

# Year 5 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

## Unit 3 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?

Religious Education helps pupils to make sense of religion and worldviews, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living

### Key Theological Vocabulary

- Muslim** a follower of the religion of Islam-exact meaning of the word is: one who willingly submits to God
- God/Allah** A divine/holy being/leader that is important in the lives of Muslims
- Tawhid**-Islam is a monotheistic religion-Tawhid translates from Arabic as 'asserting oneness.'
- Qur'an** Muslim holy book, a guide to how Muslim's live their lives
- Prophet Muhammad** (PBUH-peace be upon him) Religious leader/prophet of Allah who received the words of the Qur'an on Mt. Hira
- Islam**-the religion of Muslims-exact meaning of the word is: the peace that comes from being in harmony with God
- salaam** is a greeting that means 'peace'
- ibadah**-worship and belief in action
- Hadith**-collections of the words of Muhammad
- Sunnah**-actions of Muhammad, showing Muslims how to behave
- Iman**-In a Hadith, Muhammad defined it as 'a knowledge in the heart, a voicing with the tongue, and an activity with the limbs.'



### What we will learn

#### Making sense of belief

- Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet and the Holy Qur'an (e.g. Tawhid; Muhammad as the Messenger, Qur'an as the message)
- Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living (e.g. Qur'an guidance on Five Pillars; Hajj practices follow example of the Prophet)



#### Making connections

- Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/Worcestershire today.

Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, self-control and worship in the lives of Muslims today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Muslims.

Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views

#### Understanding Impact

Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and ibadah (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art)

Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways



- Ways of Knowing:



EXPLORING  
CASE STUDIES



LOOKING  
AT DATA



LOOKING AT  
INTERVIEWS



EXAMINING  
TEXT



OBSERVATION

- **Shahadah** (the second pillar) the statement that Muslims say to show what they believe

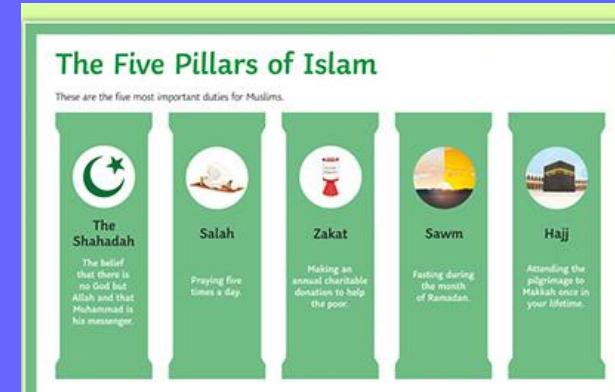
- **Salah**-(the second Pillar)  
Prayer positions and timings



- **Zakat**- (the third pillar)-alms/giving/charity



- **Sawm**-(the fourth pillar) of fasting during Ramadan
- **Hajj**-(the fifth pillar)  
Pilgrimage



The Five Pillars of Islam-the five key practices that all Muslims are obligated to fulfil during their lifetime. They form the foundations of Muslim belief and produce a structure for daily spiritual life.