

Year Group 5	Worldview: Islam
Strand:	Beliefs and Questions (Theology)
Key Question:	Why is it important to Muslims that Muhammad is known as the Seal of the prophets?
Focus of study:	To learn about the Muslim view of the prophets of the Old Testament, Jesus and the role Muhammad plays.
Background information for teachers:	
<p>The term prophet in the Abrahamic religions refers to a person chosen and gifted by God to tell forth his message. In the Judaeo-Christian tradition prophets have warned the people of Israel of the consequences of turning away from the commands of God. Some of the prophets in this tradition are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and Micah.</p> <p>Islam also teaches that God has sent many prophets throughout history – 25 are mentioned by name in the Qur'an. Islam teaches that God communicates to humans through special beings (chosen humans and angels) to carry his message to us. Many of the prophets of Islam are found in the Jewish and Christian scriptures, though many of them are considered patriarchs rather than prophets by Jewish people and Christians. Over time, Muslims believe the messages conveyed by these prophets were corrupted or lost so there was a need for the final revelation. The final and perfect message was given to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) over the last twenty-three years of his life and is counted as the final revelation. This message was communicated to Muhammad by the Angel Jibreel (different spellings are acceptable) in the event referred to as the Night of Power. The best recount of this is in the third chapter of the first book of the Hadith, Sahih al-Bukhari. This is the reason why Muhammad is known as the 'Seal of the Prophets'; his revelation of the Qur'an was God's final and absolute word. Once something is sealed it is complete; nothing more can be added or changed.</p> <p>Muslim tradition says there have been around 124,000 prophets and once a prophet has been called by God, he lived a sinless life. Muslims write PBUH (Peace and Blessings upon him) after a prophet's name to show a deep love and respect. In Islam, the major prophets before Muhammad are Adam, Musa, Dawid and Isa. There are others who are revered too (Surah 4:163).</p> <p>Muhammad (PBUH) was not a rich or learned man, but he was devout and would meditate for days in a cave in the desert seeking God. Muslims believe he was chosen as he was humble and honest.</p> <p>Adam: Father of the human race. According to the Qur'an God formed Adam from a handful of soil of many colours (to represent the diversity of people). Eve was created from Adam's rib, and they lived in Paradise. They were commanded not to eat from the forbidden tree, but the devil convinced them to, and they were banished to earth. Adam confessed the first sin and was forgiven, becoming the first prophet. Muslims believe Adam was created as God's Khalifah (representative on earth). It was his job to rule in place of God. Tradition says he built the first Ka'ba in Makkah (Ka'ba is the House of God). It is a black cube-shaped building in the centre of Islam's holiest mosque in Makkah.</p> <p>Ibrahim (Abraham): regarded as having inner knowledge that there is only one true God). For this reason, he is seen as the greatest of prophets before Isa (Jesus). He was born into a family of polytheists (people who believe in many Gods such as the ancient Egyptians and Romans) but rejected it in favour of monotheism (one god) and became a Muslim (one who bows or submits to God). He had two sons who were both prophets (Ishma'il – prophet to the Arabs, and Ishaq – prophet to the Jews). To Muslims, Ishma'il is important, as he is the ancestor of Muhammad. When Muslims go on Hajj (pilgrimage, one of the five pillars), they remember the distress of Hajar</p>	

(Isma'ili's mum) as she ran between the two hills of Ai-Safa and Ai-Marwah in search of water. They also remember how God instructed Ibrahim to sacrifice Ishma'il. When Satan tempted Ibrahim to disobey God, Ibrahim threw stones to drive the evil one away. Tradition says God revealed a holy book to Ibrahim known as 'The Scrolls of Ibrahim' or 'Suhuf'. The Qur'an mentions this book but there is no record of it today.

Musa (Moses): remembered as a significant prophet. The teachings of Ibrahim had been forgotten so a new prophet was sent. Musa led the Israelites out of slavery and into the Promised Land. Islam teaches that he was given the word of God as the Tawrat (Torah) but people were disobedient, and the message was destroyed.

Dawid (David): Israel's greatest king who made Jerusalem a holy place for Muslims. He received the word of God in the Zabur (Psalms) – beautiful hymns of praise to God.

Isa (Jesus): Isa and his mother, Maryan, are the most prominent figures in the Qur'an. Isa is recognised as a prophet and successor to Moses. He was given the Injil (Gospel) and performed miracles. However, Muslims do not believe that Isa is God. For Muslims, as for Jewish people, God is one and cannot have a body, or a son. Tawhid, the oneness of God is one of the key tenets of Islam (Surah 5:73). The Qur'an teaches that Isa did not die (Surah 4:157); he was taken up to heaven and will appear in the second coming when God judges the world.

The Qur'an is the sacred text of Islam and parts tell Muslims how they should pray and live. The Hadith has some of the Sunnah (teachings of Muhammad) as well as guidance on how to live as directed in the Qur'an. For Muslims the Hadith is there also an important book.

Because of the finality of the revelation given to Muhammad, on his death there was disagreement over who should lead. The ongoing divisions in Islam are primarily a result of these arguments. The faction that was to become the Sunni elected leaders after the death of Muhammad – the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs (Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali). They were considered guided by God, so their actions were sanctioned. Those who became Shi'a argued that it should be through Muhammad's bloodline that the rulers should come, so the next leader was to be Muhammad's cousin, Ali. Sunni Islam accounts for approximately 85-90% of all Muslims and is based on the interpretation of Islam found in Saudi Arabia. The Shi'a community accounts for approximately 10-15% of all Muslims and is based mainly in the Persian area (Iran). They base their interpretation of Islam on the Imamate (series of twelve Imams and their teachings).

The Ahmadiyya community believes in a prophet that came after Muhammad – Ahmad, which accounts for the tensions between Ahmadiyya and much of the rest of the Muslim community. Be aware that there may be Ahmadiyya pupils in classes, for whom the notion that Muhammad is the final prophet may be challenging.

Prior learning:

- Muslims believe in one God, and they call him Allah.
- Allah called Muhammad to teach people to follow him.
- Muhammad lived in a place where people believed in many gods. Muslims believe that the Bible and the Torah teach about Allah as well.
- The Qur'an was dictated in Arabic to Muhammad by the Angel Jibril.
- The Qur'an is believed to be the very words of Allah. It is treated with respect and always written, read, and recited in Arabic.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning the Qur'an by heart is a sign of dedication to Allah. • Characteristics (99 names) of Allah (God) • Islam is one of the three Abrahamic religions (Judaism and Christianity being the other two). • Tawhid (the Oneness of God). • Night of Power and the Qur'an (Angel Jibreel dictated the Qur'an to Muhammad (PBUH) in Arabic)
Building Blocks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims have regard for the prophets of the Old Testament and Jesus. • Muhammad is known as the 'seal of the prophets.' • The hadith, which contains the saying of Muhammad as well as tales of his life is as important for many Muslims as the Qur'an. • Islamic diversity stems largely from debates over the caliphate
Outcomes:	<p>I can explain why Muhammad (PBUH) is called the 'Seal of the Prophets'.</p> <p>I understand the importance of Muhammad (PBUH) for Muslims.</p> <p>I can identify prophets that are important for Islam, Christianity and Judaism and give reasons for their importance.</p> <p>I know the roles that Isa (Jesus) and Muhammad (PBUH) have in Islam.</p> <p>I can justify the importance of prophets in Islam.</p> <p>I can explain the importance of Scripture for Muslims and how the Hadith helps Muslims.</p> <p>I can explain the basic divisions in Islam and some of the reasons behind them.</p>
Resources:	<p>My Life, My Religion (BBC) The Qur'an Religious Studies - My Life, My Religion: Islam - YouTube</p> <p>Muhammad and the Qur'an (BBC) BBC Two - Watch, Celebrations, Islam, The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), Allah and the Qur'an</p> <p>Night of Power (Laylat-ul Qadr) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UY2JBP87Wbk</p> <p>Prophets of Islam: The Prophets Of Allah Islamic Kids Lessons Lesson#10 - YouTube</p> <p>https://www.funtrivia.com/trivia-quiz/ForChildren/Do-You-Know-the-Prophets-363085.html</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spfD8LkA8Kc</p> <p>https://www.history.com/news/sunni-shia-divide-islam-muslim</p> <p>https://www.truetube.co.uk/resource/shia-sunni/</p> <p>Quran in English. Clear and Easy to Read. Text, Audio, Search, Download (clearquran.com) – online searchable Qur'an in English</p> <p>Sunnah.com - Sayings and Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) – online searchable Hadith in English and Arabic</p>
Engagement:	<p>These activities can be starter activities at various points throughout the unit, not all done together.</p>
<p>What is a prophet? Mind map activity or paired work. Create a definition and compare to a dictionary definition.</p> <p>Revise the prophets of the Bible using a quiz that can be done interactively or printed, or name as many prophets from the Bible as you can in a minute.</p> <p>What books/stories do you consider special – Bible, Qur'an, diary, Harry Potter, etc. Why are they special to you?</p> <p>Think about the different groups that we all belong to - different classes in school, sports groups, scouts or guides. Now think what we all belong to: school. Similar with religion: People may all be</p>	

<p>Christian but belong to different denominations of Christianity. People may be Muslim but belong to different branches of Islam.</p> <p>Link to political system in England: which person will lead the party? In Islam, which person would lead after the death of Muhammad?</p>	
Enquire and Explore:	Choose activities from below to create a learning path for your pupils.
<p>L.O. I can investigate prophets common to Abrahamic religions</p> <p>Why are the Abrahamic religions called that? What do they have in common?</p> <p>What prophets do the Abrahamic religions have in common? Consider the different names. Using an online searchable Qur'an, pupils in groups could search for the names of some of the prophets and read what the Qur'an says about them. Look at the different stories associated to some of the main prophets. Pupils could write a fact file for the five-shared prophets.</p> <p>Explore how we show respect to special people, e.g., sir, madam, etc. then discuss the use of Peace be upon Him (PBUH)</p> <p>L.O. I can investigate the Islamic view of Jesus</p> <p>How does the Christian view of Jesus differ from the Muslim view of Jesus? What does this tell us about the differing views of God? (Trinity and Tawhid)</p> <p>How is Mary portrayed in Christianity compared to Islam?</p> <p>L.O. I can explain the significance of Muhammad to Muslims</p> <p>What is a seal? Pupils to investigate different types of seals (perhaps even make one using candle wax and a stamper). What does a seal do? Consider the seal on a new jam jar. How is Muhammad like the seal on a jam jar? What does it mean to be the 'Seal of the Prophets'? What information was given before Angel Jibril spoke to Muhammad and why was it not good enough? Consider a game of Chinese whispers: the more people involved, the more the original message is changed. Why it is important that the words are not changed (the Word of God)?</p> <p>What books are special to you and why? How might holy books (Scripture) be special? How do we show how special Scripture is? (Catholics kiss the Bible after the Gospel reading). Why is the Qur'an considered special and how do Muslims show the importance of the Qur'an? (High shelf, etc.)</p> <p>Introduce the Hadith. Sahih al-Bukhari, Revelation Chapter 3 tells the story of Muhammad receiving the Qur'an from the Angel Jibreel. Investigate some of the stories of Muhammad's life. Why do pupils think they are included in the Hadith?</p> <p>L.O. I can compare and contrast Sunni and Shia Muslims</p> <p>Find out information about the two main groups in Islam. What are the differences? What are the same?</p>	
Evaluate:	
<p>What have I learned about prophets in the Abrahamic religions?</p> <p>Why is it important that Muhammad is the 'Seal of the Prophets'? Explain what this means.</p> <p>What do I know about the shared prophets of the Abrahamic religions? Why is it important to know about them?</p> <p>What do I know now that I did not know? How will it help me? Where do I need more support?</p> <p>Why did Islam split into two groups after the death of Muhammad? What are they called and what are the similarities and differences?</p>	
Reflect and communicate:	
L.O. I can reflect on diversity in religions	

Pupils discuss and find a way of recording the answers to the following questions:

- Does it matter that there are many different versions of the Bible (including written in different languages) whereas the Qur'an is the same and written in the same language (Arabic), no matter where in the world it is?
- Explain how Muhammad is the 'Seal of the Prophets'. How is this demonstrated today?
- Why are there two main groups of Muslims in Islam and what are they called?
- Could the divisions in Islam ever be healed? Why/How?
- What is a prophet? Why are prophets important? How do people become prophets? Look at 'PBUH'
- Consider the differences in prophets in the Abrahamic religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam). Why are some of them shared between the religions? What is the notable importance of some of the shared prophets?
- How do Muslims see Jesus (and his mother)? Why is Jesus important to Muslims? How does the Christian idea of Jesus (God) and the Muslim idea of Jesus vary (Trinity/Oneness of God)?
- What is a seal? Research seals being something that is closed/shut and cannot therefore be changed. Could be likened to seals of a monarch in medieval times?
- What does it mean to be the 'Seal'? What happened to Muhammad for him to be called the 'Seal'?
- Why are the Hadith (Sayings of Muhammad and stories of his life) are as important to Muslims as the Qur'an
- Divisions in Islam stems primarily from debates over the caliphate – what does this mean and how did it happen?

Pupils could produce a leaflet for younger pupils to explain how Muhammad is the Seal of the Prophets.

Pupils could produce a presentation on the shared prophets of the Abrahamic religions and include Muhammad (PBUH) as the last and most important prophet for other pupils.

L.O. I can communicate to others why Muhammad is called the seal of the Prophets

Pupils could explain how the prophets, including Muhammad (PBUH) are special and included in the Qur'an and how the Hadith helps Muslims to understand the messages in the Qur'an.

Play a game of Guess Who/What. A pupil is given one of the key 'things' discussed and the other pupils have to ask questions to which the answer is either yes or no in order to deduce the 'thing'.

Vocabulary:

Islam

Allah

Muhammad

Muslim

Risalah – concept of prophethood and the belief that Allah chose special people to be prophets

Prophet

Trinity -Christian belief of God being one in three (Father, Son and Holy Spirit)

Tawhid – belief in one indivisible God

PBUH – 'Peace be upon him' - words said or written by a Muslim after Muhammad's name

Abrahamic religions – Judaism, Christianity and Islam

Seal – final prophet

<p>Relic – artefact with religious connections</p> <p>Sunnah – Prophet Muhammad’s teachings, practice and approved actions serving as a model for daily life</p> <p>Hadith – collections of Prophet Muhammad’s sayings, actions and silent approvals</p> <p>Sunni – largest group within Islam (85% - 90% of Muslims) – more tradition focussed</p> <p>Shi’a – second largest group in Islam</p> <p>Caliphate – Islamic form of leadership (government)</p> <p>Rightly Guided Caliphs – first four successors to Muhammad in Sunni Islam</p> <p>Imamate - belief in all leaders of Islam should be descended from Prophet Muhammad</p> <p>Ahmadiyya – an Islamic community found in 1899 in India</p>	
Assessment opportunities:	<p>Mind map at the start of the first lesson as to what pupils remember which can be added to at the start of each lesson.</p> <p>A blank mind map can be given as an assessment to complete at the end.</p> <p>Start each lesson with 5 recall questions on the board for pupils to complete on white boards (non-threatening)</p> <p>Play ‘just a minute’ at the end of each lesson where a pupil has to retell the learning during the lesson by talking for no more/less than a minute without hesitating, repeating, etc.</p> <p>(NB note that it is considered offensive for images of God/human in Islam as only God creates)</p> <p>Pupils could design a board game about the shared prophets of the Abrahamic religions.</p> <p>Pupils could design a ‘This is your life’ type programme to introduce the main prophets, with Muhammad being the star.</p> <p>Pupils create a special book of the class and then write about how and why it is special. Relate to Scripture and the Hadith.</p> <p>Venn diagram of the differences and similarities of Sunni and Shi’a Muslims</p>
Notes	