Holly Park Learning Organiser

Year 4 - RE

Big Question 1: What is real?

What is a higher being?

Islam

Prior Knowledge:

Prior to Year 4, the pupils will have covered the sequence of learning from Reception/ (FS2) and Year 3. They will have focused on the questions: 'What exists?' and 'What is real?' (Ann Taves)
The pupils learnt and used new vocabulary such as angel, exist, worldview, divine being, eternal, ethereal, real and ontology. They
explored the idea of angels in a Christian story and from one other religion or one other worldview. (e.g. Abrahamic - Islam or Judaism) The pupils explained why people have different understandings of angels in the stories. (e.g. angels as messengers - positive or difficult, angels of love and peace, angels of protection, acting out God's will) They identified the key characteristics and roles attributed to angels in the different religion and worldviews investigated so far. The pupils reflected, discussed and shared their views on whether ethereal and divine beings exist even if they can't be seen. (e.g. God, angels and deities)

Key Vocabulary

higher being	A non human entity or spiritual or divine force
Allah	The Arabic name for God
Omnipresence	Present everywhere
Omnibenevolence	All loving
Omniscience	All knowing
Omnipotence	All powerful

VAT:

Vocabulary: see above

Artefacts: you are allowed pictures of Christian God, but not Islamic God.

Texts: Different parts of Scripture for religions

Essential Knowledge:

In Islam, the creation story is found in the Quran, which teaches that Allah (God) created the universe and everything in it. Allah created the heavens and the earth, along with all living beings, in six periods (often interpreted as "days," though not necessarily 24-hour days). The first human, Adam, was created by Allah from clay. Adam is considered the first prophet and the father of all humans.

One God (Allah): Muslims believe in one God, called Allah in Arabic. They believe that Allah is the creator of the universe and everything in it.

Supreme and Eternal: Allah is eternal, meaning He has always existed and will always exist. Muslims believe that Allah is all-powerful (omnipotent) and all-knowing (omniscient).

Merciful and Just: Allah is merciful and kind. Muslims believe that Allah loves all His creations and cares for them. At the same time, Allah is just and fair, meaning that He rewards good deeds and punishes bad deeds.

Prophets and Messengers: Muslims believe that Allah has sent prophets and messengers throughout history to guide people and teach them about Allah's will. Some well-known prophets include Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad (peace be upon them).

Final Prophet: Muslims believe that Muhammad is the final prophet sent by Allah to humanity. They follow his teachings, recorded in the Quran (the holy book of Islam), and his example (the Sunnah).

Angels and Day of Judgment: Muslims believe in angels as spiritual beings created by Allah to carry out His commands. They also believe in the Day of Judgment, when everyone will be judged by Allah for their actions in this life.

Five Pillars of Islam: Muslims follow five basic acts of worship, known as the Five Pillars of Islam, which include prayers (Salah), fasting (Sawm) during Ramadan, charity (Zakat), pilgrimage (Hajj) to Mecca, and belief in Allah and His prophets.

Barnet Agreed Syllabus Learning Objectives (VAT):

i. Can learn and use new vocabulary such as Abrahamic, ultimate reality, higher being, God, Allah, Yahweh, worldview, real and ontology.
ii. Can explore the different ideas of a higher being (God) from an Abrahamic point of view.
iii. Can discuss the complex nature of a higher being within the Abrahamic worldviews. (e.g. God as omnipotent, omnibenevolent, omniscient, omnipresent, Trinity, dualistic, lamb of God)
iv. Can talk about how these different perceptions within Abrahamic worldviews impact how people live their lives.

Suggested resources and activities

- Individual or class mind map using post-its of what they know about higher beings/God, 1 colour for what they already know, 1 colour of what they want to find out
- What characteristics do you think a higher being should have? Share ideas with a partner and/or table group. Organise their ideas from the most important to the least as a group. Share as a class.
- Venn Diagram, Children create a Venn diagram of the characteristics of the higher being for Jews, Christians and Muslims.
- Research: divide students into small groups and give each group a different question about the nature of a higher being in Abrahamic religions (e.g. "How is God described in Judaism?" "What are some key beliefs about Jesus in Christianity?" "How does Islam view Allah?"). Allow students time to discuss and research their question using books or online resources. Have each group present their findings to the class and facilitate a discussion on the similarities and

End Points

- I can say who the Muslim God is
- I can say what a higher being/God is
- I can compare different higher beings/Gods that I have learnt about
- I can explain how people of religion feel towards their higher being/God

Key Questions

What exists?
What is real?
Is there something eternal and unchanging? If so, what?
Is there a God, or gods or spiritual entities (angels, spirits, ancestors)?
Is there an ultimate reality?
If there is a God, what is their nature?

Islamic Beliefs About God (Allah)

Omnipresence: Muslims believe that Allah is present everywhere. His presence encompasses everything in the universe, and Muslims believe that Allah is aware of everything that happens.

Omnibenevolence (All-Loving): Muslims believe that Allah is all-loving and merciful. They believe that Allah cares deeply for His creation and wants what is best for them.

Omniscience (All-Knowing): Muslims believe that Allah is all-knowing. He has perfect knowledge of everything, including the past, present, and future. Muslims trust that Allah knows their thoughts, intentions, and actions.

Omnipotence (All-Powerful): Muslims believe that Allah is all-powerful. He can do anything and everything. Muslims believe that Allah's power is absolute and that nothing happens without His will.

Christian Beliefs about God

Omnipresent: Christians believe that God is everywhere at all times. This means that God is not limited by space or location but is present throughout the entire universe.

Omnibenevolent: This term signifies that God is all-loving and perfectly good. Christians believe that God's nature is inherently good and that His actions are motivated by love and compassion.

Omniscient: God is believed to be all-knowing, having complete and perfect knowledge of everything—past, present, and future.

Omnipotent: Christians believe that God is all-powerful and capable of accomplishing anything that is in accordance with His nature and will.

Jewish Beliefs about God

Omnipresence: Jews believe that God is present everywhere and that His presence can be felt in many ways. However, Judaism does not emphasise omnipresence in the same way as some other religions. Instead, God's presence is often understood in a spiritual or metaphorical sense rather than a physical omnipresence.

Omnibenevolence (All-Loving): While Jews believe in God's love and compassion, Judaism also recognises that God can be strict and just. The emphasis is more on God's justice and righteousness rather than on being exclusively omnibenevolent.

Omniscience (All-Knowing): Jews believe that God is all-knowing and has knowledge of everything that happens. This knowledge is often seen as comprehensive and profound, encompassing past, present, and future events.

Omnipotence (All-Powerful): Jews believe that God is all-powerful and capable of accomplishing anything. However, this belief is tempered by the concept of human free will, meaning that while God has the power to act, humans also have the freedom to make choices.