

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS EDUCATION NSW

Scope and sequence – Stage 5 (Year 9 & 10)

1 Term	
Unit/Topic	Belief
Duration	Term 1 (1–10 weeks)
Focus	The impact of knowledge of Allah and the nature of belief on practice.
Outcomes	See Appendix 1
Term 2	
Unit/Topic	Prayer
Duration	Term 2 (1–10 weeks)
Focus	The personal impact of prayer and the connection it establishes with the Creator.
Outcomes	See Appendix 1

Term 3	
Unit/Topic	Ramadan/Hajj
Duration	Term 3 (1–10 weeks)
Focus	The significance of Ramadan and the impact on the lives of Muslims and the wider community/The act of Hajj
Outcomes	See Appendix 1
Term 4	
Unit/Topic	Prophets
Duration	Term 4 (1–10 weeks)
Focus	Why were the prophets so influential? Focus on the last prophet Muhammad
Outcomes	See Appendix 1

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
Outcome - students identify the impact of knowledge of Allah and the nature of belief on practice.			
1	To understand the practice of a Muslim based on knowledge of and faith in Allah Foundations of Worship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From knowledge to practice: revision and expansion of knowledge of Allah the Creator and Relationship with Allah. ● Revision of the linguistic meaning of the word Aqeedah ● Revision of Islamic Aqeedah: The matters of knowledge which have been transmitted in authentic reports of divine revelations to the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and in the Holy Quran. ● Revision of Belief and creed of a true Muslim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise that Islamic belief and creed is built on an unwavering, undoubting acceptance, that the words of Allah (Quran) and his teachings to prophet Muhammad (pbuh) are the truth. ● Understand what the word Aqeedah means: The things which people affirm, believe and accept as truth without doubt. ● Understand the belief and creed of a true muslim: One must affirm with no taint of doubt, the authentic matters of knowledge which have been transmitted to the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) from Allah, and the words of Allah Himself, the Quran.
2	To help students apply knowledge to practice: students understand that Allah is the one true God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chapter 112 of the Quran: Surah Al-Ikhlās and the concepts within it. ● <i>Surah</i> 112 Al-Ikhlās (also known as The Purity, The Sincerity or the <i>Surah</i> of <i>Tawheed</i>) is only four <i>ayaat</i> (verses) yet it sums up the essence of Islam. ● Allah is the creator of everything and is eternal with no beginning or end. ● Allah is one, with no partners, associates or offspring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Understand that Surah</i> al-Ikhlās is an affirmation of Allah’s oneness and as such it negates all forms of polytheism and idolatry. ● Acknowledge that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, and that He is to be worshipped in the manner which he ordained. ● Understand that Muslims worship Allah alone, He has no partners, associates, or

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allah is unlike His creations and None has the right to be worshipped except Allah. ● The 99 names and attributes of Allah, some of which are in Surah Al-Ikhlās 	<p>helpers. Worship is directed solely to Allah, for He is the only One worthy of worship.</p>
3	<p>To help students apply knowledge to practice: students appreciate and understand that Islam is Allah's chosen religion for his creation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revision of the linguistic meaning of the word "Islam". ● Islam as a faith of submission to the one true God (Allah), His will and plan. ● How Allah expects Muslims to submit to Him and worship Him in the way that he has ordered. ● The message of 'Tawheed' (worshipping Allah alone). ● Inviting people to Islam by conveying the message of Allah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that Islam means 'Submission' ● Recognise that Islam is a strictly monotheistic faith. ● Acknowledge that the Prophets before Muhammad (pbuh) also came with the message of 'Tawheed' (worshipping Allah alone) ● Recognise that the message of Islam negates all previous religions, as it is the final chosen religion for mankind by Allah.
4	<p>To help students apply knowledge to practice: Relationship with Allah.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revision of Taqwa (God consciousness): The concept of being conscious of Allah, the All-Seeing, All-Hearing and All-knowing. Fearing His punishment whilst holding hope in His mercy. Striving for His pleasure and reward. ● Islamic faith (Emaan). ● How to build a Relationship with Allah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forgiveness - Repentance - Thanking Allah - Facing tests from Allah - Reading Quran 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise that Emaan and Taqwah are interrelated concepts which drive a Muslim to strive for Allah's pleasure and reward. ● Appreciate that Emaan is the personal internalisation of Islamic belief and creed within a person's heart, their declaration of faith and their strive to implement and practice the pillars and laws. ● Build a relationship with Allah through the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forgiveness - Repentance - Thanking Allah - Facing tests from Allah - Reading Quran

5	<p>Implementation of the 1st Pillar of Islam: Shahadah (Profession of Faith)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two-part profession of faith (Shahaadatayn) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ‘There is no God but Allah’ 2. Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger’ ● Tawheed by declaring there is only one God and asserts the monotheistic aspect of Islam. ● The Final Prophet – Muhammad is the final prophet of Allah and is the prime example for all Muslims. ● The Shahadah and its function in Islam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implement the Shahadah by saying “I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah, and I testify that Muhammad is The Messenger of Allah.” ● Understand that Allah is to be worshiped alone, with no partners. ● Recognise the final Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as Allah’s messenger with final message. ● Understand that the Shahadah or testimony is the first gate to pass for someone who want to embrace Islam, because it contains the confession of The Oneness of Allah in creation and orders and in having the right to be worshipped.
6	<p>Implementation of the 2nd Pillar of Islam: Salat (Prayer)</p> <p>Implementation of the 3rd Pillar of Islam: Zakat (Almsgiving)</p>	<p>Revision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The five daily prayers as per the sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH) ● How to know when the time for Prayer is and how to find the Qibla (direction of prayer facing Mecca). ● Zakat – 2.5% of a person’s unused wealth is paid every year to charity (subject to conditions) ● Zakat al-mal – eligible recipients / eligible payees ● Benefits of paying Zakat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify Prayer times and length of each prayer ● Acknowledge the Qibla (direction of prayer (Mecca) and know how to find it. ● Recognise that zakat is obligatory upon all Muslims and how to calculate Zakat. ● Understand who pays zakat and what zakat is paid on. ● Understand the benefits of Zakat including : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obeying Allah - Helping a person acknowledge that everything comes from God on loan and that we do not really own anything ourselves

8	<p>Implementation of the 1st article of Faith: Belief in the Oneness of Allah.</p> <p>Implementation of the 2nd article of Faith: Belief in All the Prophets of God.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revision of Tawheed – Oneness of Allah – ● The importance of Monotheism in Islam. ● The meaning of Shirk ● Belief in all the previous prophets of Allah and their stories from which lessons and wisdoms can be derived. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise and reaffirm that Allah is one with no partners. ● Understand that faith and conviction is to know Allah and one way of knowing him is to study the names that have been attributed to him. ● The names (the usual attributed number of names of Allah is 99 but this number might be more) of Allah describes his attributes and allows us to know him better. ● Understand that Shirk is the act of associating partners or deities with Allah. The only sin that cannot be forgiven by Allah. ● Acknowledge that Allah has sent prophets to prior nations with the same message, to worship Him alone. ● Understand that Allah has perfected our religion (Islam) with His final book (Quran) and messenger (Muhammad).
9	<p>Implementation of the 3rd article of Faith: Belief that Allah revealed the Quran, Gospel, Torah, Psalms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The belief in all of Allah’s revelations Quran, Injeel (Gospel), Taura’ (Torah), Zaaboor (Psalms). ● Recognise that Quran and Islam abrogates all previous scriptures and religions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acknowledge that Allah has sent scriptures to previous prophets and their nations just as He did with Muhammad (PBUH) and the Quran ● Students also understand that although Muslims have belief in these revelations we know the versions of these scripts we see today have been altered and corrupted. However, the Quran is perfected in its pure form till the day of judgement.

	<p>Implementation of the 4th article of Faith: Belief in the Angels as a creation of Allah</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allah created angels, an unseen creation made of light. ● The role of angels: They worship and serve Allah and do not follow their desires and do only as instructed by Allah. ● Angels such, Jibreel (Gabriel), who transmitted the Quran to Muhammad (PBUH). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be able to identify the following holy scriptures and acknowledge that Suhuf Ibrahim and Musa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zabur – Revealed to Prophet David - Torah – Revealed to Prophet Moses - Injil – Revealed to Prophet Jesus - Quran – Revealed to Prophet Muhammad ● Recognise that Allah has created angels to serve Him and we must believe in them even though they are unseen. ● Identify different Angels that have various tasks or duties. There are those created to bring rain, to take lives, to bring blessings and also to glorify Allah.
<p>10</p>	<p>Implementation of the 5th article of Faith: Belief in Life after Death & The Day of Judgement</p> <p>Implementation of the 6th article of Faith: Belief in the Predetermination of all things and events by Allah</p>	<p>Revision of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Belief in resurrection and eternal life after death. ● Paradise and hellfire. ● Your deeds will be judged by Allah alone and resulting in either admission to paradise or hellfire ● How a Muslim must believe in God’s decree and his predestination also known as qada’ and qadar. ● Belief that Allah written and predetermined the fate of all things. ● Allah has knowledge of all things, past, present and future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acknowledge that death is an inevitable reality ● Recognise there is resurrection and eternal life after death ● Understand that Allah has preordained the fate of all things and Allah is all knowing. ● Understand that everything that happens is a result of Allah’s will and that is reflected in his predestination and decree. ● Make a distinction that this should not be confused with the concept of free will though. ● Understand that an individual still possesses free will.

Aims and outcomes for **(Term 2)**— (Stage 5 – Year 9 & 10)

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
Outcome- Students identify and describe the personal impact of prayer and the connection it establishes with the Creator			
1	To revise the story about the revelation of the five compulsory prayers and discuss why prayer is important.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revise the story of the night of Ascension (Israa & <i>Mir'aj</i>,) of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Jerusalem to the heavens where he met Allah. ● How Allah initially ordered 50 prayers per day, which were reduced to 5, by His mercy. ● Those excused from prayer ● Why do we pray and what is the personal impact of prayer? ● Establishing a connection with the Creator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the five compulsory daily prayers were directly presented to the Prophet (pbuh) on the night of <i>Mir'aj</i>, the miraculous journey of the Prophet (pbuh) to the heavens. ● Acknowledge that the 5 daily prayers are obligatory for every able Muslim who is sound of mind. ● Appreciate the reward mentioned multiple times in the Quran for those who offer prayer. ● Appreciate that there is a wisdom behind the prayers being at different times of the day. ● Appreciate that prayers should be performed with sincerity as you are standing in front of your Creator.
2	Identify that prayer must be offered in accordance with the conditions and manner which Allah has specified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The prerequisites and essentials of prayer including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being a Muslim - Knowing the prayer's proper time - Wudhoo' (ablution) and purification - Intention - Sanity and maturity - Facing the Qiblah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and understand the prerequisites and essentials of prayer including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The times of prayer, their names and the number of unit repetitions (rakaat) per prayer: - Fajr - The dawn prayer. It is two Rakat Salat.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places of prayer and their varying degrees of reward. • Types of prayer – obligatory (fard) and voluntary (nafl). • The correct dress of prayer. • The difference between Athan and Iqamah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zuhr – the early afternoon prayer. It is four Rakat Sala - Asr – the late afternoon prayer. It is four Rakat Salat. - Maghrib – the sunset prayer. It is three Rakat Salat. - Isha'a – the night prayer. It is four Rakat Salat. • Identify the different types of prayer – obligatory (fard) and voluntary (nafl). • Identify that the Athan is the call to inform people that the time for the next prayer has entered. • Identify that the Iqama is the warning call made just as the prayer is about to begin.
3	The significance and essential nature of compulsory prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to have a sincere Intention (niyah) to perform ablution. • Revision of wudu (Ablution) and its steps, and actions which invalidate it. • The reward of performing prayer correctly and sincerely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform complete ablution in sequence with sincerity. • Identify the obligatory actions of ablution. • Perform Tayammum • Recognise and identify the actions which invalidate both wudu and prayer
4	Establishing the right intention for prayer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facing the direction of Mecca (Qiblah) • How to have a sincere Intention (niyah) to perform prayer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face the Qiblah and find the correct direction of the Qiblah • Make sincere Niyah

5	To Establish a connection to Allah in your Salah/Prayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify what '<i>khushu</i>' in salah means. ● Having a level of submissiveness, humility, longing, and tranquility in salah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that 'Khushu' is an Arabic word used to refer to humility or humbleness while offering our daily salah (prayers). ● Understand that having Khushu is something that is in the heart due to the conscious awareness of Allah's(SWT) Greatness and Magnificence during the daily act of standing in front of Him.
6	To Establish a connection to Allah in your Salah/Prayer part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How to achieve khushu in prayer/salah. ● How to focus on every step of salah and concentrate on every transitional position. ● Executing positions of salah as accurately as possible. ● How understanding what you recite will establish a deeper connection with the Almighty. ● Pre-salah preparation ● Realising and avoiding Shaytan's Attempt to De-track you. ● Continuously making dua (Supplication). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus and concentrate in salah by being aware of their posture while going in ruku and then sujood. ● Execute the positions of salah as accurately as possible. ● Take their time with each and every part of the prayer. ● Find a quiet and clean place to offer salah, preferably at the masjid, with minimum distractions and noise. ● Make sure to adorn clean and modest clothing for the meeting with your Creator. ● Understand that Dua grants you a direct passage to Allah, where nothing except you and your Creator exists. ● Take every salah as an opportunity to converse with Allah(SWT).
7	Personal impact and Rewards of prayer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The virtues of supplications and remembrances (athkaar) made after the prayer has ended. ● Specific supplications made (dua) ● Specific remembrances (athkaar) and their repetitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appreciate the virtues of supplications and remembrances ● Recite the dua made after the prayer has ended. ● Identify that 33 repetitions of the 3 athkaar are made.

8	To learn about the Purpose and performance of congregational prayers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The virtues of praying in congregation ● Jumuah (Friday) Prayer ● Eid Prayer ● Janazah (Funeral) Prayer ● Travellers prayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the Prophet Muhammad SAW informs us in the authentic narration that the obligatory prayer in congregation is better than an individual prayer by twenty seven times. ● Understand that Jumuah (Friday) Prayer is the weekly congregational prayer performed at noon on a Friday– obligatory for males ● How to perform the Eid prayer which is a congregational prayer performed on the mornings of both Eid occasions (Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha) ● How to perform the congregational prayer for a deceased person. ● How to perform prayers while travelling. They are conditional, shortened and combined prayers performed when one is travelling
9	To learn about the Voluntary prayers and their reward Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The times that voluntary prayer can be offered ● The number of unit repetitions (rakaat) for specific voluntary prayers ● The virtues of offering voluntary prayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the voluntary prayers which can be offered before and after the obligatory prayers, and their specified unit repetitions. ● Appreciate the virtues of offering voluntary prayers ● Recognise the virtues of praying in congregation ● Acknowledge there are special prayers performed on specific occasions.

<p>10</p>	<p>To learn about the Voluntary prayers and their reward Part 2 and Reflection on prayers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Qiyaam (voluntary night prayer) ● Duha(forenoon) prayer. How to perform it and it's rewards. ● Reflection on prayers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that Qiyaam (voluntary night prayer) is one of the best acts of worship that brings one closer to Allah The Almighty. It is highly recommended at all times of the year, and even more so in the holy month of Ramadan. ● Identify that the Duha prayer is an optional two-rak'ah prayer that the Prophet ﷺ prayed frequently and advised the companions to pray, and its time is between sunrise and Dhuhr. ● Identify the rewards of the Duha prayer which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It fulfills charity on every joint in your body. - It is the prayer of the oft-repentant. - It was advice from the Messenger himself. - Under certain conditions, the reward for praying it is equivalent to a complete Hajj and 'Umrah. - Forgiveness of one's sins. - Equivalent to 'Umrah and a lofty position.
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Aims and outcomes for **(Term 3)**— (Stage 5 – Year 9 & 10)

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
Outcome – Students examine the significance of Ramadan and the impact on the lives of Muslims and the wider community			
1	To learn about Fasting in the life of a Muslim – Quranic revelation and its significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Where fasting is referenced in the Quran. ● The significance of Fasting. ● Fasting in the life of a muslim. ● The month of fasting and the month of the Quran 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the Holy Quran makes it clear that fasting was ordained compulsory on all Muslims and that they have to fast if they are to stay righteous. ● Understand that as well as blessings there are also numerous health benefits to fasting for a month in a year. It is a great way to cleanse the stomach and also has many health benefits for the brain. ● Identify that the Quran was revealed to Prophet Mohammed (PBUH) during this time, therefore Ramadan and the Quran are connected.
2	To teach students about ways to prepare and enhance fasting as worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preparing for Ramadan and Fasting. ● How to enhance fasting as worship in the month of Ramadan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make intention to prepare for fasting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that one should make a sincere intention to fast for the sake of God every day before dawn. The intention need not be in words, but must be with the sincerity of the heart and mind. ● Understand what to do in preparation for Ramadan and Fasting including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fasting voluntarily throughout the year especially before Ramadan. - Reciting and reflecting upon the Quran - Follow the Sunnah and pray extra prayers. - Repent and make sincere Dua’a - Give Charity

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve your character - Eat healthy and moderately.
3	To teach students about using knowledge of fasting in Ramadan to improve all worship of Allah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revision of What Taqwa is. ● How fasting increases 'Taqwa' - increased awareness of Allah. ● How fasting and Taqwa improves your worship of Allah. ● Where Taqwa is referenced in the Qur'an. ● How fasting strengthens belief. ● What does Taqwa protect you against? ● 10 ways to gain Taqwa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revise that Taqwa, in Islam, is a means of getting closer to Allah (swt) spiritually. ● Understand that Taqwa strengthens a Muslim's belief and enables them to become a better human being and an even better follower of the Islamic faith. ● Identify that the word Taqwa is used 251 times in the Holy Qur'an as either a noun or a verb indicating its importance in the life of Muslims. ● Identify that Taqwa is a Protection. Just like garments that protect our body from the cold and the hot weather, Taqwa is a protection from the Anger of Allah (swt) and His Punishment. ● Identify the 10 ways to gain Taqwa and improve worship in Ramadan which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perform <i>Fard</i> Salah On Time - Reconnect With the Quran - Make Dhikr - Limit Pop Culture & Social Media Consumption - Perform Acts of Kindness - Forgive Yourself - Start Journaling - Go to the Masjid - Mindful Eating - Check Your Intentions

4	To learn about preservation of improvements gained during Ramadan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How fasting promotes discipline and gets rid of bad habits. ● How to preserve your good habits after Ramadan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify how to preserve their good habits after Ramdan. Students should be able to identify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the Suhoor (Pre-Dawn meal) alarm there. - Preserve the habit of less talking - Preserve the habit of More working - Preserve the habit of Less eating - Preserve the habit of Being patient. - Attend the Masjid regularly. - Fasting on Mondays and Thursdays is a Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad SAW; so you can observe fasting and maintain this good habit by next Ramadan and help boost the additional advantages throughout the year. - Keep the sadaqah (Charity) flowing and reap the mental health rewards of giving. - Keep connected with the Qur'an and associated activities that you are focusing on. - As well as reciting the Qur'an, make time to read the translation and tafsir (Explanation). - Continue to seek knowledge.
5	To learn about Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr in communities around the world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fasting in the community ● Eid-ul-Fitr (celebration after a lunar month of fasting). ● Ramdan and Eid-ul-Fitr are a time to create harmonious relationships through charity and kindness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify that during Ramadan, Muslims around the world fast for a full lunar month. ● Identify that the fasting begins at the Fajr prayer just before dawn and is broken at sunset. ● Understand that communities around the world fast for different hours depending on the location. Some durations of the fast can be from 11 hours but can go up to 20 hours.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that there are many different customs and traditions that may vary all over the world. ● Identify that "Eid al-Fitr" is a pretty literal translation of the event that's being celebrated: "Festival of the Breaking of the Fast". ● Identify that Eid-ul-Fitr lasts for three days. ● Understand that Muslims around the world say "Eid Mubarak," which means "Have a blessed Eid!" ● Identify that Eid prayers are held in the early morning. ● Understand that Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr are a time to create harmonious relationships through charity and kindness.
Hajj Outcome – Students examine the act of performing the hajj			
6	Understanding when a Muslim must meet his / her obligation of performing the hajj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hajj as an obligatory act of worship for those able to complete the journey ● Who needs to complete Hajj? ● What are the conditions of Hajj being obligatory? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hajj is obligatory upon muslims once in their lifetime. ● Every sane muslim adult needs to complete Hajj once in their lifetime if they can afford it. ● Identify the conditions of Hajj being obligatory, which, if they are met, make it obligatory for a person to perform Hajj, and without them Hajj is not obligatory. There are five such conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being Muslim 2. Being of sound mind 3. Being an adult 4. Being free 5. Being able to do it

7	Understanding the purpose of Hajj	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Learning about the purpose of hajj including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A pillar of Islam- Unity of all Muslims- Purpose- Humility- Tranquility- A learning journey- A fresh start	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Understand what the purpose of Hajj is including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A pillar of Islam: Hajj is the fifth and final pillar of Islam.- Unity of all Muslims: During Hajj millions of Muslims set aside all differences of race, caste, economic status, nationality, and even sect as they unite in the holy pilgrimage.- Purpose: During the Hajj the Pilgrims perform acts of worship and they renew their sense of purpose in the world.- Humility: The Hajj makes Muslims feel the real importance of life here on earth, and the afterlife, by stripping away all markers of social status, wealth, and pride.- Tranquility: During Hajj, Muslims from all parts of the world come together in peace and tranquility.- A learning journey: In the season of Hajj Muslims come together and learn from each other.- A fresh start: Hajj is a chance to wipe clean the slate of one's mistakes and shortcomings of the past. Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) said: "One who comes to this House for Hajj and avoids all lewdness and sins, he returns as he was on the day his mother gave birth to him." (Bukhari & Muslim).
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8	Understanding the rituals of Hajj and their importance Part 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is the importance of the Hajj rituals? ● Unity of all muslims. ● The significance and importance of 'Ihram,' garment. ● The life of Prophet Ibrahim. ● The significance and importance of Tawaf (circumambulation). ● The significance and importance of Sa'yee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the five day excursion of Hajj brings a sense of unity in all Muslims. ● Understand that regardless of age, status and nationality, pilgrims wear their simple Ihram and perform the rituals of Hajj. ● Understand that the rites of Hajj commemorate the life of the Prophet Ibrahim (Peace be upon him). ● Understand that Tawaf is important and circumambulation of the Ka'ba is done seven times. The prophet Ibrahim built the Kaaba with his son Ismail. ● Understand that the importance of Sa'yee is significant because Hagar ran between the hills of Safa and Marwa frantically searching for water, until the spring of Zamzam miraculously sprang forth from under Ismail's feet. The ritual of Sa'yee replicates Hagar's search for water thousands of years ago.
9	Understanding the rituals of Hajj and their importance Part 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The significance and importance of visiting Mina ● The significance and importance of Arafat ● The significance and importance of Muzdalifah ● The significance and importance of Ramy al-Jamarat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the day spent at Mina is a way to get closer to Allah through prayers and remembrance. It is a day of great reflection, a way to feel unity with Muslims from around the world and remove racism. ● Understand that in Arafat the pilgrims pray until dusk. It the site where the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) gave his last sermon. If a pilgrim somehow doesn't spend the day in Arafat his/her Hajj is considered invalid. It's the day of 'wuquf' – standing before God. ● Understand the importance of Muzdalifah. It's situated between Mina and Arafat. The pilgrims jointly pray Maghrib and Isha here and collect pebbles for the Stoning of the Devil for the next day.

10	To learn about when and how to celebrate Eid-al-Adha.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The meaning of Eid-al-Adha ● When it occurs? ● How do Muslims celebrate? ● Reflection on Ramadan and Hajj. ● How to reflect on your actions in Ramadan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the meaning of Eid al-Adha: ‘Eid al-Adha (festival of sacrifice) ● Identify that it takes place on the 10th of Dhu al-Hijja. ● Understand that Eid al-Adha is a day which remembers Prophet Ibrahim’s great sacrifice. ● Identify that millions of muslims all over the world sacrifice sheep as a reminder of the Prophet Ibrahim’s obedience when Allah the Almighty asked him to sacrifice his son Ismail. ● Understand that this act of submission was intervened when Allah allowed a lamb to be sacrificed instead of Ismail. ● Reflect on their actions in Ramadan and Hajj by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcing positive thoughts - consider how your actions affect others. - Identify areas of self-improvement. - Carry the values with you beyond Ramadan. - Reflect and pray during the important time of pilgrimage. - Understand that Hajj shows us that we are equal in the eyes of Allah the Almighty. It humbles us and strengthens our unity and piety.
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Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
Outcome – students identify and explain the influence of prophets, focussing on the last prophet Muhammad			
1	To learn that the messages of the prophets were all the same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The difference between a prophet and a messenger. ● Were the prophets all delivering the same message? ● What does the word Islam mean? ● Why the message of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is distinguished. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the difference between a Prophet and Messenger. ● Learn that every Messenger is a Prophet, but not every Prophet is a Messenger. ● Understand that the mission of all messengers was to call for the worship of Allah Alone (without associating any partners with Him), and to disbelieve in worshipping other than Him, as well as calling the creation to fulfill the mission for which they were created. ● Identify that the word Islam, in its general meaning, refers to worshipping Allah Alone without partners (which is the intended meaning here), and in its specific meaning, it refers to the legislation with which Muhammad (PBUH) was sent. ● Understand that the Message of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is distinguished from the Message of previous Prophets by the fact that his Message is general for all the people because he is the last Prophet.
2	To learn about the qualities of Muhammad (PBUH) as the ultimate example to mankind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Best Example for All Humanity - Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the Best Example for All Humanity. We must follow in his example. ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad was courteous and showed affection to all. He never cursed anyone despite the ill manners of his enemies. He used to help women, children,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The difference between Hadith and Sunnah. ● Exemplary of Morals, Manners, and Ethics ● Epitome of Mercy ● Personification of Humbleness 	<p>and elderlies in their daily chores. He was known throughout Makkah as a man of high ethics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the difference between Sunnah and Hadith. ● Understand that Sunnah is an action that was performed by our beloved prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and hadith is the where sunnah is written for us to read about his actions. ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was an epitome of mercy. In the times of war he used to emphasise on showing mercy to the enemies; to their captured, young, women and weak, despite the brutalities of his enemies in return. ● Understand that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was humble as he used to mix among the needy and helped them as one of them. Those who did not know him as the Prophet could not tell him apart from the crowd. He prohibited people to stand up for him out of respect, neither did he ever wear anything to appear higher in rank than the rest of his people.
3	The qualities of Muhammad (PBUH) as the ultimate example to mankind Part 2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Year of Sadness: 619 C.E. ● Mediator of Forgiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that even the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) went through difficult times. One particular year became known as "the Year of Sadness." In that year, the Prophet Muhammad's beloved wife Khadija and his uncle/caretaker Abu Talib both died. ● Understand that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a Mediator of Forgiveness that during the years of persecution in Makkah. There was no amount of harshness or aggression against him that was too great to be forgiven by him. Even at

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Embodiment of Gentleness 	<p>the height of abuse and mistreatment that he received from people for calling them to the right path, he forgave them by saying "My Lord, forgive my people; they do not know what they are doing" (Bukhari).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad was always gentle and courteous in his dealings with everyone. On numerous occasions, he told his followers to be kind to animals as well. He taught his people to be kind and gentle by saying, "You must be gentle. Verily, gentleness is not in anything except that it beautifies it, and it is not removed from anything except that it disgraces it." (Musnad Ahmed)
4	The qualities of Muhammad (PBUH) as the ultimate example to mankind Part 3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoter of Equality ● Honesty ● Simple living ● Regularity and Cleanliness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad SAW practiced and emphasised on equality greatly. In his last sermon, he said, "There is no superiority for an Arab over non-Arab, nor for a black over a white man; except through piety." ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) truthfulness and honesty were so famous among his most noble attributes, from his tender age and before he was chosen as the Messenger of God, that the people of that time would call him al-Amin (the trustworthy). ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would do all his chores himself as well as helping his family with the household work; he used to patch his clothes, mend his shoes, and milk his goat with his own hands. He would eat simple food, wear simple clothes and travel in a simple manner. ● Understand that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) showed great orderliness in all aspects of his life. This included:

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - His personal matters - Social, political and economic affairs. - He paid attention to his appearance - He also encouraged his followers to do the same and to keep their bodies and houses clean. ● Understand that one of the high values taught by the prophet (PBUH) was regarding the importance of time. He urged people to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Choose the right moment for carrying out specific activities. - He would divide his day to three parts, one for saying prayers to God, one for his family, and a portion for himself, which he would share with people. - He has mentioned in a narration about self- discipline that “God loves it if any of you does a job, he/she does it perfectly”.
5	The qualities of Muhammad as the ultimate example to mankind Part 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kindness ● Respect for Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasised Kindness in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social life - Family life, - Respectful in all aspects of life. - Having a pleasant smile. - Extending greetings to those you know and those you do not know. ● Understand that The holy prophet (PBUH) also showed significant love and tenderness to children; he seated them on his lap, put them on his shoulders and kissed them. He was incredibly kind to his slaves too. He told people that the slaves were their brothers. He took a great interest in the

			<p>welfare of all people, had great compassion for people in trouble and would do his best to remove their sufferings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertsnad that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had the most Respect for women and commanded his followers to be the same. • Understand that Women in pre-Islamic Arabia faced neglect from the society; all their personal and societal rights were disregarded to the extent that killing and burying female infants alive was a prevalent practice among them. But Islam, from its very beginning, recognized the importance of women and considered the lives of both men and women to be precious. • Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) commanded others to fulfill women's rights and to honor their individuality, and he showed a particular form of respect towards women himself while implementing these principles. An example of his respect towards women is his being helpful to his wives. He has said in this regard: “Beware, the best of you is he who is the best towards his women, and I am the best among all of you toward my women”.
6	Identify and explain the influence of Prophet Ibrahim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The qualities that characterize Prophet Ibrahim • Who was Prophet Ibrahim? • Why is he so important? • The fifth Pillar of Islam - Hajj and Ibrahim’s role. • The Kaba and its connection to Prophet Ibrahim. • The Eid-ul-Adha and its connection to Prophet Ibrahim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the qualities that characterize Prophet Ibrahim including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Faith - Sacrifice - Commitment - Patience • Understand that Prophet Ibrahim is known as the friend of God and the father of Prophets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ismail or Ishmael in English - Ishaq or Isaac

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - And the grandfather of Prophet Yaqub or Jacob). - He is also one of the ancestors of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). ● Understand that anyone who rejects Prophet Ibrahim is not a true believer in Islam. Prophet Ibrahim plays a key role in this regard. ● Identify Prophet Ibrahim’s centrality to the fifth pillar of Islam. ● Understand that the Kaba is the central structure around which the Hajj takes place and was built by Prophets Ibrahim and Ismail. ● The sacrifice that is offered by Muslims all over the world every year (at Eid-ul-Adha) is in commemoration of the supreme act and spirit of sacrifice offered by Prophet Abraham in lieu of his son Ismail. ●
7	Identify and explain the influence of Prophet Musa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who was Prophet Musa? ● Why is he so important? ● Prophet Musa in the Quran ● What lessons can we take from Prophet Musa’s story? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify who the Prophet Musa is. ● Understand that Prophet Musa’s story is important because it represents the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eternal struggle and conflict between truth and falsehood - Between tyrants and the tyrannised; - Between oppressors and the oppressed. ● Identify that the Prophet Musa’s story is the most frequently mentioned story in the Qur’an. ● Understand that Prophet Musa’s life started with miracles, as his mother in the fear of him being killed, put him in a basket and adrift down the River Nile. This teaches muslims to trust in Allah as he was taken in by the wife of the Pharaoh.

8	Identify and explain the influence of Prophet Issa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who was Prophet Isa? ● Who is Maryam? ● Why is he so important? ● What lessons can we take from Prophet Isa's story? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify who the Prophet Isa is. Understand that he is deemed by Islam to be a Muslim prophet rather than the Son of God, or God incarnate. ● Identify that Maryam is the mother of Jesus and understand that the birth of Prophet Issa was a miraculous event. ● Understand that Maryam is the only woman mentioned by name in in the Quran and a chapter of the Quran is named after her. ● Understand that Prophet Isa called the people to worship the One God. ● Understand that both Prophets Muhammad and Isa had strong and uncompromising visions of social justice. They both fought against inequalities and injustices in their respective societies, and they were both ardent defenders of the poor, widows, and orphans.
9	Identify and explain the influence of Prophet Nuh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Who was Prophet Nuh? ● Why is he so important? ● What lessons can we take from Prophet Nuh's story? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify that Prophet Nuh (AS) was one of the prophets sent by Allah(SWT) and a whole surah, Surah Nuh, has been dedicated to him. ● Understand that he was an excellent speaker and a very patient man. ● Identify and understand the lessons that we can take from his life including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not ever give up. - There is no power and strength except from Allah. He is the All-Powerful. If He decrees a thing, nothing can prevent it. - We choose what we want to believe and how we want to act.

10	Identify and explain the influence of Prophet Yusuf.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Who was Prophet Yusuf?● Why is he so important?● What lessons can we take from Prophet Yusuf's story?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Identify that Prophet Yusuf (AS) was the son of Prophet Ya'qub (AS) and in the Bible he is referred to as Joseph son of Jacob.● Identify that the Holy Qur'an has mentioned his story in a beautiful chapter entitled "Surah Yusuf".● Identify and understand the lessons that we can take from his life including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Patience: Patience (sabr) in Islam is a comprehensive virtue that encompasses several aspects such as forbearance, steadfastness and diligence, among others.- Faith: Prophet Yusuf was thrown into prison by refusing to be seduced by his master's wife. When he had to make a choice, he had turned to Allah. In order to remain on God's path, he had decided that imprisonment was better, and that Allah s.w.t. was always the better choice.- Forgiveness: Years after being thrown into prison, Prophet Yusuf was appointed as the King's personal advisor. When he encountered his older brothers again in adulthood, despite being in a position of power over them, he forgave them for their past ignorance and misdeeds towards him.- Resilience: Prophet Yusuf did not crumble under the weight of his challenges. Instead, with every adversity, he was able to continuously pick himself up, brush himself off, and continue along the straight path.
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