Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	RE	YEAR 2	TERM 5

WHAT? – Key Knowledge

Islam – Going to the Mosque

Does going to a mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?

The feeling of **belonging** is inside us but often we might get a stronger sense of belonging when we are in our actual classroom or school or any other special place.

The **Mosque** is the Islamic place of worship and is the centre of the community.

Mosques are used for **prayer** as well as many other **community** activities.

Madrasah schools are run at the mosque where children are taught about the Qu'ran (the Muslim Holy Book) and Islamic theology.

Going to the mosque helps give a sense of belonging as **Muslims** gather there to give thanks to **Allah.**

Many Muslims believe that praying with other Muslims can make you feel part of a family.

Purpose-built Mosques are very recognisable from the outside with a **large domed roof** covering the main prayer hall and a tower called a **minaret** from which the Call to Prayer is made.

The **Call to Prayer** was originally made from this high point to ensure that everybody knew and heard when to pray.

Many Mosques in non-Muslim societies are converted buildings rather than purpose built mosques.

Inside the Mosque, there is usually a **Minbar** or platform at the top of some stairs for the **Imam** (prayer leader) to stand on when he gives his sermon.

There will also be a **Mihrab,** an indentation in the **Qiblah** wall. This wall signifies the direction of Makkah to which Muslims pray.

WHAT? – Key vocabulary

Mosque - Muslim place of worship.

Islam - is the second most popular religion in the world.

Prayer - the act or ceremony in which someone says a devout petition to God

Community – the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality

Muslim – a follower of the religion of Islam.

Allah - the Arabic name that Muslims use for God.

Wudu – a ritual washing to be performed in preparation for prayer and worship.

Call to Prayer - a signal conveyed to members of the religion indicating that it is time to engage in a scheduled prayer ritual

Minaret – Most mosques have at least one minaret which is a tall thin tower. A man stands at the top and calls Muslims to prayer.

Mihrab - An alcove in the wall shows the direction the worshippers need to face. This is the direction of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the most sacred Muslim place in the world.

Qiblah – the wall where the **Mihrab** is.

Minbar - a platform at the top of some stairs

Imam – prayer leader

Purpose-built Mosque



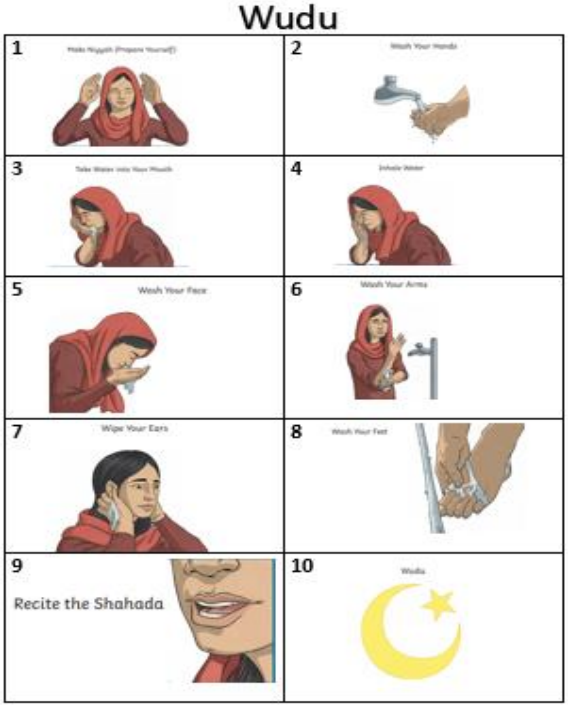


WHAT? – Key Knowledge

Muslims believe that praying together in groups brings greater blessings than praying alone.

Muslims are expected to cover their whole bodies including their heads when praying as a sign of modesty and respect.

Muslims would perform **Wudu** (washing) before prayer with others at the Mosque. They join their fellow Muslims praying on the floor of the prayer room, as all are equal in the eyes of **Allah.**



Possible experiences:

- Visit to the Mosque.
- Look at different pictures of mosques, explaining that inside they all have similar things.
- Set up washing routine (wudu), in which children can participate. Muslim visitor to show children how s/he performs ritual washing before prayer.

Learning outcomes:

I can understand how meeting in a certain place could make me feel like I belong.

I can explain what happens when Muslims pray alone or at the mosque.

I can talk about how Muslims feel a sense of belonging when they are with other Muslims or when they pray on their own and say why this might be.

Diagrams and symbols



Prayers at the Mosque

Modern Mosque







Mihrab and Minbar





Children are learning the Q'uaran

Madrasah School





Imam on the Minbar