

Topic: RE: Learning about Religion	Year group	Term Spring
Belonging - Islam (Mohammed and the Quran)	Year 6	7 sessions

Background knowledge

Children learn about the life and teachings of Muhammad and develop their understanding of why he is significant for Muslims. They explore the idea of role models and how Muhammad provides a role model for Muslims. They explore the concepts of revelation and religious experience, including the importance of quiet contemplation.

This unit builds on previous work on world religions and draws on previous work on sacred texts. It provides a basis for exploring the connections between Muslim belief and practice and with worship and the community in other faiths.

Key idea: That Muhammad had a life changing encounter with God which has had an impact and influence on the lives of Muslims since

What should I already know?

I can reflect on belonging to different communities (Christian, Judaism and Hinduism, Islam).

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 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.

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.	1. Find out about Muhammed and know why he is an important person in Islam.
To describe the variety of practices and ways of life in religions and understand how these	2. To know about the impact Muhammed had on history.
	3. To identify the religious beliefs about Allah, Muhammad and the Qur'an

stem from, and are closely connected with, beliefs and teachings.

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 can describe the key events in Muhammed's life.

I can use words to describe Muhammed's character and personality.

I know beliefs about Allah, Muhammed and the Quran.

I can explain why Muhammed was special and still influences Muslims today.

I can describe different ways Muslims show respect to the Quran.

expressed in the story of the revelations to Muhammad.

4. To make links between the values and commitments of Muslims and their behaviour in daily life.
5. Understand the importance of the Quran on Muslims.
6. Understand the importance of Muhammed and the Quran on Muslim daily life.
7. To prepare for Harvest celebrations in Church.

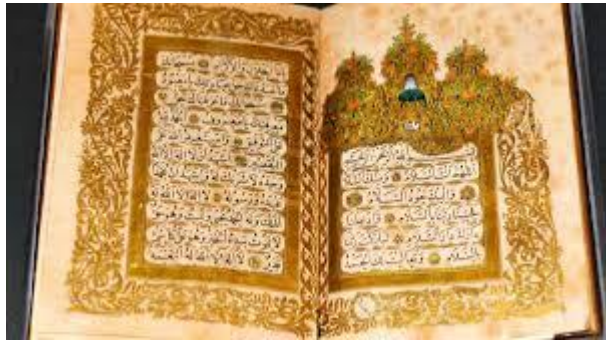
Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: Children know that Muhammad is important for Muslims and they follow his example in their lives. They can retell the story of the revelation with support. They can identify people in their own lives, whose example they try to follow

Expected: Children can understand why Muhammad is important to Muslims. They can retell the story of the revelation. They know that Muhammad is regarded as a model for all Muslims to follow. Children can describe the different stories about Muhammad that teach Muslims about how to carry out God's will in their daily life. They can identify people in their own life who are role models for themselves; recognise other influences on their behaviour and views

Exceeding: Children can explain why Muhammed is important role model for Muslims. They can explain the story of revelation in detail. They can explain the key beliefs Muslims hold about Muhammad and his role as the final messenger, including the meaning of the Shahadah. Children can review their own values and commitments in the light of those people who belong to Islam.

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.	 

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. Sacred - Something sacred is holy, devoted to a religious ceremony, or simply worthy of awe and respect.

Allah - is the Muslim word for God

Mecca - the most holy city of Islam, Mecca, Saudi Arabia, is the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad

Ka'aba - a small stone building in the court of the Great Mosque at Mecca that contains a sacred black stone and is the goal of Islamic pilgrimage and the point toward which Muslims turn in praying.

Ramadan - is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.

Prophet - is one who speaks on behalf of a god or who is divinely inspired to reveal the will of a god.

Idol - an image worshipped as a god

Fasting - In Islam, no food or water during the hours of sunrise.

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. Mohammad 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

Question of the Week

1. Where was Muhammed born and how was the message of the Qu'ran revealed to him?
 2. Which direction do Muslims pray? What do they do during Ramadam?
 3. What is a 'revelation'?
 4. 4. What is a Hadith?
 5. List five facts about mosuques
 6. How do the events in Muhammed's life influence the living of Muslims today? What makes a good role model?
- Why do Muslims call Muhammad the messenger of God?
 - What happened to Muhammad on the 'night of power' that changed his life?
 - What do Muslims believe about the Qur'an and how do they express these beliefs?
 - How do the events in Muhammad's life influence the living of Muslims today?
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