

# How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?

## What our children should already know

- What a Muslim is and some basic facts.
- Some people pray as part of their religious beliefs.
- That Muslims believe in God
- Understand why people put 'PBUH' after the Prophet Muhammad's name.
- Understand that some people have festivals to celebrate their faith.

## Key Vocabulary

Allah	The Arabic name for God.
Eid-ul-Fitr	The celebration at the end of Ramadan.
Fasting	The wilful refrainment from eating or drinking.
Festival	A day or period of celebration.
Ibadah	Worship.
Islam	The name of a religion and is the 2nd largest religion in the world.
Mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
Muhammad	The founder of Islam and believed to be the final prophet of God.
Muslim	A follower of the religion Islam.
PBUH	An acronym which means <i>Peace Be Upon Him</i>
Prophet	A person regarded as a 'teacher' and a
Qu'ran	The holy book for Muslims.
Ramadan	A month-long period of fasting.
Salah	Prayer.
Tawhid	Oneness and uniqueness - refers to there only being one God with no equal.

## Lesson Sequence

**Lesson 1** - Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1.

**Lesson 2** - Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshipping; how Muslims submit to God)

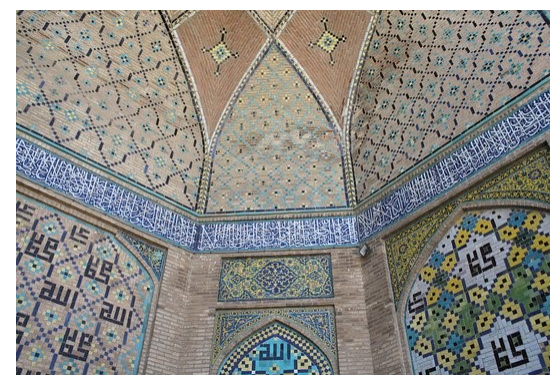
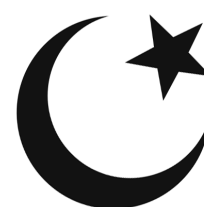
**Lesson 3** - Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve

**Lesson 4** - Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque)

**Lesson 5** - Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims.

**Lesson 6** - Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons

## Artefacts and Symbols



## Similarities to Other Religions

Christianity and Easter (sacrifice made, and Muslims make sacrifices through Ramadan)  
 Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism - each religion prays, just like Islam.

## Final Outcome

Children will create a quiz for their friends to test them on what they have learnt about the religion, the festivals and how worship shows what matters to a Muslim.

## SMSC Links

**Spiritual** - discuss the spiritual element of prayer and what it means for Muslims and other religions.

**Moral** - discuss whether it is right for us to judge others on their religion.

**Social** - discuss the social element of group prayer.

**Cultural** -

## Key Events

- Ramadan - dates different each year due to lunar calendar.
- Eid-ul-Fitr - end of the month of Ramadan
- Daily prayers (dawn before sunrise; midday; late afternoon; after sunset; between sunset and midnight)

## Choices

- If you are not a Muslim, would you want to pray 5 times a day? Why/why not?
- Would you want to visit a mosque? Why/why not?
- Is it everyone's personal choice to have/not have a religion?

## How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?

How is Ramadan different to Eid-ul-Fitr?

What are some examples of *Ibadah in Islam*?

What does the word *tawhid* mean?

What can people do to worship God in the Islam faith?

What do the different positions in Muslim prayer symbolise?

What is 'fasting'?

What do the words 'Muslim' and 'Islam' have to do with peace?

What does PBUH mean?

Give three examples of things Muslims do as part of ritual prayer.

Name 5 ways that Muslims show respect to/for God at the mosque.

Why do Muslims celebrate at the end of Ramadan?

Name three things that Muslims do at *Eid-ul-Fitr*.

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points

# How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?

<p>Ramadan is the month of fasting, Eid-ul-Fitr is the celebration at the end of Ramadan</p>	<p>Prayer, fasting, celebrating</p>	<p>Oneness and uniqueness - referred to God and there being no equal</p>	<p>Pray, fast, celebrate, submit to God</p>
<p>Standing - the worship of angels and trees stood          Bowing - the worship of the angels bowing and the animals of 4 legs          Sujud - angels and reptiles who are in constant prostration          Sitting - angels in this position and rocks, mountains, etc.</p>	<p>Willingly withholding food and water for a length of time.</p>	<p>Both include 'slm' which means peace.</p>	<p>Peace Be Upon Him</p>
<p>Say 'Allahu akbar', recite the first surah, facing Mecca, washing (wudu)</p>	<p>Remove their shoes, sit on the floor facing Mecca, washing before prayer, prayer mat, bowing to Allah, wishing peace to neighbour, raising Qu'ran above the ground, doing prayers, sincere intentions, dutiful obedience, submission.</p>	<p>To celebrate the sacrifices they have made and to celebrate coming closer to God.</p>	<p>Attend communal prayers, give charity in food form, give and receive gifts, listen to a sermon, visit relatives, send cards</p>

