

Design an Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room





Message:	Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room
From To	localcouncillors@yourtown.co.uk School
Dear Head Tea	acher
We are emaili	ng your school to let you know that an airport is going to be built in your town.
often called a	designing the airport want pupils at your school to design the multi-faith and belief room multi-faith prayer room. They would like a plan including an explanation of how it will be items that will be included in the room. The new room will be the size of a classroom.
We look forwa	ard to receiving the designs.
Kind regards	
Town Council	
Town Hall Your Town	
LO 6AL	

Main Menu

Activity

- 1. Read 'Project Brief' and 'What is a Multi-Faith Belief Room?'
- 2. Think... What could you do to meet the project brief?

Project Brief

Design a multi-faith and belief room, (often called a multi-faith prayer room) for a local airport. The room is roughly the size of the school classroom. You will submit a plan including an explanation of how it will be used and the items that will be included in the room. You will also provide a short presentation to explain your design.

Diary

Throughout this project you could keep a diary. Include the activities you complete, new information you have learned and any ideas that you have to develop the Multi-Faith and Belief Room

What is a Multi-Faith and Belief room?

'Multi-Faith Prayer Rooms' or 'Multi-Faith and Belief Spaces' can be found in many public places like airports, hospitals, universities or colleges. They are a place that people with different religious beliefs or no religious beliefs can go and pray or reflect away from the noise. They are often very simple, reflecting a variety of religions and beliefs. They may have artefacts and religious books reflecting the variety of religions in the UK. There may be access to special areas for washing in preparation for prayer.



Main Menu: - Click on a section to find out more



Religious Education Project Learning Resource

Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room



- 1. Think about questions that will help you meet the project brief.
- 2. Create your own Starbursting diagram.
- The diagram will help to give you ideas. You don't need to answer all of them.

Example



What

When

Who

Where

How

Why



Activity

- 1. Look at the example Starbursting diagram and your own questions.
- Can you answer any of the questions?
 Write the answers in a different colour – e.g. Blue
- What activities would you need to do? Write down the activities in a different colour – e.g. Green
- 4. You may need to write other questions that need answering.

Example

Who will use the room? Religious People which religions and beliefs? Research the religions Who what could it be called? Desígn a logo What How What are the religious and belief symbols? Research special Symbols When Why Where



Who will conduct the services?

Research religious services

Where in the airport will it go? Does it need to be quiet? How will you inform the architects? – Email to the architect

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Main Menu

Activity

- 1. Re-Read 'Project Brief'.
- 2. What does the architect require?
- 3. Think about the tasks that will help you meet the Project Brief.
- 4. Create an action plan like the one below.



Action Plan

Task	Order	
Design artwork to be used in the room and in the airport magazine		
Research and create a list of books for the room		
Research and create a list of artefacts/items to go in the room		
Plan out the room		

To give to the architect
Artwork desígn
List of books and prices
List of items and prices
Plan of the room

Room Logo/Artwork – Introduction

Activity

- 1. Can you think of any famous symbols? Example... McDonalds, Nike, Mercedes, Apple?
- 2. Why do we use different symbols?
- 3. What symbols would you use to show people what you like?
- 4. Can you come up with a definition of the word 'symbol'?
- 5. Some symbols can be used to help identify what some people believe. Do you know any of the symbols below?











Main Menu

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Room Logo/Artwork – Research

Activity

- Research the 'Special Symbols' that are important to people with a variety of beliefs (Click on a symbol below).
- 2. Create a logo or piece of artwork that could be used in the room, on the door or in the airport magazine to advertise the Multi-Faith and Belief Room.















Activity

You could create your own special symbols memory game.

Draw the symbol on one card and write the religion or belief system name on the other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier.



9 Pointed Star. 9 is an important number in the Bahá'i religion. 9 is the highest single digit number and represents being complete.

Bahá'i



The **5 pointed** star is the official symbol of the Bahá'i religion. It was used by an important Bahá'i leader. It sometimes represents the body with a head, two arms and two legs.

Research Click on a special symbol:

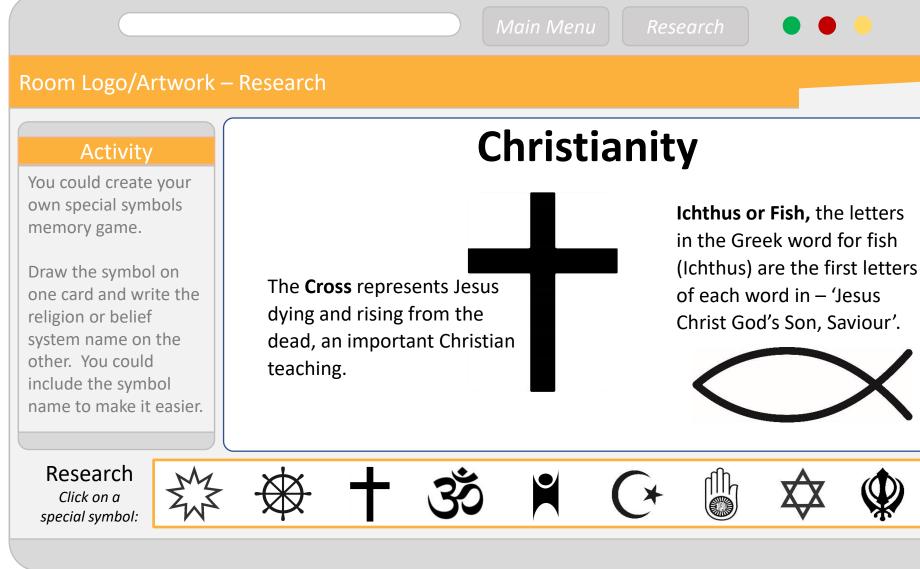


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Buddhism Activity You could create your own special symbols memory game. The 8 spoked wheel or Dharma Chakra Draw the symbol on one card and write the represents the teaching religion or belief of Buddhism's founder, system name on the the Buddha. other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier. Research ſſŀŀ Click on a special symbol:



Activity

You could create your own special symbols memory game.

Draw the symbol on one card and write the religion or belief system name on the other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier.

Hinduism

Aum or Om is very important in Hinduism. Some Hindus think it was the first sound that ever existed.















Activity

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Draw the symbol on one card and write the religion or belief system name on the other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier.



Humanism

The **Happy Human** is the international symbol of Humanism. It became the symbol after winning a competition organised by the British Humanist Association in 1965.

Research Click on a special symbol:

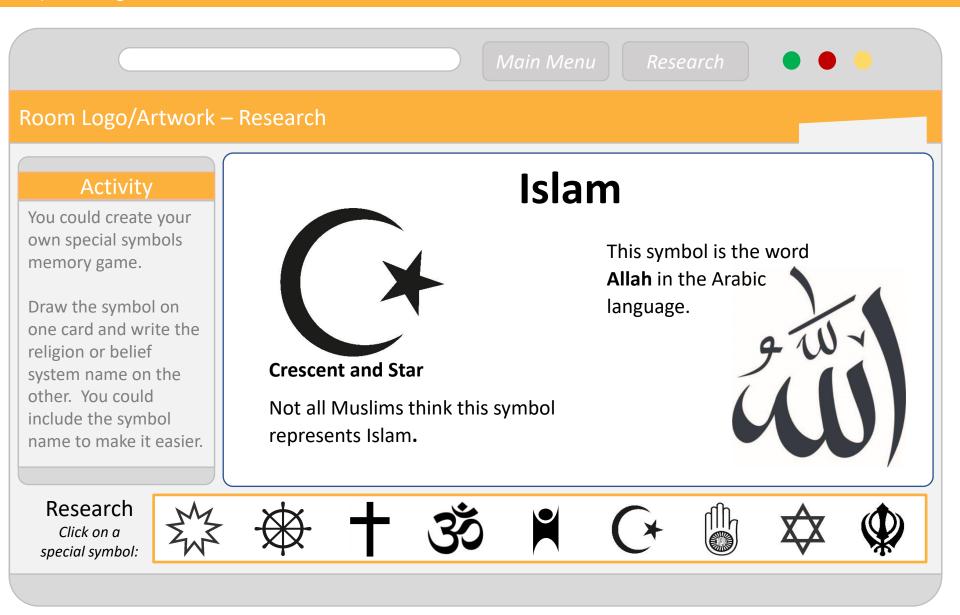


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Room Logo/Artwork – Research

Activity

You could create your own special symbols memory game.

Draw the symbol on one card and write the religion or belief system name on the other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier.

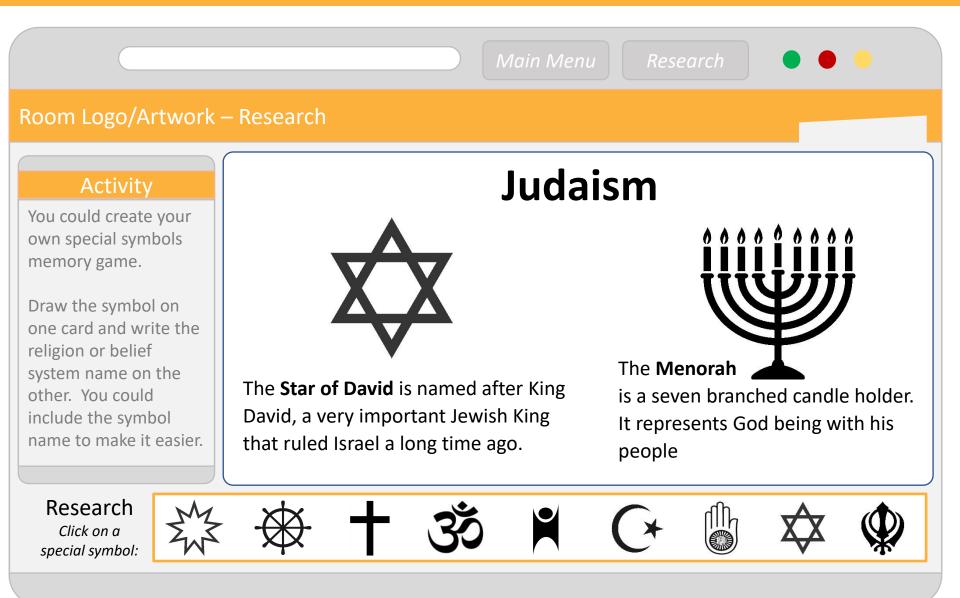
Jainism

The **Ahimsa Hand** reminds Jains to stop and thin about the consequences of their actions. Ahimsa, the word in the middle of the hand represents peaceful actions.









Activity

You could create your own special symbols memory game.

Draw the symbol on one card and write the religion or belief system name on the other. You could include the symbol name to make it easier.



Ik Onkar are the first words in the Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh holy book). They mean "There is only one God".

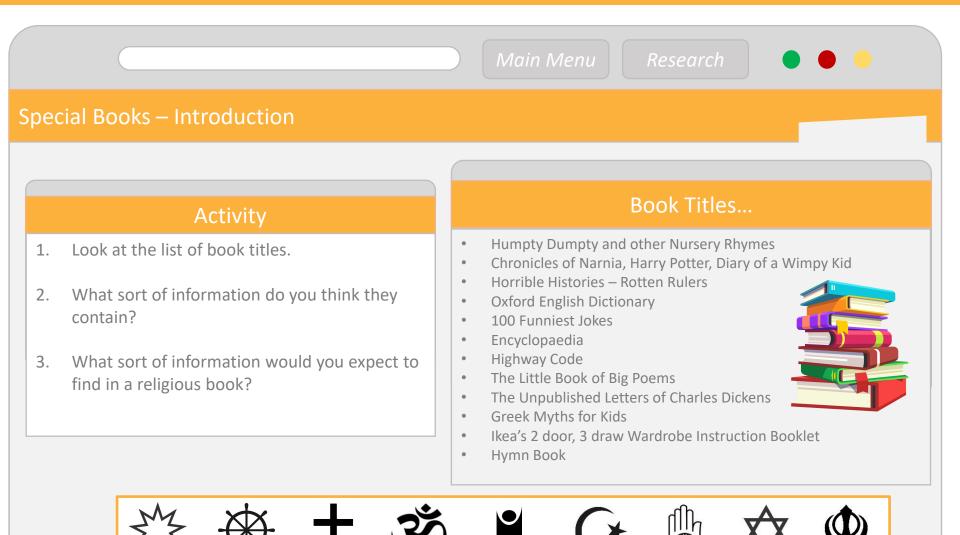
Sikhism

The **Khanda** is made up of 3 other symbols: A sword, also called a khanda is at the centre. The circle (or Chakar) represents everlasting God. Two other swords represent earth and heaven.









Activity

- Research the 'Special Books' that are important to people with a variety of beliefs (Click on a symbol below).
- 2. Create a list of the books you will require for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room.



 Π

Research Click on a special symbol:











Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)





Buddhism

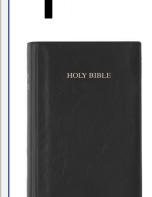
- 'Tripitaka' means 'three baskets' and probably refers to the way the Buddhist writings were first stored.
- Buddha is the founder of Buddhism. The Tripitaka was created by Buddha's followers and contains the oldest collection of Buddha's teachings.
- It was created over 2200 years ago.
- It was written in the Pāli language, so the book is also called the Pāli Canon.
- The Tripitaka has three main sections. The first section contains a set of rules for Buddhist monks, the second describes the life of the Buddha, and the third section explains the Buddha's teachings.



Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (<u>Click to see Price List</u>)



Christianity

- The Bible is a collection of 66 books that are important to Christians. It is split into two parts an Old and New Testament.
- The Bible was written by over 40 different people.
- The Bible was written over a period of 1500 years. Between 2000 and 3500 years ago.
- The 39 books of the Old Testament describe the period from creation to about 400BCE. It includes stories, history, poems, and laws (including the 10 commandments).
- There are 27 books in the New Testament containing information about the life of Jesus including his teachings. It also contains letters written to members of the early church.









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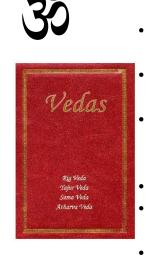
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Special Books – Research

Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (<u>Click to see Price List</u>)



Hinduism

- The Vedas are four important collections of writings that are important to Hindus.
- They were originally written in the language of ancient Sanskrit by people living in ancient India.
- The Vedas contain hymns, beliefs and instructions from the people of the Indus Valley (a place in India) and date back over 2900 years to between 1200BCE and 900BCE.
- The Vedas are some of the oldest religious writings still around today.
- They contain stories of the Hindu gods and explain how the world started.
- They also have information about the everyday life of the people living in India three to four thousand years ago.







Activity

Humanism doesn't have a holy book. If you could have any book to help you understand the world around you what book would it be?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)

Humanism

- Humanists do not have a special (holy) book.
- Many Humanists believe science is very important to help us understand the world around us.
- Many Humanists are interested in answering big questions like 'Where do we come from?' and 'What makes us human?' Many Humanists believe Science can help find the answers to these questions.



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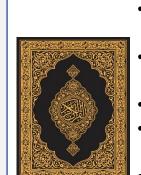
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Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)



Islam



- The Qur'an is the Holy book of Islam.
- Muslims believe that the words in the Qur'an are the words of Allah given to Muhammad by the Angel Jibril between 610 and 632CE.
- Followers of Muhammad wrote the words as he 'recited' or said them.
- It contains prayers, stories, history and instructions.
- Many Muslims learn Arabic so that they can understand the Qur'an in its original language.
- The Qur'an is usually kept on the highest shelf in a Muslim's home and it will never be put on the floor.
- Many Muslims will place it on a special stand and wash before reading it.







Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (<u>Click to see Price List</u>)



Agamas

Jainism

- Some Jains believe that books called the 'Agamas' contain the teachings of a very important Jain religious teacher called Mahavira.
- Mahavira lived over 2500 years ago.
- Jain monks wrote down his teachings in the Agamas during the 5th and 4th Century BCE (over 2300 years) ago by Jain monks.
- Jain monks originally memorised the religious teachings because it was forbidden for the monks to own pens or to write in books. During a famine that lasted 12 years, monks began writing down the Jain teachings to make sure they were not forgotten. Some Jains do not agree that the Agamas are the Jain Holy books.





Activity

What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (<u>Click to see Price List</u>)





Judaism

- The Torah is the Jewish Holy Book.
- It was possibly written over 3200 years ago.
- It is also called the 'Five books of Moses'.
- It explains how God created the world.
- It contains the 10 commandments and 603 other laws.
- The Torah may be the form of a book or a scroll.
- The Torah scroll will be kept at the front of the Synagogue in a special place called 'The Ark'.
- The Torah is part of a bigger book called the Tanakh. The Tanakh contains many of the writings that are in the Christian Bible's Old Testament.
- Many Jews will have a 'book' version of the Tanakh at home.



Activity

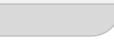
What is the name of the special book? Which Religion does it belong to? When was it written? Who wrote it? What does it contain?

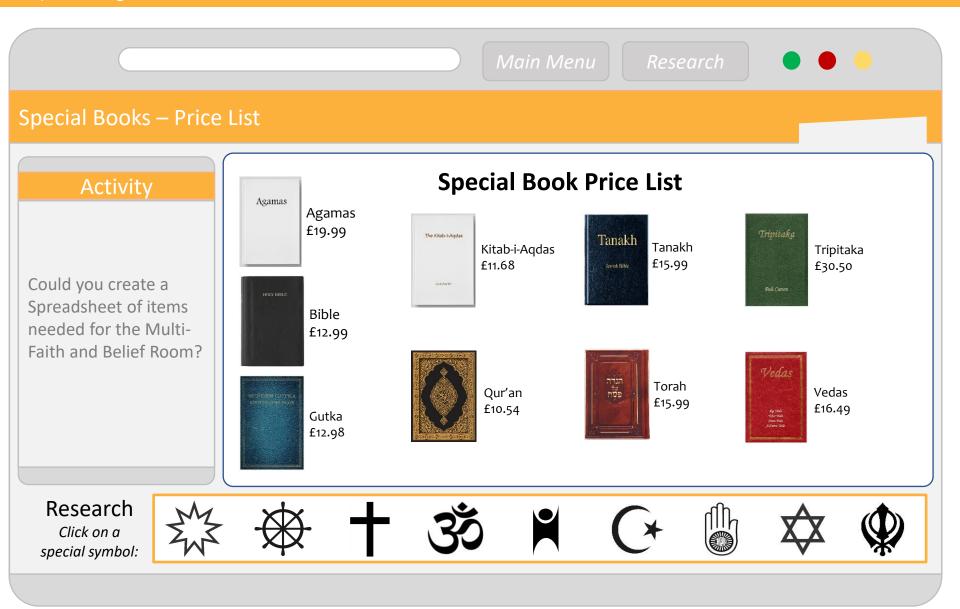
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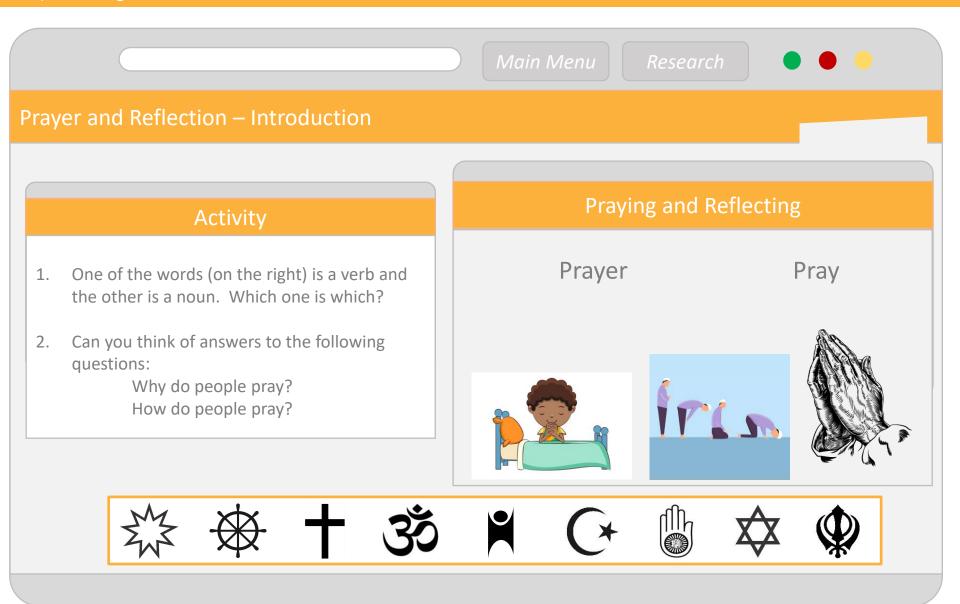


- The Sikh Holy book is called the Guru Granth Sahib. Sikhism
 - It contains many Hindu and Sikh hymns.
 - The Guru Granth Sahib was created over 300 years ago.
 - Sikhism has had 10 leaders called Guru's. The Guru Granth Sahib was created by the 10th Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. The book is the 11th and final Guru.
 - The book is treated with the same respect as a Guru (religious leader).
 - Sikhs never turn their back on it and it is never placed on the floor.
 - A building that contains a Guru Granth Sahib is called a Gurdwara.
 - Every evening a Guru Granth Sahib is 'put to bed', by covering it in silk cloth, and each morning it is placed on a special platform called a Manji Sahib.
 - Some Sikhs have a Guru Granth Sahib at home. It will have its own room and be looked after in a similar way as the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara. Some Sikhs may keep a Gutka instead, this is a book that contains some of the writings included in the Guru Granth Sahib.







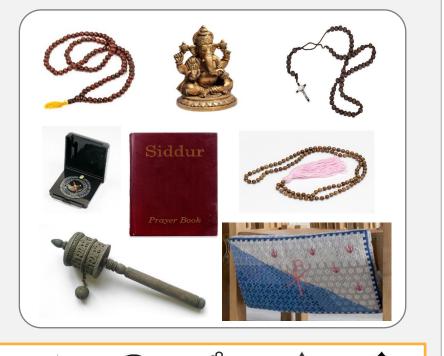


Main Men

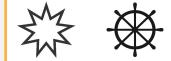
Prayer and Reflection – Research



- 1. Research the artefacts that help people when they pray or reflect. (Click on a symbol below).
- 2. Create a list of the books you will require for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room.



Research Click on a special symbol:



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Special Books – Research

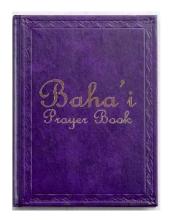
Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)

Bahá'i

Baha'is should pray every day. There are specific prayers that should be prayed and advice about when in the day these prayers should be prayed. There are many other prayers written by Bahá'u'lláh and two other very important people in the Baha'i religion that can be used for lots of different occasions. These prayers have been collected together and are available in a **Baha'i book of prayers and meditations**.







Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)

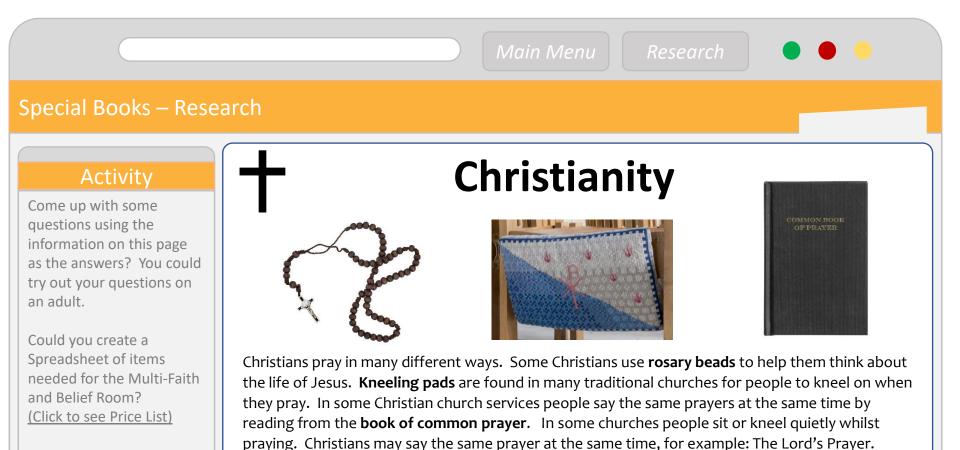




Buddhism

Most Buddhists do not believe in a god or a deity. The definition of praying as 'talking to a god' may not be the best description for a Buddhist. 'Meditation' means thinking deeply about something or focusing your mind by sitting quietly or repeating special words over and over again. Some Buddhists may use **prayer beads** as they meditate. A Buddhist may repeat a mantra when they meditate. Mantras are special words or sounds repeated lots of times. The **prayer beads** help a Buddhist to count how many times they repeat these mantras. 108 is a special number in Buddhism and Buddhist prayer beads often have 108 beads. **Prayer wheels** maybe used as a Buddhist meditates. A mantra may be placed inside the **prayer wheel**, then whilst it is spun around the mantra will be repeated.







Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)

Click on a special symbol:





Hinduism



Many Hindus will pray to an image or statue of a Hindu god or goddess. An image or statue of a Hindu god or goddess is called a **murti**. Prayers to a **murti** can take place at the Hindu Temple or at home. Many Hindus will have a shrine at home. A shrine is where a murtis are kept and worshipped. There may be more than one **murti** on a **shrine**. Hindus may pray by repeating a mantra. Mantras are special words or sounds repeated lots of times. There are many different gods and goddesses in Hinduism, so there are many different **murtis.** Popular gods placed on home shrines are Lord Krishna and Lord Ganesh.

Research











Activity

Think of items that you would like to go in the room that help you to feel peaceful and relaxed. What items help you to reflect on nature? Poems, pictures?

Humanism

Humanists do not believe (or are not certain) that there is a god or deity, so there is no one to pray to. Instead, a Humanist may choose to reflect on the beauty in nature or reflect on how they can be a better person.

To make the room a place that everyone can use, what could you include in the room that will help people to feel calm and peaceful? What helps you to feel calm and peaceful? What items would you want to include in the room... Picture books of nature? Colouring patterns? Big cushions?

Research Click on a special symbol:











Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)

Research Click on a special symbol:



Islam

Prayer is one of five important Muslim beliefs and actions called the Five pillars of Islam. Daily prayers are called Salat and many Muslims perform Salat at five very specific times every day. Each of the five daily prayers has its own name. Muslims will wash their heads, arms, hands and feet before praying. This washing ritual is called Wudhu. Whilst performing Salat, a Muslim will stand, kneel and then bow down a number of times. Many Muslims will pray on a **prayer mat**, facing the direction of Makkah. Makkah is the city where Islam's founder, Muhammad, was born. Makkah is in modern day Saudi Arabia. Muslims may use a **compass** to make sure they are praying towards Makkah. Some Muslims will go to and perform the midday prayer in a Mosque. Inside a mosque there is a **mihrab**, this is a feature that shows the direction of Makkah. Mosques will also have somewhere where Muslims can wash before praying. Other prayers include saying or 'reciting' 99 names of Allah. Muslim prayer beads have 99 beads to help Muslims as they say all 99 names.











Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

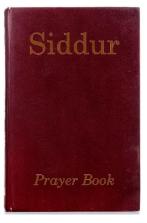
Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)



Many Jewish men will pray three times a day. In the morning, afternoon and evening. Jews stand whilst praying. A Jewish prayer book called a **siddur** may be used to help a Jew as they perform their three daily prayers. Jews may use a **compass** to make sure they are praying in the direction of Jerusalem.

Judaism





Research Click on a special symbol:



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Special Books – Research

Activity

Come up with some questions using the information on this page as the answers? You could try out your questions on an adult.

Could you create a Spreadsheet of items needed for the Multi-Faith and Belief Room? (Click to see Price List)





Sikhism

Many Sikhs pray three times a day, before sunrise, in the evening and just before going to bed. They may use a book called a **Gutka** which contains hymns from the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib as they pray. 'Waheguru' is the name used by Sikhs when referring to God. Whilst praying they may use **mala beads**, saying 'Waheguru' as they touch each bead.



Research Click on a special symbol:



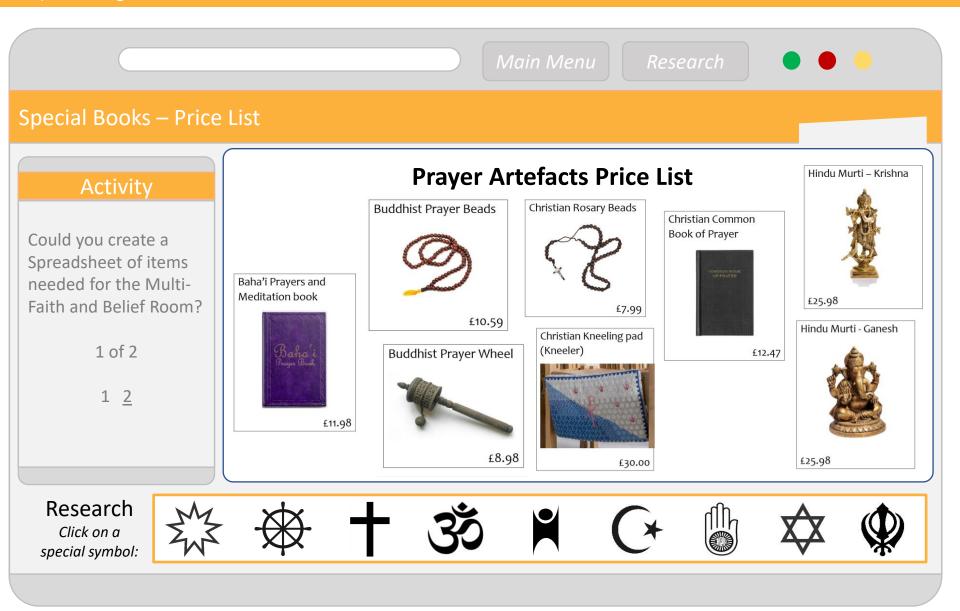


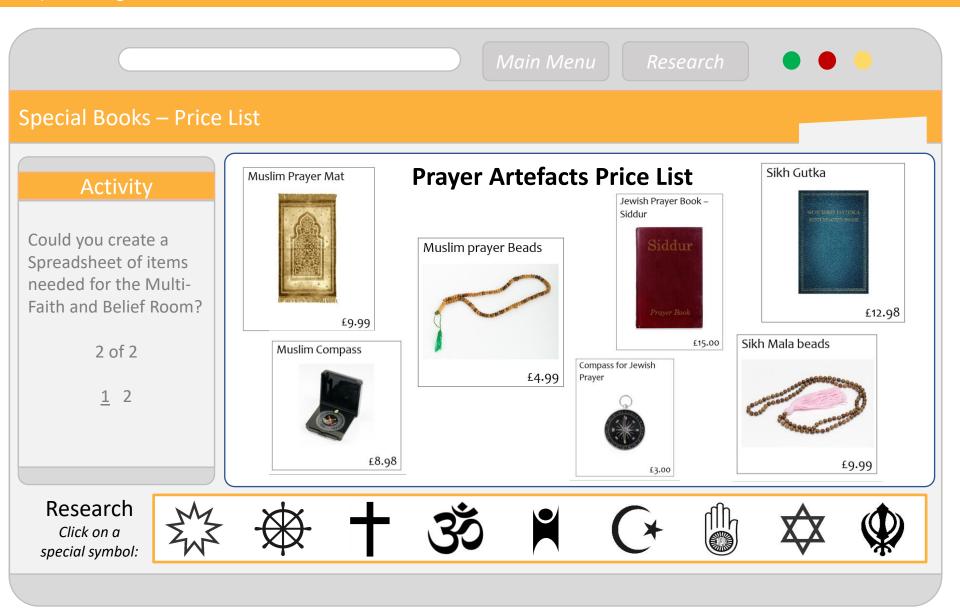


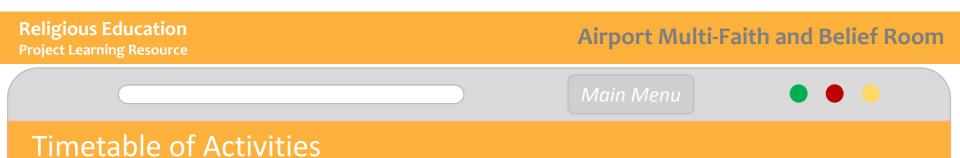












The table below shows the leaders who may conduct services within each religion or belief system:

Activity

Create a time table of activities that could take place during an average week. Leaders from various belief traditions could lead a time of reflection.

Religion	Leader
Buddhism	Priest
Christianity	Priest, Vicar, Pastor
Hinduism	Priest (Pandit of Pujari)
Islam	Imam
Judaism	Rabbi
Sikhism	No specific leaders. A Granthi may lead
	worship and a Gyani may lead prayer
Baha'i	No specific Baha'i leader
Humanism	Celebrants are Humanists that carry out non-
	religious weddings, funerals and baby-naming
	ceremonies
Jainism	Priests, monks and nuns

Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room

Main Menu

Planning Diagram

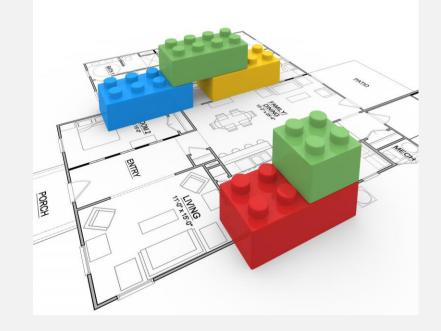
Activity

Create a plan of the room including where the artefacts, books and other items will go.

Include the dimensions of the room and various items e.g. shelves. Dimensions are the measurements of length and width.

How will Muslims and Jews know in which direction they should pray?

You could build the room out of Lego or craft materials.



Main Menu



Special Quotes

Activity

Munich airport has quotes from a variety of faiths on the walls of the 'Meditation and Prayer room'.

Research quotes from a variety of traditions that could be printed onto the walls of the Multi-Faith and Belief Room.

Or

Design your own quote image that could be included in the Multi-Faith and Belief Room.



Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room

Main Menu



Location of the room in the airport



Airport Multi-Faith and Belief Room

Main Menu



Final Presentation

Activity

- 1) Re-read the <u>Project Brief</u> and your Starbursting diagram.
- 2) Gather all the work you have completed together.
- 3) Create a video presentation explaining your plan.



Bringing it together

You may have completed the following...

- Symbol logo/artwork and description.
- List of books with costings.
- List of artefacts with costings.
- Timetable of events.
- A plan of the room.

- A suggestion of where in the airport the Multi-Faith and Belief room will be located. E.g. near a washroom.