

# SPECIAL RELIGIOUS EDUCATION NSW

## Scope and sequence – Stage 4 (Year 7 & 8)

<b>1 Term</b>	
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Belief
<b>Duration</b>	Term 1 (1–10 weeks)
<b>Focus</b>	Allah and the Pillars of Islamic Belief/Faith
<b>Outcomes</b>	See Appendix 1
<b>Term 2</b>	
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Prayer
<b>Duration</b>	Term 2 (1–10 weeks)
<b>Focus</b>	Why and how do we pray?
<b>Outcomes</b>	See Appendix 1

<b>Term 3</b>	
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Ramadan/Hajj
<b>Duration</b>	Term 3 (1–10 weeks)
<b>Focus</b>	What is Ramadan, Eid and Hajj? How are they conducted and celebrated?
<b>Outcomes</b>	See Appendix 1
<b>Term 4</b>	
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Prophets
<b>Duration</b>	Term 4 (1–10 weeks)
<b>Focus</b>	Who are the prophets mentioned in the Quran and why are they important?
<b>Outcomes</b>	See Appendix 1

Aims and outcomes for **(Term 1)**— (Stage 4 – Year 7 & 8)

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
<b>Outcome - Students describe their knowledge of Allah and the nature of belief</b>			
1	To introduce the concept of Islamic Belief / Creed (Aqeedah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The linguistic meaning of the word Aqeedah:  The things which people affirm, believe and accept as truth without doubt.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>

		from Allah, and the words of Allah Himself, the Quran.	
2	To help students understand that Allah is the one true God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Allah is the creator of everything.</li> <li>● Allah is one, with no partners, associates or offspring.</li> <li>● Allah is eternal with no beginning or end.</li> <li>● Allah is unlike His creations.</li> <li>● None has the right to be worshipped except Allah.</li> <li>● The 99 names and attributes of Allah.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, and that He is to be worshipped in the manner which he ordained.</li> </ul>
3	To help students understand that Islam is Allah's chosen religion for his creation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The linguistic meaning of the word "Islam" means submission.</li> <li>● Islam is a faith of submission to the one true God (Allah), His will and plan.</li> <li>● Allah expects Muslims to submit to Him and worship Him in the way that he has ordered.</li> <li>● The Prophets before Muhammad (pbuh) also came with the message of 'Tawheed' (worshipping Allah alone)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognise that Islam is a strictly monotheistic faith.</li> <li>● Understand that it is prohibited to assign partners or intermediaries to the worship of Allah.</li> <li>● Acknowledge that the Prophets before Muhammad (pbuh) also came with the message of 'Tawheed' (worshipping Allah alone)</li> <li>● Recognise that the message of Islam negates all previous religions, as it is the final chosen religion for mankind by Allah.</li> </ul>

4	To help students understand and recognise Taqwa (God consciousness) & Emaan (Faith)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Taqwa (God consciousness):</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Islamic faith (Emaan):</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognise that Emaan and Taqwah are interrelated concepts which drive a Muslim to strive for Allah's pleasure and reward.</li> </ul>
5	Exploring the 1st Pillar of Islam: Shahadah (Profession of Faith)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Two-part profession of faith (Shahaadatayn) – 1. 'There is no God but Allah' 2. Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger'</li> <li>● Tawhid – Declaring there is only one God, asserts the monotheistic aspect of Islam.</li> <li>● Final Prophet – Muhammad is the final prophet of Allah and is the prime example for all Muslims.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge that the first and most important pillar of Islam is the Shahadah.</li> <li>● The Shahadah is how converts/reverts enter Islam.</li> <li>● Understand that Allah is to be worshiped alone, with no partners.</li> <li>● Recognise the final Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as Allah's messenger with final message (i.e, how to worship Allah and lead the best possible Islamic life)</li> </ul>
6	<p>Exploring the 2nd Pillar of Islam: Salat (Prayer)</p> <p>Exploring the 3rd Pillar of Islam: Zakat (Almsgiving)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Five daily prayers as per the sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH)</li> <li>● Prayers are in their set times and Muslims must face towards Mecca when praying.</li> <li>● Zakat – 2.5% of a person's unused wealth is paid every year to charity (subject to conditions)</li> <li>● Zakat al-mal – eligible recipients / eligible payees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge the 5 obligatory daily prayers</li> <li>● Prayer times and length of each prayer</li> <li>● Acknowledge the Qibla (direction of prayer (Mecca))</li> <li>● Recognise that zakat is obligatory upon all Muslims</li> <li>● Understand who pays zakat and what zakat is paid on.</li> </ul>

7	<p>Exploring the 4th Pillar of Islam: Sawm (Fasting)</p> <p>Exploring the 5th Pillar of Islam: Hajj (Pilgrimage)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sawm – Obligatory fasting of the month of Ramadan (except those excused). Purpose of fasting is to attain ‘Taqwa’ (God consciousness) (quote quranic verse).</li> <li>● Wisdom and virtues of fasting. Fasting not only from food but from all things that displease Allah.</li> <li>● Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in your lifetime (except those excused).</li> <li>● Briefly touch base on Hajj rituals and origins</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge that it is obligatory to fast the month of Ramadan.</li> <li>● Recognise purpose of fasting (to gain Taqwa’ (God consciousness))</li> </ul>
8	<p>Exploring the 1st article of Faith: Belief in the Oneness of Allah</p> <p>Exploring the 2nd article of Faith: Belief in All the Prophets of God</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tawhid – Oneness of Allah – Monotheism an important aspect of Islam. Explain Shirk (associating partners or deities with Allah). The only sin that cannot be forgiven by Allah</li> <li>● Belief in all the previous prophets of Allah and their stories from which lessons and wisdoms can be derived.</li> <li>● However, their books and laws become redundant as Allah has perfected our religion (Islam) with His final book (Quran) and messenger (Muhammad).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognise that Allah is one with no partners</li> <li>● Acknowledge that Allah has sent prophets to prior nations with the same message, to worship Him alone.</li> </ul>
9	<p>Exploring the 3rd article of Faith: Belief that Allah revealed the Quran, Gospel, Torah, Psalms.</p> <p>Exploring the 4th article of Faith: Belief in the Angels as a creation of Allah</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Belief in all of Allah’s revelations Quran, Injeel (Gospel), Taura’ (Torah), Zaaboora (Psalms).</li> <li>● Although belief in these revelations is mandatory, as Muslims 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.</li> <li>● Allah created angels, an unseen creation made of light. They worship and serve Him and do not follow their desires and do only as instructed by Allah. Angels such, Jibreel (Gabriel), who transmitted the Quran to Muhammad (PBUH).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge that Allah has sent scriptures to previous prophets and their nations just as He did with Muhammad (PBUH) and the Quran.</li> <li>● Recognise that Quran and Islam abrogates all previous scriptures and religions</li> <li>● Recognise that Allah has created angels to serve Him and we must believe in them even though they are unseen.</li> </ul>

<b>10</b>	Exploring the 5 <sup>th</sup> article of Faith: Belief in Life after Death & The Day of Judgement  Exploring the 6 <sup>th</sup> article of Faith: Belief in the Predetermination of all things and events by Allah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Belief in resurrection and eternal life after death.</li><li>● Paradise and hellfire.</li><li>● Your deeds will be judged by Allah alone and resulting in either admission to paradise or hellfire</li><li>● Belief that Allah written and predetermined the fate of all things.</li><li>● Allah has knowledge of all things, past, present and future.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Acknowledge that death is an inevitable reality</li><li>● Recognise there is resurrection and eternal life after death</li><li>● Understand that Allah has preordained the fate of all things and Allah is all knowing.</li></ul>
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Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
<b>Outcome- Students describe prayer in Islam , its inception and practices</b>			
<b>1</b>	To learn the story about the revelation of the five compulsory prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The story of the night of Ascension (Israa &amp; Mirage) of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Jerusalem to the heavens where he met Allah.</li> <li>● How Allah initially ordered 50 prayers per day, which were reduced to 5, by His mercy.</li> <li>● Those excused from prayer</li> <li>● Prayer is the first pillar of Islam Allah will question everyone about on the day of Judgement</li> <li>● Why do we pray?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Acknowledge that the 5 daily prayers are obligatory for every able Muslim who is sound of mind.</li> <li>● Appreciate the reward mentioned multiple times in the Quran for those who offer prayer</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	To introduce the main concepts of how and where to pray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The times of prayer, their names and the number of unit repetitions (rakaat) per prayer</li> <li>● Forbidden times of prayer</li> <li>● Places of prayer and their varying degrees of reward</li> <li>● Types of prayer – obligatory (fard) and voluntary (nafl)</li> <li>● The correct dress of prayer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify that prayer must be offered in accordance with the conditions and manner which Allah has specified</li> </ul>



<p>3</p>	<p>To learn how to perform the purification ablution (Wudu) before prayer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Intention (niyah) made to perform ablution</li> <li>● The specific actions of ablution (wudu) and their repetitions</li> <li>● The obligatory actions of ablution</li> <li>● How wudu is rendered invalid if the water cannot make contact with the skin, nails and hair directly.</li> <li>● Supplication made at the end of wudu</li> <li>● Tayammum – the special ablution made when water is scarce</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perform complete ablution in sequence</li> <li>● Identify the obligatory actions of ablution</li> <li>● Perform Tayammum</li> </ul>
<p>4</p>	<p>To learn the story about how the call to prayer came to be and the words for the call to prayer (Athan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The story of how the call to prayer came to be.</li> <li>● Bilal, a companion of the prophet, who was the first to make the call to prayer.</li> <li>● The words of the call to prayer.</li> <li>● What to say whilst the call to prayer is being made.</li> <li>● The supplication made at the end of the call to prayer.</li> <li>● The difference between Athan and Iqamah – the Athan is the call to inform people that the time for the next prayer has entered, whereas the Iqama is the warning call made just as the prayer is about to begin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make the call to prayer</li> <li>● What to say whilst the call to prayer is being made</li> <li>● The supplication made at the end of the call to prayer.</li> <li>● Identify the difference between Athan and Iqama</li> </ul>

5	To learn how to perform prayer Part 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facing the direction of Mecca (Qiblah)</li> <li>● Intention (niyah) made to perform prayer</li> <li>● The specific steps and supplications of performing one unit of prayer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Initiation of prayer (Takbirul ihram)</li> <li>○ Hand positioning</li> <li>○ Supplication made before the opening verse</li> <li>○ Recitation of the opening verse of the Quran (Al-Fatiha)</li> <li>○ Recitation of second verse (any from the Quran)</li> <li>○ Bowing (ruku) position and the supplication made during this action</li> <li>○ Rising from bowing (ruku) and the supplication made during this action</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Face the Qiblah</li> <li>● Make Niyah</li> <li>● Initiate the prayer</li> <li>● Complete the opening supplication and verse of prayer</li> <li>● Perform ruku with supplication</li> <li>● Rise from ruku with supplication</li> </ul>
6	To learn how to perform prayer Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The specific steps and supplications of performing one unit of prayer (continued): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prostration (sajdah) position and the supplication made during this action</li> <li>○ Rising from prostration (sajdah) and the supplication made during this action</li> <li>○ Proclamation made upon rising from the last prostration (Tashahud and Ibrahimiyah)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Perform sajdah with supplication</li> <li>● Rise from sajdah with supplication</li> <li>● Recite Tashahud and Ibrahimiyah</li> <li>● End the prayer with tasleem</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ending the prayer (tasleem)</li> </ul>	
7	To learn how to perform prayer Part 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The virtues of supplications and remembrances (athkaar) made after the prayer has ended.</li> <li>● Specific supplications made (dua)</li> <li>● Specific remembrances (athkaar) and their repetitions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appreciate the virtues of supplications and remembrances</li> <li>● Recite the dua made after the prayer has ended</li> <li>● Identify that 33 repetitions of the 3 athkaar are made</li> </ul>
8	To learn about the things which invalidate wudu and prayer and the reward of performing prayer correctly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The things which invalidate wudu include bodily functions such as, passing wind and going to the toilet.</li> <li>● The things which invalidate prayer once it has started include, talking, laughing and bodily functions.</li> <li>● The reward of performing prayer correctly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognise and identify the actions which invalidate both wudu and prayer</li> </ul>
9	To learn about the Voluntary prayers and their reward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The times that voluntary prayer can be offered</li> <li>● The number of unit repetitions (rakaat) for specific voluntary prayers</li> <li>● The virtues of offering voluntary prayers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify the voluntary prayers which can be offered before and after the obligatory prayers, and their specified unit repetitions.</li> <li>● Appreciate the virtues of offering voluntary prayers</li> </ul>
10	Congregational and occasional prayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The virtues of praying in congregation</li> <li>● Jumuah: The weekly congregational prayer performed at noon on a Friday– obligatory for males</li> <li>● Eid Prayer: The congregational prayer performed on the mornings of both Eid occasions (Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha)</li> <li>● Janazah: a congregational prayer performed for a deceased person</li> <li>● Travellers prayers: conditional, shortened and combined prayers performed when one is travelling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognise the virtues of praying in congregation</li> <li>● Acknowledge there are special prayers performed on specific occasions.</li> </ul>

Aims and outcomes for **(Term 3)**— (Stage 4 – Year 7 & 8)

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
<b>Outcome – Students describe Ramadan and learn the terminology associated with Ramadan</b>			
<b>1</b>	To teach students about Ramadan and learn the terminology associated with Ramadan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What the linguistic meaning of the word “Sawm” is in arabic.</li> <li>• Is Ramadan an obligatory act of worship?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students describe Ramadan and understand the terminology associated with Ramadan:</li> <li>• Understand that ‘Sawm’ is the Arabic word for fasting.</li> <li>• The word sawm literally means "to abstain".</li> <li>• Understand what ‘Obligatory’ means</li> <li>• Understand what ‘Worship’ means</li> <li>• Learn that <b>Ramadan</b> is the only time when fasting, or sawm, is <b>obligatory</b> during the entire month for every able Muslim.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	To teach students about when and how the Quran was revealed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revelation of the Quran - When it was revealed and to whom?</li> <li>• How the Quran was revealed over a period of 23 years.</li> <li>• ‘Lailatul Qadr’ - The night of power</li> <li>• Why it is good to increase worship on this night.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify when the Quran was revealed.</li> <li>• Identify that the Quran was revealed over a period of 23 years to Prophet Muhammad Peace be upon him.</li> <li>• Understand what ‘Lailatul Qadr’ - The night of power is. This is the night in which God began the revelation of the Quran.</li> <li>• Understand why it is good to increase worship on this night. Worship done in this single night is equivalent to 84 years</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	To teach students about fasting, its prerequisites, conditions and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of fasting</li> <li>• What are the prerequisites and conditions of fasting?</li> <li>• When do muslims fast?</li> <li>• Who needs to fast?</li> <li>• How do muslims prepare for Fasting?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The purpose of fasting is to increase ‘Taqwa’ in a muslim.</li> <li>• Fasting from dawn till dusk. Abstaining from dawn to dusk from everything that invalidates fasting.</li> <li>• Make intention. One should make a sincere intention to fast for the sake of God every day</li> </ul>

			<p>before dawn. The intention need not be in words, but must be with the sincerity of the heart and mind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Learn to identify what things invalidate and don't invalidate fasting.</li> <li>● How to fast according to the sunnah.</li> <li>● Identify who can fast. Fasting in the month of Ramadan is obligatory upon every adult Muslim, male or female, who has reached puberty, is sane and who is not sick or traveling.</li> </ul>
4	To learn about the virtues of fasting, including spiritual rewards and belief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Virtues of fasting</li> <li>● How fasting increases 'Taqwa' - increased awareness of Allah.</li> <li>● How fasting promotes discipline and gets rid of bad habits.</li> <li>● How fasting strengthens belief.</li> <li>● Rewards of fasting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Learn to identify the virtues of fasting including: increase in piety, abstaining from sin, getting rid of bad habits etc.</li> <li>● Learn that Taqwa is piety, righteousness and consciousness of God. Taqwa requires patience and perseverance.</li> <li>● Fasting teaches patience, and with patience one can rise to the high position of taqwa.</li> </ul>
5	To learn about the specific etiquettes of fasting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The etiquettes of fasting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Suhoor (The pre-dawn meal)</li> <li>● The time for the pre-dawn meal</li> <li>● Doubt concerning the time of Fajr (dawn)</li> <li>● Hastening in breaking the fast</li> <li>● Supplications while breaking the fast and while fasting</li> <li>● Refraining from performing any actions that do not benefit fasting</li> <li>● Using Miswak (a tooth stick) or a brush</li> <li>● Being generous and studying the Quran</li> <li>● Striving to perform as many acts of worship as possible during the last ten days of Ramadan</li> </ul>
6	To learn about how Ramadan and fasting is connected to the wider community and to understand what Eid-ul-Fitr is and how it is conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fasting in the community</li> <li>● Eid-ul-Fitr (celebration after a lunar month of fasting)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● IT'S HELD TO CELEBRATE THE END OF FASTING.</li> <li>● "Eid al-Fitr" is a pretty literal translation of the event that's being celebrated: "Festival of the Breaking of the Fast"</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reflection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Eid Al-Fitr begins when the new moon is first sighted.</li> <li>● It lasts for three days.</li> <li>● Muslims say "Eid Mubarak," which means "Have a blessed Eid!"</li> <li>● Eid prayers are held in the early morning.</li> <li>● Eid is a time of brotherhood and sisterhood.</li> <li>● Eid-al-Fitr is regarded as a time to celebrate, with Muslims gathering their friends and family to show gratitude toward God following the previous month of reflection.</li> </ul>
<b>Hajj Outcome – Students describe the act of performing the hajj</b>			
7	To learn about why Hajj is an obligatory journey for those who are able.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hajj as an obligatory act of worship for those able to complete the journey</li> <li>● What does Hajj promote?</li> <li>● Which Pillar of Islam is Hajj?</li> <li>● Who needs to complete Hajj?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hajj is obligatory upon muslims once in their lifetime.</li> <li>● Hajj as a ritual that is designed to promote the bonds of Islamic brotherhood and sisterhood.</li> <li>● Hajj is the fifth and final Pillar of Islam</li> <li>● Every sane muslim adult needs to complete Hajj once in their lifetime if they can afford it.</li> </ul>
8	To learn about the purpose of Hajj and its history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The purpose of hajj and its history</li> <li>● Prophet Ibrahim</li> <li>● The creation of the well of Zamzam</li> <li>● The Kaaba 'House of God'</li> <li>● The Qibla - Direction of prayer.</li> <li>● The first pilgrimage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Know the story of Prophet Ibrahim and Hajar; and their son Ismail.</li> <li>● Hajar running between Safa and Marwa to look for water and food.</li> <li>● Following the orders of God, Ibrahim built a monument at the site of the Zamzam spring.</li> <li>● Understand that worshipers from all faiths traveled to revel at the site.</li> <li>● In 630 A.D., the Prophet Mohammed led a group of Muslims there in the first official Hajj</li> </ul>

9	To learn about the steps/rituals of Hajj and how to complete them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When hajj can be performed</li> <li>● What Umrah is?</li> <li>● Where does Hajj begin?</li> <li>● Intention for Hajj or Umrah and the ‘Talbiyah’</li> <li>● The rituals of hajj including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Circumambulation of the Kaaba (tawaf)</li> <li>○ The passing between the hills of Safa and Marwa (sa’i).</li> <li>○ Pilgrims also pray behind the Station or Maqam of Ibrahim and drink Zamzam water.</li> <li>○ All of these rituals can be completed in a matter of hours.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The Hajj begins with the same rituals as those of ‘Umra, on day one, and continues with visits to the holy sites of Arafat, Muzdalifah and Mina on subsequent days.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hajj can only be undertaken between the 8th and the 13th of Dhu al-Hijja —the twelfth month of the Muslim calendar.</li> <li>● At all other times of the year, pilgrims may travel to Mecca to undertake a pilgrimage called ‘Umra’.</li> <li>● Both pilgrimages begin at stations known as miqat, which pilgrims cannot cross unless they are in the white garments known as ihram. It is here that they put them on, make their intention for Hajj and recite the talbiya—a prayer to announce to God their arrival for pilgrimage.</li> </ul>
10	To learn about the meaning of Eid-al-Adha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The meaning of Eid-al-Adha</li> <li>● Festival of sacrifice</li> <li>● When it occurs.</li> <li>● How do Muslims celebrate?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Understand the meaning of Eid al-Adha: ‘Eid al-Adha (festival of sacrifice)</i></li> <li>● Takes place on the 10th of Dhu al-Hijja</li> <li>● A great feast throughout the Muslim world.</li> <li>● Pilgrims sacrifice a sheep (sometimes a goat) as a reminder of the obedience of Ibrahim</li> </ul>

Aims and outcomes for **(Term 4)**— (Stage 4 – Year 7 & 8)

Lesson	Aim	Outcomes—Students will learn about:	Outcomes—Students will learn to:
<b>Outcome – students describe and reflect on the nature of prophethood and the lives of prophets mentioned in the Qur’an.</b>			
<b>1</b>	To learn about the Prophets in Islam and differentiate between a prophet and a messenger.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Difference between a prophet and a messenger</li> <li>● The life of Prophet Muhammad SAW</li> <li>● The birth of Prophet Muhammad SAW</li> <li>● His parents and the people who raised him?</li> <li>● His early life and work.</li> <li>● His temperament.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identify the difference between a Prophet and Messenger.</li> <li>● Learn that every Messenger is a Prophet, but not every Prophet is a Messenger.</li> <li>● Identify that Prophet Muhammad was born around 570, AD in Mecca</li> <li>● Learn that his father died before he was born and he was raised first by his grandfather and then his uncle.</li> <li>● Learn that when Muhammad was only six years old, his mother also passed away.</li> <li>● Only two years after that, ‘AbdulMuttalib also died, leaving Muhammad at the age of eight in the care of his paternal uncle, Abu Talib.</li> <li>● In his early life, Muhammad was known as a calm and sincere boy and young man. As he grew older, people called upon him to arbitrate in disputes, as he was known to be fair and truthful.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	To learn about the revelation and the call to prophethood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Divine revelation and meditation.</li> <li>● Call to Prophethood: 610 C.E.</li> <li>● The First verses of the Quran</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Understand when and where the revelation happened. The prophet was meditating in a cave on Mount Jabal al-Nour. The Angel Gabriel</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• His wife Khadija.</li> </ul>	<p>appeared and relayed the word of God: "Recite in the name of your Lord who creates, creates man from a clot! Recite for your lord is most generous...." These words became the opening verses of sūrah (chapter) 96 of the Qur'an.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify that when he was 25 years old, Muhammad married Khadija bint Khuwailid, a widow.</li> <li>• Muhammad and Khadija were married for 25 years until her death.</li> </ul>
3	<p>To learn about the Prophet Muhammad and migration to Madinah.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslims in Makkah: 613-619 C.E.</li> <li>• Year of Sadness: 619 C.E.</li> <li>• <i>Isra' and Mi'raj</i> (the Night Visit and Ascension).</li> <li>• Migration to Madinah: 622 C.E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand that during these years of persecution in Makkah, there was one year that was particularly difficult.</li> <li>• It 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.</li> <li>• Understand the <i>Isra' and Mi'raj</i> (the Night Visit and Ascension). During the month of Rajab, the Prophet Muhammad made a nighttime trip to the city of Jerusalem (<i>isra'</i>), visited the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and from there was raised up into heaven (<i>mi'raj</i>).</li> <li>• Know when the migration to Madinah occurred. When the Prophet Muhammad arrived in the city of Yathrib after leaving Makkah, the city was renamed Madinah An-Nabi (the City of the Prophet).</li> <li>• It is now also known as Madinah Al-Munawwarah (the Enlightened City). This migration from Makkah to Madinah was complete in 622 C.E., which marks "year zero" (the beginning) of the Islamic calendar.</li> </ul>

4	To learn about the life of Prophet Ibrahim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The life of Prophet Ibrahim</li> <li>• The birth of a Great Prophet</li> <li>• In search for the Truth</li> <li>• Ibrahim invites his father to Islam</li> <li>• Ibrahim confronts his people and rejects their idols</li> <li>• The Miracle: Allah saves Ibrahim from the fire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know Ibrahim was born in a house of idolaters, in the kingdom of Babylon. His father Aazar was a well known idol sculptor that his people worshipped.</li> <li>• Ibrahim became a young man. He still could not believe that his people were worshipping the statues.</li> <li>• Ibrahim submits to Allah and declares himself a muslim.</li> <li>• Ibrahim invites his father to Islam and his father refuses.</li> <li>• Ibrahim destroys all the idols in the temple.</li> <li>• The decision to burn Ibrahim to death was affirmed by the priests and the king of Babylon, Nimrod.</li> <li>• Allah SWT ordered the fire: "O fire! Be coolness and safety for Ibrahim!" And the miracle happened. The fire obeyed and burned only his chains. Ibrahim came out from it as if he was coming out from a garden, peaceful, his face illuminated, and not a trace of smoke on his clothes.</li> </ul>
5	To learn about the life of Prophet Ibrahim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ibrahim debates the Babylonian king, Nimrod</li> <li>• Allah blesses Ibrahim with a son to become a prophet</li> <li>• Young Ismail and his mother alone in the desert of Makkah</li> <li>• Zamzam</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The king Nimrod sent for Ibrahim. He wanted to debate with him and show his people that he, the king is indeed the god, and Ibrahim was a liar.</li> <li>• Ibrahim's wife Sarah offered Hajar her servant as a wife to her husband, and prayed Allah to bless Hajar and Ibrahim with a child. And so came Ismail, a baby boy born to Hajar.</li> <li>• Ibrahim and Hajar went on a journey. They kept walking, crossed a fertile land followed by barren mountains till they arrived at the Arabian desert. Ibrahim brought Hajar to a high hill called al-Marwa, made her and her baby sit under a tree, placed a bag of dates and some water near her. The water ran out.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hajar running between Safa and Marwa to look for water and food.</li> <li>● From him descended all the prophets who came later, including Muhammad, sallallahu alayhe wa sallam. Ibrahim devoted all his life calling others to the True religion: Islam.</li> </ul>
6	To learn about the life of Prophet Musa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The life of Prophet Musa</li> <li>● Prophet Musa in the Quran</li> <li>● His birth and early life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prophet Musa was a prophet</li> <li>● Musa is mentioned in the Quran frequently</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● He was taken in by the wife of the Pharaoh.</li> </ul>
7	To learn about the life of Prophet Issa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The life of Prophet Issa</li> <li>● His birth</li> <li>● His message</li> <li>● His ascension to heaven and his return to earth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The miraculous birth of Prophet Issa</li> <li>● Speaking in the cradle</li> <li>● Allah honoured Jesus Peace be upon him with Prophethood and sent him as a messenger to the children of Israel.</li> </ul>
8	To learn about the life of Prophet Nuh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The life of Prophet Nuh</li> <li>● Prophethood</li> <li>● His message.</li> <li>● How long did he preach for?</li> <li>● His patience and prayer.</li> <li>● Building the Ark</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prophet Nuh (AS) was one of the prophets sent by Allah(SWT) and a whole surah, Surah Nuh, has been dedicated to him.</li> <li>● Allah (SWT) sent Prophet Nuh (AS) to guide his people back on the right path of Allah.</li> <li>● He was an excellent speaker and a very patient man.</li> <li>● Prophet Nuh (AS) repeatedly told his people not to worship anyone except Allah.</li> <li>● He did this for 900 years. Consequently, he became tired and sad; asked Allah (SWT) to destroy the non-believers.</li> <li>● Allah SWT instructed Nuh to build an Ark.</li> <li>● Prophet Noah (AS) opened the Ark and allowed the believers and animals to come inside, whereby there were approximately 80 people.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The non-believers were killed including the Prophet's wife and son.</li> </ul>
9	To learn about the life of Prophet Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The life of Prophet Yusuf</li> <li>● His father and his brothers</li> <li>● Yusuf and his journey to Egypt</li> <li>● Yusuf as a slave to the Azeez</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prophet Yusuf (AS) was the son of Prophet Ya'qub (AS).</li> <li>● In the Bible he is referred to as Joseph son of Jacob.</li> <li>● The Holy Qur'an has mentioned his story in a beautiful chapter entitled "Surah Yusuf".</li> <li>● Prophet Yusuf (AS) had 11 brothers.</li> <li>● He was one of the youngest and possessed excellent character and manners.</li> <li>● His brothers were jealous of Yusuf and tried to get rid of him.</li> <li>● He was found by a caravan of people who took him to Egypt and sold him as a slave to the Azeez.</li> </ul>
10	To learn about the life of Prophet Yusuf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yusuf's dealings with the King</li> <li>● Yusuf's innocence</li> <li>● His new role.</li> <li>● Reuniting with his brothers and father.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Yusuf was bestowed with the ability to interpret dreams.</li> <li>● The King of Egypt called upon Yusuf to translate appointed as the storekeeper over the storehouses across his land.</li> </ul>