

Year 9 – Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser – Islam

Five Pillars of Islam

- Shahadah
- Salah
- Zakat
- Sawm
- Hajj

Salah

- Prayer five times a day
- Face towards Makkah and the Ka'bah
- Wudu – Ritual cleansing prayers are compulsory.
- They involve a series of standing up, bowing and prostrating.

Nature of God


God = Allah
99 Names for Allah which Muslims often learn

Sawm

- Night of Power – The Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) first revelation
- Ramadan – Islamic holy month
- Gates of Hell are closed and the Devil is chained up

Islam

- Founder = Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
- Symbol = Crescent Moon and Star
- Place of worship = Mosque
- Holy writing = Qur'an
- 2 main sects – Sunni and Shia
- One of the Abrahamic Religions (along with Christianity and Judaism)
- Islam = Submission
- Qu'ran = Recitation



Hajj

- Pilgrimage
- Must do once in a lifetime
- Ihram = Sacred state, white robes
- Tawaf = Walking around the Ka'bah seven times
- Running between the two mounts of Safa and Marwa
- Praying at Arafat
- Stoning evil at Mina

Zakat

- Zakat is the compulsory giving of a set proportion of money
- Zakat is 2.5% of wealth over a certain limit (Nisab)
- Sadaqah = any donations or good deeds beyond Zakat

Threshold Concepts:

TC1	To understand that religious beliefs are interpreted differently, even within the same religion or denomination.
TC2	To understand that religious practices have varying levels of adoption.
TC3	To understand that misconceptions exist surrounding religious beliefs and practices that need addressing.
TC4	To understand that religious values can be accepted and adopted by non-religious believers.
TC5	To understand the varying impact of modern, often secular based, challenges to religious beliefs
TC6	To understand the influence key beliefs, teachings and practices have on religious believers, and at times non-religious believers, today (individuals, society and community).
TC7	To understand the variety of sources of authority within religion and the different approaches to them.
TC8	To understand the symbolisms found within religion.

Year 9 – Religious Studies Knowledge Organiser – Debate and Controversy

Cosmological Argument

- Also known as 'cause' and 'effect'
- Everything has a cause, only God could be the cause of us

Design Argument

- Paley's Watch Argument – if you found a watch in the desert you wouldn't think it was there by accident. Something must have made it. We are so complex that something must have made us – the only being capable of that is God

Big Bang and Evolution

- Scientific way of explaining how life came to be on this planet

Humanism

Atheist = someone who does not believe in a God or Gods.

Agnostic = someone who is unsure about something (a common term used for someone unsure about God's existence).

Theist = a person who does believe God or Gods exists.

Humanist = an agnostic / atheist with a moral, scientific worldview.

The Problem of Evil

- Natural Evil = Suffering beyond people's control, caused by nature
- Moral Evil = Evil actions deliberately carried out by people
- Omnipotent = Have unlimited power
- Omniscient = Know everything
- Omnibenevolent = unlimited goodness
- Omnipresent = Everywhere at the same time
- The existence of evil and suffering is often said to be one of the strongest arguments against the existence of God

Euthanasia

- Euthanasia = The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma

Religion and Drug Use

- A drug is a substance that can be natural or manufactured in a laboratory, which if introduced into the body has an effect on the way the body and mind work
- Buddhism, Islam and Sikhism forbid the use of illegal drugs for the same reason that they forbid alcohol and tobacco
- Christianity, Hinduism and Judaism also teach against the use of illegal drugs

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Just War

- Just War = A war that is fought for the right reasons and in the right way

Poverty

- Poverty = Being without money, food or other basic needs of life