RE: Year 6 Autumn 1

How do We Feel Connected with One Another?

Islam

Links to prior Learning

In Year 5 pupils have learnt about charity in Islam and how giving charity is part of the Ramadan traditions and that this can take place in a mosque. In previous years pupils have learnt about the mosque and prayer.

Praying in a universal language creates a feeling of connection as Muslims can pray in a Mosque in any country and be able to join in prayers.

*The tradition of Islamic communities building mosques goes back to the time of Muhammad, who built the mosques in Medina

*Universal style of a mosque means that it is familiar wherever a Muslim is in the world.
(*Mosques as community hubs, a place of charity creates connections

*Iftar, breaking the fast together after Ramadan, creates a sense of community

*The way Muslims pray (shoulder to shoulder) on the floor as equals creates connection

*During the week many people will pray at home or in the work place, but make an effort to attend the mosque on the Friday for the teaching as well as the prayers.

*Know that names are chosen to remember people from the past that can be inspirational

*When Muslims greet someone, they say As-Salamu Alaykum, which means 'Peace be upon you'. To reply to this greeting a Muslim will say Wa Alaykum As-Salam which means 'Peace be upon you too'.



Haaj pilgrimage to Mecca



Mihrab

Key Vocabulary

Salah– Muslim prayer

Wudu– ritual washing in the Mosque before prayer

Mihrab– a semicircular niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the qibla, that is, the direction of the Kaaba in Mecca and hence the direction that Muslims should face when praying. The wall in which a mihrab appears is thus the "qibla wall"

Adhan– the call to prayer

Madrassa– School in a mosque to learn about Islam

Ummah– refers to the unity of Islam, the world family of Islam

Minaret- A minaret is a tall, slender tower attached to a mosque (a Muslim place of worship).