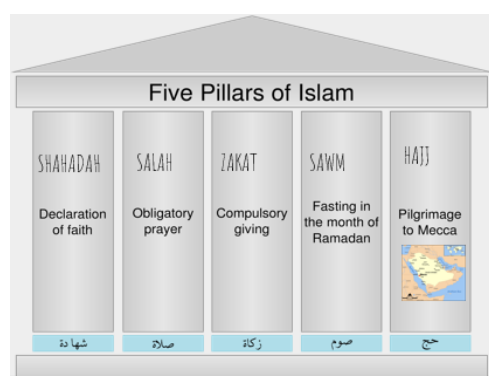




Unit Vocabulary –

Tahwid	Arabic for “declaring one god”. Muslims believe that there is only one God
Ibadah	Worship and any action that is performed with the intention of obeying Allah
Iman	Faith
Mosque	Place of worship
Muhammad	The founder of Islam. Messenger and prophet of God. So highly respected by Muslims that they say ‘Peace be upon him’ (PBUH) after his name is spoken
Adhan	Muslim call to prayer
Salah/salat	The name for the ritual prayer that Muslims perform five times each day while facing Mecca
Rak’ah	A series of movements carried out when Muslims recite their prayers (salah)
Mecca	An ancient city, in western Saudi Arabia. It is the holiest of Muslim cities where the Qur’an was first revealed to Muhammad (pbuh).
Ramadan	Ninth month of the Muslim year, during which strict fasting is observed from dawn to sunset
Eid-ul-Fitr	Is also known as the “Festival of Breaking the Fast”, is a religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide that marks the end of Ramadan.
Laylat-ul-Qadr	Is also known as the “Night of Power” when it is believed the first verses of the Quran were revealed to the Islamic prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
Ramadan	A festival where Muslims fast during the daylight and only eat after the sun has set



Key Beliefs:

- Belief in **Allah** as the one and only God. Islam means submission and obedience to Allah.
- Allah is too special to be drawn
- Belief in angels.
- Belief in the holy books- the Qur’an is Allah’s message.
- Belief in the **prophets** and that **Muhammad** (pbuh) was the final prophet.
- Belief in the Day of Judgement (the day when **Allah** decides if a person goes to heaven or hell).
- Belief in predestination (the belief that **Allah** has already planned out what will happen).

The Five Pillars of Islam:

Shahadah (faith)	A statement of belief.
Salah (Prayer)	Compulsory prayers, five times a day.
Zakah (Charity)	Payment made annually under Islamic law to people in need.
Sawm (Fasting)	Fasting over a period of one month during the Islamic month of Ramadan.
Hajj (Pilgrimage)	A pilgrimage (religious journey) to Mecca in Saudi Arabia.



The Qur’an is treated with immense respect by Muslims because it is the sacred word of God.



The **Qur’an** is written in 114 chapters called **surahs** and is written in **Arabic**. It must be recited in this language. As well as the words, the sounds and rhythm of Allah’s messages are important. Children will learn to read the Qur’an at classes at either the **mosque** or the **madrasah**.

The Qur’an gives guidance on Islamic beliefs, laws and customs as well as all aspects of daily life. Muslims will also follow other books of guidance such as **Hadith** and **Sunnah**.

Festivals:

Eid Ul-Fitr- festival that follows **Ramadan**. A joyful festival that thanks Allah for the strength to fast and the gift of the Qur’an.

Eid Ul-Adha- festival that follows the Hajj and means Feast of Sacrifice.

Links with other religions:

- Fasting (Ramadan)- Lent (Christianity); Yom Kippur (Judaism)
- Charity (Zakah)- SEWA (Sikhism)
- Rules for living- Ten commandments (Christianity); The Three Golden Rules (Sikhism); The Five Precepts (Buddhism)
- Pilgrimage (Hajj)- Jerusalem (Judaism); Bethlehem and Lourdes (Christianity); The Golden Temple (Sikhism); Bodh Gaya (Buddhism) Pilgrimage is not compulsory for Christians or Sikhs.

The Mosque:

Appearance	Mosques around the world vary enormously. In West Africa, they may be sand- coloured structures however, in Iran and Turkey, brightly coloured tiles often cover the walls. In Arab countries, many mosques are painted white.
Minaret	A thin tower where Muslims are called to prayer from.
Minbar	A staircase where the imam stands to address the community.
Mihrab	A small alcove that indicates which direction is the qibla.
Washing area	Where Muslims perform wudu in a mosque.

