

Year 2 Scheme of Learning: Islamic Studies - Autumn Term 1 and 2: Aqida (The Five Pillars - Salah)

Lesson 1 and 2	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the months of the Islamic calendar.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowing that the Islamic calendar is lunar i.e. based on the moon. 2. Knowing that there are also 12 months in the Islamic calendar. 3. Knowing what the 12 months are and in order. 4. Knowing some significant months in the Islamic calendar such as Ramadan for fasting, Dhul Hijjah for Hajj and Rabi ul Awwal commemorating the birth of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the months in the Islamic calendar
Key Vocabulary	<i>Calendar, Lunar – to do with the moon, solar – to do with the sun.</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	LO: To recap the five pillars of Islam
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To name the five pillars of Islam – Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj 2. To explain what each pillar is about. 3. Shahadah – Testimony of faith 4. Salah – 5 daily prayers 5. Zakah – Charity 6. Sawm – fasting 7. Hajj – pilgrimage
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the five pillars of Islam in order and be aware of what each one is about.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Shahadah – testimony of faith, Salah - prayer, Zakah - charity, Sawm - fasting, Hajj- pilgrimage to Makkah</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	LO: To recap wudu
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know wudu means ritual ablution – washing before acts of worship. 2. To know Muslims have to wash before prayer, touching the Qur'an and doing tawaaf. 3. To know which body parts must be washed. 4. To know what can break ones wudu – eg passing wind, falling asleep, bleeding.
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the steps of wudu starting with the intention and bismillah all the way to the end at washing ones feet.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Wudu – ritual ablution. Ablution – washing before acts of worship</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the exact time for each Salah
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know Salah is the 2nd pillar of Islam. 2. To know there are 5 prayers in a day – <i>Fajr, Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha</i>. 3. To know them in the correct order as above. 4. To know what time of day each prayer occurs.
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the names of the five daily prayers in their correct order with an idea of what time each has to be prayed at.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salah - prayer, Dawn, sunrise, sunset</i>

Lesson 6	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the importance of Salah for Muslims
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know Allah commanded Muslims to pray. 2. To know Salah is the second pillar of Islam. 3. To know Salah is a chance to connect to Allah at least five times a day. 4. To know Salah is the key to Jannah.
Procedural Knowledge	To confidently recall why Salah is so important to Muslims – especially because it is a command of God and the second pillar of Islam, but also to know it is <u>one of the ways Muslims connect directly with their Creator and one of the keys to Paradise.</u>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salah - prayer, Dawn, sunrise, sunset, Jannah - Paradise</i>

Lesson 7	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the importance of the Qibla to perform Salah
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know that the Qibla is the direction of the Ka'ba in Makkah to which Muslims turn to in prayer. 2. To know that all Muslims face the Qibla when performing Salah no matter which part of the world they are from. 3. It unites Muslims and makes us realise we are all equal. 4. To know the Qibla direction from the UK.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that the Qibla direction is very important for Muslims as they must face the Ka'ba for their daily prayers.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Qibla – direction of Makkah/Ka'ba (black cube)</i>

Lesson 8	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the actions of Salah – Niyah and Dua Istifta/Thana
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the various actions of Salah include standing (qiyam), bowing (ruku), prostrating (sujood) and sitting (jalsa). 2. To know to start Salah with the intention (niyyah) and opening dua (dua istifta/thana). 3. Subhanak Allahumma wabihamdika wa tabarakasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka wa la ilaaha gharuk.
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the various actions of Salah in English and Arabic and also know that prayer starts with an intention, takbeer (saying Allahu Akbar to enter state of prayer)
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salah, Qiyam, Ruku, Sujood, Jalsa, Takbir, Dua Istifta/Thana</i>

Lesson 9	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the actions of Salah – Takbir and Qiyam
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know Takbir marks the start of prayer. (saying Allahu Akbar and raising the hands up to the ears for men and to the shoulders for women) 2. To know Qiyam is when we are in a standing position in Salah.
Procedural Knowledge	To demonstrate what Takbir and Qiyam is and also know what to say at these positions.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Takbir, Qiyam</i>

Lesson 10	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn Ruku, 2nd Qiyam and Sajda
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know Ruku means bowing. 2. To know Qiyam is when we stand to pray. 3. To know Sajda is when we prostrate on the ground.
Procedural Knowledge	To demonstrate all these prayer positions and be familiar with what to say at each stage.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salah, Qiyam, Ruku, Sujood, Jalsa, Takbir, Dua Istifta/Thana</i>

Lesson 11	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the Tashahhud (at-Tahiyyaat)
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know Tashahhud and at Tahiyyat are different names for the same prayer. 2. To know how to say it in Arabic. 3. To have brief understanding of the translation.
Procedural Knowledge	To recite the Tahiyyat with shahadah at the end (hence the name Tashahhud – testifying there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the servant and Messenger of Allah)
Key Vocabulary	<i>Tashahhud-saying the shahadah, Tahiyyat – sending greetings</i>

Lesson 12	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn Salawat Ibrahimiyya
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know we read Salawat Ibrahimiyya after the Tashahhud. 2. To be able to say this prayer in Arabic.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that reciting this prayer is sending blessings on Prophet Muhammad and Prophet Ibrahim and it is something Prophet Muhammad himself taught us to do.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salawat - blessings</i>

Lesson 13	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the meaning of Tahiyat and Salawat Ibrahimiyya
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know at-Tahiyat in Arabic and English. 2. To know Salawat Ibrahimiyya in Arabic and English.
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the meaning of both these prayers.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Tashahhud-saying the shahadah, Tahiyat – sending greetings, Salawat - blessings</i>

Lesson 14	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the Dua and Tasleem
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know to make Dua after the Tashahhud and Salat Ibrahimiyya. 2. To know the Tasleem is the end of prayer.
Procedural Knowledge	To know to make dua after the Tashahhud with a dua such as “Rabbana aatina fiddunya hasana...”
Key Vocabulary	<i>Tasleem – the saying of salaam at the end of the prayer</i>

Year 2 Scheme of Learning: Islamic Studies - Spring Term 1: Qur'an Interpretation (al ikhlas, al falaq and an-Nas)

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the importance of the Qur'an in a Muslim's life.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the importance of the Qur'an being the holy book of Islam that was revealed to Prophet Muhammad. 2. To know the definition of the Qur'an. 3. To know what an ayah (verse) and surah (chapter) is.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that the Qur'an is the holy book of Islam with a message for mankind, not just Muslims. It consists of 114 chapters or surahs in total.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ayah- verse, surah- chapter.</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the details of the last three surahs
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the last three surahs of the Qur'an are Surah al-ikhlas, al Falaq and An-Nas. 2. To know the chapter number and number of verses it contains. 3. To know they are short surahs.
Procedural Knowledge	To memorise the last three chapters of the Qur'an.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ayah- verse, surah- chapter.</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	LO: To know the order of Surah al-Ikhlās, Surah Falaq and Surah an-Nas and the importance of the surahs in a Muslims life
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the names of the last three surahs of the Qur'an. 2. To know the number of the surah too.
Procedural Knowledge	To memorise the last three chapters of the Qur'an.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ayah- verse, surah- chapter.</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Surah al-Ikhlās
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the meaning of Surah al Ikhlas. 2. To understand the key themes of this surah. 3. Surah al ikhlas means sincere religion. 4. It is one of the last three surahs of the Qur'an 5. Knowing it starts with the word Say (Qul) 6. Knowing there are 4 verses in this chapter. 7. Knowing there are 2 names of Allah in this surah – Ahad, as-Samad. 8. Knowing the first verse in this surah is a declaration of Allah's oneness/tawhid. 9. Knowing that Allah has no parents or children. 10. Knowing there is no one equal to Allah.
Procedural Knowledge	To be able to recite surah al Ikhlas and understand it is about Tawhid. Allah's Oneness.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ikhlas- sincerity, Tawhid – Oneness, monotheism</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Surah al-Falaq
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the meaning of Surah al Falaq. 2. To understand the key themes of this surah. 3. Knowing al Falaq mean daybreak. 4. Knowing it starts with the word Say (Qul). 5. Knowing there are five verses in this surah. 6. Knowing that Muslims use this chapter for daily protection. 7. Knowing the first verse teaches us to seek refuge with Allah the Lord of the Daybreak. 8. Knowing the second verse teaches us to seek refuge from the evil He has created. 9. Knowing the third verse teaches us to seek refuge from the darkness as it sets. 10. Knowing the fourth verse teaches us to seek refuge from witchcraft. 11. Knowing that in the fifth verse Muslim seek refuge from the evil of the envier when he envies.
Procedural Knowledge	To be able to recite Surah al Falaq and understand it is about seeking Allah's protection from the evil of His creation.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Falaq - Daybreak</i>

Lesson 6	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Surah an- Nas
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know the meaning of Surah an-Nas - humankind 2. To understand the key themes of this surah. 3. Knowing it starts with the word Say (Qul). 4. Knowing that there are six verses in this surah. 5. Knowing that the first verse is teaching us to seek refuge in the lord of humankind. 6. Knowing that the second verse declares Allah is the King of humankind. 7. Knowing that the third verse declares Allah is the God of humankind. 8. Knowing that the fourth verse teaches us to seek refuge from the evil of the retreating whisperer. 9. Fifth verse: (the whisperer) who whispers into the breasts of humankind. 10. Sixth verse: from amongst the jinn and mankind.
Procedural Knowledge	To be able to recite Surah an Nas and understand it is about seeking Allah's protection from his creation – men and jinn.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Nas – mankind</i>

Year 2 Scheme of Learning: Islamic Studies - Spring Term 2: Ahadith/Sunnah

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the early life of the Prophet and his family
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Knowing the Prophet Muhammad was orphaned at a young age.2. Knowing he was born in Makkah.3. Knowing his mother name – Aminah.4. Knowing his father name – Abdullah.5. Knowing his father passed away before he was even born.
Procedural Knowledge	To recall the early life of Prophet Muhammad.
Key Vocabulary	<i>orphan</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the importance of Hadith and Sunnah in a Muslim's life
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To know what Hadith means.2. To know what Sunnah means.
Procedural Knowledge	To know the Sunnah comes second to the Qur'an but is still very important in teaching Muslims how to lead their lives according to how Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Hadith – tradition of the Prophet PBUH, Sunnah – his way of life</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the Hadith about Allah's names
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Knowing that Allah has 99 names.2. Knowing whoever memorises them will enter Paradise.
Procedural Knowledge	This hadith reminds Muslims of the importance of knowing who Allah is and connecting with Him through all His various names. When one internalises this and memorises it, then they shall enter Paradise according to the saying of the Prophet PBUH.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Hadith – saying of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the importance of Allah's names
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowing the 99 names of Allah are so important because they teach us about who Allah is 2. If we know who He is and how unique and great He is then we can really appreciate who it is that we are worshipping as Muslims. 3. It is important to know that we can know Allah through all his attributes in the 99 names – al Asma al Husna.
Procedural Knowledge	Knowing how important it is as a Muslim to actually know who Allah is. How can we know Him? By getting to know Him through His 99 most beautiful names. Al Asma al Husna.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Al Asma al Husna – The 99 Most Beautiful names of Allah</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	LO: To learn the names Ar-Rahman and Ar-Raheem, forms of mercy and the importance of mercy.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowing that Ar-Rahman means the Most Merciful. 2. Knowing that Ar-Raheem means the Most Beneficent. 3. Knowing that these names are mentioned in all of the chapters of the Qur'an. 4. Knowing that both names are different to each other. 5. Knowing that Ar-Rahman means his mercy has no limits. 6. Knowing that Ar-Raheem means He showers his mercy on His followers. 7. Knowing that Muslims should show mercy to others. 8. Knowing that Muslims are rewarded when showing mercy to all creatures. 9. Knowing that if we are merciful to others Allah will be merciful to us.
Procedural Knowledge	Knowing that Muslims commence many acts with Bismillah... in the name of Allah the Most Merciful the Most Beneficent. It is a reminder to be merciful and spread mercy because Allah is so merciful.
Key Vocabulary	<i>mercy</i>

Year 2 Scheme of Learning: Islamic Studies – Summer Term 1: Fiqh (the Five prayers)

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Salatul Fajr
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fajr prayer is the early morning prayer that Muslims start their day off with. 2. It is a very short prayer. 3. It consists of 2 Sunnah rakat and 2 Fard rakat. 4. Sunnah is something the Prophet Muhammad PBUH did or recommended and fard is something which is obligatory and that which must not be missed out at all.
Procedural Knowledge	To know how many units of prayer make up this prayer and its correct time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salatul Fajr – dawn prayer, sunrise, sunnah, fard</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Salatul Dhuhr
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dhuhr prayer is the early afternoon prayer. 2. It is longer than the morning prayer. 3. It consists of 12 units or rakaat in total. 4. A combination of Sunnah, Fard and Nafl. 5. 4 sunnah, 4 fard, 2 sunnah, 2 nafl – in this order. 6. Nafl prayers are optional but the rest should be completed. 7. Sunnah is something the Prophet Muhammad PBUH did or recommended and fard is something which is obligatory and that which must not be missed out at all.
Procedural Knowledge	To know how many units of prayer make up this prayer and its correct time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salatul Dhuhr – early afternoon prayer, sunnah, fard, nafl.</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Salatul Asr
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asr prayer is the late afternoon prayer. 2. It is neither too short nor long a prayer. 3. It consists of 8 units or rakaat in total. 4. 4 Sunnah rakat and 4 Fard rakat – in this order. 5. Sunnah is something the Prophet Muhammad PBUH did or recommended and fard is something which is obligatory and that which must not be missed out at all.
Procedural Knowledge	To know how many units of prayer make up this prayer and its correct time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salatul Asr – late afternoon prayer</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Salatul Maghrib
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maghrib prayer is the evening prayer when the sun sets. 2. It should be prayed as close to the time as possible without delay. 3. It consists of 7 units or rakaat in total. 4. 3 fard, 2 sunnah and 2 nafl – in this order. 5. Nafl prayers are optional – but the rest should be completed. 6. Sunnah is something the Prophet Muhammad PBUH did or recommended and fard is something which is obligatory and that which must not be missed out at all.
Procedural Knowledge	To know how many units of prayer make up this prayer and its correct time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salatul Maghrib – evening prayer, sunset, Sunnah, fard, nafl</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Salatul Isha
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Isha prayer is the night prayer and one that Muslims usually pray before sleeping. 2. It is longer compared to the other prayers. 3. It consists of 4 sunnah, 4 fard, 2 sunnah, 2 nafl, 3 witr, 2 nafl – in this order. 4. The nafl is optional but witr must be prayed. 5. It can be shortened to 4 fard, 2 sunnah, 3 witr – which is basically omitting the sunnahs which are not emphasised ones. 6. Sunnah is something the Prophet Muhammad PBUH did or recommended and fard is something which is obligatory and that which must not be missed out at all.
Procedural Knowledge	To know how many units of prayer make up this prayer and its correct time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Salatul Isha – night prayer, Sunnah, fard, nafl</i>

Year 2 Scheme of Learning: Islamic Studies – Summer Term 2: Tarikh (Islamic History – Prophet Nuh)

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	LO: to explore the Prophets who are Ulul Azam
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ulul azam refers to the Messengers of Allah who possessed strong will and perseverance in fulfilling the duties commanded by Allah. 2. This means they were extremely dedicated and committed to guiding people to Allah and the truth. 3. The ulul Azam Prophets are mentioned in the Qur'an. 4. They are five: Prophet Nuh, Prophet Ibrahim, Prophet Musa, Prophet Isa and Prophet Muhammad.
Procedural Knowledge	To know the five Ulul Azam Prophets in chronological order. Prophet Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and Muhammad Peace be upon them all.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ulul Azam – Messengers of great resolve</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore Prophet Nuh's message
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know what Prophet Nuh's message was one of Monotheism – belief in One God. 2. To know he conveyed the message for over 950 years. 3. This is mentioned the Qur'an that Prophet Nuh preached for over 950 years. 4. This is a very long time and just shows his rank as an Ulul Azam Prophet as he persevered preaching for many years.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that the message of Prophet Nuh was to believe in One God only and that he persevered with preaching this message over a very large period of time.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Monotheism – belief in one God</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	LO: Prophet Nuh's Ark
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know that Prophet Nuh was commanded to build an Ark even when there was no sign of rain or a flood. 2. To know his people thought he was mad for doing so. 3. To know the Ark carried all those who believed in God and all kinds of animals and creatures in pairs too.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that building an Ark in the middle of nowhere was a huge task that prophet Nuh was entrusted with. To know that he did this so well that all those who believed in his message and God were to be saved from the great flood.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Ark – large ship</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the punishment of Prophet Nuh's people
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know that the punishment of Prophet Nuh's people was a great flood. 2. To know that all the people were drowned in the flood except for descendants and followers of Prophet Nuh. 3. To know that the believers in Prophet Nuh's message had survived. 4. To know that even Prophet Nuh's son could not be saved because he chose to disbelieve his father's message of truth.
Procedural Knowledge	To know the punishment of Prophet Nuh's people was a great flood. They were given many chances to accept Prophet Nuh's message but they still refused. Those that believed survived the flood thanks to Prophet Nuh's Ark. But those that didn't were drowned in the flood.
Key Vocabulary	<i>flood</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	LO: to explore the importance of Eid ul Adha for Muslims
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know that Eid ul Adha is an important festival for Muslims. 2. To know it one of two great Eids that Muslims celebrate. 3. To know it takes place in the month of Dhul Hijjah – the same month as Hajj. 4. To know it commemorates the sacrifice that Prophet Ibrahim made of being willing to sacrifice his son for Allah 5. And that he was spared from this great test because he passed it - he proved his love for Allah was even greater than his love for his own son.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that Eid al Adha is a special festival and celebration for Muslims, which occurs in the 12 th Islamic month of Dhul Hijjah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Eid al Adha – eid of the sacrifice</i>

Lesson 6	
Learning Objective	LO: To explore the journey in Prophet Nuh's Ark.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To know where the Ark landed eventually - Mount Judi. 2. To know that everyone on the Ark was saved.
Procedural Knowledge	To know that the Ark eventually came to safety on top of a mountain called Mount Judi.
Key Vocabulary	