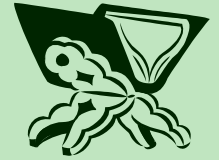
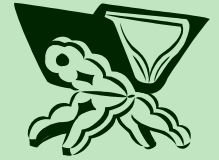


<p>What this unit contains</p>	<p>Worship and types of prayer. Prayer in Islam - requirement to pray five times daily. Preparation for prayer, prayer in the home. Places, direction and positions of prayer.</p>
<p>Where the unit fits and how it builds upon previous learning</p>	<p>This unit develops pupils' knowledge about Muslim life from Unit 1 and further develops understanding of Muslim beliefs and values.</p>
<p>Extension activities and further thinking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Find out about prayer in other faiths. ➤ Present in diagrammatic form how Muslims around the world all face one place when they pray. ➤ Survey members of the family / class about what prayer means to them.
<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Islam Allah clean direction Muslim prayer wash stand mosque Makkah wudu bow adhan Mihrab Qiblah prostrate</p>	<p>SMSC/Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Belonging to the world family of a religion. ➤ The place of worship in a religious believer's spiritual life. ➤ Following rules.



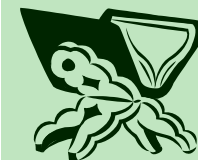
Unit 3 Session 1

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that there are different types of prayer; ➤ know about one Muslim who was thankful for his prayer being answered. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>		<p>Ask the class what they think prayer is. Do any of them pray? Talk about the times when members of the class pray or have seen people praying. How do they know someone is praying? Consider words that are said, positions that people use.</p> <p>Discuss times when people might pray.</p> <p>What is prayer? Help pupils get to the answer talking to God</p> <p>Introduce different types of prayers, include: Asking, praising and thanking. Read Prophet Muhammad's prayer – which of these types of prayer is it?</p> <p>What types of things might people thank God for? What kind of things might people ask God for?</p> <p>Read the Qur'an quote and the story of Yusuf Islam pointing out Yusuf's gratitude for having his prayers answered.</p>	<p>Resources Qur'an quote and story of Yusuf Islam.</p> <p>Prophet Muhammad's prayer</p>



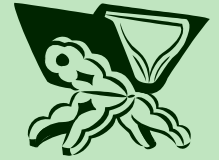
Unit 3 Session 2

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that washing before prayer is important for Muslims, who are told to do this in the Qur'an; ➤ know that Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) set an example of how to wash before prayer; ➤ know how carefully Muslims are expected to wash before prayer. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Why do people make themselves clean before meeting someone very important? How would you be expected to do this in your family?</p> <p>Discuss why it is important for Muslims to be clean when they pray. Record personal viewpoints.</p> <p>Read what the Qur'an says about washing before prayer and read the Hadith – story of the Prophet – that shows how Muslims have learned from the way that the Prophet washed for prayer and read quotes from the Qur'an about being clean for prayer.</p> <p>Look at a video or pictures of how people wash for prayer. Make a class list of the steps for washing before prayer.</p>	<p>Resources Qur'an quote & Hadith</p> <p>http://www.al-islam.com/articles/articles-e.asp?fname=ALISLAM_R26_E</p> <p>N.B. teachers should ensure only pictures from this site are used with the class</p>



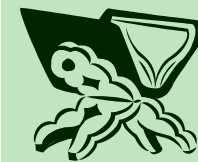
Unit 3 Session 3

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that Muslims pray five times per day; ➤ know that the requirement to do this is written in the Qur'an; ➤ know the times of day when the prayers happen; ➤ know the names given to these prayers. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Recall that Muslims pray five times daily and that sometimes this is at home, and sometimes in a Mosque. Read the requirements for prayer from the Qur'an (Fact sheet 3).</p> <p>Distribute the other prayer fact sheets and talk about what it is like in relation to light and dark at each time of prayer. Note how clocks in a Mosque or a timetable help people to know when they should pray.</p> <p>Taking one day's prayer times pupils should draw the times onto clock face templates. Sequence the times and label with the correct names of the prayers.</p> <p>Pupils should record what they would be doing at those times.</p>	<p>Resources Prayer times Factsheets 1, 2 & 3</p> <p>Clock face templates.</p> <p>http://www.eastlondonmosque.org.uk/prayer/prayer.php</p>



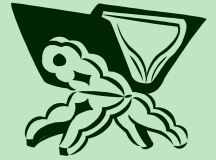
Unit 3 Session 4 & 5

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that all Muslims face in the direction of the Ka'aba in Makkah when they pray; ➤ know that to Muslims the world is a mosque and people can pray in any clean place; ➤ understand how the prayer mat provides a clean place. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>Show pupils the world map and find where Arabia is. Label the floor or ground with compass points and using the map indicate the main compass points.</p> <p>Can pupils work out a country to the west of UK and a country to the east of the UK? In which direction is Arabia? Explain that wherever they are in the world Muslims face towards Makkah when they pray because Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was told by Allah that this was what people should do. Find the direction that Muslims would face to pray in your classroom or playground. Mark this with an arrow. Introduce the term Qiblah describing this direction.</p> <p>Muslims can pray anywhere clean in the world. They do not have to be in a special building as Muslims consider the world to be a Mosque because Allah created the beautiful world. Recall that cleanliness is important for prayer in Islam. Explain to pupils that the mat provides a clean space for prayer. Why would you need a clean space?</p> <p>Examine a prayer mat and recall what pupils already know about prayer in Islam. Discuss the patterns and illustrations on the mat and link to what pupils already know about Islamic art conventions.</p> <p>Pupils should each draw a small prayer mat on paper decorated with simple geometric designs or images from the natural world. Label with a description of why they are used.</p>	<p>Resources Prayer times Names of prayers</p> <p>World map Nb Makkah is in Arabia Prayer mat Video: 'Pathways of Belief' – Islam</p> <p>Prayer factsheet Art materials</p>



Unit 3 Session 6

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Focus for assessment	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that Muslims worship in their homes and how important worship is to a Muslim; ➤ know the positions of prayer in Islam; ➤ explain what they know about prayer in Islam. 			<p>Watch a short video section showing a Muslim family worshipping at home and talk about the different prayer positions that Muslims use. Point out the need for cleanliness, the careful alignment of mats to the qiblah and the use of prayer mats.</p> <p>Talk about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standing, ▪ Bowing, ▪ Prostrating (kneeling and bending over), ▪ Sitting. <p>Explain that Muslims stand in lines close to each other to show that they are all the same and of equal importance. It also shows they belong to the same community.</p> <p>Discuss why pupils think Muslims bow and kneel with their heads on the floor during prayer?</p> <p>Assessment Task Give out the pictures of prayer position and the call to prayer – pupils should label explaining what is happening and record what they now know about prayer in Islam, e.g. how often, washing, prayer mats, direction of prayer, positions of prayers and their meaning.</p>	<p>Assessment Levels <i>Level 1 Attainment target 1</i> Pupils use some religious words & phrases to recognise and name features of religious life & practice. They can recognise symbols, and other verbal and visual forms of religious expression.</p> <p><i>Level 2 Attainment target 1</i> Pupils use religious words and phrases to identify some features of religion and its importance for some people. They begin to show awareness of similarities in religions. Pupils suggest meanings for religious actions and symbols. They identify how religion is expressed in different ways.</p>	<p>Resources Video section of family prayer in Islam – Pathways of Belief</p> <p>Images of call to prayer and prayer positions</p> <p>Picture of the Ka'aba</p>

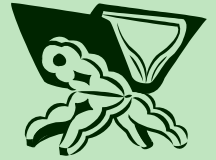


Unit 3 Session 1 Information Sheet 1

A Prayer of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

‘O Allah, I ask You to make it easy for me to do what is good, to leave what is bad and to love the needy.

And I ask you to forgive me and have mercy on me’

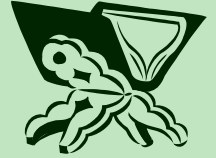


Islam Unit 3 Session 1 Information Sheet 2

Prayer when needy

Qur'an 17: 66 – 67

Your Lord makes the ship go smoothly... through the sea, in order that people can work and travel. For He is most Merciful. When there is danger at sea, calling on any but Him is useless but when He brings them back safe to land, people forget Him. People are very ungrateful.



Islam Unit 3 Session 1 Information Sheet 3

Yusuf Islam

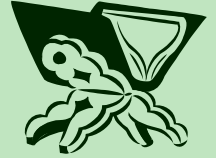
In the early 1970s, then called Cat Stevens, his records sold by the millions and made him a leading figure of the singer-songwriter era. Celebrity and wealth came easy. Peace of mind proved to be more elusive, something that was reflected in his music.

"Obviously, I think most of the songs are concerned with unfulfilled goals. And of course, that is not a totally happy situation. But it is the situation of most people," he says now.

"Even when you are a superstar, you may go to a lonely hotel room and ask yourself, who am I? I think that is what the message is, and I was sort of honest enough to write about it, and open my heart up for investigation."

Success did not fill Cat's life and he was not very happy.

By 1975 his record sales began to drop. Then, while swimming near the Malibu home of his record label boss a fierce Pacific current swept Cat out to sea. He desperately called out to God and has said he was miraculously swept back to shore. He then took religion more seriously and became a Muslim. After 1978's album, now called Yusuf Islam, he disappeared from public life and as a result of Allah's response to prayer devoted his life to his religion.



Unit 3 Session 2 Information Sheet 4

Qur'an 5:6

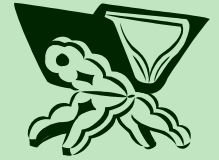
People who believe! When you intend to pray, wash your faces and your hands and arms up to the elbows, rub your wet hands over your heads, and wash your feet up to ankles.

Hadith - Bukhari 1:161, as told by Humran

I saw Uthman, a friend of Muhammad, asking for a jug of water. When it was brought he poured water over his hands and washed them three times. Then he put his right hand in the water container and rinsed his mouth; he washed his nose by putting water in it and then blowing it out. Then he washed his face and forearms up to the elbows three times, passed his wet hands over his head and washed his feet up to the ankles three times.

He said, "Muhammad ﷺ said 'If anyone washes the way I do and offers a two-rak'at prayer during which he does not think of anything else then his past sins will be forgiven.' "

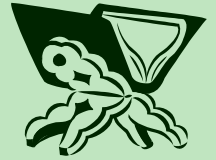
After washing 'Uthman said, 'I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, 'If someone washes perfectly and then says one of the five daily prayers with other people, Allah will forgive any wrong thing done between that prayer and the next one."



Unit 3 Session 3 Information Sheet 5

Muslim Prayer Times

	Name	Time
1.	Fajr	Before first light of dawn
2.	Zhur	Just after the middle of the day, sun just past the high point
3.	Asr	Mid afternoon
4.	Mahgrib	Just after sunset
5.	Isha	Night – dark, approximately 1 ½ hours after sunset

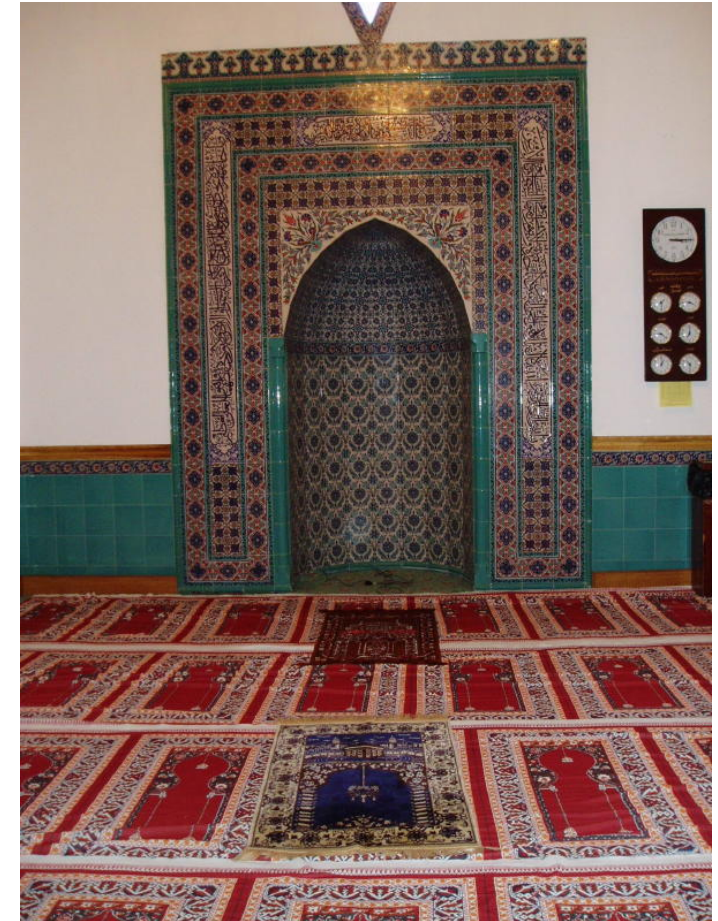


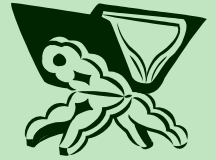
Unit 3 Session 3 Information Sheet 6

The prayer hall in a mosque in Haringey showing the Qiblah and clocks indicating times for prayer

Prayer times of four days in April 2005 in London

Day	Date	<u>Fajr</u>	<u>Dhuhr</u>	<u>Asr</u>	<u>Maghrib</u>	<u>Isha</u>
Fri	1	4:36	1:05	4:38	7:34	9:26
Sat	2	4:33	1:05	4:39	7:36	9:28
Sun	3	4:33	1:05	4:39	7:36	9:28
Mon	4	4:27	1:04	4:41	7:39	9:33





Unit 3 Session 3 Information Sheet 7

Qur'an quotes

Qur'an 4: 103

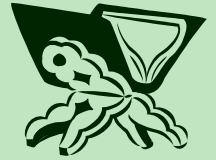
Set up regular prayers: for such prayers are required of believers at stated times.

Qur'an 20:130

...celebrate constantly the praises of your Lord before the rising of the sun. And before its setting; yes, celebrate them for part of the night hours and at the ends of the day...

Qur'an 30: 17-18

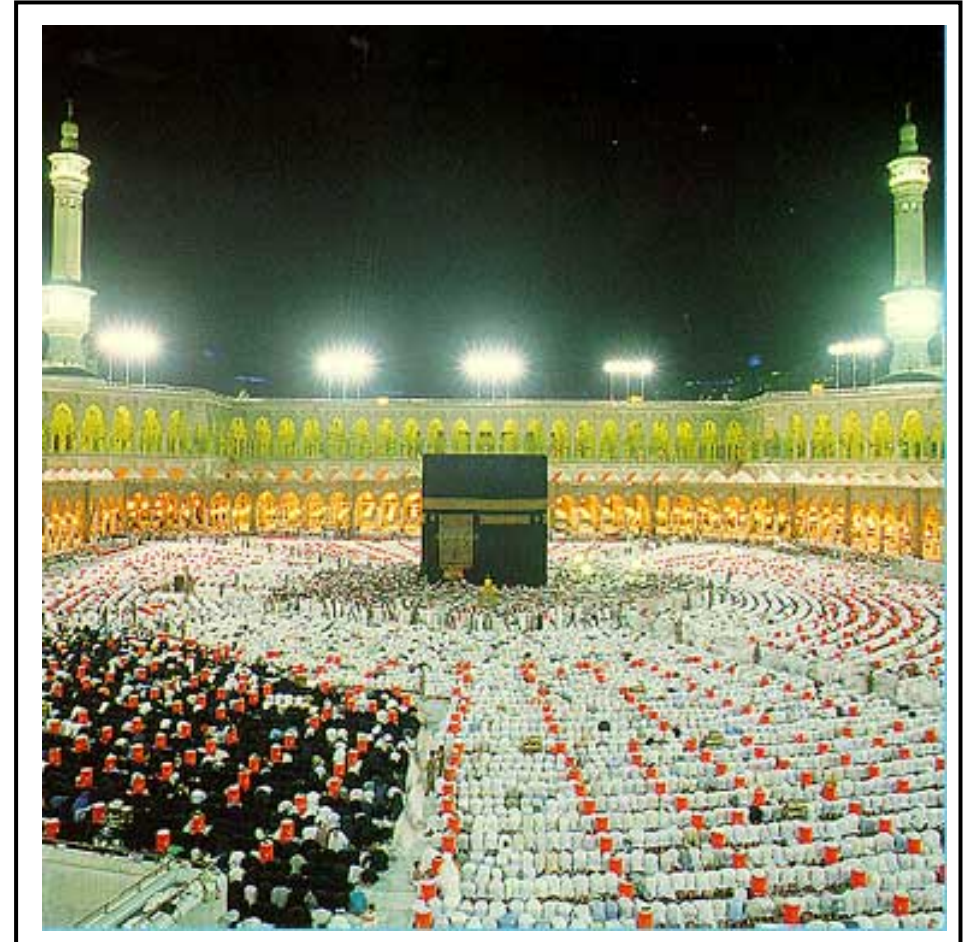
So praise Allah when you reach evening and when you rise in the morning; yes to Him be praise in heavens and on earth; in late afternoon and when the day begins to decline.

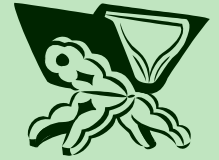


Unit 3 Sessions 4 & 5 Information Sheet 8

People praying in Makkah facing the Ka'aba.

Note the circles of people around the Ka'aba.



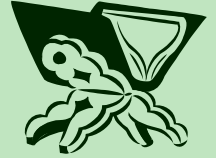


Unit 3 Sessions 4 & 5 Information Sheet 9

Map of the World



Makkah can be found in Saudi Arabia



Unit 3 Session 6 Assessment sheet 1

Prayer

What is the man doing and why?

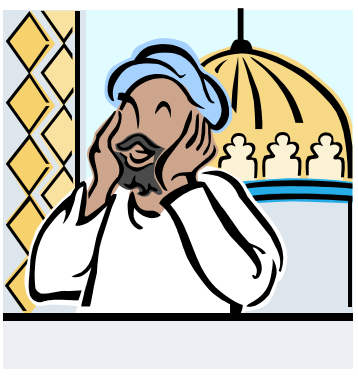
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Why are the three men standing close together?

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Describe the positions this man is using in his prayer

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