



Who is Muslim and how do they live?

RE Knowledge Organiser

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. In Autumn Term children will have introduced to Islam. They will have learnt about Allah and the prophet Muhammed.

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

- Remind pupils that the *Shahadah* says Muhammad is God's messenger (many Muslims say 'Peace be upon him' after his name - or write PBUH). Give examples of some stories of the Prophet Muhammad e.g. The Prophet cared for all Allah's creation (the story of the tiny ants); Muhammad forbade cruelty to any animal, and cared for animals himself to show others how to do it (the camel); he was considered very wise (Prophet Muhammad and the black stone); Muhammad believed in fairness and justice for all (Bilal the first muezzin was a slave to a cruel master. The Prophet's close companion, Abu Bakr, freed him, and made him the first prayer caller of Islam; see www.natre.org.uk/primary/good-learning-in-re-films). Talk about how these stories might inspire people today.
- Revisit the *Shahadah* - it says Muhammad is God's messenger. Now find out about the message given to Muhammad by exploring the story of the first revelation he received of the Holy Qur'an on the 'Night of Power'. Find out about how, where, when and why Muslims read the Qur'an, and work out why Muslims treat it as they do (wrapped up, put on a stand, etc.).
- Introduce the idea of the Five Pillars as examples of 'ibadah', or 'worship'. Reciting the *Shahadah* is one Pillar. Another is prayer, 'salah'. Look at how Muslims try to pray regularly (five times a day). Find out what they do and say, and why this is so important to Muslims. What difference does it make to how they live every day?
- Reflect on what lessons there might be from how Muslims live: how do they set a good example to others? Consider whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control are valuable practices and virtues for all people to develop, not only Muslims.

**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
Muezzin	A man who calls Muslims to prayer from the minaret of a mosque.
Muhammed	Allah's prophet son.
ibadah	Islamic worship
salah	Prayer

