# **Disposition: Creating Unity and Harmony**

## **Lesson:** Three

### Question/LO: What does Islam teach its followers about ‘getting on with people who are different’?

| **Dimension of learning** | **Activities** | **Resources** |
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| Learning from experience | n/a | n/a |
| Learning about religious traditions and non-religious world-views  Explore the strong messages which are learnt during the Islamic pilgrimage, Hajj; messages that promote and encourage unity and harmony. | *The five pillars of Islam are the defining practices of being a Muslim. This lesson is about the special clothing Muslims wear during Hajj called the Ihram. Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam;*  *1.Shahadah (Belief in one Allah and* Mohammad ﷺ *the last prophet of Allah)*  *2. Salah (Five daily prayers)*  *3. Zakah (Charity)*  *4. Sawm (Fasting)*  *5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)*  *The five pillars of Islam help each Muslim to form a personal relationship with Allah (God) and understand the central principles of Islam; equality, justice and human dignity.*  Ask the children to think of situations where people wear the same clothes and achieve a form of equality (e.g. school children, prisoners, nurses). Discuss with the children the advantages of looking the same (identity, equality, visibility).  During Hajj, Muslims wear special clothing called the Ihram. For men this consists of two white sheets one covering the lower part of the body and the second covering the top part of the body wrapped around in such a way that it leaves one shoulder bare. The women can wear any clothing as long as it is very simple. The purpose is to show equality and global citizenship. In other words, everyone is equal irrespective of how poor or rich they may be. Everyone is equal irrespective of skin colour. No race is superior to another race. The world belongs to everyone, and everyone has the responsibility of caring for the world and everything in it.  In other words, Hajj teaches the followers of Islam to the key message of Islam that the world belongs to everyone therefore everyone should try to get on despite their differences to make the world a peaceful place.  Discuss.  Show Youtube clips. Intersperse scenes with the information in green.  The Ihram is worn on approaching the ‘Miqat’ (the border of Makkah). On arrival in Makkah;  (1) Muslims go around the Kab’ah seven times, this is called Tawaf. (C below)  (2) They then do a fast walk between two hills called Safa and Marwa, this is called Sa’ee. (B below)  (3) They then visit and stay at three places called Mina, Arafat and Mudalifah.  (4) They then throw pebbles at three fixed places and then shave or trim their hair. (D below).  The letters explain the action in Hajj that commemorates the events from the life of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham).  Customs of Hajj originate from Ibrahim  (Abraham is a common prophet for followers of Islam, Christianity and Judaism. Therefore, Muslims call these the Ibrahimi (Abrahamic) faiths.  Events from the life of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham).  A. Ibrahim (Abraham) left his wife Hajar and his son Ismail in Makkah in the deserts of Arabia on Allah’s command.  B. Hajar ran out of water and in her search for water ran up Safa to check whether she could see any water from the height. Then she came done Safa and ran up Marwa to check whether she could see any water. She repeated this seven times. (2 above)  C. When Ibrahim (Abraham) returned to Makkah he re-built Ka’bah (also referred to as the house of Allah) with his son Ismail. He then went round the Ka’bah seven times on Allah’s command. (1 above)  D. Ibrahim (Abraham) saw a dream that Allah (God) wanted to him prove his love for Allah (God) by giving up his son Ismail. He shared this dream with his son Ismail. Both agreed that that Ibrahim (Abraham) should give up his son Ismail. As Ibrahim left for this task the Shaitan (Satan) tried to tempt him to not go ahead with the task. Ibrahim (Abraham) threw stones at the Shaitan (Satan) to make him go away. He did this three times. (4 above). | n/a |
| Learning from faith and non-religious world-views | Everyone should try and get on with each other despite any differences. Islam teaches its followers is that the best way to do this Is by ‘treating others the way one wishes to be treated themselves’ (Hadith Muslim) | n/a |
| Learning to discern | The key lesson of Hajj is everyone is equal irrespective of how rich or poor, irrespective of skin colour, no race is superior to another race.  Islam teaches its followers the best way to achieve this by treating others the way one wishes to be treated.  What does this mean?  Do I need to treat everyone in the same way in order to be fair?  Do I need to follow religious traditions to treat others equally?  Does everyone need to be the same to be united? | n/a |