



Prior Learning:

In Year 1 children will have learnt about the Jewish Faith in addition to Christianity. They will have explored Jewish prayer, celebrations and places of worship.

Key RE learning Outcomes for this unit:

Make sense of belief:

- Recognise the words of the *Shahadah* and that it is very important for Muslims
- Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the *Shahadah* and the 99 names of Allah, and give a simple description of what some of them mean
- Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad

Key RE learning Outcomes for this unit:

Understand the impact:

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

Key RE learning Outcomes for this unit:

Make 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.

Areas of Reflection

- Introduce the idea that Muslims believe in Allah as the one true God ('Allah' is the word for 'God' in Arabic, not a name. In Islam, the central belief that there is only one God is referred to as 'Tawhid').
- Iman means belief, and it is expressed in the words of the *Shahadah* ('There is no God but God; Muhammad is the messenger of God'). Find out about the *Shahadah*, and how this is the most important belief for Muslims. It is part of Muslims' daily prayers, and also part of the Call to Prayer; its words are incorporated into the *adhan*, seen as the best first words for a baby to hear, whispered into their ear soon after birth. Talk about why it is used these ways, and how it shows what is most important to Muslims. To be a Muslim is to submit willingly to God - to allow Allah to guide them through life.
- Muslims believe it is impossible to capture fully what God is like, but they use 99 Names for Allah to help them understand Allah better. Explore some of the names and what they mean; look at some of them written in beautiful calligraphy. Ask the pupils to choose one of the names, think about what the name means and how this quality might be seen in their life or the lives of others. Respond to the sentence starters: One beautiful name found in the Qur'an for Allah is... If I was... I would... If other people were... they would... Ask the pupils to create some calligraphy around a 'beautiful name' of Allah; ask them to explain why this characteristic of God might be important to a Muslim.



Key RE Vocabulary

Muslim	A follower of the religion of Islam.
Shahadah	The Muslim profession of faith ('there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah'), one of the Five Pillars of Islam
Allah	'God' in Arabic.
Islam	The religion of the Muslims.
Iman	Means belief.
Arabic	The language of the Arabs, spoken by some 150 million people throughout the Middle East and North Africa.
adhan	The Muslim call to ritual prayer made by a muezzin from the minaret of a mosque (or now often played from a recording).
Quran	the Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad

