

# ISLAM

## Knowledge and Understanding:

### Children will learn:

To understand and respond to Muslim belief in the revelation of Allah.

To consider why 'the five pillars' of Islam are fundamental requirements for Muslims

To know about the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad, its significance as the word of Allah

To explore and respond to the way Muslims know about Allah and the world through the Qur'an

To be introduced to and respond to the example of the Prophet Muhammad as a source of guidance for Muslims

## Key skills and concepts:

### Children will be able to:

Demonstrate an understanding of how Islamic belief affects people's lifestyle and worship and describe the key beliefs and teaching, making comparisons with different religions.



The Kaaba (Ka'bah) a cube-shaped building at the centre of the Great Mosque of Mecca - used in the Hajj (Islamic Pilgrimage)

## Key Questions

How is God revealed to Muslims?

What are some of the key beliefs and practices of Islam?

What does Islam mean and what is it based on?

How do 'the five pillars' affect the lives of Muslims during their lifetime?

What are the similarities and differences between Christianity, Judaism, and Islam?

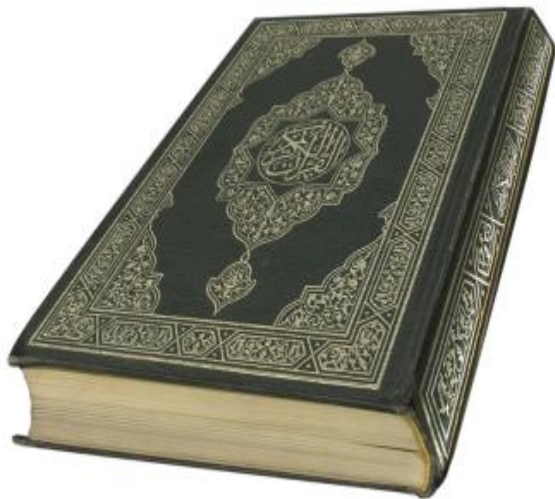
## Key People and Artefacts

Muslims believe that God sent his final message to Earth through Muhammed 1400 years ago. He is considered so holy that Muslims say 'peace be upon him' whenever they say or write his name.

Islamic geometric pattern, on walls, carpets, tiles or in the design of a mosque reflect the greatness of Allah.

# LO: To compare Christianity, Islam and Judaism

**STARTER -**  
**Complete the starter task.**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJJuYW1CGV0>

In your books write down five other qualities the Torah, Quran and Bible have in common. Does this surprise you? **Explain why / why not.**

# LO: To compare Christianity, Islam and Judaism

## STARTER -

### Starter

Draw the table in your books.

Write each of the words where you think they go in the chart, explain why you think they belong there.

In your books, hypothesise why the Bible, Qur'an and Torah may a lot in common.

Adam	Mohammed (p.b.u.h)	The Old Testament
Jesus	Is monotheistic	Moses
Noah and his ark	The New Testament	Written down by men and not women
God	The Angel Gabriel	The 10 Commandments
1,300 year old	2000 years old	4000 years old

The Torah (holy book of the Jews)	The Bible (holy book of the Christians)	The Qur'an (holy book of the Muslims)	All of these books

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJJuYW1CGV0>

In your books write down five other qualities the Torah, Quran and Bible have in common. Does this surprise you? Explain why / why not.

Abrahamic religions - Judaism, Christianity and Islam, can all be dated back to Abraham, the first prophet to state there is only one God.

Monotheism - when religions have just one God.



### **Success criteria**

Identify correctly and order chronologically the Bible story of Abraham's life.

Describe the more unusual elements of Abraham's life story.

Describe Abraham's links with the Torah, the Bible and the Qur'an.

Hypothesise ways the religions could work together to promote peace and mutual understanding using the story of Abraham as a reference point.



# So who was Abraham and why are three of the largest religions called 'Abrahamic Religions'?

READING  
ALoud  
OPPORTUNITY

## TASK 2

Describe three links to Judaism  
Abraham has, two links to  
Christianity and one to Islam.

e.g. God promised Abraham he would  
be leader of a great tribe of Israel,  
who became known as the Jews.

Using the Abraham story, write a  
three paragraph speech explaining  
to a mixed religious community of  
Jews, Christians and Muslims how  
the story of Abraham should unite  
them.

There was once a man from Ur (in modern day Iraq) called 'Abram' (not Abraham yet), who felt he had a calling from God to worship just him and no other gods. God promised Abram that if he did this he would be the leader of a great tribe, who eventually became known as Jews, in a 'Promised Land'.

To show that God has made a promise with Abram, God changes his name to Abraham. It is a new name to show the start of a new promise, or a 'covenant' with God that from now on Abraham's followers will worship only him. Abraham starts the first monotheistic religion.

Thousands of years later, Abraham and his descendants (people who can trace their family names back to him) are now known as Jews and live mainly in Israel. One day, one of these Jews, a young man called Jesus Christ, decides to start preaching the word of God.

Jesus is killed by the Romans, having been betrayed by a fellow Jew, Judas Iscariot. Jesus's disciples (followers and close friends) who are left behind, decide to start a new form of Judaism called 'Christianity' after Jesus Christ. Eventually this has so many followers it becomes a religion itself.

Seven hundred years later, a man called Mohammed who lived in Saudi Arabia begins to write down a new version of all of the Jewish and Christian stories after having a visit from God whilst meditating. Mohammed's friends also write down his own sayings and life story. The readers of the Qur'an and followers of Mohammed become known as Muslims. Their religion is known as Islam.

Today, although Islam, Christianity and Judaism exist all around the world - and all are monotheistic religions which started with Abraham- most people think of them as being very different. Actually, the three religions have a lot in common.



## Introduction to analysing religious quotes

As Abraham features heavily in the Torah, Qur'an and the Bible, he is a really useful character to quote (because many of his quotes could be used in an exam question about Islam, Christianity or Judaism).

Here's a quote from Abraham in Genesis.  
(the first book of the Bible)

'Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren.'



### TASK 3

Discuss with the person next to you what this quote might mean.  
Write down any words you're not sure the meaning of so you can note down the definitions off the next side.

What does this underlined expression mean?

What is the definition of this word?

What is the definition of this word?

'Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren.'

What is the definition of this word?

What is the definition of this word?

What is the definition of this word?

What does this underlined expression mean?

# ANSWER TO PREVIOUS SLIDE

## Analysing religious quotes

At first this quote looked complicated, but actually when picked apart it has a very simple message.

So what is that message?



Promotion of peace

Bad feeling

'Let there be no strife, I  
pray thee, between me and  
thee, and between my  
herdmen and thy herdmen;  
for we be brethren.'

You

Meaning close group  
of people, family,  
friends or workers  
(at the time  
Abraham was a  
shepherd)

Your

extended family

Message of common humanity