



Year 4 Religious Studies
Scheme of Work 2023-24
Summer Term

Below expectations	Meeting expectations	Exceeding expectations
Reasonable knowledge of the work covered Verbal responses demonstrate that some of the main points can be recalled. Written answers include some of the relevant information. Written English is simple, in single sentences and generally accurate.	Good knowledge of the work covered. Verbal responses demonstrate that all the main points can be recalled. Written answers include most of the relevant information. Good standard of written English.	Excellent knowledge of the work covered. Written responses include additional detail not covered in class. Links are made with other areas of the subject. Excellent standard of written English.

Week	Topic	Learning Objectives	Activity	Assessment	Extension
1	To find out who Muhammad was and why he is an important figure in Islam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask children what they already know about Muslims and Islam and mind map the ideas as a class. Who was Muhammad? Go through the information on the slides about when and where he lived, what he did for a living, who he was married to, etc. Ask children why they think such a seemingly ordinary man was important. Go through the story of Muhammad's revelations from the angel Gabriel and how these revelations formed the Islamic holy book, the Qur'an. How do you think Muhammad's life would have changed after these events? How do you think he felt when he realised that he was a messenger of God? Ask children to come up with a list of adjectives on the board. 	Ask children to write a diary account of Muhammad's first encounter with the angel Gabriel on worksheet 1B. Encourage children to think about how he would have felt, what he would have done and any questions he might have had about the future. <u>Resources:</u> Slides Worksheet 1A/1B/1C	Questioning of pupils and completion of activities	Ask children to write a diary entry for Khadijah (Muhammad's wife) on the day of Muhammad's first encounter with the angel Gabriel on worksheet 1C. Encourage children to record conversations they might have had and to think carefully about how this would have effected Khadijah.
2	To learn about the life of Muhammad and his impact on history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remind children of the story of how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad. Why do you think God chose him to be a prophet? Ask children to think, pair, share their ideas. Go through the slides explaining what Muhammad was like, including his looks, his personality and his morals. Explain what happened to Muhammad after the first revelation in the cave: his persecution, his friends and followers, and his death. How has Muhammad changed history? Ask children to share their ideas with the class. 	Muhammad is a man who has changed history. Ask children to choose 2 other people who have changed history and write a list of similarities and differences between the 2 people they have chosen and Muhammad on worksheet 2B. <u>Resources:</u> Slides Worksheet 2A/2B Question and Answer Cards	Questioning of pupils and completion of activities	Muhammad is a man who has changed history. Ask children to choose 2 other people who have changed history and write a list of similarities and differences between the 2 people they have chosen and Muhammad on worksheet 2B. Challenge children to think of two religious figures, not just historical figures, who have changed the world.

3	To understand the importance of the Qur'an to Muslims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Go through the slides explaining what the Qur'an is and some of the ideas and teachings within it. Look at how the Qur'an is respected by Muslims e.g. by keeping it on a stand, not putting it on the floor, etc. What do you think this tells you about Muslim beliefs about the Qur'an? What does this tell you about the beliefs of Islam in general? Explain that the Qur'an is the culmination of a series of messages from prophets, the first of whom was Adam, although these messages are not written in the Qur'an as historical stories. Muslims believe that the Qur'an is God's final revelation to the world and the Muhammad is the final in a long line of prophets. What does the word 'revelation' mean? 	<p>Ask children to draw a picture of the Qur'an and explain how it is treated by Muslims on worksheet 3B. Underneath, children to choose an object (religious or secular) which is very important to them and explain what they do to show that it is important (e.g. keep it clean, keep it in a safe place, use it only on special occasions, etc). How is this similar of different to how Muslims treat the Qur'an?</p> <p><u>Resources</u> Slides Worksheet 3A/3B/3C</p>	Questioning of pupils and completion of activities	Ask children to draw a picture of the Qur'an and explain how it is treated by Muslims on worksheet 3C. Underneath, explain what this tells us about Islamic beliefs about the Qur'an and what we can learn about Islam from this.
4	To understand the importance of Muhammad to Muslims' daily lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad is not only remembered for giving Muslims the Qur'an but also for his own teachings and the morals he lived by in his daily life. Explain that lots of things Muhammad said and did were recorded and that these are now known as the Hadith. These stories and sayings help Muslims to understand the Qur'an and put what it teaches into practice. Show children some Hadith sayings and ask them to discuss what we can learn about Islam from them. How do you think these would help Muslims in their daily lives? Are there any similarities between these sayings and sayings from other religions? 	<p>On worksheet 4B and explain underneath each Hadith what it teaches Muslims about how they should be living their life.</p> <p><u>Resources:</u> Worksheet 4A/4B What Muhammad Said sheet</p>	Verbal and written answers.	On worksheet 4B state how the ideas expressed in each Hadith are similar or different to teachings in any other religion they are familiar with and explain why.
5	To relate our experience of role-models and influences on our lives with those of Muslims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain that Muslim children try to act, think and live like Muhammad. He is their role-model. Who is your role-model? Who would you most like to be like when you grow up? Who influences what you wear, what music you listen to, what TV shows you like? Ask children to share their ideas with the class. Why do you think Muslims aspire to be like Muhammad? Make a list on the board drawing on what the children have learnt about him over the unit. What role-models or inspirations are there in other religions (e.g. Jesus, Buddha, Rama)? How are these figures similar or different to Muhammad? 	<p>On worksheet 5B, children describe why Muhammad is a role model to Muslim children, then describe a role-model of their own, explaining why they are inspired by that person.</p> <p><u>Resources</u> Worksheet 5A/5B/5C End of Unit Quiz</p>	Verbal and written answers.	On worksheet 5C, children compare three different religious role-models (one of whom is Muhammad) and explain similarities and differences between them. Encourage children to think about their teachings, how they lived their lives and how and what people do to follow them today.

6	To find out about the Islamic New Year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the children that Islam is a world religion, and that Muslims are followers of Islam. • Tell the children you are going to be finding out about different Muslim celebrations and that if anyone in the class is a Muslim, and they want to, it would be really helpful if they shared what they do for each of the celebrations. • Explain that Islam was founded in the 7th century by the Prophet Muhammad. When Muslims say or write his name they say 'Peace be upon him'. This is done as a sign of respect. Explain that Muslims believe that Muhammad was a prophet who came to teach people about God. The word for God in Arabic is Allah. • The first day of the month of Muharram is the beginning of the Islamic year. Muslims believe that on this day in 622 AD Muhammad moved from Mecca to Medina. Muhammad was born in Mecca. Muslims believe he went to Medina because God told him to go so he could be safe from the people who wanted to hurt him because they didn't agree with his beliefs. • Explain that Muslims celebrate the Islamic New Year quietly. They get together to read or pray and think about Muhammad's journey all those years ago. Show the Islamic New Year on a timeline. 	Provide the children with worksheet 1B. They will fill in the missing words in the sentences about Islam. Then they will answer the simple questions on their sheet <u>Resources</u> Worksheet 1A/1B/1C Story Cards A/B	Verbal and written answers.	Extension questions Provide the children with worksheet 1C. They will complete the unfinished sentences about Islam. Then they will answer the questions on their sheet.
7	To find out about the Day of Ashura.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the children that the Day of Ashura happens on the tenth day after the Islamic New Year. Show the slide with the event on the timeline. • Explain that it is a voluntary day of fasting when Muslims think about people that are important in their religion. Shi'a Muslims think about Husayn ibn Ali, the grandson of Muhammad who was killed because of his religion. They remember how he suffered for them. Sunni Muslims think about the day Moses and the Israelites were freed from the Pharaoh in Egypt. • Go through the information on the slides about why these two events are significant. 	Provide children with worksheet 2B and Story Cards B. The children will order the images from the story of Moses freeing the Israelites and stick them onto their worksheet. Then they will write a sentence explaining what is happening in each picture. <u>Resources</u> Worksheet 2A/2B/2C/2D Story Cards A/B	Verbal and written answers.	Provide children with worksheet 2C. The children will write the story of Moses freeing the Israelites then they will illustrate the story.

8	To find out about Mawlid al-Nabi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the children that Mawlid al-Nabi (sometimes written as Milad un Nabi) is the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad. Show the slide with the event on the timeline. • Go through the information on the slides, explaining that on this day parents often tell stories about the Prophet's life to their children and that some people hold street parades. • Explain that this day also marks Muhammad's death so some Muslims celebrate it quietly. Many Muslims do not believe in celebrating birthdays or anniversaries so not all Muslims celebrate this day. • Explain that the Muslims who do celebrate this day think it is important because the birth of the Prophet Muhammad was a great blessing for all of humanity. • Show the children the image on the slide of Muslims gathering to remember the Prophet Muhammad. Then explain that on this day Muslims remember the character of the Prophet, his teachings, sufferings and his ability to forgive. • Tell the children lots of people with different beliefs think about the things they have to be thankful for. What are you thankful for? Think, pair, share. 	<p>Get the children to work as a group and come up with a list of things they are thankful for and why. When they have recorded their ideas on worksheet 3B, they can present to the class.</p> <p><u>Resources</u> Worksheet 3A/3B/3C Picture Cards</p>	Verbal presentation to the class	<p>Get the children to work individually to come up with a list of things they are thankful for on worksheet 3C. When they have recorded their ideas on worksheet 3C, they can come back together and work as a group deciding the top five most important things to be thankful for. They can then present their amalgamated list to the class.</p>
9	To find out about Ramadan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the children that Ramadan is a time when Muslims fast during daylight hours. Show the slide with the event on the timeline. • Go through the information on the slides explaining why Muslims fast during Ramadan to show self-control. • Explain that Ramadan lasts one month and that is often called the 'month of the Qur'an'. Show the children the images on the slides of the Qur'an in a mosque. Explain that during the month of Ramadan Muslims read as much of the Qur'an as they can. 	<p>Provide the children with worksheet 4B. The children will read the section from the Qur'an on their sheet and answer questions about it.</p> <p><u>Resources</u> Slides Worksheet 4A/4B/4C/4D</p>	Verbal and written answers	<p>Provide the children with worksheet 4C. The children will read the section from the Qur'an on their sheet and answer questions about it, including interpreting what they think it means.</p>
10	To find out Eid al-Fitr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain to the children that Eid al-Fitr (sometimes also written as Eid ul Fitr) happens at the end of Ramadan. Show the slide with the event on the timeline. • Explain that on this day Muslims celebrate the end of fasting and they thank God for giving them the strength and self-control to fast. • Go through the information on the slides about the different ways Eid is celebrated, including giving of cards, sharing sweets, using henna and visiting friends and family. Explain that Muslims often wear new clothes for this special celebration. • Show the images on the slides of people holding services, processing through the streets and eating their celebratory meal. 	<p>Provide the children with worksheet 5B. The children will look at the Eid outfit and draw then describe what they would wear to look smart at a celebration.</p> <p><u>Resources</u> Slides Worksheet 5A/5B/5C</p>	Verbal and written answers	<p>Provide the children with worksheet 5C. The children will look at the Eid outfit, and answer questions about traditions that take place during Eid. For example 'Why might Muslims wear their best clothes to celebrate Eid?'</p>
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