

LESSON NOTES TERM II

Theme: Reading of the Quran

Unit: Surat al – humaza (the scandal monger)

Lesson content

1. Arabic: bismillahRahman Rahim
English: in the name of Allah most gracious most merciful
2. Arabic: Wayilunlikulihumazatinhumazatin
English: Trouble to every kind of scandal monger and back biter
3. Arabic: A hadhiJamaramalanwa'addadah
English: who has gathered wealth and lays it lay
4. Arabic: Yabsabuannamalahuakhladah
English: thinking that his wealth would make him last forever
5. Arabic: kallalayunbadhommafilhulwama
English: let him be assured that he will be thrown into hell
6. Arabic: wamaadraka mal hutwama
English and what will make you know what the crushing fire is?
7. Arabic: narullahi al muqasatu
English: the fire of Allah kindled
8. Arabic: allatitawaliy al lalaf-idat
English: the one which leaps up over the hearts
9. Arabic: innahaa'layhim mu – uswadatin
English: it shall be made into a roof over them
10. Arabic: fi amadinmumaddadah
English: in outstretched columns

Activity

1. List down any three evil practices Sulat al humaza talks about
2. Which warning does the surat give to the rich people?
3. According to the surat what bad thing is in hell?
4. Why is rumour mongering and backbiting bad?

Theme: Hadith

Unit: Iman hadith and dressing

There are six pillars of faith (iman) these are;

1. Believe in Allah and prophet Mohammad as a messenger
2. Believe in Allah's prophets
3. Believe in Allah's holy books
4. Believe in Allah's angels
5. Beling in Allah's day of judgement
6. Believe in Allah's powers

Hadith it refers to the teaching and tradition of Prophet Mohammad

Ihsan: refers to good conduct

Shadat: believe in Allah

Activity:

1. What five things do Moslems believe in under Iman

2. What does Hadith on Ihsan say about the way Moslems should worship Allah
3. What is the best dress for a woman during prayer
4. Which parts of a woman's body should be covered by her dress during prayer

Theme: 5

Unit: persecution, isra and miraj

1. The term persecution means to mistreat a person
2. Persecutor is a person who persecutes others
3. Early Moslem converts under went through different forms of persecution which include; stoned, beaten up, imprisoned, and murdered

Theme I: reading from the quran

Recitation of surat al humasa (the scandal monger)

The meaning of surat al – humaza

It forbids us from doing the following evil practices and Allah promises punishment to those involved in them and these include;

- a) Rumour mongering
- b) Backbiting
- c) Selfishness
- d) It also teaches us that Allah sends sinners to hel

Self-testing

1. List down any three evil practices in surat all humaza
2. What warning does the surat give to the rich people
3. According to the surat what bad thing is in hell
4. Why is rumour mongering and backbiting bad

Class activity

Reciting surat al humaza

Them 2: tawhid (faith)

Unit: the twenty five prophets in the quran 1 – 25

Information about some prophets

1. Adam

He was the first person or prophet in Islam
 He is connected to Allah's story of creation
 His wife was Hawa
 His sons were Habeel (Abel) and Qabeel (Cain)

2. Nuuh

He was sent by Allah to teach his people the proper way of worshipping
 He built the Ark to protect himself and his family from floods
 Allah saved him from the floods which killed the unbelievers.

3. Ibrahim

His father was Azar who was an idol maker from wood
 He never liked idols
 His wife was Sarah
 He is remembered for his strong faith towards Allah
 He helped to build the Kaabah with his son Ismael

4. Isa

He was born without a father
His mother was a sign of Allah's power
Allah supported his work with many miracles

5. Musa

He played the role of deliverance in Islam

6. Ayuub

He is remembered for his role of perseverance / endurance

7. Mohammad

He was the last prophet in Islam
He accomplished the prophetic mission in Islam
He is remembered for his role of perfection in Islam
He received Allah's special message at Mt. Nuruh in a cave known as Hira

Prophets and the holy books in Islam

Prophet Mohammad – Quran

Prophet Musa – Taureh

Prophet Dauda – Zabur

Prophet Isa – Injil

Categories of prophets / messengers

They include three categories as below

Only prophets (Nabi)

Prophets and messengers (Rasul)

Committed messengers (Ulul – Azim)

1. Nabi

Prophets who were ordered to keep the message they got for their own good in order to set good examples for the rest of the people. Examples of such prophets were; Adam, Yakoub, Ishaq and Hood

2. Rasul

These serve as both prophets and messengers.

They received the message from Allah and were ordered to send it to their people. Examples of such prophets were; Mohammed, Dauda, Sulaiman, Zakariya, Yahya and Isa

3. UlulAzim

Prophets who spent most of their time spreading the word of Allah to their people examples of such prophets were; Ibrahim, Nuuhu, Musa, Isa and Mohammad

Activity

1. Name one prophet in each of the following categories
 - a) Nabi
 - b) Rasul
 - c) Committed messengers
2. Mention the four holy books in Islam
3. Write the four prophets who received the four holy books

Theme: Fiqh (Practice)

Unit: Prayer

Lesson content

Moslems pray five times a day

Prayer is any communication to God / Allah

People pray for various reasons

To thank God

To ask for forgiveness / repent

To ask for guidance

To request for blessings

To get wealth etc

Types of prayer

1. Compulsory prayers: these are prayers that must be performed by all Moslems at a particular time

Prayer	Time	Rakas
Subuhi		2
Dhuhuri		4
Aswir		4
Magaribi		3
Ishai		4

2. Other examples of prayers

Juma

Sunna (optional prayer)

Talawah

SalatJanaza

SalatFitiir

Duwa

Prayers can be performed alone or as a group

A prayer performed in a group is called a congregational prayer

Theme: Fiqh (Practice)

Unit: Organization of prayer

Lesson content: congregation prayer

Kibla (direction of the Kaaba) is where all Moslems face while performing prayer

Imam is a person who leads others in prayer

Followers are all worshipers in a mosque

Followers stand behind the imam during prayer

Followers stand in queue / line during prayer

Women stand behind the men during prayer and are sometimes separated by a curtain in a Moque

Juma is an arabic word that means congregational prayer

Importance of a congregation prayer

Eases the flow of information from the Imaam to the followers

It helps worshipers to get more rewards

Congregation prayers promote team work
People acquire leadership skills

Types of congregational prayers

Juma
Duwa
Talawah
SalatJanaza

Activity

1. What is a congregational prayer
2. How is each of the following people organized during prayer in the mosque?
 - a) Women
 - b) Imam
 - c) Men
3. Why do women pray from behind curtains in a mosque?
4. Why do worshippers stand in straight lines in a mosque?
5. Which worshippers stand in front of all followers in a mosque during prayer?

Preparation for prayer

1. Moslems must clean their bodies before prayer
2. Wudhu/ ablution is the cleaning of some body parts by a Moslem before prayer
3. Private parts, face, head, nose, ears, hands and legs are some of the body parts cleaned by a Moslem during wudhu
4. Tayamum is the use of dry, clean, surfaces to get wudhu
5. Some of the materials a Moslem can use to get tayammum area; sand

Conditions under which a Moslem can perform Tayammum

1. When the water available is going to be taken by an animal
2. When the water is dirty
3. When there is danger at the water source
4. When the water source is far
5. When the water is going to be used for cooking

NB: Ghusul is the cleaning of the whole body by a Moslem before prayer

Conditions for Ghusul

1. Women after menstruation
2. After child birth
3. After sex
4. After masturbation

Samayah was the first Islamic martyr

Examples of Jihads (battles) prophets Mohammad fought with non-believers were; Badir, Handaq and Uhudi

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the following terms in Islam
 - a) Ihsan
 - b) Hegira
 - c) Jihad
 - d) Miraj
 - e) Isra

2. Which word means treating people in a cruel way
3. Why did Muslims migrate to Abyssinia
4. Who was the leader of Muslims in Abyssinia
5. Why did Mohammad make a journey to Tait
6. With whom did Mohammad go to Tait