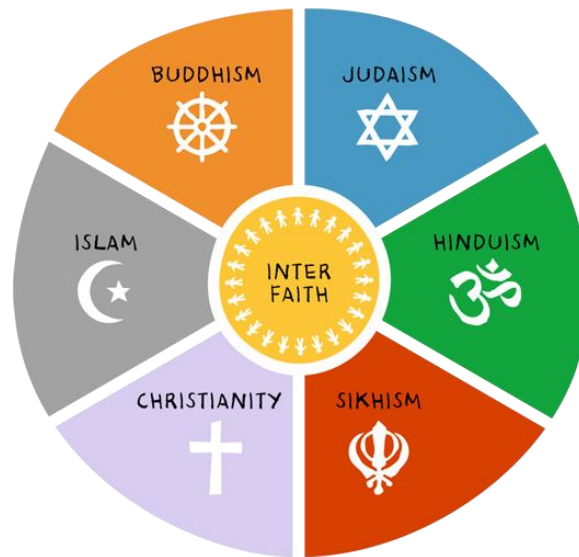


RE Task

To explore faith and its expression through beliefs in a multi-faith society.



We live in a multi-faith society. That means that many different religions are present with people who practise their different beliefs in one society. At South Farnham, we celebrate diversity and welcome children of different faiths into our school community.

Your task is to create a leaflet which welcomes children from a range of different faiths into our school community. Consider the things that South Farnham has already put in place and also add your own ideas for what else could be done to consider different aspects of how people from other faiths may wish to express their beliefs.



You must include at least four different sub-headings to write about. This could include:

- Food available at lunchtimes
- The celebration of holy days in their faith
- Spaces available for prayer/ meditation
- How different faiths fit within our school values

Consider the different faiths that are already represented in our school and choose at least three to focus on in your leaflet.

Use the notes on the next pages to consider how our school can cater for different beliefs and practise and make sure you consider your audience when writing.

Make sure you include:

- An introduction to South Farnham School, a multi-faith community
- Writing split into sections with sub-headings
- A range of religions referred to (at least three)
- Illustrations

Food Practices in Different Religions

Judaism:

- Do not eat shell fish or pork
- They only eat Kosher meats (where the animal has been prepared in a special way)
- Kosher houses should have different sinks and utensils for dairy and meat as they do not eat dairy and meat in the same meal
- Jews have fast days including: Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah and Passover

Hinduism:

- Do not eat beef or any beef product. This is because the cow is a sacred animal and is treated as such (they also would not use leather in clothing or furniture)

Islam:

- Do not eat pork
- Only eat Halal meat (which is killed in the same way as Kosher)
- Fast during Ramadan and will not eat whilst the sun is shining



Sikhism:

- Do not eat beef or any beef product. Like Hindus, they believe that the cow is a sacred animal and should be treated as such.
- Many Sikhs are also vegetarians and will not eat Halal or Kosher meat

Buddhism:

- In general, Buddhism prohibits the eating of any and all meat as they believe that animals should not be killed and they consider the meat to be an intoxicant to the body

Daily Practices in Different Religions

Judaism:

- The Sabbath for Jews, known as Shabbat, is a special time for Jews which runs between Friday and Saturday evenings.
- Jews are required to pray three times a day: to give thanks, to praise and to ask for God's help/
- Jews believe that the more you ask for God's help, the more God love you.

Hinduism:

- Hindus often worship in the early morning or evening at home or in a temple.
- In Hinduism, prayer is called Prarthana.

Islam:

- Muslims are required to offer five prayers daily. Every part of their life is supposed to remind them to worship Allah (the Arabic word for God).
- Muslims are encouraged to go to the mosque for Friday prayers or with other Muslims, while on every other day of the week, they have the option of praying elsewhere like home.

Sikhism:

- Sikhs should pray at least 3 times a day: in the morning, in the evening and at night before sleeping.

Buddhism:

- Buddhists do not worship a god in the same way as other religions. They respect the Buddha, but do not see him as a god.
- Buddhists spend time listening to and discussing Buddhist teachers and meditation.

Christianity:

- Christians in general celebrate on the Sabbath and worship on Sunday.
- Christians will also spend time throughout the week prayer and reading and reflecting on the words in the Bible.
- The most widespread prayer among Christians is the Lord's Prayer

Holy Days and Festivals in Different Religions

Judaism:

- Chanukah (The festival of lights)
- Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year)
- Passover (marks the liberation from Egypt)
- Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement. Most sacred day, spent in the synagogue)

Hinduism:

- Diwali (The festival of lights which extends over 5 days, celebrating the victory of good over evil)
- Holi (The festival of colours, celebrating Spring)
- Ganesha Chaturthi (celebrating the birth of Ganesha, son of Shiva)



Islam:

- Ramadan (Month of fasting)
- Eid ul-Fitr (End of Ramadan where they have a celebratory meal on the evening of this day)
- Prophet's Birthday (celebration of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad)

Sikhism:

- Baisakhi (celebrating Sikh New Year and the founding of the Sikh Community in 1699)
- Guru Nanak Jayanti (celebrating the birth of Guru Nanak who founded the Sikh faith)
- Diwali (The festival of lights which extends over 5 days, celebrating the victory of good over evil)

Buddhism:

- Wesak (celebrating the Buddha's birthday)
- Bodhi Day (celebrating when the Buddha experiences enlightenment)
- Parinirvana Day (celebrating when the Buddha achieved complete Nirvana)

Christianity:

- Advent (the lead up to Christmas)
- Christmas Day (to celebrate the birth of Jesus)
- Ash Wednesday (The first day of Lent, the period of 40 days before Easter)
- Good Friday (to remember when Jesus died on the cross)
- Easter Sunday (to celebrate that Jesus was raised from the dead)

South Farnham School

Some examples of how South Farnham already provides an environment which is welcoming to children of different faiths:

- Different foods are available at lunchtimes to meet special dietary requirements
- The courtyard is used as a place of calm during lunchtimes
- Religious festivals are celebrated in assemblies
- All children learn about all religions during their time at South Farnham so that we can celebrate diversity and show respect for other people's beliefs

South Farnham School Values:

- Honesty
- Integrity
- Courtesy
- Respect
- Diversity



South Farnham School also promotes our Fundamental British Values which includes:

- Mutual respect and tolerance: Support for equality of opportunity for all and respect and tolerance of different faiths and religious and other beliefs