




Who is Muslim and how do they live? (Part 2)

What our children should already know

- What stories are important and why (EYFS)
- What it means to belong to a faith community (Y1)
- Christian belief in God (Y1)
- Who is Jewish and how they live (Y1)

Key Vocabulary

God/Allah	A very important religious being that people can't see	
Prophet	A person who passes on God's Word	
Shahada	The Muslim statement of belief	
Muezzin	The person who calls Muslims to pray	
Adhan	The words whispered in the ear of a newborn Muslim	
The Ka'bah	The most sacred site in Islam and the House of God, rebuilt several times, including by Ibra-	
Muhammad	The leader that Muslims follow and believe is the last and greatest of the Prophets	

Lesson Sequence

- L1 WALT: understand the importance of the Qur'an
- L2 WALT: understand why the prophet Muhammad was special
- L3 WALT: be able to express what we know about Muhammad's
- L4 WALT: understand how the beliefs and teachings of Muhammad are still important today
- L5 & 6 WALT: have an awareness of the five pillars of Islam

Artefacts and Symbols



Key Knowledge

Key facts about Islam:

- Who Muslim's follow
- The Shahada
- The Adnan
- The day to day routines of a Muslim, e.g. pray five times daily
- How Muslims view animals and their treatment
- What Muhammad taught about people of different races
- What Muhammad was like
- The number of beautiful names for 'Allah' and some of their meanings
- What cannot be drawn in Islamic art

Final Outcome

Children will draw the crescent moon symbol and examples of behaviour demonstrating the teaching of Muhammad

SMSC Links

Spiritual - Discuss Muslim beliefs about Allah and Muhammad

Moral - understand that there are different beliefs show respect for the opinions of others

Social—understand that Muslim beliefs affect their behaviour and attitudes

Cultural - understand that slavery was accepted in some countries historically

Key Milestones

- Know the Muslim name for God is Allah
- Know that Muslims follow the Prophet Muhammad
- Know that Muslims cannot draw Allah, Muhammad, people or animals
- Recognise the Shahada
- Know that there are 99 Beautiful Names for Allah and what some of these mean
- Understand that Muhammad taught his followers using stories as well as by his own behaviour
- Understand that several stories taught people to be kind to animals
- Know that the story of the Black Stone showed that Muhammad was wise and fair
- Understand that Muhammad believed in racial equality

Choices

- Choose religion to follow (or no reli-

Which story showed that Muhammad was wise and fair?	What do Muslims say after Muhammad to show that he is special?	What is the Muslim name for God?	What is the Adhan and when is it said?
What did Muhammad teach about how animals should be treated?	Who is the leader that Muslims follow?	What are the meanings of some of the Beautiful Names? (1 point for each, maximum of 4 points)	What cannot be drawn in Islamic art?
What is a Muezzin and who was the first?	What are the words of the Shahada?	How many times a day do Muslims pray?	Which stories tell about how animals should be treated?
What is the religion of Muslims called?	How many Beautiful Names are there for Allah?	What happened to Bilal the slave?	What does the story of Bilal the slave teach us?

One Point	Two Points	Three Points	Four Points
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Mohammad and the Black Stone	Peace be upon him	Allah	It is the call to prayer (5 times a day) and also whispered in the ear of a newborn baby.
All animals matter to Allah and should be treated with kindness and respect	Mohammad	Guardian, keeper of peace, creator, wise, all powerful, the light, forgiving, knower of all, giver of life, perfectly wise	Allah, animals (including humans)
A Muezzin calls Muslims to prayer. Bilaal was the first.	There is no god but Allah; Mohammad is the messenger of Allah	5	Mohammad and the Cat The Crying Camel The Prophet and the Ants
Islam	99	He was imprisoned for refusing to attack someone for saying all men are equal. He became a Muslim. Mohammad sent Abu Bakr to buy Bilal's freedom.	That everyone should be treated equally, regardless of race or social status