



The Sleights' Curriculum for Religious Education

Progression in Islam

Children are first introduced to Islam in Early Years. This focuses on naming and recognising key symbols and artefacts relating to Islam. Across their time at Sleights, children build on their existing knowledge base and understanding of symbols, artefacts and representations.

LO: To know how Muslims express their beliefs through art.

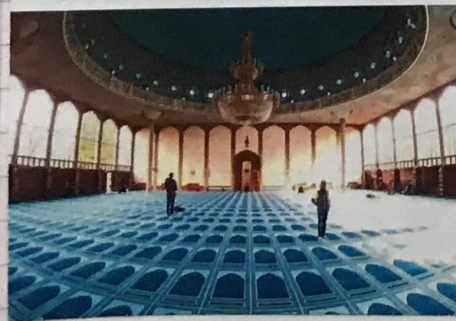


1. What does the artwork represent?
2. How does it help Muslims to express their religious beliefs?
3. What is similar and different about the artwork?

This artwork represents the 99 names of Allah (the Muslim God).

It helps Muslims to express their beliefs by all the names of Allah, which tell them the qualities and personalities.

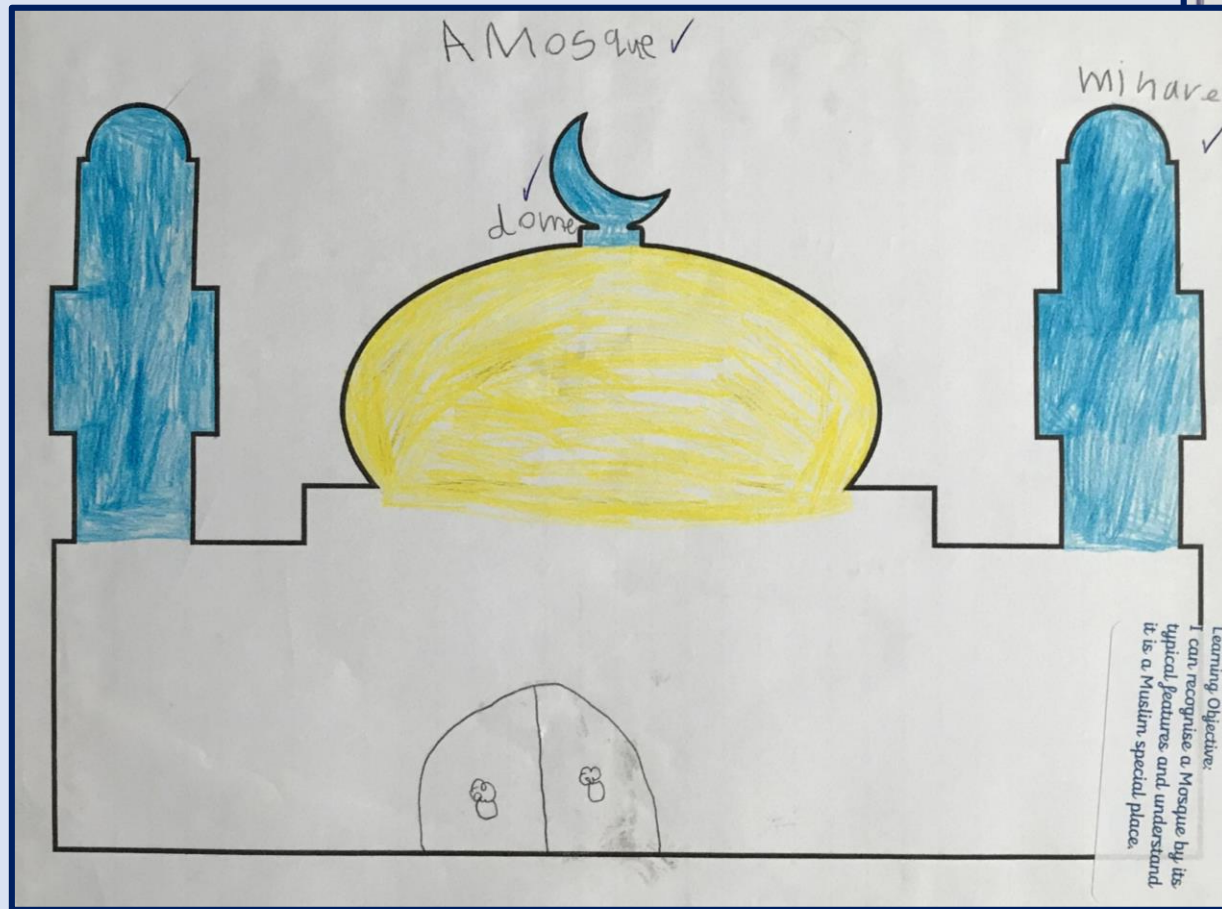
3. The similar things about the artwork are they all express the names of Allah. The different things about the artwork are one of them is on a canvas and the other is an ornament, also they are shown in different ways.



I think this one is beautiful because it is bright and happy. I think Muslims might find this a good place to pray because the light is shining in so they might feel like Allah is the light.

In Key Stage Two, children use their personal knowledge of Islam and the Muslim faith to support their opinions and ideas.

In Key Stage One, children learn that Muslims believe in God (Allah) and worship in a Mosque. Children also know that the Qu'ran is the Holy Book of Islam.



LO: I can explain who Muslims believe in and how this is different to Christian beliefs.

Christians believe in.....

God and the Bible ✓

Muslims believe in.....

Allah and The Qu'ran ✓

Allah

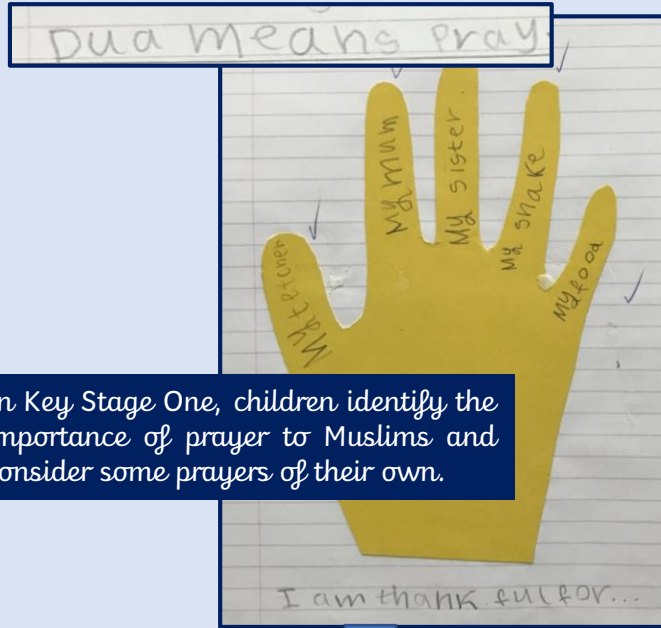
The Bible

God

The Qu'ran



Building on knowledge about the Qu'ran, children across Key Stage One and Two develop a deeper understanding about the importance of prayer in the Islam faith.



In Key Stage One, children identify the importance of prayer to Muslims and consider some prayers of their own.

Children continue to establish and deepen connections between prayer and preparation. Children explore the Surah.

Muslims always wash 3 times before prayer and must be clean before touching the Qur'an.

Match the words to their meanings.

| | |
|--------|---|
| Wudu | The movements Muslims make as part of Salah. |
| Kaaba | Muslims believe this is the holiest place on Earth. |
| Rak'ah | Preparation for prayer includes washing. |
| Ruku | Bowing. |
| Allah | Arabic word for God. |

L.O: To make connections between what Muslims believe about prayer and what they do when they pray.

Who?
All the Muslims all around the world.

When?

5 times a day.

What?

They pray 5 times a day. Wash the feet.

They get a cup of water.

The First Surah of the Qur'an, used in Muslim prayer 5 times a day.

"In the name of God The Compassionate, the Merciful Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds The Compassionate, the Merciful Ruler of Judgment Day You alone we worship To You alone we pray for help Guide us to the straight path The path of those You have favoured Not of those who incurred Your wrath, Nor of those who have gone astray

How?

They go on their knees and go back up ten times.

Why?

To be near Allah. To respect Allah. To think about your loved ones. so it makes people feel better. express your feelings. they pray in a mosque or anywhere.



Children learn about the Five Pillars of Islam and the impact of these on faith and practice. This is revisited throughout the children's time at Sleights.

1. How many Pillars of Islam are there? 5 ✓
2. What is Salah? prayer ✓
3. How many times a day should Muslims pray? 5 ✓

Match the words to their meanings.

| | |
|--------|---|
| Wudu | The movements Muslims make as part of Salah. ✓ |
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| Allah | Arabic word for God. ✓ |

In Key Stage one, children secure a simple understanding of key vocabulary and aspects.

Key Stage One

LO: I identify the five pillars of Islam and their importance to Muslims.

| Shahadah | Salah | Zakat | Hajj | Fasting |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| That none has the right to worship but Allah and Muhammad is Allah's messenger & God. | Offering 5 Salah (prayer) a day to their Allah is there | Paying the Zakat (giving alms or charity) (They give 2.5% of their money to the homeless) | Going to the pilgrimage to the house of Allah (there God) at Makkah. | Fasting in the month of Ramadan which means not eating from sunrise to sunset |

I can not eat this.

Key Stage Two

In Key Stage Two, children apply their understanding of the Five Pillars to their own thinking and ideas.

Write a list of things that each charity does, with the money raised through Zakat:

| Islamic Aid | Muslim Hands |
|--|--|
| They ask people to donate money, food and clothes. | Donating money means that they give (for orphans) give for kids & food, education and emotional support. |
| For this charity they plant many many trees. | They give every donation out as quick as possible. |


As part of the five pillars of Islam, Muslims try to visit Makkah at least once in their lifetime. Whilst they are there, they visit Mina, where they throw stones to represent the removal of evil. If you could choose to rid something from the world, what would it be?

If I could get rid of anything I would get rid of illness.








Across school, children develop their understanding and knowledge of traditions, festivals and rituals important to Muslims.

What happens at Ramadan?



Muslim grown-ups fast.
 they only eat when it is dark.
 they think about Allah during Ramadan.
 Ramadan this year is on Wednesday 22nd
 March. After Ramadan they have a party at the end called
 Eid-ul-Fitr.
 Ramadan is in a mosque.
 they are only allowed little sips of water during
 Ramadan.


LO: I can explain what people do during Ramadan?

-  and go to the mosque to pray.
-  they read the Quran.
-  They try to be nice.
-  And give money to charity.
-  They eat at sunset.

Key Stage One
 An introduction Ramadan.

Dear Sammy,
 I am writing to tell you about the Muslim ^{tradition} fest
~~tradition~~ Ramadan. Ramadan is where Muslims
 (at the ^{right} ~~wrote~~ age) do not eat ~~for~~ ^{ww} ~~je~~ ~~jerin~~ daylight
 but ~~are also~~ can eat when dark. At the end of
 Ramadan there is a festival Eid ul Fitr
 Where they can all eat again and they all get
^e presents. They pray ~~are~~ more than they normally do
 & (they pray 5 times a day)

LO: Create a poster to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr

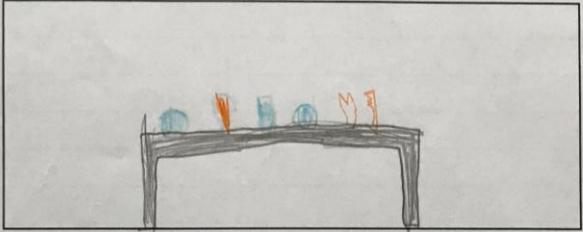


Key Stage Two
 Ramadan and Eid are developed
 further, building on knowledge
 gained in Key Stage One.

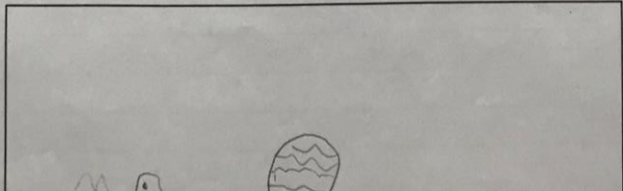


With increasing confidence and knowledge about the Muslim faith, children across school are able to make comparisons between Islam and Christianity.

Ramadan muslim
 this year it starts wednesday 22nd march.
 muslims only eat in the night not morning
 it only lasts for one month
 Ramadan is a type of year for muslims



Lent christian
 Lent lasts for 40 days they give up their favourite food. Lent ends with easter
 it is a christian time of year
 they are thankful.



Key Stage One comparison between Lent and Ramadan

LO: Identifying similarities and differences between Islam and Christianity

| | Similarities | Differences |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Holy Book</u> | They both tell you about how their religion and Gods started. | The bible is to be read left to right. The Qu'ran is to be ^{left} to right. |
| <u>Place of worship</u> | In a ^{Mosque} there are no pictures of Allah or their messenger. | In a church there are pictures of God and Jesus and in a Mosque there are no pictures of anything. |
| <u>Rules</u> | We both have rules. | In Muslims = 5 pillars of Islam. Christians = 10 commands. |
| <u>Prayer</u> | We both pray. | We + Christians can pray anywhere. Muslims have to face. |
| <u>Giving up food</u> | We both have a time where we give up food. | Muslims = Ramadan. Christians = Lent. |

Key Stage Two comparison between aspects of Islam and Christianity

