

UKS2 R.E. Unit 2.1 What does it mean for Christians to believe that God is holy and loving?

Vocabulary

Worship	to show adoration and respect to a God
Bible	the sacred text for Christians made up of the Old and New Testaments
Psalm	a religious poem or song.
Divine	like God /God-like
Traditional	a belief, custom, or way of doing something that has existed for a long time
Contemporary	belonging or happening in the present time.
Cathedral	a large church which has a Bishop's seat
Medieval	relating to the middle ages
Symbols	a mark or picture used to represent something
Humanism	believing in the importance of humans
Hymn	a religious song or poem to praise God

What I have already learned about different religions

- Christians worship in churches through prayer, singing and services led by a priest, Minister or Vicar., reading from The Bible (Sacred Text)
- Muslims worship in a Mosque, read from The Koran (sacred Text) and believe in Mohammed
- Jews worship in a synagogue with services led by a rabbi reading from The Torah.
- Hindus worship in a temple led by a Mandir, reading from The Vedas (Sacred Text) and believe in Brahman who is One God with many qualities displayed in hundreds of Murtis (gods)
- Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara led by any Sikh, reading from The Guru Granth Sahib (Sacred Text)

By the end of this Unit I

- will know different types of Bible texts and their names.
- can identify what the Bible teaches Christians about God.
- will understand how churches reflect Christians beliefs about God from the Bible
- will understand how Christians express their beliefs about God through songs and worship.
- will identify how Christian beliefs impact today's world.

Information that will help me

The **Bible**, also known as the Holy **Bible**, is a group of religious texts of Judaism or Christianity. The word **Bible** comes from the Greek word τὰ βιβλία (biblía) which means "books" in English, because it is many books in one book. It includes laws, stories, prayers, songs, and wise words. The two main sections are the Old and New Testament



All sacred places of worship symbolise aspects of belief and worship. The use of the cross in churches, (Christian places of worship), is almost universal including the design of many churches and cathedrals. The dome on Mosques symbolises Allah's universe. Every synagogue has an 'Ark' where the sacred scrolls The Torah are kept - it is built facing Jerusalem and open to all to symbolise no part of Judaism being locked away. Hindu temples are built as a minister universe that reflects their god's creation.

Cathedrals in the middle ages **were** typically large churches and **were** considered the centre church of the bishop's throne. In the medieval times, monumental **cathedrals were** built as **symbols** of faith - reaching up to God. Cathedrals in the Middle Ages weren't the quiet, reverential places of worship we know today. In Lincoln, for example, the central nave or aisle was where pilgrims chatted and shared news; there would have been an elaborately carved stone screen to separate the ordinary people in the nave from the priests and monks worshipping and singing in the choir.

