

Religious Education Year 7

Blended Learning Booklet

Fundamentals of Islam and Judaism.

Name:

Form:

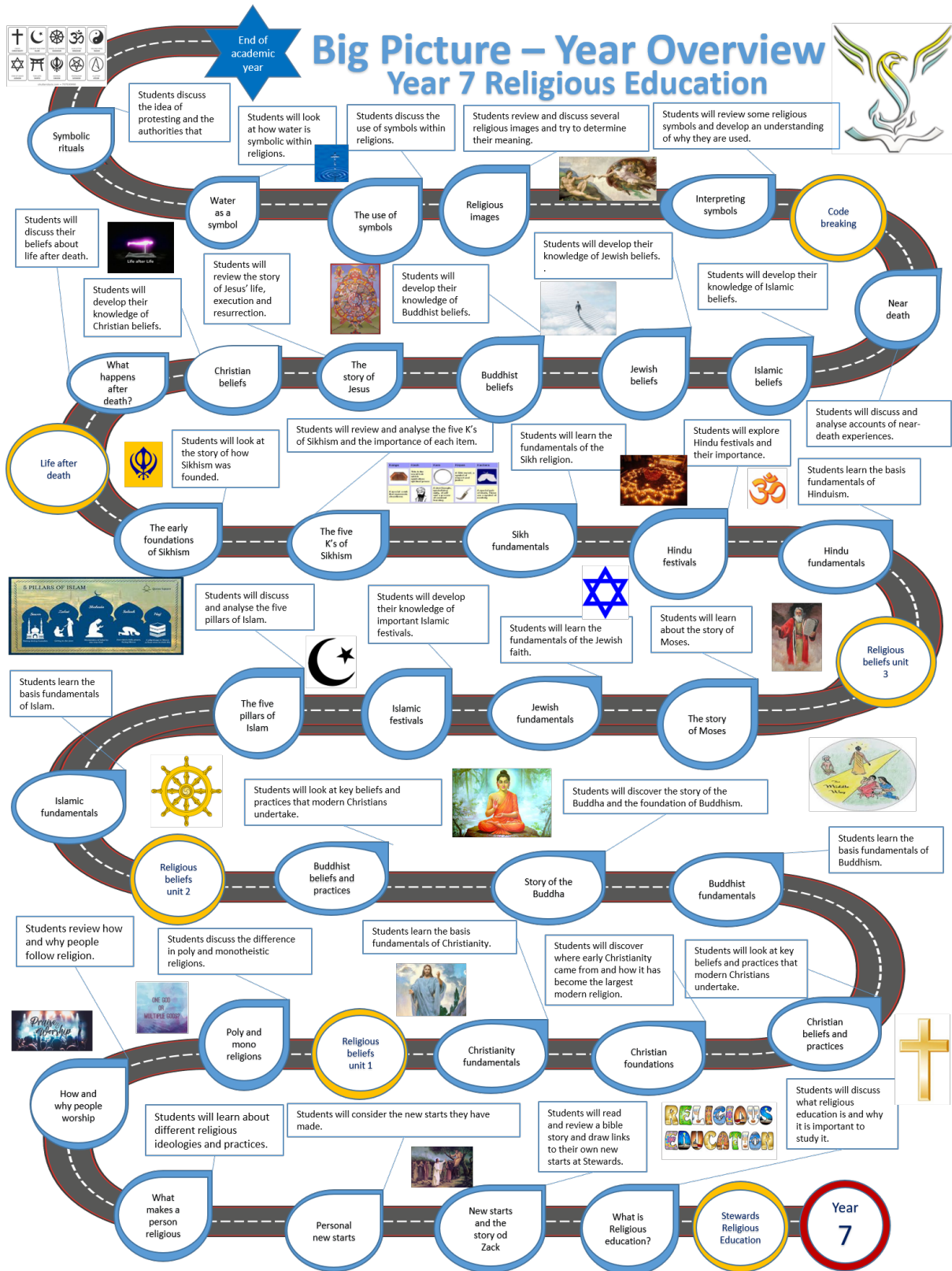
Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser on page three has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto Class Charts for feedback.





ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: **RE** Year: **7** Unit: **3**

AIMS

To introduce students to:

- The fundamentals of Islam.
- The fundamentals of Judaism.
- Learn and develop new skills including oracy in the classroom, essay writing and forming opinions based on knowledge.

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- C Writing, speaking and listening to others Using body language to help communication.
- O Freedom to speak safely in class without fear of failure.
- U Showing respect for others in the team and valuing their contributions.
- R Staying with a problem until it is resolved.
- A Monitoring performance and sharing in successes.
- G Taking on roles and responsibilities that support others in the learning environment.
- E Working in a positive atmosphere.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Reasons why we learn about religion in Religious Studies.
- Pupils will have previously studied elements of religion from primary school.

WHAT WE KNOW/REMEMBER

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RECOMMENDED READING

- BBC Bitesize RE
- BBC Teach.com
- Seneca learning

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

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CAREERS

- Teacher
- Religious leader
- Public services

UP NEXT

- Fundamentals of Hinduism.
- Fundamentals of Sikhism.



The Story of Abraham

For Jews, Abraham is known as the founder of Judaism; he was the first point of contact between God and the Jews. It was through him that the idea of "The Promised Land" came about. God asked Abraham to leave his home and wife, and travel to Canaan. He was to be a good example to those there, and spread the religion. In turn, God would bless Abraham with a child. Abraham's wife, Sarah, conceived a child not long after Abraham completed his work in The Promised Land. The child was called Isaac. Isaac inherited The Promised Land.



Key Words	Definitions
The Promised land	The land of Canaan, that was promised to Abraham and his descendants.
The 10 Commandments	A set of 10 principles which are used to help one live a moral life.
Torah	The law of God.
Monotheistic	A religion which only follows only one God.
Hebrew	The language which Jews speak and write their scripture in.

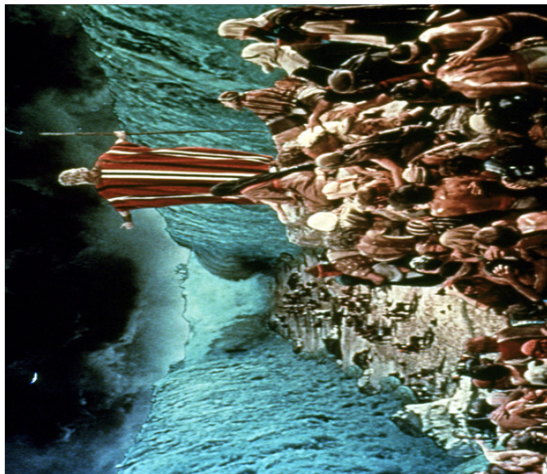
THE 10 COMMANDMENTS

- 1 You shall have no other gods before Me.
- 2 You shall not make idols.
- 3 You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.
- 4 Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.
- 5 Honor your father and your mother.
- 6 You shall not murder.
- 7 You shall not commit adultery.
- 8 You shall not steal.
- 9 You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.
- 10 You shall not covet.

LifeHopeandTruth.com

The Story Of Moses

The story of Moses begins in 1300BC, a very long time after Abraham. The Jews were being used as slaves in Egypt. Their leader was a prophet called Moses. Moses lead the Jews from Egypt to the holy land that God had promised. Whilst on their journey, the Jews were helped by God, the same God who promised Abraham a child in return for his help, in many ways: God parted the Red Sea for them. When Moses and his followers reached Mount Sinai, he spoke to God. He gave them a set of instructions of follow, otherwise known as the 10 commandments.





Key Words	Definitions
Allah	The only God of the Islamic religion. The Arabic word for God.
Prophet	Someone who is sent by God to be a role model and spread the word of God.
Pilgrimage	A holy journey taken to a holy location at least once in a lifetime.
Makkah	A city in the capital of Saudi Arabia which is the birth place of the Prophet Muhammad. It the location for religious pilgrimages.
Qur'an	The religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God.



This is the House of Allah in Makkah. Followers of the Islamic faith go on pilgrimage to this Holy location. The pilgrimage symbolises unity within the Islamic community and a submission to God.

The Prophet Muhammad

The Prophet Muhammad was born in Makkah, Saudi Arabia in 570. He was a very spiritual man and often spent time in meditation on Mount Hira. It was here that Muhammad was visited by the angel Jibreel (Gabriel) and asked to recite the words of God. It was then that he came to believe that he was the next messenger of God: he began to share the words of God with everyone that he could. In 622, Muhammad took his followers on a journey to Medinah. This journey was called the Hijrah. Ten years later, Muhammad returned and conquered Makkah. He continued to lead the Islam community spiritually until his death in 632.

The Five Pillars

1. Shahadah – the belief that there is only one Allah (god) and that Muhammed is Allah's messenger.
2. Salah – You are to pray to Allah five times a day, every day.
3. Zakat – Giving 2.5% of your income each year to help the poor.
4. Hajj – To make a pilgrimage to the house of Allah in Makkah, the holy place of their religion
5. Fasting – Members of the religion come together to fast during the month of Ramadan; they won't eat during hours of sunlight.



Lesson 1 Islamic Fundamentals.

Li: To be able to describe some of the basic beliefs of Islam.

Task 1: Make a mind map about what you may already know about Islam

Think about:

The name of the founder

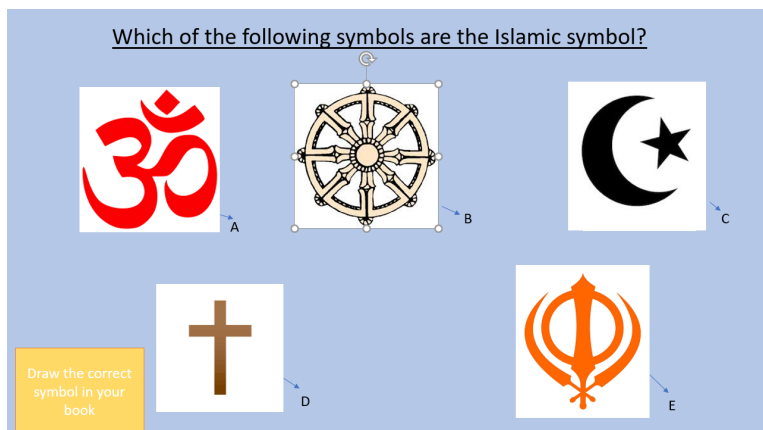
Name of God/Gods

Language

Place of worship

Leader

Festivals



Task 2: Why is the prophet Muhammad important to Islam/Muslims?

- Received the final revelation of Islam.
- Spent his life proclaiming that God is One.
- A role model for Muslims.

“Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; he is God’s Messenger and the seal of the prophets: God knows everything.”

(Qur’an)

Task3: Explain in your words how Muslims would understand this text.

Write your answers in full sentences.

Halal Food.

Halal is Arabic for permissible. Halal food is that which adheres to Islamic law, as defined in the Qur'an.

The Islamic form of slaughtering animals or poultry.

Animals must be alive and healthy at the time of slaughter and all blood is drained from the carcass. During the process, a Muslim will recite a dedication, known as *tasmiya* or *shahada*.

Since pork is forbidden, halal slaughtering must not be done where pigs are slaughtered or in the vicinity of pigs slaughtering area.

Task 4: Explain in your own words:

What does halal mean?

Why is halal food important to Muslims?

Can Muslims eat pork? (answer in a full sentence, explain why or why not).

Extension work:

Why do you think it is important for Muslims to submit to the will of God?

try to consider:

What does this show?

How can it have an impact on a Muslims life?

How can it impact how a person feels about their faith?

Sentence starter: I believe that by submitting to God, this shows how Muslims... because...

Lesson 2: Islam

LI: To understand the importance of the five pillars in Islam.

Task 1: Using Key terms

Using the following key terms in a short paragraph about what you have learnt about Islam from the previous lesson, you may use more key words, but everyone must use these four key words.

- Islam
- Allah
- Muslim
- Mosque

The Five Pillars of Islam

DART

The most important Muslim practices are the Five Pillars of Islam.

The Five Pillars of Islam are the five obligations that every Muslim must satisfy in order to live a good and responsible life according to Islam.

The Five Pillars consist of:

- Shahadah: sincerely reciting the Muslim profession of faith
- Salat: performing ritual prayers in the proper way five times each day
- Zakat: paying an alms (or charity) tax to benefit the poor and the needy
- Sawm: fasting during the month of Ramadan
- Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca

Why are they important?

Carrying out these obligations provides the framework of a Muslim's life, and weaves their everyday activities and their beliefs into a single cloth of religious devotion.

No matter how sincerely a person may believe, Islam regards it as pointless to live life without putting that faith into action and practice.

Carrying out the Five Pillars demonstrates that the Muslim is putting their faith first, and not just trying to fit it in around their secular lives.

Task 1:

Draw around your hands



write the 5 pillars without looking at your notes

Write the words in English in each finger and thumb.

Read the DARTS task:

The five pillars of Islam

This section tells you about the most important parts of Muslim worship.

There are five most important parts to Muslim worship. They are called the five pillars of Islam. A pillar is something which supports a building, so the five pillars of Islam 'support' the religion. Muslims believe that following the five pillars helps them to keep their religion properly.

The first pillar – Shahadah

Shahadah is the declaration of faith. In other words, it is a summing up of the most important part of Muslim belief. It is usually translated into English as 'There is no other god but Allah, and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah.'

These words form part of the adhan, the call to prayer (see page 12). They are whispered into the ear of newborn babies, so that they are the first words they hear. A Muslim who is still able to speak will repeat them as they are dying. They are the first words which a Muslim says on waking up, and the last they say before going to sleep.

The second pillar – Salat

Salat means prayer five times a day. Muslims pray early in the morning, at night and on three occasions during the day. Male Muslims are expected to go to the mosque for the noon prayers on a Friday, but otherwise they pray in any clean place. When it is time for prayer, Muslims stop whatever they are doing, and face in the direction of Makkah. (The positions for prayers are described on pages 16–17.) In Muslim countries, a mu'adhin calls the people to prayer from the mosque. (Mu'adhin is sometimes written 'muezzin'.) He recites the adhan, and adds, 'Come to prayer, come to security, Allah is most great!' In the morning, he adds the words 'Prayer is better than sleep!'

The third pillar – Zakah

'Zakah' means giving money to people who are poor or in need. Every year, Muslims are expected to give a certain amount of their money to charity. This can be used for things like building hospitals as well as direct help for poorer Muslims. This money is called Zakah (sometimes Zakat). It amounts to about 2.5 per cent of the money which a Muslim has received and not spent in a year. It does not include money which is spent on necessary things like food and clothes. Zakah is thought of as being an offering to Allah, so all Muslims are expected to give it. Not to give Zakah would mean that they were not doing their duty to poorer Muslims, and – even more important – it would mean that they were cheating Allah.

The fourth pillar – Sawm

Sawm is **fasting** during the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim year. During this month, most Muslims do not eat or drink during the hours of daylight. They try hard to live especially good lives. (This is explained in more detail on page 22.)

The fifth pillar – Hajj

Hajj is **pilgrimage** to Makkah. Every Muslim who can afford it is expected to visit Makkah at least once during their life. For Muslims, Makkah is a most holy place, because it is where Muhammad lived and worked. (Hajj is explained in more detail on pages 18–21.)

WORSHIP

New words

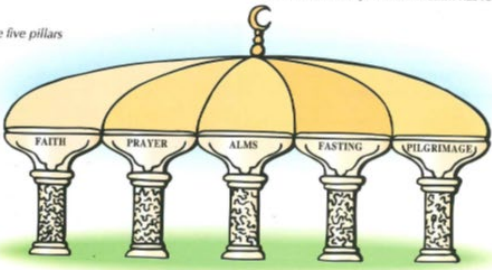
Fasting doing without food and drink for religious reasons
Mu'adhin man who calls Muslims to prayer
Pilgrimage journey for religious reasons

Test yourself

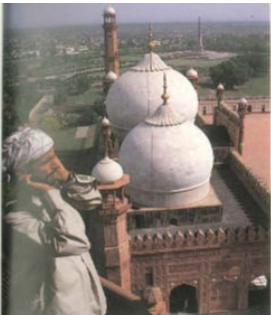
What's the adhan?
 What's a mu'adhin?
 When do Muslims fast?
 What's Hajj?

Things to do

- 1 Explain what the five pillars of Islam are. Why do they have this name?
- 2 Make your own diagram to show Islam as a building supported by the five pillars.
- 3 The morning call to prayer says that 'Prayer is better than sleep!' What do you think Muslims mean when they say this?
- 4 What sort of things could money given to charity be spent on? Work in groups to discuss your ideas, then collect a list.



The five pillars



A mu'adhin making the call to prayer

Answer the following questions:

1. Explain what the first pillar is?
2. Explain what the second pillar is?
3. Explain what the third pillar is?
4. Explain what the fourth pillar is?
5. Explain what the fifth pillar is?

Lesson 3: Introduction to Judaism

LI: To understand the basic beliefs about Judaism.

Task 1: What you know about Judaism, make mind map about belief in god, religious book, founder, and anything else you can think about linked to Judaism.

Introducing Judaism

DART

This section tells you something about who Jews are.

The word 'Jew' can be used in two ways. It means someone who was born a Jew. It also means a Jew who follows the Jewish religion, which is called **Judaism**. Not everyone who was born Jewish chooses to keep to the religion. Some people who were not born Jewish choose to become followers of Judaism. In this book, 'Jew' means a follower of the religion of Judaism.

What do Jews believe?

Jews believe that there is only one God, who is eternal. This means that he was never born

and will never die. He is always present everywhere, and he knows everything. He made everything, including the world and everything in it. He cares about everything that he made and he listens when people pray to him.

When Jews pray to God, they call him **Adonai**. This means 'Lord'. Jews think that God's name is very important, so they use it with great respect. They never use it carelessly.

Jews do not believe that they are the only ones who know what God is like, but they do believe that Jews have a special relationship with God. They believe that God gave laws which they

This modern sculpture of a menorah is in Jerusalem



6



The Star of David is on Israel's flag

must obey. As long as they obey the laws, God will look after them. Their relationship with God is based on love. One of the prayers which Jews use most often shows how important this is. It says, 'You must love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your mind and with all your strength'. This prayer is called the **Shema**.

Jewish symbols

Jews use many symbols in their religion, but two are especially important. One is the **menorah**. It is a candlestick which has seven branches. It reminds Jews of the lamps which were used in the **Temple** in Jerusalem. The

JUDAISM 

Temple was destroyed in 70 CE. It was the most important building in the Jewish religion.

The other symbol is a star with six points. This is called the **Star of David**, or sometimes the **Shield of David**. No one really knows where this symbol came from, but it has been used for hundreds of years. It is used as part of the flag of Israel, the country where many Jews live.

New words

Adonai name for God (means Lord)
Eternal lasting for ever
Judaism Jewish religion
Menorah seven-branched candlestick
Shema Jewish prayer
Symbol something which has a special meaning, or stands for something else
Temple most important place of Jewish worship (destroyed 70 CE)

Test yourself

What do Jews call God when they pray to him?

What's the Shema?

What's a menorah?

What was the Temple?

Things to do

1 Explain as carefully as you can the most important beliefs of the Jews.

2 Think of as many reasons as you can why Jews use God's name so carefully.

3 Some people have said that God is like a circle. Try to explain why. (Clue: Where does a circle begin or end?)

4 Symbols are often pictures which stand for something.

a Draw the two Jewish symbols mentioned on this page, and for each one write a sentence explaining what it is.

b Then think of two symbols which you use in everyday life. Draw them, and explain what they stand for.

7

The Jewish people are a race of people who, traditionally, have followed the Jewish religion.

According to Jewish law, you are Jewish if you are born to a Jewish mother. You are also a citizen of a country – so for example, you might be a British, American, or Israeli Jew.

But Jewish people can choose whether or not they actually follow the Jewish religious way of life.

Even if you are not born into the Jewish race, you can convert to being a follower of the Jewish religion.

Task 2: Answer the questions in full sentences:

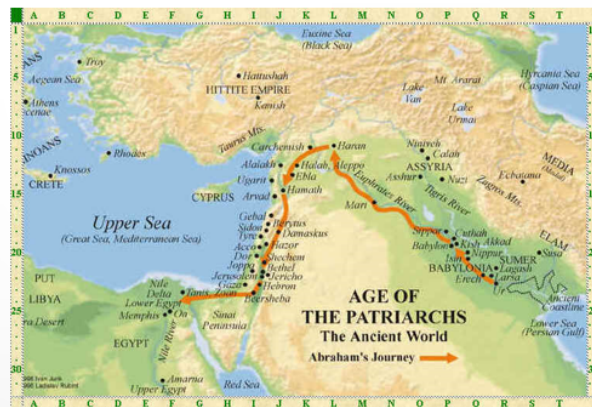
What does Jewish law say about how someone is considered a Jew?

Can anyone become a Jew if they decide to convert?

• **WHO IS THE FOUNDER OF JUDAISM?**

- JUDAISM HAS NO 'FOUNDER', BUT JEWISH HISTORY BEGINS WITH THE COVENANT (PROMISE) ESTABLISHED BETWEEN GOD AND **ABRAHAM** AROUND 1812 BC, DURING THE BRONZE AGE, IN THE MIDDLE EAST.
- ABRAHAM IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE FATHER OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE.

HOW DID IT ALL START?



Abraham grew up in Ur, before he and his father decided to move the family 500 miles to Haran, perhaps because they disagreed with the religious beliefs of the people in Ur, who worshipped the sun and moon. God later told Abraham to move to Canaan.

Canaan was the land God promised to Abraham and his descendants – the Jewish people. It is now roughly the area we know as Israel.

Task:

Who is the founder of Judaism?

Write 5 important facts about Abraham.

https://youtu.be/auM94_yDD40

The Jewish belief about God can be put very simply. There is only one God. He created the world and knows everything.

Jews believe that God gave them a set of laws to live by, so that they would know how to worship him, and how to live amongst other people in a kind and caring way.

Jews believe that their special relationship with God will only continue so long as they follow these laws.

Task:

What does monotheism mean?

Why is it important for Jews to follow the laws?

The Jewish holy book is called the Torah. It is what Christians would know as the Old Testament. It is written in Hebrew and tells the story of the Jewish people and their relationship with God.

Many of the stories that you might be familiar with from a Christian upbringing are also those that you would learn as a Jewish child. For example, the Genesis story of creation or Moses and the Ten Commandments.

Task: Why are holy scriptures given so much importance within their religions?

Why is the Torah sacred for the Jews?



Lesson 4: Judaism

LI: To understand the importance Kosher food.

Using Key terms

Using the following key terms in a short paragraph about what you have learnt about Judaism from the previous lesson, you may use more key words, but everyone must use these four key words.

- Kosher
- Torah
- Jewish
- Ten commandments

Kosher Food

Observant Jews will take their rules for living from the bible...

...this even includes what they can and cannot eat

These are the animals which you are permitted to eat ... anything which has a completely split hoof and chews the cud, this you may eat ..." (Leviticus 11:2-3)

Key Kosher Words

Foods that Jews can eat
= **Kosher**

Food that Jews can't eat
= **Trefah**

All the rules about food
= **Kashrut**

There are strict laws about food and diet in Judaism as there are in many other religions.

Food that Jews may eat is called 'kasher' or 'kosher' which means fit, proper or right.

<https://youtu.be/eP85YliyvK0>

DARTs task:

Kosher food is any food or beverage that Jewish dietary laws allow a person to eat. It is not a style of cooking. Keeping kosher is much more complex than that. Rules are the foundation of kosher food.

Rooted in history and religion, each law is specific about what types of food you can and cannot eat. The laws are also strict about the way you prepare, process, and inspect food if you are going to call it kosher.

Keeping kosher is a commitment. It governs what you eat and the way you prepare your meals and use your kitchen and dishes every day. But anyone can eat kosher food. You probably have kosher items in your pantry right now.

Are kosher foods only for Jewish people?

Not all Jewish people keep kosher, and kosher foods are not just for Jewish people. For example, some soft drinks are kosher, and people of all backgrounds and religions drink them.

Is kosher food easy to find?

There's a kosher version of almost every food and drink in the world. Almost half of all foods you find in a package are kosher. Many supermarkets have kosher food sections.

Kosher Food History

Scholars believe that Jewish dietary laws may be the first food laws on record. The general principles of keeping kosher are in the Torah, part of the Jewish bible. It has commandments -- called mitzvahs -- to follow as ways to obey God. Keeping kosher is one of them.

The dietary laws have not changed from what the Torah commanded, but they've grown over the years to keep up with technology.

What makes Kosher Food Kosher?

Now we know what sorts of food are Kosher, what else makes it ok to eat?

All animals must be killed as painlessly as possible

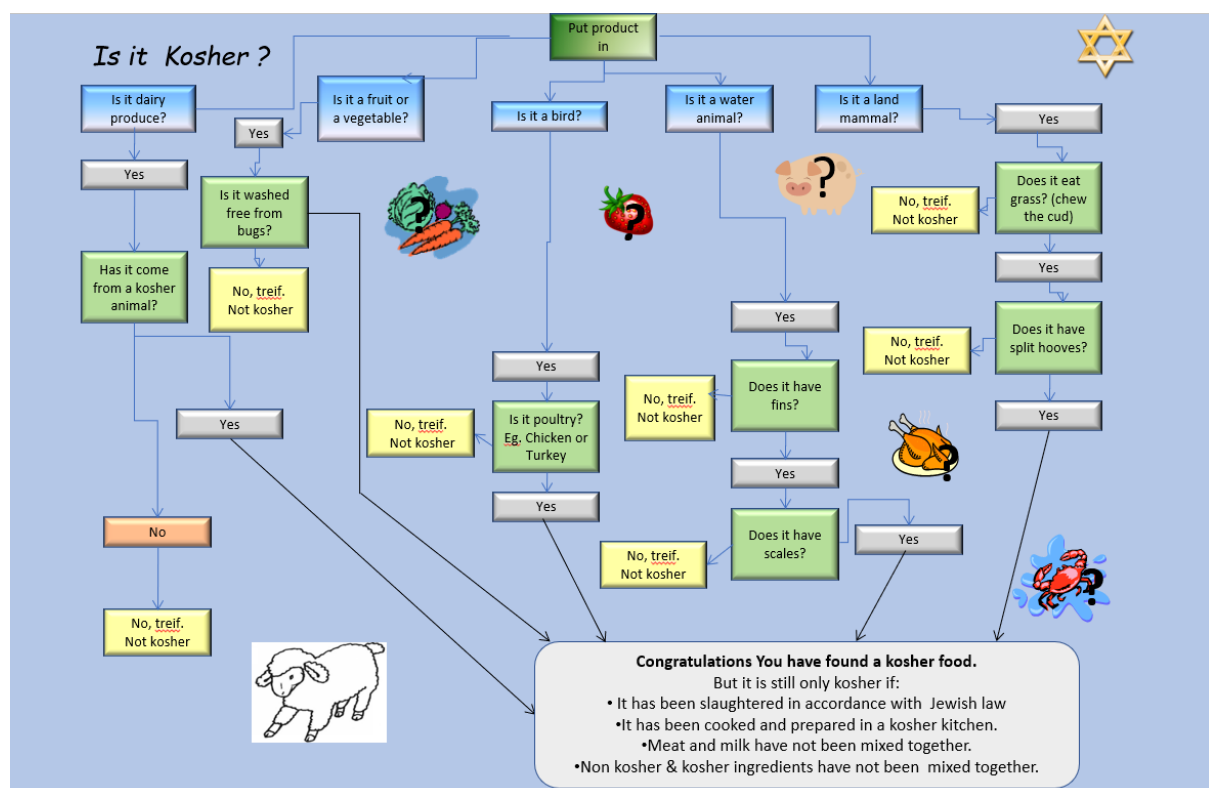
Because it is against the Jewish law to cause pain to living things.

Only healthy animals can be eaten

This is the same for most food because it would not be healthy to be eating something that is sick.

For most Kosher observant Jews this means having separate knives, chopping boards and bowls.

One for dairy, one for meat. Some may even have separate kitchens.



Please watch the video and answer the following questions in your books.

<https://youtu.be/TYk0KeYhqYQ>

- What are the rules of kosher?
- Can Jewish people eat Pork?
- Can Jewish people eat beef?
- Can Jewish People eat Chicken?
- How do Jewish know if the food is kosher?

Why is Kosher important?