

Ladbroke Church RE Resources for Schools

Lessons and activities: Lower Key Stage 2

<p>Topic: Prayer</p>	
<p>Connection to Warwickshire SACRE syllabus D2 At the end of KS2 most pupils will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and world views they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals which mark important points in life in order to reflect thoughtfully on their ideas; • Explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that they can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning; • Observe and consider different dimensions of religion, so that they can explore and show understanding of similarities and differences between different religions and world views; <p>L2.4 Why do people pray? L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today?</p> <p>Links to SIAM inspection outcomes (for C of E schools) SIAMS defines the purpose of RE to be religious literacy which is defined on their website as helping children and young people hold balanced and well-informed conversations about religion and belief.</p> <p>One aspect of this is theology which is about believing. It looks at where beliefs come from, how they have changed over time, how they are applied differently in different contexts and how they relate to each other.</p> <p>Another aspect are human and social sciences which explore the diverse ways in which people practise their beliefs, engaging with the impact of beliefs on individuals, communities and societies.</p> <p>Lower KS2 Prayer in Christianity and comparison of prayer in Christianity and Judaism.</p>	<p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>Lesson 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to explain what Christians believe about prayer <p>Lesson 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to explain how Christians might use a church building to pray <p>Lesson 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to describe similarities and differences between Christian and Jewish prayer
<p>Key words: Prayer, altar, kneelers</p>	
<p>To the teacher: Visiting All Saints Church, Ladbroke will give your pupils an opportunity to consider how and why Christians pray and to then respond individually.</p>	
<p>Curriculum connections: Literacy - analysing text</p>	
<p>Lesson 1: Preparation to visit: What is prayer? How do Christians pray? Explore Biblical text Lesson 2: (A) How do Christians use the building to pray? (B) Reflect and respond Lesson 3: Post visit: Comparison of prayer in two faiths</p>	

General note to church hosting visits

Church members (and the vicar if available) will have the general knowledge about the subject and specific knowledge about this church and therefore is the best person to lead activities during the visit. If you want a child to read something out loud ask the teacher to select them.

Do **not** give all the answers! the children will benefit most by discovering for themselves and in conversation and discussion

The teacher will know their pupils and be able to rephrase and encourage non-responders.

Information the church should provide and things to discuss when setting up a church visit

- Arrival and departure time
- Parking
- Number of pupils & number of accompanying adults
- Special needs
- Toilets
- Resources that the church will provide
- Will there be refreshments? If so what?
- Responsibilities
- Risk assessment

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Lesson 1: Preparation to visit: What Christians believe about prayer

Suggested activities

1. Sorting activity - statements could be distributed as packs of cards to sort into true or false piles or used on Powerpoint to discuss as a class. ([Resource 1](#))
2. The Lord's prayer discussion activity. Distribute copies of the Lord's prayer ([Resource 2](#)) and read together and then discuss which of the statements fit into which box.
3. Distribute copies of the text from Philippians chapter 4 ([Resource 3](#)). Ask students to annotate text with '?' next to any phrases they do not understand, '✓' next to any phrases they agree with and 'x' for any phrases they disagree with. This can then be used as a basis for a class discussion on the text.
4. Distribute and read together the text on How Christians pray ([Resource 4a, 4b](#)) and then ask the pupils to answer the questions as indicated.

Lesson 2: Ladbroke Church: How do Christians use the building to pray?

- 1 Teacher or church member leads review previous learning about prayer. You could use [Resources 5a, 5b, 5c and 5d](#) as prompts to support this.
- 2 Circus of three activities around the church, [it is suggested these resources are provided by church and church members lead.](#)
 - A Thanksgiving exercise using floating flowers, hearts, cross or person. Use the shapes on [Resource 6](#) to create a good number of shapes on thin paper (not too glossy) ready cut out. The children then write on or decorate a chosen shape to remind them of something or someone they want to give thanks for. They then fold the shapes in towards the centre (see <http://flamecreativekids.blogspot.com/2014/10/floating-prayers.html>) and float them on a shallow bowl of water and quietly watch as the shapes open out. This time can be used for prayer or simply grateful reflection.
 - B Use [Resource 7](#) to fill in as the children move round the church to identify places and items used for prayer in services or individual prayer. You may ask/discuss why they are helpful eg stained glass reminded people about stories in the bible and what God is like
 - C Use [Resource sheet 8](#) for the children to write or draw their own prayers or wishes for the prayer tree.

Lesson 3: Post visit: Comparison of Christian and Jewish prayer

Suggested activities

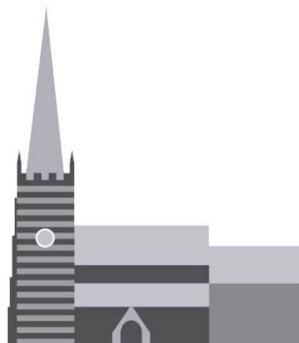
- 1 Review what the children have learned from the pre-visit lesson and the visit to Ladbroke church by asking them to write or draw their thoughts on mini whiteboards and then incorporating their suggestions on the whiteboard. If this could be photographed and then printed to be recorded in their class books, it would be a helpful record.
- 2 Read and discuss [Resource 9](#) on prayer in Judaism and then ask the children to answer the questions. (You can differentiate by choosing which questions the children should answer.)
- 3 Use a set of the sorting cards in [Resource 10](#) for each group and ask them to select whether each item should go under the headings, 'Prayer in Judaism', 'Prayer in Christianity' or 'Prayer in both Judaism and Christianity'.

Use as true/false sorting cards or as a presentation for the children to indicate true/false in some way and then discuss.

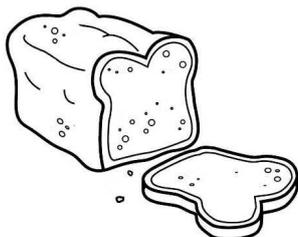
Christians have to close their eyes and put their hands together to pray.



Christians can only pray in a church building.



Some Christians pray and give thanks before they eat a meal (say grace).



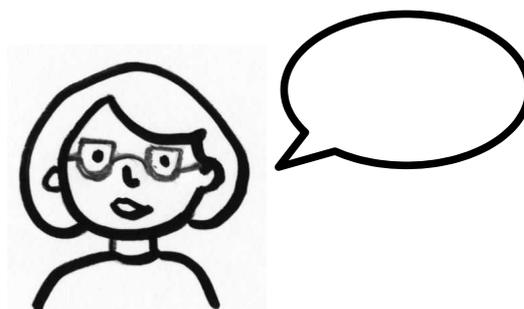
You can pray anywhere.



Christians should pray three times every day.



Prayer means talking to God.



When Christians pray they should try to listen to God.



Only adult Christians are allowed to pray.



The Lord's prayer

Jesus taught his followers to pray using this prayer. Many Christians use it every day. The Lord's prayer is used in nearly every Christian church every Sunday. Try to match the sentences at the bottom of the page to the correct section of the prayer.

Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name,
your kingdom come,
your will be done,
on earth as in heaven.

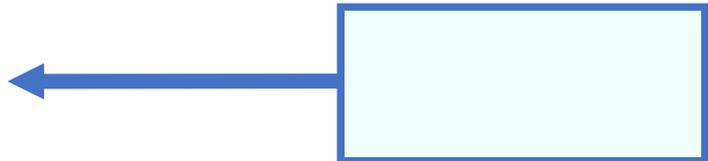
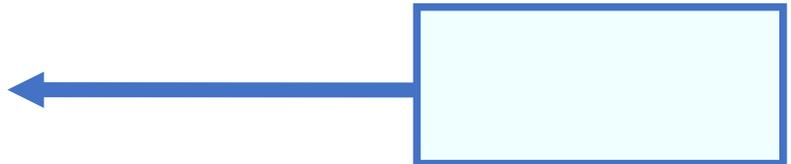
Give us today our daily bread.

Forgive us our sins
as we forgive those who sin against us.

Lead us not into temptation
but deliver us from evil.

For the kingdom, the power,
and the glory are yours
now and for ever.

Amen.



Sentences

- Here, Christians ask for forgiveness for their bad actions and thoughts (sorry).
- The Lord's prayer begins by telling God how holy he is (praise).
- The prayer includes asking for things people need (please).

Write a, b or c in the correct box

Read this section from the New Testament in the Bible. Mark any phrases you do not understand with ? any sections you think are interesting or you agree with, mark with a tick (✓). If you disagree with any sections, mark them with a cross (x).

Phillipians 4:6-7 (Adapted from The Message version of the Bible)

Don't fret or worry. Instead of worrying, pray.

Let asking God for what you need and praises shape your worries into prayers, letting God know your concerns.

Before you know it, a sense of God's wholeness,
everything coming together for good,
will come and settle you down.

It's wonderful what happens when Christ displaces worry at the centre
of your life.

How do Christians pray?

There is no set way for Christians to pray. They pray on their own and when they meet together. They can be quiet and pray in their head or they might speak the words out loud. Prayer might include telling God about their worries and needs. Christians might also use prayers that are written down like the Lord's Prayer (which Jesus taught to his followers) or they can use their own words. Christians might like to pray in church as it is often quiet and helps them concentrate. They can also pray as they go about their everyday tasks or at home in their room.

Christians always pray as part of their meeting together in a church service. Most Christians also pray every day, often several times a day. Some Christians try to pray during the day as they do their jobs or walk round where they live and work or have fun with their families and friends.

Christian prayer normally includes four types of prayer:

- Praise and thanks to God
These prayers often include using parts of the Bible or songs.
- Repent (say sorry for wrong actions and thoughts)
Christians will ask for God to forgive them.
- Ask for others and yourself
People may pray for people they know and also those who are suffering or in trouble in different parts of the world.
- Yes – I will do what God asks
As Christians think about the passages in the Bible they have read and come to God, they respond to God by saying they will obey Him.

A Tick the correct answer for these multi choice questions

1. What does prayer mean?

- a Talking to God
- b Giving money to charity
- c Kneeling down
- d The church building

2. Where can Christians pray?

- a Only in church
- b Only at home
- c Anywhere
- d In the bath

3. Which of these words means to say sorry to God?

- a Praise
- b Thanks
- c Bible
- d Repent

4. What is the name of the prayer Jesus taught his followers?

- a The Lord's prayer
- b Grace
- c Church
- d Songs

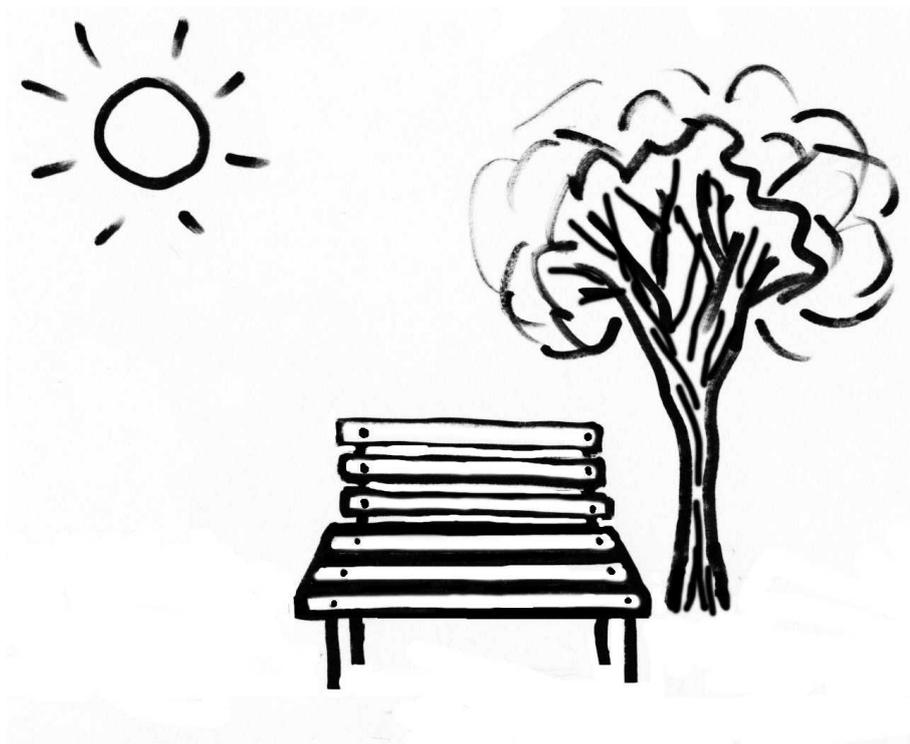
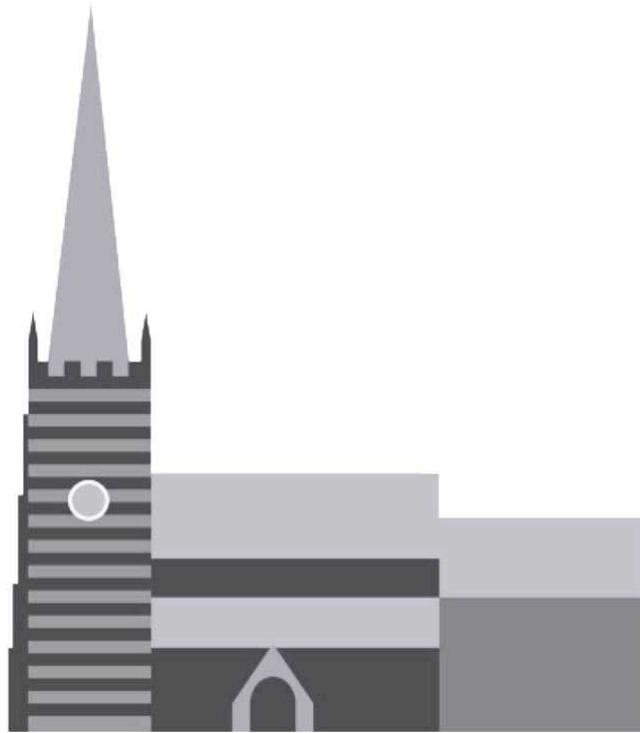
B Answer these questions in sentences

- a Where can Christians pray?
- b What might a Christian pray about?

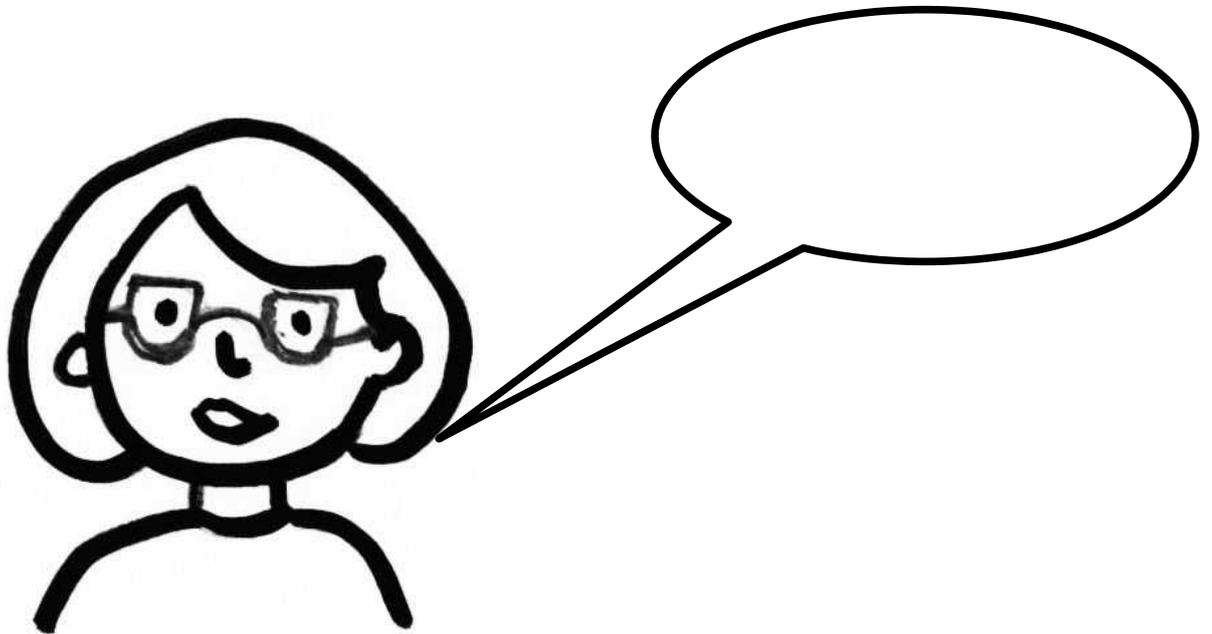
C Answer these questions

- a Give two different types of prayer Christians use.
- b Explain two or three different ways Christians might pray.

How Christians pray (in church or elsewhere)



How Christians pray (talking to God and listening to God)



How Christians pray (on their own or together)



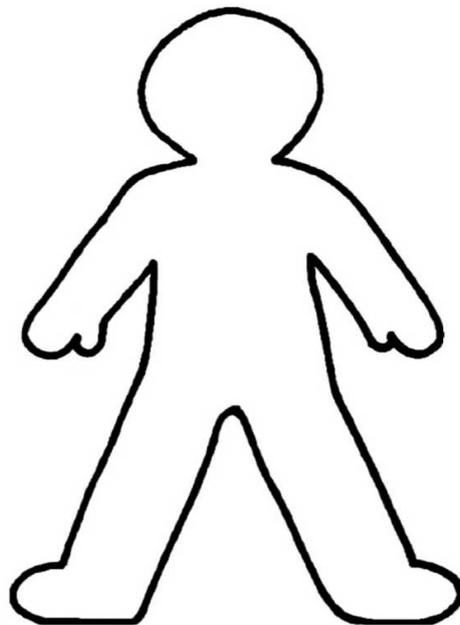
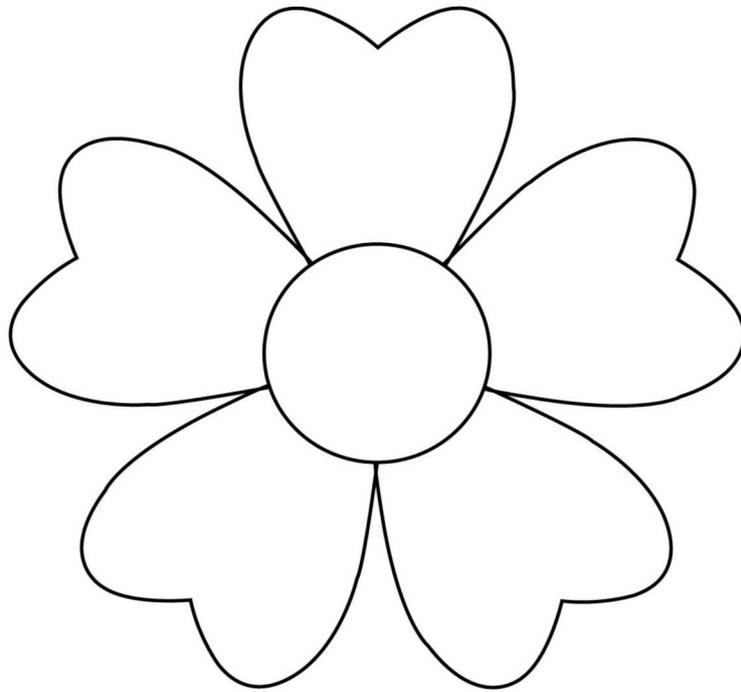
How Christians pray (praise, thanks, sorry, asking)

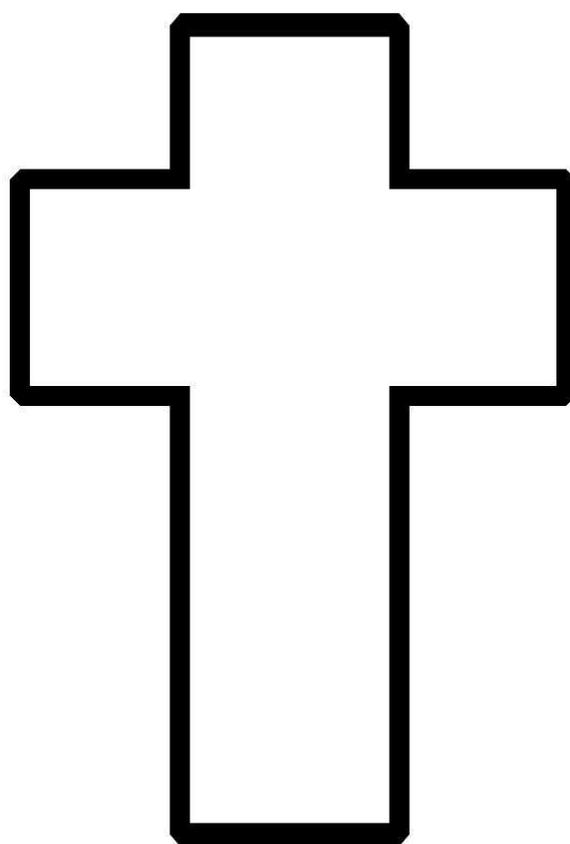
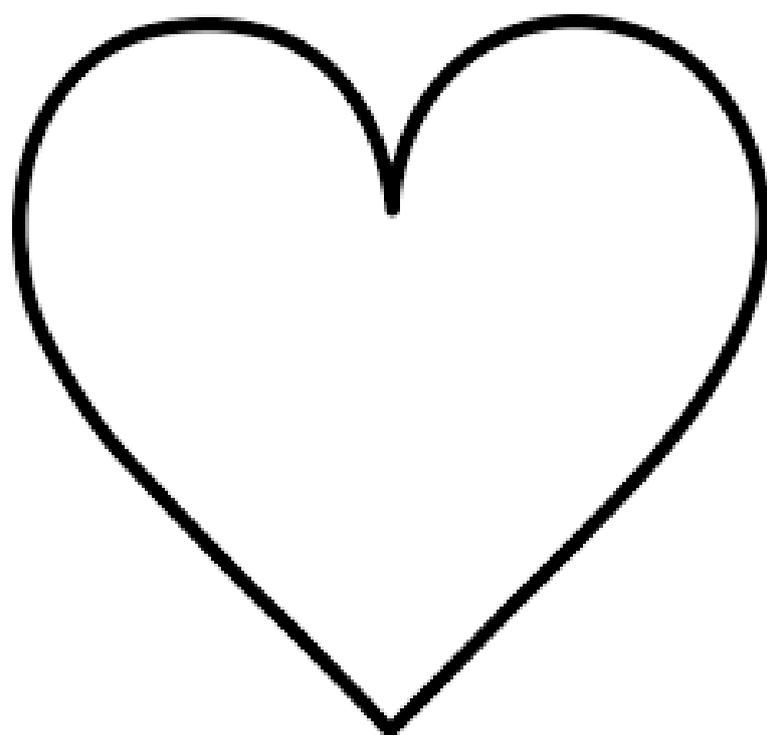


THANK
YOU



Images for thanksgiving exercise





Go round the church and find these items or places that help Christians pray.

Make your own sketch of each one.



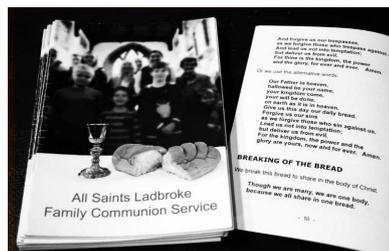
Altar



Prayer tree



Cross



Service book



Kneelers

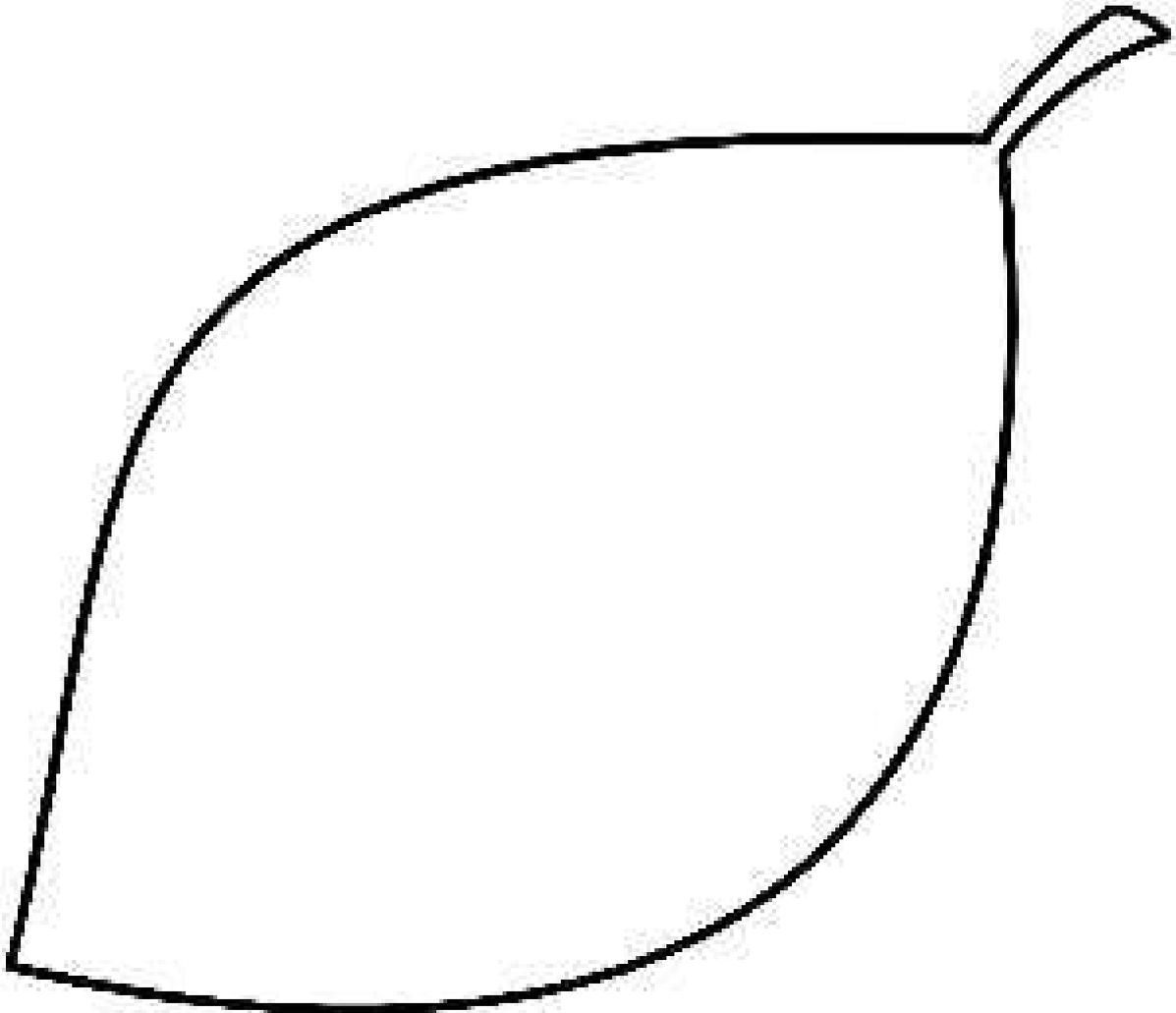


Stained glass



Hymn book

Prayers (or wishes) for the prayer tree. Children and adults can write or draw these.



Prayer in Judaism



Mezuzah

The most important prayer in Judaism is the **Shema** which begins, 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one.' Many Jews have the Shema written on a scroll attached to their front door. This is called a mezuzah. This is touched as people enter their home to remind them of the Shema.

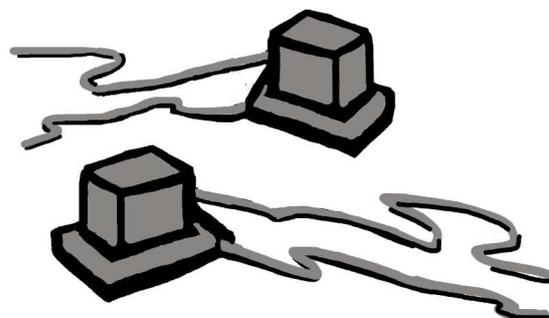
The Jewish prayer book is called the **Siddur** and gives prayers for the morning, afternoon and evening.

Jews pray at home, for example before the Shabbat meal and when they are alone to say sorry for things they have done wrong. They also pray when they meet together in the Synagogue, the holy building where Jews worship.

Jews may wear a **tallit** or prayer shawl which has 613 long fringes to remind Jews of the commandments they should keep. They may also wear **tefillin** which are small capsules with handwritten scriptures in them and they are strapped to the forehead and arm reminding Jews of God's word.



Tallit (prayer shawl)



Tefillin (prayer capsules, worn on head & arm)

To differentiate, the questions can be given as multiple choice or require answers in whole sentences

1. How many times a day should Jews pray?
2. What is the most important Jewish prayer called?
3. How are Jews reminded to pray as they enter their home?
4. What is a tallit?
5. Where do Jews usually pray?

Use these sorting cards to think about similarities and differences in prayer in Christianity and Judaism.

They pray at the synagogue.

They pray in the church building.

They pray at home.

Prayer includes praising God and saying sorry.

They are expected to pray three times a day.

They are expected to pray every day.

They are encouraged to pray the Lord's prayer.

Some wear the tallit and tefillin when praying.

The Shema is the most important prayer.

Some use a cross to help them focus on Jesus when praying.