

# Who is Muslim and how do they live? Parts 1 and 2

## We will be able to

- 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
- 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
- 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.

## Symbols

The Muslim special symbol. It shows a star and crescent moon.



A headscarf or jilbab is a piece of clothing that is important to Muslim people and worn by some Muslim women.



A prayer mat is used by Muslims to pray.



Muslim prayer beads (subha) which have 99 beads to represent the names of Allah.



## Key Knowledge

### The Prophet Muhammed (PBUH)

More than 1400 years ago the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught all Muslim people how to follow God. He is so special that when Muslims say his name they say 'Peace be upon him' and write the letters 'PBUH' after his name.

### The Qur'an

The Qur'an is the Muslim Holy Book. Muslims believe that it contains the words of Allah. Muslims believe that the Qur'an was revealed to the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) on Mount Hira by the angel Jibril.



## Key Vocabulary

Tawhid – The word used to describe the oneness of Allah.

Ramadan – The ninth month of the Islamic calendar during which Muslims do not drink or eat in daylight hours.

Eid-ul-Fitr – An Islamic celebration at the end of Ramadan. The end of fasting.

Mosque – A special and sacred place for Muslims where they can learn and pray.

Compass – A special tool to show what direction you are facing. Muslims use a special compass to show them the direction to face to perform prayers.

# INCARNATION: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?

## We will be able to

- Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians
- Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels.
- Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas.
- Decide what they personally have to be thankful for at Christmas time.

## Key Vocabulary

- **Advent**— The first season of the church year, leading up to Christmas and including the four preceding Sundays.
- **Christmas**— The annual Christian festival celebrating Jesus' birth, held on 25th December.
- **Incarnation**— 'in the flesh' Jesus is God in the flesh. God— The creator and ruler of the universe.
- **Jesus**— The son of God. Christians— People who believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God.
- **Nativity**—The birth of Jesus Christ

## Key Information

For Christians, Advent is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming. Advent traditions include; an Advent wreath and Advent calendars. Christians believe that Jesus was God on Earth and that he came to Earth to be with people and show them how to live and demonstrate what it is like to have a close relationship with the Father. God coming to earth as baby Jesus is part of the 'big story' - incarnation. Jesus was born as a baby in Bethlehem. Mary, Joseph, the wise men, the shepherds and the angels all knew that Jesus was God. Jesus' birth was extraordinary and he was worshipped as king (Gospel of Matthew) and he came to bring good news to everyone, even the poor and humble (Gospel of Luke). Christmas is a time for giving. The gifts the three wise men gave show that Jesus was a very important king even if he did not look like it. Christmas is also a time for remembering that poorer people (shepherds) visited Jesus, and that Jesus came to earth for both rich and poor people. Christmas is a time when Christians thank God that Jesus came to earth to show and tell people how to live. Christians use nativity scenes, sing carols, give presents, put up decorations and help those in need at Christmas.



# SALVATION: Why does Easter matter to Christians?



Easter Eggs are used by Christians not just as yummy treats but as reminders

- of the New Life offered in Jesus,
- of the stone in front of the tomb on Good Friday
- of the hollow empty tomb on Easter Day (when broken open)



## We will be able to

- Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.
- Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation.
- Recognise that Jesus gives instructions about how to behave.
- Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter has anything to say to them about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different ideas.

## Key Vocabulary

**Easter** - the celebration of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

**Holy Week** - the events of the seven days before Easter Sunday.

**Cross** - a large wooden shape where people were punished and killed (This doesn't happen today, it was a very long time ago)

**Tomb** – a place where a dead person's body is buried.

**Resurrection** - to be bought back to life after someone has died.

**Salvation** - saved, rescued. (from sin and the effects of sin, by faith)



## Key Information

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God, he came to Earth and lived for 33 years. He was killed on a cross but came back to life 3 days later. Christians believe that Jesus came to restore the friendship between humans and God that was broken by Adam and Eve, and that this would be mended once and for all.

# GOSPEL: What is the good news Jesus brings?

## We will be able to

- Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept of 'Gospel' or good news.
- Give clear, simple accounts of what Bible texts (such as the story of Matthew the tax collector) mean to Christians
- Recognise that Jesus gives instructions to people about how to behave.
- Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians follow the teachings studied about forgiveness and peace, and bringing good news to the friendless
- Give at least two examples of how Christians put these beliefs into practice in the Church community and their own lives (for example: charity, confession)
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether Jesus' 'good news' is only good news for Christians, or if there are things for anyone to learn, exploring different ideas



Have you ever been given good news?  
What's the best news you've been given?  
What is the best news you've ever told anyone?



## Key Vocabulary

**Gospel** - The teaching of Jesus

**Disciples** - The followers and friends of Jesus

**Tax collector** - A person that collects money for the king

**Peace** - No arguments or war

**Neighbour** - A person near to you

**Forgiveness** - Not being mad when someone hurts or upsets you—forgetting it happened

**Pray** - To talk to God

# What makes some places sacred to believers?

## We will be able to

- Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there
- Identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean
- Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship
- Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe
- Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue
- Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community
- Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas
- Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.

## Key Vocabulary

- **Sacred** - Extremely important
- **Holy** - Special and perfect
- **Mosque** - A Muslim place of worship
- **Synagogue** - A Jewish place of worship
- **Gurdwara** - A Sikh place of worship
- **Worship** - Showing adoration and devotion to someone

## Key Knowledge

Every religion has a special place that is sacred to them for worshipping their God.

A Church is a building where Christians worship God. It has key features such as an altar, a lectern, a pulpit and a symbolic cross.

A Mosque is a building where Muslims worship their God Allah. It has key features such as a mihrab (niche), minaret (tower), qubba (dome), a prayer mat and a symbolic crescent, moon and star.

A synagogue is a building where Jewish people worship their God. It has key features such as an ark (where the scrolls of law are kept), eternal light, and a bimah (a raised platform)



A Church



A Synagogue



A Mosque