

Year 5 Scheme of Learning: Islamic studies - Autumn term: Aqeedah.

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	To identify the meaning of Aqida in Arabic language
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Aqida is what Muslims believe in. 2. Know that Aqida is an Arabic taken means faith. 3. Know that Aqida is what Muslims should believe in.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Explain the meaning of Aqida in Arabic language.</p> <p>Understand the importance of showing identity and showing respect to others.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Aqeeda is an Arabic word means faith.</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	To identify how to keep our Aqeeda strong.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Aqida could be weaker or strong. 2. Know that someone could strengthen their Aqida by doing good deeds and good manners. 3. Know that Aqida could be lost over bad deeds and bad manners. 4. Know that Muslims could practise their faith and respecting the rules of the land, they live in.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Explain the meaning of Aqida in Arabic language.</p> <p>Understand the importance of showing identity and showing respect to others.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Aqeeda is an Arabic word means faith</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	To explore the differences between 5 pillars of Islam and the 6 articles of Iman
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that there is a different between Muslim and Mumen/believer. 2. Know that the pillars of Islam are 5 pillars. 3. Know that the five pillars of Islam is the actions that Muslims need to act. 4. Know that the articles of Iman are 6. 5. Know that Iman is what Muslims should believe in.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Derive evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>"Iman" is an Arabic word meaning faith or belief.</i></p> <p><i>"Arakan- ul-iman" is an Arabic word meaning the 6 articles of Iman.</i></p>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	To explore the differences between Iman and Islam
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that there is a different between Iman and Islam. 2. Know that the word is from the word “Aslam” 3. Know that the word “Asalm” means to submit. 4. Know that the word Iman is from the word “Aman”. 5. Know that the word Aman means to believe. 6. Know that the six articles of Iman is known as “Arakan- ul-iman”. 7. Know that the word Iman has been defined in both the Quran and hadith.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Derive evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Iman “ is an Arabic word meaning faith or belief.</i></p> <p><i>“Arakan- ul-iman” is an Arabic word meaning the 6 articles of Iman.</i></p> <p><i>Aman an Arabic word means to believe.</i></p> <p><i>Aslam an Arabic word means to submit.</i></p> <p><i>Islam is the religion.</i></p>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	To understand the importance of believing in Allah (SWT)
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should believe in one God/Allah. 2. Know that there is nothing like Allah neither in quality nor in reality. 3. Know that there is nothing happens except by Allah’s will. 4. Know that Allah is Eternal without beginning and without end. 5. Know that Allah has absolute knowledge of everything.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Derive evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Allah is an Arabic word meaning god.</i>

Lesson 6	
Learning Objective	To explain the importance of believing in Allah's angels.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should believe in the angels. 2. Know that angels is "Malaekah" in Arabic. 3. Know that angels are special creatures. 4. Know that angels are created out of light. 5. Know that only Allah knows the number of angels. 6. Know that Angels have special duties.
Procedural Knowledge	Identify the six articles of Iman (belief). Explain the differences between Islam and Iman. Deriving evidence from Quran and Sunnah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>"Malakeh" is an Arabic word meaning angels.</i>

Lesson 7	
Learning Objective	To explain the importance of believing in Allah's prophets.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims believe in all of prophets. 2. Know that prophets is "Anbea" in Arabic. 3. Know that Muslims belief in the prophets is firm. 4. Know that Muslims accept that all prophets are free of sins. 5. Know that Muslims do not worship any of the prophets. 6. Know that Muslims do not give prophets higher status than other except as revealed by Allah. 7. Know that Muslims should show respect to all prophets. 8. Know that there are 25 prophets mentioned in the Quran.
Procedural Knowledge	Identify the six articles of Iman (belief). Explain the differences between Islam and Iman. Deriving evidence from Quran and Sunnah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>"Anbea" is an Arabic word meaning prophets.</i>

Lesson 8	
Learning Objective	To explain the importance of believing in Allah’s books.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should believe in all Allah’s books. 2. Know that Muslims followed the Quran. 3. Know that Muslims believe that the Quran is the final book. 4. Know that books is “kutub” in Arabic. 5. Know that Torah was sent to the Jews. 6. Know that the old testimony was sent to the Christian. 7. Know that Al-Zabor was sent to prophet Dawud (pbuh).
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Deriving evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>“kutub” is an Arabic word meaning books.</i>

Lesson 9	
Learning Objective	To explain the importance of believing in the day of judgment.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should believe in the last day. 2. Know that last day known as the Day of Judgment. 3. Know that the last day is “Yawm Al-Qyamah” in Arabic. 4. Know that only Allah judges people on that day.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Deriving evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>“Yawm Al-Qyamah” is an Arabic word meaning the day of Judgment.</i>

Lesson 10	
Learning Objective	To explain the importance of believing in destiny.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should believe in the destiny. 2. Know that destiny is” Qadar” in Arabic. 3. Know that only Allah knows the destiny of people. 4. Know that Muslims should believe that everything happening for a reason.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Identify the six articles of Iman (belief).</p> <p>Explain the differences between Islam and Iman.</p> <p>Deriving evidence from Quran and Sunnah.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>” Qadar” is an Arabic word meaning destiny.</i>

Year 5 Scheme of Learning: Islamic studies – Spring term 1: Quran: Surat Ad-Duha, story of the surah and interpretation.

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	To explore the orders of the surat Ad-Duha in and the Ayat of the Quran.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Al-Duha is chapter in the Quran. 2. Know that there are 114 chapters in the Quran. 3. Know that Surah is the Arabic word for chapter. 4. Know that Al-Duha is chapter 93 in the Quran. 5. Know that there are 11 verses in Surat Al-Duha. 6. Know that recitation of the surah should be in correct pronunciation.
Procedural Knowledge	Highlight the meaning of surah from the Holy Quran. Reciting the surah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Surah is an Arabic word and it the equivalent of "chapter" in the Qur'an.</i> <i>Aya is an Arabic word meaning verse.</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	To recite the surah in correct pronunciation.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that recitation should be in correct pronunciation.
Procedural Knowledge	Reciting the surah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Surah is an Arabic word and it the equivalent of "chapter" in the Qur'an.</i> <i>Aya is an Arabic word meaning verse.</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	To learn the meaning of ayat 1-3 of suart Ad-Duha.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that in Surat AL-Duha, Allah cared the Prophet (pbuh) 2. Know that Al-Duha is came after a hard time for the Prophet (pbuh). 3. Know that Al-Duha is an Arabic word for the forenoon.
Procedural Knowledge	Highlight the meaning of Surah Al-Duha from the Holy Quran. Understand the importance of good mental health and emotional wellbeing in Islam.
Key Vocabulary	<i>Surah is an Arabic word and it the equivalent of "chapter" in the Qur'an.</i> <i>Aya is an Arabic word meaning verse.</i> <i>Ad-Duha is an Arabic word for the forenoon.</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	To learn meanings of Ayat 4-11 of Surat Ad-Duha.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Allah blessings the prophet (pbuh). 2. Know that Muslims should be thankful for their blessings. 3. Know that the surah stated that the prophet was an orphan. 4. Know that Allah stated that the prophet was poor. 5. Know that in surat Al-Duha Allah requested Muslims to be kind to orphans. 6. Know that in Surat Al-Duha, Allah requested Muslims to look after poor people. 7. Know that in Surat Al-Duha, Allah requested Muslims to be thankful for his blessings. 8. Know that causing any type of harm to others is prohibited in Islam.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Highlight the meaning of Surah Al-Duha from the Holy Quran.</p> <p>Understand the importance of good mental health and emotional wellbeing in Islam.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Surah is an Arabic word and it the equivalent of "chapter" in the Qur'an.</i></p> <p><i>Aya is an Arabic word meaning verse.</i></p> <p><i>Ad-Duha is an Arabic word for the forenoon.</i></p>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	To link the story of the surah and to the importance of good mental health and emotional wellbeing.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that in Surat AL-Duha, shows the importance of caring about others. 2. Know that Surat Al-Duha is one of two chapters taking about the importance of mental health. 3. Know that physical and mental changes are naturally happened in human bodies.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Highlight the meaning of Surah Al-Duha from the Holy Quran.</p> <p>Understand the importance of good mental health and emotional wellbeing in Islam.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Surah is an Arabic word and it the equivalent of "chapter" in the Qur'an.</i></p> <p><i>Aya is an Arabic word meaning verse.</i></p>

Year 5 Scheme of Learning: Islamic studies – Spring term 2: The prophet (PBUH) Sunnah.

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	To learn the meaning of the prophet Sunnah and the importance of the prophet's (PBUH) Sunnah in the Muslims life.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Sunnah is made up of the words and actions of Prophet Muhammed (pbuh). 2. Know that Sunnah is an Arabic word for way of the life of the prophet Mohammed (pbuh). 3. Know that Sunnah is important because it is the major of Islamic law resource. 4. Know that it is important to take the Sunnah and hadeeth from trusted books. 5. Know that not to share any Sunnah or hadeeth if it is not authentic.
Procedural Knowledge	Implement the Sunnah that they learnt in their daily life.
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning the way of the prophet (pbuh).</i></p> <p><i>Hadeeth is an Arabic word a collection of traditions containing sayings and the actions of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</i></p>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	To learn the prophet's (PBUH) hadeeth the good character.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that prophet Mohammed (pbuh) encouraging good character. 2. Know that Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) describing the people with good character is the dearest to him. 3. Know that whoever act upon this hadeeth will gain great reward.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Understand the explanation of ahadith about good character.</p> <p>Recall lessons they have learnt from the ahadith.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning the way of the prophet (PBUH).</i></p> <p><i>Hadeeth is an Arabic word a collection of traditions containing sayings and the actions of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</i></p>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	To learn the prophet's (PBUH) hadeeth the importance of speaking good.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Islam encourages speaking good. 2. Know that the prophet encourages Muslims to remain silent if they can't speak good. 3. Know that any form verbal harming to others is a sin. 4. Know that whoever act upon this hadeeth will gain great reward
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Outline why humanity holds to the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) in such high esteem.</p> <p>Understand the explanation of ahadith about speaking good.</p> <p>Recall lessons they have learnt from the ahadith.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning the way of the prophet (pbuh).</i></p> <p><i>Hadeeth is an Arabic word a collection of traditions containing sayings and the actions of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</i></p>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	To learn the prophet's (PBUH) hadeeth beauty of person's Islam.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that leaving what not concern Muslims is a sign of the beauty of a person's Islam. 2. Know that Muslims should not interfere in other's concerns. 3. Know that prophet Mohammed (pbuh) encourages Muslims to leave what not concern them. 4. Know that whoever act upon this hadeeth will gain great reward.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Understand the explanation of ahadith about the beauty of person's Islam.</p> <p>Recall lessons they have learnt from the ahadith.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning the way of the prophet (pbuh).</i></p> <p><i>Hadeeth is an Arabic word a collection of traditions containing sayings and the actions of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</i></p>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	To learn the prophet's (PBUH) hadeeth about Ghaibah.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Ghaibah is an Arabic word for backbiting. 2. Know that Backbiting is saying something bad about people without their present. 3. Know that Ghaibah is forbidden in Islam. 4. Know that harming others verbally is a sin. 5. Know that whoever doing Ghaibah is losing their good deeds.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Understand the explanation of ahadith about the Ghaibah.</p> <p>Recall lessons they have learnt from the ahadith.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Sunnah is an Arabic word meaning the way of the prophet (pbuh).</i></p> <p><i>Hadeeth is an Arabic word a collection of traditions containing sayings and the actions of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh).</i></p> <p><i>"Ghaibah" is an Arabic word for backbiting.</i></p>

Year 5 Scheme of Learning: Islamic studies – Summer term 1: Fiqh.

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	To explain the meaning of salah masbuq.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Masbuq is an Arabic word for the Muslim who has missed one or more rakat behind the Imam. 2. Know that salat Al-Masbouq is an Arabic word means the salah for the late comer. 3. Know that salat Al-Masbouq is for the jammah prayer.
Procedural Knowledge	Have good understanding of "Salat Al-Masbuq.
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>"Masboq" is an Arabic word meaning late comer.</i></p> <p><i>"Jammah" is an Arabic word meaning praying in congregational prayer.</i></p> <p><i>Rakah is single unit of Islamic prayers.</i></p>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	To explain how to perform salah Al-Masbuq.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslim should join prayer by saying Takbeer and stand quietly when joining Jammah whilst imam in Qyam. 2. Know that if Muslims join in, in Ruku they say the takbeer for Salah and for Ruku. 3. Know that Muslims missed the Rakats if they joined Salah after the Imam stood up from Roku. 4. Know that Muslims should always follow the imam actions as soon as they join in the Salah. 5. Know that Muslims should make up the missing Rakat once the Imam end the Salah by performs both salams.
Procedural Knowledge	Have good understanding of "Salat Al-Masbuq. Performing salat Al-Masbouq.
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Masboq" is an Arabic word meaning late comer.</i></p> <p><i>"Jammah" is an Arabic word meaning praying in congregational prayer.</i></p>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	To explain the meaning of salah Qada.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should pay back the missing salah. 2. Know that Muslims could do Qada for sunnah salah. 3. Know that Muslims should perform Qada in order when they miss a full day Salah.
Procedural Knowledge	Have good understanding of "Salat Al-Qada". Performing salat Al-Qada"
Key Vocabulary	<p><i>Qada is an Arabic word meaning paying back something.</i></p> <p><i>Salat Al-Qada is paying back the missing salah.</i></p>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	To perform salat Al-Qada.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Muslims should not delay salat Al- Qada. 2. Know that Muslims could do Qada for sunnah salah. 3. Knowing that Muslims should perform salat AL- Qada in order when they miss a full day Salah.
Procedural Knowledge	Have good understanding of “Salat Al-Qada”. Performing salat Al-Qada”
Key Vocabulary	<i>Qada is an Arabic word meaning paying back something.</i> <i>Salat Al-Qada is paying back the missing salah.</i>

Year 5 Scheme of Learning: Islamic studies – Summer term 2: Prophet Esa’s (PBUH) story.

Lesson 1	
Learning Objective	To identify that prophet Eesa as one of ulu Alazem prophets /the prophets with great patience.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Prophet Eesa (pbuh) is Allah’s Messenger. 2. Know that prophet Eesa (pbuh) is one of the five greatest prophets out of 25 that are mentioned in the Qur’an. 3. Know that prophet Eesa known in English as Jesus.
Procedural Knowledge	Derive evidence from the Quran and the sunnah.
Key Vocabulary	<i>“Ulu Alazem” is an Arabic word meaning the prophets with great patience.</i>

Lesson 2	
Learning Objective	To describe events within the timeline of the birth of prophet Eesa (PBUH).
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Prophet Eesa’s (pbuh) story is mentioned in Surat Al-Imran in the Quran. 2. Know that the story of Prophet Eesa (pbuh) is mentioned in Surat Maryam. 3. Know that prophet Eesa (pbuh) mother is Maryam. 4. Know that Maryam known in English language as Mary. 5. Know that there is a full chapter named after Maryam in the Quran. 6. Know that Maryam was mentioned in the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) hadith. 7. Know that Maryam was mentioned as one of four perfect women in the entire human race. 8. Know that Zakaria was Maryam’s uncle. 9. Know that Maryam is the daughter of Imarn. 10. Know that Maryam received many blessings.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Recount the story of the Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Derive morals lessons from the story of Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Structure a simple chronology for the events leading up to Prophet Eesa’s (pbuh) birth up to his leaving this world.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Maryam is the Arabic name for Mary.</i>

Lesson 3	
Learning Objective	To describe prophet Eesa’s (pbuh) birth using the Quran verses.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Prophet Eesa (pbuh) was born miraculously without a father. 2. Know that prophet Eesa (pbuh) mother is Maryam. 3. Know that Maryam gave birth to Eesa (PBUH) under a palm tree. 4. Know that Maryam did not have a husband.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Recount the story of the Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Derive moral lessons from the story of Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Structure a simple chronology for the events leading up to Prophet Eesa’s (pbuh) birth up to his leaving this world.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Maryam is the Arabic name for Mary.</i>

Lesson 4	
Learning Objective	To explore prophet Eesa's (PBUH) message and miracles.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that Eesa's message was to invite his people to believe in one God "Allah". 2. Know that prophet Eesa, like all messengers, performed many miracles. 3. Know that each prophet was given miracle according to the time. 4. Know that Eesa (pbuh) spoke when he was a baby. 5. Know that talking, as a baby, was a miracle not magic. 6. Know that Eesa (pbuh) performed many miracles.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Recount the story of the Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Derive morals lessons from the story of Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Structure a simple chronology for the events leading up to Prophet Eesa's (pbuh) birth up to his leaving this world.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Maryam is the Arabic name for Mary.</i>

Lesson 5	
Learning Objective	To explore prophet Eesa's (PBUH) end in the Quran.
Declarative Knowledge	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know that prophet Eesa (PBUH) was not crucified. 2. Know that ALLAH (SWT) raised Eesa (pbuh) up to heavens. 3. Know that prophet Eesa was raised while he was alive. 4. Know that prophet Eesa raised into heaven where he is to this day. 5. Know that prophet Eesa (pbuh) will come back again before the day of Judgment.
Procedural Knowledge	<p>Recount the story of the Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Derive morals lessons from the story of Prophet Esa (pbuh).</p> <p>Structure a simple chronology for the events leading up to Prophet Eesa's (pbuh) birth up to his leaving this world.</p>
Key Vocabulary	<i>Maryam is the Arabic name for Mary.</i>