Topic One Worship



Key Words

- Quran
- Hadith
- Islam
- Iman
- Ihsan
- Shahadah
- Tawheed
- Ibaadah
- Swalah
- Zakah
- Swaum
- Hajj
- Faradha
- Sunnah
- Congregational prayers

Learning Competences

By the end of this chapter you should be able to:

- explain the concept Ibaadah (worship)
- explain the purpose of worship
- identify the different forms of worship in Islam indicating the obligatory and optional acts i.e. Faradha and Sunnah.
- demonstrate the performance of different forms of worship.



Introduction

In this chapter, you will be equipped with the understanding of worship, proposed behaviors that reflect understanding of worship and how it is derived from the Holy Quran and Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). You will be able to relate the different forms of worship to the day-to -day life style of the Muslims in your community. You will also be able to understand the basic articles of faith as well as the five pillars that guide Muslims in their daily life.

Sub-topic 1: How People Worship in Islam

Activity 1.1: Finding out how people worship in Islam

- 1. In groups share opinions about the meaning of worship in Islam.
- 2. Discuss the importance of communicating to Allah through worship.
- 3. Use Swalah as an example to explain why Muslims worship Allah.
- 4. Identify and read the following Quranic verses and show how they are related to worship; 11:123, 107:4-7, 65:2-3.
- 5. Search the Internet and get two Hadiths about the value of worship to mankind.
- 6. Summarise in your notebook the important aspects about worship in Islam.

How Do People Worship?

Did you know that worship is an old practice worldwide? For a long time human beings in all societies believe that there is a Supreme Being (Allah). They believe that there is a creator of all that exist in the world and beyond. Allah is eternal and invisible. They believe that Allah sees, knows, is not limited by space and hears everything. They also believe that Allah lives forever. Humans therefore worship Allah. They worship Allah in different ways.

However, worship in Islam means that there is nothing, secret or open in the world or in the creation which does not depend ultimately on Allah's will and plan. Every affair goes back to Him for decision. Therefore we must worship Allah and trust Him.

Worship in Islam implies the following:

- i) Trying to understand the Nature of Allah and His will
- ii) Realizing Allah's goodness and glory and His working in us as a means to this end
- iii) Keeping Allah in constant remembrance and celebrating His praise to whom all praise is due
- iv) Completely identifying our will with His which means obedience to His law and service to Him and His creatures in all sincerity

Sub-topic 2: Forms of Worship

Activity 1.2: Identifying the forms of worship



Figure 1.1 Figure 1.2



Figure 1.4 Figure 1.4







Figure 1.5

Figure 1.6

Look at the pictures depicting forms of worship and do the tasks that follow.

Tasks

- 1. Identify the forms of worship shown in Figures 1.1- 1.6
- 2. Describe each one of them.
- 3. Mention the common forms of worship in your:
 - Home
 - School
 - Community
- 4. Explain any other forms of worship that are not reflected in Figures 1.1 1.6.
- 5. Give your opinion on the importance of each form of worship.

In every society, people express their love and respect for Allah through worship. Some of these forms of worship are reflected in **Figures 1.1-1.5** of **Activity 1.2**.

Different communities express their worship to Allah differently. It is important to appreciate worship in different communities. It is also important that an individual participates in forms of worship that are acceptable in the community.

During worship, an individual should show maximum respect for Allah. This can be expressed through respect for symbols of worship such as the mosque and the Q'uran, among others. It is also important to respect the religious leaders that lead us in congregational worship. This is because they are chosen by Allah. Since they are Allah's servants, they have to lead an exemplary life.

Sub-topic 3: Purpose of Worship

Every time we worship, we receive Allah's rewards spiritually, emotionally, and physically. Worship is setting time aside to honour, glorify, thank, and praise Allah. In return Allah rewards us with success in our day-to-day life activities. The purpose of man's creation is to worship Allah (Quran 51:56) Human beings must worship Allah because this is the key to success or entering paradise.

Quran 51:56 Allah says "I have only created Jinns and men to worship (serve) Me" The purpose of worship therefore is to recognize that Allah is the source and centre of all power and all goodness and that man's progress depends on implementation of Allah's commandments.

Activity 1.3: Reading the poem about worship

The beauty on the earth
All created for man
From the best images ever
Allah created man
All the creatures
In Man's hands Allah placed
He deserves the worship

The life I have
Every breath I take
The creatures that exist
The plants that grow
The children born
For the good of man
Glory and honour be to Allah

Worship Allah for it pleases Allah
It is a command from Allah
It is our response to Allah's command



Allah dethrones the enemy
Allah guides us for the life to come
Worship Allah by obeying His commands
Worship Allah by avoiding the forbidden
Worship Allah in sincerity

(A. Nanfuka)

Answer the following questions from the poem

- 1. Why should we worship Allah?
- 2. How should people worship Allah?
- 3. According to the poet, how does Allah respond when we pray?
- 4. In your opinion, how does the poet show Allah's response towards worshippers?
- 5. Give a suitable title to the poem.
- 6. Discuss the different benefits of worshipping Allah as:
 - an individual
 - family
 - country
- 7. Identify ways in which your community:
 - honours Allah.
 - thanks Allah.
 - praises Allah.

Do you know that Allah created man with a sole purpose of worship? In Allah's goodness, Allah created the world and all that was in it. He put man in charge of it. The only act Allah asks of man is to worship Him in truth and sincerity. Humans therefore are encouraged to use the different forms of worship to give Allah honour.

Activity 1.4: Studying and interpreting the pictures about worshipping Allah under different conditions



Figure 1.7 Figure 1.8





Figure 1.9 Figure 1.10





Figure 1.11 Figure 1.12

Individuals, families, and other communities worship Allah at different times, in different places and for different reasons.

The pictures in **Figures 1.7 - 1.12** illustrate people who have succeeded; others have failed while others seem to be going through difficult times.



Using the pictures above:

- 1. Identify and explain the condition in each of the pictures
- 2. Suggest the different forms of worship each people should involve themselves in under the circumstances and why?
- 3. In your opinion, are poverty, problematic situations, disasters and health problems results of failure to worship Allah?
- 4. What lessons do we learn from the different circumstances given in the pictures about the nature of Allah?
- 5. Give your opinions about the appropriate ways of worship that are suitable for each illustration.



Success and failure do not dependent only on material wealth. There are many other determinants such as values, morality, good health, skills, creativity, positive mental attitude, character, work habits and personal contacts among others.

Sub-topic 4: Islamic Teachings about Worship

Allah says in Quran 51:56 that 'I have only created Jinns and men, that they may worship or serve me" So Muslims worship Allah to satisfy the purpose for which they were created.

Muslims should know that the main reason for creation of man was to worship Allah. Worshiping Allah implies obeying the commandments of Allah and abstaining from the forbidden.

The word Ibadah is used by Muslims to refer to anything or deed which pleases Allah. In simple terms worship is made up of fulfilling the principles or pillars of Islam and believing in the articles of faith.

There are five pillars of Islam and six articles of faith. Any person who truly obeys Allah's commandments and treats others well is said to be a worshipper and will receive rewards from Allah while still in this worldly life and in the life hereafter.

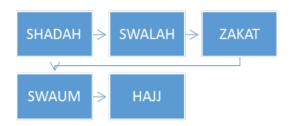
For you to be able to fully understand the concept of worship in Islam, it is important to discuss the five pillars of Islam and the six articles of faith.

Worship in Islam therefore is rooted in the five pillars of Islam as highlighted in Activity 1.5 below.



Activity 1.5: Studying and discussing the five fundamental acts of worship in Islam

Pillars of Islam



- 1. Work in pairs and discuss the pillars of Islam.
- 2. Write a sentence about each one of the pillars of Islam.
- 3. Share your ideas with class.
- 4. In groups trace, recite and explain the following verses of the Quran: Q 1:4, Q 16:36, 31:22, 34:64-66.

Islamic worship requires worshippers to have Iman or faith. Islam has six articles of faith that are not negotiable. They are:



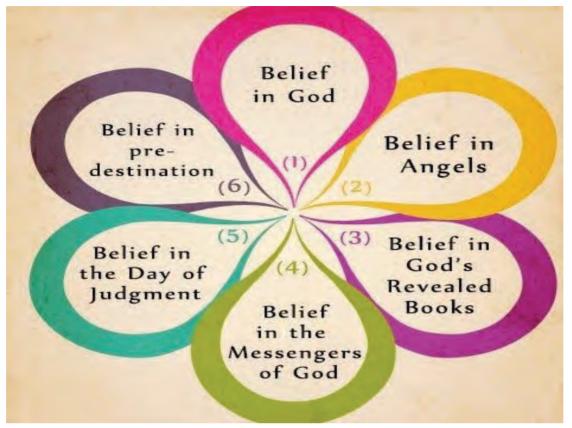


Figure 1.13

The articles of faith will be discussed in details in the topics ahead.

Sub-topic.6: Worship through Shahadah



Figure 1.14

Tasks: Observe, study, consult and answer

- 1. Identify the Arabic image.
- 2. What does it represent?

- 3. Consult a senior person to interpret it.
- 4. Write down the two English statements it represents.

Shahadah or testimony is an Arabic creed, one of the five pillars of Islam, declaring belief in the oneness of Allah -towheed and the acceptance of Muhammad (PBUH) as Allah's messenger. The declaration in its shortest form reads, "La ilahaillaLlah Muhammad rasulullah". The statement means that there is no Allah but Allah, Muhammad (PBUH) is the messenger of Allah.

Shahadah may also means to observe, witness or testify which is translated as testimony in both the everyday and the legal senses. According to the Sunni Muslims Shahadah has two parts:

- 1. There is no Allah but Allah.
- 2. Muhammad (PBUH) is a messenger of Allah.

The nature of Monotheism in Islam is reflected in the Shahadah which declares belief in the oneness of Allah and that He is the only one truly worthy of worship. The second part of Shahadah indicates the mode by which Allah has offered guidance to human beings. The verse reminds Muslims that they accept not only the prophecy of Muhammad but also the long line of prophets who preceded him.

Recitation of Shahadah is the most common statement of faith of Muslims. It is whispered by the father into the ear of the newborn child, and it is whispered into the ear of a dying person. The five daily prayers each include a recitation of Shahadah. Recitation of Shahadah in front of a witness is also the first and the only formal step in conversion to Islam. Shahadah therefore is the declaration of faith in Islam.

Using the text above to do the activity below:

- 1. Explain the term Shahadah.
- 2. Explain the importance of Shahadah to the Muslims.
- 3. Trace Surat Al A'raf 7:158, Al Bagara 2:163 and Al-Imran 3:18
- 4. Pronounce the two testimonies.
- 5. Write the said verses in your notebook.
- 6. In groups explain the meaning of Shahadah using the Qurqnic verses above.
- 7. Discuss with your friends about the different situations where Shahadah is recited.

Activity: 1.7: Discuss, record and share about the benefits of Shahadah

1. Brainstorm on the benefits of shahadah, (testimony)



- 2. Explain the mercy and favour that comes as a result of believing in Allah.
- 3. What is the state of the person who believes in Allah?
- 4. In your opinion what do the non-believers miss in life?
- 5. Suggest ways through which you can advise a non-believer to turn to Allah.

Sub-topic 5: Worship through Prayer (Swalah)

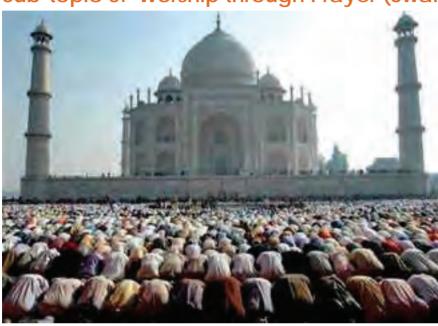


Figure 1.15

In our families, at school and in the community we pray. People pray in the morning, afternoon and evening before they go to sleep. They pray before and after meals. They also pray in times of joy and in times of sorrow. Why people pray is a question to be answered. Young boys and girls between the ages of 5 to 10 years were asked to give reasons why they pray. Below are some of the reasons they gave.

I pray because:



Some young children may actually not be sure why they pray. They do not do it because they choose but because of the conditions or what they have been told. This means that as children are growing they need to know reasons why they pray.

Task

- 1. In groups talk about prayer and its importance.
- 2. As an individual write down in your note book five importance of prayer at.
 - i) School
 - ii) Home
- 3. Share the importance of prayers with the teacher and your classmates.

Reading, analyzing, Prayer- Swalah in Islam

Prayer is a channel of communication through which man relates with Allah. It is a way of seeking favour and mercy from Allah. It is the time put aside to talk to Allah. Much as Allah is invisible Muslims feel it is good and important to tell Allah what they need. Some of the prayers are recited while others are personal supplications depending on the need.

Prayer in Islam is categorized in two types which are formally prescribed which is Swalah, the informal personal prayer which is known as Du'a- supplication

- 1. In your own words write a short paragraph about Swalah.
- 2. In groups explain the different types of Swalah giving examples.
- 3. Who should pray?
- 4. Identify the prayers which must be performed by many people (jama).

Swalah is the second pillar of Islam. It is a form of worship in Islam. It is man's direct communication with Allah (Allah). It involves specific recitations and actions. It begins with the opening Takbirah and ends with Salam. Different prayers are performed at different times and have a different number of units (Rakas).

Some of the prayers are compulsory while others are optional. Prayers can be performed individually or in a congregation (group).

It is a command from Allah that all mature Muslims complete their five daily prayers. It is also highly recommended for children aged ten and over to do the same. It is believed that communication with Allah will bring life and courage to the Muslims.



Preparations for Swalah

You have discovered the meaning of Swalah. You have also leant that mature people have to perform Swalah five times a day. In this section you will learn how to prepare for prayers.

For a prayer (Swalah) to be considered valid, there are conditions that must be observed. These conditions are the things that must be in place for a prayer to be taken on and they include:

Islam, sanity (being sane), puberty, purity, removing the filth, covering the nudity, observing time, facing the Qibla and setting the intention (Niyyah).

Good Practices in Islamic Prayer

- It involves cleaning before prayer which promotes body hygiene.
- Muslims wash their mouths before prayer as part of cleansing before prayer which gives good breath.
- Islam prescribes that washing of private parts be done using the left hand since the right hand is usually the one used for eating.
- Prayer involves physical actions hence keeping one physically fit.
- Prayer involves meditation which provides people with inner peace.
- Congregational prayer promotes the spirit of togetherness.
- Prayer involves taking a break to pray which enables Muslims to reduce the stress of the day.



Activity1.11: Read, discuss and answer

- 1. Using the good practices in the prayer, identify and discuss one example for each one of them.
- 2. Share the discussion findings with the class.

Wudhu

Wudhu is an Arabic word that means ablution. It is one of the activities that must take place before a prayer takes place.

Activity 1:12: Study the pictures below and discuss the steps for performing wudhu

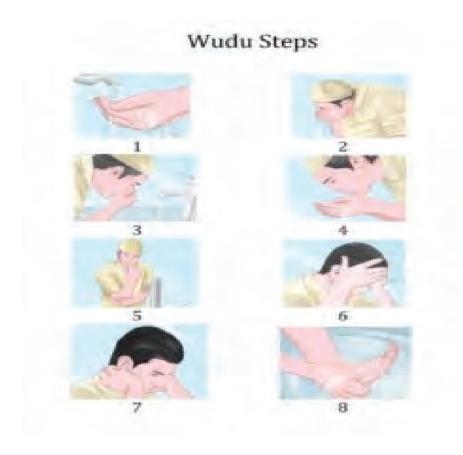


Figure 1.17

Tasks

- 1. Write a summary of what you see in pictures 1-8 above.
- 2. What is the importance of the actions in the pictures?
- 3. Who is supposed to undertake such actions and why?
- 4. In groups explain the importance of performing wudhu.
- 5. Role-play the performance of wudhu.
- 6. In groups explain actions which nullify wudhu.

Read the following text, reflect and demonstrate the performance of partial ablution (wudhu)

Wudhu (partial ablution) is a way to get cleanliness physically, spiritually and mental preparation of Muslims for offering prayer. You cannot offer <u>Swalah</u> without making



Wudhu. These are the steps a Muslim should follow to get wudhu in preparation for swalah.

- 1. Wash both hands: wash both your hands up to your wrists three times, make sure that water has reached among the fingers and thumbs too.
- 2. Rinse your mouth: Take water in your palm of the right hand and put it into your mouth. Keep on rinsing your mouth three times and make sure, there is no more food remaining in your mouth.
- 3. Rinse your nose: Take water in your palm of right hand and inhale it carefully into your nose three times. Use your left hand if necessary to help blowing it out.
- 4. Wash your face: wash your whole face three times while starting from your forehead to the bottom of the chin and from your right ear to the left ear properly.
- 5. Wash your arms: wash your right hand up to the elbow properly and make sure that no part of the arm has been left dry then wash left hand three times.
- 6. Wipe both your wet hands from the forehead to the back of your neck and then wipe back from your neck to forehead again; do it only once.
- 7. Wipe both your ears: wipe the grooves and holes of ears with the wet index fingers of both your hands while also using your thumbs of both hands to clean behind your ears from the bottom upwards; do it only one time.
- 8. Wash both your feet, starting from right foot. Wash both your feet to the ankles three times, Use your pinky finger and go through each toe to get rid of anything between the toes and make sure that water has reached between the toes and covered the rest of the foot.

Strictly follow the order as indicated in the pictures above. After going through the mentioned steps of cleansing, then a Muslim is ready and fit for Swalah.

There are other cases where a Muslim has to go through a different type of ritual cleansing given the circumstances.

Compulsory and Optional Acts of Wudhu

	Faradha- compulsory	Sunnah - optional
1	Al Niyya- hear intention	Say Bismillah before you start
2	Wash the hands once	Rinse the mouth
3	Wash the face	Rinse the nose
4	Wash the arms	Wash the ears
5	Wipe the forehead	Wash each part three times
6	Wash the feet	Start with the right then left
7		Say the supplication after wudhu

Task

1. Identify the compulsory acts of wudhu.

- 2. Identify the optional acts of wudhu.
- 3. Demonstrate the compulsory method of performing wudhu.
- 4. Demonstrate the optional method of performing wudhu.

Ghusul

Ghusul is an Arabic word for bathing. Islam emphasizes the value of cleanliness. This is the reason why cleaning the body from impurities is a condition for prayer to be taken on.

Activity 1.8: Study the picture below and discuss the importance of the activity taking place.



Figure 1.18

Read the text and answer the questions about Ghusul

Whenever Muslims undergo major impurities, they have to take a total bath. This involves washing the whole body from the head to the toes. There are certain conditions which necessitate the total bath; they include: after having sex, menstruation and child birth bleeding; when a person converts to Islam; when a Muslim dies; after a wet dream. That whole process is what is commonly called Ghusul or total ablution.



Tasks

- 1. What Islamic ritual is taking place in the picture above?
- 2. Under what conditions is this ritual conducted?
- 3. Describe the way the ritual in the picture is performed in Islam.
- 4. What is the importance of the ritual to an individual and the community?
- 5. Trace and recite Quran 5:6 and explain the meaning of the verse in relation to cleanliness.

Dry Ablution

This is a ritual of cleaning oneself using sand. It is done in situations where there is no water to replace wudhu and ghusul.

Activity 1.9: Study the picture below and discuss the importance of the activity taking place



Figure 1.19



Read the text and answer the questions about dry ablution.

Islam has its foundation in the desert. There was a possibility of lack of water. It was therefore put in consideration that even without water one can cleanse or purify himself before swalah. This is known as dry ablution /Tayammum.

If a Muslim is unable to use water, he or she may choose to perform Tayammum instead of Wudhu or Ghusul. This involves using clean soil or dirt which has not been earlier used to perform Tayammum.

- 1. Using the pictures above, describe the performance of Tayammum.
- 2. In groups, brainstorm the conditions under which tayammum is performed.
- 3. In what ways is Tayammum beneficial to the Muslim community?
- 4. Explain the nullifiers of dry ablution.
- 5. In groups identify two Quranic verses and Hadiths about cleanliness or purification in Islam.

In preparation for Swalah, Muslims are supposed to clean not only their souls and body but also the place of worship as seen below:



Cleanliness of a Place of Worship Study the picture below and discuss the uses of the items you see



Figure 2.0

Tasks

- 1. Name the items displayed.
- 2. Describe the use of the items.
- 3. Explain the importance of the items in Islam.
- 4. What are the restrictions put on the items?
- 5. Are they available in other sizes?
- 6. Share the answers with your teacher or imam for further guidance.

Text

Muslims are supposed to perform prayers in a place which is clean. The place of worship may be a mosque or any other clean place on earth. In case there are impurities such as faeces, cow dung or animal droppings, they should be removed and the place purified by pouring some water. If the place is impure due to urine, its drying makes it clean. This is according to one of the Hadiths of the prophet (PBUH) he said "The purification of the ground is its becoming dry"

Prayer in Islam follows particular procedures among which include preparations in terms of ritual cleansing. A Muslim must have a praying mat

Activity

- 1. Name the items displayed.
- 2. Describe the use of the items.
- 3. Explain the importance of the items in Islam.
- 4. What are the restrictions put on the items?
- 5. Share the answers with your teacher or imam for further guidance.
- 6. How would you perform prayers in absence of the items above?

Facing the Qibla

Study the two pictures that follow and show how they relate to performing Swalah.



Figure 2.1



Figure 2.2

A Muslim must identify the direction of the Qibla. This is the direction all Muslims face in prayer towards the holy Kabah. The holy Mosque in Mecca is the most revered place



of worship for Muslims around the world. All Muslims are required to face the Kabah five times every day when they are offering their prayers.

There are modern ways of identifying it for example some praying mat are made with a campus. In Uganda it is also possible to locate the qibla by use of the sun or moon

Activity

- 1. In groups identify different ways of locating the Qibla.
- 2. Demonstrate the location of the Qibla by use of the sun, moon and shadow.
- 3. Trace from the Quran and recite the following verses: Q 2:149-150, Q 2:142, Q 2: 144
- 4. Summarize the message from the above verses.
- 5. Explain the importance of facing the Kaabah while praying.
- 6. Explain the conditions under which one may not face the Qibla.
- 7. In groups identify other activities that Muslims are encouraged to do while facing the Qibla.

Time for Different Prayers - Swalah

Activity

1. Look at the figure above and write down what you observe



Figure 2.3

- 2. Use the Quran to trace and recite the following verses; Q 11:114, Q 17:78-79, Q 20:130, Q 30:17-18
- 3. Brainstorm and summarise the message from the verses above.
- 4. Use the knowledge from the figure above and from the verses of the Quran to fill the table below.

No	Name of the prayer	Time	Number of Units	Loud or Silent
1	SUBUH			LOUD
2		1:00-3:30PM		SILENT
3				
4			3	
5	ISHAH			

Muslims are required to perform the five prayers each day at the specified times. For each one, there is a brief period of time it can be performed determined by the rising and falling of the sun. Each Swalah takes about 5 to 10 minutes from start to finish, but should not be hurried or delayed under normal circumstances.



Dress-Libas

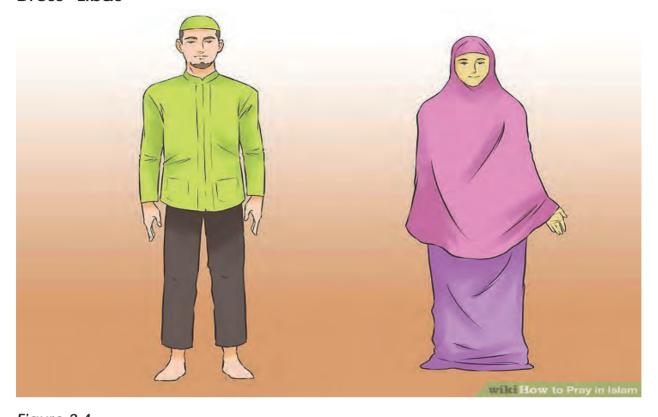


Figure 2.4

Task: Reflect, read, observe and answer

- 1. Propose the common names given to male and female Muslim dresses.
- 2. In groups explain the characteristics of the Muslim dress.
- 3. Besides being smart brainstorm other benefits of the Muslim dress.
- 4. In groups trace and recite Quran 33:59-60 and a Hadith about a Muslim dress.
- 5. Write an essay summarizing the conditions necessary for prayer.

Before a Muslim performs prayer, there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled in preparation for prayer as highlighted below:

- 1. Purification of the soul, body and place
- 2. Identification of the Qiblah- direction of the kaabah
- 3. Proper dressing code for both male and female,
- 4. Knowledge of the prayer in terms of content ie what to recite, when and the type of prayer to be performed at a particular time
- 5. The number of Rakas or units

Adhan and Iqamah Study the picture below and answer the pictures that follow:

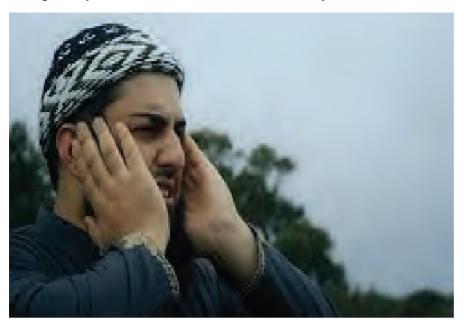


Figure 2.5

- 1. Which activity is taking place in the picture above?
- 2. Ask the area imam or school sheikh to recite it to the class.
- 3. Search the Internet or check the library for the meaning of the ritual above.
- 4. Ask the imam or any student to recite the supplication after that activity.
- 5. Write an essay about the origin of the above ritual during the life time of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- 6. In groups explain the qualities of the person who performs the ritual in the picture above.
- 7. What is the importance of the ritual to your community?
- 8. How is Adhan different from Igamah?

Study the picture below and demonstrate the activity taking place.





Figure 2.6

Guide learners to read the text and do the activity that follows.

Swalah must be performed in Arabic language because this is the language in Quran was revealed. It also allows Muslims outside the Arabic speaking countries to recite the prayer and understand what is being said. Saying all prayers in the same language saves the Muslims from the confusion of translating words into other languages.

Swalah is universal and every Muslim can perform it in any part of the world. The language used and the postures or actions of Swalah involved are the same worldwide.

Task

- 1. In groups, study and demonstrate the performance of Swalah using the pictures above.
- 2. Write a statement about recitations made at each posture.
- 3. Identify the obligatory and optional acts and recitations of Swalah.
- 4. Mention the first three and the last three steps of Swalah.
- 5. Let the School Sheikh or Imam lead others in recitations for the 2nd and 8th figures.
- 6. In groups discuss the nullifiers of swalah.
- 7. Brainstorm the benefits of performing prayers constantly.



Obligatory and Optional Acts of Prayer

	Obligatory acts of prayer-Faradha	Optional acts of prayer -Sunnah
1	Heart intention-Niyyat	Saying Bismillah
2	Saying the opening Takbira "Allahu Akbar"	Recitation of opening supplication
3	Standing during obligatory prayers	Recitation of another chapter after Al Fatih
4	Recitation of Surat Alfatih in every Rakah-unit	Recitation of each supplication three times
5	Bowing on the knees Ar Ruku	Folding the hands putting the right on the left
6	Standing straight after bowing	Reciting particular chapters for particular prayers
7	Prostration-sujud	Recitation of the last part of Tashahud
8	Sitting in between the two prostrations	Saying the last salam
9	Prostration again in a single rakah	Making some recitations loudly or silently
10	Final sitting and recitation of Tashahud- Tahiyatu	Taking longer in prayer
11	Recitation of prayer of the Prophet	Making straight lines
12	Recitation of Salam (peace be upon you)	Pointing the index finger or shaking it



Congregational Prayer

Study the picture below and tell the importance of the activity taking place.



Figure 2.7

A Muslim can pray alone, but it is more advisable that prayers are offered in a group or by more than one person where possible in the mosque. This is not only true for obligatory but also applies to some optional prayers. This practice of performing prayers in a group is what is known as congregational (Jama) prayers.

Examples of congregational prayers

- 1. The five daily prayers
- 2. Juma/ Friday prayer
- 3. Eid prayers
- 4. Taraweh
- 5. Prayer for the dead

Task

- 1. In groups, discuss the characteristics of congregational prayers
- 2. Explain the way each of the following congregational prayers is performed:
 - a) Eid
 - b) Jumah
 - c) Prayer for the dead and
 - d) Taraweh
- 3. In groups explain the spiritual and social benefits of each of the above congregational prayers.
- 4. Read, analyze and share your findings with other classmates.

Read the text and do the task that follow:

A Muslim can pray alone, but it is more advisable that prayers are offered in a group or groups where possible in the mosque. This is not only true for obligatory but also applies to some optional prayers. This practice of performing prayers in a group is what is known as congregational (Jama) prayers.

Importance of Prayer - Swalah

Prayer strengthens the belief in the existence and goodness of Allah. It is the second pillar of Islam and whoever fulfils is strengthens Islam and whoever neglects it, attracts a punishment. It prevents Muslims from committing evil it purifies ones heart and comforts the soul. It helps man to communicate to Allah the Almighty. Prayer will be among the first deeds to be evaluated on the Day of Judgment and anybody whose prayer will be satisfactory will automatically enter paradise. It is a means of showing equality among people of different levels, colour and nationality. It brings about unity and love among Muslims. Prayer distinguishes between believers and non believers. This is because not praying is a sign of disbelief. Prayer trains Muslims to be time conscious and punctual. This is because, whenever, they hear the caller, they rush to the nearby mosque.

Constant praying promotes hygiene simply because before one performs Prayer, he /she must perform ablution. The virtue of obedience is acquired by people who constantly perform prayers. Obedience to Allah attracts rewards from the creator. The movements involved in performance of prayer such as standing, raising the hands, bowing on the knees, prostration, sitting and turning the head while saying Salam, make the worshipers physically fit.



Having learnt conditions necessary for prayer and how prayer is performed, one realizes that when such conditions and instructions are not followed somebody's prayer may not be accepted or considered valid by Allah. Such aspects make up the nullifiers of Swalah.

Sub-topic 5: Worship through Charity (Zakat)

You have so far learnt about Shahadah and Swalah in this unit. You are now going to learn about Zakat which is the third pillar of Islam.

Study the pictures below and discuss the information provided in it.

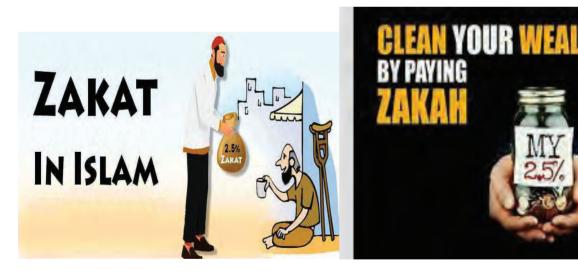


Figure 2.8 Figure 2.9

Read the introduction on Zakat as a means of worship and do the task that follows.

Introduction

As part of worship, many Muslims the world over show appreciation of what Allah has given them by sharing whatever they have acquired with others who may have need. The sharing could be in terms of money, food crops, animals, minerals and others. Whoever does that gets rewards and his/her wealth enjoys Allah's protection. He/she also gets more favours from Allah. That kind of generosity is termed as Zakat or Sadaqa in Islam.

Task

- 1. In groups use the above text to explain the meaning of Zakat.
- 2. Identify the types of Zakat as taught in Islam.
- 3. Explain the similarities between zakatul Fitir and Zakatul mal.
- 4. Explain the value of sharing and generosity to the Muslim community
- 5. Tell the difference between Zakat and Sadaga?

Read about the similarities between Zakat al mal and Zakat al Fitr and write a summary of the same in your notebooks.

Below are some of the similarities between Zakat al mal and Zakat al Fitr.

- Both of them are obligatory to able Muslims.
- They are intended to support the people in need.
- In both cases there is a pre determined amount to be given.
- They are acts of worship and as such attract rewards from Allah.
- They purify and protect one's wealth.

Read about the differences between Zakat al mal and zakat I Fitr and write a summary of the same in your notebooks.

The following are the differences between Zakatul Fitir and Zakatul Maal:

- ❖ Whereas Zakatul Fitr is paid at the end of Ramadhan before Eid el fitir, Zakatul Maal is paid at any time of the year when it is due.
- ❖ The value paid of Zakatul Fitr is determined by the number of family members while Zakatul Maal is determined by the amount and value of wealth.
- ❖ Whereas the rate of Zakatul Fitr is fixed at 2.5kg of the staple food per person regardless of age, Zakatul maal is calculated at 2.5%.
- Whereas nisab (minimum) applies for Zakatul Maal, there is no nisab for Zakatul Fitir.



Much as Zakatul maal is paid from one's savings throughout the year, zakatul fitir is paid by any able Muslim at the end of Ramadhan.

Items on which Zakat is Payable Study the pictures and do the activity that follows:



Figure 2.10



- 1. Look at the pictures above and identify animals payable for Zakat.
- 2. Apart from the animals in the picture above, brainstorm other items payable for Zakat.
- 3. Explain the characteristics of all items selected for Zakat.
- 4. Search the Internet and get a chart indicating the Niswab or minimum payable for each item payable for Zakat.
- 5. Consult the area imam about the punishments given to any rich Muslim who refuses to pay Zakat.
- 6. Write an essay showing the importance of Zakat to an individual and community.

Identify the items on which Zakat is payable and outline the same in their notebooks.

Items on which Zakah is payable include; money, domestic animals, agricultural produce, merchandise and other goods of trade and industry, rent, buried treasures and precious minerals, wealth extracted from the sea.

Distribution of Zakat/ Categories of People who qualify for Zakat

Recipients of Zakat according to Quran 9:60

- 1. The poor: These are people who do not have means to live their life properly and live below the poverty line.
- 2. The needy; these people are also poor, however, because of their pride, they fear to expose their poverty.
- 3. The collectors; these are the people who are given the duty of collection from others; however, they themselves cannot afford to live a normal life.
- 4. The new converts; people who convert to Islam are also eligible as Zakat recipients as with their conversion to Islam they need assistance and help for a new start of life.
- 5. To free slaves, the money of Zakat can also be spent on freeing slaves as well.

- 6. To help someone pay a debt; those who are in debt and cannot afford to pay it off on their own are also eligible for Zakat.
- 7. In cause of Allah; Zakat can also be given to people who strive in the way of Allah, especially in the form of fighting the usurpers.
- 8. For travellers; Zakat can also be given to the travellers and wayfarers as they might need the money when it comes to travel arrangements.

Activity 2:0: Categories of People Who Qualify To Receive Zakat

- 1. In groups trace and recite the following Quranic verses; 58:13 and 5:12
- 2. Explain the message from the above verses in relation to sharing.
- 3. In groups read recite Quran 9:60 and summarise the categories of people who are supposed to receive Zakat.
- 4. Identify and explain the recipients of Zakat.

In Islam, Zakat is the third pillar of Islam. It is a form of worship in Islam. Zakat is a form of alms-giving treated in Islam as a religious obligation or tax which, by Quranic ranking, is next after prayer in importance.

Zakat refers to purification in general and purification of wealth in particular, therefore, Muslims who have wealth over a certain ratio, they are liable to pay Zakat on it and give it to those who are less fortunate and do not have sufficient means to live a descent life.

Numerous verses of the Quran and a number of Hadiths encourage Muslims to be generous. Generosity is shown in form of paying Zakat and Swadaga.

It also involves activities of giving out money or valuable items to those who need them. Charity is an activity of kindness that one participates in willingly in order to benefit the community.

In the school, learners come from different families with different economic abilities, talents, strengths and skills; therefore, there is a need for sharing and helping each other. Learners share information and needs. Those who are talented in one area help others who are less talented.

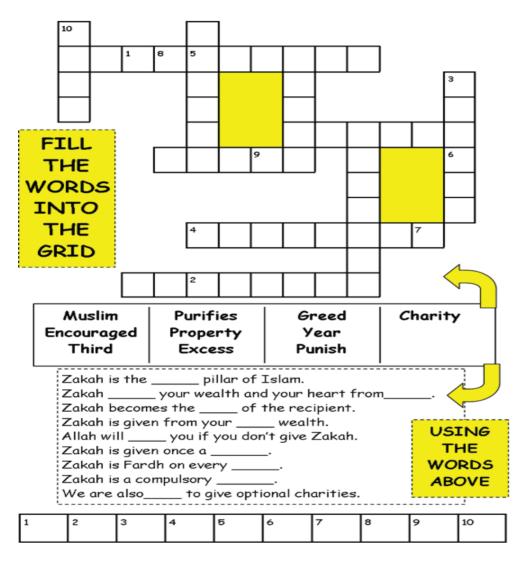


Task

- 1. Write down the verse as it is in your note book.
- 2. Relate each of the verses to charity, generosity and Zakat in general.
- 3. Read the verses from the Quran; discuss and answer the questions that follow.

(2:3) 2:261 (2:265) (2:256)

Activity 2:.0:1 Complete the Zakat puzzle



Assessment

1. Why do you think payment of Zakat is a good practice?

- 2. List down 5 activities that can be described as charitable.
- 3. What items do you normally share with others that show generosity?
- 4. In groups explain the benefits of Swadaq.

Good practices from this pillar include:

- Economic empowerment of the needy
- Promotion of the value of sharing
- Solving social problems
- Promoting the spirit of belonging

Activity 3.10: Read, discuss and answer

- 1. Using the good practices in the giving of Zakat, identify and discuss one example for each one of them.
- 2. Share the discussion findings with the class.

Sub-topic 6: Worship through Fasting-Swawm

You learnt about giving alms or Zakat as a form of worship. You also need to learn about fasting as a form of worship as well as a pillar of Islam. It is also known as Swawm.

In your school or home you have seen Muslims abstain from eating and drinking from sunrise to sunset. This is usually done for a period of thirty or twenty nine days; this period is known as the Month of Ramadan in Islam. The process of doing away with all types of food and drinks is called Fasting or swawm and it is the fourth pillar of Islam. All Muslims are supposed to observe the month of Ramathan with a few exceptions. Apart from abstaining from eating and drinking from dawn to sunset, married Muslims are also prohibited from engaging in sexual relations with their spouses during day time.



Activity 2:0:3: Word search

Study the word search below and do the task that follows.



Task

- 1. Find out words that relate to Islam and the month of Ramadan.
- 2. Write them in your notebook.
- 3. Explain each of the words.

In your school you have seen Muslims abstain from eating and drinking from sunrise to sunset. This is usually done for a period of thirty days; this period is known as the Month of Ramadan in Islam. This experience is called Fasting and is the fourth pillar of Islam. Fasting in Islam is known as Swawm. All Muslims are supposed to observe the month of Ramathan with a few exceptions.

Apart from abstaining from eating and drinking from dawn to sunset, married Muslims are also prohibited from engaging in sexual relationships during day time.

Activity 2:0:4: Study, reflect and do activities that follow.

WHAT IS FASTING?

No eating or drinking during the hours of daylight (before Fajr til Magrib).

To also refrain, more so, from all bad deeds during this same time such as lying, cheating, swearing, backbiting and fighting.

ACTIONS TO AVOID?

To ovoid all bad and negative Behaviour.

Even getting angry, arguing and bad language should be avoided.

SOME BENEFITS OF FASTING ARE?

- Whilst fasting, we appreciate food and drink more and understand how people with no food feel.
- The stomach gets a rest from a whole years work.
- Improves patience and will-power.
- Reminds us that Allah is always watching
- Gives us reward and takes us towards Jannah.

Fasting in the month of Ramadhan is the forth Pillar in Islam. It is a very important part of Islam and is compulsory on Muslims to fast.

WHY DO WE FAST?

There are many benefits of fasting to our health and well-being.

The reason we fast is so that we gain Taqwah and patience. We become better, sincere and pious Muslims.

ACTIONS

Whilst fasting we should do as many good deeds as we can.

We should read more Qur'an, be regular in our prayers and be kind and helpful to our teachers, elders and parents.

WHAT BREAKS THE FAST?

The fast is broken if we eat or drink whilst we are fasting.

If we accidentally eat or drink our fast does not break.

WHO SHOULD FAST?

All Muslims, male and female, must fast.

Some people don't need to fast:

- Ill people
- Very old who cant fast
- Travellers
- Young children*

*can keep a half fast until they are old enough to keep a full fast

Tasks

- 1. Write a summary of the posters indicating what you feel has been left out
- 2. For each of the questions suggest two more posters in relation to fasting in Islam.
- 3. Brainstorm the types of fasting.
- 4. Explain the benefits of fasting to individuals and the community.
- 5. In groups develop a list of people who should fast and those exempted.
- 6. Explain the nullifiers of fasting.



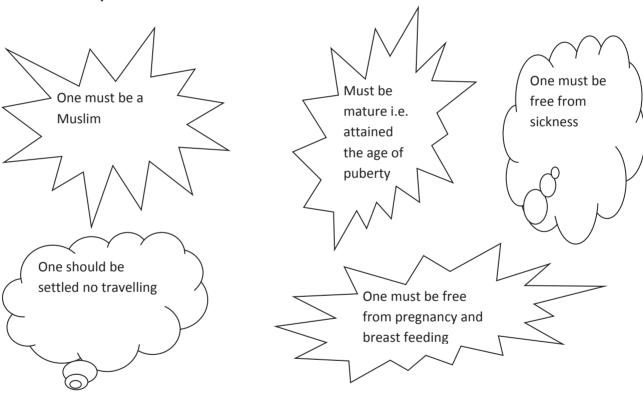
Read and summarize the benefits of fasting in your notebooks.

Fasting helps Muslims develop self-control; gain better understanding of Allah's gift and greater compassion towards the deprived. Fasting in Islam involves abstaining from all bodily pleasures between dawn and sunset.

Allah commanded Muslims to fast in Quran 2.183 which says, 'Oh you who believe, fasting has been decreed upon you as it was decreed upon those before you that you may become righteous.' A person who is going to fast should have the intention/Niyyah. This means that one has resolved to fast. It is essential to have the intention/Niyyah the night before or night by night in Ramadan.

Fasting is obligatory for a person if he or she fulfils five conditions.

Discuss the conditions that make fasting obligatory for a person. Base your arguments on the information provided below.



Muslims eat a pre-dawn meal called Suhur. All eating and drinking must be finished before Adhan of the Fajir early Morning Prayer the pre dawn call for prayer. The meal eaten to end the fast is known as known as al lftar.

Muslims follow the sunnah of Prophet Muhammad, break the fast with dates where available and water, before praying swalat al Magrib after which they might eat a more wholesome meal.

Fasting is brings about a sense of fraternity and solidarity with the needy and hungry, most importantly fast is also seen as a great sign of obedience by the believer to Allah because Allah willed it.

Activity 2:0:5: Study and develop your own version.

Fasting goes hand in hand with good deeds. The table below indicates good deeds made by Saidat and Karim. They decided on what they were to do in the Holy month of Ramadan as their good deeds.

Study and develop a similar table comprising of good deeds they do in the month of Ramadan. It should be 28 days.



Earn a thousand good deeds in minutes. Recite 15 Salawaat today	Remember all those who may have hurt you. Forgive them today and make peace	Treat others the way you want Allah to treat you	Read the meaning of Surah Ma'oon and do a simple kind act. e.g. help prepare iftar
Visit a sick muslim and spend time with them. Perhaps cook for them or recite a surah in their presence	Recite the Qur'an after Fajr prayer to see immediate internal benefits such as willpower and stillness	Read the meaning of any surah you'd like and pick a verse to reflect upon today	Read or listen to a lecture that enhances the relationship between you and the Qur'an
Learn 5 names of Allah today and try to implement those qualities this year	Engage in dhikr and find peace and tranquility e.g. Allahu Akber, Alhamdulillah, SubhanAllah	Reflect on your habits and pick one to work on this month. It could be very simple e.g. backbiting, procrastination, etc	Make a du'a list for Laylatul Qadr i.e.everything you want to overcome, everyone you know, where you want to be, etc
Share what you've learnt this month with somebody today	Double the joy of fasting by sharing your iftar with somebody	Complain less today	Learn 3 supplications from the Qur'an, memorize and share them with friends and family
Be extra kind and generous today	Look around you. Notice the little blessings and thank Allah for them e.g. a bed to sleep in, the plants, a house etc	Read the first 15 verses of Surah Mu'minoon to achieve success	Stop eating when you're getting full up upon breaking your fast
Make du'a before breaking your fast. It's the softest moment of the day for the heart	Donate an amount to a charitable cause to make a contribution to the world	Recite 2 units to thank Allah for the grand opportunity to see Ramadan again. Not everybody gets to	Declutter this month and give away everything you don't need. End the month clean and free of clutter
Recite 70 Istightaar today. This is the month of forgiveness and reformation	Make a prayer for the person that sends you something, smiles at you or even walks by	Make that phone call to a family member you haven't spoken to in a while	Share Eid gifts and cards with neighbours and friends, muslim or non-muslim

Task

With your group members, write a one page essay about Fasting Ramadan.

Activity 2:0:6: Write a newsletter article about Ramadan using the frame below.

Imagine you are a journalist reporting for a local newspaper. You have been asked to research and write an article about Ramadan. Your article should:

- Start with an eye-catching headline;
- Describe how Muslim people observe Ramadan;
- Explain the significance of this special month;
- Describe the main events of Eid-ul-Fitr;
- Use lively newspaper language and style.

This writing frame suggests ideas for how each main paragraph could begin and what each section could contain. Remember, in a newspaper article your paragraphs should be very short. You might want to divide sections with mini-headlines.

Food: it's something most of us take for granted. Every day we gobble down mountainous meals, snacks and drinks. However, for Muslims in [your local area] and around the world this month is different, because it's Ramadan.

During Ramadan, Muslims...

[Now continue, describing what Muslims do during Ramadan. You could also explain why the dates of Ramadan are different each year. Remember to use short paragraphs!]

This month is special to Muslims because...

[Explain carefully what Muslims celebrate during this month. Then explain some of the reasons for abstinence during Ramadan.]

Ramadan ends with the festival of Eid-ul-Fitr. At this time...

[Now describe the celebrations. Then try to explain how the self-discipline of Ramadan will help people during the rest of the year.]

Whether we are Muslim or not, it's important to remember how fortunate we are, and to help those in need. We wish Muslims everywhere 'Ramadan Mubarak!'

- 1. Summarize your own understanding of fasting.
- 2. Explain the activities that take place during the period of fasting.
- 3. List down 3 things which a fasting person should not do.
- 4. The most important night in the Month of Ramadhan is Lailat al Qadr. In your groups, brainstorm about the importance of lailat al Qadr using Surat Qadar 97.



5. Outline the spiritual, health and social benefits of fasting the month of Ramadhan.

Good Practices of Ramadhan

It helps and promotes weight loss and detoxifies the body. This means that it helps reduce chances of contracting weight related diseases such as high blood pressure.

It also brings people together since at the break of the fast Muslims are advised to provide food for those who are needy but fast.

It also promotes the value of sharing.

Through changing routines, Muslims have a chance to establish healthier lifestyle habits particularly with regards to diet and smoking.

Through increased charity, Muslims develop feelings of generosity and good-will toward others. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) once said, "A man's wealth is never diminished by charity."

Through family and community gatherings, Muslims strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and sisterhood, in their own communities and throughout the world.

Much as it is compulsory that all adult Muslims fast, there are people who are exempted from fating because it can be dangerous to their health. These include:

- pregnant mothers
- the elderly
- the sick
- people on medication



Sub-topic 7: Worship through Hajj

Study the picture below and do the activity that follows:

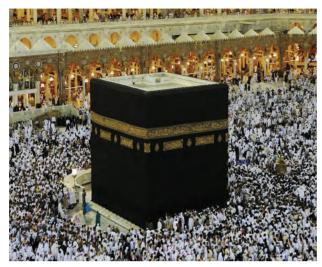


Figure 2.11

- 1. Identify the building in the picture.
- 2. Describe what you think is happening in the picture.
- 3. What occasion is being celebrated?
- 4. Mention rituals of Hajj.

In your groups, read the text below, discuss and copy information about Hajj in your notebooks.

Muslims go to Mecca a city in Saudi Arabia to visit the Kaaba at least once in their life time. This journey is undertaken during the 12th month of the Muslim calendar known as Dhul hajj. When they come back, people in Uganda normally give them the title of al Hajj of Hajjat. This journey is what is known as Hajj or pilgrimage which is the fifth and last pillar of Islam.

Good Practices in Making Pilgrimages

- 1. Exposure to the outside world and other cultures
- 2. Interaction with other people
- 3. Strengthening faith in Allah



Activity 3.11: Read discuss and answer



- 1. Using the good practices in the making of a holy pilgrimage, identify and discuss one example for each one of them.
- 2. Share the discussion findings with the class.

Other good practices in Islam include:

- 1. Decent dressing especially for women
- 2. Nutrition which involves prohibited foods
- 3. Express burial which reduces the vigil related expenses and also protects people from diseases like Ebola.
- 4. It further promotes hygiene because the longer the dead body remains the more decomposes and smells.
- 5. Avoiding alcohol which is healthy as it protects one from addiction and alcohol related health and social effects.
- 6. Circumcision which facilitates proper hygiene for men.
- 7. Inheritance of the property is also clearly stipulated and thus the surviving family members do not conflict.
- 8. Islam does not charge interest on money borrowed.
- 9. Celebrations of Eid bring people together as family but also promote charity work.

Assessment

Make a summary of the good practices you have learnt about in Islam.

Sub-topic 8: Worship through the Articles of Faith

By now, you have covered worship through the pillars of Islam such as Shahadah, Swalah or prayer, Zakat or charity, Swawm or fasting the holy month of Ramadhan and pilgrimage to Mecca which can be summarized as (practices). Here, you are going to consider worship through the articles of faith (beliefs)

Study the diagram below, identify the pillars of faith and copy them in your notebook.

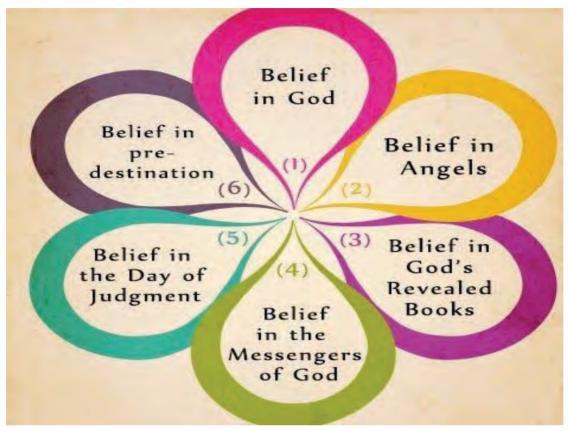


Figure 2.12

- 1. Look at the diagram carefully and read what you see.
- 2. Arrange the statements in order starting
- 3. Brainstorm the meaning of each statement.
- 4. In groups explain the value of believing in the above articles of faith.

Read the text below, discuss it with your friends and copy it in your notebook:

Faith (Imaan) according to Muslims is made of six articles commonly known as the six articles of faith. They include the following: Belief in Allah, in angels, in Holy Books, in Prophets, in the day of judgement and in Predestination or pre determination. In order for someone to be considered a believer, he/she needs to have faith in all the six articles. A person who has no faith even in one of them cannot be a believer because the articles of faith are related with each other.

Sub-topic 9: Worship through Belief in Allah (Allah)

Read the text below, discuss it and do the task that follows:

Muslims believe in one, unique, incomparable Allah, who has no son or partner, and that none has the right to be worshipped but Him alone. He is the true Allah, and every other deity is false. Allah describes Himself as being everlasting, eternal, independent and that nothing resembles Him. He has the most significant and beautiful names and perfect attributes. No one shares His Divinity or His attributes.

Task

- 1. Search the Internet/library and list down 20 attributes of Allah.
- 2. Explain the first five attributes of Allah and show how they strengthen one's faith.
- 3. Identify 5 practices in your society which promote belief in one Allah.
- 4. Identify 4 practices in your society believers must avoid.
- 5. Trace and read Surat Al anbiyaa (21:25)
- 6. Explain the term 'belief in one Allah'.
- 7. Discuss in your friends the value of believing in Allah to an individual and a community.

Names and Attributes of Allah in Islam

S.No	Name of Allah	Name of Allah in Arabic	Meaning
6	Al Mu'min	المؤمن	The Guardian of Faith
7	Al Muhaymin	المهيمن	The Guardian, the Preserver
8	Al Aziz	العزيز	The Almighty, the Self Sufficient
9	Al Jabbaar	الجبار	The Compeller
10	Al Mutakabbir	الْمُتَكَبِّرُ	The Dominant one

Sub-topic 10: Belief in the Angels

Look at the pictures below and talk about what they represent.



Figure 2.13

Figure 2.14

Introduction

Muslims believe in the existence of the angels and that they are honoured creatures of Allah. Belief in angles is the second article of faith. The angels worship Allah alone, obey Him and act only by His command. Among the angels is Gabriel who brought down the Quran to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Task

In your groups:

- 1. identify 5 angels you know and explain their duties.
- 2. explain the characteristics of the angels.
- 3. discuss the importance of belief in the angels.

Sub-topic11: Belief in Allah's Books

Look at the pictures below and talk about what they represent.

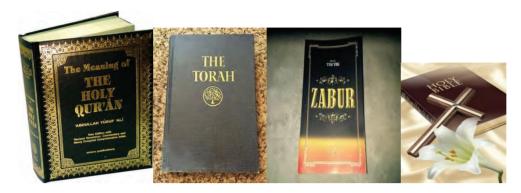


Figure 2.15

Introduction

Muslims believe that Allah revealed books to His messengers as proof for mankind and as guidance for them. Among those books is the Quran, which Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Allah has guaranteed the Quran's protection from any corruption or distortion. This is supported by Quran 15.9.

Task

In groups:

- 1. Identify the holy books and name the prophets who received each of them.
- 2. Explain the characteristics of the Holy Quran.
- 3. Search the Internet or school library and write an essay about the uniqueness of the Quran.
- 4. Using Surat Al Imran 3:81, discuss the importance of believing in holy books.
- 5. Search the Internet or do research from the library and explain the benefits of believing in the holy books.

Sub-topic12: Belief in the Prophets and Messengers of Allah

Introduction

Muslims believe in the prophets and messengers of Allah, starting with Adam, including Nuh, Ibrahim, Ismael, Ishaq, Yaqub, Musa and Isa, peace be upon them. But Allah's final message to man, a reconfirmation of the eternal message was revealed to



Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last Prophet sent by Allah; this is mentioned in Quran 33.40

Muslims also believe that all the prophets and messengers were created human beings who had none of the divine qualities. Quran 21:7 confirms the sending of messengers by Allah.

Task

- 1. Search the Internet and the Holy Quran 101:1-11and write the biography of each of the following prophets; Muhammad, Isa, Yusuf, Nuh, Ibrahim and Adam.
- 2. Explain their general characteristics.
- 3. Explain the importance of believing in Allah's messengers on shaping the character of a believer.
- 4. Identify at least ten prophets mentioned in the Quran.

Prophets and Messengers of Allah Mentioned in the Quran

Prophets and messengers in the Qur'an Judeo-Arabic Ulul'∆zm Chronological Sent Law Name Christian **Prophet** Messenger Book Order (Sharia) (Archprophet) to Equivalent (transliteration) آدَم **/** [77] **Adam** Adam (Âdam) 2 Idris Enoch نُوح The people **/** [79] 3 Nuh Noah / [78] / [80][81] / [83] of (Nūḥ) Noah [82]

4	Hud	ھود (Hūd)	Eber	√ [84]	√ [84]			ʿĀd [85]	
5	Saleh	صَالِح (Ṣāliḥ)	Salah	√ [86]	√ [86]			Thamud [87]	
6	Ibrahim	إِبْرَاهِيم (Ibrahīm)	Abraham	√ [88]	√ [89]	√ [90]	Scrolls of Abraham ^[64]	The people of Iraq [91]	√ [83]
7	Lut	لُوط (Lūṭ)	Lot	√ [92]	√ [93]			The people of Lot [94]	



8	Ismail	إِسْمَاعِيل (Ismā'īl)	Ishmael	√ [95]	√ [95]				
9	Ishaq	إِسْحَاق (Is'ḥāq)	Isaac	√ [96]					
10	Yaqub	يَعقُوب (Yaʻqūb)	Jacob	√ [96]					
11	Yusuf	يُوسُف (Yūsūf)	Joseph	√ [97]	√ [98]				
12	Ayyub	أَيُّوب (Ayyūb)	Job	√ [97]					
13	Shu ['] ayb	شُعَيب (Shuʻayb)	Jethro	√ [99]	√ [99]			Midian [100]	
14	Musa	مُوسى (Mūsā)	Moses	√ [101]	√ [101]	√ [80][81]	Tawrah(Torah) Suhoof Musa (scrolls of Moses)[55]	Pharaoh and his establishment[102]	√ [83]
15	Harun	هَارُون (Hārūn)	Aaron	√ [103]				Pharaoh and his establishment	

The holy Quran mentioned several messengers and prophets of Allah. You need to know that all messengers mentioned in the Quran are also prophets, but not all prophets are messengers.

Task

In groups:

- 1. identify and write down the names of the messengers mentioned in the holy Quran.
- 2. discuss the difference between a messenger and a prophet.

Sub-topic13: Belief in the Day of Judgement

Introduction

Muslims believe in the Day of Judgment, which will take place after resurrection of all human beings.



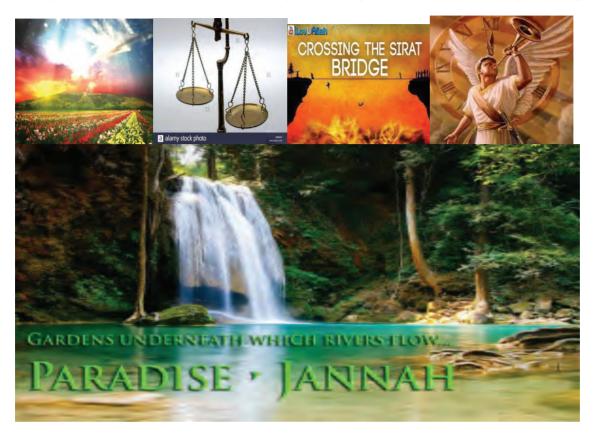


Figure 2.16

Task

In groups:

- 1. brainstorm the experiences of believers and non-believers after judgement.
- 2. share views about how belief in the day of judgement can promote one's faith and prevent believers from committing evil.
- 3. write a report on how one can prepare for the day of judgement.

Sub-topic14: Belief in Al Qadar -Pre-Determination

Introduction

Muslims believe in Al Qadar, which is Divine predestination, but this belief is Divine predestination does not mean that human beings do not have freewill. This means that they can choose right or wrong and that they are responsible for their choices. The belief in Divine predestination includes belief in four things.

- Allah knows everything. He knows what has happened and what will happen.
- Allah has recorded all that has happened and all that will happen.
- Whatever Allah wills to happen happens and whatever He wills not to happen does not happen.
- Allah is the creator of everything.

Read the texts below and answer questions about belief in Al Qadar

Text 1

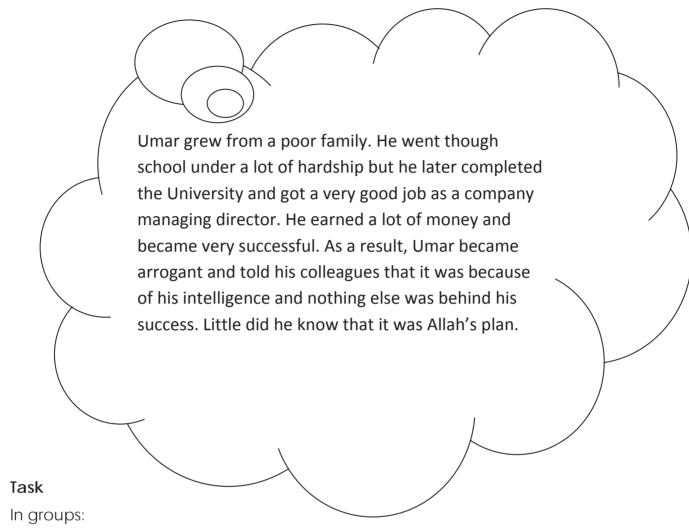
A man was travelling to Masaka to visit his relatives. He travelled with his wife, four children and a maid in his saloon car. Along the way, they collided with a heavy truck and the whole family died on spot. There were suggestions that if he had not put the whole family in one car, probably some family members would have survived. Those who blamed the head of the family forgot the fact that it was Allah's will. But because the man's relatives were faithful to Allah, they exercised patience and appreciated Allah's decision.

Task

In groups:

- 1. read the above text and relate it to your daily lives.
- 2. explain the meaning of Al Qadar.
- 3. Brainstorm the lessons learnt from the text above.

Text 2



- 1. discuss and share stories of how Allah's plans have affected your life.
- 2. explain how you would advice Umar based on the story.
- 3. explain the benefits of believing in Al Qadar.

Much as we have focused mainly on the pillars of Islam and articles of faith that is not all about worship in Islam. Instead, worship is all about whatever a Muslim does that pleases Allah. This may even involve abstaining from what is forbidden by Allah.

Task

- 1. Identify the forms of worship in Uganda before the introduction of foreign religions.
- 2. Explain some of the African religious practices before the coming of foreign religions.



Activity of Integration

Faith commonly known as Imaan in Islam is basically made up of belief in the Almighty Allah and doing good deeds. Unlike the five pillars of Islam which are practical, the articles of faith are based on belief. However, a combination of both prepares a Muslim to be obedient to Allah.

- 1. Summarise the pillars of Islam and the articles of faith.
- 2. Explain the role of faith (imaan) in promoting a sense of belonging and commitment.
- 3. Identify any three forms of worship and explain their importance to an individual and your community.

Read the activity of integration below and attempt the tasks that follow.

Yusuf is a farmer with a large plantation of coffee and a dairy farm. For the last two years he has been enjoying good harvests. The people around the village have turned his plantation and farm into a model for everyone else to learn from. Suddenly everything turns round when heavy rains set in and hailstorms destroy the coffee plantation. A few weeks later the animals suffer a strange disease caused by bad weather and die one after the other. Your family makes a decision to give support to Yusuf.

Support



Figure 2.17

Instruction

- i) Using your knowledge on worship, explain what the farmer's reaction would be in relation to belief and trusting in Allah.
- ii) Propose four ways in which Yusuf needs to be supported to remain faithful to Allah.
- iii) With specific reference from the Quran, make a write up of what you can do to help Yusuf.
- iv) Write a supplication of worship that Yusuf can use in such circumstances.