

# Y3 RE Knowledge Organiser

## Key Question

How do worship and festivals show what matters to a Muslim?

### Topic Overview

- The five pillars of Islam: shahada, salat, zakat, sawm and hajj.
- The Koran and how its initial prayer shows what Muslims think Allah is like.
- The role of prayer in a Muslim's daily life and how Muslims prepare for prayer.
- The role of the mosque as a centre for prayer, teaching and community.
- Why Muslims fast during Ramadan; who should fast and the times fasting takes place.
- 'The Night of Power' is celebrated during the last ten days of Ramadan, to commemorate the giving of the Koran.
- Eid-al-Fitr is the celebration that marks the end of Ramadan.

### Key Vocabulary

Islam	The name of Muslims' religion. It means the peace that comes from being in harmony with God.
Allah	The Islamic name for God.
Koran	The holy book of Islam (also spelled Qu'ran).
Muhammad	A prophet whose companions wrote the Koran after Mohammad heard God speak to him.
Mecca	The city where Muhammad was born. Wherever they are in the world, Muslims face Mecca when they pray.
Ibadah	Worship.
Shahadah	The belief that there is only one God and that Muhammad is the messenger of God.
Salat	Prayer, which Muslims do five times a day: dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset and after dark.
Zakat	Alms – giving money to the poor.
Sawm	Fasting, which means choosing to go without food.
Hajj	Pilgrimage – travelling to sacred places. Muslims travel to Mecca, a city in Saudi Arabia where Muhammad was born.
Ramadan	The ninth month of the Muslim calendar, when Muslims choose not to eat or drink between sunrise and sunset.
Eid-al-Fitr	The festival marking the end of Ramadan.

### Learning Outcomes

- Make links between belief in Allah and salat.
- Give examples of ibadah and how this reflects Muslims' beliefs.
- Understand how Muslims value submission and self-control, and the benefits of living in harmony with each other

