

Knowledge organiser: Year 8 – Unit 6: Dialogue and encounter

Topics	
The 5 pillars- The Shahadah	
The prophet Muhammad	
The nature of God in Islam	
Prayer in Islam (Salah)	
Fasting and Ramadan	
Almsgiving/charity in Islam (Zakah)	
Haji- the annual pilgrimage	
Festivals in Islam	
The issues of Women’s rights and Islamophobia	

Key words	Allah: The Arabic word for God Muhammad: The final prophet of Islam; known as the seal of the prophets. Qur’an: The sacred writings of Islam Mosque: The Muslim place of worship Ramadan: The 9 th month of the Muslim calendar, during which Muslims will fast from dusk to dawn. Haji: The annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which all Muslims should try and make once in their lifetime.
Teacher assessed pieces of work	
Stretch and challenge	Church document-primary reading- Ecclesiam Suam: Ecclesiam Suam (August 6, 1964) Reading on importance of religious dialogue from the Bishops of England and Wales: chapter-three.pdf Further reading and more in-depth study of key topics can be found on the following websites. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zhbpfcw/revision/1 https://www.britannica.com/topic/Islam Visit your local mosque and have a look round- speak to a member of the mosque about beliefs and practices.

Dialogue	The 5 pillars of Islam	The prophet Muhammad	The nature of God in Islam	Key festivals in Islam	Issues and Islam
In the 1960s, the Catholic Church held a council (Second Vatican council) to look at how the Church interacts with the modern world. In this council, the Church decided that dialogue, respect and friendship should be central to how Catholics shar the Christian message Pope St. Paul VI strongly believed that the Church shouldn't just shout its message; it needed to have a conversation with the world. This changed how Catholics view and treat people outside the Church. In his 1964 encyclical <i>Ecclesiam Suam</i> (Latin for <i>His Church</i>), Pope St. Paul VI set out his vision for how the Catholic Church should relate to the modern world. Ina world full of conflict and division, the Pope emphasised the importance of dialogue. Concentric circle model: - The Inner Ring (Catholics): Deepening faith and unity among fellow Catholics. - The Middle Ring (Other Christians): Talking, praying, and working together with other Christian denominations (Ecumenism). - The Outer Ring (Other Religions & The Whole World): Respecting and talking with people of other faiths (like Islam, Judaism, Hinduism) and even people with no religious faith, looking for what is good and true in everyone. Diversity within the Universal Catholic Church When people think of the Catholic Church, they usually think of the Latin (Roman) Catholic Church. However, the Universal Catholic Church is actually a family of different Churches that share the same core beliefs and recognize the Pope, but each have their own unique history, traditions, and style of worship. Just as Vatican II taught that the Church must respect and embrace differences when looking outward, it also applied this internally. Eastern Catholics have their own Canon Law, distinct liturgies, ancient art, and unique music, yet they are fully in communion with the Pope. Diversity within the Church proves that unity and variety can coexist. One example is the Maronite Catholic Church, an Eastern Catholic Church originating from the Middle East (especially Lebanon).	The 5 pillars are the 5 most important duties for all Muslims. 1.Shahada: Declaration of faith- ‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.’ 2.Salah: The pillar of prayer- Muslims are required to pray 5 times a day 3. Zakat: Pillar of charity/almsgiving- It is compulsory for Muslims to give 2.5% of savings to charity 4.Sawm: Pillar of fasting- Muslims fast during the month of Ramadan 5. Hajj: Pilgrimage- The annual pilgrimage to Mecca that Muslims should try and make at least once in their lifetime.	-Born circa 570 CE in Makkah (Mecca) -He was religious from an early age and went to Mount Hira to meditate -On Mount Hira 610 CE the Angel Jibril appeared with a message from God – this was the first revelation. -For more than 20 years he received revelations that were combined to form the Qu’ran (the holy book of Islam) 3 years after the first revelation he began to preach the words he had received and spent the rest of his life proclaiming God’s word -He is the final and most important prophet in Islam.	Tawhid: The oneness and unity of God. There is only one God (monotheism) A Muslims most important duty is to declare faith in one God. Supremacy: God is the one and only creator of everything- nothing takes place unless God allows it to happen. ‘AllahuAkbar’, meaning ‘God is the greatest.’ Muslims believe that God is so great that he is beyond human understanding, and greater than anything humans can imagine. There are 99 names of God in the Qur’an and Hadith which can help Muslims to understand something of God’s nature. Each name describes a quality that God has revealed about himself.	Eid ul Fitr- marks the end of Ramadan. Muslims thank Allah for the strength he gave them throughout the previous month During Eid ul-Fitr Muslims dress in their finest clothes, give gifts to children and spend time with their friends and family. Muslims will also give money to charity at Eid. Eid ul Adha: celebrates the time when Ibrahim had a dream which he believed was a message from Allah asking him to sacrifice his son Isma’il as an act of obedience to God.	We will look at three key issues in our study of Islam. Women in Islam: What is the role of women in Islam? Are women discriminated against in Islam? Jihad and ISIS: What is Jihad? Does Jihad promote/support violence? Greater Jihad is the struggle against internal things which may negatively affect your soul. Lesser Jihad is the struggle against external influences which may affect you. Islamophobia: How are Muslims discriminated against in Britain? How can we tackle Islamophobia?