

LKS2 Overview

How do Muslims worship?

Autumn Year A	Key Knowledge – Bold is Key Vocabulary
<p>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus - Curriculum Opportunities Pupils should have the opportunity to: <i>Identify the main features and patterns of an act of worship and talk about the importance of worship for believers - 2.2b</i> <i>Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities. - 2.3c</i> <i>Explore rules for living found in sacred writings and teaching and ask questions about their impact on the lives of believers - 2.6a</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that Islam is the second most popular religion in the world with over a thousand million followers.• Know that it is often thought of as a complete way of life rather than a religion.• Know that Islam began in Arabia and was revealed to humanity by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)• Know that those who follow Islam are called Muslims and that they believe there is only one God, Allah.• Know that Muslims have six main beliefs:• Belief in Allah as the one and only God.• Belief in angels.• Belief in the holy books.• Belief in the Prophets (special messengers). e.g. Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawud (David), Isa (Jesus). Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the final prophet.• Belief in the Day of Judgement... The day when the life of every human being will be assessed to decide whether they go to heaven or hell.• Belief in Predestination... That Allah has already decided what will happen. Muslims believe that this doesn't stop human beings making free choices• Know that the Qur'an is the Muslim Holy Book.• Know that Muslims treat the Qur'an with great respect because they believe that the Qur'an is from Allah, and every word and every letter is sacred. It is usually placed on a special wooden stand to be read.• Know that for Muslims, the contents of the Qur'an are the word of God. They are the words of the angel that were recited and written down.• Know that Muslims worship in a Mosque.• Know what a Mosque looks like, often having a dome and a minaret or tower.• Know that Muslims are called to prayer from the minaret. The man who enters the minaret and calls them to prayer is called a muezzin.• Know that there are no pictures or statues in a mosque. They are decorated with patterns and words from the <u>Qur'an</u>. There is also very little furniture inside because Muslims use prayer mats for prayer.• Know that when they pray they remove their shoes and wash (wudu) beforehand as a way of showing their respect to Allah.• Know that they use a prayer mat and always face Makkah when they pray.• Know that there are specific times in the day when a Muslim must pray. These are determined by the position of the sun in the sky.• Know that Muslims have prayer beads which have 99 beads to represent the names of Allah.• Know that there is always a qibla wall in a Mosque which is the one facing Makkah (Mecca).• Know that women do not worship in the same place as men, there is usually a screened off area for them.

- Know that all Muslims go to the Mosque on a Friday. It is a special day for prayer.
- Know that there are five duties that every Muslim is obliged to perform. The **five pillars of Islam** help Muslims put their faith into action.
 1. **Shahadah**: declaration of faith
"I bear witness that there is no god, but God; I bear witness that Muhammad is the prophet of God." By reciting this, one enters Islamic faith.
 2. **Salah**: prayer
Muslims are required to pray five times a day, washing themselves before prayer and facing in the direction of Mecca while praying.
 3. **Zakat**: giving a fixed proportion to charity
Muslims are required to give away a percentage of their earnings to those less fortunate, regardless of their religion.
 4. **Saum**: fasting during the month of Ramadan
Muslims fast for one lunar month each year, a period called Ramadan. During this time, Muslims reflect on their behaviour and strive to purify their thoughts.
 5. **Hajj**: pilgrimage to Mecca
If it is financially possible, Muslims are required to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime.
- Know that each period for prayer has a special name and each time is separated by two hours.
These essential times are:
 - After first light and before sunrise (**Fajr**)
 - Between the sun reaching its height and mid-afternoon (**Dhuhr**)
 - Between mid-afternoon and sunset (**Asr**)
 - After the sun has finished setting (**Maghrib**)
 - In the dark of the night (**Isha**)

What is the Trinity?

<u>Autumn Term 2</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>
<p>Understanding Christianity Unit 2A.3 Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus:</p> <p>Explore the symbolic use of a wide range of objects, sounds, visual images, actions and gestures and make suggestions as to the intended meaning they might have for believers - 2.3a</p> <p>Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions - 2.3b</p> <p>Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities - 2.3c</p> <p>Identify some of the ways in which religions name and describe attributes of God and make links with belief and practice - 2.3d</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.• Know that a Gospel is a life-story or biography of the life and teaching of Jesus.• Know that Christians believe that Jesus is not just a good man, but God, come to Earth to rescue humanity.• Know about the baptism of Jesus and that it is in all four Gospels.• Know that Christians believe The Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.• Know that Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.• Know that Christians want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art.• Know that Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.	<p>Trinity God the Father God the Holy Spirit Baptism The Grace</p>

Key Knowledge - What Kind of World did Jesus Want? LKS2 Spring 1 - Year A

<u>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus / Understanding Christianity Links</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
<p>Understanding Christianity LKS2 Unit 2A.4</p> <p>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus - Explore into the life of key religious figures and make links with teachings and practices of special significance to followers 2.1c</p> <p>Investigate stories about God's relationship with people and suggest how, for some people, this helps them to make sense of life 2.5c</p> <p>Explore rules for living found in sacred writings and teachings and ask questions about their impact on the lives of believers 2.6a</p>	<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word 'Gospel' means good news. • Gospels tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus. • A parable is a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels • The story of the Good Samaritan is a parable. They will be able to retell this. • Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live and that he sets the example for loving God and your neighbor putting others first. • There are links between the stories of calling the first disciples and how Christians live today. • Jesus' actions towards others impact how Christians live today. • Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people, children will be able to give examples of this - for example - Mark 1:40-44- Jesus healing a leper. • Christians try to be like Jesus. • Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice. <p>Pupils can explain in a simple way some of their own thinking about how they should live to show respect and loves to others</p>	<p>Jesus Gospel Disciples Fisher of People Miracles The Greatest Commandment The Second Commandment</p>

Why do Christians call the day that Jesus died Good Friday? Spring 2 Year A

Spring Term 2	Key Knowledge – Bold is Key Vocabulary	Key Vocabulary
<p>Understanding Christianity Unit 2A.5 - Why do Christians call the day that Jesus died Good Friday?</p> <p>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus: Explore the life of key religious figures and make links with teachings and practices of special significance to followers - 2.1c</p> <p>Investigate some features of key religious festivals and celebrations and identify similarities and differences - 2.2c</p> <p>Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions - 2.3b</p> <p>Raise questions about issues which cause people to wonder and investigate some answers to be found in religious writings and teachings -2.5a</p> <p>Investigate and reflect on a range of religious responses to suffering, hardship and death 2.5b</p> <p>Investigate stories about God's relationship with people and suggest how, for some people, this helps them to make sense of life - 2.5c</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know and be able to retell the main events of Holy Week including Matthew 21:7-11, Matthew 26:18, Matthew 27:30-31, Luke 24:1-12 - Know what happened on key days of Holy Week: Palm Sunday: Jesus enters Jerusalem. Tuesday: Jesus predicts his own death. Wednesday: The day Judas arranged the betrayal of Jesus. Maundy Thursday: The Last Supper. Good Friday: The crucifixion of Jesus Easter Sunday : Jesus is risen - Know how the above events impact how Christians live and worship (e.g. Eucharist) - Know that Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead and is still alive today and this is celebrated at Easter - Know that Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. 	<p>Palm Sunday Holy Week The Last Supper Eucharist Good Friday Easter Sunday Resurrection Crucifixion</p>

Key Knowledge - What is it like to follow God? LKS2 Summer - Year A

<u>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus / Understanding Christianity Links</u>	<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Vocabulary</u>
<p>Understanding Christianity LKS2 Unit 2A.2</p> <p>Staffordshire Agreed Syllabus - Explore into the life of key religious figures and make links with teachings and practices of special significance to followers 2.1c</p> <p>Investigate the importance for believers of ceremonies in which special moments in the life cycle are marked -2.4d</p> <p>Investigate stories about God's relationship with people and suggest how, for some people, this helps them to make sense of life 2.5c</p> <p>Explore rules for living found in sacred writings and teachings and ask questions about their impact on the lives of believers 2.6a</p>	<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There are different books in the Bible</i> • <i>The stories in the Old Testament happened many years before Jesus was born. They often focus on the friendship between the main characters and God.</i> • <i>The New Testament introduces Jesus and his followers.</i> • <i>the Old Testament tells the story of the people of Israel (Jews) and their relationship with the God.</i> • <i>The Israelites tried to live in the way God wanted. For example, the stories of Abraham and Noah.</i> • <i>A covenant is an agreement</i> • <i>There was a covenant between God and Noah.</i> • <i>The rainbow was a sign that God would not send another Flood.</i> • <i>The Israelites were physical descendants of Abraham through Isaac and Jacob</i> • <i>Abraham was asked to leave behind everything told to go to an unnamed distant land.</i> • <i>God promised to bless Abraham, to give him land, that Sarah would have a baby and that a 'great nation' would start with him.</i> • <i>William Booth he founded the Christian Mission and then the Salvation Army</i> • <i>The Salvation Army does work to help others.</i> 	<p>Old Testament People of God / Jews Covenant Abraham Noah Rainbow</p>