

Key vocabulary

Islam	The religious faith of Muslims	Zakat		Charity
Muslim	Person who follows the Islamic faith.	Ramadan		The ninth month of the year, during which strict fasting is observed from dawn to sunset.
Holy Qur'an	The holy book written in Arabic.	Hajj		Pilgrimage
Mosque	The place of worship for Muslims.	Id-ul-Fitr		The Muslim festival marking the end of Ramadan.
Shahadah	First of the five pillars – faith. Muslims believe 'There is no god except Allah; Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah'.	Salaam		A Muslim greeting.
Salah	Second of the five pillars – prayer.	Al-Fatihah		'The opening' of the Qur'an
Ibadah	Worship	Surah		Chapter of the Qur'an
Iman	Faith	Tawhid		The oneness of God, he is one and there is no God but he.
Adhan	Call to prayer	Shirk		The association of God with other deities.

Sequence of learning

What do we already know about Muslims and Islam?
 What does the opening chapter of the Qur'an teach Muslims about God?
 Why does prayer matter to Muslims?
 Why is the mosque a special place for Muslims?
 Why do Muslims celebrate at the end of Ramadan?
 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? What can I learn from this?

Important facts

Muslims believe in the five pillars. The pillar we have already learnt about is Shahadah (God and his Messenger, Prophet Muhammad). In this unit we learn about Salah (prayer) and sawm (fasting).

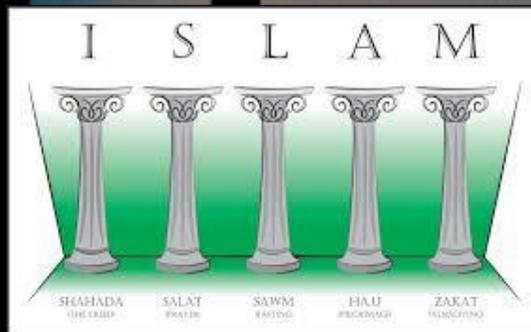
'Islam' and 'Muslim' are based on the Arabic root 'slm' which means peace.

Prayer is important to Muslims. Muslims pray five times a day. When they pray they stop and reflect.

The mosque/masjid is important in the Muslim communities as a place of Ibadah (worship). It is a place they go to pray, where teaching takes place and it gives community support.

Another of the five pillars is sawm, fasting during Ramadan. Muslims fast during Ramadan and celebrate Id-ul-Fitr at the end of the fast.

How do festivals and worship show what is important to a Muslim?



Key skills



Identify some beliefs about God in Islam. Make clear links between beliefs about God and Ibadah.



Give examples of Ibadah (worship) in Islam and describe what they involve. Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship.



Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims. Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for ideas.

Final outcome

Pupils will take part in a quiz which encompasses everything that they have learned during this unit. Key vocabulary will be revised beforehand. Pictures (to label and explain) will be used as part of the quiz.