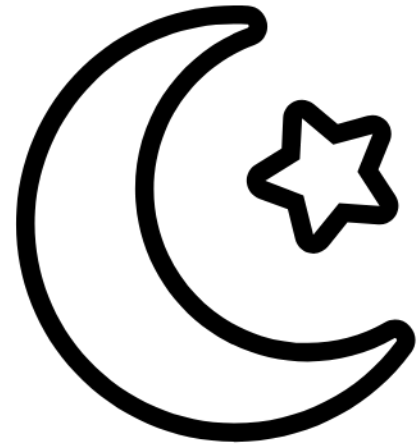
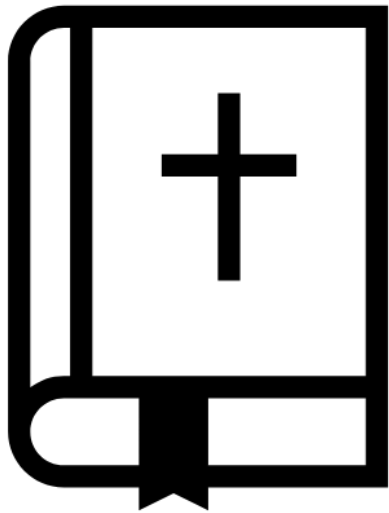








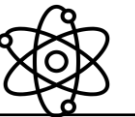



Religious Education: Year 7 Knowledge Organisers


















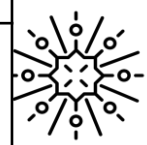













**❑ Branch 1: Creation and
Covenant**

**❑ Branch 2: Prophecy
and Promise**

Branch 1: Creation and Covenant Key terms

<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
God	The <u>one supreme being</u> , who creates and sustains everything	
Revelation	The way in which <u>God is made known to humans</u> , which Catholics believe is most perfectly done through Jesus.	
Literal Sense	The meaning of the text as the author intended it to be; this is different to reading a passage literally which means accepting it as <u>word-for-word truth</u> .	
Literary form	The <u>style of writing used</u> , for example a letter or a poem.	
Creation	The act of <u>bringing something into existence</u> ; or the universe and everything in it (which Catholics believe God created).	
Creationism	The belief that the Bible accounts of creation are <u>literally true</u> .	
Scientism	The belief that <u>science can provide all of the answers</u> in life.	
Prayer	The way in which humans <u>communicate with God</u> .	
Stewardship	The duty to care for something. Catholics believe that <u>God gave them the duty to care for the earth</u> and everything in it.	
Omnipotent	The belief that <u>God is all powerful</u> . This is shown in the book of Genesis when God created the world out of nothing.	

        	<table><tr><th>What does the Bible teach Catholics?</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">The Bible is the holy book for Christians. It contains God's Word.For Christians, the Bible is a form of revelation as they believe it reveals what God is like.Catholics believe the Bible is inspired. This means they believe that the Holy Spirit guided humans to write down the truth from God by inspiring them.Most Catholics do not read the Bible literally. 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<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Dei Verbum	The Latin phrase for ' Word of God '; also, a document from the Second Vatican Council explaining how Jesus is the Word of God.	
Scripture	The holy book(s) of a religion; in Christianity it is <u>the Bible</u> .	
Tradition	Also known as <u>Apostolic Tradition</u> , these are actions and teachings of Jesus <u>faithfully passed on</u> from one generation of bishops to the next.	
Magisterium	From the Latin term magister, meaning teacher or master; it is the <u>authority of the Church to teach</u>	
Inspired	<u>God breathed</u> '; the belief that the Holy Spirit guides an individual to act or write what is good and true.	
Canon	The <u>agreed list of books</u> that make up the Catholic Bible	
Old Testament	The books of the first half of the Bible showing the <u>creation of the world and God's relationship with the Jewish people</u> .	
New Testament	The books of the second half of the Bible which tell the story of <u>Jesus' life, ministry and death, and the establishment of the early Church</u> .	
Tenakh	The <u>Jewish Bible</u> .	
Liturgy of the Word	The part of Mass where the <u>word of God is proclaimed</u> (announced).	



What is the history of the Bible?

- Bible references are made up of **book, chapter and verse**. They help Catholics to find specific passages.
- The Bible is **read in translation**, which means that it is not usually read today in the original languages it was written in (Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek), as most people do not speak these languages now.
- Catholics believe the Bible's writers were **inspired by the Holy Spirit**, so the true author of the Bible is God.
- The Bible is like a **library of books** as it is made up of many smaller books. It has around 40 different authors, with their own backgrounds and literary forms.
- **The Tanakh (the Jewish Bible)** and the Old Testament share many of the same books, however Jews and Christians arrange and interpret them differently.

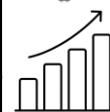
How is scripture used by Catholics today?

- The Catholic Church uses scripture (the Bible) in the Mass.
- In the **Liturgy of the Word**, Catholics hear Bible readings that help them to feel closer to God and to understand what God expects of them.
- Catholics use scripture in **prayer**, for example in **the Rosary**, which is connected to key events in the Gospels. Catholics meditate on events in **the Gospels** when they pray the Mysteries of the Rosary.

What are the Old Testament and The New Testament ?

- The Bible has two main parts: **the Old Testament and the New Testament**. The Old Testament is before Jesus, and the New Testament is about Jesus and his followers.
- The Old Testament tells **the story of God's promises and the history of the Jewish people**. It includes important stories like Creation, Moses, and the Ten Commandments.
- The New Testament shows **how Jesus fulfilled God's promises**. It includes his life, teachings, death, resurrection, and the start of the Church.

Biblical Idioms: Biblical idioms have developed over time to become part of everyday language in the UK. Their presence reflects how influential the Bible has been in the UK. They are used to enhance everyday language and to express **deeper meanings** in a more interesting way.



Branch 2: Prophecy and Promise

How is God's message revealed to Catholics?

Sacred Scripture:

- The Bible is also known as sacred scripture. Christians believe it is how **God reveals information** that will aid humanity's salvation.
- Together, the Old Testament and New Testament explain the **history of salvation**.
- The Old Testament reveals prophecies about Jesus and key information about God's plan for salvation. In the New Testament, the **prophecies and promises** in the Old Testament are fulfilled through Jesus.
- The Catechism teaches that the Old Testament has **'intrinsic value'**, meaning that it is essential and valuable.
- Catholics believe scripture is **without error**, which means that through it, God speaks to us and reveals information.

Sacred Tradition:

- **Dei Verbum 9** teaches that Sacred Tradition and Scripture are both the Word of God and equally important.
- Tradition comes from **the apostles**, who received authority through the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.
- It has shaped key Church teachings like the **sacraments**, the Mass, and the **Credo**s.
- Tradition is living and grows as the Church grows and **responds** to new times.











The Magisterium:

- The Magisterium is the **teaching authority** of the Catholic Church, which has been given to the Pope and the bishops so they can faithfully teach Catholics how to follow the word of God.
- The authority was given to **St Peter and the apostles** who founded the early Church and started sacred tradition.
- This authority is passed down to every **Pope and the bishops**, who use it to teach the word of God.

☐ **Branch 3: Galilee to
Jerusalem**

☐ **Branch 4: Desert to
Garden**

Branch 3: Galilee to Jerusalem Key terms

<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Incarnation	The belief that <u>God became man in the person of Jesus</u> , truly human and truly divine.	
Trinity	<u>God as three in one</u> – Father, Son and Holy Spirit	
Son of God	A title of Jesus that reflects his <u>equal status to God the Father</u> .	
Son of Man	A title for Jesus which suggest he is <u>both divine and humans</u> , it connects to the idea of him as the Messiah	
Christ	A title for Jesus, which means he was <u>chosen by God</u> .	
Lord	A person who has <u>power and authority</u> ; a title for God in the Old Testament, also used for Jesus in the New Testament.	
Heresy	An opinion or belief that <u>goes against Church teaching</u> , or the denial of a revealed truth.	
Arianism	The belief put forward by Arius in the fourth century that <u>Jesus was not divine</u> .	
Lex orandi, lex credendi	Latin phrase meaning <u>'the law of prayer is the law of belief'</u>	
Service	<u>Supporting the needs of others</u> and putting them before our own; this might include physical and spiritual needs, for example.	



The Incarnation

- The Incarnation is a Catholic doctrine which states that **Jesus was both truly human and truly divine.**
- 'Incarnate' means 'made flesh'.
- God became a human being in the person of Jesus, to offer humanity the chance of **salvation.**
- The dual nature is seen throughout the New Testament
- For example, Jesus demonstrates his divine nature when he **performs miracles such as walking on water.**
- Jesus demonstrates his human nature through his death on the cross and **prayers when in distress in the Garden of Gethsemane.**

The Trinity

- The doctrine (teachings) of the Trinity states there is **one God who is shown as three persons:** the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
- The Trinity is reflected in Catholic prayer, for example in the **Sign of the Cross.**
- The Trinity is reflected in **the Mass**, as Catholics believe the offering that Jesus made to the Father on the cross is made really present by the action of the Holy Spirit.
- Arius said that Jesus was created by God the Father and therefore God the Father was more powerful. The Church decided this viewpoint was **heresy** because it goes against the doctrine of the Trinity.





The Nicene Creed

- The Nicene Creed is a **statement of faith** about the core beliefs held by Catholics, such as belief in the Incarnation (e.g. 'For us men and for our salvation he came down from heaven').
- It is **said in the Mass** during the Liturgy of the Word.
- It is structured around the beliefs in the three persons of the Trinity.

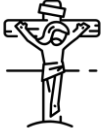








How is Jesus an example?




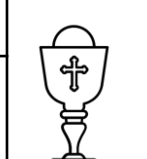





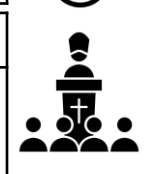
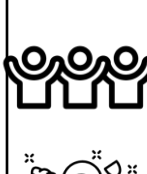






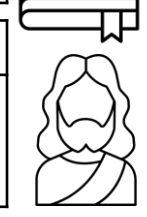
- Jesus showed **agape—selfless love**—by dying on the cross to save humanity.
- **Catholic Social Teaching** urges Catholics to follow his example by helping others.
- **Gaudium et Spes** calls Jesus the 'perfect human being' and highlights his human qualities.

Branch 3: Galilee to Jerusalem

Title	What does the Bible teach about this title?
Son of God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the Old Testament, there are prophecies that the <u>Messiah will be God's 'son'</u> (e.g. Psalms 2:7).• In the New Testament, God the Father calls Jesus his <u>'beloved Son'</u> during Jesus' baptism.• This title shows that Jesus is the Son of the Father and truly God.
Son of Man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This title is a reminder that <u>Jesus is a human being</u> who wants to serve others (e.g. in Psalms 8:4 in the Old Testament, and in the story of the Request of James and John in the New Testament).• The title is also used to emphasise <u>Jesus' divine power and authority</u> (e.g. when describing the Last Day of Judgement in Mark's Gospel).
Son of David 	<p>'Christ' is a title from the Hebrew 'Messiah', which means <u>anointed one.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are prophecies in the Old Testament that predict the Messiah will be a <u>descendant of King David</u> (e.g. 1 Kings 9:5).• In the New Testament, Jesus is called the Son of David by people who recognise him as <u>the Messiah</u> (e.g. in the story of Palm Sunday).
Lord 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The early Christians used the title 'Lord' to express their belief that <u>Jesus is God.</u> as in the Old Testament this title is used for God (e.g. Exodus 3:14–15).• In the New Testament, the disciples use the title as a term of <u>respect</u> and to recognise that Jesus is God (e.g. John 21:1–13).

Branch 4: Desert to Garden Key terms









<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Paschal Mystery	The belief that Jesus' death and resurrection <u>brings salvation</u> to every human being.	
Sacrament	<u>Visible signs of God's grace</u> that make real what they symbolise; also, the name given to the ceremonies that contain these signs	
Passover	A <u>Jewish festival</u> that celebrates God saving the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt.	
Eucharist	The sacrament in which Catholics receive the <u>body and blood of Christ</u> ; also called Holy Communion, the Lord's Supper, the Breaking of the Bread and Mass.	
Sacrifice of the Mass	The belief that <u>Jesus' sacrifice is really made present</u> to Catholics during the Eucharist	
Transubstantiation	The process by which the bread and wine <u>actually become the body and blood</u> of Jesus at the moment of consecration.	
Holy Communion	Another name for the Sacrament of Eucharist. Acts as a reminder that in this sacrament, Catholics are <u>joined together as one Church community</u>	
Lord's Supper	Another name for the Sacrament of Eucharist. Invites Catholics to share at the table of <u>Jesus' Last Supper</u> .	
Blessed sacrament	A term that refers to <u>the body and blood of Jesus</u> in the Eucharist.	


  	<div>The Paschal Mystery</div> <p>For the Catholic Church, the term 'Paschal Mystery' means three things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The physical events of <u>Jesus' arrest, trial, death on the cross and resurrection</u> from the dead. • The significance of those events: Catholics believe that Jesus' death on the cross <u>frees human beings from sin</u>, and that his resurrection opens the way to a new life with God. • The idea that Jesus' death and resurrection are <u>made present in the life of the Church today</u>. They can be experienced by Catholics most directly in the celebration of the Mass and in the seven sacraments. 	  	<div>Branch 4: Desert to Garden</div> <div>The Sacrament of the Eucharist</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholics believe the Eucharist is the most important sacrament. It is <u>'the source and summit of Christian life'</u> (CCC 1324). • The word Eucharist means 'thanksgiving'. The sacrament is known by many names including the <u>Lord's Supper, Holy Communion, the Breaking of the Bread, and Mass</u>. Each name gives a different insight into the significance of the sacrament. • The Liturgy of the Eucharist is the high point of the Mass. It is when <u>the bread and wine become the body and blood of Jesus</u>, and these are offered to the congregation.
  	<div>The Seven Sacraments</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacraments are <u>visible signs of God's grace</u>. These religious ceremonies make God's invisible, saving power visible and present to those who receive it. • Catholics must receive the three Sacraments of Initiation to become a full member of the Church: <u>Baptism, Confirmation and Eucharist</u>. • The Sacraments of Healing are <u>Reconciliation</u> and the <u>Anointing of the Sick</u>. • The Sacraments at the Service of Communion are <u>Holy Orders and Matrimony</u>. • Catholics believe the sacraments nourish and <u>strengthen their faith</u>. 	  	<div>The significance of the Sacrament of the Eucharist</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eucharist is significant as it can bring a person <u>closer to God and</u> strengthens the relationship with God. It <u>unites Catholics together</u> to help serve the poor • The Last Supper was a meal that Jesus shared with his disciples to celebrate Passover. During this meal, Jesus <u>started the Sacrament of the Eucharist</u>. • Catholics believe that when they celebrate the Eucharist today, the sacrifice Jesus made become <u>really present</u> for them in the Mass. • Catholics believe in the process of <u>transubstantiation</u> – where the bread and the wine transform into the body and blood of Christ. • Jesus is present in the Mass in <u>four ways</u>: in the assembly of the faithful, in the reading of the scripture, in the person of the priest, and in the Blessed Sacrament. • Most Christians around the world agree <u>that Jesus is present in the Eucharist</u>, but they may have different views on how this happens. • Some Christians (such as Baptists) believe that the Eucharist is about <u>commemorating the Last Supper</u>.
 	<div>How can Catholics respond to world hunger?</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world food crisis presents Catholics with an ethical and religious duty to help those most affected. • The Eucharist commits Catholics to serve the poor, and Bishop Theotonius Gomes reminds Catholics that providing basic needs is a way to <u>treat others with respect and dignity</u>. 	 	
	<div>How does art express beliefs about the Last Supper?</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Life of Jesus Mafa: The Last Supper</u> shows Jesus and his apostles as African men in their everyday setting whereas other pieces show a more 'traditional' painting of the Last Supper 		


**❑ Branch 5: To the Ends
of the Earth**


**❑ Branch 6: Dialogue and
Encounter**












Branch 5: To the Ends of the Earth Key terms

<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Holy Spirit	The <u>third person of the Trinity</u> , true God, who Christians believe inspires people.	
Pentecost	A Christian festival celebrating the time when the <u>Holy Spirit came down to the apostles</u> ; also, a Jewish festival known as Shavuot, celebrating the harvest and the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai.	
Ruah	A Hebrew word meaning <u>wind or breath</u> ; God's Spirit that was breathed in Adam to bring him to full life.	
People of God	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the <u>whole community of believers</u> , united by their belief in God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	
Body of Christ	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the <u>community of all those who are members of Christ's body</u> through Baptism, with Jesus as their head, working together like one body.	
Temple of the Holy Spirit	One of the names of the Church, emphasising the <u>community of all those who are led by God's spirit</u> in their lives, given to them through the sacraments.	
Confirmation	The <u>Sacrament of Initiation</u> that completes Baptism and strengthens a person's faith by being sealed with the Holy Spirit as a mature member of the Church.	
Fruits of the Spirit	The <u>behaviours and attitudes</u> that are shown by a person who is filled with the Holy Spirit, such as love, joy and kindness.	









	<h2>Who is the Holy Spirit?</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Trinity.• In the Nicene Creed, the Holy Spirit is described as '<u>the Lord, the giver of life</u>'.• Symbols are used to communicate beliefs about the Holy Spirit. These symbols are often based on biblical accounts of the Holy Spirit (<u>e.g. the dove, fire and wind</u>). Some symbols link to Christian worship and rituals (e.g. anointing, the hand and water).• The Holy Spirit gives Christians <u>seven gifts</u>, which are freely given through love: wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord.• A person shows the impact of the Holy Spirit in their life by displaying the <u>twelve fruits</u>: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, faithfulness, gentleness, self-control, goodness, modesty and chastity.• <u>St Luke</u> is believed to have written Luke's Gospel and Acts of the Apostles. He described the importance of the Holy Spirit in the life of Jesus and in establishing the Church community.• <u>Pentecost</u> is when the Holy Spirit came to the apostles, filling them with confidence and the ability to speak different languages to spread the Good News. This event is considered to be the birthday of the Church.
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          	<h2>Branch 5: To the Ends of the Earth</h2> <h3>The Holy Spirit in the life of the Church</h3> <p>The Holy Spirit has guided the Church from its earliest moments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Holy Spirit <u>helped the apostles</u> to carry out the mission given to them by Jesus.• The Holy Spirit <u>remained with the earliest Church communities</u> to give them strength in the face of persecution.• The Holy Spirit helped to bring more people into the Church community.• The Church community is described as a community of God's people (<u>the People of God</u>); a community like a body, with Jesus as the head (<u>the Body of Christ</u>); and a community filled with the Holy Spirit (<u>the Temple of the Holy Spirit</u>). <h3>The Holy Spirit in the lives of individual Christians</h3> <p>Individual Christians can feel the Holy Spirit at work in their lives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Holy Spirit <u>guides people in their vocation</u>: their call from God to live a particular life.• Catholics believe that a person is anointed in the Holy Spirit at <u>Baptism</u> and sealed in the Holy Spirit at Confirmation.• At <u>Confirmation</u>, a person celebrates receiving the gifts of the Holy Spirit, which help them to live a Christian life and follow God. <h3>What is the sacrament of confirmation?</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Confirmation is when you receive the Holy Spirit</u>, giving you strength to live as a full member of the Catholic Church.• <u>The bishop lays hands on you and anoints you with sacred oil (chrism)</u> to seal you with the gift of the Holy Spirit—just like the apostles did in the early Church.
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Branch 6: Dialogue and Encounter Key terms

<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Ecumenical Council	In Catholicism, a <u>meeting of the bishops</u> of the worldwide Church at the invitation of the Pope, to decide on matters of the Church.	
Schism	A <u>split or division</u> within a group.	
Dogma	An <u>essential belief</u> which becomes a binding teaching in Catholicism.	
Reform	To <u>make changes</u> to something.	
Christian Unity	All Christians are <u>united in common beliefs</u> such as the importance of Jesus and his teachings	
Ecumenism	The aim of <u>promoting unity</u> among the Christian Churches of the world.	
Universal Church	The whole community of Catholics <u>around the world</u>	
Body of Christ	A name used for the Church by <u>St Paul</u> and represents the idea that all Christians are <u>spiritually connected</u> and led by Jesus	










	The Council of Jerusalem
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council of Jerusalem was the first council recorded in the Bible, in <u>Acts 15 and Galatians 3.</u> • The apostles met to decide whether people who were not Jewish (gentiles) needed to become Jews or follow Jewish Law in order to be <u>followers of Jesus.</u> • The council decided that <u>gentiles did not need to become Jews or follow Jewish Law to be Christian.</u> • In Acts, St Peter confirms that <u>both Jews and gentiles are chosen by God</u> and therefore there is no difference between them. • In Galatians, St Paul explains that <u>all people become brothers and sisters when they believe in Jesus</u>, so the differences between Jews and gentiles do not matter and all can be followers of Christ. • <u>The Council of Jerusalem</u> is the first example of church leaders gathering to resolve a difference that threatens to split the Church and its members. • Today, <u>the bishops and the Pope</u> continue the work of the apostles and call councils as needed. A modern example of an ecumenical council is the <u>Second Vatican Council</u>, called in 1962 by Pope John XXIII to try to modernise the Church.

	The importance of councils within the Church
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Great Commission, as Christianity grew, councils became an important way of making decisions that could be shared with the Church and its members to <u>ensure harmony</u> in the Church. • Councils aim to <u>resolve theological issues peacefully</u>, and debate matters of faith and morals. • There have been <u>21 councils in total</u>. Some of these councils have established dogma that Catholics must follow.

	Ecumenism
	<p>The ecumenical movement wants to <u>follow in the footsteps of Jesus</u> and reconcile all Christians to bring about Christian unity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his words and actions, <u>Jesus called for one united Church</u>, so the movement aims to bring about the Christianity that Jesus hoped for.

Branch 6: Dialogue and Encounter (Christianity)			
	Why are there different Christian denominations?		When different views within the Church cannot be peacefully resolved, <u>this can lead to splits (schisms)</u> within the Church. In the past this had led to different <u>Christian denominations</u> being founded.
	The First Council of Nicaea (AD 325)		This was a response to <u>Arianism, which rejected the divinity of Jesus and the Holy Trinity.</u> The council decided that Arianism was incorrect, so the Arians broke away from the main Church.
	The Council of Chalcedon (AD 451)		This was a response to <u>Nestorianism, which argued that Jesus was a God-inspired man, not God-made-human.</u> The council decided this was incorrect; as the difference could not be resolved, some Christians broke away from the Church.
	The Council of Trent (1543)		This was a response to the <u>Reformation, which wanted to reform Catholicism and remove practices the reformers did not agree with,</u> such as selling indulgences. The Council of Trent was part of the Counter-Reformation, which was unsuccessful in stopping the Reformation. This led to some Christians splitting from Catholicism and founding Protestant groups.
	What can Christians do to bring about unity?	How do Christians bring about the common good?	
	<p>Christians can put aside their differences and <u>focus on their similarities.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can remember that they are all connected as part of <u>the Body of Christ.</u> • They can have <u>discussions and dialogue</u> to better understand each other. • They can <u>pray and worship together</u>, as in worship there is no room for disagreements. 	<p>The <u>World Council of Churches</u> (a global community of churches) works to bring about ecumenism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They organise projects that help to <u>distribute resources fairly.</u> • Their work highlights <u>shared Christian beliefs.</u> Focusing on these similarities helps Christians to bring about the <u>common good.</u> 	

Branch 6: Dialogue and Encounter Key terms - Islam

<u>Key word</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Image</u>
Muhammad	The <u>prophet</u> who started the religion of Islam	
The Qur'an	The <u>Holy Book</u> of Islam	
The Mosque	The <u>place of worship</u> for Muslims.	
Five Pillars	The <u>five obligatory actions</u> for all Muslims to complete in their lifetime.	
Shahadah	One of the five pillars of Islam. The <u>declaration of faith</u>	
Salah	One of the five pillars of Islam. The act of performing <u>5 compulsory daily prayers</u> .	
Sawm	One of the five pillars of Islam. <u>Fasting</u> during the month of Ramadan.	
Zakat	One of the five pillars of Islam. <u>Donating 2.5% of earnings</u> to charity during the month of Ramadan.	
Hajj	One of the five pillars of Islam. <u>Pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca</u> .	



Muhammad (pbuh)

Muhammad (pbuh) was the **founder of Islam**. He was born in the city of Mecca approx. 570AD. Spent a lot of his time in the mountains thinking about:

- Why his people prayed to different Gods
- Why there was arguments between the tribes
- Why some people were rich, and some were very poor

Muslims believe Allah chose Muhammad to be his Prophet because **he was a fair and wise man** and because he was concerned for the people. Muslims say "peace be upon him" after they say Muhammad's name as a sign of respect. Muslims **do not draw** Allah or any prophets of Islam including Muhammad as they think its disrespectful.

Life of Muhammad:

576AD

Muhammad (pbuh) is orphaned and he lived with his Grandfather then uncle.

610AD

Muhammad (pbuh) receives his first revelation. Known as 'The Night of Power'

620AD

The Night Journey. This is when 5 daily prayers made compulsory

630AD

The Conquest of Mecca

570AD

Birth of Muhammad (pbuh)

595AD

Muhammad (pbuh) marries Khadijah

613AD

The beginning of public worship in Mecca

624AD

The Battle of Badr

634AD

The Death of Muhammad (pbuh)



Branch 6: Dialogue and Encounter - Islam

The Mosque

Muslims worship in a building called a Mosque. It is a very holy place for Muslims, and they treat it with respect. Some important features of the Mosque include

- **Men and women have separate prayer halls** to avoid distractions
- **Washroom – Wudu** - Make sure you are clean for prayer
- **Minaret** – tall tower structure used to call Muslims to prayer
- **Dome** - Makes the sound travel, beauty and to keep the room cool
- **Mihrab** – Archway showing the direction of prayer towards Mecca

The 5 Pillars of Islam

Pillar	Explanation	When?
Shahadah	This is the declaration of faith for all Muslims. In Arabic it means "to bear witness". It states that ' There is no God but Allah and Muhammad (pbuh) is his messenger '. There is no God but Allah and Muhammad (pbuh) is his messenger '.	Constantly
Salah	This pillar is the worship of Allah through praying 5 times a day together in a community with other Muslims. SOWA: "And stand before Allah with obedience and do not speak to others during the Salah (prayers)" .	Daily (5 times)
Sawm	This pillar is when Muslims do not eat or drink between the hours of sunlight during Ramadan. This is called fasting .	Annually (once a year)
Zakat	This is the pillar of donating money to the poor. Muslims donate 2.5% to charity. SOWA: "Alms are meant only for the poor"	Annually (once a year)
Hajj	This is an act of pilgrimage to Mecca . Muslims should try and go at least once in their lifetime, and it is a deeply spiritual and religious journey.	Once in a lifetime