

Subject	RS	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	2	Topic	Christian and Islamic Practices
Retrieval	Core Knowledge					Student Thinking	
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?					What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'	
<p>From KS3 students will consider the concept of Church and how it is different at GCSE</p> <p>From KS3 students will recall the 5 Pillars of Islam, festivals and the two types of Muslims</p> <p>L2 students retrieve the different types of worship from L1</p> <p>L3 discuss the reasons for prayer from L2</p> <p>L4 recap what the sacraments are from L3</p>	<p><u>Christian Practices</u></p> <p>What is worship? Worship is the way Christians show their deep love and respect for God.</p> <p>How do Christians worship? Prayer, meditation, Bible readings, singing hymns, preaching, sharing food, going on a pilgrimage, celebrating religious art/music/drama</p> <p>Different types of worship</p> <p>Liturgical worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a church service that follows a set pattern of prayers and readings, usually found in a printed book. • Christians who participate in liturgical services may feel connected to other worshippers as they are following the same traditions. • As a congregation, Christians often participate together, repeating key information and singing hymns. <p>Non-liturgical worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is more informal and has less structure, and the elements can be tailored to different types of services. For example, the sermon could be on a topical theme, and prayers could be in the service leader's own words rather than those written in a book. 					<p>From the knowledge gained in this topic students will understand what, why and how Islamic and Christian practices there are. They will use their knowledge to compare and contrast the two. Consider how life in the UK will impact them. They will have greater knowledge of practices carried out by the worlds biggest religions and understand more about the communities that make up Britain today. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students consider how worship brings Christians closer to God 	

	<p>Informal worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on the adoration of God and is not always carried out in a church. Often, large auditoriums are used. Frequently the music used during informal worship is popular and modern in style, and instruments are commonly used. • Charismatic worship is a kind of informal worship. Although Charismatic services have recognisable Christian features, such as prayers and readings, they are very free-flowing services. • During informal worship, people often believe that the Holy Spirit is present and allowing them to carry out God's wishes, so the services can be quite spontaneous. Evangelical Christians usually worship in this style and may clap or shout during a service at any point, as they worship God with their whole body, not just their minds. <p>Private worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is informal and often takes place at home, but it can be liturgical or non-liturgical. • Some examples of private worship are saying grace before a meal or reading a passage from the Bible each day. • Worshipping alone can allow a person to feel close to God. Private worship can be an opportunity for Christians to explore a personal, individual connection with God. <p>Prayer What is prayer? Communicating with God in silence or aloud, with others or alone, using set prayers or informal prayer. Pray can be used as a way of thanks e.g before a meal.</p> <p>Types of prayer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students interpret religious scripture • Students discuss whether private worship is more important than group worship • Students consider whether there is a correct way to pray and why do people pray differently • Discuss why the Lord's prayer is significant • Discuss: To what extent are sacraments important for the continuation of Christianity during the 21st century.
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- Set prayers: Have been written down or said before many times and by more than one person e.g Lords Prayer
- Informal prayer: Made up by an individual using their own words

Methods of prayer

- Christians can pray in different ways
- Keeling down with their hands together
- Orthodox Christians like to stand up and pray and use icons
- Non conformists sit down to pray
- Anglicans kneel
- Catholics may use a rosary
- Other Christians raise their hands to invite the Holy Sprit

Christians believe God will answer their prayers but not always in the way they wish for.

Parable of the drowning man

A fellow was stuck on his rooftop in a flood. He was praying to God for help. Soon a man in a rowboat came by and the fellow shouted to the man on the roof, "Jump in, I can save you." The stranded fellow shouted back, "No, it's OK, I'm praying to God and he is going to save me." So the rowboat went on. Then a motorboat came by. "The fellow in the motorboat shouted, "Jump in, I can save you." To this the stranded man said, "No thanks, I'm praying to God and he is going to save me. I have faith." So the motorboat went on. Then a helicopter came by and the pilot shouted down, "Grab this rope and I will lift you to safety."

To this the stranded man again replied, "No thanks, I'm praying to God and he is going to save me. I have faith." So the helicopter reluctantly flew away.

Soon the water rose above the rooftop and the man drowned. He went to Heaven. He finally got his chance to discuss this whole situation with God, at which point he exclaimed, "I had faith in you but you didn't save me, you let me drown. I don't understand why!"

To this God replied, "I sent you a rowboat and a motorboat and a helicopter, what more did you expect?"

Christians believe that prayer can help someone accept God's will even if it means suffering.

Many Christians worship/prayer in private

Reasons to pray:

1. Discipline
2. Reflection
3. Strength
4. Alone
5. Times of trouble
6. Peace
7. Sense of communion

Lord's Prayer

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Significance

- The Lord's prayer gives Christians a pattern for how to pray-it gives praise to God and gives followers a chance to address their needs.
- It is used often in Christian worship for example at Holy communion, baptisms, marriages and funerals
- It can bring a sense of unity and spiritual purpose in society during important times e.g after a tragic event

Why are sacraments important to Christians?

What are sacraments?

Rites and rituals that allow believers to receive a special gift of grace. Outward signs of inward grace.

Examples

- Baptism
 - Confirmation
 - Holy Communion
 - Marriage
 - Holy Orders
 - Reconciliation
 - Anointing of the sick
1. Sacraments involve symbolic actions, words and physical elements such as water in a baptism and bread and wine during Holy Communion.
 2. Many Christians believe they are strengthened their relationship with God by making him part of their life
 3. They are important to the Christian community because they affirm that Christians are part of the Body of Christ and the Church

Baptism

Initiation rite by which people become members of the Christian Church. A person is formally recognised as a child of God and receives God's saving grace; their sins are forgiven and they enter a new life with Jesus Christ

Infant baptism

- Catholic and Orthodox Christians believe that even babies are born linked to sin because they are decedents of Adam and Eve who committed the first sin.
- Everyone tends to sin and needs salvation even a baby.

- During an infant baptism a child is welcomed into the Church and parents are able to thank God for their new baby and celebrate the birth with family and friends.
- Rites vary, but the priests or ministers says 'I baptise you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit' whilst pouring water over the baby's head.
- God parents and parents promise to bring up the child in the Christian faith.
- The sign of the cross is made on the baby's head, anointing with oil, dressing the child in white, giving the parents a candle lit from the Paschal candle (big candle lit every year at Easter)

Believer's baptism

- Baptists and Pentecostals think that a baby is too young to understand the meaning of baptism, so people should wait until they can make a mature decision about their faith.
- They believe baptism itself does not save a person. Instead it is someone converting to a life dedicated to Jesus.
- Believer's baptism involves the full immersion in a pool, symbolising the cleansing from sin and the rising up to new life with Christ.
- Rites vary, usually the minister asks if the candidate is willing to change their life.
- The candidate may read a Bible passage and give brief testimony of their faith in Jesus as their personal saviour.
- The minister goes into the pool with the person and baptises them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'.

Holy communion

- Holy Communion is the sacrament that uses bread and wine to celebrate the sacrifice of Jesus on the cross and his resurrection from death

- For Catholics, the sacrifice of Jesus is made present again during this ritual and made real for believers .
- For those churches that don't see Holy Communion as sacrament it's still important because it recalls the Last Supper. The breaking of Bread, Eucharist, Mass, Divine liturgy, Lord Supper

Belief 1 - Catholics believe that the bread and the wine become the actual flesh and blood of Jesus Christ. This belief is known as transubstantiation.

Belief 2 - Some Christians believe that the Holy Communion is a re-enactment or commemoration of the Last Supper. The bread and wine are seen as symbolic of Jesus' death.

Belief 3 - Baptists believe the bread and wine are symbols that can be used to bring people together as a community. They use non-alcoholic wine and the bread is offered from person to person.

Belief 4 - Orthodox Christians believe that Jesus is mystically present in the bread and wine.

Belief 5 - Church of England Christians believe that the bread and wine hold the spiritual presence of the body and blood of Jesus but do not become it

Catholic and Orthodox Eucharist

Catholics and Orthodox Christians, who place more importance on the bread and wine than other denominations, hold Eucharists more often than other denominations, such as Methodists. This is because they see it as an essential way of sustaining their relationship with God.

Catholics are given bread by the priest and wine from a shared cup, whereas Orthodox Christians take the bread and wine from the same spoon.