Key Vocabulary and Definitions:

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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Sadaqah | voluntary giving of alms or charity. | | Muhammad | Leader and founder of Islam. | | Prophet | One chosen by Allah to be a messenger. | | Qur’an | The direct word of Allah given to Muhammad over 20 years. | | Salat | One of the five pillars of Islam and is a fundamental act of worship for Muslims. | | Ramadan | The ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection, and community. | | Sawm/Saum | The fast of the month of Ramadan. | | Zakat/Zakah | Giving as a duty | | Muslim | Someone who follows Islam. | | Volunteering | A free choice of giving time and labour. | | |  |
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What should I already know?

Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/ her everyday life? (Year 2)

Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging? (Year 2)

How special is Allah to Muslims? (Year 3)

RE Skills:

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| To explain what living a good life means to me.  To consider the different actions a Muslim might take to lead a good life.  To explain the best ways I think a Muslim could lead a good life. |

Teaching Sequence

1. To consider what I think is meant by a good life
2. To explain some duties and other actions a Muslim might take to lead a good life
3. To explain how helping others might be a way for a Muslim to lead a good life
4. To explain how fasting might help a Muslim lead a good life
5. To explain what living a good life means to me
6. To think of ways to support charities who help others

Blooms Taxonomy – Specific Verbs to Use in Lesson Aims

Knowledge: Describe, find, identify, list, locate, name, recognise, retrieve Comprehension: Classify, compare, explain, infer, interpret, paraphrase, summarise Application: Carry out, implement, use Analysis: Deconstruct, Organise, outline, structure Synthesis: Construct, design, devise, invent, make, plan, produce, Evaluation: Appraise, assess, choose,

Background Knowledge

Islam Ages 7-9 Enquiry 3:

What is the best way for a Muslim to live a good life?

Most Muslims believe they should live a good life. Muslims believe life was given to them

by Allah and they have a responsibility to live as good a life as possible. Muslims believe

that when they die their actions in this life will help decide what happens next. Muslims

believe Allah is watching them all the time. All their good deeds and thoughts and words

will be kept as a record. When they die, Allah will decide whether they’ve been good

enough to go to heaven or not.

How could Muslims show Allah they are living a good life?

Many Muslims will choose to follow some duties like the five pillars.

These include …

• praying five times a day

• giving to the poor

• fasting during the month of Ramadan.

• going on pilgrimage

other ways of living a good life include…

• read and follow the words of the Qur’an.

• follow the Prophet Muhammad’s example,

• go to the Mosque regularly.

• look after their families.

• be honest and try to help others.

The enquiry focusses on two of the pillars – giving and fasting.

Zakah/Zakat – the giving of 2.5% of savings to those in need.

This is a duty that Muslims are required to perform. The money is collected each year and

distributed to a variety of deserving causes which include maintaining the local mosque,

making sure the needy in their community are catered for and also helping others in need

around the world. Zakat is also designed to stop Muslims from being greedy – seeing as

their money is given to them by Allah it is important that they do not keep it if others are

in need. Another form of giving is voluntary, this is called Sadaqah.

Sawm/Saum is the name given to the period of fasting during the month of Ramadan.

Ramadan is significant as it marks the time that Muhammad first received part of the

Qur’an on the Night of Power (see earlier enquiries on Muhammad and the Qur’an)

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During the 29/30 days of Ramadan all adult healthy Muslims must give up the following

things during the hours of daylight: Food or drink of any sort, smoking and sexual

activity.

If you are ill, pregnant or travelling long distances it would be unwise to fast.

Muslims are also expected to do their best to avoid bad thoughts and deeds as well

(because the actions are pointless if the thoughts are bad).

Many reasons are given for the fasting including learning self-discipline, appreciating

what Allah has given you and crucially sharing the sufferings of the poor and developing

sympathy for them. This helps Muslims develop empathy.