ.
Torah	The first five books of the Hebrew Bible.
Mandir	A Hindu temple.
OM	A sacred sound and spiritual symbol in Indian religions.
Worship	An act of religious devotion towards an important person.
Holy Communion	A Christian ritual to remember Jesus' Last Supper.
Orthodox	Traditional Jewish community
Reform	Modernised Jewish community
Pilgrimage	A journey into an unknown or foreign place, often to a sacred place.
Embody	To represent something in a clear and obvious way.



Key knowledge

- There are two Christian churches: The Anglican church and the Baptist church. Although they have some similarities, they have many differences for example, an Anglican church will baptise babies soon after they are born, however a Baptist church will baptise adults when they are ready to commit to Christ.
- A Hindu place of worship is a Mandir. This is a Hindu temple structured to bring everyone together through worship. Many Hindus may have a shrine in their home where they can also worship.
- A Jewish place of worship is a synagogue. The word synagogue means 'house of assembly', some Jews may refer to the synagogue as 'schul'. Synagogues can be different depending on if the Jewish community is Orthodox or Reform. One difference is that in an Orthodox synagogue men and women must sit separately to worship however in a Reform synagogue they can sit together.

Did you know?

Liverpool's Anglican Cathedral is the 7th largest cathedral in the world.