

Topic: RE: Learning about Religion	Year group	Term Spring
Belonging - Islam	Year 5	8 sessions

Background knowledge

Pupils relate their own understanding of belonging to what believers from different religions understand about belonging. They look at how Muslims in particular express their sense of belonging, community and identify. They will recognise features of a mosque and artefacts used by the Muslim community. Children will also visit a Mosque and find out about the Five Pillars of Islam and what happens on a Hajj. They will also visit a Mosque to look at the features and to find out how it is the centre for the life of the Muslim community.

What should I already know?

I can reflect on belonging to different communities (Christian, Judaism and Hinduism).
 I can describe some of the things that are the same and different for religious people.
 I can investigate different religions where I live and around the world.
 I can use religious words to describe how different religious groups celebrate and show their beliefs.
 I can explore religious artefacts with respect and learn from them.
 I can ask important questions about life and compare my ideas with those of other people.
 I can explain how Jewish people show they belong.
 I can name important Jewish items and explain what they mean to a Jewish person.
 I can recognise features in a synagogue.
 I can describe the Jewish festival of Sukkot
 I know the importance of Rosh Hashanah.

R.E. Agreed Syllabus / Key Skills	The Journey
To describe the key aspects of religions, especially the people, stories and traditions that influence the beliefs and values of others. To describe the variety of practices and ways of life in religions and understand how these stem from, and are closely connected with, beliefs and teachings.	1. The significance of the Qur'an for Muslims - Wudu 2. Why Muslims have instructions for worship - The Five Pillars. 3. Know that religious beliefs have an impact on how people make choices and that giving money is a form of worship - Zakah 4. Know that religious beliefs, ideas and feelings can be expressed in a variety of forms -Hajj

To investigate the significance of religion in local, national and global communities.

To use specialist vocabulary in communicating their knowledge and understanding.

To use and interpret information about religions from a range of sources.

I know how Muslims perform Wudu before praying.

I can describe what the Five Pillars of Islam.

I know why Muslims perform Zakah.

I can describe what happens on a Hajj.

I know the story of the Angel Jibril revealing the Quran to Muhammed.

I can describe the features and what happens inside a Mosque.

5. Know there are some experiences which cause people to wonder and question, that there are puzzling aspects to life and experience, for which people of faith provide religious answers - Angel Jibril revealing the Quran to Muhammed
6. Identify features of a Mosque and the purpose they play, Know the benefits of belonging to a community.
7. Visit a Mosque - identify the range of functions which a mosque fulfils for Muslims.
8. To prepare for Harvest celebrations in Church.

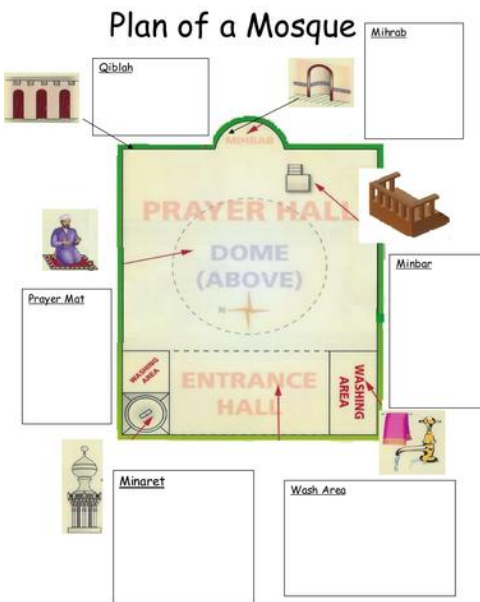
Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: Describe a mosque using some correct terms, and explain what it is used for. They will identify some aspects of their own experience of belonging to a community. Children will know that Muslims believe in one God, Allah, and that the prophet Muhammad is his final messenger. Children will know that the holy book is called the Qur'an and understand its significance for Muslims.

Expected: Describe, using correct terms, some of the key beliefs of Islam and show understanding of how these are expressed in worship and in the wider life of the community which centres on the mosque. They will show understanding of what is involved in belonging to Islam. Children show understanding of how religious beliefs can be expressed in a variety of ways, including art and architecture. They will identify aspects of their own experience of belonging to a community and make connections with religious communities. They will retell the story of the origins of the Qur'an and understand the role and significance of the final messenger - the prophet Muhammad. Children will understand and recount what is involved in acts of worship.

Exceeding: Children will use the correct terms of beliefs of Islam and understand the mosque is the centre of the Muslim community. They will identify some similarities between Islamic beliefs and practices, and those of other religions they have studied. Children show understanding of how beliefs affect the lives of individuals and communities. They will identify the principal beliefs, ideas and teachings of Islam. They will recognise the significance to believers of acts of worship; compare and contrast these features with those shared by different religions. Children will know the story of the revelation to Mohammed.

Key Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
Islam - is a religion that believes in one god. In Islam, Allah is always Allah, which is the Arabic word for 'the god'. People who follow Islam are called Muslims. The Qur'an - is the holy book of Islam. The Qur'an is considered by Muslims to be "The Word of Allah (God)". Angel Jibril -The bringer of good news. He is mentioned in the Quran. The Angel Jibril revealed Allah's words in the form of the Quran to Muhammad on the Night of Power. Because of this, he is also known as the Angel of Revelation, as he played a vital role in communicating Islam to humanity. Muhammed - The prophet Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam. Followers of Islam, called Muslims, believe that Muhammad received messages from Allah (God). Wudu - Washing Before Prayer. ... Before those prayers, they are expected to perform a purification ritual called Wudu, requiring that they wash their faces, hands, arms, and feet. Shahadah - is the Muslim declaration of belief in the oneness of God and in Muhammad as his final prophet. Salah - is the daily prayer enjoined upon all Muslims as one of the five Pillars of Islam. It is performed five times a day by all Muslims. Zakah - is the third of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is to give a percentage (2.5%) of earnings to charity. Its literal meaning is 'to grow (in goodness)' or 'increase', 'purifying' or 'making pure'. Hajj - is an annual pilgrimage to Mecca, the most holy city of the Muslims, a religious duty for Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who are physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey.	 My Wudu Guide Say "Bismillah" before you begin. 1. Wash hands 3 times. 2. Rinse mouth 3 times. 3. Rinse nose 3 times. 4. Rinse face 3 times. 5. Wash arms 3 times. 6. Wipe head 1 time. 7. Wipe neck 3 times. 8. Wash feet 3 times. Creative Motivations™  THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM These are the duties of Islam, the religion of Muslims. - Shahadah (Faith) - Salah (Prayer) - Sawm (Fasting) - Zakah (Almsgiving) - Hajj (Pilgrimage)  Plan of a Mosque Qiblah, Mihrab, Minbar, Prayer Mat, DOME (ABOVE), PRAYER HALL, ENTRANCE HALL, MINARET, WASHING AREA, Wash Area.

Sawm - is fasting. In Islamic law, sawm means to stop eating and drinking (including water) during daylight hours. This kind of fasting during the holy month of Ramadan is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Pilgrimage - is when people travel to a place of worship that is usually far away. They may have to go to a different city or country. Usually a pilgrimage is done for spiritual or religious reasons. Muslims have to do a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Charity - the act of giving money, food, or other kinds of help to people who are poor, sick, etc.

Revelation - is the term used to describe the process in which God makes Himself, His will, and/or other information known to mankind.

Important people or places

The Story of Mohammad

Mohammed, sometimes called Muhammad Abdullah, was the founder of the religion of Islam, and is considered by Muslims to be a messenger and prophet of God. Muslims believe he was the last of the Islamic prophets, which included Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. Born in 570 in the Arabian city of Mecca, he was orphaned at an early age and brought up by his uncle, Abu Talib. He later worked mostly as a merchant, as well as a shepherd, and was married by age 25. He also worked to help the people in his community, was a public speaker and military leader. He was not happy with his life in Mecca, but could not understand why. 'My business is going well. My family are fine. People like me. So why am I so sad?' Muhammad thought again about Mecca, the city where he lived. It was a very busy city, full of people who were greedy and dishonest. No one cared about the poor and the needy. People believed in evil spirits and magic and worshipped many different gods. Muhammad wondered if there was anything that would show these people how to live better lives and to give up their bad ways. He decided to leave Mecca and spend time in a cave outside the city, thinking about these things. It was a quiet, cool place where he could think and pray all by himself. According to Islamic beliefs it was here, at age 40, in the month of Ramadan, that he received his first message from God. One day, Muhammad had a strange feeling that he was no longer alone. "Do not be afraid," said a voice. Muhammad rubbed his eyes and stared - it was an angel. It was the Angel Gabriel. Gabriel showed Muhammad some words. 'Read!' the angel commanded. But Muhammad had never gone to school. He had never learned to read or write. The angel repeated his command, before squeezing Muhammad so hard that he thought that he would faint. The angel released Muhammad and began to read out the beautiful

words. Muhammad immediately knew that these words came from God. He listened carefully and was able to remember everything the angel said. Muhammad knew that the people needed to hear this message, so he started preaching what God had told him, that Allah is the one true God, and giving yourself to him is the only way to worship him. He said that he himself was only a prophet and messenger of God. Muhammad did not win many followers to begin with, and some tribes around Mecca did not like his message, so he and his followers were treated harshly. To escape from this danger, Muhammad and his followers in Mecca went to Medina in the year 622. This event, the Hijra, marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

In Medina, Muhammad united the local tribes who had been fighting each other, and after eight years of fighting with the tribes from the area around Mecca, his followers, who by then had grown to 10,000, conquered Mecca. He did not punish the people who had driven him out of the city. Instead, he made new rules and laws which meant that poor people and children were looked after properly. In 632, Muhammad fell ill and died. By the time of his death, he had united the tribes of Arabia into a single group who all followed the religion of Islam, and most people who lived on the Arabian Peninsula were Muslims. Muhammad continued to receive messages from God for the rest of his life, and these messages became the Quran, which is the Holy Book of Islam. To Muslims, Muhammad and the other prophets are so holy, that the phrase 'Peace Be Upon Him' is always said when their names are mentioned.

Angel Jibril
Saudi Arabia
Mecca

Assessment questions / outcomes

Why do Muslims perform Wudu?
What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
What is Zakah?
What happens on a Hajj?
How was the Quran revealed to Muhammed?
How is the Mosque the centre of the Muslim community?