



RE Unit 2.10

Year 5

Title: When, how and why do Christians pray?

Wolverhampton SACRE

Support for the Agreed Syllabus

This unit is one of a series of examples written for Wolverhampton SACRE and teachers of RE by consultant Lat Blaylock of RE Today Services. Contact Lat for support and guidance on the syllabus via email: lat@retoday.org.uk

TITLE: When, how and why do Christians pray? Year 5

ABOUT THIS UNIT:

This unit explores the meaning and practice of Christian prayer. The idea that prayer is an expression of worship rather than a shopping list is shown through the examination of the Lord's Prayer. Christians pray in different ways for different things – prayers may be praise, thanksgiving, confession, requests for themselves or for others. The value of expressing gratitude and needs is becoming well researched in the 21st C, and so the opportunity to evaluate the power and impact of prayer, the value of praying for believers, and the relevance of prayer to those who do not have a religious faith, make good connections for learning from religion.

Estimated time for this unit: 8 hours.

Where this unit fits in:

This unit builds on work done on Christianity in lower KS2, and also connects with the unit on prayer in Islam, Hinduism and Judaism (unit 2.12)

KEY STRANDS ADDRESSED BY THIS UNIT

- Religious practices and ways of life
- Questions of values and commitments

ATTITUDES FOCUS: the unit provides opportunities for the development of these attitudes:

- understanding the value of expressing gratitude on their own well-being
- recognising ways in which many Christians and others put their faith and trust in a higher authority
- being prepared to examine claims for the efficacy of prayer with open minds

Knowledge and skills progression: Prior learning

This unit builds on what pupils have already learned about Jesus and about Christianity in for examples Year 1 (What can we learn about prayer from stories of Jesus?) and Year 3 (What do Christian people believe about God?) and Year 4 (Why do some people think Jesus is inspirational?). Recap and recall this learning as the unit begins so that careful sequencing enables knowledge retention and enrichment. The syllabus progression model relies on using previous learning, experience and skills that might be helpful to pupils who are undertaking the unit, and expresses the main ways the syllabus sequencing intends to enable pupils to make progress lesson by lesson and unit by unit.

Contributions to spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils:

This unit enables pupils to develop:

- Spiritually by looking at their own situation and being able to express thanks and consider how they might need to change or develop to deal with the demands of life
- Morally by considering the best way to live
- Socially by recognising the value of community, as shown in much Christian prayer
- Culturally by seeing a diversity of ways in which people express their faith

Pupils will consider the value of respect for all as a contribution to their learning about British values.

EXPECTATIONS At the end of this unit	
Nearly all pupils will be able to...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ describe how prayer is used and exemplified by Christian believers ▪ compare aspects of their own experiences and those of others ▪ describe some ways in which Christians pray using religious vocabulary ▪ make links between what Christians believe about God and how / why they pray ▪ identify the impact of prayer on believers' lives ▪ talk about what they respect and how they show that compare their thoughts on prayer with those of Christians
Many pupils will be able to...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ describe how Christians pray and show understanding of these practices are linked to teaching from the Bible. ▪ understand some similarities and differences between Christian ideas on prayer, describing how these beliefs affect how Christians live. ▪ ask questions about prayer and share their own ideas about it. ▪ describe what commands their respect and why
Some pupils will be able to...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ use an increasingly wide range of religious language to explain the impact of beliefs about God on how people pray and the impact of prayer on the believers' lives ▪ express thoughtful views on questions like 'why is there unanswered prayer?' 'Does answered prayer show that God loves us?' ▪ relate the values and commitments shown in Christian prayer to their own lives, values or commitments thoughtfully.

ASSESSMENT SUGGESTIONS: A Possible final assessment task:

It is good practice to set activities at different levels throughout the teaching of this unit, so that there is on-going assessment for learning. This final activity is an opportunity to confirm teacher assessments done through the series of lessons.

Give pupils the following five Biblical quotations:

- "But when you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you." Matthew 6:6
- "Repent of wickedness and pray to the Lord in the hope that he may forgive you for having such thoughts in your heart." Acts 8:22
- "I pray that out of his glorious riches God may strengthen you with power through his Spirit in your inner being." Ephesians 3:16
- "Is anyone among you in trouble? Let them pray. Is anyone happy? Let them sing songs of praise." James 5:13
- "I was in terrible trouble when I called out to you, O God, but from your temple you heard me and answered my prayer." Psalms 18:6

Read these quotations carefully in pairs, then answer these questions (referring to the Bible teachings):

- When should Christians pray?
- Why should they pray?
- What should they pray for?
- What impact might they expect prayer to have in their lives?
- Why might prayer be important for Christians?
- What kind of beliefs about God can you infer from the Christian

Here are three responses to prayer:

1. "I'm a Christian. I find that prayer helps me to stay close to God. It makes me remember to be grateful for all the good things God has given me. It also makes me think carefully about others and what they need. It reminds me that sometimes I need to be the answer to prayer - it's not just about sitting and talking with God; sometimes it makes me get up and go and help others. God doesn't always answer my prayers, but he has changed me through my prayer - sometimes that is the answer I need."
2. "I'm a psychologist. I have been researching the impact of prayer on people's lives. Even those who do not have a religious faith often find themselves praying. The idea that there is someone listening who understands what we are going through can be very helpful when people are going through difficulties. Research shows that saying thank you for things can really make you feel better. Prayer gives people a chance to do that."
3. "I'm an atheist. I don't mind if people pray, but I really think it is just like talking to yourself, as I believe there is no God. People pray, and then every now and again, a coincidence happens and they think the prayer is "answered". Clearly, if there was a God, then we would see much more evidence in prayers being answered."

Talk together. Ask pupils to work in groups to come up with arguments for and against the following statements: "Prayer is a complete waste of time." "Prayer is a good way to use your time"

They should use the ideas they have encountered in the passages above and in the earlier lessons, and take different points of view, including a Christian perspective.

Prior learning	Vocabulary	Resources
<p>It would be helpful if pupils have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learned about Christian belief in God, and Jesus as God incarnate explored the idea of worship know about Christian churches 	<p>In this unit, pupils will have an opportunity to use words and phrases related to:</p> <p>The Christian religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bible, prayer thanksgiving worship God obedience worship <p>Religious and Human Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> thankfulness relationship 	<p>Teachers might use:</p> <p>Artefacts and prayer cards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect some Christian artefacts associated with prayer. You will need the texts of the Lord's Prayer. Choose a contemporary version in simple language for understanding. Collection of Prayer cards (often found in churches, Christian bookshops, from Christian Aid). This could be a resource you might ask your local church to help you collect. Miracle Maker Warner Home video / DVD – an almost indispensable help to teaching about Jesus, this 90 minute animated life of Jesus is relevant. <p>Starting points for good RE resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Association of Teachers of RE (NATRE) has an excellent web starting point for these issues: http://www.natre.org.uk/about-natre/projects/spirited-arts/introduction/ enables pupils to view and judge numerous works of pupil art on key religious and spiritual ideas from young people. The websites of REToday and NATRE are useful places for extra resources: www.retoday.org.uk and www.natre.org.uk Join NATRE for access to over 1500 downloads for your RE. The NATRE shop is a good place to find and buy quality teacher resources for this unit: www.shop.natre.org.uk The BBC's clip bank is a major source for short RE films that can be accessed online and shown free: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ks2-religious-studies/z6pbqp3 BBC Bitesize RE for KS2 is also a good starting point: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z7hs34j The best gateway for RE sites is: www.reonline.org.uk TrueTube has some useful video for RE at KS2: https://www.truetube.co.uk/list?content%20types=films&keystages=key%20stage%202&page=1&

- You can find and use searchable sacred texts from many religions at: www.ishwar.com
- Cumbria SACRE share their excellent resources for free online – links to dozens of good virtual tours of sacred buildings. <https://www.cdec.org.uk/use-our-resources/films-and-virtual-tours/virtual-tours/>
- Artefacts for RE: RE On Demand, <https://www.reondemand.co.uk/> and Religion in Evidence <https://www.tts-group.co.uk/primary/re/> both supply a range of artefacts and other RE resources from each faith.
- There are about 40 free stories with learning ideas on the NATRE site. Start here, but look at the stories religion-by-religion as well: <https://shop.natre.org.uk/category/.stories.misc.pr>

Practical ideas-filled books

- RE Today has several series of books for teachers which are full of ideas for active classroom practice. These include:
 - **Inspiring RE:** a book about each religion and about living without God
 - **Big Questions, Big Answers:** 6 books using different methods to explore religions and worldviews
 - **RE Ideas:** a series of twelve 32 page classroom books addressing major needs in RE with practical lesson ideas.

Weblinks for sites supporting teaching of each religion / worldview:

Christians

- Good quality information and learning ideas on Christianity: <http://request.org.uk/restart/>
- Christianity Explored: <https://www.christianityexplored.org/>
- Church of England beliefs outlined: <https://www.churchofengland.org/our-faith/what-we-believe>
- RE:Online – Christianity subject knowledge: <https://www.reonline.org.uk/subject-knowledge/christianity/>
- Understanding Christianity: <http://www.understandingchristianity.org.uk/>

LEARNING INTENTIONS Pupils should learn:	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES. Pupils to be able to say "I can..."	WIDER LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES / POINTS TO NOTE
What does it mean to pray?			
<p>To reflect on the nature of prayer</p> <p>To gather a rich knowledge of the topic of prayer and gain and use new RE specific vocabulary</p> <p>To understand that prayer is an important part of what it means to be a Christian</p>	<p>What does it mean to pray?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask pupils to think of the person they turn to when things go wrong for them. A parent? Grandparent? Their best friend? An older brother or sister? • Ask them to pick the sentences which best describe what happens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 'This person magically solves all my problems' or 'This person gives me a hug and helps me to feel better', ○ 'This person makes sure nothing bad ever happens' or 'This person really cares about me', ○ 'We never bother to talk to each other' or 'We like spending time together'? • Pupils could write down the sentences which most apply and draw a picture of that person. • Make the point that we talk to the people we are closest to because they love us and look after us, which helps us feel good: they don't grant magic wishes for us. • Introduce the idea that believers talk to God for the same reasons: this is called praying. While it might be tempting to think that God grants magic wishes, prayer is really about friendship, love and support. For many religious believers, God is like their mum, best friend and big brother all rolled into one! • At the bottom of their pictures, pupils could add in their own words that believers pray because they feel the same way about God. • Teach the class that prayer is much more common than for example going to church: surveys often show that, in a month, 50-70% of UK people do some form of prayer, but only about 8-10% of UK people attend a holy building. Why is this? • Show a photo of candles lit to symbolise prayers – most cathedrals and many churches offer this opportunity. It is popular. Why might this be? What kinds of prayers are people saying with their candles? Can pupils guess or infer? • Prayer spaces in schools is a movement for prayer for everyone. Look at their website with pupils – would your school benefit from this kind of Christian support from local churches? https://prayerspacesinschools.com/ 	<p>MANY: I can ask questions about what prayer means to believers, making links with my own understanding</p> <p>SOME: I can suggest answers to questions about the value of prayer for believers and others.</p>	<p>Note that this opening lesson matches quite closely the one in Unit 2.11 on Jewish, Hindu and Islamic Prayer – obviously, don't do it twice!</p> <p>Maybe when you come to unit 2.11, remind pupils of this.</p>

LEARNING INTENTIONS Pupils should learn:	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES Pupils to be able to say "I can..."	POINTS TO NOTE
Why is the Lord's prayer important for Christians?			
<p>To examine a key Biblical text for Christians today</p> <p>To gather a rich knowledge of the topic of prayer and gain and use new RE specific vocabulary</p> <p>To apply their learning to understand how Christians behave</p>	<p>Why is the Lord's Prayer important for Christians?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask pupils to silently think of something they want today. It might be a material thing, like chips for dinner, it might be an emotional thing like a hug from their mum, or just something they want to do like walking the dog or playing football after school. • Ask for volunteers to mime to the rest of the class what their need or wish is: they are not allowed to speak. • Make the point that sometimes we can't put into words what we want or need. This can be frustrating! • Next show the class a big bag of sweets (or an appealing alternative!). It will go to the person who asks in the best way: how will each pupil ask for it? • Discuss afterwards how it is sometimes difficult to say what we want, and it is sometimes difficult to know how to say the best thing. Tell the class that Jesus' disciples had the same problem when they wanted to talk to God, so Jesus taught them a special prayer. Read the prayer to them (see Matthew 6.9-13). • This prayer is important to Christians because Jesus taught it. Then break the prayer down and give it to pupils divided into simple sentences on one side of the sheet with space for them to write and draw or stick pictures on the other side. • Discuss what each verse might mean, putting each one into pupils' own words on the board for them to copy: e.g. 'give us this day our daily bread' might become 'give us all the food we need'. • Use a book like 'The Lord's Prayer' published by Lion as an aid. Give pupils time to fill in their sheets with words and collage. What might a Christian pray for today in each of these categories? 	<p>MANY: I can make links between the Lord's prayer and Christian beliefs about God and Jesus</p> <p>SOME: I can describe the impact of the Lord's prayer on the lives of Christians</p> <p>I can compare what makes me act in the way I do, with the motivation Christians get from the Lord's Prayer</p>	<p>See the Lord's Prayer as a key text to help children understand the importance of prayer to God in Christianity. Use literacy strategies to work on the text, to ensure good understanding.</p> <p>A brilliant resource is 'The Lord's Prayer: A musical resource for schools and churches' by Andrew Raynor from www.thelordsprayer.org</p>

LEARNING INTENTIONS Pupils should learn:	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES Pupils to be able to say "I can..."	POINTS TO NOTE
How do Christians pray? What kinds of prayers do they use?			
<p>To understand a range of Christian prayers</p> <p>To recognise the different ways in which prayer can be used in Christian life</p> <p>To gather a rich knowledge of the topic of prayer and gain and use new RE specific vocabulary</p> <p>To reflect on the value of prayer for those who believe and for those who have no particular religious faith</p>	<p>Give out a selection of prayer cards. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>God, you give us each other Mother, father, sister, brother Teach us always to show that we care Help us always generously to share</p> <p>We remember Jesus who gave his life for us. We remember all our happy days and our sad days too We remember those who have loved us We remember those we have loved</p> <p>Thank you God for laughter, fun and play Give me the chance today to make other people's lives happy as well as my own life. And give me the love to take that chance, and to spread laughter, fun and play, Today and every day.</p> <p>Do all the good you can By all the means you can In all the ways you can In all the places you can At all the times you can To all the people you can As long as ever you can <i>John Wesley 1703-1791</i></p> </div> <p>My Lord God, give me once more the courage to hope. <i>Soren Kierkegaard</i></p> <p>O most merciful Redeemer, Friend, and Brother, May I know thee more clearly, Love thee more dearly, And follow thee more nearly: For ever and ever. <i>St. Richard Chichester (1197-1253)</i></p> <p>The LORD bless you and keep you; the LORD make his face shine upon you and be gracious to you; the LORD turn his face toward you and give you peace. (made famous again as the sung 'Blessing' during Covid 2021. See sung versions on YouTube)</p> <p>Have mercy on me, O God, according to your unfailing love. According to your great compassion, wash away my sins.</p> <p>In our deepest thoughts we find our true selves. In our deepest friendships we find our chance to love In our deepest troubles we find our true light In our deepest love we may find God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin by giving each pair of pupils one of the prayers (you can differentiate – some are easier than others) and asking them to design a prayer card with logos, symbols, images and calligraphy that shows the meaning of the prayer they have been looking at. Show them some prayer cards from Christian sources if you can. They present their designs to a larger groups (but best not the whole class – the activity can become slow) <p style="text-align: right;">Continued</p>	<p>MANY:</p> <p>I can identify and describe some Christian beliefs and teachings about prayer</p> <p>I can describe how prayer might be used in some different aspects of Christian community life</p> <p>I can list some similarities and differences between different occasions when prayer is used</p> <p>I can make links between my own ideas about praying and Christian practice.</p> <p>SOME:</p> <p>I can use the right words to show that I understand how and why a Christian minister prays for different people</p> <p>I can apply the idea of praying as a way of caring for myself</p> <p>I can enquire into the reasons why Christian people pray</p> <p>I can respond thoughtfully to questions about the purpose of prayer</p>	<p>Many of the best RE activities have sensitive territory around them as this one does. Teachers will want to be alert to the personal as well as the critical dimensions of the work – give children someone to talk to about any big issues they feel are raised.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use this collection of Christian prayers / prayer cards to sort into groups – asking (intercession), saying sorry (confession), thanks, praise, help for others. • Imagine that a Christian minister has to meet several groups of people during a week. She has the prayer cards above. Which ones would she choose to give to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents who want their new baby christened? • A young couple who want to get married? • An elderly woman whose husband has died recently? • A person who wants to volunteer to help homeless people? • Someone who has lost their job? • Visitors to the food bank at the church? • Imagine that the minister has to talk to some Y6 children about what it means to be a Christian. Give the 9 prayers out and ask pupils to place them in a diamond 9, with the ones that say most about what it means to be a Christian at the top, and the ones that say least at the bottom. Ask them to explain why they have placed them like this. • Imagine the minister has an interfaith meeting to attend. Which prayers might she be able to use? Are there any that would not be suitable? Why? • Some Christians say that prayer is less about what they are asking from God and more about what God is asking of them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which prayers will most change the pray-er? Why? 		
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LEARNING INTENTIONS Pupils should learn:	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES. Pupils to be able to say "I can..."	POINTS TO NOTE
How do Christians pray?			
<p>To understand a range of ways Christians pray</p> <p>Recognise the symbolic nature of rituals Christians use in prayer and worship</p> <p>Gather a rich knowledge of the topic of prayer and gain and use new RE specific vocabulary</p> <p>Weigh up the value of such symbols and actions in people's lives</p>	<p>Prayer is both a community and an individual matter for Christians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the different ways Christians pray and why these might be helpful. Show pictures, or use video clips to illustrate. For example, www.REquest.org.uk is a good source of information. Also, the BBC Learning Zone Class Clips library has relevant resources. e.g. lighting candles (votive candles), kneeling, open hands, incense (as a symbol of prayers rising to God), through music, through silence and meditation. Look up and use the programme 'My Life, My Religion: Christianity' which has a very useful section on prayer. Give the time for sitting quietly, with music, perhaps focusing on a lit candle. Talk about how they feel during this experience and why it might be helpful to have time for quiet every day. <p>Varied ways of worshipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show pictures or video clips of some Christian worship, comparing e.g. Roman Catholic or high Anglican liturgy; a Pentecostal celebration; a youth celebration. What differences and similarities are there? How do the worshippers express their prayers? These can be spoken or sung. Look at the words of some hymns and contemporary Christian songs. How do the prayers compare with those looked at in the last section? How do Christians learn through singing these songs? Can pupils make a connection between the practices of singing, chanting, sitting, standing, kneeling in church and any other experiences they have had in life, or seen? Is there a connection with crowds at football matches, or at the site of an accident or disaster? Why do people express themselves in this way? <p>4 kinds of prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Christians use the word ACTS to help them in their private prayers. This stands for Adoration, Confession, Thanksgiving, Supplication (asking). Watch the video clips and try and identify when the worshippers are doing any of these four things. Imagine a young Christian is asking for help with prayer. Write a letter back to explain why the ACTS pattern might be helpful. 	<p>MANY: I can describe the key features of prayer in two different Christian contexts, making some links with Christian beliefs</p> <p>I can ask questions about how prayer and worship help a believer</p> <p>SOME: I can describe how Christian beliefs about prayer are shown in Christian worship, describing similarities and differences between two different Christian traditions</p> <p>I can describe my own ideas about whether there is anything I can learn from Christian practices of prayer and worship</p>	<p>The REquest website: http://www.request.org.uk/index.php</p>

LEARNING INTENTIONS	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES	<i>Points to note</i>
Reflection: What more can we discover? Does reflection matter to me?			
<p>Pupils will be enabled to:</p> <p>Find out more about people’s ideas to do with prayer from planning and carrying out a survey.</p> <p>Look for similarities and differences between religious prayers and spiritual ways of reflecting or meditating</p> <p>Think of reasons why some people say ‘I don’t pray, but I like to reflect.’</p> <p>Give simple reasons for engaging in an activity with a reflective purpose</p> <p>Use stillness and silence to think more deeply for themselves.</p>	<p>Conduct a school survey on prayer. What can we learn from a questionnaire about praying?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Create a simple questionnaire to ask other pupils and adults about praying. Devise 6-8 good questions, each with some alternative answers. Collate the findings of the questionnaire and ask pupils in pairs to write a summary about the place of prayer in the lives of people at their school. Reflect on whether this is what they expected or not. Links to literacy and numeracy are easily built in this activity. ◆ Ask pupils to complete a writing frame or recording grid about prayer. Does prayer make any difference to the way believers live their lives and the way they behave? Do people have examples Interview a Hindu, a Jewish or a Muslim about why prayer is important to them. <p>What can prayers and meditations help us to reflect on?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Make flower shapes (water lilies) for the pupils: draw a circle with a diameter of 8cm, then on the outside edge of the circle draw triangular shaped petals of 4cm (pupils should be able to fold all the petals into the centre of the circle without them overlapping). ◆ Photocopy and give each pupil 4 flowers to decorate. Give pupils these 6 sentence starters and ask them to choose 4 (choice matters here): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I am thankful for... ○ I would like help with... ○ I want... ○ I’m sorry about... ○ I’d like people to be protected from... ○ My hope for the future is... <p>These themes correspond with some themes in Christian prayer – other religions too. Ask them to write and complete one sentence in the middle of each of their four flowers and then to fold the petals over into the middle so that the writing is hidden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide wax candles or wax crayons so that pupils can wax the back of their flowers. Float all the ‘water lilies’, wax side down, on water. Watch as they open up, revealing the children’s hopes and wishes. ◆ Afterwards, ask pupils if this activity was bit like prayer, and in what ways. Point out as well that the activity was unlike prayer: we did it to learn. In the class there are people of all different beliefs. ◆ For homework ask them to write answers to these two questions: What did you do in RE Today? What did you learn from it? 	<p>All: Discuss and consider the survey of ideas and opinions about praying</p> <p>Respond sensitively to religious ideas</p> <p>Many: Express spiritual thinking clearly and reflectively.</p> <p>Explore and describe the emotions of prayer or reflection</p> <p>Connect what they know about prayer and about reflection</p> <p>Some: Consider why many people who are not religious in other ways do like to pray</p>	<p>This activity aimed at pupils’ insight enables pupils to see that prayer has many meanings, and to engage in reflection together, even if they come from several different religious and non-religious communities.</p> <p>It can provide for spiritual development</p>

LEARNING INTENTIONS Pupils should learn:	IMPLEMENTATION: TEACHING AND LEARNING	IMPACTS: LEARNING OUTCOMES Pupils to be able to say "I can..."	POINTS TO NOTE
What is the point of prayer?			
<p>What the Bible teaches about prayer</p> <p>A rich knowledge of the topic of prayer and gain and use new RE specific vocabulary</p> <p>About Christian and non-Christian responses to prayer</p> <p>To consider the value of prayer from different viewpoints.</p>	<p>Give pupils the following five Biblical quotations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus said: "When you pray, go into your room, close the door and pray to your Father, who is unseen. Then your Father, who sees what is done in secret, will reward you." <u>Matthew 6:6</u> • "Repent of wickedness and pray to the Lord in the hope that he may forgive you for having such thoughts in your heart." <u>Acts 8:22</u> • "I pray that out of his glorious riches God may strengthen you with power through his Spirit in your inner being." <u>Ephesians 3:16</u> • "Is anyone among you in trouble? Let them pray. Is anyone happy? Let them sing songs of praise." <u>James 5:13</u> • "I was in terrible trouble when I called out to you, O God, but from your temple you heard me and answered my prayer." <u>Psalms 18:6</u> <p>Read these five quotations carefully in pairs, and make sure pupils understand them, then they can answer these questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do people in the Bible pray for? When should Christians pray? Why should they pray? What should they pray for? What impact might they expect prayer to have in their lives? Why might prayer be important for Christians? <p>Here are three responses to prayer:</p> <p>1. I'm a Christian. I find that prayer helps me to stay close to God. It makes me remember to be grateful for all the good things God has given me. It also makes me think carefully about others and what they need. It reminds me that sometimes I need to be the answer to prayer - it's not just about sitting and talking with God; sometimes it makes me get up and go and help others. God doesn't always answer my prayers, but he has changed me through my prayer – sometimes that is the answer I need.</p> <p>2. I'm a psychologist. I have been researching the impact of prayer on people's lives. Even those who do not have a religious faith often find themselves praying. The idea that there is someone listening who understands what we are going through can be very helpful when people are going through difficulties. Research shows that saying thank you for things can really make you feel better. Prayer gives people a chance to do that.</p> <p>3. I'm an atheist. I don't mind if people pray, but I really think it is just like talking to yourself, as I believe there is no God. People pray, and then every now and again, a coincidence happens and they think the prayer is "answered". Clearly, if there was a God,</p>	<p>ALL: I can talk about how Christians pray</p> <p>MANY: I can describe what the Bible teaches about prayer and say how Christians act as a result of what they believe</p> <p>I can make links between religious ideas about prayer and my own experiences in life</p> <p>SOME: I can describe how beliefs about prayer might make a difference in the lives of a Christian and an atheist</p> <p>I can present different viewpoints on the value of prayer, including my own responses</p> <p>GIFTED+TALENTED PUPILS: I can explain the impact of prayer in the lives of Christians and others, describing similarities and differences between people's responses I can explain my own views about the value of prayer</p>	<p>This is undoubtedly one of the harder lessons in our scheme of work, because it requires learners to handle different viewpoints. Teachers are urged not to let this put you off. Challenge in RE matters as in any subject.</p>

	<p>then we would see much more evidence in prayers being answered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk together. Ask pupils to work in groups to come up with arguments for and against the following statement: "Prayer is a complete waste of time..." They should use the ideas they have encountered in the passages above and in the earlier lessons, and take different points of view, including a Christian perspective. • Collect all the class's ideas. • Repeat the activity, but this time use the prompt 'Time spent praying is time well spent...' Again, collect all of the class's ideas and create a wall of reasons 'for and against' spending time praying. 		
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