

<b>Teacher Supplementary Notes</b>
<b>Slide 1 of 14 - An introduction to Islam</b>
<b>Slide 2 of 14 - Lesson Outline</b> ( <i>outline learning objectives and activities from the slide</i> )
<b>Slide 3 of 14 - Islam: A Religion of Peace</b>
<p>(A) Knowledge and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What do you know about Islam already? -Talk partners- brainstorm prior knowledge.</li><li>• Islam is a religion founded over 1400 years ago by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).</li><li>• Followers of Islam are called Muslims.</li><li>• Play the introductory video – link on slide</li></ul> <p>(B) Ideas and insights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explore the meaning of the Word Islam – it means peace and obedience.</li><li>• What is Peace? freedom from disturbance; tranquillity .</li><li>• What is obedience? to obey, comply with an order.</li><li>• Islam requires Muslims to spread peace and to be obedient to God – known as Allah.</li><li>• Where do the children go or what do they do to find peace?</li><li>• Who are the children obedient to?</li></ul>
<b>Slide 4 of 14 – Muslims around the World</b>
<p>(A) Knowledge and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Muslims come from all over the world, from different races and backgrounds.</li><li>• There are almost 2 billion Muslims around the world.</li><li>• Islam is the fastest growing religion on the planet.</li></ul> <p>(B) Ideas and insights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can the children identify the continents or countries on slide 4 that have a large population of Muslims?</li><li>• Have the children visited any of these countries? Invite children to share their experiences (eg, they may have heard the sound of the Adhan (Muslim call to Prayer) from a Mosque if they visited a Muslim country such as the UAE.</li></ul>
<b>Slide 5 of 14 - Allah</b>
(A) Knowledge and understanding

- Muslims believe in one God, Who is called Allah.
- In Islam Allah is the personal name of God.
- Muslims believe that Allah is the Creator of everything.
- Allah has many attributes (qualities) such as:
  - The Gracious – this means that without any effort on the part of Allah’s creatures, Allah provides everything that is necessary for their development and progress.
  - The Merciful – this means that Allah is the giver of the best and highest reward for those who follow His commands.
  - Lord of all the Worlds- this means that Allah looks after the needs of all people in the entire world, not just Muslims but also Christians, Jews, Hindus, Sikhs and people of all faiths and religions and even those who do not believe in Him.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Seeking Allah’s guidance and help in all matters is a very important part of a Muslim’s faith and life. Explore where or to whom the children turn to in times of need or for support?

**Slide 6 of 14 – The Holy Qur’an**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- The Holy Qur’an is the Holy Book for Muslims.
- The Holy Qur’an was revealed by Allah to the Holy Prophet Muhammad\*.
- It was revealed through Angel Gabriel over a period of 23 years.
- Muslims believe the Holy Qur’an is the word of Allah and has remained unchanged throughout history.
- The Holy Qur’an contains guidance for all of humankind on how to live a better life and how to earn the blessings of Allah.
- The original language of the Holy Qur’an is Arabic. This was the language of the Holy Prophet Muhammad\*.
- The Holy Qur’an has been translated into many languages so that lots of people can read it and understand its meaning. The translation is written alongside the Arabic.
- Muslims learn to read the Holy Quran in Arabic from a young age.
- The Arabic text reads from right to left (opposite of English).

(B) Ideas and insights

- Watch the video (link in slide 6) about the Holy Quran.
- Show children a copy of the Holy Qur’an.
- Do the children know the names of any other Holy Books?
- Do the children have a book that is very special to them? Why is it special?

**Slide 7 of 14 - The Holy Prophet Muhammad\***

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- The Holy Prophet Muhammad\* was a Prophet – a person chosen by Allah to share Allah’s message with the world. He was a Messenger of Allah.
- The Holy Prophet Muhammad brought Allah’s message of Islam to the world.
- The sayings of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) are called **‘Hadith’**.
- The traditions and practices of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) are called **‘Sunnah’**.
- Muslims try to follow Hadith and Sunnah in all aspects of their day to day lives.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Each time they mention or write the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad\*, Muslims say/write ‘peace and blessings of Allah be upon him’. Why do you think this is? Ask children for their thoughts and then explain that the reason for this is mentioned in the Holy Qur’an (Chapter 33) when Allah says: *“Allah and His Angels send blessings on the Prophet, O ye who believe, you also should invoke blessings on him and salute him with the salutation of peace”*.
- The Holy Prophet Muhammad\* was born in Mecca (also spelt as Makkah) which is a city in Saudi Arabia. Point out Mecca on the slide image.
- The Holy Prophet Muhammad is a role model for Muslims. Ask the children who they look up to; who is their role model and what are the qualities that make them a good role model/someone the children aspire to be like?

**Slide 8 of 14 – Islamic Beliefs and Principles**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- 5 Pillars of Islam
  - Shahadah – Belief that there is only one God, Allah, and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is Allah’s Messenger.
  - Salat (Prayer) – Muslims pray to Allah 5 times a day.
  - Sawm (Fasting) – Muslims fast during the month of Ramadan.
  - Zakat – Muslims give a portion of their unused wealth to help the poor and needy.
  - Hajj – This is the Holy pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia which all Muslims try and make once in their lives.
- 6 Articles of Faith
  - Belief in the Oneness of God – Muslims believe there is no other God but Allah – Allah is the sole Creator of the universe and everything in it.
  - Belief in Allah’s Angels – Muslims believe Allah has created Angels. Angels are spiritual beings that carry out Allah’s commandments.

- Belief in the Books of Allah - Muslims believe in and accept the Holy Books and sacred scriptures of all Allah’s Messengers including The Torah of Prophet Moses, The Psalms of Prophet David and the Gospel of Prophet Jesus (peace be upon them all).
- Belief in Allah’s Prophets – Muslims believe in the Holy Prophet Muhammad and also in all the other Prophets of Allah including Moses, Jesus, Jacob, David, Noah and Joseph (peace be upon them all).
- Belief in the Day of Judgment – Muslims understand that all humans die one day and they believe in heaven and hell. They believe that on the last day, known as the Day of Judgement, this universe will come to an end. Allah will reward those who have done good, decide who will be forgiven and who will be punished.
- Belief in the Decree of Allah - Acceptance of Divine Decree, or the Will of Allah, is a very important part of a Muslim’s faith. Muslims believe that Allah controls the universe. Allah encourages people to think, plan and make sensible choices but if things do not happen the way they want, they should not lose faith and accept the Will of Allah.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Invite children to share and explain the beliefs and/or principles important to them. Why are these important?

**Slide 9 of 14-Salat**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- Salat (Prayer) is the second pillar of Islam.
- Salat is an essential part of being a Muslim. It helps Muslims grow closer to Allah and helps to purify the soul.
- There are 5 Salat Prayers a day at various times:

Prayer Name	Prayer Time
Fajr	Before sunrise
Zuhr	Early afternoon
Asr	Late afternoon
Maghrib	After sunset
Isha	After dusk

- There is a time period during which each Prayer can be offered, to allow flexibility for Muslims.
- Prayers can be offered at home, on a Prayer mat called a Janamaz. Muslims can also offer their Prayers in congregation with others in a Mosque.
- The call to Prayer is called the ‘Adhan’. The person who recites the Adhan is known as the “Mu’adhin”. In Muslim countries, the Adhan can be heard five times a day from a Mosque. When Muslims hear the Adhan, it means it is time to go to the Mosque for Prayer.

- There are different positions in Salat. Optional: Use the link in slide 9 to show the children the different Salat positions. Muslims memorise different Prayers in Arabic for each position. They also learn the translation so that they understand what they are praying for.
- When in the position in the picture on the slide (known as 'sajdah') Muslims can pray for whatever they wish for in their own language.
- Both men and women are allowed and encouraged to visit the mosque and pray there. There are separate areas for men and women to pray in.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Why do you think Muslims pray 5 times a day? Prayer is a means of attaining nearness to Allah. Muslims pray throughout the day to maintain a close connection with Allah.
- What things do you do at set times during the day? Do you think having a routine helps us?

**Slide 10 of 14 - Islamic Values**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- Islam teaches Muslims to show kindness, be forgiving, be fair in all their dealings, be truthful and treat everyone equally no matter what their race or nationality. These are important Islamic values which all Muslims are taught to practice and abide by.
- Muslims are also taught to be loyal to the country in which they live and to obey those in authority. The Holy Prophet Muhammad\* said that *loyalty to one's country is part of faith*.
- Another very important Islamic value is that there no compulsion in religion (Holy Qur'an: Chapter 2 Sura Al-Baqarah). Everyone is free to believe, practice, preach and follow any faith of his or her choice, or to practice no faith at all.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Is a system of values a good thing? Recap the class values. Invite children to share the values they abide by at home (eg, sharing things with siblings, listening first time, being helpful to parents etc)

**Slides 11 and 12 of 14 – Modesty in Islam and the Islamic Veil**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- What is modesty: behaviour, manner, or appearance intended to avoid impropriety or indecency.
- Islam teaches both men and women to observe modesty – This is achieved through certain codes of behaviour and dress.

- Play the video on Modesty in Islam – link in slide 11.
- What is the purpose of the veil? To promote dignity and respect for women, so that Muslim women are recognised and honoured in society for their intelligence, personality and academic achievement, rather than just their physical beauty.
- Many Muslim women who wear the veil say that it liberates them and enables them to excel in society based on their capability, rather than their physical appearance.
- There are different types of head coverings worn by Muslim women. Islam is a universal religion and therefore no specific or compulsory dress exists for Muslim women. As a result, each country or community adapts its cultural dress code to observe the veil in accordance with the teachings of Islam.
- *Hijab* is the most common head covering worn by women in the UK.

(B) Ideas and insights

- Do you think it is correct to judge people based on how they look? Why/why not?
- It is not only Muslim women that cover their heads - Can the children think of any non-Muslim women that cover their heads? Examples include: Mary (mother of Jesus (peace be upon him)), Mother Theresa, Nuns, married orthodox Jewish women and Florence Nightingale.
- Invite children to try on a head scarf. Boys can try a cap (known as a Topi) which is worn for Prayer. How do the children feel?

**Slide 13 of 14 -Festivals in Islam**

(A) Knowledge and understanding

- The Muslim festival is called Eid.
- There are 2 Eid festivals each year; one called Eid ul Fitr and the other called Eid ul Adha.
- The Two Eid festivals are about 2 and 10 days apart from one another. Eid ul Fitr marks the end of the Holy Month of Fasting known as Ramadan and Eid ul Adha marks the end of the Holy Pilgrimage (Special journey) to Makkah which Muslims try and make at least once in their life.
- Eid is a joyous occasion for Muslims. They wake up early, wear new clothes and go to the mosque for the Eid Prayer. The day is spent rejoicing with family and friends. Presents are exchanged and food is shared. Eid is also a time for thanking Allah for His blessings and giving money to charity to help the poor and needy.
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(B) Ideas and insights

- Ask the children if they celebrate any festivals or special days? How do they celebrate them?
- Use the link in slide 13 to listen to Aimen tell us about how she celebrates Eid day.

## Islam: An introduction - KS2 Teacher Notes

- Compare Aimen's Eid day with other events the children may celebrate – what are the similarities?

**Slide 14 of 14** - Quiz: Online; link on slide.

**Activities** - *See lesson plan.*

**Notes** - \*Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him