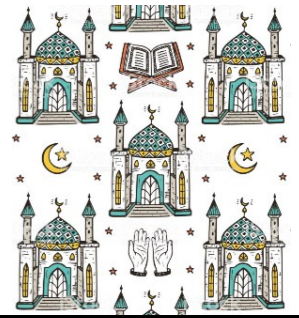


COMPONENT 3: ISLAMIC PRACTICES



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Section A. Key Vocabulary

1. **Mosque** – Islamic place of worship
2. **Jihad** - means ‘struggle’ or ‘strive’
3. **Greater Jihad** – Most important, spiritual struggle - the struggle with oneself (habits).
4. **Lesser Jihad** – Least important struggle - the armed struggle.
5. **Halal** – means ‘allowed’ in Islam
6. **Haram** – means ‘forbidden’ in Islam
7. **5 Pillars of Sunni Islam** - foundational beliefs and requirements for Sunni Muslims
8. **10 Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam** - essential requirements of worship and behaviour for Shi’a Muslims
9. **Id** - an annual festival, there are two in the Muslim calendar
10. **Id-ul-adha** - Celebrated at the end of the Hajj
11. **Id-ul-Fitr** - Celebrated at the end of Ramadan.
12. **Ashura** - Shi’a festival of remembrance

Section B. Core Knowledge

1. The 5 Pillars of Sunni Islam Sunni Muslims are expected to perform the five Pillars as acts of worship. Their whole belief system is based upon these five. Muslims are instructed in the Hadith to do all of the pillars in order to live a good and responsible life.

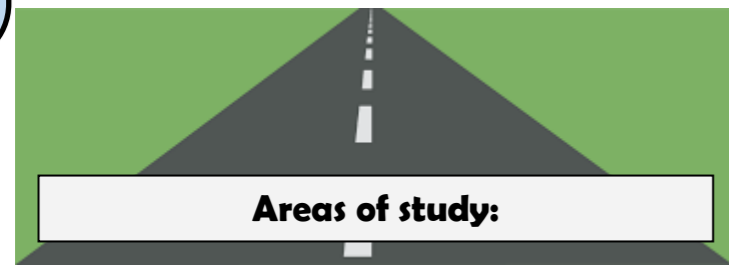
4. Festivals in Islam There are two festival days in Islam which celebrate events in Muslim history. Id-ul-Adha and Id-ul-Fitr. These are times of worship, showing gratitude for all Allah has done and provided and a time to focus on the community - especially in giving charity to and sharing food with those in need. Shi’a Muslims also celebrate Ashura, a time of remembrance of the martyrdom of Husayn and the death of all of those who have died as a result of their faith. This is a more sombre festival.

2. The 10 Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam Shi’a Muslims follow the five pillars as a part of their worship too, although there are a further 6 acts and the Shahada is considered such a key belief that it is separate from the acts. There are similarities between how Sunni and Shi’a Muslims worship, but also crucial differences such as in giving (Zakah and Khums) and regarding prayer. These Acts Instruct how to treat others too.

There are also various key days and nights celebrated throughout the year. These are opportunities to remember events in Islamic history. The birth of the Prophet Muhammad and special events such as the revelation of the Qur’an, the Hijrah to Yathrib (Madinah) and the Night journey are all recalled through story telling, fasting, reading the Qur’an and reciting set prayers.

3. Jihad The struggle every Muslim has a greater, inner struggle with bad habits or to set spiritual goals; their Jihad is to become a ‘better’ Muslim, who pleases Allah in their thoughts and actions. Ramadan is a time of spiritual resetting to help with this Jihad. The lesser Jihad is a reactive last resort, a final response to defend Muslims against aggression, defend the oppressed or to fight against injustice.

5. Halal and Haram Rules about what behaviour and food are permitted or forbidden.



Can I name the 5 Pillars and explain, with examples, what each means and how Sunni Muslims put them into practice in the UK/ The World?	Can I name the 10 Obligatory Acts and explain, with examples, what each means and how Shi’a Muslims put them into practice in the UK/ The World?	Do I understand the difference between Greater and Lesser Jihad? Can I explain the value and purpose of each in a Muslim’s spiritual life?	Can I give reasons for the celebrations and festivals in Islam? Do I know how Muslims commemorate important historical events?	Do I understand the reason why some things are considered to be Haram? Why do Muslims choose not to do, wear or eat certain things?
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