



BIG QUESTION: What is it like to be a Muslim?

About this unit:

- Children will learn that a special place for Muslims is the mosque.
- Talk about the Prophet and why he matters to Muslims.
- Identify a Muslim holy book or special day.
- Choose a special word for themselves. Talk about what matters to them.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years – Children will have learned about a Muslim festival like Eid through role play. They will have explored reasons why people take part in celebrations and what feelings they may have. They may have planned an Eid party.

Year 1 – Children will have explored God and have questions about what he may be.

Continued Learning: -

Year 2 – Muslim prayer, special place of worship called the Mosque, learn about the prophet and his importance to Muslims, the Holy Qu’ran, Some special events like Eid.

Future Units

Year 3 – Children learn that during the month of Ramadan Muslims fast during daylight hours, that Fasting reminds Muslims about caring for the poor, being patient, keeping going when things are difficult and about the goodness of Allah. They also learn about special days like Eid-UI Fitr, the celebration to mark the end of Ramadan.

Year 4 – Children will learn about the 5 pillars of Islam and their impact on the lives of Muslims.

Year 5 – Children learn that prayer is important for Muslims and that Before starting worship Muslims complete a ritual washing to prepare for prayer, they face Makkah, say set words and pray 5 times daily.

Year 6 – Children learn about the charity Islamic Relief and the reasons why Muslims support this charity.

BIG Q - What are the differences and similarities between religious Holy Places?

About this unit: - Children will discuss places of worship for Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. They will begin to identify the parts of a Mosque, Church, Gurdwara and discuss their similarities and differences. They will recognise symbols of some sacred places and name places that people visit like Mekkah. They will learn that Hindus have shrines in their homes to worship their Gods.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years –

In Year 1 - Children will have had an introduction to Islam if they have covered the Y2 first unit (Beginning to learn about Islam). Children will have learned about the Gurdwara during their Sikh unit in year 1. They will be able to talk about simple items that Sikhs use in the Gurdwara like the Guru Granth Sahib and that there is a special community kitchen called a Langar. Children will also have seen pictures of a Christian church and a Gurdwara and chatted about similarities and differences. They may also have visited these places.

Continued Learning: -

In Year 2 – Children will learn to recognise some symbols of sacred places and talk about their meanings, talk about and reflect on their own special places, name some of the main features of the sacred places they have visited/studied

Future Units

In Year 3 – Children learn that Hindus worship at shrines in their own homes unlike other religions.

Year 4 – Children are introduced to Judaism and that Jews worship in the Synagogue.

Year 5 – Children learn about Rites of passage, often conducted at Holy places of worship.

Year 6 – Children learn about humanism and that they believe that there is no need for a special place to gather.

About this unit: Children will learn about and find similarities between the Muslim and Christian sacred texts. They will learn that

1. Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the word of God/Allah and is therefore treated with upmost respect:
2. The Qur'an has a stand – it is never put on the floor.
3. The Qur'an is wrapped in a silk cloth so that it never gets dirty.
4. When you want to read it you wash your hands first.



5. When you put it away it is kept on a high shelf, above other books.
6. Muslims try to do what the Qur'an says.
7. Some Muslims learn the whole Qur'an off by heart.
8. Muslims learn Arabic so they can read the Qur'an in its original language.
9. Muslims make no pictures of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
10. The Bible is split into 2 parts – The Old Testament and the New Testament.
11. The Bible is the sacred book which forms the basis of Christianity.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years – Children will have heard some simple stories from the Bible.

In Year 1 – Children learn that the Holy Book for Christians is the Bible. They are also introduced to the Guru Granth Sahib which is the Holy book for Sikhs. They learn that these texts are very important to believers and should be respected.

Continued Learning: -

In Year 2 – Children will identify the Holy Books of Muslims and Christians as being the Qur'an and the Bible, talk about why a book is important to them, say something about Muslim's, Christian's and their own beliefs about God and remember some stories they have enjoyed.

Future Units

In Year 3 – Children will read the story of Easter from the Bible and discuss why Easter is an important celebration for Christians.

Year 4 – The children learn about The Jewish Holy book. The Torah is the first 5 books of the Old Testament which was given to Moses from God. He wrote them all down. The Torah is stored in the Ark in a Synagogue.

Year 5 – Children will learn that the Al Fatiha is the first chapter in the Qur'an, the Muslim Holy book. It is recited in full every prayer time.

Year 6 -

BIG QUESTION: *What are the similarities and differences between Muslim and Christian sacred texts?*

BIG QUESTION: *What can we learn from stories about Moses?*



About this unit: Children will

- Recall stories from the Hebrew Bible/Torah.
- Use some religious words to talk about the stories.
- Talk about what they find interesting and puzzling in the stories.
- Express own ideas about stories of bravery, kindness, friendship from the Bible and Judaism.
- Recognise that Holy Books contain stories that are special to many people.
- Talk about their own experiences and feelings linked with these stories.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years – Children will have heard some simple stories from the Bible.

In Year 1 – Children learn that the Holy Book for Christians is the Bible. They are also introduced to the Guru Granth Sahib which is the Holy book for Sikhs. They learn that these texts are very important to believers and should be respected.

Continued Learning: -

In Year 2 – Children discuss 4 stories about Moses and why they are important to Jews. Stories to be told throughout the unit are Baby Moses in the bulrushes, Moses and the burning bush, the story of Passover and the 10 commandments which are a set of rules passed down from God to Moses. All Jews are expected to live by these rules.

Future Units

In Year 3 –

Year 4 – The children learn that the Torah is stored in the Ark in a Synagogue. They will also discuss the Beatitudes from the Bible and what we can learn from them.

Year 5 – Children will learn that the Al Fatiha is the first chapter in the Qu’ran, the Muslim Holy book. It is recited in full every prayer time.

Year 6 - Children learn that humanists do not have a Holy book but do have 5 principles that they learn from, that humans evolved naturally, the world is a natural place with no supernatural side, this is the one life we live so we need to make the most of it, people should be treated kindly and fairly with the use of empathy and human beings alone are responsible for making the world a better place.