# **Disposition: Expressing Joy**

## **Lesson:** Three

### Question/LO: How do followers of Islam express their joy in worship?

| **Dimension of learning** | **Activities** | **Resources** |
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| Learning about religious traditions and non-religious world-views | The five pillars of Islam are the defining practices of being a Muslim. Eid-ul-fitre is a celebration at the end of Ramadan.  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.  Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-fitre at the end of Ramadan. Eid for Muslims is a joyous occasion. It is a time for Muslims to thank Allah for giving them the strength to fulfil his command of fasting during the month of Ramadan. See the factsheet.  Muslims start the day by having a shower, wearing their best clothes, and going to the Mosque for Eid prayers. In addition, Muslims give charity before they leave the Mosque so that those who are poor can also celebrate Eid and have enough for clothes and food.  After Eid prayers Muslims share their joy by saying Eid Mubaruk to each other. Gifts are given. Children are often given money as an Eid gift.  Eid is a time for families and friends come together to feast, play games, catch up with each other. Muslims in different countries will serve different food dishes at feast times. The same Eid food is not eaten all over the world.  The celebration, Eid-ul-fitre is the Eid (festival) that marks the end of Ramadan and is celebrated once the new moon has been sighted. This is the moon e.g. Shawal, the Islamic month that follows Ramadan.  Muslims also celebrate another Eid called Eid-ul-Adha, the 10th day of the Islamic month of Dhul-Hajj. Eid-ul-Adha is normally celebrated approximately 2 months and 10 days after Eid-ul-fitre. The two festivals are celebrated in exactly the same way, apart from one respect: at Eid-ul-fitre money is give to charity (Zakah) but at Eid-ul-Adha meat is shared as charity amongst family/friends/neighbours and the needy.  Activity  Ask pupils to design a game that could be played with family and friends at Eid time. | A resource factsheet clarifying the different reasons for and practices of Eid-ul-fitre and Eid-ul-adha will have downloaded into the same folder as this lesson plan.  KS2\_Y6\_Unit\_09\_Su\_Wk\_03\_of\_03\_R123\_Resource\_Fact\_Sheet\_v1 |
| Learning to discern | Ask pupils if they are not Muslims would they celebrate Eid? (eg fasting together, playing games etc).  What reason would there be to do so? (e.g., to share the joy with Muslim friends/neighbours?)  Diversity: Muslims in different countries share different food dishes at feast time. | n/a |