

**Lincolnshire Locally Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education  
KS2 Compulsory Unit: God (Islam)**

- *What do the main concepts in Islam reveal about the nature of Allah?*
- *What is the purpose of visual symbols in a mosque?*

- The oneness of God (**tawhid**) and its reflection in the **shahadah** (statement of faith)
- God as creator who has created the universe to be in harmony (**muslim** – literally, ‘in submission’ to the will of God); has created human beings to be ‘**abd** (servant) and **khalifa** (regent) to help him keep things in harmony; has set out a straight path (**shariah**) to help maintain this harmony and offered guidance (the natural world, the Qur’an and the prophets) to help humans follow this path
- The connection between **iman** (faith/beliefs) and **ibadah** (worship/practice) – the ways in which key practices express Muslim beliefs:

Five Pillars:

1. **Shahadah** (statement of belief): “There is no God but God, and Muhammad is his **prophet**”; expresses beliefs about God and the prophets
  2. **Salat** (prayer five times a day): incorporates the **Shahadah**, involves all Muslims praying together in harmony
  3. **Zakat** (charitable giving): 2.5% of disposable income annually; purpose is to bring about harmony in a world in which some people have more than they need and some people don’t have enough
  4. **Sawm** (fasting during the month of Ramadan): during this month, Muslims do not eat or drink during the hours of sunlight; the fast as a way to remind Muslims of their commitment to the one God and as a way of helping them experience what it is like go without, which is what life is like every day for some people in the world – this should prompt them to try to address this disharmony and bring about more harmony in the world
  5. **Hajj** (pilgrimage to Makkah): Muslims are expected to carry out this pilgrimage at least once during their lifetime; Muslims all travel to Makkah at the same time, perform the same prayers, speaking the same words, at the same time, carry out the same actions at the same time – the pilgrimage as a symbol of the harmony of the global Muslim community (the **ummah**) and their belief in one God
- The **masjid** (mosque) as a ‘place of prostration’ – the role of the mosque in Muslim belief and practice; key features (e.g. **qibla**, **minaret**, **minbar**, prayer mats, facilities for **wudu**); ways in which mosques engage with the local community, e.g. #VisitMyMosque day, foodbanks, etc.