

Knowledge Organiser - Islam 3 - Living Muslim Traditions

What lies behind the traditions of Hajj?

Lesson 1: Why is Sidon an important city?

Key vocabulary: context, Sidon, Phoenicians, Phoenicia, renowned, maritime, legacy, distinguishes, prostrating, congregation, congregational

Carthaginians were descendants of the North African civilisation called Phoenicians.

The ancient civilisation of Phoenicia emerged around 3000 BCE in the eastern Mediterranean (modern Lebanon).

They were known for their skills in trade, seafaring and dominated trade in the region. Sidon is the 3rd largest city in Lebanon.

Lesson 2: What do I learn about Muslim prayer?

Key vocabulary: branches, Sunni, Shia, Beirut, instability, evaluate, genuine, universal, values, restrictions, solidarity

Lebanon - densely populated country in the Mediterranean area.

Religious and ethnic groups migrated there to find freedom away from restrictions.

Lebanon has faced many challenges - civil war from 1975 to 1990.

Beirut is the capital of Lebanon.

A special word for prayer in Arabic is 'salah'.

People pray to meditate and evaluate their behaviour. They confess to their mistakes because God is forgiving.

Lesson 3: What happens in salah and what does it mean for Muslims?

Key vocabulary: Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, haunting, linger, wudu, intention, virtue, formal, dua

Call to prayer - in Arabic it is **Allahu Akbar** meaning Allah is the greatest.

In Lebanon, you will hear the call to prayer but not everywhere as it is not a fully Muslim country.

They pray 5 times a day: Fajr (dawn), Dhuhr (noon), Asr (late afternoon), Maghrib (sunset) and Isha (dusk).

There is a special sequence of washing (wudu) to symbolise purity. Some Muslims cover their heads for praying. Men might wear a small cap. They do special movements when they pray.

Salah is a formal prayer and is always in Arabic. A personal prayer is called a dua (meaning asking) which can be done at any time.

Lesson 4: What is a prayer like?

Key vocabulary: serene

South Lebanon: Nanatieh (Nab-a-tee-eh) and Tyre.

Prayer is a duty.

Shia Muslims combine noon and afternoon prayers, as well as sunset and evening prayers.

If people return to God five times a day, then society becomes more secure and people become more loving.

Maya - it's a serene place and believes prayer is communicating with God, a spiritual relationship with God.

Lesson 5: Why are the five pillars of Islam important?

Key vocabulary: Five Pillars of Islam, shahada, hajj, solemn, declare, essence, obligation, Day of Judgement, charitable, entrust, observing, Ten Obligatory Acts

Islam teaches Muslims important duties: these are drawn together in the five pillars of Islam. These duties are based on the teachings in the Qur'an and the Hadith.

Five pillars of Islam: Shahadah, Salah, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj.

Shia Muslims have a further set of duties: The Ten Obligatory Acts.

The Ten Obligatory Acts are: Salah, Sawm, Hajj, Zakat, Khums, Jihad, encouraging good actions, avoiding bad actions, Tawalla and Tabarra.

Lesson 6: Hajj: a holy pilgrimage

Key vocabulary: ihram, garments, serenity

Hajj is the 5th of the five pillars of Islam and 3rd of the Ten Obligatory Acts.

Hajj is a special pilgrimage that all Muslims should try to make to the holy city of Makkah.

They perform special rituals.

Muslims believe Muhammad led pilgrims to the Kaaba, destroyed the idols and reclaimed the Kaaba for Allah.