

Jigsaw RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry.
The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Religion /Worldview: Islam	Enquiry Question: Does praying at regular intervals help Muslims in their everyday lives?	Age range: 7-9	Enquiry 1
In this unit, we will look at how and why Muslims pray. Prayer is talking to Allah.			

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance	
<p>Muslims pray at least 5 times a day ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything he has done, is doing and will do in their lives.</p> <p>Before praying Muslims wash unclothed parts of their body and prepare their minds to be with Allah – everyday worries should be put to one side during prayer as Allah deserves total respect. Prayer can take place anywhere as long as you are in a clean place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different reasons for praying. • Washing preparations before praying • Prayer mats and compasses • Makkah – the Holy city – what could Muslims do on pilgrimage? • The importance of the Ka’bah • Akhirah – life after death – how to achieve a good afterlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sort of things might believers ask a god for? • Why might people pray? • Do I know some people who pray? What could I ask them about prayer? • Why might talking about problems be helpful? 	
Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p>Allah – Muslim name for God Salah/Salat - Prayer Makkah – Holy city Muslims face when they pray. Ka’bah – building in Makkah which Muslims face in prayer. Pilgrimage – a special or religious journey Hajj – pilgrimage to Makkah – Muslims are expected to go once in a lifetime if possible.</p>	<p>Islam started in Makkah in Saudi Arabia when the prophet Muhammad was chosen by Allah to tell people to live their lives in a way that God would want. One of the main things Muhammad did was set the amount of prayer times – these fixed times are now a key part of Muslim worship</p>	<p>Prayer times are deliberately set at difficult times of the day - this is to show that a Muslim should not fit Allah into their lives, instead they should fit their lives around Allah. Allah is the most important part of life so should not be forgotten or moved aside. Muslims need to set an alarm for the first prayer of the day as it is often very early in the morning.</p>	<p>This enquiry builds on the learning from the ages 5-7 enquiries. These looked at Muslim beliefs about Allah, Muhammad and the Qur’an. Prayer is talking to Allah and showing him respect.</p>
<p>Home learning ideas/questions: If we believed there was a god, what might we pray for? How do people know if praying works? Do we know some people who pray? What could we ask them about prayer?</p>			