# **Disposition:** Sharing and being generous

## **Lesson:** Three

### **Question/LO:** What do believers of Islam (or other RT) teach about sharing with others? What do believers of Sikhism teach about sharing with others?

| **Dimension of learning** | **Activities** | **Resources** |
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| Learning about religious traditions and non-religious world-views  *To explore the sharing elements of Zakah.* | The five pillars of Islam are the defining practices of being a Muslim. This lesson is about Zakah the third pillar of Islam. Recap the five Pillars of Islam:  **Teacher Information:**  *1.Shahadah (Belief in one Allah and Mohammed 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 practice two types of charity Zakah (the third Pillar of Islam) and Sadaqa (voluntary).  The word Zakah comes from the word ‘Zakka’ meaning to purify or clean. Therefore, the giving of Zakah is a way of acknowledging God’s (Allah’s) gift and blessing and sharing it with others. Followers of Islam teach that sharing with others is important. For example, anyone who has savings they have not had to use for one whole year should share 2.5% of this with the needy, this is called Zakah.  Zakah is given once every year on savings. Most Muslims, however, give Zakah during the month of Ramadan. Zakah, the third pillar of Islam and is commanded by Allah in the Qur’an: ‘Attend to your prayers and pay Zakah. Your good works shall be rewarded by Allah. He is watching over all your actions’. (Qur’an 2:110).  Show pupils, using a 100 square grid what two and a half looks like by colouring two and a half squares. This will help pupils visualise what 2.5% Zakah might look like per £100. This activity could be made visual and interactive using counters.  Ask pupils to discuss whether Zakah can help towards creating a fairer and more just society.  Muslims also give additional charity voluntarily and this is called Sadaqa. In the event that they cannot afford to give money, then giving service or a smile or just picking up rubbish from the path or putting things back in the right places is sufficient. Muslims are expected to be generous givers.  Read the Hadith to the pupils. Ask pupils to discuss what they have learnt from the Hadith. Ask pupils to make a list of ways in which they can give charity. | Counters  100 square grid  A resource, Hadith - Sahih Muslim (Number 524). Will have downloaded into the same folder as this lesson.  KS2\_Y3\_Unit\_01\_Aut\_Wk\_03\_of\_  04\_R123\_Resource\_Hadith\_Muslim\_  Number\_524\_v2 |
| Learning from faith and non-religious world-views | Discuss what charity pupils have given so far today and think about how they can be more charitable for the rest of the day.  Do pupils like to give and receive presents? Ask pupils do you feel rich enough to share? How rich do I need to be to share?  Pupils identify by different ways in which they can share non-material riches (e.g. sympathy, joy, time, humour, energy). | n/a |
| Learning to discern | Ask the pupils:  Is spontaneous and extreme giving a good thing?  What if a person gives away everything they have and can’t look after their family? | n/a |