

Islam Practices – Knowledge Organiser

Key Words			
al-Juma	Friday prayers in the mosque	Minaret	A tower attached to a mosque
Astronomy	The science of observing the stars and planets	Minbar	A place for the imam to deliver a sermon in a mosque
Burqa	A religious covering of all of the body	Mosque	An Islamic place of worship
Eid ul-Fitr	The feast at the end of Ramadan	Rakat	The physical positions of Islamic prayer
Hajj	The pilgrimage Muslims are obliged, once in their life, to go on to Mecca	Ramadan	The Islamic month of fasting
Hijab	A religious covering of the hair	Salat	The ritual of five daily prayers
Iftar	The meal eaten to break the fast during Ramadan	Sawm	The act of fasting
Imam	The religious leader of the mosque	Shahada	The Islamic declaration of faith
Kabbah	The place of pilgrimage which Muhammad's tribe looked after	Wudu	The ritual of washing the arms, face and feet before prayer
Mihrab	A part of a mosque indicating the direction of Mecca	Zakat	The act of giving 2.5% of wealth to charity each year

Key Ideas	
Five Pillars: Shahada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Shahada is the Islamic declaration of faith – it is the most basic element of Muslim belief, it states: <i>There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the messenger of God</i> - Muslims say this phrase when they become a Muslim and when they have a baby. - The Arabic version appears on the flag of Saudi Arabia and has caused controversy in the past when it has appeared on beer bottles and footballs.
Five Pillars: Salat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salat is the ritual of five daily prayers which is kept up by observant Muslims. They take place throughout the day and Muslims stop what they are doing in order to observe them. - The ritual of prayer includes wudu, the washing of face, arms and feet and rakat the act of bending, bowing and prostrating which is part of the prayer. - On a Friday the most important prayer of al-Juma is said, usually in a mosque.
Five Pillars: Zakat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zakat is the act of giving money to those who are poor and in need of assistance. - Muslims give 2.5% of their wealth every year to charity. Usually this is done in an organised way through a government or charity. Sometimes Islamic communities give the money directly to the poor. - Zakat al-Fitr is the act of giving money to the poor so they can partake in the festival of Eid al-Fitr which is the feast at the end of Ramadan.
Five Pillars: Sawm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sawm is the act of fasting – not eating and drinking for a set period of time. This can be for a few hours, a few days or, during for the entire month of Ramadan. - During Ramadan Muslims do not eat or drink between sunrise and sunset – this month is determined by the lunar calendar so falls at a different time each year. - During the month of Ramadan Muslims try to be closer to God by reading the Qur'an, reflecting on spiritual matters and praying more frequently. - Muslims come together, either as families or larger groups, to break their fast at the sundown meal of iftar. - The end of Ramadan is celebrated by the feasting festival of Eid ul-Fitr.
Five Pillars: Hajj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Hajj is the pilgrimage to Mecca which all Muslims are bound to make once in their lifetime. - The pilgrimage occurs during a single month and follows a set pattern of rituals including circling the Kabbah seven times, visiting Mount Arafat and stoning the devil. - Pilgrims all wear a simple cloth called the ihram as part of their pilgrimage, this ensures all pilgrims appear the same and are not distinguished by wealth. - The city of Mecca is only accessible to Muslims.
Mosques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The mosque is the Muslim place of worship. It includes many items which serve a specific purpose such as the mihrab which shows the direction of Mecca, the minaret which allows for the broadcast of the call-to-prayer, an area to perform wudu ablutions and the minbar from which the imam delivers a weekly sermon. - Mosques appear all around the world and look different from country-to-country and city-to-city.
Islamic Dress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Qur'an teaches that both men and women should dress modestly – interpretations of this vary widely depending on the culture and individual interpretations. - Some Muslim women choose to cover parts of their body with a religious covering such as a hijab which covers the hair or a burqa which covers the entire body.
The Golden Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Golden Age of Islam refers to a period around the 10th century when Islamic scholars were at the forefront of science, particularly astronomy. Astronomy was required by Muslims so they accurately knew the right times to pray and celebrate festivals. - At this point in history there was a deep connection between religion and science.

Homework – See your Term 2 Homework Booklet.

Week 2 – 'Five Pillars of Islam' (page 2).

Week 4 – 'Zakat and Khums' (page 3).

Week 6 – 'The Hajj' (page 3).