



What does it mean if God is loving and holy?

What does God need to be like? If you were to create a God, what characteristics would it have? Would this God be worth worshipping?

What if God was holy but not loving? What if God was loving but not holy?

What I will be able to do:

- Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.
- Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Bible texts studied about God and how Christians put these beliefs into practice; for example, through calling for justice, promoting forgiveness and so on.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs about God into practice in worship: for example, through confession.
- Weigh up how biblical ideas about love, holiness or forgiveness relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.
- Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace.
- Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.
- Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.

What did Jesus say about the people who nailed him to the cross? Would you feel the same? Would you find it in your heart to forgive them?

What words should we understand and be able to use:

Omnipotent	All powerful.
Eternal	Forever.
Omniscient	All knowing.
Holy	Sacred, separate and apart
Loving	Acts, which are unconditional, divine and selfless.
Forgiving	An act of love, mercy, and grace, which wipes the slate clean, or pardons or cancels a debt.
Spirit	God is not physical — God does not have a body.
Sin	To go away from the way to live outlined in the Bible.
Grace	The love and mercy given to humans by God because God desires humans to have it, not necessarily because of anything they have done to earn it.
Injustice	Absence of justice, a violation of right or of the rights of another person. An act, which is unfair. An act, which is wrong.
Confessional	An open declaration of faith, an acknowledgment of sins to God or an acknowledgment of sins to a neighbour whom we have wronged.
Reconciliation	As the peace between humanity and God that results from making amends from sin. It is part of the salvation plan.
Holiness	The quality or state of being holy.
Psalms	A sacred poem, one of the 150 lyrical poems and prayers in a Christian and Jewish book of worship called the Book of Psalms.

I wonder...

What does it mean if God is holy and loving?

God – UKS2



What does it mean if God is loving and holy?

Digging Deeper

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What did Jesus say about the people who nailed him to the cross? Would you feel the same? Would you find it in your heart to forgive them?

What I will be able to do:

- Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.
- Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how churches are designed.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.
- Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.
- Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace.
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I wonder...



Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?

What I will be able to do:

- Outline the importance of Creation on the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible.
- Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose.
- Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator.
- Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together.
- Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.
- Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific account.



Cosmology
– The Big
Bang Theory

Evolution

God as a
creator

Knowledge I will learn:

- There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.
- These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?
- There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.



What words should we understand and be able to use:

Contemporary	Happening in or belonging to the same period of time.
Scientific	Something, which can be measured or observed where evidence is collected to help understand an object or a process in the natural world.
Controversy	A disagreement in a way of believing or thinking between different people.
Conflict	When people have a serious disagreement. It can last for a long time and be difficult to solve.
Wonder	A feeling of amazement and admiration, caused by something beautiful, remarkable, or unfamiliar.
Majesty	Power, authority,
Power	This person or God has some inner strength that does not depend on outward things.
Interpretations	A particular adaptation of a belief.
Cosmology	The study of outer space or the universe. It seeks to explain how the universe came to be, what its structure is like, and what the future may hold for it.
Evolution	The theory that all the kinds of living things that exist today developed from earlier types. The differences between them resulted from changes that happened over many years.



Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?

Digging Deeper



What I will be able to do:

- Identify the type of text that Psalm 8 is, and its purpose.
- Explain what Psalm 8 has to say about the idea of God as Creator and the place of humans in Creation.
- Make clear connections between Psalm 8 and some ways Christians respond to God as Creator.
- Show understanding of why some Christians find science and faith compatible.
- Respond to the idea that humans have great responsibility for the Earth.
- Weigh up how well humans are responding to this responsibility, taking into account religious and nonreligious viewpoints.

Cosmology
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Knowledge I will learn:

- There are many scientists through history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.

EXTENSION:

- Creation reveals something about the nature of God — for example, power, creativity, concern for life — and reminds humans of their place as dependent upon the Creator.



For us a child is
born, to us a son
is give...and he
will be called
Wonderful I,
Mighty God.

What I will be able to do:

- Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible
- Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms.
- Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas.
- Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible.
- Weigh up how far the idea that Jesus is the Messiah — a Saviour from God — is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives

What words should we understand and be able to use?

Messiah	Jesus chosen by God to bring salvation to humankind.
Prophecy	Seeing into the future with God's help.
Trinity	The Father, The Son and The Holy Spirit.
Incarnation	God in human form
Saviour	Jesus.
Anointed	To rub, sprinkle or pour on the head an oil to bless or make sacred in a ceremony.
Transformation	An inward change occurring inside of a believer as they take Christ into their lives.
Transfiguration	An event in Jesus' life in which his appearance was radiantly transformed.
Revolution	A sudden, radical, or complete change in the world.

Incarnation – UKS2

Was Jesus the Messiah?

Knowledge I will learn:

- Jesus was Jewish.
- Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.
- The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.
- Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.)
- Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (See Salvation).



A messiah was needed: The idea of a 'messiah', or 'saviour', is important in Jewish culture, and was central to Jewish belief in the years that Jesus lived and taught.

The land of Israel had been attacked and invaded since its creation 1,000 years previously. In 586 BCE the Jewish people were taken into exile in Babylon. Fifty years later they were allowed to return, but from then on, their land was continually under occupation by one foreign power or another. From 63 BCE, the Romans were the occupying power. The Jewish people hoped for a saviour, a messiah, who would vanquish their enemies and restore them to their homeland to live in peace under their own laws.



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is give...and he
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Wonderful I,
Mighty God.

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between biblical texts and the idea of Jesus as Messiah, using theological terms. Make clear connections between the texts and what Christians believe about Jesus as Messiah; for example, how they celebrate Palm Sunday. Show how Christians express their beliefs about Jesus as Prince of Peace and as one who transforms lives, through bringing peace and transformation in the world. Weigh up how far the world needs a Messiah, expressing their own insights.

Incarnation – UKS2

Was Jesus the Messiah?

Digging Deeper

Knowledge I will learn:

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God.
- The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt.
- Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.
- Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God, for example, as salt and light in the world.



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People of God – UKS2

How can following God bring freedom and justice



If you were Moses and saw a bush on fire, but wasn't burning, how would you feel? And then a voice started talking to you? What emotions would Moses be feeling throughout this encounter with God?

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between the story of Moses and the concepts of freedom and salvation, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about being the People of God and how they should behave.
- Explain ways in which some Christians put their beliefs into practice by trying to bring freedom to others.
- Identify ideas about freedom and justice arising from their study of Bible texts and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.

What does it mean to be salt and light?

What was the first and final plague? Do you think it was fair of God to do this? How did God bring freedom and justice using these 10 plagues?

Knowledge I will learn:

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God.
- The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin.
- Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.

What words should we understand and be able to use?

Freedom	A gift given by God when He takes away guilt and the trapping power of sinful behaviour.
Justice	The protection of what is fair, just, and right.
Theological	The study and explanation of religious faith, practice, and experience.
Exodus	When God led His people (Israelite) from slavery in Egypt to the promise Land.
Slavery	People owning other people.
Obedience	Christians believe that it is to do what the Lord asks out of reverence and love for the Lord, not because they are living in fear of punishment.
Salvation	God's gift of rescue from sin and death to humans.
Commandments	10 rules/laws given by God to humans to live by.
Covenant	A promise between people and God.
Christian Church	
Injustice	Absence of justice, a violation of right or of the rights of another person. An act, which is unfair. An act, which is wrong.
Mission	A task that is regarded as a very important duty
Nomads	A member of a people having no permanent home but moving from place to place usually in search of food or to graze livestock.

I wonder...



People of God – UKS2

How can following God bring freedom and justice

Digging Deeper



If you were Moses and saw a bush on fire, but wasn't burning, how would you feel? And then a voice started talking to you? What emotions would Moses be feeling throughout this encounter with God?

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between biblical texts and the idea of God's covenant with his people, using theological terms.
- Identify examples of Law texts and suggest how believers might interpret them.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs about living as the People of God into practice in different ways; for example, through the Five Marks of Mission, in community and individually.
- Weigh up how Christian ideas about justice relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.

What are the ten commandments?
Do you think they are relevant for today? Would it make a difference to you that God gave these commandments?

Knowledge I will learn:

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God.
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The Great Commandment
Jesus summed up all the commandments by loving God and loving your neighbour as yourself.
How easy is this to do in practise?

Gospel– UKS2

What would Jesus do?



Why did Jesus tell the story/parable of the wise and foolish builders? Jesus is very clear that his words give the solid foundations for how we should be living. What is the moral of the story? Do you agree with it? Why?

What I will be able to do:

- Identify features of Gospel texts (for example, teachings, parable, narrative).
- Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives.
- Relate biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs (for example, about peace, forgiveness, healing) to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights of their own

Knowledge I will learn:

- The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin.
- Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.
- Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community

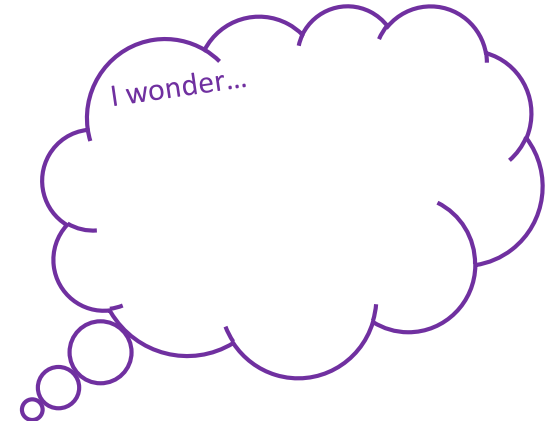
How did Jesus treat Peter after he's denied him 3 times?

Matthew	Mark
John	Luke

What words should we understand and be able to use?

National	A country.
Global	The world.
Sermon	A talk on a religious or moral subject, especially one given during a church service and based on a passage from the Bible.
Commandments	Rules that must be obeyed, especially one handed down by God.
Miracle	A miracle is an extraordinary event that goes against nature, cannot be explained by science and that Christians believe is caused by God.
Transformation	An inward change occurring inside of a believer as they take Christ into their lives.
Sacrament	A sacrament is a special rite. ... It is a visible token of the reality of God.
Discipleship	The process by which disciples grow in the Lord Jesus Christ and are equipped by the Holy Spirit,

I wonder...





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Gospel– UKS2

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Digging Deeper

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- Relate Gospel ideas, teachings or beliefs (for example, about trust, forgiveness or justice) to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights of their own.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.
- Jesus' good news transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future (See Salvation and Kingdom of God).
- Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.

Matthew

Mark

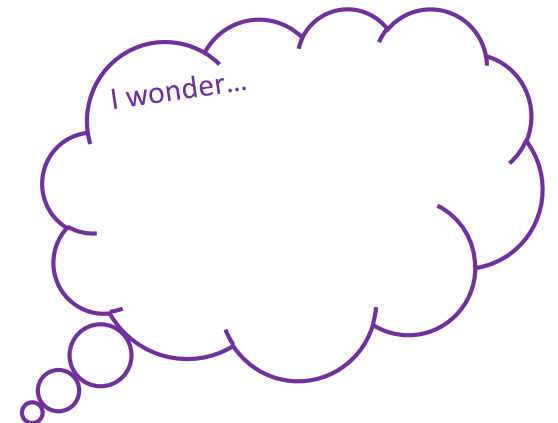
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I wonder...





2 Corinthians 4:16-17
In these verses we are told
that people endured
persecution and suffering
but the promise that they
would go to heaven kept
them going. How do you
feel about this?

Salvation – UKS2



What did Jesus do to save Human beings?

How many historical figures can you name that made sacrifices
to follow Jesus?

Salvation is all
about being
rescued. Do
you think we
need to be
rescued? What
are we being
rescued from?

What I will be able to do:

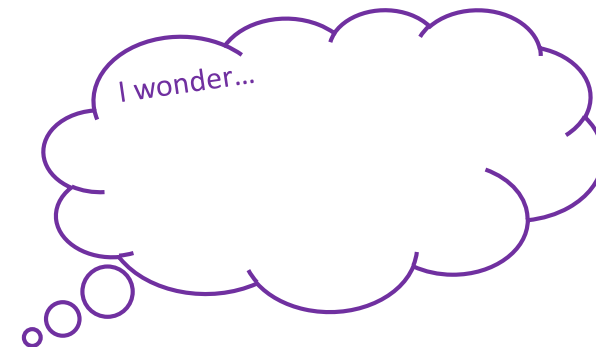
- Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it.
- Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice, using theological terms.
- Suggest meanings for narratives of Jesus' death/ resurrection, comparing their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts.
- Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice.
- Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.
- The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.
- The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'.
- Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light.
- Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).
- Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.

What words should we understand and be able to use?

Pesach	Another way of saying Passover.
Sacrifice	To give up (something) especially for the sake of something or someone else. Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed himself to save human beings.
Eucharist	Also called holy communion, the sacrament, or the Lord's supper. Christians take bread and wine to remind themselves of the sacrifice Jesus made for humans.
Mass	The act of worship of the Roman Catholic Church.
Victory	Jesus' defeat over the grave.
Restoration	An act of returning something to its original condition.
Epitaph	A brief statement on a tombstone in memory of a dead person.
Memorial	A monument serving to honour the memory of a person or event.





Salvation – UKS2

What did Jesus do to save Human beings?

Digging Deeper



Salvation is all about being rescued. Do you think we need to be rescued? What are we being rescued from?

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between Isaiah 53, John 19 and the key concepts of Messiah, Sacrifice and Salvation, using theological terms.
- Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for Isaiah 53 and John 19, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts as showing the idea of Jesus as a sacrifice.
- Make clear connections between the Christian concept of the sacrifice of Jesus and the idea of Salvation, and how Christians follow Jesus' example in giving themselves for others.
- Weigh up how far the idea of sacrifice and the example of Jesus are inspiring in the world today and in their own thinking.

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- Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light, from slavery to freedom.
- Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.

2 Corinthians 4:16-17
In these verses we are told that people endured persecution and suffering but the promise that they would go to heaven kept them going. How do you feel about this?

How many historical figures can you name that made sacrifices to follow Jesus?

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I wonder...



What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?

If you believed that there was life after death, would you live your life differently?

I wonder...

What I will be able to do:

- Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the ideas of Incarnation and Salvation.
- Suggest meanings for resurrection accounts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of the centrality of the Christian belief in Resurrection.
- Explain connections between Luke 24 and the Christian concepts of Sacrifice, Resurrection, Salvation, Incarnation and Hope, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Christian belief in the Resurrection and how Christians worship on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways.
- Explain why some people find belief in the Resurrection makes sense and inspires them.
- Offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.
- The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.
- Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.
- This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).

What words should we understand and be able to use?

Pesach	Another way of saying Passover.
Sacrifice	To give up (something) especially for the sake of something or someone else. Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed himself to save human beings.
Eucharist	Also called holy communion, the sacrament, or the Lord's supper. Christians take bread and wine to remind themselves of the sacrifice Jesus made for humans.
Mass	The act of worship of the Roman Catholic Church.
Victory	Jesus' defeat over the grave.
Restoration	An act of returning something to its original condition.
Epitaph	A brief statement on a tombstone in memory of a dead person.
Memorial	A monument serving to honour the memory of a person or event.

In the old testament it says that Jesus would come back to life again. If Jesus hadn't been resurrected, would you be able to believe and trust what Jesus and the rest of the bible had to say?



What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?

Digging Deeper

If you believed that there was life after death, would you live your life differently?

I wonder...

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between biblical texts used at funerals and the core concepts of Gospel (good news), Salvation and Hope, using theological terms.
- Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for the selected texts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of how they are used in funerals.
- Make clear connections between the Christian concept of the resurrection and what Christians believe about hope and life after death, and how they show this in their church communities.
- Show how Christian belief in resurrection and life after death make a difference in their lives.
- Weigh up how far biblical teachings and beliefs about life after death might make a difference to people in the world today, developing responses and insights of their own.

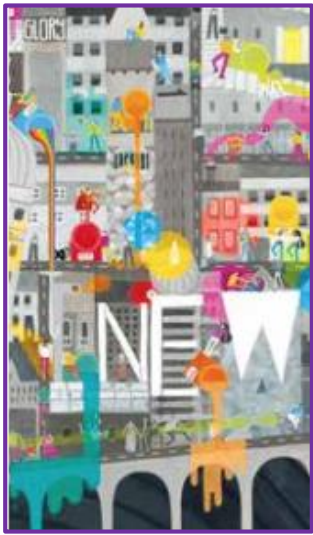
Knowledge I will learn:

- Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.
- The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.
- Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.
- This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).

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Kingdom of God – UKS2

What kind of King is Jesus?

The
forgiving
servant



The Great
Banquet

The lost
sheep

What I will be able to do:

- Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the Kingdom of God.
- Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- Make clear connections between belief in the Kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways, including in worship and in service to the community.
- Relate Christian teachings or beliefs about God's Kingdom to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights about whether or not the world could or should learn from Christian ideas.

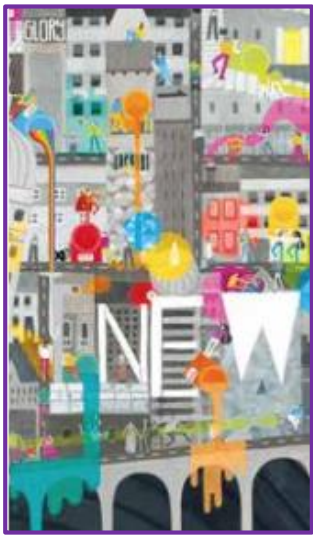
Knowledge I will learn:

- Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.
- The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.
- Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world

What words should we understand and be able to use?

Unjust	Not fair.
Kingdom	a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen. A land that is under the control of a particular person or thing
Holy Spirit	(in Christianity) the third person of the Trinity; God's spirit active in the world. Impact: a marked effect or influence.
Parables	a short story(an allegory) designed to illustrate or teach some truth, religious principle, or moral lesson
Allegory	a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one
Symbols	a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract, that you can't see/touch.
Courageous advocates	standing up for those who cannot stand up for themselves
Feast or banquet	a large celebration meal; an elaborate and formal meal for many people.
Priest	an ordained, specially chosen minister or person of the Church, who is allowed to perform certain rituals and carry out certain ceremonies. Tenants: a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord.
Vineyard	a plantation of grapevines, typically producing grapes used in winemaking





Kingdom of God – UKS2

What kind of King is Jesus?

Digging Deeper



What I will be able to do:

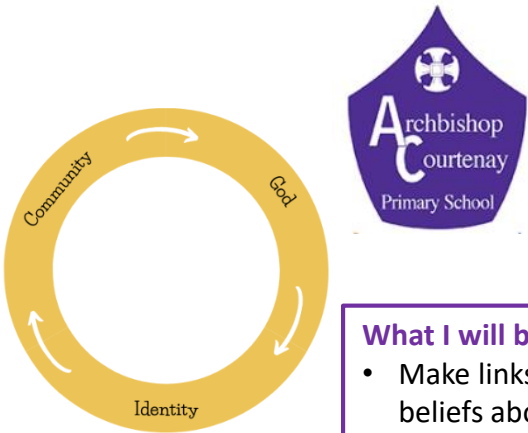
- Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the Kingdom of God — where God rules in human lives.
- Consider possible meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- Make clear connections between belief in the Kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice, for example through receiving and practising forgiveness.
- Identify ideas arising from their study of the Kingdom of God and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring for the world today, justifying their responses.

Knowledge I will learn:

- Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.
- The parables suggest that there will be a future kingdom, where God's reign will be complete.
- Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world (for example, by practising forgiveness).

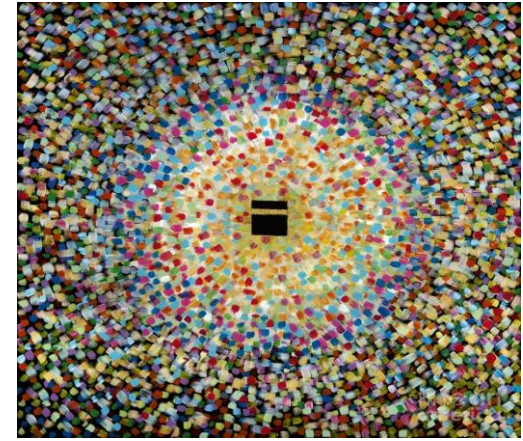


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Islam – UKS2

What does it mean to be Muslim in Britain today?

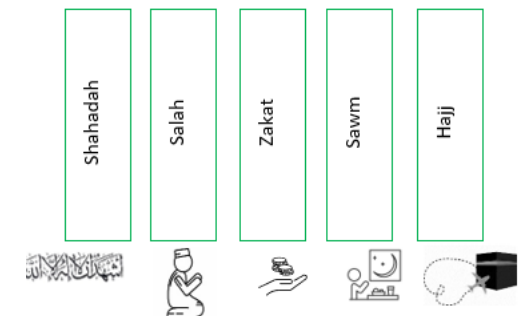


What I will be able to do:

- Make links between Muslim practice of the five pillars and the Muslim beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad
- Describe and reflect on how the Qur'an is significant to Muslims
- Describe and reflect on how other forms of guidance (e.g. Hadith) are significant to Muslims
- Compare, noting similarities and differences, the guidance I use to the guidance used by a Muslim
- Identify and explain connections between the main functions of the Mosque and Muslim beliefs

Knowledge I will learn:

- Muslims believe in the oneness of God (tawhid) and its reflection in the Shahadah (statement of faith)
- Allah is the creator who has created the universe to be in harmony
- The Holy Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by Angel Jibril over time.
- The Hadith are a collection of teachings of the Prophet Muhammad
- The mosque is the centre of the community and provides a place of prostration – worship and prayer.
- Celebrating festivals are the same time allows Muslims who live locally and globally to feel connected.



What words should we understand and be able to use?	
Shahadah	1 st pillar of Islam – Muslim declaration of faith. This is the first of the 5 pillars of Islam. <i>'There is not God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.'</i>
Salah	2 nd pillar of Islam – Daily prayers. Most Muslims pray 5 times a day at prescribed times.
Zakat	3 rd pillar of Islam – Charitable giving
Sawm	4 th pillar of Islam – Arabic for fasting. Religious fasting especially during the month of Ramadan.
Hajj	5 th pillar of Islam – Pilgrimage Muslims make to Makkah
Ramadan	9 th month of the Islamic calendar. Observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection and community. The annual observance of Ramadan is regarded as one of the Five Pillars of Islam .
ummah	Worldwide community of Muslims.
Makkah	Holy City for Muslims – place of pilgrimage for Muslims. Site of the Kaaba
Kaaba	Meaning cube in Arabic. The Kaaba is a square building elegantly draped in a silk and cotton veil. Located in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, it is the holiest shrine in Islam. Muslims believe that Ibrahim and his son, Ismail, constructed the Kaaba.
Tawhid	Oneness of God