

Year 7 – Religious Education – Knowledge Map

Autumn 1 (Yr7)	Topic(s): What is God like?	Key Concepts Explored:	
	<p>Explicit Knowledge (Working knowledge to be explicitly taught within the topic)</p> <p>How did religion develop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The meaning of religion is to bind together. ○ There are seven key important parts of religion that each religion has. (Beliefs and teachings, stories, rules, rituals, feelings, social and material.) ○ Introduction of key terms (theism, atheism, monotheism, polytheism, agnosticism, henotheism). <p>What are the qualities of God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They describe God as a human ○ They refer to God as a HE rather than IT <p>What do Muslims believe about God?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Muslims believe that there is only one God and they use the Arabic word Allah when they are talking about God. ○ The belief in one God is the key belief in Islam. They believe nothing and no-one can be compared to God and that God has no partner/children. The Arabic word for this Tawhid. ○ Although they believe in only one God they say that God has 99 names. IN the Qur'an there are 99 names used to refer to Allah. These names are more like descriptors. For example, God is called "the wise", "the just", "the watchful", "the provider", "the loving", "the First", "the designer", "the majestic", "the most high", "the generous", "the all-seeing", "the all-hearing", "the light", "the strong", "the holy", "the creator", "the protector", "the righter of wrongs", "the guide", "the source of peace" and "the judge". These "names" describe the nature of God –what God is like. <p>What do Christians believe about God?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Christianity is a monotheistic religion –they believe in only one God. ○ The Trinity is an idea used to explain that three different persons are called God in the Bible: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit (who is sometimes called the <i>Holy Ghost</i>). Trinity states that these three persons all form the same God. God the father is God in heaven who will judge us at the end of time and created the world, God the son is God living on earth as a human (Jesus) who came back to life and performed miracles and God the Holy Spirit can take 	<p>Remembered Knowledge (knowledge that must be retained and remembered over time)</p> <p>The key terms so theist, atheist and agnostic as positions on whether God exists. The qualities of God and different beliefs on God.</p> <p>Muslims are monotheistic. They believe there are 99 names of Allah and these all represent a quality of him.</p> <p>Christians are monotheistic. They believe in one God but in three separate parts. The Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>Ref.</p>

	<p>any form (often shown as a dove) and brings comfort to people and lives in people who believe in God. The Holy Spirit helps and guides us.</p> <p>What do Hindus believe about God?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ God is called BRAHMAN in the Hindu religion. He may take on the form of anything in the world, usually a god or goddess, and each god or goddess has its own personality and appearance. Brahman is usually represented in the form of 3 different gods. ○ The 3 main Hindu Gods are together called the TRIMURTI. They are all different aspects of Brahman and work together in a never ending way. There is Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver and Shiva the destroyer. Brahma can populate the world after Shiva has destroyed it ready for new creation. He can divide himself into any type of new life at his own command. He has four heads which link to the 4 Veda (holy books) and he is always reciting from them. Vishnu is worshipped under several names because he has different appearances. He protects the Earth in times of danger and has come to Earth in 9 bodies (avatars.). The most famous are Krishna and Rama. Shiva can be frightening but is also thought of as kind and easy to please. He has at least 4 hands to show that he holds life and death and good and evil. He is the god who destroys so he controls death (and even life.) Shiva is worshipped by about a quarter of Hindus. ○ While these three are the main three gods there are other gods as well all of whom show a different aspect of what God is like. For example, Ganesh the god of good luck. Krishna the god of love and joy, Durga the invisible goddess, Saraswati the goddess of the arts and Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. That there are gods and goddesses reflect that God is both male and female. ○ Hindus have many gods to worship with different characteristics, aims and personalities. But all these gods are different aspects of one God like the 99 names of Allah are just different ways of describing what Muslims believe God is like. <p>Do Buddhists believe in God?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buddhism is a religion that teaches about life. It is a manual like religion. ○ Pupils will be introduced to key ideas about Buddhism and the stories from the Buddha, they will look at how this influence the main teachings of Buddhism. ○ Pupils to be able to discuss how important the Buddha is to Buddhism and if the Buddha didn't exist/ the stories aren't true then is Buddhism true. 	<p>Hindus believe in there being one being called Brahman but he takes on many different forms (avatars/gods/goddesses) however they all show one part of Brahman.</p> <p>Buddhists do not believe in the idea of a God. They follow the teachings of the Buddha who taught about life.</p>	
<p>Big Questions</p> <p>What is God like?</p>			

	<p>Key Vocabulary (that must be explicitly taught to help students to <i>understand</i>) Monotheism; Omnibenevolent; Omnipotent; Omniscient; Omnipresent; Theist; Tawhid; Allah; Trinity; Trimurti; Brahman; God; God/goddesses; Brahma; Vishnu; Shiva; Diversity; Qur'an; Dharma</p>
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Year 8 – Religious Education – Knowledge Map

	Topic(s): What does it mean to be Muslim?	Key Concepts Explored:	
Autumn 1 (Yr8)	<p>Explicit Knowledge (Working knowledge to be explicitly taught within the topic)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What is Islam and who was Muhammad (PBUH)? <p>Islam is an Abrahamic religion - it stems from Judaism. They are Monotheistic and only believe in One God called Allah. Their place of worship is the Mosque and the holy book is the Quran. Islam began in Saudi Arabia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The key figure in Islam is Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). PBUH stands for Peace Be Upon Him and Muslims say this to show respect to him but Muslims DO NOT worship Muhammad. This is a sin and 'haram' in Islam. Muhammad was born in Mecca and was an orphan, he spent his life angry that people worshipped more than one God. There were two major key events in Muhammad's life that led to the start of Islam and the belief that Allah was the only God. In the night of power, Muhammad was praying when the angel Jibril appeared to him. He told Muhammad to read although he had never learned to read. As he read, Muhammad began to learn the Quran which is the Holy Book. The second important event is The Night Journey where the angel reappears, sits Muhammad down on a winged horse and fly's him to heaven where he sees all the other Prophets before him. They each show him the book they have been revealed in the same way Muhammad has the Quran. The Quran is seen as the eternal work of Allah and untouched. <p>What are the core beliefs of Islam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Islam, there are six core beliefs that make up the foundation of the faith. The first is Tawhid this is the belief that there is only God (monotheistic) and he is a singular God unlike the Trinity in Christianity. 	<p>Remembered Knowledge (knowledge that must be retained and remembered over time)</p> <p>Islam is an Abrahamic religion and Monotheistic. They worship one God but their Prophet is important. The holy book, Quran, was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).</p> <p>There are six core beliefs in Islam . They place importance on prophets and Holy books, believe in One God and will be judged which leads to the afterlife.</p> <p>The five pillars of Islam uphold the six core beliefs. They are fundamental principles that all Muslims must adhere to.</p> <p>Prayer is important to Muslims as it is how they communicate to Allah. They pray 5 times a day and must be both spiritually and physically clean before worship.</p>	Ref.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The second core belief is Al-Qadr which is the belief that life is predestined and Allah knows everything and has already decided everything that will happen. ○ This is linked to the third one Akhirah which means hereafter/afterlife. Muslims believe that there will be a day of last judgement and after being judged a Muslim can either go to heaven or hell. ○ Malaikah is the belief in angels and these play a central role in Islam. Muslims believe that angels, or Malaikah, were created before humans with the purpose of following the orders of Allah and communicating with humans. Muslims believe that angels, like all other creatures, were created by God. In Islamic belief, angels communicate messages from Allah to humanity. They are also responsible for recording human actions into the Book of Deeds which Allah uses on Judgement Day. ○ Risalah is the Arabic word for message. It refers to 'prophethood' and represents the various ways Allah communicates with humanity. Islam teaches that Allah wants to help people to live good lives, so he sends messages to guide them on how to do so. Many of these messages are found in the Qur'an. Muslims believe that messages from Allah are communicated through prophets. ○ The final is Kutub. Muslims believe that Allah revealed holy books to other prophets who came before Muhammad. These books are called 'revealed' books, or kutub, meaning that Muslims believe they originally contained the same message as the Qur'an. <p>What are the five pillars of Islam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There are five pillars which support the six core beliefs. These are fundamental practices in Islam, considered to be obligatory acts of worship for all Muslims. Carrying out these obligations provides the framework of a Muslim's life, and weaves their everyday activities and their beliefs into a single cloth of religious devotion. ○ The first is the Shahadah; this is considered the most important as without this a person cannot be Muslim. This is the belief and declaration that Allah is the only God and his Prophet is Muhammad (PBUH). A person must recite the Shahadah to be considered a Muslim. ○ The second is the pillar of Salah which means praying. Muslims must pray 5 times a day and always make sure that they face the direction of the Kabbah in Mecca (the house of God). This was revealed to Prophet Muhammad on the night of power. 	<p>Hajj is an important pilgrimage and time for Muslims. It is a time for Muslims to pay their respect to Allah and Muhammad – it is a time of dedication. Muslims should aim to go once in their lifetime.</p> <p>Mosques are central to Islam as they are such a big part of the community. They are simplistic and do not need to impress Allah. They do not have any images of people because this is a sin.</p> <p>There are two main groups of Islam, Sunni and Shia. They split from each other after Muhammad died and argue about who should have been appointed as leader. Sufi's worship Allah differently making them different to traditional Muslims although both Sunni and Shia Muslims can also be Sufi.</p>	
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- The third pillar is Sawm. Sawm is fasting during Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim calendar. Ramadan is special because it is believed to be the month in which the Prophet Muhammad began to receive revelations of the Qur'an. During Ramadan, Muslims give up food, liquid, smoking and sexual activity during daylight hours. Ramadan lasts for 29 or 30 days each year. Because Islam uses a lunar calendar, the month of Ramadan comes around 11 days earlier each year, so there is no Western season associated with Ramadan. Muslims who are unwell may be excused from some or all of the fast. Children under the age of 12, the very old, and those who are pregnant, breast-feeding, menstruating or travelling also do not have to fast. Any adult who does not fast for any reason apart from these should try to make up the fast later or donate to the poor instead. Muslims are also expected to do their best to avoid evil thoughts and deeds. The break from the routine of preparing and eating meals leaves time for extra prayer, contemplation of God and reading the Qur'an.
- Zakat is the 4th pillar. As one of the pillars of Islam, Zakat is a form of obligatory charity that has the potential to ease the suffering of millions. The payment of Zakat purifies the wealth that a Muslim has left so that no harm can come to them from it. Zakat is often given during the month of Ramadan Zakat is one fortieth(2.5%) of a Muslim's income and savings after they have taken care of their families. It is important to remember that Zakat is not charity but an obligation. The rich pay more than those with less money and very poor people pay nothing at all.
- Hajj is the final pillar. It is the annual pilgrimage to Mecca that all Muslims should aim to do once in their lifetime.

Is prayer the most important part of Islam?

- Prayer 'Salah' is a pillar of Islam. It is a way in which Muslims communicate with God. It was revealed to Muhammad that Muslims must pray 5 times a day and this allows them to refocus on Allah throughout the day.
- Muslims perform Wudu before they pray. This is a ritual cleansing that involves cleaning the arms, legs and face, hands. This is to ensure that are clean before praying.
- During prayer, there are different movements which all represent a Muslims dedication to Allah. Each movement is done with the correct intention (Niyah) and often Muslims will restart their prayers if they feel they are not concentrating or have the right intentions.

<p>Why do Muslims take part in a pilgrimage to Hajj?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hajj is the final pillar of Islam. It involves a Pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. Muslims must follow a number of important rituals whilst on Hajj:○ Ihram relates to the state of purity and equality before God (Allah) which Muslims enter before going on Hajj. To symbolise this state, male pilgrims wear two lengths of white cloth whilst on Hajj; female pilgrims wear ordinary clothes, but must keep their faces uncovered. These clothes may be kept by the pilgrim and at their death used to wrap their body for burial.○ On the first day of the Hajj, pilgrims walk around the Ka'bah seven times in an anti-clockwise direction while repeating prayers. This is called Tawaf. Thousands of people do this at the same time and only a few are able to touch or kiss the Black Stone, embedded in one corner of the Ka'bah. If a pilgrim isn't able to touch the Black Stone, they hold up their hand to it as they pass.○ Walking around the Ka'bah with thousands of others represents the Muslim belief in the equality of all Muslims. Muslims are recommended to complete a second Tawaf at the end of their pilgrimage.○ Pilgrims next run between the hills of Safa and Marwah seven times. This is to represent the search of Hagar, Ibrahim's wife, for water for her son Ismail.○ Muslims believe that Ismail struck his foot on the ground and this caused a spring of water to gush out of the ground. This spring is called Zamzam, and pilgrims today frequently take its water with them when they return home.○ Pilgrims travel from Makkah to Mina to spend the first night of the Hajj. The next morning, they travel on to the plain of Arafat, where they stand on or near the Mount of Mercy from noon until dusk, praising Allah. This is the climax of the Hajj, and Muslims believe that this rite represents what it will be like on the Day of Judgement when all of humanity will be judged by Allah according to their actions.○ Pilgrims spend the second night at Muzdalifah, where they collect small stones to use on the third day when they return to Mina. They throw these stones at three pillars called Jamarat, which represent the Devil.○ Muslims believe that the Devil tried three times to persuade Ibrahim to disobey Allah when he ordered Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Ismail. Muslims also make promises to fight the devil themselves and to strive against temptation.○ At the end of the pilgrimage, Muslims celebrate the festival of Eid ul-Adha. This festival reminds them of Ibrahim's obedience when he was told by Allah to sacrifice his son, Ismail. Muslims may sacrifice a sheep or a goat to symbolise the lamb provided by Allah for Ibrahim to sacrifice in place of Ismail.		
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Can any building be magnificent enough for Allah?

- The mosque is the house of Allah. Mosques are built as a place of worship, but also as the central point of the community. Mosque means 'place of prostration' – a place to bow to Allah.
- Mosques are often very simple but all have the same key features (prayer room, Wash room, Minaret for call to prayer to be played, Mihrab for Imams to teach.
- Mosques are decorated with Geometric patterns because it is a sin to have any pictures of people- especially the Prophet.

Are Muslims all the same?

- There are 3 main branches in Islam; Sunni, Shia and Sufi. Sunni and Shia are the biggest two branches, they share the same key beliefs but argue about who should have been Prophet Muhammad's successor.
- Sunni Muslims believes that the rightful successor to Muhammad was Abu Bakr, Muhammad's father-in-law and closest friend. Followers of this branch of Islam accept all four of Islam's first leaders, including Abu Bakr and Ali, Muhammad's cousin, as the rightful successors of Muhammad. They often refer to these as the 'Four Rightly-Guided Caliphs'.
- Shi'a Muslims believe that Ali was the Prophet Muhammad's rightful successor. This is because he was related by blood to the Prophet and various actions and words throughout the Prophet's life expressed that this was God's will. After Ali's death, Shi'a Muslims were led by twelve imams, whom they believe were spiritual successors to the Prophet Muhammad rather than having any family connection to him. Shi'a Muslims make up around 10 per cent of the global Muslim population.
- Sufi's can include both Shia and Sunni Muslims. They are different in terms of how they worship Allah as they follow more Mystical worship.

Big Questions

What does it mean to be Muslim?

Key Vocabulary (that must be explicitly taught to help students to *understand*)

Muhammad (pbuh), Prophet, Mecca, Kabbah, Qur'an , The Night of Power , The Night Journey, Akhirah, Kutub, Tawhid, Al-Qadr, Risalah, Maliakah. Shahadah, Sawm, Salah, Zakat, Hajj, Wudu, Niyah, Mosque, Sunni, Shia, Sufi.

Year 9 – Religious Education – Knowledge Map

		Topic(s): Is it reasonable to believe in God?	Key Concepts Explored:	
Autumn 1 (Yr9)	Explicit Knowledge (Working knowledge to be explicitly taught within the topic)	<p><u>Can something come from nothing?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Theists believe that the existence of the Universe can prove God's existence. ○ Aquinas, a Monk, began to think about the Greek idea of how could something come from nothing. In his book, Summa Theologica , he began to outline an argument that used cause to try to prove God's existence. ○ The argument is as follows: The first cause argument is based around cause and effect. The idea is that everything that exists has something that caused it, there is nothing in our world that came from nothing. As human beings we are used to seeing cause and effect in our everyday lives, so this argument is easy to relate to. For example, if you push someone (cause) they fall over (effect). Aquinas argued that our world works in the same way. Someone or something must have caused the world to exist. The cause is God, the effect is the world. Aquinas stated that this cause (which is outside our world) is the first cause - that is, the one that started everything. Aquinas argued that this first cause must have no beginning - that is, nothing caused it to exist because the first cause is eternal. He argued that this first cause is God. God is eternal (has no beginning, was never started) and God caused the world and everything else to exist. 	Remembered Knowledge (knowledge that must be retained and remembered over time)	Ref.
			<p>The Cosmological argument is the argument that believes God is the first cause of the Universe, Design argument looks at God as a designer and argument of morality just looks at how people have shared common morals.</p> <p>The problem of evil looks at the idea that either God doesn't exist or that he is not all powerful and all loving.</p> <p>Theodicies try to solve the problem of evil by suggesting reasons as to why evil and suffering exist.</p>	

- There are many weaknesses with the first cause argument that Pupils need to be aware of. If the argument is based on the idea that everything has a cause, then this leaves open the question 'Who or what caused God?' To reply that God needs no explanation is not enough to prove God's existence. The Big Bang was not necessarily caused by God – it could have happened by chance. The argument is presented for believers and makes sense to them, but it is not convincing for the atheist or the agnostic.
- The strength of the argument is that Scientific discoveries, eg the Big Bang theory, can be seen to support the first cause argument. If God caused the 'Big Bang', then God is the 'first cause' that brought the cosmos (universe) into existence. The second strength is that It confirms to the theist that there is a purpose to the cosmos and a place for God as its 'creator'.

Has the world been designed?

- Pupils need to be aware that most theists believe that God created the world and that there is evidence for this in the way that the world is. For example, the earth is close enough to the sun that it receives heat but not close enough to burn. The relationship between homo sapiens breathing out carbon dioxide which plants need to produce oxygen also leads believers to conclude the world has been designed.
- William Paley is attributed to starting the Teleological argument. Telos is the Greek word for purpose and design. Paley was a clergy man who believed in natural theology which uses evidence and observation of nature to provide arguments for the existence of God. He used the story of a watch to illustrate his argument. The story talks about a man going for a walk where he stumbles across a rock which has no purpose, leading him to the conclusion that it is natural. Then as the man continues to walk he finds a watch and when looking at the watch he sees that it is so intricate and is built for a purpose leading him to conclude that the watch has been designed. Therefore, if the watch has been designed it must have a designer. Paley says that the watch is a metaphor for the world and universe, as the universe is built for its purpose it must be designed and therefore the only designer which could be skilled enough to design the whole universe must be God.
- The design argument can be summed up as follows: one everything in the universe has a purpose and a function. Two if something has a purpose we could say it was designed. Three the universe has a purpose therefore it has been designed. Four that designer is God.

- Pupils should be aware that there are lots of strengths and weaknesses to the argument which are still debated about today. Many atheists like the design argument because it fits with religious views that God created the world and is the ultimate designer. Many people also point out that the argument is compatible with science as it could be said that the Big Bang theory and evolution are examples of design. However, more people are critical of the argument saying that it just suggests the world could have a designer but does not prove it. People also say that if the world has a designer there is no conclusion that the designer is God. Other people also suggest that the designer of the universe must have been designed by something itself and so by saying the universe is designed is a self-refuting statement.
- By the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to give reasons for and against the Teleological argument. They should also be able to compare it against the cosmological argument studied in the previous lesson.

Does God make us moral?

- At the start of the lesson, pupils need to be introduced to the key term of morality. Morality refers to the set of standards that enable people to live cooperatively in groups. Morals refer to what society says are right and wrong. Pupils need to understand that morality is seen as something that every human being possesses.
- Immanuel Kant was a German philosopher who had an interest in western philosophy. He observed that all humans have a sense of what is right and wrong and that this sense of morality is shared across the human population. He believed that shared moral values exist because God is the creator of morality. He also went on to say that acting in a moral way does not bring about a reward in this life but humans choose to act morally because they will be rewarded by God in heaven.

Does science prove that God does not exist?

- Pupils should be aware that the issue of science and religion being incompatible has been an issue for generations. Science and religion often try to answer questions on similar topics on the beginning of the Universe.
- In the distant past most people accepted their religion's explanation of how the universe began. As the world became more interested in science in the 18th and 19th centuries, however, religion alone couldn't always explain the new discoveries being made. In the 1920s the Big Bang theory was proposed as a possible scientific explanation for the creation of the universe. It was first proposed by Alexander Friedman, a Russian

mathematician in 1922 and expanded upon in 1927 by Georges-Henri Lemaitre. He was a Belgian physicist, who was also a Roman Catholic priest. Scientists such as Edwin Hubble have made detailed observations and measurements that support and develop this theory. Put simply, around 14 billion years ago, all matter and energy in the universe was at a point of infinite density and temperature. It then expanded rapidly, and eventually stars, galaxies and planets formed. This expansion was the beginning of time and continues to this day. The Big Bang theory is supported by evidence that space is expanding, including the redshift of light from distant galaxies and the existence of cosmic background radiation in all directions. It is thought the Earth was formed around 4.6 billion years ago from dust and gas left after the Sun formed. As the Earth gradually cooled, creating conditions in which life was possible, living things appeared on the new planet Earth. Not all scientists agree with the Big Bang theory, but many of their objections are to do with the details within the process, not the underlying principle that it happened. Similarly, there are different hypotheses about how life began on Earth. These can be tested, but scientists cannot be sure which are correct because it happened long ago.

- Some religious believers believe that God is responsible for the Big Bang and so religion and science can work together.

If God why Evil?

- Various types of evil and suffering are evident in the world. This can cause problems for many Christians, as they believe in a loving, powerful and all-knowing God. There are two types of evil and suffering: Moral evil and suffering – this is suffering caused by the actions of humans. Examples include acts of murder, and war. Natural evil and suffering – this is suffering that is caused by nature and has nothing to do with the actions of humans. Examples include earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and disease.
- The existence of evil and suffering is important because it can cause problems for Christians' belief in God. God is described as all-loving, as stated in Psalms 103:8: The Lord is compassionate and gracious. Some Christians cannot believe that an omnibenevolent God would design a world full of natural evils. They find it easier to believe these are random acts of nature. Some Christians also find it hard to believe in an omnipotent God. They question why God would allow humans to cause so much evil and suffering if he had the power to stop them from doing so. Another problem relates to the idea that God is omniscient. This means God would have known about all the evil

and suffering that would come from him creating the universe the way he did. Some Christians therefore wonder why he did not create the universe without this potential for evil and suffering. This suggests that, because evil and suffering clearly exist in the world, either God does not exist or he cannot be omnibenevolent, omnipotent and omniscient.

- Theodicies try to solve the issue of the Problem of evil. There are three Pupils need to be aware of :
- Augustine believed that all humans were created perfect and that they were given free will. However, humans use that free will to turn away from God and chose to sin. God foretold that this fall would happen and therefore sent his son, Jesus Christ, so that humanity may be reconciled with God. Augustine's theodicy bases the origin of evil and suffering on humanity and takes that responsibility away from God. In his document on faith, hope and love called *The Enchiridion*, Augustine stated that the definition of evil is the 'privation of good.' (3:11) This means that evil does not exist in the same way that good exists, but rather that evil is the **absence of good**. Evil does not have to exist in order for good to exist. There does not need to be an opposite. This doctrine allows for God to exist as an omnibenevolent being. This is because God is not responsible for creating evil, as evil itself as an entity does not exist.
- Irenaeus stated that God made humans imperfect and is therefore partly responsible for the existence of evil. To make humans perfect would take away their freedom to live in accordance with God's will. By creating imperfect humans, individuals are given the chance to develop and grow through a soul-making process into children of God. Irenaeus stated that eventually good will overcome evil and suffering.
- The story of Job tells the story of Satan asking God why his people love him. He says that they will have no faith in God if they are harmed. Satan tries to tempt Job to stop praising God but he doesn't. It tells Christians that Suffering is a test from God.

Year 10 – Religious Education – Knowledge Map

Year 10 Knowledge Concepts: Existence of God, Beliefs about sin and Original Sin, Human Rights and Values, Importance of Scripture, Nature of God, Identity, diversity and belonging, Beliefs about the afterlife, Origins and value of the Universe, Beliefs about Jesus Christ and Salvation, Origins and value of human life, Practice and ways of life , Places of worship		
TOPIC 2 (Year 10)	Topic(s): Christianity – Beliefs	Key Concepts Explored: Beliefs about sin and Original Sin, Nature of God, Identity, diversity and belonging, Existence of God, Importance of Scripture, Beliefs about the Afterlife, Origins and value of the Universe, Beliefs about Jesus Christ and salvation
	Explicit Knowledge (Working knowledge to be explicitly taught within the topic) -Christianity as a World religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When did Christianity first begin? ○ Who are the influential people in Christianity? E.g. Pope, disciples ○ How did Christianity spread across the world? ○ It is the world’s largest religion – around 1 in 3 of the world’s population claim to be Christian ○ Christianity is split into three branches: Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant ○ Then split into further denominations e.g. Baptist, Methodist, Church of England (Protestant) -What do Christians believe about God? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is only one God (monotheistic religion) ○ God is the creator of all that exists. ○ People have a relationship with God through prayer. ○ Neither male nor female but has qualities of both. ○ God is holy (worthy of worship) ○ Jesus is the Son of God. ○ God is benevolent, omnipotent and just ○ Why is benevolence important? Christians believe that because God loves humans, God wants what is best for them. They believe that God created humans because he is all loving and desired to bestow his love upon creatures. This encourages Christians to love each other in their daily lives by treating everybody with care and respect. Christians believe that God’s greatest act of love was sending God’s son, Jesus, to earth. ○ Why is God’s omnipotence important? God has unlimited authority; God shows his power when he created the world; it also consists of power and authority to do good. This is how Christians often interpret omnipotence. God’s omnipotence is benevolent. 	Remembered Knowledge (knowledge that must be retained and remembered over time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Christian beliefs about God -The problem of evil -Christian responses to the problem of evil and suffering -Creation story according to the Bible -The life of Jesus – incarnation, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension -Christian beliefs about the Afterlife and Judgement -Christian beliefs about Salvation and Atonement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Why is God being just important? God is a just (fair) judge on humanity; God will never support injustice or prejudice, therefore Christians should do all they can to prevent these wrongs wherever they encounter them; God will judge the living and the dead on judgement day (the end of the world) and decide whether people will go to heaven or hell. He is the perfect giver of Justice and perfect judge of human character. <p>-What is the problem of evil and suffering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If God is loving- why does he allow people to suffer? ○ If God is powerful- why does he not prevent evil and suffering? ○ If God is just- why does he allow injustices to take place? ○ Letting people suffer is cruel. No acceptable reason can be given for the suffering of so many innocent people, particularly children. ○ If there is a purpose to suffering, it could be done in some way that does not result in such misery. <p>-What are the responses to evil and suffering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ David Hume's Triangle- He cannot be both loving and all powerful. ○ Human's free will- take responsibility for our own actions. ○ The Devil- Tempts us into going against God and committing sins. ○ Life is a test- we need to show God we are worthy of heaven. ○ God is just – God treats all people fairly and is incapable of making a wrong judgment. Therefore, Christians are sure that they can trust God when things appear to be going wrong. ○ God so loved the world he gave his only Son to live a human life and suffer. God understands suffering and there is always a purpose. ○ Suffering allows spiritual growth and deepens trust in God. The existence of suffering inspires people to reflect the love and compassion of God in their response to those who are suffering. ○ Some Christians believe that God is all-loving but not omnipotent, and so although he would wish to remove suffering, he cannot ○ Humans are limited and so cannot understand God's purposes for his world. <p>-The Oneness of God and the Trinity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trinity: the belief that there are three persons in the One - God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit are separate, but are also one being. ○ God the Father (Creator of all life; Father to his children; Omnipotent, omnibenevolent, omniscient and omnipresent.) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ God the Son (God incarnate (in flesh form) Jesus; Fully human and fully divine (God) at the same time.) ○ God the Holy Spirit (Unseen power of God at work in the world; Influences, guides and sustains life on earth.) ○ The Nicene Creed <p>-Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genesis account of creation (7 days) -Genesis 1: 1-3 ○ John’s Gospel (1:1-3) - God is in control of creation but John’s version doesn’t give a breakdown of what happened. John’s version is keen to show us that Jesus has been part of creation from the start. John’s version emphasises that Jesus, the Holy Spirit and God all exist at the same time. ○ Fundamental Christians believe the creation story happened exactly as it is described in the Bible. ○ Mythical response - It is a myth- the Bible explains that God made the world and why, but it does not fully explain how ○ Scientific response - Science can work in conjunction with the Christian creation story in Genesis. ○ Linguistic response - There may be misunderstandings in the language of the story e.g. ‘day’ in Hebrew doesn’t mean a day in English ○ The Bible tells people why the world was created / science does not answer ultimate questions / this helps people understand their purpose. ○ Other views about how the world was created have not been proved / only the Bible has authority because it is God's word / so this is all Christians need to know, etc. ○ The Big Bang Theory and the theory of evolution have lots of support from scientists and some of them are Christians / these views help Christians to understand how God created everything / the Bible does not tell Christians this so they need more than the Bible. <p>-The Incarnation of Jesus, the Son of God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Incarnation - Angel Gabriel appeared to Mary to tell her that she was pregnant. Mary was a virgin; This had occurred through the Holy Spirit; The virgin conception is evidence that Jesus was the Son of God and part of the Trinity; Jesus lived for around 30 years. ○ Son of God, Messiah, Christ - Jesus was fully human and fully God. This explains his powers (e.g. miracles); His teachings have authority because they are the word of God. “ The Word became flesh and is dwelling among us”; Most Jews expected the Messiah who was a 	
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warrior king; they did not believe this to be Jesus; Christians accept that Jesus is the Messiah; He is often called Christ ('anointed one')

- Where else do we see Jesus as the Son of God? When Jesus was baptised a voice from heaven spoke and a dove (the Holy Spirit) appeared - "This is my Son with Whom is am pleased"; He also was called the Messiah by his disciples (although he told them not to say it many times- so he didn't get arrested until his mission was over); He finally admitted to being the Messiah when the High Priest asked on his trial before his death.

-The Crucifixion

- What happened? Being fully God but also fully human, Jesus suffered pain; A centurion accepted that Jesus was the Son of God; The guards made sure Jesus was dead; His body was put in a cave before the Sabbath day.
- Why is it important? It shows that Christians will be forgiven for their sins if they are truly sorry; God understands human suffering because of the suffering of his son, Jesus; Suffering is a part of human life, just as it was part of Jesus' life; It shows that Jesus was fully God and fully man; It teaches Christians that forgiveness is possible- Criminals on the cross; Teaches Christians that God loves them
- Why do Christians use a cross or crucifix as a symbol to remind them of Jesus?

-The Resurrection and Ascension

- What happened? Resurrection - On the Sunday morning, some of Jesus' female followers visited the tomb. Jesus' body was not there. The women were told by a man that Jesus had risen from the dead. Over the next few days, Jesus appeared to several people as he had prophesied. Ascension - After meeting with his disciples and asking them to carry on his work, Jesus left them for the last time; He returned to the Father in Heaven; This was 40 days after the resurrection; When Jesus ascended into Heaven the Holy spirit came to the disciples; This was known as Pentecost. The Holy Spirit gave the disciples the gifts to spread the word. For example- Speaking in tongues.
- Why is it important? Resurrection - Shows the power of good over evil and life over death; Means sin will be forgiven; Christians will too be resurrected if they accept Jesus; Shows that there is life after death. Ascension - Shows that Jesus is with God in heaven; Prepare for God to send the Holy Spirit to provide comfort and guidance.

-Life after Death

- When will resurrection happen? Some Christians believe a person's soul is resurrected soon after death. Other Christians believe the dead will be resurrected on The Day of Judgement

- How will the resurrection happen? Catholic and Orthodox Christians believe in physical (bodily) resurrection – this will be a transformed body. (The best version of itself); Other Christians believe that resurrection will just be spiritual (resurrection of the soul) rather than physical.
- How does a belief in the resurrection influence Christians? Means life after death is real; Gives hope of a future life with Jesus; Gives confidence in the face of death; Inspires Christians to live their life as God expects; Shows Christians how much God loves them
- 1 Corinthians 15:12-50

-The Afterlife and Judgement

- Afterlife - Christians believe they will be resurrected and receive eternal life; This is a gift from God and is dependant upon faith (belief) in God; They will be judged by God, being sent to Heaven or Hell (or purgatory); Some believe judgement will happen soon after death; Others believe judgement will occur on the Day of judgement.
- Judgement - Christians believe that after they die, God will judge them on their actions as well as their faith in God; The Parable of the sheep and goats describes how God will judge people; This parable teaches Christians that in serving others, they are serving Jesus; Jesus said that having faith in him and following his teachings is essential for being able to reach heaven.
- The Apostles' Creed
- What are the arguments against life after death? For example: Many atheists and humanists would argue that there is no proof of any form of afterlife; Ideas of spirits etc. are just wishful thinking because people are scared of facing the reality that they are alive only for a short time; You cannot live without a body – basic science tells us that; Neither reincarnation nor resurrection make sense; Nobody has come back from the dead in a way that is guaranteed

-Heaven and Hell

- Heaven - Thought to be either a physical or a spiritual place; Traditional images show God on a throne with Jesus and angels; A reward for both faith (believing in God) and actions (doing what God has asked.) Some Christians believe that only those who believe in Jesus will be with God in heaven; Others think that heaven is reserved for Christians and perhaps followers of other faiths who have lived good, principled lives and pleased God in doing so; Others believe it is for all those who call themselves Christians regardless of how they live their life, and that simply the act of being baptised into the faith is almost a guarantee into heaven; All Christians believe that God will forgive sins and this will enable people to approach God's presence. The Parable of the Sheep and Goats does seem to indicate that it is a reward for both faith and actions – only one is insufficient.

- Purgatory - An in-between state to be cleansed in order to enter heaven; Only a belief for Catholic Christians.
- Hell - A state of existence without God; A place of eternal torment ruled over by Satan (the Devil); Being cut off from the possibility of God; Awaits people who did not worship God or follow the teachings of God.
- Teachings about judgement, Heaven and Hell: Parable of Lazarus and the Rich Man; Parable of the Ten Bridesmaids; Parable of the Prodigal Son; Parable of the Fishing Net

-Sin and Salvation

- Sin = Thoughts or actions that separates humans from God; Some sins are illegal (e.g. murder); Others are legal but against the laws of God (e.g. adultery)
- Original Sin = The belief that we are born with a built in tendency to sin; Comes from Adam and Eve who committed the first sin; Caused separation from God.
- Free Will = Humans should use freedom to make choices God approves of; God provides guidance on how to live, for example, the Ten Commandments.
- Salvation = To be saved from sin and its consequences and to be granted eternal life with God; Salvation repairs the damage caused by sin.
- How does Salvation come about? There are two main Christian ideas about how salvation come about: 1) Salvation through good work (The Old Testament makes it clear that salvation comes through faith in God and obeying God's laws set out in the Bible). 2) Salvation through Grace (Salvation is given freely by God through the Holy Spirit, through faith in Jesus. It is not deserved but is a free gift of God's love.)

-What is the role of Christ in Salvation?

- Jesus' crucifixion made up for the original sin of Adam and Eve.
- The death of Jesus was necessary to restore the relationship between God and humanity.
- Jesus' resurrection shows the goodness of Jesus defeated the evil of sin.
- God accepted Jesus' sacrifice on behalf of humanity.
- Jesus' resurrection means humans can now receive forgiveness for their sins.
- Jesus' death and resurrection made it possible for all to receive eternal life.

-What is Atonement?

- Atonement removed the effects of sin and allows people to restore their relationship with God.
- Through his sacrifice, Jesus took the sins of humanity on himself and paid the debt. He atoned for the sins of humanity.
- This sacrifice makes it possible for all who follow Jesus to receive eternal life.

Big Questions

-What is God like?
-How was the Universe created?
-Why do we suffer?
-Is there life after death?
-Why was Jesus sent to Earth?

Key Vocabulary (that must be explicitly taught to help students to *understand*)

- Catholic; Protestant; Orthodox; Omnipotent; Benevolent; Just; Omniscient; Omnipresent; Trinity; Fundamental; Messiah; Purgatory; Sin; Original Sin; Salvation; Free Will; Atonement; Ascension; Crucifixion; Day of Judgement; Heaven; Hell; Holy Spirit; Incarnation; Judgement; Resurrection; Son of God; Word; Monotheistic; Satan; Denomination; Justice; Forgiveness

Year 11 – Religious Education – Knowledge Map

Year 11 Knowledge Concepts: Origins and value of human life, Importance of Scripture, Human Rights and Values, Identity, diversity and belonging, Places of worship, Practices and ways of life, Nature of God, Origins and value of the Universe, Beliefs about the afterlife, Beliefs about Jesus Christ and salvation, Beliefs about sin and Original Sin.			
TOPIC 2 (Year 11)	Topic(s): Islam – Practices	Key Concepts Explored: Identity, diversity and belonging, Places of worship, Human Rights and Values, Practices and ways of life, Nature of God	
	<p>Explicit Knowledge (Working knowledge to be explicitly taught within the topic)</p> <p>-What are the Five Pillars of Islam and why are they important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the declaration of faith (Shahada) ○ praying five times a day (Salat) ○ giving money to charity (Zakah) ○ fasting (Sawm) ○ a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime (Hajj) ○ Central to Muslim practices. They are key to living a perfect Muslim life. ○ They show obedience and dedication to God. ○ They help to give Muslims an identity as one community <p>-What are the Ten Obligatory acts of in Shi’a Islam?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Salah (prayer) ○ Sawm (fasting) ○ Zakah (Charitable giving) ○ Khums (20% tax on income) ○ Hajj (pilgrimage) ○ Jihad (struggle to maintain faith) ○ Amr-bil-Maruf (discouraging people from doing wrong) ○ Tawallah (Being loving towards the friends of God, Muhammad and the Imams) ○ Tabarra (disassociating from the enemies of God) <p>-What is the Shahadah and why is it important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Arabic it is ‘La ilaha illa Allah wa- Muhammad rasul Allah.’ ○ Muslims recite this in front of Muslim witnesses to join the Muslim community. ○ It is said many times in a Muslim’s life. 	<p>Remembered Knowledge (knowledge that must be retained and remembered over time)</p> <p>-The Five Pillars of Islam and their importance</p> <p>-The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam and their importance</p> <p>-The difference between Greater and Lesser Jihad</p> <p>-The importance of different festivals – Festival of Ashura, Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Adha</p>	

- It is said when a baby is born, so the first thing they hear is the basic belief of the faith they are born into.
- It is included in the daily prayers.
- If possible, it becomes the last words of a Muslim before they die.
- It is the foundation for the other four pillars.
- The other pillars are the Shahadah put into practice.
- This also applies to the additional five Obligatory acts found in Shi'a Islam.
- In Shi'a Islam, Muslims add an extra phrase to the Shahadah: 'and Ali is the friend of God'. This demonstrates their belief that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, was the true successor of Muhammad, and that only he and his descendants know the true meaning of the revelation given to Muhammad.

-Salah (prayer)

- Sunni Muslims are required to pray at five set times during the day.
- Fajr (just before sunrise); Zuhr (Just after midday); Asr (Afternoon); Mahhrib (Just after sunset); Isha (Night)
- Prayer times change because of the sun, therefore differs from summer to winter.
- It's a part of the self-discipline required in submitting themselves to God.
- Shi'a Muslims combine the midday and afternoon prayers and the sunset and night prayers, so they pray 3 times a day
- Muslims must be spiritually clean before they pray.
- It is achieved by wudu.
- This is instructed in the Qur'an.
- Mosques have two special rooms, one for men and one for women.
- Washing is done under running water, so they are clean.
- It symbolises spiritual cleanliness rather than physical cleanliness.
- It allows Muslims to focus fully on God in their prayers.
- Prayer at home: Acceptable to pray at home; They must perform Wudu before they pray; The room must be clean and suitable; Many Muslims will use prayer mats and position it facing Makkah (Mecca); Women find it helpful to pray at home especially if they have children to look after.
- Prayer in the mosque: Mosques have special carpets that look like rows of prayer mats, facing mihrab- giving them a suitable space; Prayers are led by Imam who is at the front of the congregation but also facing the mihrab; Men and women are separated by a curtain or they pray in separate rooms; The imam's voice is broadcasted in the women's room.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Direction of prayer: Muslim’s must face the holy city of Mecca; Meaning that they are physically and mentally focusing on a place associated with God; All Mosques have a Mihrab on the Qiblah wall, which shows the direction they face when praying; Sometimes Muslims have a special compass to show the way. ○ Jummah prayer: The midday Friday prayer is considered special; All male Muslims are expected to attend; and women can if they want; The Imam delivers a sermon to remind Muslims of their obligations and duties to God; Muslims must leave their work and close their businesses to attend. ○ The Rak’ah: Sequence of actions and recitations. The Rak’ah changes slightly depending on which prayer it is used in. Most include: Standing (Muslims recite the first chapter from the Qur’an); Bowing (Muslims say in Arabic “Glory be to my Lord who is the very greatest” three times. The bowing position shows they believe God to be great); Upright position (They make a recitation praising God); Kneel (They kneel with their forehead, nose, hands, knees and toes touching the floor. This is called prostration and shows complete obedience to God. They recite ‘How perfect is my Lord the most High’); Sitting (They sit while reciting ‘God is the greatest’ and after pause for a few seconds); Prostrating (While prostrated they repeat ‘God is the greatest’); Kneeling (Once the number of Rak’ah’ are completed, while kneeling, Muslims turn their face to the right and the left. Reciting “Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of God”); Personal prayers (Can be added at the end of the final rak’ah. They do not have to be in Arabic or follow any set form.) <p>-Why is prayer so important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One of the five pillars ○ Motivates them to do God’s will ○ Unites Muslims worldwide as they all pray the same ○ God commanded them to prayer ○ Prayer gives a greater awareness of God ○ The actions of bowing reminds Muslims God is greater and more important ○ Reciting from the Qur’an reminds Muslims of its importance <p>-Sawm (fasting during Ramadan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ramadan is the most important month of the Islamic calendar. ○ The Qur’an was revealed to Muhammad during Ramadan. ○ Many will recite the whole Qur’an over the 30 days of Ramadan. ○ Muslims focus on fasting, charity and pleasing God. 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fasting: During the daylight hours, Muslims will fast (no food or drink); Some get up before sunrise in order to eat for the day; The fast is broken at sunset. The evening meal is shared with family and friends, followed by extra prayers and readings from the Qur'an; Smoking and having sex is also not allowed; Focus for the month is on God; Fasting purifies and cleanses the soul; Considerable amount of discipline needed. ○ Who does not need to fast? If Muslims cannot fast they can make it up later if they can; Health problems; Pregnant women; Mother's nursing babies or children; Those who are ill; Children can attempt to fast for a shorter time to help train themselves ○ What difficulties are there when fasting? Muslims in the UK might think that there is more temptation to break fast. For example, PE lessons- needing a drink; Timetables change in Muslim countries during Ramadan to make fasting easier; People in non-Muslim countries may not understand the purpose of fasting and be intolerant of a Muslim who is fasting – no allowances are made for them being tired etc. ○ Links to charity - Being hungry reminds them that the poor feel that way all the time. (Empathy); Reminds Muslims to help the poor; Many Muslims pay Zakah during Ramadan. ○ The Night of Power - Marks the beginning of God's revelation to Muhammad; Angel Jirbil instructed Muhammad to start reading; Observing the night of power gives Muslims the benefits of worshipping for a thousand months; Muslims will try to keep awake throughout the night on each of the possible dates (of the night of power) to read and pray. <p>-Zakah (almsgiving)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What is it? Giving alms (giving money to the poor); It is compulsory to give 2.5% of savings to the poor (only if you are able); Many give it at the end of Ramadan; Muslims acknowledge that everything belongs to God. Wealth should remember God and therefore help those in need; Means to purify or cleanse. ○ Where did it come from? It is an instruction in the Qur'an; The Qur'an does not specify how much should be given, the percentage was worked out at a later date by Muslim scholars ○ How is it given? Only Muslims with a greater saving than the nisab (a figure) are required to give; It can be donated directly to a charity such as Islamic Relief or Muslim Aid; It can also be put into a collection box in the mosque to be distributed among the poor; Muslims are encouraged to voluntarily give their money and time to charity at any point of the year called Sadaqah. ○ Who gets it? The poor; The needy; Those in debt; Those fighting/ working for God's cause; Travellers in need; The Imams/ religious leaders.; Orphans; Parents; Close relatives ○ Why is it important? It frees people from desire and teaches self discipline and honesty; Giving helps purify the soul, removing selfishness and greed; Duty imposed by God; Sign of a true 	
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Muslim; Gives good attitude towards money; Teaches people to share; Strengthens community by making the rich support the poor; Links to prayer- feel concern for others and puts concern into action.

- Khums - Important to Shi'a Muslims; Addition to Zakah; Originally Muslims were required to donate 20% to the leader representing the state of Islam; Today, it is still 20% but half the money goes to Shi'a religious leaders, the rest goes to the poor.

-What are the origins and importance of Hajj?

- Hajj = A pilgrimage (journey made for religious reasons),
- Muslims should make it once in a lifetime, provided they are healthy and wealthy enough.
- Some will help others with financial support.
- It is a religious obligation not a holiday.
- It occurs in the last month of the Islamic calendar.
- Around 4000 years ago, Ibrahim was told by God to take his wife Hajira and son Ishmael to Arabia.
- He was then told to leave them on their own with some food and water.
- They ran out of supplies and they started to suffer (hunger and dehydration)
- Hajira ran up and down the hills of Marwah and Safa before collapsing.
- She prayed to God for help which caused water to spring from the ground.
- Ibrahim was told by God to build a shrine to him- this became the Ka'aba.
- Centuries later, the city of Makkah was established using the water of Zamzam (Ishmael's well)
- Over the years, Mecca was corrupted and was not restored until Muhammad returned from Madinah (the first pilgrimage)
- It is important because it is one of the five pillars
- Once completed you become a Hajji
- Deep spiritual transformation making you a better person
- Reminds them of the faith of Ibrahim
- Leads to forgiveness of sins
- Produces inner peace
- Emphasises unity and equality – clothing, tents at Mina
- Shows self discipline. Physically and mentally demanding
- Teaches sincerity and humility in a relationship with God
- Aware that God is watching them

-Hajj – where and why?

- Preparing for pilgrimage: Before Hajj, pilgrims enter a sacred state called Ihram; It involves ritual washing, praying and putting on Ihram clothing; White is a sign of equality and purity; Women wear a single colour that cover their whole body apart from their face.
- Mecca: Begins at the Ka'aba; Pilgrims circle the Ka'aba 7 times; They touch the black stone or raise their hand to acknowledge it; Muslims circle the Ka'aba and recite 'Here I am. Oh Lord, at your service. Praise and blessings to you.'
- Hills of Safa and Marwah: The crowd walked along a covered walkway linking the hills of Safa and Marwah. (Link to the story of Ibrahim). They do this walk 7 times
- Mecca: Muslims return to Mecca to collect bottles of water from the well of Zamzam.
- Mina; On the way to Arafat (13 miles) Muslims stop for the night at Mina, where they pray and read the Qur'an; The next morning they walk to Arafat.
- Arafat: This is where Muhammad preached his last sermon; They spend the whole day praying in the hot summer sun; The heat from the sun is a reminder of what judgement day will be like; Some will spend all day to show the death of their faith. "Standing in Arafat"; Teaches that God will forgive sins.
- Muzdalifah: Muslims then walk to Muzdalifah, where they spend the night; On their way they collect 49 small pebbles to be used at Mina.
- Mina: There are 3 stone walls called the Jamarat; These walls represent the devil and temptation; Pilgrims throw pebbles they have collected at the walls to show they reject evil; Many people will sacrifice an animal (links/ time of Id-ul-Adha); Pilgrims will then cut their hair.
- Mecca: The following day Muslims return to Mecca and circle the Ka'aba 7 more times.
- Mina: They then return to Mina to spend two nights there, remembering God and reflecting on his blessings before Hajj ends.
- Optional: Madinah: Many take the opportunity to travel to Madinah to visit the prophet's Mosque; The huge mosque is built on another small mosque (that the prophet built); It contains the tomb of Muhammad and some of the early Muslim leaders.

-What is Jihad?

- Refers to the struggle against evil, either as an individual or as the collective faith of Islam; Muslims should strive to improve themselves and the societies in which they live in a way that God would approve of; Links back to the time of Muhammad.
- Greater Jihad- The personal inward struggle to live in line with the teachings of their faith; Observing the five pillars is a required part of greater Jihad; It is the constant struggle to purify one's heart from all evil traits; Must devote their lives to God and avoid temptations and distractions; Some will learn the Qur'an by heart which requires a great discipline and practice;

<p>Some make great efforts to improve life for people in the community. Zakah and Sadaqah; They aim to deepen their relationship with God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lesser Jihad- the outward struggle to defend Islam from threat; Considered less important than greater Jihad; Muslims who are persecuted should protect their freedom to practice their faith; The Qur'an has sometimes allowed extreme violence in the name of lesser Jihad; Some believe behaving in such a violent way is justified in the context of war; However it does not justify terrorism that targets innocent civilians; Fighting for a religious cause is sometimes referred to as a Holy war; Never allowed to justify terrorism- this is not greater jihad nor lesser. It does not bring you closer to God therefore this would not be accepted by 'true Muslims'. ○ Holy War criteria: Declared by a fair religious leader; Cannot be used to make people convert to Islam.; Must be in response to threat to the faith; Must not be used to gain territory or wealth; Must be the last resort after all other methods have been tried first <p>-What is Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Adha and why are they important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Id-Ul-Fitr: Festival celebrated at the end of Ramadan. Prophet Ibrahim noticed other festivals being celebrated in Madinah, Muhammad said God had appointed two other days that are better to celebrated; Festival of breaking the fast; Known as lesser Eid; Muslims thank God for giving them the strength to help them fast for the month; Give thanks to God for guidance and wisdom from the Qur'an; Remembers that the Qur'an was revealed during the month of Ramadan; Over 1,2 or 3 days; Muslims gather in Mosques or large outdoor areas to say special prayers; The imam's sermon reminds Muslims that they should forgive and settle disputes; They help the poor; Women decorate their hands with henna; Special biscuits are made; Men go to mosques; Visit family members; Children are given gifts. ○ Id-Ul-Adha: Festival that celebrates the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son; Prophet Ibrahim noticed other festivals being celebrated in Madinah, Muhammad said God had appointed two other days that are better to celebrated; Greater Eid or festival of sacrifice; Remembers and honours prophet Ibrahim who was willing to sacrifice his son; It is a part of Hajj, but is celebrated all over the world; Reminds Muslim's of the importance of sacrifice; Lasts for 4 days; People visit family and friends; Enjoy festival meals; Go to the mosque where a sermon is given about sacrifice; On Hajj many Muslims will sacrifice an animal .Meat is given as charity; People in Britain will give money instead of meat to support those in need; Cards and gifts are given <p>-What are the origins of the Festival of Ashura and how is it celebrated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Origins for Shi'a Muslims: Remember the death of Husayn (Grandson of Muhammad) in Karbala in Iraq; The battle was fought between Husayn and his supporters and the army of Caliph; With 	
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<p>70 men, women and children; Their camp was set on fire and their bodies were trampled upon by the horses of their enemy; Husayn and the male followers were killed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How is it celebrated by Shi'a Muslims? A day of great sorrow because of the tragic events of Karbala; Day of mourning- reading out the poems that retell the story; Public holiday (day off) in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan; Some beat and cut themselves to connect with Husayn's sufferings and death; Some perform re-enactments and plays to retell the story; In London, people gather in the street and some men beat themselves as a mourning ritual; Some believe they should shed blood; Some will go on pilgrimage to the tomb of Husayn ○ Origins for Sunni Muslims: The Day of Atonement; It remembers the day when the Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt; Some believe it remembers the day Noah left the ark after the flood. ○ How is it celebrated by Sunni Muslims? Some believe that Muhammad nominated it to be a day of fasting; Show kindness to family and the poor; Recite prayers and learn from Islamic scholars. ○ Problems: Some religious leaders have condemned self harm and believe that it is wrong to harm the body God gave them; UK leaders encourage people to donate blood instead. 	
<p>Big Questions</p> <p>-How important are the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam?</p> <p>-What is the meaning and significance of jihad?</p> <p>-Why are festivals so important to Muslims?</p>	
<p>Key Vocabulary (that must be explicitly taught to help students to <i>understand</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amr-bil-Maruf; Almsgiving; Arafat; Ashura; Asr; Atonement; Fajr; Greater Jihad; Hajj; Hills of Safa and Marwah; Hussayn; Ibrahim ; Id-ul-Adha; Id-ul-Fitr; Imam; Isha; Jihad; Jummah; The Ka'abah; Karbala; Khums; Lesser Jihad; Makkah (Mecca); Mahhrib; Mihrab; Mina; Mosque; Muhammad; Muzdalifah; Nisab; The Night of Power; Obedience; Pilgrimage; Prophet; Prostration; Purifies; Qiblah; Qur'an; Rak'ahs; Ramadan; Recite; Sadaqah; Salah; Sawm; Self discipline; Shi'a; Sincerity; Sunni; The Shahadah; Symbolises; Tawallah; Tabarra; The Ten Obligatory Acts; Wudu; Zakah; Zuhr 	