

Key Concepts

Key RE Concepts: **May Change June 2022 New Syllabus**

Key Elements:

Making Sense of beliefs

- Core Concepts and beliefs

Making Connections

- ideas to pupils lives

Understanding Impact

- beliefs in action

Common core RE Concepts:

- Belief
- Worship
- Transcendence
- Tradition
- Morality
- Commitment
- Suffering
- Identity
- Interdependence

Key Islamic Concepts

- Prayer (Salat)
- Fasting (Sawm)
- Alms-Giving (Zakat)
- Pilgrimage (Hajj)
- Declaration of faith (Shahada)

Who is a Muslim, and what do they believe? Year 1 and Year 2

What I have already learnt

- I already know people have different beliefs.
- I already know a range of religious stories from the Christian Bible.
- I have already learnt how to handle religious artefacts and objects with respect.
- I have already learnt about different religious celebrations.
- I have already started to notice and respond to some of the similarities and differences between religions.
- I have already observed and recounted different ways of expressing identity and belonging.
- I have already learnt to ask and respond to questions about what individuals and communities do, and why.
- I have already learnt to recognise some of the symbols and actions that express a religious community's way of life.

What I will have learnt by the end of this unit

- I will be able to talk about some simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 names of Allah.
- I will be able to re-tell a story about the life of the Prophet Muhammad.
- I will be able to recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important.
- I will be able to identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and how this might make them feel.
- I will be able to find out about and respond with ideas to examples of cooperation between people who are different.
- I will be able to make links between what the Holy Qur'an says and how Muslims behave.
- Ask some questions about God that are hard to answer and offer some ideas of their own.

What I will have learnt by the end of my Key Stage

Making sense of belief:

- I will have learnt to recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims.
- I will be able to identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah and the 99 names, and give a simple description of what some of them mean
- I will be able to give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad.

Understanding the impact:

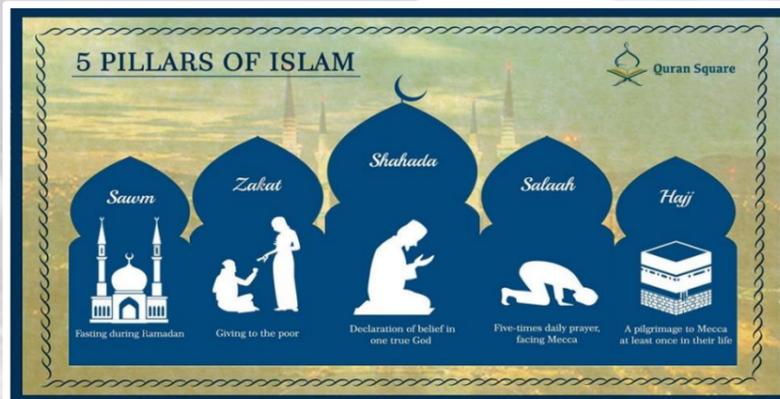
- I will be able to give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them
- I will be able to give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions (e.g. care for creation, fast in Ramadan)
- I will be able to give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action.

Making connections:

- Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living
- Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas
- Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too

Key Knowledge

- Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah.
- Muslims believe Allah is the only ruler of the universe.
- The word 'Islam' means submission and obedience to Allah.
- Muhammad is so highly respected by Muslims that they will say "peace be upon him" after his name is spoken.
- There is no official symbol of Islam, but the star and crescent symbol is the symbol most commonly associated with Islam.
- The Muslim place of worship is called a mosque. Services are held in mosques every day.
- The most important service for Muslims is on a Friday.
- Mosques often have a domed roof. There are no images of people or animals in mosques. They are decorated with patterns and words from the Qur'an.
- Muslims take off their shoes before going into the mosque and wash before they pray.
- Muslims pray kneeling on the floor on a prayer mat.
- The wall of the mosque which faces Mecca is called the qibla wall. It has an empty arch to show the direction of Mecca.
- The Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an. Muslims believe that it is a record of the exact words that Allah said.
- The main Muslim festivals are: Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha, Dhu ul-Hijja. During Ramadan, Muslims try to give up bad habits and become better Muslims by praying more
- Mecca is an important place to Muslims. It is where Muhammad was born and the direction that Muslims face when they pray five times a day. Muslims are expected to make a pilgrimage to Mecca once in their lifetime.



Key Skills I will learn/use

Remember: I will use my memory to remember what I have learnt about in other religions and the stories I have heard.

Recall: I will be able to recall facts and dates important to Muslims.

Name: I will be able to name different Islamic festivals, important Islamic figures and places.

Observe: - I will learn to observe how Islamic objects are used and how to handle them.

Notice: I will be able to notice how some teachings in Islam are very similar to some in the other religions I have learnt.

Recognise: I will be able to recognise some similarities and differences between what Muslims believe and what other faiths believe.

Understand: I will be able to understand why Muslims fast and why this is important to them.

Retell: I will be able to re tell some of the 99 names of Allah.

Ask questions: I will be able to ask appropriate questions to further my knowledge of what Muslims believe.

Give opinions: I will be able to give respectful and well thought out opinions on what I have learnt about Muslims and what they believe.

Collect, use and respond to ideas : I will be able to use different research techniques to collect, use and respond to the ideas I have about Muslims and what they believe.



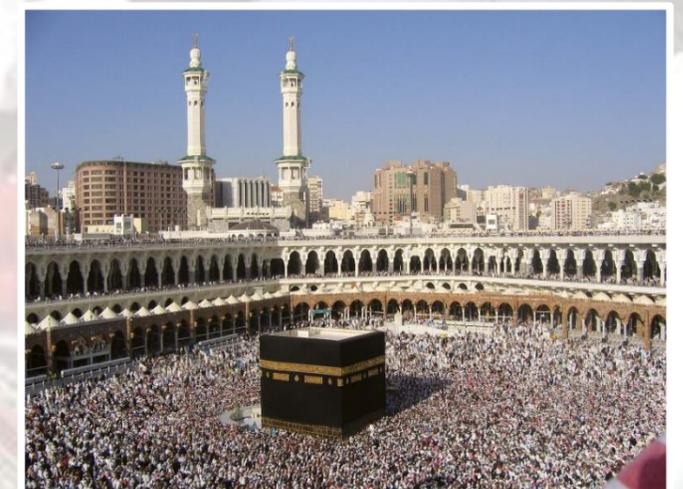
Sultan Ahmed Mosque, Istanbul, Turkey



The inside of a Mosque



Islamic Prayer Ritual



Mecca, in a desert valley in western Saudi Arabia, is Islam's holiest city, as it's the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad and the faith itself.

The Six Main Beliefs

1. Belief in Allah as the one and only God.
2. Belief in angels.
3. Belief in the holy books.
4. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet.
5. Belief in the Day of Judgement (the day when Allah decides if a person goes to heaven or hell).
6. Belief in predestination (the belief that Allah has already planned out what will happen).

The Five Pillars of Islam.

As well as the six main beliefs, there are Five Pillars of Islam.

Shahadah: Muslims say a declaration of faith.

Salah: Muslims pray five times a day. Before prayer, they must wash themselves and then face Mecca whilst praying.

Zakat: Muslims must donate to charities.

Sawm: Muslims fast for one month during a time called Ramadan.

Hajj: Muslims have to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime, if they can afford to.



The Qur'an

My Skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects

Literacy: I can use my literacy knowledge and skills to write detailed descriptions of objects, beliefs and experiences.

Reading: I can use my phonic knowledge and skills to segmenting and blending to decode unfamiliar words.

Geography: I can use my geographical knowledge to find out which country and continent Mecca is in.

Science: I can use my knowledge of seasons to know when Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr is.

Mathematics: I can use my knowledge of time to know how long a Muslim fasts during Ramadan. I can use my directional knowledge to know in which direction Mecca is.

Art: I can use my art skills to practice the art of calligraphy when writing important names.

D&T: I can use my Design and Technology construction and joining skills to construct a model mosque.

History: I can use the knowledge and skills I have gained in History to read timelines and know things happened before I was born.

Islamic Manners A Muslim says:

- Bismillah** (In the name of Allah) when starting to do something.
- Assalāmu 'Alaikum** (peace be on you) when meeting each other.
- Wa'alaikumussalām** (peace be on you too) in reply.
- In shā' Allāh** (If Allāh wishes) when hoping to do something.
- Subhānallāh** (Glory to Allāh) to praise someone.
- Mā shā Allāh** (what Allāh likes) in appreciation.
- Fi amānillāh** (in the protection of Allāh) when seeing someone off.
- Jazākallāhu Khairan** (may Allāh give you the best reward) to thank someone.
- Tawakkaltu 'Alallāh** (I rely on Allāh) to solve a problem.
- Lā ilāha illallāh** (there is no god but Allāh) when getting up in the morning.
- Alhamdu lillāh** (praise be to Allāh) when sneezing.
- Yarhamukallāh** (may Allāh bless you) when hearing someone sneeze.



Qur'an calligraphy

Key Vocabulary

- **Islam** - Islam is the second most popular religion in the world.
- **Muslim** - a follower of the religion of Islam.
- **Allah** - the Arabic name that Muslims use for God.
- **Five Pillars of Islam** - The five things Muslims are expected to do.
- **Prophets** - special messengers sent from Allah.
- **Muhammad** - The last prophet and the key prophet in Islam.
- **Mecca** - Mecca is an important place to Muslims. It is where Muhammad was born. Muslims face Mecca to pray and try to visit it sometime during their lives.
- **Hajj** - The name Muslims give to the special pilgrimage to Mecca
- **The Qur'an** - The holy book of Islam
- **Ramadan** - A Muslim festival where Muslims fast during the daylight and only eat after the sun has set.
- **Fast** - A period of time when Muslims do not eat.
- **Mosque** - Muslim place of worship.
- **Pilgrimage** - A journey to a special place of religious meaning.



The celebration of Eid, at the end of Ramadan.

Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality (Including protected characteristics) and expanding Cultural Capital

- Muslim Learner Services <https://muslimlearnerservices.org/primary-school-visits/>
- Local Mosque visit
- Scarborough Islamic Centre
- York Mosque & Islamic Centre
- www.yorkmosque.com

Recall and Remember

Can you circle the correct answers in 5 minutes?

- Where does the religion of Islam come from? Saudi Arabia/ France/ England/ Germany
- What is the name of their holy book? The Bible/ The Torah/ The Book/ The Qur'an
- What do Muslims call their God? God/ Lord/ Muhammad/ Allah
- Where would a Muslim pray? Church/ Temple/ Mosque/ Synagogue
- Which day is considered the holy day? Friday/ Saturday / Sunday/ Monday

What are these?

