

**What we already know (UKS2):**

- Awareness that there are many world religions.
- Basic understanding of belief in one God (monotheism).
- Introduction to religious festivals and how they bring communities together.
- Understanding respect for others' beliefs and practices.

## Year 7 RE

### Term 1 – Islam

**What's next (Year 8/9)?**

- Deeper exploration of Islamic law (Sharia) and ethics.
- Study of Islamic art, architecture, and culture.
- Understanding Islamic responses to modern issues (e.g. environment, social justice).
- Comparing Islamic beliefs and practices with other world religions.

#### RE Golden Concepts

Recognising symbols and their relation to religion

Understanding the fundamental features of religion

Knowledge of religious figures and stories

Interpreting how religion affects the lives of believers

Recognising similarities and differences between religions

### What I will know by the end of the unit:

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Islam</b>	Submission to the will of God.
<b>Muslim</b>	Follower of Islam.
<b>Allah</b>	The Arabic word for God.
<b>Qur'an</b>	The Holy book of Islam.
<b>Prophet Muhammad</b>	The final prophet in Islam.
<b>Mosque</b>	Place of worship for Muslims.
<b>Five Pillars</b>	Core practices of Islam.
<b>Ramadan</b>	Month of Fasting.
<b>Eid</b>	Festival/Celebration.
<b>Makkah (Mecca)</b>	Holy city for Muslims.
<b>Imam</b>	Leader of Prayer in a Mosque.

<b>What are the fundamental beliefs in Islam?</b>	Islam is a monotheistic religion – Muslims believe in one God (Allah). The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the final prophet. The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe in angels, life after death, and that everything happens according to Allah's will.
<b>What is the importance of the Five Pillars of Islam?</b>	The Five Pillars are the foundation of Muslim life and faith: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shahadah – Declaration of faith: "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger."</li> <li>2. Salah – Prayer, performed five times a day.</li> <li>3. Zakah – Giving to charity (2.5% of income to help the poor).</li> <li>4. Sawm – Fasting during Ramadan to show self-discipline and empathy.</li> <li>5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah, once in a lifetime if able.</li> </ol> These pillars help Muslims stay focused on faith, community, and good actions.
<b>Why are religious festivals important in Islam?</b>	Festivals strengthen faith and community ties. Eid al-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan – a time for celebration, charity, and forgiveness. Eid al-Adha remembers Prophet Ibrahim's obedience to God – it's a time for sacrifice and helping others. Festivals remind Muslims of their relationship with Allah and with others.
<b>How do Muslim's worship?</b>	Worship takes place in a mosque and at home. Muslims pray facing Makkah (Mecca). Friday (Jumu'ah) is the main congregational prayer. Cleanliness is important before prayer (known as wudu). Worship can include prayer, reading the Qur'an, fasting, giving charity, and showing kindness.
<b>What are the key values in Islam?</b>	Honesty, kindness, charity, respect, patience, forgiveness, humility, and justice. Muslims are taught to care for others and to be thankful to Allah.
<b>What Islamic values can we use in our own lives?</b>	Showing respect for others, regardless of background. Being generous and helping those in need. Showing self-control and gratitude. Practising forgiveness and peace in daily life.
<b>Where in the world is Islam practiced?</b>	Islam is practised around the world, especially in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, and Morocco. There are also many Muslims living in the UK and across Europe.

