



Subject: Religious education Topic: Islam – community year group: 1 Term: Summer 2

Lincolnshire SACRE Objectives

- Learn about a wide range of religions and world views.
- Understand beliefs, practices and lived experiences.
- Recognise diversity between religions.

Prior Learning

In EYFS:

Introduction to Islam – exploring Islamic artefacts and prayer practices.

Future Learning

In Year two:

Life journey – joining in Islamic faith

Visiting a local mosque

Key Questions

Why do Muslims follow the five pillars?

Why do Muslims face Mecca when they pray?

What is a celebration?

Why do Muslims fast?

Substantive Knowledge (key facts, dates and concepts)

Islam: This is one of the many religions followed and celebrated around the world.

Allah: Is the one God in Islam, believed to be all powerful, all knowing and merciful.

Quran: Holy book of Islam.

Prayer (salah): In Islam, prayer is a way to communicate with Allah. Muslims pray five times a day facing mecca to show faith, thank Allah and ask for guidance.

Iman: is a religious leader – who leads the prayer in a mosque and teaches about Islam and guides the community.

Muslim: This is someone who follows and practices the religion of Islam.

Mosque: is a place of worship for Muslims. It is where they pray, learn about Islam and gather as a community.

Five Pillars: These are five key acts of worship and practice that guide a Muslims life.

Disciplinary Knowledge

To be able to recall facts about the five pillars.

To be able to talk about Islamic prayer practices.

To be able to talk about Eid and why this is a special celebration.

To be able to discuss how celebrations bring people together.

Sequence of lessons

1. The five pillars

Sticky Knowledge

Do all churches look the same? (no) – Year 1
What language is the Quran written in? (Arabic)
– Year 1

Intent:

Children to understand that Muslims follow rules called the five pillars to show their faith.
Introduce the pillars and talk about each one separately and what they mean for Muslims.

4. Mosque

Sticky Knowledge

Why is the cross such a special symbol to Christians? (it represents Jesus' crucifixion and his sacrifice and love for others) – Year 1
What might a bride or groom wear at a wedding? (white dress/smart suit) – year 1

Intent

Talk about what we found out last week about praying. What else happens in a Mosque?
Introduce the Arabic terms for some of the activities – wudu (washing), prayer (salat). How is it different to a church? How is it similar?
What makes a Mosque a special place? How do we treat special places?
After the activity, talk about how in a Mosque there is no singing or music – sometimes prayers are chanted, but no singing and music. Talk about how that is different. why do people sleep at Mosque? If it is during Ramadan it helps them to keep their fast.

2. The five pillars

Sticky Knowledge

How many pillars of Islam are there? (5) – Year 1
What was the name of the last prophet? (Muhammad) – Year 1

Intent

Recap the content from lesson 1 to support children's understanding.
Children to remember that Muslims follow rules called the five pillars to show their faith.
Recap each pillar and discuss why they are so important.

5. Belonging to the Muslim community

Sticky Knowledge

What special ritual do Muslims do before they pray? (wash their face, hands and feet – wudu) – Year 1
How many disciples did Jesus have? (12) – Year 1

Intent:

What have we learnt so far about Muslims?
Can they remember the important themes - 'share', 'family', 'give', 'love', 'care', 'pray'? If everyone in the Muslim community thinks the same, about harmony and looking after the community, what must it be like? Talk about the ways that Muslims keep their community in harmony. Watch the video: How Muslims show care – KS1 Religious Education – Primary Y1 - BBC Bitesize. Make links to the 5 pillars.

3. Muslim prayer

Sticky Knowledge

What religion does Muslim people follow? (Islam) – Year 1
What religion do Christians follow? (Christianity) – year 1.

Intent

Remind the children about what they already know about Islam, Allah, the one God, the Shariah guidance, etc. Why is prayer so important to religious people? Why do people pray? How do Muslims pray? (On the floor)
When Muslims pray, they are careful to show respect to Allah. In order to do this, they perform a special ritual when they enter the Mosque. This is called Wudu.
Talk about how Muslims pray. Use the artefacts and look at a prayer mat, prayer beads, a Qur'an.

6. Eid – ul-Fitr/Ramadan

Sticky Knowledge

What is a celebration? (a happy time when people come together to enjoy something special) – EYFS/Year 1
What celebrations can you name? (birthday, Christmas, wedding, Easter) – EYFS.

Intent

What is Ramadan? Watch the video What is Ramadan? - BBC Bitesize Look at some of the books in the school RE resources to understand what Ramadan is about. Then watch the story of Eid ul Fitr. Ramadan and Eid ul Fitr - BBC two the words 'share', 'family', 'give', 'love', 'care', 'pray' and talk about how they are important to Muslims. During Eid, how do Muslims show these qualities?

Knowledge organiser

Five pillars of Islam

The five pillars are like rules and guidance which help Muslims live a good and kind life.

Shahadah

- the declaration of faith.
- Believing in one God (Allah)
- Believing that Muhammed is God's messenger.
- This is the most important pillar – its means having faith.

Salah

- Muslims pray 5 times every day.
- They face the city of Mecca when they pray.
- Prayer helps Muslims remember God throughout the day.

Zakat

- Giving money or help to people who need it.
- Often around 2.5% of savings.
- It teaches fairness, kindness and sharing.

Sawn

- During Ramadan Muslims, don't eat or drink in the daytime
- They think about: people who are hungry, being thankful, it builds self-control and empathy.

Hajj

- A journey to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.
- Muslims try to go once in their life time (if they can)
- It brings Muslims together from all over the world.

All pillars are about community and responsibility they are linked to key values

Faith (Shahadah) routine and discipline (salah and sawm)

Social justice (Zakat) Unity (Hajj)

Islamic artefacts



Rehal: is a wooden stand that hold the Quran so it can be read carefully and respectfully.



Sajadah: is a prayer mat that may have a small compass built in. The compass shows the direction of Mecca (a holy city in Islam). Muslims face Mecca when they pray – the compass helps them find the correct direction (Qibla).



Prayer beads: In Islam, they are often called tasbeeh or misbaha. These are used to help Muslims count and remember prayers. They often have 99 beads, people move their fingers along each bead while saying their prayers. Some Muslims remember the 99 names of Allah by touching each bead.



A hijab is a scarf some Muslim women and girls wear to cover their hair and show modesty. It can also be a way of showing faith to Allah.

Eid-ul-fitr: This is a special celebration that happens at the end of Ramadan. Muslims thank Allah for helping them during fasting. It is a time for joy, family, sharing.

Muslims celebrate by:

- Going to Mosque
- Wear special clothes
- Visit family and friends
- Eat special foods and sweets
- Give and receive gifts.



Eid – means festival or celebration Fitr – means breaking the fast. So together they mean festival of breaking the fast.

Muslims say: Eid Mubarak which means happy Eid.

