



Ministry of Education
and Sports

HOME-STUDY LEARNING

SENIOR
1

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

August 2020





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This material has been developed as a home-study intervention for schools during the lockdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic to support continuity of learning.

Therefore, this material is restricted from being reproduced for any commercial gains.

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FOREWORD

Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, government of Uganda closed all schools and other educational institutions to minimize the spread of the coronavirus. This has affected more than 36,314 primary schools, 3129 secondary schools, 430,778 teachers and 12,777,390 learners.

The COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent closure of all has had drastically impacted on learning especially curriculum coverage, loss of interest in education and learner readiness in case schools open. This could result in massive rates of learner dropouts due to unwanted pregnancies and lack of school fees among others.

To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the education system in Uganda, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) constituted a Sector Response Taskforce (SRT) to strengthen the sector's preparedness and response measures. The SRT and National Curriculum Development Centre developed print home-study materials, radio and television scripts for some selected subjects for all learners from Pre-Primary to Advanced Level. The materials will enhance continued learning and learning for progression during this period of the lockdown, and will still be relevant when schools resume.

The materials focused on critical competences in all subjects in the curricula to enable the learners to achieve without the teachers' guidance. Therefore effort should be made for all learners to access and use these materials during the lockdown. Similarly, teachers are advised to get these materials in order to plan appropriately for further learning when schools resume, while parents/guardians need to ensure that their children access copies of these materials and use them appropriately. I recognise the effort of National Curriculum Development Centre in responding to this emergency through appropriate guidance and the timely development of these home study materials. I recommend them for use by all learners during the lockdown.



Alex Kakooza
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education and Sports

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) would like to express its appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly towards the production of home-study materials for Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Levels of Education during the COVID-19 lockdown in Uganda.

The Centre appreciates the contribution from all those who guided the development of these materials to make sure they are of quality; Development partners - SESIL, Save the Children and UNICEF; all the Panel members of the various subjects; sister institutions - UNEB and DES for their valuable contributions.

NCDC takes the responsibility for any shortcomings that might be identified in this publication and welcomes suggestions for improvement. The comments and suggestions may be communicated to NCDC through P.O. Box 7002 Kampala or email admin@ncdc.go.ug or by visiting our website at <http://ncdc.go.ug/node/13>.



Grace K. Baguma
Director,
National Curriculum Development Centre

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

Dear learner, you are welcome to this home-study package. This content focuses on critical competences in the syllabus.

The content is organised into lesson units. Each unit has lesson activities, summary notes and assessment activities. Some lessons have projects that you need to carry out at home during this period. You are free to use other reference materials to get more information for specific topics.

Seek guidance from people at home who are knowledgeable to clarify in case of a challenge. The knowledge you can acquire from this content can be supplemented with other learning options that may be offered on radio, television, newspaper learning programmes. More learning materials can also be accessed by visiting our website at www.ncdc.go.ug or ncdc-go-ug.digital/. You can access the website using an internet enabled computer or mobile phone.

We encourage you to present your work to your class teacher when schools resume so that your teacher is able to know what you learned during the time you have been away from school. This will form part of your assessment. Your teacher will also assess the assignments you will have done and do corrections where you might not have done it right.

The content has been developed with full awareness of the home learning environment without direct supervision of the teacher. The methods, examples and activities used in the materials have been carefully selected to facilitate continuity of learning.

You are therefore in charge of your own learning. You need to give yourself favourable time for learning. This material can as well be used beyond the home-study situation. Keep it for reference anytime.

Develop your learning timetable to cater for continuity of learning and other responsibilities given to you at home.

Enjoy learning



TERM I

LESSON 1: WORSHIP

Competency

Learners understand worship and how it is derived from the Holy books and can relate the different forms of worship to daily life.

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) understand the concept of worship.
- ii) appreciate the Islamic teachings about worship.

Materials you need:

notebook/paper, pens/pencil, Qur'an, Hadith textbook, praying mat, Wudhu utensils etc.

Instructions

Warm welcome to this self-learning lesson. As you prepare to start these lessons, remember, it is important to sanitize, wear face masks and keep a distance of 2 metres as you interface with any person in a bid to achieve your objectives.

Find a suitable place and time to read this material. Do all the tasks and activities given. Consult where necessary.

WORSHIP IN ISLAM

People in all societies believe that there is God (Allah). The reason why God created people is to worship Him.

1.1 Meaning of worship

Activity 1

Read about the meaning of worship and answer the questions

Worship is part of the daily life of a Muslim and it can be done anywhere at any time. **In Islam**, an act of **worship** is defined as “the complete submission to Allah by Obeying His commands and avoiding His prohibitions out of love for Him, respect and honor”.



Figure 1: Prostration is one of the forms of worship

Questions:

1. In your own words write the meaning of worship and give examples
2. Use the activity in figure 1 as an example to mention 3 other acts of worship

Think about it...

Always wash your hands
with soap and clean water!

1.2 Ways of Worship

Activity 2

Read about the ways of worship and answer questions

Worship is a word that Muslims use to mean all deeds that Allah loves. This includes the external and internal sayings and actions of a person. In other

words, worship is everything one says or does to please Allah. This includes rituals as well as beliefs, social activities, and personal contributions to the welfare of one's fellow human beings.

Questions:

1. Mention 2 things that you do as a way of worship to Allah.
2. Give one example of an act of worship for each of the following:
 - i) Ritual
 - ii) Beliefs
 - iii) Social activities
 - iv) Personal contributions to the welfare of others

1.3 Value of Worship

Every time we worship we get rewards and blessings from Allah. Worshipping Allah is a key to success.

Activity 3

Figure 2: *Rahmat, Faridah and Janat talking about the value of worship*

Below is a conversation about the value of worship. Read and answer the questions that follow

Rahmat: Why did you take long on the praying mat?

Faridah: I always stay on the mat praying to Allah so that I receive His blessings and rewards.

Rahmat: Is that all?

Janat: No, the Sheikh also told us that when you worship, Allah you go to paradise. When you worship Allah and thank Him by saying “Alhamdulillah”, He gives you more.

1. Mention two ways you get rewarded after worshipping

.....
.....

2. What do you do when your friend gives you something good?

.....

3. What do you do when God gives you a good thing?

.....

Activity 4

Read the verse of the Qur’an about the value of worship and answer questions

Qur’an 51:56 says: “I have only created the Jinns and men, that they may worship me.”

- a) Open the Quran and trace the above verse
- b) Write the verse in your notebook.
- c) Write down what you understand from the verse.

Summary

Worship brings an individual near to God/Allah, His creator and helps Him to have a strong will to live and a spirit to wipe out all evil and oppression from human society and make the word of God spread in the whole world.

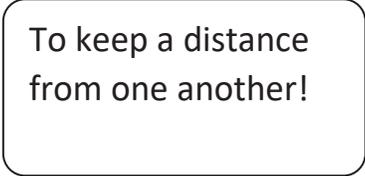
Glossary

- **affirm**: validate, confirm He was **affirmed** as a candidate. b: to state positively He **affirmed** his innocence. 2: to assert (something, such as a judgment or decree) as valid or confirmed The court **affirmed** his conviction.
- **commit**: carry into action deliberately
- **emphasize**: show that **something** is very important or worth giving attention to: [+ question word] I'd just like to **emphasize** how important it is for people to learn foreign languages. You can use italics or capitals to **emphasize** a word in a piece of writing.
- **entirely**: without reservation or exception; wholly; completely.
- **interpret**: give or provide the **meaning** of; explain;
- **jinns**: Jinni, plural **jinns**, also called genie, meaning, a supernatural spirit below the level of angels and devils.
- **knowledgeable**: show a clear understanding of many different facts about the world or about a particular subject.
- **morality**: a belief about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior. The degree to which something is right and good: the **moral** goodness or badness of something.
- **oppression**: oppression is malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power.
- **paradise**: the literal term **meaning paradise**, but the **Quran** generally uses the term Jannah symbolically referring to **paradise**.
- **pronounce**: say a word or a letter in a particular way.
- **purity**: an essential aspect of **Islam**. It is the opposite of najāsa, the state of being ritually impure.

- **sheikh:** the **title** carries the **meaning** leader, elder, or noble, especially in the Arabian Peninsula within the Tribes of Arabia.
- **society:** an organized group working together or periodically meeting because of common interests, beliefs, or profession.
- **worship:** means obedience, submission, and devotion to God.
- **rewards:** something that is given in return for good or evil done or received or that is offered or given for some service



Remember



To keep a distance
from one another!

Lesson 2: Forms of Worship

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to understand the different forms of worship.

Materials you need:

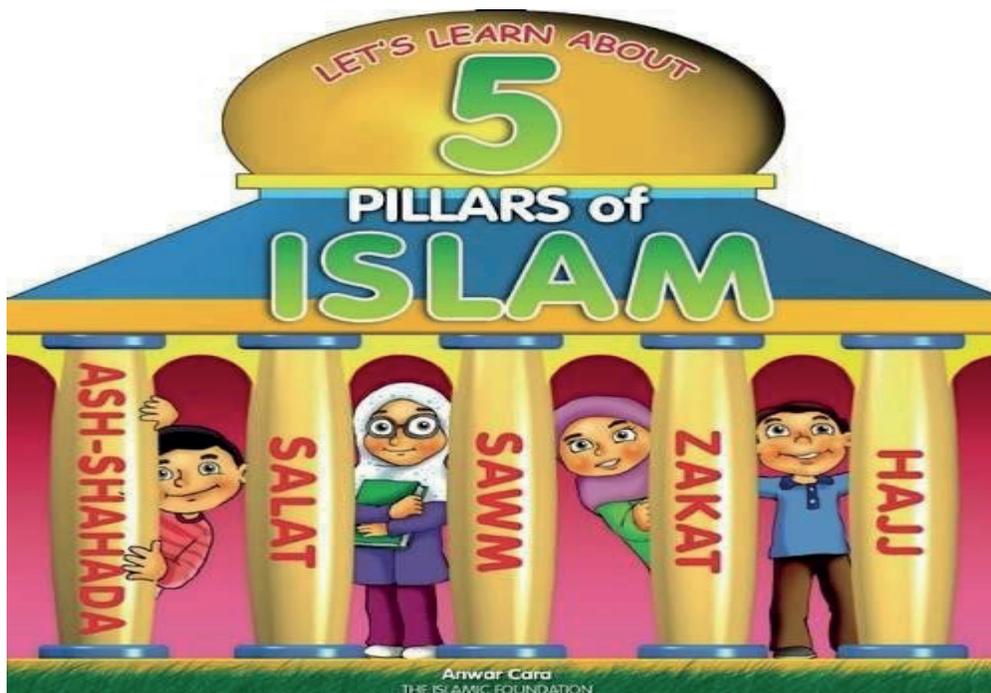
notebook/paper, pens/pencil, copy of Qur'an, Hadith textbook, praying mat, Wudhu utensils etc.

Instructions

Find a suitable place and time to read this material. Attempt all the exercises and activities given. Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each exercise and activity. Consult where necessary.

Introduction

You already know the meaning of worship. You also know the ways and value of worship. This lesson is about the forms of worship in Islam.



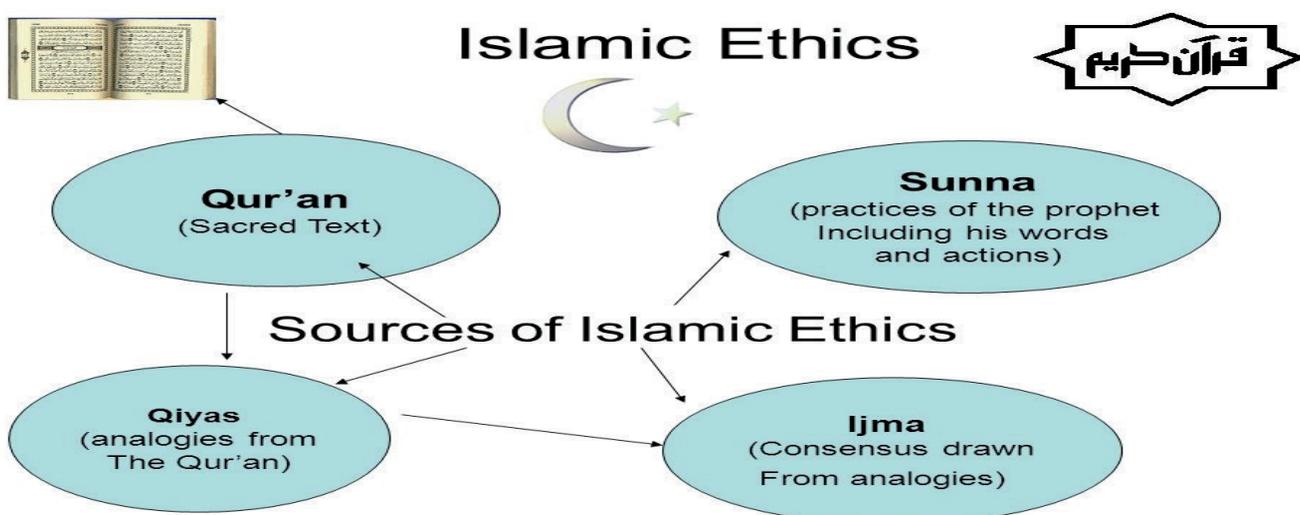
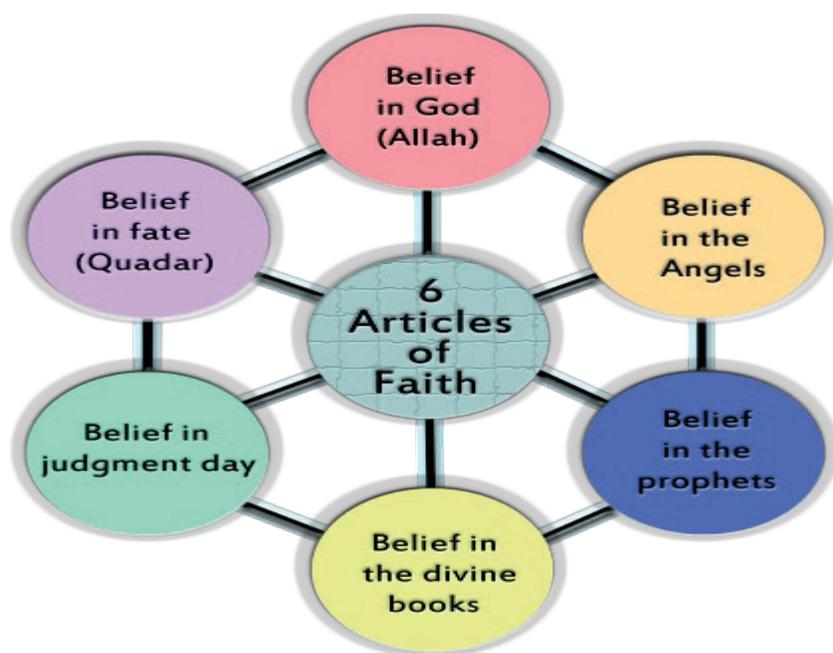


Figure 1: Picture showing the three forms of worship in Islam

In Islam, worship is broken down into three ways, namely:

- a) Pillars of Islam
- b) Pillars of faith (articles of faith)
- c) Morality

These three go hand in hand. The way an African woman cannot cook without one of the 3 cooking stones as shown above

2.1 Meaning of the Word 'Islam'

Activity 1

Read about the meaning of the word Islam and answer questions

The word Islam is used both as a name to the faith of a Muslim and as a body that contains a set of acts of worship.

1. Write the meaning of the word Islam in your own words.
2. Give two examples of the acts of Islam as a body that contains a set of acts of worship.
3. Give 4 ways a Muslim differs from people of other faiths.

2.2 Meaning of the Word 'Iman'

Activity 2

Read about the meaning of the word Iman and answer questions

Iman is one other forms of worship. The English word for Iman is "Belief". It means to believe at heart that Allah is the only creator and owner of the right to be worshipped.

1. Write the meaning of the word Iman in your notebook.
2. Mention two ways worship can be done as part of Iman.

2.3 Meaning of the word Ihsan

Activity 3

Read about the meaning of the word Ihsan and answer questions

The English word for Ihsan is morality. When Muslims use the word Ihsan they mean to make perfect all the things they do as acts of worship.

1. Write the meaning of the word Ihsan in your notebook.
2. Removing a harmful object from the road is part of Ihsan. Mention any other two acts of Ihsan.



Fig 4: City council men removing harmful objects from the road

B. Remember to keep social distance



Figure 6: To keep healthy is an act of Ihsan

2.4 Pillars of Islam

You have learnt about the meaning of the word Islam. Here, you are going to learn about the pillars of Islam as a form of worship.

Activity 1

Study the picture about the pillars of Islam and answer questions

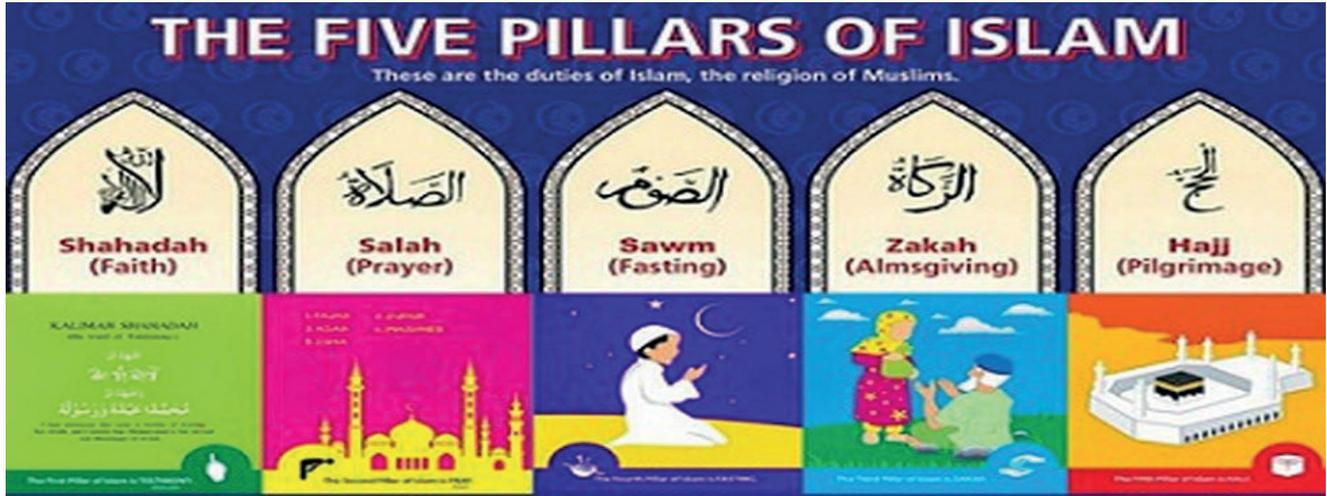


Figure 7: Picture showing the five pillars of Islam

Questions:

1. Look at the picture in Figure 7, and write down the five pillars of Islam

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Give the meaning of each pillar mentioned in figure 5



2.5 Hadith about the pillars of Islam

Activity 2

Read the Hadith about the pillars of Islam and answer questions

Abdullah the son of Umar bin Khattab said, I heard the messenger of Allah (PBUH) say,

“Islam has been built on five pillars: Testifying that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah, performing Prayer, paying charity, making the Pilgrimage to Mecca, fasting in Ramadhan”.

Questions:

1. Read and write the Hadith in your notebook.
2. Identify the five pillars of Islam mentioned in the Hadith.
3. Give the Arabic meaning of each pillar mentioned.
4. Visit the area Imam and ask him to tell you more about the pillars of Islam and remember to keep social distance.

Summary

Worshipping Allah means to obey Allah and abstain from evil. It takes different forms. In our lesson, we have looked at an outline of the five pillars of Islam.

Avoid shaking hands and stay safe!

Lesson 3: Shahadah

Learning outcome

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to understand the meaning of Shahadah.

Materials you need: Notebook/paper, pens/pencil, Copy of the Qur'an, Hadith textbook, praying mat, Wudhu utensils etc.

Instructions: Find a suitable place and time to read this material. Attempt all the exercises and activities given. Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each exercise and activity. Consult where necessary.

Introduction

You now know that Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam. In this lesson, you are going to understand the components and meaning of the word Shahadah.

3.1 Meaning of “Shahadah”

Activity 1

Read the meaning of “Shahadah” and answer questions.

Shahadah is an Arabic word. It means “to bear witness” that there is no god but Allah' anyone who wants to become a Muslim must pronounce this statement.

The statement of Shahadah is made of two parts, namely:

- i) Ash-hadu an laa ilaaha illa Allah.
- ii) Wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan rasuulu llah.



Figure 1: Odongo seated with religious leaders of his area ready to pronounce Shahadah

Questions

1. Recite the words that Odongo said when he pronounced Shahadah.
2. Write down the two statements of Shahadah.

Study the image about Shahadah and do the task.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness that there is no *Ilah* (god/
diety) except Allah (God Almighty)

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

And, I bear witness that Muhammad is His
Slave and Messenger

Figure 2: Arabic statement of Shahadah and its translation

Task:

- i) Copy down the Arabic statement of Shahadah.
- ii) Copy down the words that translate the statement of Shahadah.
- iii) Write down the words that translate the statement of Shahadah the way you understand it.
- iv) Visit the area Imam and inquire from him what happens if one does not pronounce shahada. Remember social distancing.

3.3 Meaning of the statement of Shahadah

When a Muslim recites the Shahadah, they mean:

- That Allah is the only God and Muhammad (PBUH) is his prophet. This statement is accepted by all Muslims that it is as a true statement.
- That they promise to obey ALLAH and follow the His teachings. They also promise to follow Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the last messenger from Allah.

3.4 Verses of the Qur'an about Shahadah**Activity****Read verses that talk about the meaning of Shahadah and do the task**

Allah said:

".....And your God is one God. There is no deity (worthy of worship) except Him, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful". **Qur'an 2:163.**

He also said:

" ... O mankind, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you all, He governs the heavens and earth. There is no deity except Him, He gives life and causes death ..." **Qur'an 7:158**

Task:

- i) Open the Quran and trace the above verses
- ii) Read and copy down the verses.
- iii) Write down what you understand from the verse.
- iv) Explain lessons you learn from the two verses.

Summary

Shahadah is the statement which confirms a person to be a Muslim. It is made up of two statements. Both statements are said in the Arabic language.

LESSON 4: SWALAH

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- i) understand the meaning of Swalah.
- ii) know the types of Swalah.
- iii) understand the different forms of purification.
- iv) understand the way Swalah is made.
- v) know how to purify oneself before going for Swalah

Materials you need: notebook/paper, pens/pencil, Qur'an, Hadith textbook, praying mat, Wudhu utensils etc.

Instructions: Find a suitable place and time to read this material. Attempt all the exercises and activities given. Read the instructions carefully before you begin doing each exercise and activity. Consult where necessary

4.1 Introduction

You now know that Islam is built on five pillars. You also know that Shahadah is the first pillar of this faith. In this lesson, you are going to learn about Swalah. It is the second pillar of the faith of Islam.

4.2 Meaning of Swalah

Activity: Study the picture about the meaning of Swalah and do the task.



Figure 1: Swalah is an act of worship

Questions:

- i) Describe the activity taking place in the picture.
- ii) Demonstrate the way Swalah is performed.
- iii) Mention five importances of the activity.

4.3 Types of Swalah

Activity

Read about the types of Swalah and answer Questions.

Swalah is Arabic word which means prayer. It is an act of worship that starts with Takibiirah and ends with Salaam. Swalah is of two types that is:

- a) Compulsory prayers; the Arabic word for a compulsory prayer is Faradha. This is the kind of Swalah that a person should not miss. Allah said that He will punish a person who misses a **Faradha prayer**.
- b) Optional prayers; this kind of prayer is also called a **Sunna prayer**. A person who makes this kind of Swalah receives many rewards from Allah. There is no punishment for the one who does not make the optional prayer.



Figure 2: Swalat Juma is a compulsory prayer

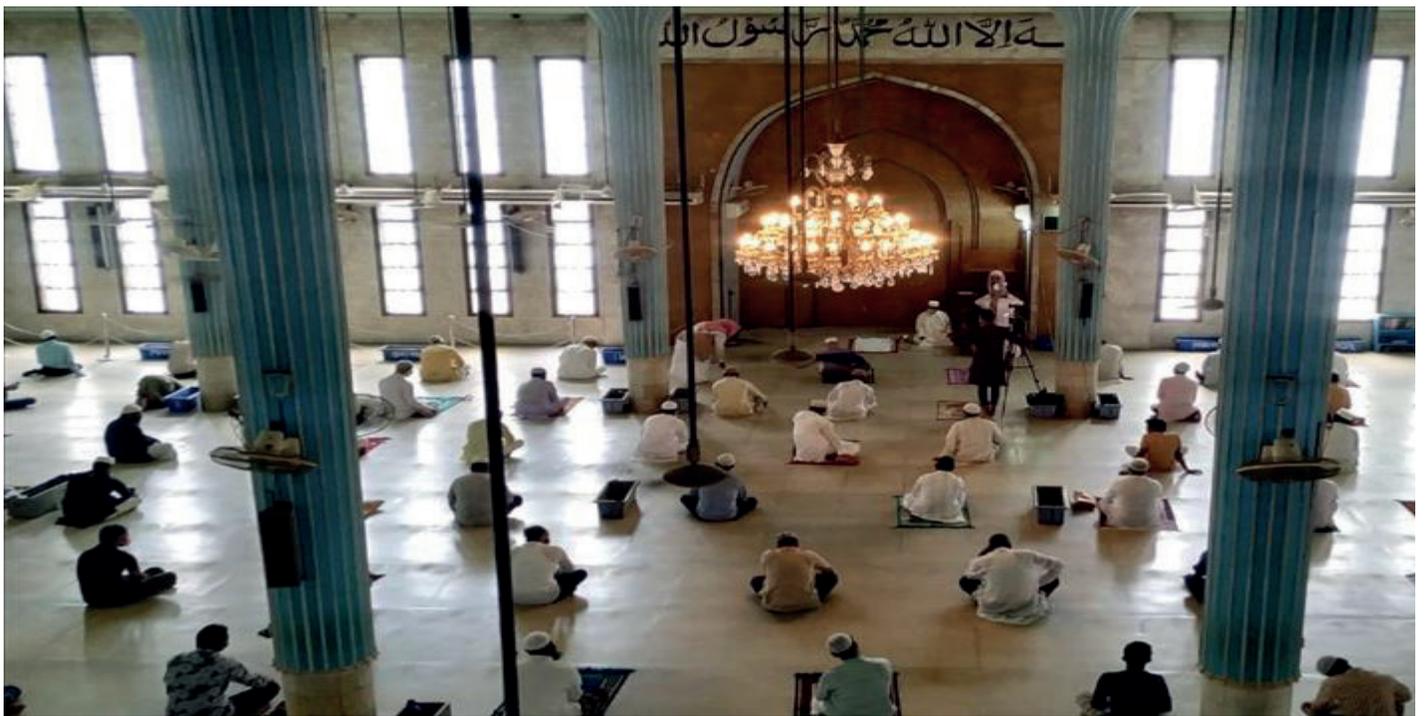


Fig 3: Congregational prayers during COVID-19 period stay safe!

Questions:

1. Explain the meaning of the word Swalah the way you understand it.
2. Have you ever attended a function similar to that in the picture? What did you notice?
3. Besides swalat Juma, what other five compulsory prayers do you know?
4. List down any five optional prayers you know.
5. Explain the difference between Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

4.4 Conditions for Swalah to take place.

There are many conditions that a Muslim should fulfil before they can start to perform Swalah. Allah does not count the Swalah for a person that fails to fulfil any of these conditions.

Activity

Study the image that shows the conditions of Swalah and do the task.

Obligations of prayer



Figure 4: Complusory things to be done in a Muslim prayer

Task:

1. Read the image that shows the conditions of Swalah
2. Write down the conditions of Swalah.
3. Write one sentence about what you know about any three of the conditions.
4. Ask your father or mother how these conditions are performed.

4.4.1 PURIFICATION

Purity is part of a Muslim's life. It is one of the conditions a Muslim should fulfil before performing Swalah.

The picture shows steps for performing Wudhu



Figure 4: Wudhu is a form of purification

4.4.2 Verse that Explains the Way Purification is Done

Activity

Open the holy Quran, and read the verse that explains the way purification is done and answer questions.

Allah says,

“When you rise to pray, wash your faces and your hands and arms to the elbows and wipe your head and your feet to the ankles. If you had intercourse then purify yourself if you are ill or travelling or one of you returns from the toilet or you had contact with women and could not find water then use some clean sand and wipe your faces and hands with it”. **Qur’an 5:6**

Task

1. Read and write down the above verse.
2. Do an activity following the steps in the verse.
3. List down the steps you have taken while doing the activity.
4. Identify the other types of purification mentioned in the verse.

Lesson 5: ZAKAT - Alms Giving

Learning outcome:

- i) Appreciate the teachings of Islam about Zakat
- ii) Know the items on which Zakat is paid.

5.1. Introduction

You have so far covered two pillars of Islam, namely; Shahadah and Swalah. This lesson will introduce you to the third pillar called Zakah.

4.2. Meaning of Zakah

Activity:

Study the picture about the meaning of Swalah and do the task.

Zakah is an act of worship. It is a kind of charity that is compulsory on able Muslims to give to eight categories of people mentioned in the Qur'an. Allah said:

“And be steadfast in prayer and regular in charity: And whatever good ye send forth for your souls before you, ye shall find it with Allah” (Qur'an 2:110).



Figure 1: M.T.N donates to Muslims during Ramadhan

Activity

1. Read and write the meaning of the term zakah the way you have understood it.
2. Read the verse of the Qur'an that talks about zakah and write its meaning in your notebook.
3. Qur'an 2:110 mentions Zakah as one form of charity. Use relevant examples to explain other kinds of charity that you know.
4. How does a person paying charity benefit?

4.3 Items on Which Zakat is Payable**Read the conversation below and answer the questions**

Latif: Father, I saw you paying Zakat last year. Now that we are faced with the COVID 19 pandemic will you be able to pay?

Father: Yes my son, we have to pay Zakat. Every after a round of 12 months.

Latif: But Father! You have been out of work since the lock down started.

Father: It's true my son. But Zakat is paid out of savings a person has made throughout the 12 months.

Latif: Oh! Thank you Father, I didn't know that.

Questions:

1. Based on the above conversation when is Zakat paid.
2. The conversation mentions savings as one item on which Zakat is payable. Which 3 other items can you identify?

4.4. Who can Receive Zakat?

There are eight kinds of people to whom zakat can be given as mentioned in the Quran:

“Indeed, [prescribed] charitable offerings are only [to be given] to the poor and the indigent, and to those who work on [administering] it, and to those whose hearts are to be reconciled, and to [free] those in bondage, and to the debt-ridden, and for the cause of God, and to the wayfarer. [This is] an obligation from God. And God is all-knowing, all-wise.” – Al-Tawbah, 9:60

Activity

Read the recipients of zakah mentioned in the verse and answer Questions.

Eight categories of Muslim causes to be the proper recipients of **zakah**: Those living without means of livelihood (Al-Fuqarā'), the poor. Those who cannot meet their basic needs (Al-Masākīn), the needy.

1. Stranded Muslims; *Muslim* migrants with homelands but stranded in another country.



Figure 2: Stranded passengers are recipients of Zakah

2. **Al-Fuqara:** They don't have enough wealth to meet the basic necessities of life.

Al-Masakin: These people don't have any type of income or possessions.



Fig 3: The needy are also entitled to get zakat

3. **Zakat Collectors:** The people who collect and distribute zakah to its recipients is given zakat as part of their salary.



Fig 4: Zakat collectors

4. Those who converted to Islam: People who are newly converted to Islam and have no means to survive because of detachment from family.

5. Slaves and Captives: Those who are kept as slaves. Your zakat can help free captives or slaves.

6. Debt-Ridden: Those who have no means to pay off their debts.

7. in the cause of Allah: Those who are fighting in holy wars for the sake of Allah.

8. The Wayfarer: A traveler who is left alone in another land and is in need of money to get back to his home.

Questions

1. Open the Quran and trace verse 9:60
2. Read and write down the above verse.
3. Rewrite the meaning of the verse the way you have understood it
4. Give reasons why any 3 of the mentioned recipients qualify for zakah.

4.5 Importance of Zakat

Read reasons that shows the importance of Zakah and answer questions.

- Zakat is an obligatory act of worship in Islam. Also, Muslims get huge blessings when they pay zakat.
- **Helping the Community at large**

The most important benefit of zakat is that it helps to build society. If everyone keeps on saving the money and spend on themselves, then the less privileged will always remain poor. Therefore, with the help of zakat, people learn to support others in need. Zakat gives all the Muslims an opportunity to create a huge impact in the lives of deserving people.

- **Money Circulation**

With the help of zakat, your money circulates in the whole economy. As Zakat is an obligatory act, Muslims who are financially stable, pay zakat to the needy. This way, money gets out of the ones who are wealthy enough and reaches those who are not much privileged.

- **Act of Sacrificing**

In today's world, wealth has become an important aspect of life that everyone loves to have. Therefore, when a person pays from his wealth in the form of zakat, it means

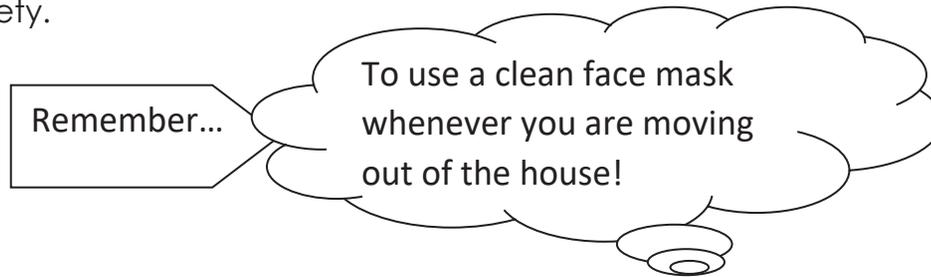
Questions:

1. Write down an outline of the importance of Zakah.
2. Explain each of the importance of Zakah mentioned above in your own words.
3. Suggest other importance of Zakah.

4. If you were the officer in charge of collecting Zakah in your community, what methods would you use to collect Zakah from your people?
5. List the challenges you would face in the process of collecting Zakah. How would you overcome the said challenges?

Summary

Zakat is a due that Allah imposed on able Muslims. It is given to eight categories of people from selected items. Zakat has many benefits to the individual and society.



Lesson 5: Fasting in Islam

Learning outcomes

You should be able to:

- i) appreciate the value of fasting.
- ii) understand the nullifiers of fasting.

Introduction

By now you have learnt about the three Pillars of Islam. This topic will introduce to you the fourth pillar, namely; Fasting. You will learn the benefits of fasting and the things that nullify fasting.

5.1. Meaning of fasting

Activity: Read the story about fasting and do the tasks

Fasting is primarily an exercise of devotion to willingly renounce oneself, for a definite period of time, from all bodily appetites in order to form spiritual discipline and self-control. Muslims are prohibited from eating or drinking from dawn (fajr) to dusk (maghrib). **Fasting** during Ramadan is one of the five pillars of **Islam**. There is also a **verse** in the Quran that prescribes **fasting** for all Muslims who are mature and healthy enough to fast for the full day. So Muslims fast as an act of worship, a chance to get closer to God and a way to become more compassionate to those in need.



Figure 1: A Muslim family breaking their fast

I started fasting when I was eight years. When I did, many people thought I would not make it. My mother would not imagine seeing me going without eating and drinking for the entire day; from dawn to sunset. As the month of fasting started, my father made it clear that fasting was to continue for 29 or 30 days. He said, "It is only the able Muslims that should complete the days of fasting the month of Ramadhan".

"Really! But why did Allah ask Muslims to fast?" I asked.

"Look here brother", Hakim Said, "Fasting is a form of worship. Allah rewards us when we do it. Besides, when we fast our health improves".

“Also fasting improves the character and behavior of an individual”. Janat added, “This, in return impacts on the community”. From that day, I have been careful to do anything that could nullify my fast.

1. According to the story, give the meaning of fasting.
2. The Story mentions the month of Ramadhan as the period for fasting. Which other days do Muslims fast?
3. Read the story and identify reasons for fasting. Mention 5 other benefits of fasting that are not mentioned in the story.
4. The story mentions a few things that a fasting Muslim has to avoid. List 5 other things that a fasting person has to avoid.
5. Use relevant examples to explain what would happen if a fasting Muslim did one of the things that are not allowed when fasting.

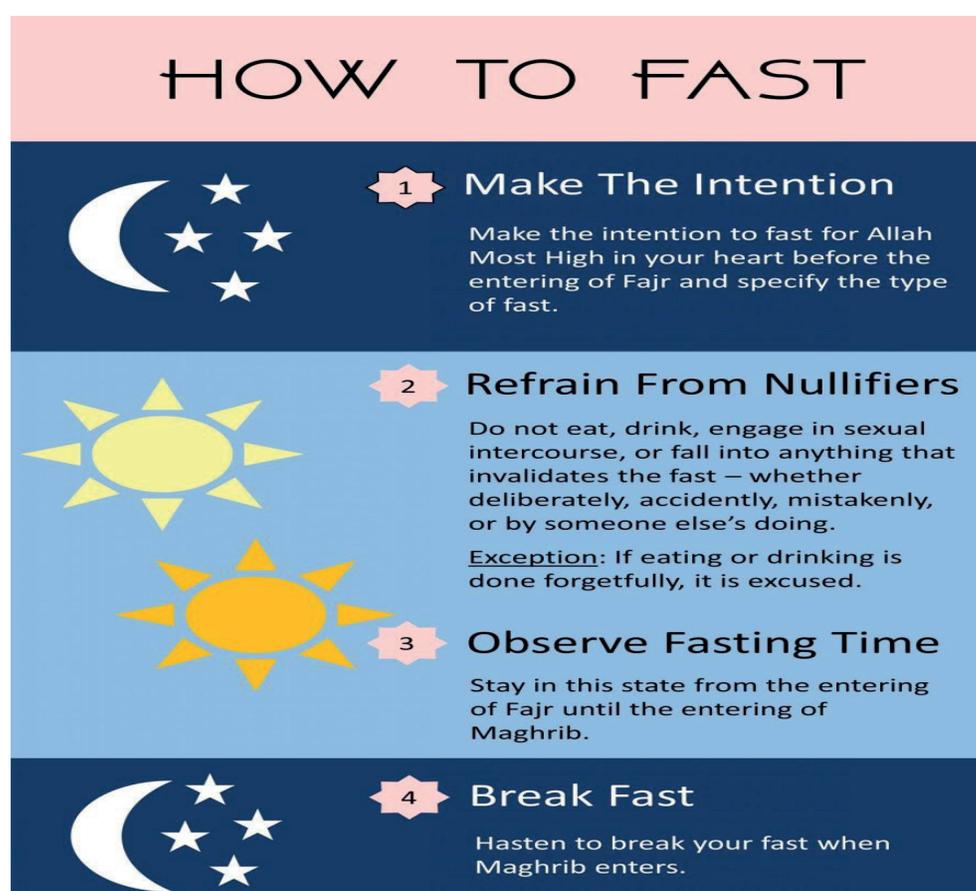


Figure 2: Guide on Fasting

5.2. Things that Nullify Fasting

Activity: Study the practices that spoil fasting and do the task

Beware of the Nullifiers of Fasting and not make your fast void. They include the following

1. Sexual intercourse

A man is not allowed to have intercourse with his wife while fasting during the day except at night; if they do their fast is spoilt. Therefore, they will have to make up for that day and then expiate for it.

The expiation for such an act is to free a slave, if you can't find slave to free then fast for 2 months one after the other, and if you can't do that due to a legal excuse then feed 60 poor persons.

2. Ejaculation

Ejaculation nullifies fast when it results from kissing, touching, masturbating or lustful gazing. A person who does it must make up the fast; without expiation.

If sleeping person has wet dream then there is no blame, his fast is still valid because wet dream is not intended.

3. Deliberate eating or drinking

If you forget and eat or drink your fast is still valid and not affected. The Prophet (PBUH) said, "Whoever eats or drinks something forgetfully while he is fasting should complete his fast, for what he has eaten or drunk has been given to him by Allah."

If a person caused food or water or its likes to enter into body through the nose or throat and then abdomen then fast is broken

4. Getting out blood from the body

Getting blood out from body deliberately when fasting, e.g. cupping, blood donation to save a patient nullifies the fast.

But the coming out of little blood such as for a blood test doesn't affect the fast, or even the blood that comes out involuntarily e.g. as a result of nosebleed, wound, pulling out a tooth etc.

5. Vomiting

If done intentionally and vomit out what's in the stomach, e.g. food and drink through the mouth then fasting is void. If vomit is not intentional then it does not affect fast

6. Displeasing Allah

Fasting is not just abstaining from food and drink but all that which displeases Allah.

Summary

A Muslim fast is the practice of abstaining from food, drink, smoking and sexual activity. It is compulsory during the month of Ramadhan, but can also be done in other days of the year as an optional act of worship.



**Think about
it...**

Corona free environment; so wash your hands with water and soap, stay home, if you must go out wear a face mask, avoid shaking hands and avoid crowds.

LESSON 6: THE ARTICLES OF FAITH

Learning outcome

You should be able to understand the six articles of the Muslim faith.

Introduction

So far, you have learnt acts of worship. All that you have learnt is part of the branch of worship called Islam. You are yet to learn about another branch of worship called Iman. The knowledge you are yet to acquire forms the basic beliefs that will shape your way of life.

5.3. Meaning of Iman

Iman is also called faith. While all pillars of Islam require the person worshiping to do something, this branch of worship is made of things that require belief. Therefore, Iman has six pillars.

Allah said;

“O you who believe! Believe in Allah and His messengers and the book that He has sent down upon His messenger and the scripture which He sent down before. And whoever disbelieves in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers and the last day; has certainly gone and far astray” Quran 4:136

Activity

Study the diagram and answer questions.

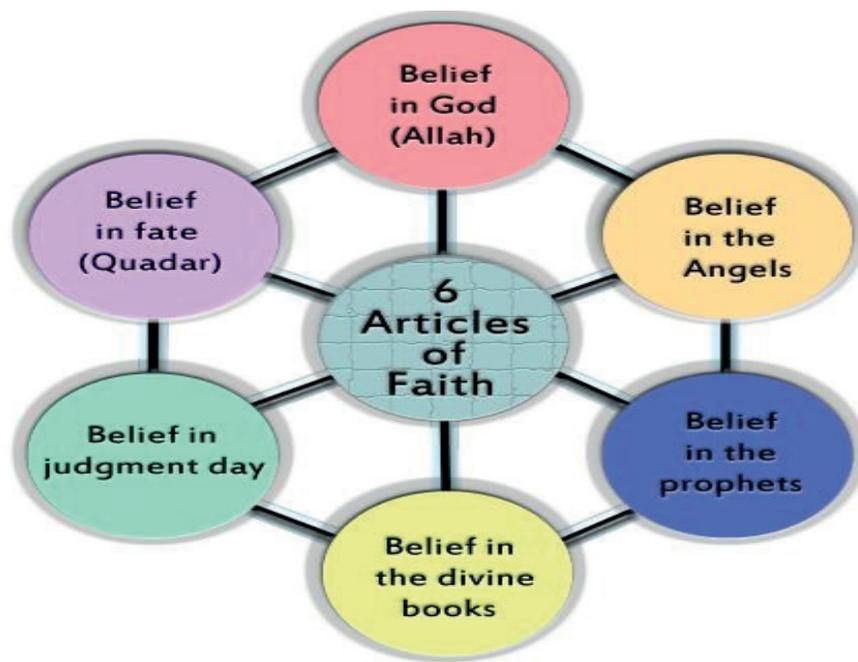


Figure 1: The faith of a Muslim is built on six pillars

Questions:

1. Study the diagram and copy the articles of faith in your book.
2. Read the verse that outlines the articles of faith and copy it in your notebook
3. Rewrite the verse the way you have understood it.

Summary

The articles of faith are also called the pillars of Iman. Belief in these articles helps a person to receive the mercy and rewards from Allah. This, in return will impact on the community in which the believer lives.

5.4. BELIEF IN ALLAH

Learning outcome

You should be able to:

- i) appreciate the value of belief in one God.
- ii) know the attributes of God.

5.4.1. Introduction

You learnt in the previous lesson about the meaning of the articles of faith. This lesson looks at the first article, namely: Belief in Allah. This topic is important because it will help you to know the nature of God; the source of your life and all that there is.

5.4.2. The unique nature of Allah

The sun shines in the morning. The moon lights the night, clouds bring rain, and wind blows the clouds. Everything works step by step, according to a given plan. Imagine what would happen if there were to be more than one God, the creator of all things, one god would want, day time and another would order night. This fight would not allow things to work out as perfect as the system we see.

Activity

1. Read the above text and write down the message it carries.
2. Rewrite the passage the way you have understood it.
3. The text mentions Allah as the creator of all things. Mention ten other that describe Allah.
4. Mention four things that you like about God.
5. How does the text show the importance for having one God?

Summary

Belief in Allah means two things: to believe that He is only one God whom you worship and that God is unique, therefore you rely on Him for everything and do everything for Him.

5.5. BELIEF IN THE ANGELS

Learning outcome

You should be able to:

- i) understand the nature and roles of different angels.
- ii) identify the value of angels to humanity.

5.5.1. Introduction

This topic is about belief in angels as the second pillar of Iman. It explains the nature of angels and their duties. This knowledge will make your belief as a Muslim.

5.5.2. The Nature and Roles of Angels

Activity

Read about the nature and roles of angels and answer the questions that follow

The Arabic word for angels is Malayikah. Angels are creatures but you cannot see them with your eyes. Allah created the angel to worship Him. Therefore, they perform His duties as He wishes. There are several type of angels. Each kind of angel has its own duties.

Angel Jibril is the leader of all angels. This is why he is called the arch angel. He brings the messages of Allah to man.

Angel Mikael is in charge of rain. Raqib and Atiib write and keep records of our deeds; meanwhile, Munkar and Nakir will ask us questions when we are dead.

Questions:

1. Imagine you have been given a chance to meet any of the angels mentioned above; who would you want to meet. What would you ask them, and why?
2. Explain whether it is good or bad to have angels that watch what you do.
3. How do you think a belief in angels will affect a life of a Muslim? Write a paragraph to explain your thoughts; remember to give examples where possible
4. Write down the duties of each of the following angels:
i. Izrael ii. Mikael iii. Ridhwan iv. Israfil v. Malik
5. Identify and copy down the following verses from a copy of Qur'an 2:285, Qur'an (Al baqarah: 97-98), Qur'an 19 (Mariam): 17

Summary

- It is compulsory for a Muslim to believe in angels. This is one of the six pillars of a Muslim.
- Allah created the angels to serve Him.
- They worship Allah and cannot disobey Him.
- Angels have an impact on how we live today and when we are dead.

5.6. Belief in

STAY HOME, STAY SAFE!

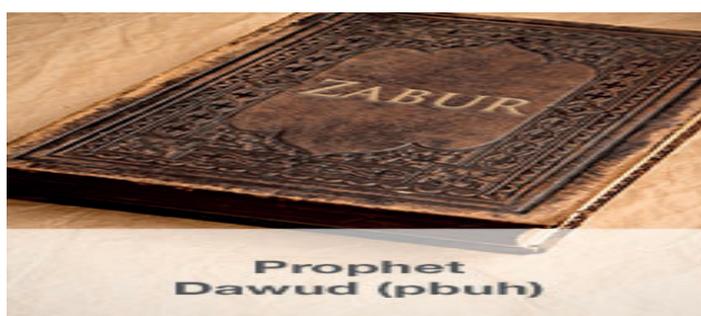
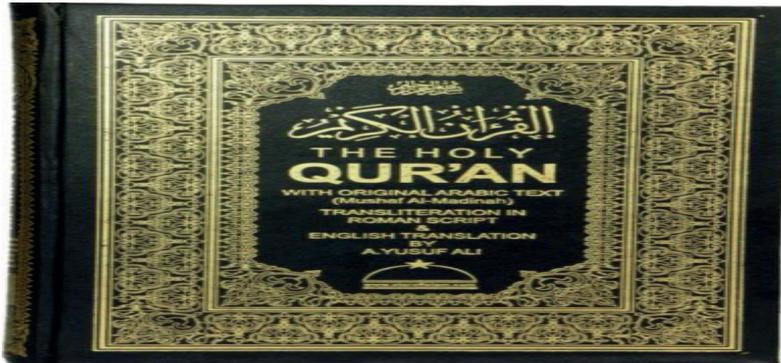
Learning outcome:

Appreciate value of belief in the Holy books

5.6.1. Introduction

You have learnt about belief in Allah and the angels. In this topic you will learn belief in the Holy books. The topic will help you to know about the different books that Allah sent with prophets to guide their people. The topic will also lead you to appreciate the importance of the Qur'an in your life and community.

Activity: Study the diagram and answer questions.



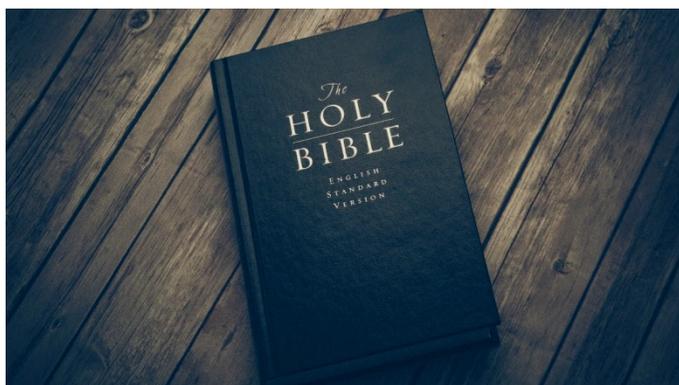


Figure 2:Diagram showing the holy books

Questions

1. Identify the holy books from the diagram.
2. Mention the prophet that received each of said books.
3. Write 5 statements about what you know about the Qur'an.

5.6.2. The purpose of Holy books

Activity

Read the passage about the purpose of the Holy books and answer Questions

The main book for Muslims is called the Qur'an. It is in then Qur'an that Muslims get to know about their religion. The Qur'an was revealed to prophet Muhammad (PBUH) over 23 years. It was sent through angel Jibril. And its words came directly from Allah. The Qur'an mentions that Allah revealed four other Holy books before it was revealed, namely: Tawrah, Zabur, Injil and scripts of prophet Ibrahim.

Each one of the books was sent to serve the people of the prophet who received it. The Qur'an is the last message of Allah to humanity.

Questions

1. Since there were many holy books revealed before the Qur'an, why then was the Qur'an sent?
2. Describe the Qur'an in 5 sentences.
3. Make a summary of the purpose of the holy books mentioned in the text.

6.4.3. The Importance of the Holy books

Activity

Read the conversation about the importance of the Holy books and answer questions

Jamila: Today's lesson about the 3rd article of faith was interesting

Nasser: Indeed it was. But I still do not know why it is important for me to believe in all books.

Hasan: Why not? Don't you know that it is through these books that we know the nature of the God we worship?

Jamila: In addition, besides knowing what Allah is like, the books tell us the things He wants us to do and the others that are not good for us.

Hasan: Belief in the books before the Qur'an helps us to know that the message of Allah is as old as man himself.

Nasser: Okay! So the books show us that Allah wants to interact with us so we are his friends.

Jamila: That's it! The books help us to get close to Allah, understand Him better, and this makes our lives better both in the world and after death.

Questions:

1. Imagine you have been asked to talk to a group of people who are not Muslims about the Holy books. Plan how you would explain **what** they are and **why** it is important to believe in each one of them. Write down your planned speech
2. Outline the benefits of belief in the books mentioned in the conversation

Summary

Belief in the Holy books is the 3rd pillar of faith. Muslims believe that the Qur'an, Tawrah, Zabur, Injil and Sahifah of Ibrahim as the only Holy book. It is through the Holy books that Allah talks to us, therefore we get to know Him and what He expects from us. These books were important by the time they were sent as well as today.

5.7. BELIEF IN THE PROPHETS (PBUH)

Learning outcome

You should be able to appreciate the role of God's messengers in providing guidance to humanity.

Introduction

In the previous lesson, you learnt that Allah sent books so that we get to know and what he expects from us. This topic explains the fourth article of faith, namely: belief in the prophets of Allah. The topic will help you to know the prophets mentioned in the Qur'an, their roles and importance to us.

6.5.2. Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an

Activity

Read the about the prophets mentioned in Qur'an and answer questions.

Allah created Adam and Hawa so that they worship Him together with their children. Adam was the 1st person to teach the message of Allah. Allah sent many messengers after Adam. The Holy Qur'an mentions 25 of such prophets.

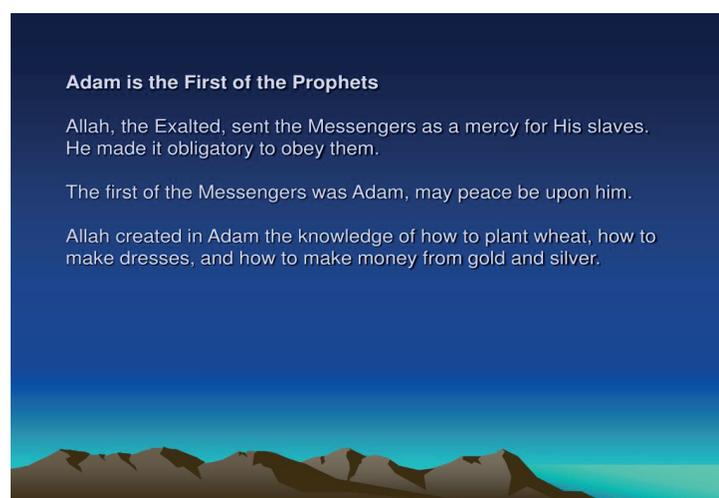


Figure 3: Adam was the first prophet of Allah

The purpose of sending prophets was to make people know Allah. The prophets explained what Allah expected from their people. They taught them how to lead their lives. The message of Allah to the prophets was made through angels.

Allah says:

“Say (O Muslims!): We believe in Allah and that which is revealed to us, and that which was revealed to Ibraheem, and Ismael, and Ishaq and Ya'aquub, and the tribes; and that which Musa and Isa received; and that which the prophets received from their Lord”. Al-Baqarah(2): verse 136

Questions:

1. Rewrite the passage in your own words.
2. Read and copy verse: 163 from chapter 2 (Al-Baqarah) of the Qur'an.
3. Write the verse the way you understand its meaning.
4. Identify the prophets mentioned in the verse. Mention 5 other prophets that you can't see in the verse.
5. Write 3 statements that explain the purpose for sending prophets.

6.5.3. Roles of the prophets

Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an			
Adam	آدَم	Musa	مُوسَى
Idris	إِدْرِيس	Harun	هَارُون
Nuh	نُوح	Dhul-Kifl	ذُو الْكِفْلِ
Hud	هُود	Dawud	دَاوُد
Saleh	صَالِح	Sulaiman	سُلَيْمَانَ
Ibrahim	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	Ilyas	إِلْيَاسَ
Lut	لُوطَ	Al-Yasa	أَلْيَسَعَ
Isma'il	إِسْمَاعِيلَ	Yunus	يُونُسَ
Ishaq	إِسْحَاقَ	Zakariyya	زَكَرِيَّا
Yaqub	يَعْقُوبَ	Yahya	يَحْيَى
Yusuf	يُوسُفَ	'Eesa	عِيسَى
Ayyub	أَيُّوبَ	Muhammad	مُحَمَّدَ
Shu'aib	شُعَيْبَ		

Figure 4: The 25 prophets of Allah mentioned in the Quran

Activity

Read the conversation about the roles of the prophets and answers questions.

Twaha: You people! Have you ever thought of the roles of Prophets?

Abdul: The roles are Ok with me. But what do we learn from them is my challenge.

Janat: You already know that Allah called people to worship Him as the one true God. How did you know it?

Abdul: Of course the messengers told us.

Twaha: Talk about it, every time people would change or ignore the message.

Janat: That is the reason He sent many of them. This shows that Allah loves us and talks to us through our fellow people and books.

Twaha: And indeed; Allah shared his message about how he wants us to live a happy life.

Abdul: This means, therefore, that we are important to Allah.

Task

1. Read the conversation and copy it down.
2. Turn the conversation into a passage.
3. Outline the roles of prophets mentioned in the conversation.
4. Suggest any other 3 roles of prophets.
5. Make a list of the features of a good teacher you would wish to have. Do you think the prophets would have had these features? Why or why not?
6. Imagine you have been asked to host an interview radio program with some prophets. Plan the questions you would ask them. Say how you think they might respond. Read your interview.
7. Write a composition of 50 words about prophets with a title: Allah Cares for us.

Summary

Belief in prophets is very important to us. Prophets are also called messengers. They connect us to Allah through angels. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the last messenger. All prophets were male, chosen because of their good characters. Anyone who calls himself/herself a prophet after Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is a liar.

Remember to wear a face mask if you are moving out



5.8. Belief in the Day of Judgment

Learning outcome

You should be able appreciate the teaching of Islam and about the Day of Judgment.

5.8.1. Introduction

By now you have four pillars of Faith. This topic will introduce to you the fifth pillar, Belief in the Day of Judgment. The topic explores the events that will lead to the end of the world. It also discusses the happenings of the life after death. Knowledge about the Day of Judgment will help you know the nature of Judgment, paradise and hell. This way you will be able to make proper choices in life so as to enjoy the life after your demise.

5.8.2. The stages of life according to Islam.

Activity:

Read the different stages of life and answer questions

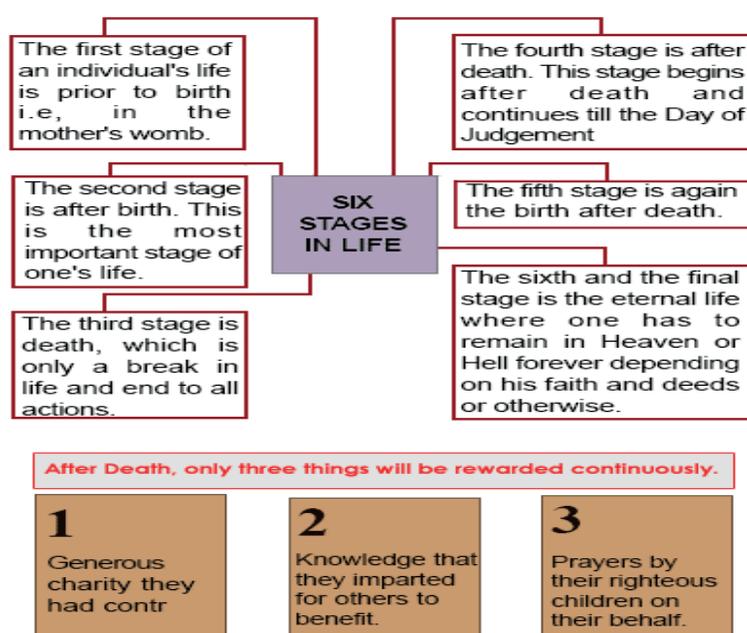
Muslims believe that life on earth is only one part of human life. The other part will be after death. Life on earth is our chance to work to attain a good life after our demise. After death, every human will be called to answer for the way they have lived their life on earth. Those who shall pass the test on the Day of Judgment will be rewarded with paradise. Meanwhile, those who will fail the test will suffer in hell.

Figure 5 below is showing stages of life according to Islam.

Questions:

1. Write down your view on death and why you believe so.
2. Study the chart and identify the stages of life in the Islamic view.
3. Rewrite each stage in your own words.

4. Use the information on the chart to explain how life on earth can help us to get enjoy the last stage of life.



6.6.3. Importance of belief in the Day of Judgment

Activity

Read the passage about the way belief in the Day of Judgment affects the life of a Muslim and answer questions.

Muslims look at life on earth as a means to life after death. They work hard to be rewarded in the hereafter. This makes them careful when they are making choices about what they believe in, how they act and behave.



Figure 6: Life in the grave is called Barzakh

People who know about the Day of Judgment

- Are more aware of their thoughts, actions and deeds. They are careful because they know Allah is watching and angels are recording them.
- Realize the importance of asking for forgiveness when they go wrong, as they know all will see and hear them.
- Are more aware that everything they do is an act of worship to Allah. Therefore, they are perfect.
- Care for those around them, they are also honest, faithful and hardworking, for all this will be counted on the Day of Judgment.

Questions:

1. Outline the importance of belief in the Day of Judgment mentioned in the passage.
2. Read and Rewrite the passage in your own words.
3. What message do you learn when you look at image in fig. 9?
4. Write ten things that describe paradise.
5. Write ten statements describing hell fire.
6. Byaruhanga is your friend. He believes that Death is the end of life. He thinks that paradise and hell are not there. Write a letter informing him about the Muslim way of belief about the Day of Judgment. Use relevant example to make your point clear.

Summary

The Hereafter

- Believing in the Day of Judgment (*Yaum ul Qiyamah*) & the hereafter is important part of the faith.
- Al-Quran talked in many verses about that day. (Chapter 75 is called Al-Qiyamah)
- Muslims believe in Paradise and Hell.
- Muslims believe that each soul is responsible for its own actions, and it will be judged accordingly.

Activity of Integration

Read the letter and do the activity:

Hello, my name is Ragan. I am a Muslim and this means I follow the religion of Islam. I will tell you a little bit about my faith. I believe in one God and call Him Allah. I pray to Him five times every day – sometimes with my family and sometimes alone. I also try to attend the Mosque on a Friday.

My family and I believe in life after death, and that the prophets are Allah's way of communicating with us, and we believe what the holy books tell us. I read the Islamic holy book, the Qur'an, every day. It makes me feel closer to Allah and understand him better.

I enjoy being a Muslim. I can talk and share my faith with other people. I do find some ideas difficult to accept and have talked to my parents about them. For example, I believe that Allah is powerful and controls everything. This means that he knows us, including me, very well. I do find it difficult, however, to understand therefore how I have free will. If Allah knows what I am going to do and controls it, am I actually free to make my own choices? In order for me to understand some of the beliefs of Islam better, I have read parts of the Qur'an and looked to the example of Prophet Muhammad. They help me to understand

Activity

1. Use your own words to write a similar letter to your non-Muslim friend.
2. Identify the kind of worship mentioned in the letter and describe the way it is performed starting with the conditions necessary for it to be performed.

3. Identify the articles of faith mentioned in the letter and explain each of them citing the importance and relevant examples.
4. Write a reply to Nabakiibi allaying her concern of which She wrote; "I do find it difficult, however, to understand therefore how I have free will. If Allah knows what I am going to do and controls it, am I actually free to make my own choices?"

Lesson 7: Islamic Rituals and Celebrations

Learning outcome:

You should be able to:

- understand the Islamic teachings about Aqiqah.
- appreciate the value of the Eid Celebrations.

Introduction

This topic explores the Islamic Rituals and Celebrations. Various people mark the major events in their lives with special ceremonies. The people of Uganda have different and unique Ethnic cultural practices. These are seen through the way they organize their ceremonies and rituals. Their traditional practices, singing and dancing are done with unique traditional equipment.

However, you should be careful when interacting with people of different races because some of their rituals are dangerous to lives.

Islam organizes its rituals and ceremonies in a special way. This topic will introduce to the Aqiqah and Eid rituals.

7.1 The Islamic ritual of Aqiqah

7.1.1 Meaning of Aqiqah

Activity

Read the meaning of Aqiqah and do the task.

Aqiqah is the way a Muslim initiate the new born. The rituals start on the seventh day after birth. It starts by way of shaving the head of the child. Then, the child is given a name. It is important to choose a good name for the child.

Aqiqah is done to thank Allah for the gift of the baby. The shaving of the head is a symbol that the baby is cleansed from impurities. It also means that the baby has started a new life.



Figure 1: Celebrating the birth of a child in Ankole

Task:

1. Describe the activity taking place in the picture. Suggest a Muslim ritual similar to what you have said and write on how it is celebrated in your community.
2. Identify some of the rituals and or ceremonies done by the people of your community and write their good and bad sides.
3. Suggest any four Islamic rituals that you have ever observed and write a one page story on how one of them was organized.

7.1.2 The purpose of Aqiqah

Activity

Read the purpose of Aqiqah and do the task.

Aqiqah is done to thank Allah for the gift of the baby. The shaving of the head is a symbol that the baby is cleansed from impurities. It also means that the baby has started a new life.



Figure 2: The Batooro plant a tree to welcome a new born baby

Task:

1. Read and write the passage on the purpose of Aqiqah the way you have understood it.
2. Explain the importance of Aqiqah.
3. How do people in your community behave when they receive a baby in the family?

7.1.3 The Rituals of Aqiqah

Read about the rituals of Aqiqah and do the task.

When a baby is born to a Muslim family, some Muslims prefer making Adhan in its ears. They want the baby to listen to the words of Allah before anything else. They also want to chase Satan in the life of the child since Adhan does it well.

The baby is then given a taste of honey, a prayer is also made for it to have the sweetness of the Qur'an and enjoy its new life.

When it is the 7th day, a sheep or a goat is sacrificed. Then, hair is shaved from the baby. It is then weighed and the equivalent weight in silver or gold is given

to charity. The baby on that day is given a beautiful and meaningful name. one may use the names of the Prophets, cities like Madina.

At the time of Aqīqah, boy babies are circumcised. This is done to follow the example of prophet Ibrahim (PBUH).

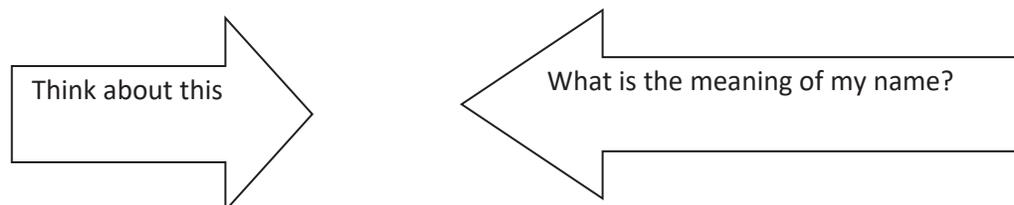


Fig2: Some of the activities done on aqīqah

Task:

1. Read and write the passage about the rituals of Aqīqah the way you have understood it.
2. Explain the importance of each ritual mentioned in the passage.
3. Visit a Muslim family and inquire from them, how they celebrated aqīqah of their children. Note down the major events that took place

Giving a child a good and meaningful name is one of the most important duties of the parents.



Circumcision

Remember; circumcision is done only on boys. It is preferred that circumcision is done at a young stage to ease healing.

Let's check our selves

1. In your community, speak to two mothers about their experience of nursing a baby boy who has undergone circumcision.

Summary

Aqiqqa is an important Sunna for the Muslims. It is done to thank Allah for the gift of the baby. The community shares the joy since they are given part of the sacrificed meat. The baby is blessed when the rituals are done for them. They also get protected from Satan

7.2.The Eid Rituals and Celebrations

7.2.1 Introduction

This topic explores the Eid rituals and celebrations. It explains the two types Eid and their importance. Knowledge about the Eid rituals and celebrations will help you to appreciate the faith of Islam and the way it allows people to express their joy and happiness whenever they achieve something good.

7.2.2 Hadith about Eid Celebrations

Activity:

Read this about Eid Celebrations and do the Task.

When the Prophet arrived in Madinah, he found people celebrating two specific days in which they used to entertain themselves with recreation and merriment. He asked them about the nature of these festivities at which they replied that these days were occasions of fun and recreation. At this, the Prophet said that the Almighty has fixed two days [of festivity] instead of these for you which are better than these: Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha.



Figure 4: The prayer is usually performed in an open space as part of the Eid celebrations

Task:

1. Read and copy the prophet's tradition in your exercise book. Explain the Hadith in your own words.
2. Use the Hadith to explain the importance of expressing joy and happiness basing on the teaching of Islam.

7.2.3 The Purpose of Eid Celebrations

Activity

Read about the Purpose of celebrating Eid and do the activity.



Figure 5: Eid Al-Fitr was celebrated in a style during the COVID 19 lockdown

There are many kinds of celebrations in Islam. Eid al-Fitr and Al-Adhuha are the most known. Eid "Al-Fitr" comes after Ramadan. The celebration is done because Muslims have fasted this month.

The celebrations are done to show joy and happiness for their good deeds during Ramadhan. A Muslim celebrates because they hope to receive blessings from Allah for the good deeds. The Eid day is full of eating, family meetings, exchanging gifts and wearing new clothes.

The second Eid is called Al-Adhuha. It stands for the sacrifice of prophet Ibrahim (PBUH), when Allah asked him to sacrifice his son, Ismail, in order to test him. And just when he was about to do it, Allah asked him to sacrifice a goat instead.

This is why Muslim families sacrifice goats, cows and other animals on this day. They majority of the meat to the poor and those in need!



Fig 6: Muslims performs Eid Al-Adhuha



Fig 7: Every abled Muslim is supposed to slaughter an animal

Note: Eid Al-Adhuha prayers are performed very earlier than Eid El-Fitr to enable Muslims to go and slaughter animals.

Activity

1. Describe the activity taking place in the picture.
2. Write a story about an Eid festival you have ever attended.
3. The Eid that was celebrated in May 23rd 2020 was done in a special way. Giving reasons why it was done in such a manner, describe the kind of Eid that was celebrated on that date and show the way it is carried out normally.
4. Search the internet or consult a knowledgeable person to write the story behind the Eid Al-Adhuha celebrations.

7.2.4 The Rituals of Eid Al-Fitr and Al-Adhuha

Read about the rituals of Eid Al-Fitr and Al-Adhuha and do the activity.



Figure 8: Security enjoying Eid at Prince Qasim Nakibinge's residence at Kibuli

The rituals of the Eid start after the last night's moon sighting. This shows that the blessed month of Ramadan is over. The rituals start very early in the morning. Muslims bathe and put on their best clothes to prepare for the special day.

It is a Sunnah act for them walk to the praying area. As they move, the faithful carry with them Prayer mats and walk glorifying Allah. They also recite words ringing out – “Allah is great, there is none worthy of worship but Allah; Allah is great, Praise be to Him.”

It is part of the rituals of the day to express joy, thanksgiving, worship, solidarity, brotherhood, and morality. A Muslim is encouraged to celebrate by glorifying Allah, and reminded that the ability to love life and to celebrate is only one of Allah's bounties. The dates and days of celebration are set according to the Islamic calendar.

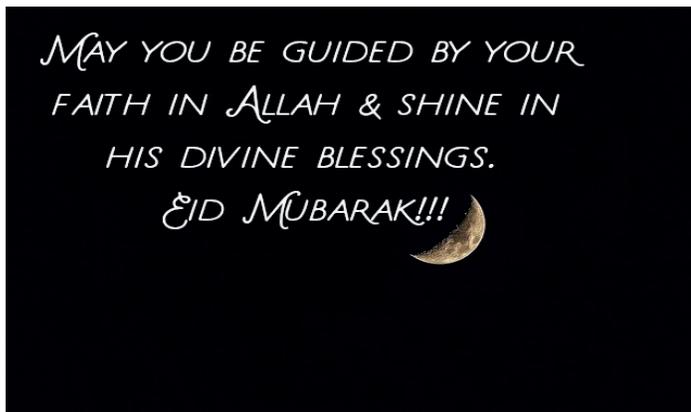


Figure 9: It is part of the celebrations to exchange Eid Greetings

Activity

1. Write a summary of the passage in your exercise book outlining the rituals of the two kinds of Eid mentioned.
2. Paying Zakah and slaughter of an animal are some of the rituals made on Eid days. Describe the way each of the two rituals is made and show their importance to the individual and community.
3. Identify any of the functions that people in your community celebrate every year and write comparing it to the way Eid is celebrated in your area.
4. Look at the figure 9 and write about the importance of the activity taking place.
5. Borrow an example of the card in Figure 11 and write an Eid greetings message to your teacher.
6. Explain the importance exchanging Eid greetings

Summary

Both Eids are an occasion to celebrate and have fun, since both of them come after two holy months Ramadan for Eid Al Fitr and Dhul-Hijja (the month in which Muslims go to Mecca to do Al Hajj). Basically during these two months, there is an increased sense of community, sacrifice and devotion to God.

God gave us these two EIDs after those two months of hard work, such that it'll be a chance for us to celebrate, meet each other. It is important to keep within the limits of the teachings of Islam when we are celebrating.

Lesson 8: Islam and Values in Christianity

Learning outcome

You should be able to:

- understand the fundamental teachings of both Islam and Christianity.
- appreciate the similarities and differences between Islam and Christianity.
- identify verses of the Qur'an that talk about harmonious living.

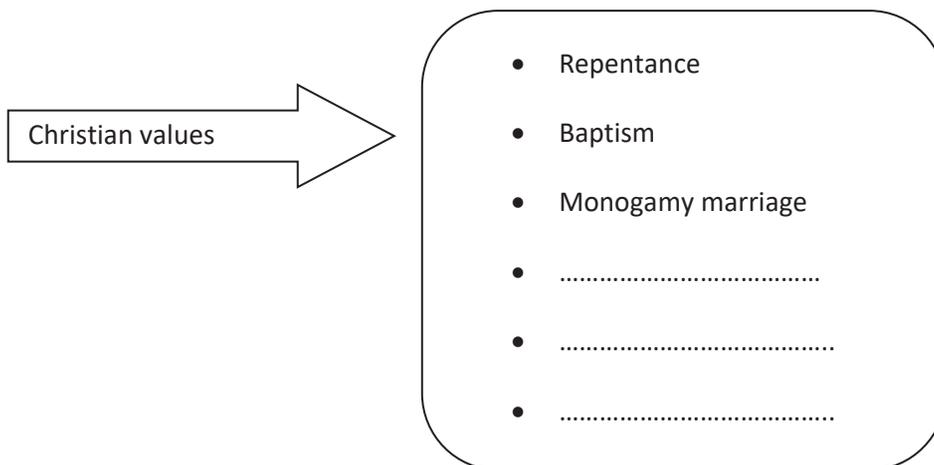
Introduction

Values are the underlying ideals which safeguard and uphold people as individuals and communities. Value and morals oil the wheel of life as people live together. They help people to have a sense of belonging as they relate with others and the whole environment.

As earlier learnt, religion is diverse, you will note that even when you belong to a certain religion, they are some practices and values that you will admire from another

Activity

- i) Role play the religious practices that you admire from Christianity
- ii) Dialogue with the Christian neighbor, invited at your home, about the values of Christian beliefs.
- iii) Record the answers in your notebook
- iv) Remember to wash your hands often and social distancing.



Christian faith is measured across the practices of the creed, Ten Commandments and trinity



Values and morals!!

8.1 The Origin of Islam and Christianity

This topic explores the foundations of Islam and Christianity. It also looks at the fundamental teachings of the two faiths, their similarities and differences. The topic will help you to acquire skills for harmonious living.

Activity

Read about the origin of Islam and Christianity and answer Questions.

The origin of religion as taught in Quran (22:78 and 5:3)

It is important to note that Islam is as old as man, it was not founded by Prophet Muhammad PBUH but he simply revived it. He was sent by Allah to remind mankind of laws that had been sent to the previous prophets and if possible make additional laws.

Before the coming of Prophet Muhammad, there was a lot of immorality throughout the world but Arabia was the worst at the time. Prophet Muhammad's mission started 610 years after the end of prophet Isa's mission. Due to long period that had passed, most people had lost track while others had changed Allah's message to suite their interests.

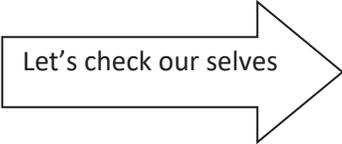
Christianity developed out of Judaism in the 1st century. It is based on the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and those who follow him are called "Christians."

Christianity has many different branches and forms with accompanying variety in beliefs and practices. The three major branches of Christianity are Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, and Protestantism, with numerous subcategories within each of these branches.

Christianity became legal by the pronouncement of Milan in 313. Emperor Constantine the Great of the Roman Empire converted to Christianity. He called for convened the First Council of Nicaea (325) where Early Christianity

was consolidated into what would become the state religion of the Roman Empire (380).

Until the latter part of the 20th century, most followers of Christianity were in the Europe. It has spread to every continent and is now the largest religion in the world.



Let's check our selves

- Visit the area Reverend/ holy father and interact with them to learn more about the Christian beliefs and practices
- Areas of reference are; baptism, resurrection, trinity, the Ten Commandments, lent, Christmas, sacramental and confirmation.
- Record your dialogue and make an electronic presentation to your parents.
- Research or use internet to find more about the challenges in different religions

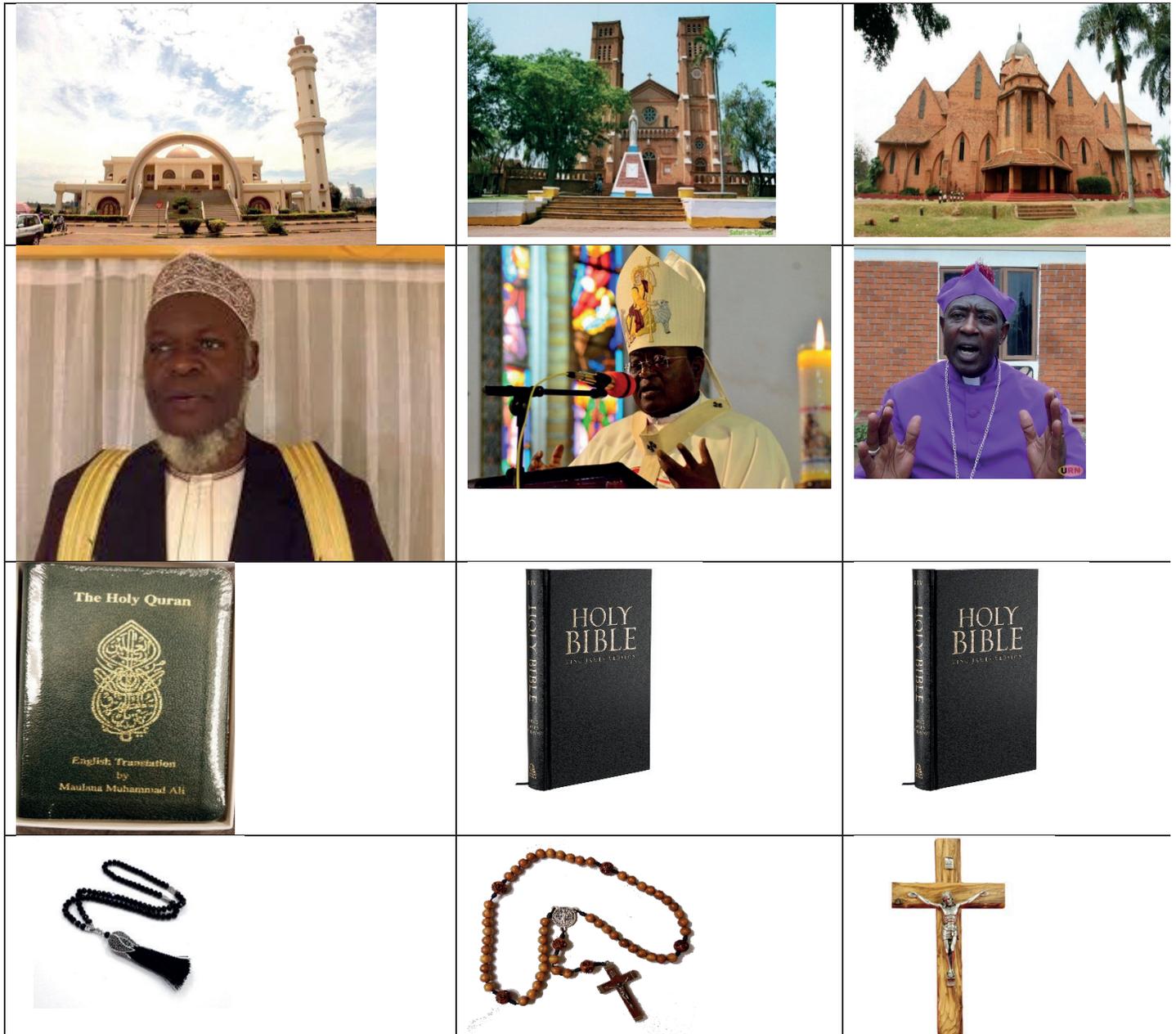
Questions

1. Explain the origin of Islam and Christianity mentioned in the passage.
2. Write 5 sentences about the way people in your community talk about God.
3. Write 5 sentences to explain the way people in your community Talk about the Qur'an.
4. Write 5 sentences to explain the way people in your community Talk about the Bible.
5. How do the Muslim and Christian learners in your school treat one another?

8.2 The Similarities and Differences between Islam and Christianity

Activity

Read the similarities and differences between Islam and Christianity and answer Questions.





Activity:

- i) Identify and record the similarities across Islam and Christianity
.....
.....
.....
- ii) Observe and list the differences across religions
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- iii) Discuss other similarities and differences not observed above.

Christianity and Islam are the two largest religions in the world and share a historical traditional connection, with some major theological differences. The two faiths share a common place of origin in the Middle East, and consider themselves to be monotheistic.

Christianity and Islam are popular faiths of the world. They also share some similarities; for example, they are both monotheistic religions. The two religions teach that there is only one god. However, Christianity and Islam also have different opinions about the nature of God and the way He is worshiped.

Christianity believes Jesus to be the Messiah of the Hebrew scripture, the Son of God, and God the Son, while Muslims consider the Trinity to be a division of God's Oneness and a grave sin (shirk). Muslims believe Jesus (Isa) to be a messenger of God, not the son of God.

Both faiths have holy books that guide them to practice their faiths. Muslims use the Qur'an, while Christians use the Bible.

Islam	Christianity
Belief: God is one	Belief: God is split into 3 parts
Followers: Muslims.	Followers: Christians.
Holy :Book: Qur'an	Holy Book bible.
Place worship: mosque.	Place of worship: church.
Place of origin: Mecca	Place origin: Jerusalem
Last prophet: Muhammad.	Last prophet: Jesus.

Figure 3:Table showing the differences and similarities between Islam and Christianity

Questions:

1. Identify the various religious practices of the people in your community and show how they differ from one another. Outline the parts that make some of these practices similar to each other.
2. Identify from the passage the sides of both Islam and Christianity that make the two faiths similar. Which aspects of the two faiths that mark a line between the two faiths.
3. Study the diagram above and draw a table that specify the differences between Islam and Christianity.
4. Consider that you were a religious leader an area where people have conflicts. Make an outline of a speech you would make to reconcile these people. Use the internet or consult a knowledgeable person to help you with relevant verses from the Qur'an that talk about harmonious living and use it in your speech.

8.3: The Qur'an that talk about harmonious living

Activity: Harmonious living

Study the picture below, read the text that follow and answer the questions.



Members of inter-religious council Uganda showing solidarity

Introduction:

Within the Muslim community, there can be Muslims and non-Muslims. This was the situation during Prophet Muhammad's time in Medina when there were the Jews, Christians and Muslims. This shows us that Muslim can live with people of other faith harmoniously.

It started during Prophet's time when he made an agreement with the Jews and spelt out their rights as non- Muslims living in an Islamic state.

The Quran in a number of chapters mentions how Muslims should treat people of other faith.

Allah says in Surat Imran;

“Truly, the religion with Allah is Islam. Those who were given the scriptures; Jews and Christians did not differ except out of mutual jealousy, after knowledge and come to them. And whoever disbelieves in the ayaat proofs, evidences, verses, signs, revelations etc. of Allah, then surely, Allah is swift in calling to account”(Surat Imran 3:19)

Living in such mixed environment is the order of the day in this global world. We therefore have to learn to live with one another despite our differences. There are several ways that one can be used in order to live harmoniously with one another.

These ways may include;

- Respect one another
 - Love one another
 - Respect each other's beliefs
 - Accept an invitation
 -
 -
- i) Recite the verse of the holy Quran above
 - ii) State three ways of respecting people of other religions mentioned above
 - iii) Open the holy Quran and recite Surat Imran (3:64)
 - iv) List different groups of people mentioned in the Surah
 - v) State the principle in the Surah that brings the different people together

Think about it

A situation where we did not have quarrels and wars where everybody respected each other!

STAY HOME, STAY SAFE!!

Summary

The roots of both Christianity and Islam stem from the teachings of prophet Ibrahim (PBUH). Therefore, they share some beliefs, e.g. an afterlife in heaven or hell, and prophets who came to spread the word of God. Despite the

differences in the way they understand God, the two faiths create peace in the communities where they are practiced.

GLOSSARY

aqiqah: aqeeqah is the Islamic tradition of the sacrifice of an animal on the occasion of a child's birth.

celebrations: To celebrate means to mark a special day, event, or holiday. You might celebrate a birthday, a religious holiday, or even the anniversary of a famous battle.

ceremonies: formal religious or sacred observances; marriage ceremony, a gesture or act of politeness or civility: the ceremony of a handshake.

creed: a belief, particularly a religious one. An example of creed is faith in the Father, Son and the Holy Spirit. "Creed."

fasting: the practice of abstaining, usually from food, drink, smoking, and sexual activity. During the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, Sawm is observed between dawn and nightfall when the evening adhan is sounded.

Kaabah: a building at the center of Islam's most important mosque, the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It is the most sacred site in Islam. It is where Muslims face while praying.

Pilgrimage/Hajj: Hajj is a pilgrimage made to the Kaaba, the "House of Allah", in the sacred city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. The word Hajj means "to attend a journey", which connotes both the outward act of a journey and the inward act of intentions.

prayer: one of the five pillars of Islam. ... The most well-known, and an obligatory, act in Islam is the performance of the five daily prayers, which in Arabic is known as salah

Pre- Islamic period: existing prior to the development and acceptance of Islam

purification: achieved by first removing physical impurities (for example, urine) from the body, and then removing ritual impurity by means of wudu

ritual: Islamic rituals may refer to: Sawm, the fasting in Islam. Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca. Ritual purity in Islam, an essential aspect of Islam. Khitan (circumcision), the term for male circumcision.

sacrifice: The sacrifice is to symbolize submission to the will of God. It is clearly stated in Quran; To every people did We appoint rites (of sacrifice) that they might celebrate the name of Allah over the sustenance He gave them from animals (fit for food).

worship: in Islam, ibadah is usually translated as "worship" and means obedience, submission, and devotion to God.

zakat: an Islamic finance term referring to the obligation that an individual has to donate a certain proportion of wealth each year to charitable causes. Zakat is a mandatory process for Muslims and is regarded as a form of worship.

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