**PRIMARY FIVE LESSON NOTES**

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION:**

**TOPIC 1: SURAT – AL ZILZALA**

The surat has 8 verses and was revealed in Mecca to remind people about the judgement day.

**Importance Of Surat Zilzala:**

* It reminds people about judgement day.
* It reminds people about Allah’s rewards and judgement.
* To encourage people to do good and avoid evil.
* To prepare Muslims for judgement day.

**Events of judgment day:**

* The living will die.
* The dead will resurrect.
* People will be showed their deeds.
* People will be judged.

**Activity: 1:1**

1. What does the Arabic word Al-Zilzala mean?
2. How many verses does the above surah have?
3. In which way is surat al-zilzala important in the life of a Muslim?
4. How does surat-al-zilzala shape the values of a Muslim?
5. Why will Allah bring earth quake on the judgment day?
6. What will happen to people on the last day?
7. Name the city where this surah was revealed.
8. Write down the first 2 verses of surat al-zilzala.
9. What do you think people should do to prepare themselves for the last day?
10. Write down the aya (verse) in sura-al-zilzala that shows that Allah has power over the earth.

**TOPIC: 2 SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS**

Hadiths are the sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad.

**Note:**

Prophet Muhammad encourages all Muslims to settle their debts so that they can access Janah.

**Ways Muslims can get access to Janah:**

* keeping promises
* returning borrowed things
* paying debts
* fulfilling promises

**Importance of hadiths on settlement of debts:**

* Hadiths enable us to settle debts always.
* It enables us to keep record of our debts.
* Muslims can be able to work for Janah.
* The hadith enables people to keep good relationships.

**Hypocrisy:**

A hypocrite is a person who pretends to be what he/she is not.

**Signs of a hypocrite:**

* He tells lies.
* He breaks promises.
* He pretends so much.

**Activity: 2:1**

1. What does the term hadith mean?
2. Mention any two signs mentioned in the hadiths concerning settlement of debts.
3. “If you will give me a guarantee on six points, I will guarantee paradise for you”
4. Who said those words?
5. To whom were those words said?
6. How is a Muslim guaranteed Janah according to the above statement?
7. Give any two importance of the hadiths on settlement of debts.
8. State two things that can build good relationships among pupils at school.
9. Who is a hypocrite?
10. Write any two signs of a hypocrite.
11. Which Arabic word is used to refer to a “hypocrite?
12. Who is a friend?
13. Identify one thing that can spoil relationships.
14. Write any two qualities of a good friend.
15. What should you do if someone lends you some money?

**TOPIC 3: RESURRECTION AND JUDGMENT:  
Resurrection:**

This is the act of restoring someone to life or it is when a dead person comes back to life.

**Judgement:**

This is a decision based on careful consideration of facts or it is the giving of an account of a person’s life.

**Events of judgment:**

* Blowing of the trumpet.
* Receiving of books of record.
* Gathering of all people.

**Important Angels during judgment day:**

1. Izraiil:

Removes people souls.

1. Munkar and Nakiir:

Questions the dead in the graves.

1. Israfeel:

Blowing of the trumpet.

**Activity: 3:1**

1. What is meant by the term:
2. Resurrection?
3. Judgement?
4. Mention any two events that will take place before judgment day.
5. When do you think the judgment day will occur?
6. What will each of the following angels do?
7. Izraiil:
8. Munkar and Nakiir:
9. Israfeel:
10. Give two things that will happen on the Day of Judgment.
11. Mention any two signs towards judgement day.
12. Of what importance is the day of resurrection to Muslims?
13. Why do Muslims fear death?
14. Explain the meaning of the following words:
15. Jannah:
16. Jahannam:
17. Give any two reasons for the Day of Judgement.
18. Why do Muslims believe in life after death?

**TOPIC FOUR: QUR’ANIC EXTRACTS REGARDING THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT**

**Selected Verses**

6:51, 7:187, 33 : 63, 56 : 11- 56, 45 : 46

**Relating the verse to our daily life and lessons learnt from the verse.**

* No one is going to have a protector during judgement day apart from Allah.
* Fearing and respect in Allah will lead us to success during judgment.
* Allah will raise us from death and we shall gather before him for judgement.
* Life after death is a reality although many people deny it.
* Nobody knows the judgement day and hour apart from Allah.

**Events on the judgement day.**

* The angel will blow the trumpet two times.
* The dead will come back to life.
* Human justification before God.
* The believers will receive their books in their right hands.
* People’s deeds will be put on a weighing scale.

**Significance/importance of judgement day**

* Allah will judge accordingly.
* Allah’s powers over creatures.
* People will judge themselves before Allah makes his final ruling.
* Allah will reward his people depending onwhat they did.
* Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H) will plead for his group. (Muslims)
* To help believers cross bridge.

**Activity:**

1. What does the Qur’an teach about Judgement Day?
2. Which angel is responsible for blowing the trumpet?
3. How many times will the trumpet blow?
4. Name the two angels that are responsible for recording our daily deeds.
5. Why do those angels record our deeds?
6. List down any three events which will take place on the judgement day.
7. Which bridge will people cross to go to heaven or to hell?
8. Mention any two characteristics of As-sirat.
9. Why would prophets Musa and Isa fear to plead for people on the judgement day?
10. Who will be accepted to plead for people on that day?
11. Give the use of a scale on the judgement day.

**TOPIC 5:**

**THE UNIQUE NATURE OF MUHAMMAD’S MESSENGERSHIP (PBUH)**

A messenger is a person sent to teach the word of Allah to his people.

**Examples of messengers**

* Mohammad
* Musa
* Nuuh
* Eliyasa
* Yunus
* Tahya

**Importance of messengers**

* They fore tell Allah’s messages.
* They guide Allah’s people

**Mohammad’s messenger ship**

* Mohammad was the last messenger from Allah.
* We add (PBUH) peace be upon him to Prophet Mohammad.

**Nature of Prophet Muhammad**

* He was kind
* He was obedient.
* He was faithful
* He was patient

**Activity**

1. Who is a messenger?
2. Name any two examples of messengers.
3. Give two importance of messengers
4. Why was Prophet Mohammad’s messengership unique from others

**TOPIC 6:**

**PROPHET MOHAMMAD AT MEDINA (Hejjirah)**

Prophet Muhammad moved from Mecca to Medina, a journey called Hejira in 622A.D

**Why Mohammad made hejira:**

* It was Allah’s command.
* To spread Islam.
* To escape the non-believers who wanted to kill him.

**Why the meccans hated Prophet Mohammad:**

* He taught against idol worship.
* They feared to lose their pride and leadership
* Mohammad refused to worship the idols.

**Constitution:**

It is a supreme law by which a country is governed.

**Importance of a constitution:**

* It guides people.
* Constitution promotes peace and unity.
* It provides fundamental rights.

**Battles fought by Mohammad:**

* Battle of Badr (624 A.D)
* Battle of Uhud. (625 A.D)
* Battle of Hunain (630 A.D)
* Battle of Kandaq

**Activity:5:1**

1. Define the term Hejirah.
2. Why did Prophet Mohammad leave Mecca to Medina?
3. Why did the people of Mecca hate Porphet Mohammad? (P.B.U.H)
4. Give any two problems Prophet Mohammad faced as a commander of the Army at Medina.
5. What is a constitution?
6. What role did Mohammad play towards promoting peace in Medina?
7. Mention the various battles fought by Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) in his life.
8. How were the closest followers of Prophet Mohammad important?
9. Of what importance is Hejira in Islam?
10. What historical event took place in the year 622AD?
11. How did Prophet Mohammad spread the new religion of Islam in Medina?
12. Give two importance of a constitution in a community.
13. In which two ways is the national constitution similar to the Quran?

**TOPIC: 7**

**MIRACLES OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)**

* **Miracle:** Is a sudden happening due to Allah’s power.

**Miracles performed by Prophet Muhammad**

* The Quran
* Isra and miraj
* His escape during migration.
* The dust he threw during the battle of Badr.
* Milked a sick goat.
* Split the moon.
* Story of Tha’alaba

**Reasons for performing miracles**

* To show that he was a true prophet of Allah.
* To convince the non-believers.

**Importance of miracles**

* They strengthen faith.
* They guide believers.
* They help in spread the religion.

**Battles fought by Prophet Muhammad**

* Badr
* Uhud
* handaq

**Activity: 7:1**

1. Define a miracle.
2. Where was Prophet Muhammad when he received the first revelation
3. Name the cave where Prophet Muhammad was when he received the first revelation.
4. Write three miracles performed by Prophet Muhammad.
5. State two battles fought by Prophet Muhammad.
6. What is Jihad?
7. Name the angel who brought the message of the Quran to Prophet Muhammad.
8. Give two reasons why Prophet Muhammad performed miracles.
9. Who was the first Prophet in Islam?
10. Complete the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Known for strong faith |
| Ayub | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Perfection of Islam |
|  |  |

**TERM II**

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**TOPIC 1: LAST DAYS OF PROPHET MOHAMMAD**

Prophet Mohammad’s last speech (farewell sermon)

It was delivered on the ninth day of Dhul-Hijjah in the Uranah valley of mountain Arafat in Mecca. It is also known as the farewell pilgrimage.

**Lessons from Prophet Mohammad’s last speech:**

* There is no God except Allah.
* Only the goodness of a person makes him superior to others.
* The Quran is the message of Allah and if we act according to its teachings, we will never go wrong.

**Prophet Mohammad’s sickness and death:**

* He suffered from headaches and high fever.
* He spent his last days with Aisha.
* He died in Aisha’s arms after saying, “There is no god but God, How difficult it is to surrender the souls,” in 632AD.

**Activity:5:1**

1. When did Prophet Muhammad perform the farewell pilgrimage?
2. Write down any two messages said by the Holy prophet during the farewell pilgrimage.
3. Identify any two speeches of Prophet Muhammad to Muslims.
4. What was the farewell pilgrimage?
5. In which year did Prophet Mohammad die?
6. At what age did Prophet Mohammad die?
7. Who was the most beloved wife of Prophet Mohammad?
8. What happened immediately when Prophet Mohammad died?
9. As a P.5 pupil, what lesson do you learn from the life of Prophet Mohammad?
10. Which town in Saudi Arabia is referred to as the city of Prophet Mohammad?
11. What is democracy?
12. Outline any two roles of Prophet Muhammad during his stay in Madina.
13. Name the place where Prophet Muhammad gave his last sermon from.
14. How did Prophet Muhammad meet his death?
15. How did Muslims react to the death of Prophet Muhammad?

**TOPIC 2: EARLY CONVERTS IN ISLAM**

* A convert is a person who changes from one religion to another.
* **Khadijah** was the first person to accept Islam.
* **Khadijah** became a moslem and supported Muhammad by protecting him and sponsoring his journeys.
* The second person was **Zaid Ibn Harith** a servant of Prophet Muhammad
* **Zaid** was the first slave to be converted to Islam.
* The third person was his close friend **Abubaker.**
* He became the first person to be converted without hesitation and reservation. The prophet named him as **Siddiq.**
* The fourth person was Ali Ibn Abutalib.
* **Ali** was a cousin of Prophet Muhammad.
* He was a son of **Abutalib.**
* He was a boy of ten years by then. He was the first youth to be converted to Isalm.

**Activity:5:1**

1. Who is a convert?
2. How is lady Khadijah important in the history of Islam?
3. Apart from Khadijah, name the other three first converts.
4. Name the mountain where Prophet Muhammad invited people to Islam.
5. Why did early Meccans hate Prophet Muhammad?
6. Mention any two ways how the early converts suffered.
7. How did the following meet their death?
8. Sumayyah
9. Yasin
10. What do we learn from the early Muslims suffering?

**TOPIC 3: SURAT AL KAUTHARA**

This surat is the 108th surat in the Quran and it is the shortest with three verses and it was revealed in Mecca.

**Note:**

Al kauthar means Abundance or a river in paradise.

**Why was Surat al Kauthar revealed:**

* To comfort Prophet Mohammad.
* To give him total hope of success.
* To give Mohammad assurance of Janah.

**How Surat kauthar comforted Mohammad:**

* The surat gave him relief.
* The surat fore told the destruction of his enemies.
* It promised him success.

**Ways the people of Mecca made the Prophet’s life hard:**

* They mocked him.
* They threw stones at him.
* They laughed at him.
* They called him funny names.

**Activity: 1:1**

1. What is meant by the term Al-Kauthar?
2. Which number is Surat Al-Kauthar in the holy Quran?
3. Why was SuratAl-Kuthar revealed?
4. What lesson do Muslims learn from Surat Al-Kauthar?
5. What problems did prophet mohammad face at the time the surah was revealed to him?
6. How did the surah comfort the prophet?
7. Give any two things Muslims are supposed to observe in Surat-Al-Kauthara.
8. What does Allah instruct Muslims to observe about animals?
9. How did people of Mecca make Prophet Mohammad’s life hard?
10. Which things are believed to be found in paradise according to this surah?
11. “Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice to him only”
12. Who said these words:
13. Give two things Muslims are encouraged to do according to the above statement.

**TOPIC: 4: ZAKAT**

Zakat is an Arabic word meaning to increase, to purify or to bless. It is the fourth pillar of Islam. It is a special portion a rich Muslim pays from his/her property for distribution to needy people at a specific time.

**Things paid as Zakat**

* Food (crops)
* Animals
* Money
* Minerals e.g gold, diamond, silver, copper

**Who collects Zakat**

* Imam

**People who pay Zakat**

* Rich people

**People/categories of people to get Zakat**

* Poor (Fuqarah)
* The sick
* Moslems engaged in the way of Allah like Jihads, preaching
* Zakat collectors.
* Stranded Moslims.
* New converts
* Needy Moslems (Maskin)
* Moslem prisoners of war/ in bondage
* Moslems with big debts who are declared bankrupt

**Types of Zakat**

* Zakat el-fitr (Zakatul fitir)
* Zkat el-mali (Zakatula Mali)

**Zakat el-fitir**

* Paid towards the end of Ramadhan. It’s done to help the poor and needy to have happy Idd celebrations. It is usually 2kgs of the staple food in the area. The head of the family pays for all the dependants in the family

**Zakat El-mali (Zakatul Mali)**

* It is the type of Zakat paid by Moslems according to their wealth. It is paid annually/yearly.

**Problems faced during the collection and distribution of Zakat**

* Corruption
* Poor transport.
* Language barrier
* Ignorance of people about zakat.
* Harsh weather conditions.

**Importance of Zakat**

* It purifies one’s wealth/ to purify wealth.
* To get rewards
* To be closer to God/Allah.
* To help the needy.
* To be forgiven their sins.
* To fulfil the third pillar of Islam.
* To create a good relationship between the rich and the poor.

**Topic 5: RECIEPIENTS OF ZAKAH**

**ACTIVITY**

1. What is Zakah?
2. Why do Muslims give Zakah?
3. Write any three groups of people who are given Zakat.
4. Why are the following people given Zakat
5. Zakat collectors
6. Stranded Muslims
7. Those in Allah’s way
8. Explain the following terms
9. Nisaab b) Mu-Allafatu quluu bu
10. Write any one category of people who should not get Zakat.
11. State the difference between Zakat el fitr and Zakat el maali.
12. Write the major condition observed before giving out Zakat il maal.
13. Mention any three groups of Zakat collectors.
14. What do the following words mean?
15. Al-fuquraa-u ii) Al-Masaakin

**TOPIC 6: RATIO OF ZAKAH**

Zakah is alms giving.

**Forms of Zakah.**

Zakah Elftr

Zakah El mali

**Items used to pay Zakah**

* Money.
* Lawful domestic animals
* Crops.
* Precious minerals

**Note:** Nisaab is a minimum of wealth on which Zakah is paid.

**Ratio of Nisaab:**

**Item Nisaab**

1. Each 40 goats I goat
2. Money 2.5% of the wealth
3. Crops i,10% under natural rainfall.

ii, 5% under irrigation

1. 5 cows 1 cow

**Benefits of giving Zakah**

* Blessings
* Purifies wealth.
* High chances of going to Jannah
* Rewards.

**Ways Zakah benefit the recipients**

* They are able to fit in society.
* They get their needs.
* Zakah bridges the gap between the poor and the rich
* It reduces the rate of crimes in society.

**Activity:**

1. What is Nisaab?
2. Mention any two items on which Zakah is paid
3. State two benefits of paying Zakah
4. Give two ways the people who receive Zakah benefit it.
5. Why should the Imams receive Zakah.

**TOPIC 7: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ZAKAH AND SADAQAH**

Zakat means alms giving. It is the third pillar of Islam.

Zakat is given inform of money or goods.

**Benefits of zakat;**

* One gets blessings.
* One fulfils the 5th pillar of Islam.
* Helps to purify one’s wealth.
* One gets rewards.

**People who require Zakat.**

* Defenders of Islam
* Travelers
* Stranded Muslims
* New Muslim converts.
* Zakat collectors.
* Muslims with heavy debts.
* Muslims in captivity

Sadaqah – Refers to any favour a Muslim does in good faith to another person.

**Types of Zakat.**

1. Zakat el-fitri – paid during Ramadhan.
2. Zakat el mali- paid off one’s wealth or earnings.

**ACTIVITY**

1. What is the meaning of the following terms
2. Zakah b) Sadaqah
3. State the difference between Zakat and Sadaqah.

3. Which pillar of Islam encourages the rich to help the poor?

4. In which way does a Muslim benefit from giving sadaqah?

1. Mention any two forms of sadaqah.
2. Give any one similarity between Zakat and Sadaqah.
3. Which category of people should give sadaqah?
4. Write any two voluntary activities a pupil can take part in
5. At school c) On the road
6. At home d) At the mosqu
7. Why is child sacrifice not considered as sadaqah?
8. What is charity?

11. Write two acts of charity people give in your community.

**TOPIC 8: INTRODUCTION OF ISLAM IN UGANDA.**

Islam is the total submission to the will of Allah.

**Origin of Islam.**

* Islam was introduced by Arabs in 1844.
* Arabs were led by Sheik Ahmed Bin Ibrahim.
* These Arabs were received by Kaboka Suuna II.
* Other Arabs included SnyaIbn Amir, Isa Ibn, Hussein and Rezaain.
* Kabaka Suuna II converted to Islam before death in 1945.

**Effects of Islam.**

* Led to new dressing styles ie Kanzu and turbans.
* It has created unity among people.
* Arabic language was introduced as a result of Islam.
* Improved general hygiene of moslems by putting emphasis on deadlines.

**Islamic organizations in Uganda.**

* Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC)
* Uganda Muslim Education Association (UMEA)
* Uganda Muslim Youth Association (UMYA)

**ACTIVITY**

1. Why did Arabs come to settle at the East African coast?
2. What was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda?
3. Which religion existed in Uganda before the coming of foreigners?
4. Why is the year 1844 important in the history of Islam in Uganda?
5. What role was played by the following people towards the introduction of Islam in Uganda?
6. Kabaka Suuna II
7. Ahmed –bin- Ibrahim
8. Why did early Arabs come to Uganda?
9. Name the palace where Ahmed –bin- Ibrahim was first welcomed in Buganda.
10. Write two factors that promoted the spread of Islam in Uganda.
11. State two problems faced by Arabs during the spread of Islam in Uganda.
12. Name the King of Buganda who died a Muslim.
13. There are many mosques in Uganda,
14. Where was the first mosque built in Uganda?
15. Who built the mosque mentioned in (a) above?
16. Where is the current national mosque found in Uganda?
17. How has Islam contributed towards development of Uganda,
18. Socially
19. Economically
20. Morally
21. How did Islam reach the rest of Uganda from Buganda?
22. Give the origin of Kiswahili language.
23. Write any three people who played major role in the spread of Islam in Uganda.

**TOPIC 9: ISLAM IN BUGANDA**

Islam was introduced in Uganda in 1844 by Arab traders from the coast of East Africa.

**Visitors from the coast in 1844**

* Ahmed Bin Ibrahim
* Isa Ibn Hussein
* Razaaki Saim
* Snay Ibn Amir

**Note:**

The Arab visitors were led by Ahmed Bin Ibrahim and welcomed by Kabaka Suuna II.

**Buganda Kings who spread Islam in Uganda**

1. Kabaka Muteesa I
2. Rashid Nooh Kalema.

**N.B:** Rashid Kalema died a Muslim.

**HOW MUTEESA I PROMOTED ISLAM**

* He practiced Islam
* He made Islam a state religion
* He welcomed many Arabs to Buganda.
* He made fasting of Ramadhan compulsory.
* He preached Islam to his servants.
* He built a mosque at Nabulaga palace. (Near Kasubi tombs)

**Note:** Golden age was the peiod when Islam was declared a state religion in Buganda.

**RELIGIOUS WARS IN BUGANDA**

This was the period of religious unrests in Buganda.

**CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS WARS**

* Power struggle for kingship.
* Colonial interference in religious matters.

**Effects of Religious wars in Buganda**

* Death of people.
* Increased hatred and enmity among people.
* Many Muslims were exiled.
* Muslims resources were destroyed.

**Activity:**

1. Name one King who worked hard to spread Islam in Buganda.
2. What was referred to as the “golden age” in Buganda.
3. How did Muteesa I promote the spread of Islam in Buganda.
4. Mention any two groups of people who took part in religious wars in Buganda.
5. State two effects of religious wars in Buganda.

**TERM III**

**ISLMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**TOPIC 1:**

**ASIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA**

**CONTENT:**

1. **Asian communities in Uganda**

The Ismailia Muslims Community.

They have a spiritual leader as Handir (See: MK IRE by NCDC Bk7 by Zakeand IsaKatamba)

2. **Ag’a Khan**

- Their headquarters are at Kibuli Mosque.

- Ag khan’s grandfather is Sir Sultan Muhammad Ali sha Aga khana

- They have built schools in Ugnda e.g. Masaka S.S, Kibuli S.S

- They have built mosques in Uganda e.g. Kibuli mosque, Wangeya etc.

- They have provided scholarships to Ugandan students to Harvard University.

3. **Bohras**

**-** It is a shia group

**X-tics of Bohras**

* They have three daily prayers i.e. Subhi, Magrib and Ishai.
* They have two Idd festivals.
* They fast the day of Idd-al-Ghadir (the day Ali was made a successor of Prophet Muhammad)

**The Asian Communities**

1. Punjabi
2. The Baluchis
3. The cutchhi Muslims
4. The kokni Muslims
5. IthnaAshris
6. The Ahmadiyya

**Contributions of Asian communities in Uganda.**

* They build mosques e.g Aga khan
* They set up business to provide jobs.
* They build schools e.gMasaka S.S.
* They participated in the building of the Uganda Railway.
* They increased the number of Muslims in Uganda.

**Activity:**

1. Apart from Ismailia, name any other three Moslem communities in Uganda.
2. Who is he spiritual leader of Ismailia?
3. Give any one characteristic of the Bohras.
4. Apart from the Qur’an name any other holy book in Islam.
5. Name the main group of Asian Muslim Community.
6. Give one characteristic of the Ismalias.
7. Suggest any one contribution of Asian Muslim community.
8. Who are the Bohras?
9. Name the world leader of Ismailia Community.
10. How has the Aga khan group of Asian Community contributed to the development of Uganda?

**TOPIC 2**

**SURAH AL ALAQ** (chapter 96)

It talks about the first revelation that Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad. (PBUH). It explains the importance of seeking knowledge as it talks about the stages of creation of man.

**Activity 1:1**

1. Write PBUH in full.
2. Name the prophet on whose name is added PBUH.
3. How many verses does the Surah have?
4. From what material was man created according to the Surah?
5. Write three attributes of Allah.
6. Why was man created?
7. State three things that show Allah’s power.
8. Where was Adam placed after creation?
9. Write the two sons of Adam.
10. Name the angel who disobeyed Allah.

**TOPIC 3: FASTING**

Fasting is the act of abstaining from food from dawn to dusk.

Reasons for fasting:

* To thank Allah.
* To be forgiven
* It pleases Allah
* Fasting enables Muslims to repent.

**Note:**

Muslims fast during the month of Ramadhan.

**People allowed to fast:**

* sane muslims
* healthy people
* adult muslims

**People exempted from fasting:**

* Pregnant women
* Patients
* Very old people
* Menstruating ladies
* Children below age.
* Travellers.

**ACTIVITY: 4:1**

1. What is the Arabic term used to mean fasting?
2. What is fasting?
3. During which month do Muslims fast?
4. Give any two reasons why Muslims fast.
5. Name the two types of fasting.
6. How many days does the month of Ramadhan last?
7. Which event marks the beginning and end of the fasting period of Ramadhan?
8. Give two groups of people who should fast during Ramadhan.
9. Write 3 groups of people who are exempted from fasting.
10. Under which condition is a grown up P.5 girl be exempted from fasting.
11. Identify any four things that spoil fasting.
12. Why are the following groups of people exempted from fasting:
13. the sick:
14. travellers:
15. breast feeding mothers:
16. How is fasting important to the health of a Muslim?
17. Which celebration marks the end of Ramadhan?
18. Give four things Muslims must observe during Ramadhan.

**TOPIC 4**

**ISRA AND MIRAJ**

* **Isra** was the Holy journey of Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Jerusalem.
* **Miraj** was the journey of Prophet Mohammad from Jerusalem to heaven.
* **Hegira** was the journey of Prophet Mohammad from Mecca to Medina.
* Prophet Mohammad made Miraj in order to receive the five daily prayers.

**REASONS FOR HEGIRA**

* He wanted to spread Islam in Medina
* The Mecca pegans wanted to kill him.
* Allah commanded him.

**Activity:9:1**

1. What is meant by the following terms:
2. Miraj
3. Isra
4. Hegira
5. Why did Prophet Mohammad perform Miraj?
6. Give two reasons why Prophet Mohammad went to Medina.
7. Write PBUH in full.