

Eid	
Eid ul-Adha	<b>Eid ul-Adha</b> celebrates the time when Ibrahim had a dream which he believed was a message from Allah, asking him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience to God. The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a lamb to sacrifice instead.
Eid ul-Fitr	<b>Eid ul-Fitr</b> is also known as 'The Feast of Breaking the Fast' and is celebrated by Muslims worldwide to mark the end of Ramadan. Muslims are also thanking Allah for the Qur'an, which was for the strength Allah has given them to keep self-control throughout the month of fasting. If necessary, they will ask Allah for forgiveness if they failed to keep the fast at any point.

Halal and Haram Foods	
Halal	<p><b>Halal – something allowed or permitted. Meat will be labelled with a halal logo to show Muslims it has been killed in a certain way.</b></p> <p>Examples of Halal food include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All vegetables</li> <li>• Special prayers have been said when the animal was killed (halal meat)</li> <li>• Lamb, cattle, chicken, turkey</li> <li>• Fish and Seafood</li> </ul>
Haram	<p><b>Haram – something which is forbidden.</b></p> <p>Examples of Haram food include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meat of any dead animal which died on its own</li> <li>• No predator animals</li> <li>• Blood (e.g. black pudding)</li> <li>• Any meat from pigs</li> <li>• Alcohol</li> </ul>

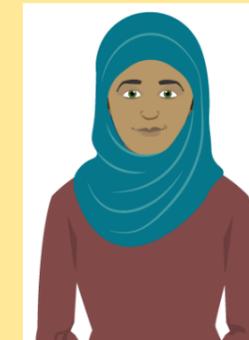
Key Terms	
<b>Qur'an</b>	Islamic holy book.
<b>Mosque</b>	A place of worship for Muslims.
<b>Masjid</b>	Arabic word for mosque.
<b>Imam</b>	Muslim prayer leader.
<b>Prayer</b>	An act of worship.
<b>Festival</b>	A day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons.
<b>Solar Calendar</b>	A calendar based on the sun.
<b>Lunar Calendar</b>	A calendar based on the moon.
<b>Gelatin</b>	A substance made from the skin and bones of animals used in food – usually from pigs unless stated otherwise.
<b>Modest</b>	Dressing in a way which doesn't emphasise or reveal the body.
<b>Sharia Law</b>	Laws that come from the Qur'an. This is state law in some countries e.g. Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Yemen.
<b>Fiqh</b>	The human understanding of Sharia.
<b>Ramadan</b>	A month of fasting.

## Islamic Dress for Women

### Can Muslim women choose?

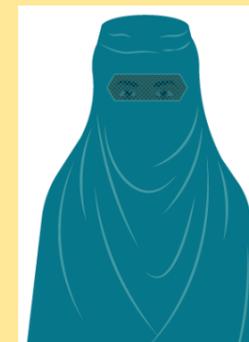
In Islam, women are given the choice with whatever attire (clothing) they want to wear, but are required to dress modestly. Modesty means to not dress in a way which emphasises the physical body. Different Muslim women have different interpretations of what this means and so may dress differently. Some choose to wear one of the head coverings below, whereas some Muslim women choose not to wear anything.

### Islamic Dress for Women - Hijab



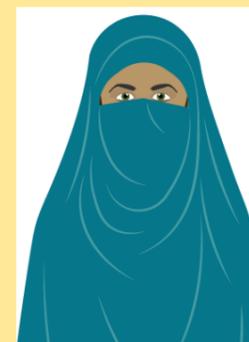
Hijab is an Arabic word meaning barrier or partition. A hijab is the name of the headscarf worn by Muslim women. They come in a variety of styles and colours. In the UK, most women wear the hijab to cover their heads and necks, but their faces will be visible

### Islamic Dress for Women - Burqa



A burqa covers a woman's face and body entirely. It is made from one piece of cloth. Women are able to see through a mesh panel sewn into the front of the garment

### Islamic Dress for Women - Niqab



The niqab is a face veil. When wearing the niqab, Muslim women will also wear a headscarf to cover their heads.



### Trinity TV

For more help, visit Trinity TV and watch the following videos:

Trinity TV > Year 7 > Religious Studies > KO > Term 6

## How do beliefs impact Muslims today? – The Big Picture

Continuing with Islam, after understanding the fundamental beliefs of Islam you will begin to look at how these beliefs really affect Muslims in their everyday life. You will apply knowledge that you have understood in the previous unit, including information on the 'Five Pillars of Islam' as well as beginning to grasp new concepts. You will explore how these beliefs impact different Muslims differently, depending on their interpretation of scripture and their geographical location worldwide.



You will firstly explore the significance of the mosque within Islam. Although you will already be confident in what a mosque is, you will explore some of the different activities that take place within a mosque – that are extremely distant from media accounts – in order to assess whether a mosque is simply a place of prayer, or whether it has a deeper significance within the Muslim community in the UK. In particular, you will look at an example of a local mosque in Bradford and explore the services that they provide.



You will then begin to explore different festivals that take place within Islam. Throughout primary school, it is likely that you may have heard of festivals such as 'Eid'. However, you will now develop this further, to look at five different festivals celebrated within Islam and how these link to the pillars 'Hajj' and 'Sawm'. You will also explore how different Muslims both in the UK and worldwide have different approaches to each of these festivals.



The next lesson will explore a well-spoken, but poorly understood topic – the rules of Islamic food laws. You will define the key terms 'halal' and 'haram' and use the food laws associated with these key terms to determine which foods are allowed to be eaten by Muslims and which foods are forbidden. This will allow you to evaluate how these Islamic food laws affects the lives of Muslims in modern day Britain, as well as the actions that they must take to ensure that they are not breaking any of these laws.



Furthermore, in line with the teachings around 'halal' and 'haram' actions, you will then begin to explore the principle of modesty with particular regard for Islamic dress for women. You will identify the different types of Islamic dress, as well as exploring contemporary issues around why some people are against Muslim women dressing in a particular way.



The final section of the unit will be exploring another controversial issue, Sharia Law. This will develop your understanding of the origins or Sharia law and some of the more severe punishments associated with sharia. However, the main focus will be upon ensuring that you understand that sharia is subject to interpretation and is not perfect, hence why it differs between countries. Furthermore, you will explore the extensive conditions that must be in place before sharia punishments can be conducted.

