

## YEAR 2 Unit B1 – Ramadan & Id-ul-Fitr

### Teacher's note:

This unit is part of a scheme of work designed to deliver the Agreed Syllabus. It has been written by a joint Hackney & Enfield curriculum development group.

The teaching objectives and learning outcomes are based on Agreed Syllabus level descriptions which are nationally agreed.

Teaching and learning activities plan for the two attainment targets for religious education - learning **about** and learning **from** religion. The planning promotes the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of all pupils whether or not they are from a religious tradition.

On the right of this page is the full KS1 Islam programme of study from the Agreed Syllabus. The material picked out in **bold** features in this unit. Within each unit some of the content picked out in **bold** is a *major* focus, other content is a *minor* focus. A *minor* focus, and material alluded to by the teacher in one unit, will normally be revisited more fully in other units during the key stage.

Model individual, paired, group and whole class activities and tasks are included in the planning which teachers will need to adapt and differentiate to meet pupil needs

**\*\*Note:** Pupils/parents originally from Turkey & the Indian sub continent may be familiar with other terms eg: *Ramzan (Ramadan)*; *Byram (Id/Eid)*; *namaz (salah – prayer)*; *cami (mosque or masjid)*

### Enfield Agreed Syllabus 2007 – KS1 Islam programme of study:

- explore how the Qur'an teaches Muslims that there is One God, Allah, who created the world and that humans should look after it
- explore narratives of the life of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)\* which provide examples for Muslims of how to live according to the will of Allah
- explore how Muslim children are encouraged to be conscious of Allah throughout the day eg through salah
- explore how Muslim children learn about Allah and about their Muslim identity in the home eg through salah and daily religious observances, Ramadan and Id-ul-Fitr
- explore how family and community life, the home, the masjid (mosque), madrassah and the imam, help children understand and keep the rules for being good Muslims
- explore how retelling stories and events from the Muslim tradition are ways of communicating the beliefs and values of Islam eg caring for and sharing with others
- explore how the choice of a baby's name, the 'whispering of the adhan' and the traditions of welcoming a baby into the Muslim community declare belief in the One and only God, Allah, and express a hope for a life committed to Allah

**\*NOTE:** After the name of the Prophet Muhammad, Muslims say or write 'Salla-illahu alaihi wa sallam' – 'peace or blessings of Allah upon him. 'This is often shortened to 'peace be upon him,' 'pbuh' or the letters 'saw' which abbreviate the Arabic phrase.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	TEACHING ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES	POINTS TO NOTE
Children should learn:		Children:	
<p>Muslims fast during the daylight hours in the month of Ramadan</p> <p>the Qur'an is the Muslim holy book</p> <p>the Muslim name for God is Allah</p>	<p><b>SESSION 1</b></p> <p>* Bring in a packet of Halal chocolate biscuits. The whole class is going to wait to eat these until the end of the day. Some children in the class or their parents or older brothers and sisters wait to eat their meal at the end of the day and eat no other food until then because they are 'fasting' this month because it is Ramadan for Muslims.</p> <p>Show the Big Book "Getting Ready for Eid" (Oxford Reading Tree) and read from page 2 (facing contents page) to end of page 9.</p> <p>Opening page:  <i>Where have the children been? What are the clues?</i>  They are coming out of the mosque (see 'masjid' above door). They have their heads covered and some are carrying copies of the Qur'an wrapped up to keep them clean.</p> <p>Pages 4 – 5:  <i>What are all the children looking at?</i>  <i>Why is the Qur'an such an important book for Muslims?</i>  <i>Do you have a holy book which teaches you about God?</i>  <i>Are there some Muslim children in the class in our story?</i>  <i>What are the clues that tell you this?</i></p> <p>Pages 6 – 7:  <i>Why is Yasmin looking at other children's food?</i>  <i>Why is Yasmin fasting for a day?</i>  <i>How do you think her teachers, the dinner supervisors and the other children could help Yasmin to keep her fast?</i>  <i>How do you think she feels when she gets home and tells her family that she has fasted all day long?</i>  <i>Have you ever done anything very grown up which you were very proud of?</i></p> <p>Pages 8 – 9:  <i>When does the family eat their meal?</i>  <i>What foods can you see the family eating?</i>  <i>Who does fasting remind Muslims to care for?</i>  <i>What do they do to help people who are hungry?</i></p> <p><b>Activity: see next page</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Continued/</i></p>	<p>know that when people are 'fasting' they are going without food and drink</p> <p>describe what happens during Ramadan</p> <p>talk about what Muslim children might do during Ramadan</p> <p>know that the Qur'an is the Muslim holy book</p>	<p><b>Resources:</b>  Big Book "Getting Ready for Eid" (Oxford Reading Tree)  Publ Oxford University Press  ISBN 0 19 918933 1</p> <p>Teachers will notice that publications use a variety of spellings for Muslim festivals and concepts. This is because there is no direct transliteration from the Arabic to English. This publication uses the spellings of the SCAA Glossary of Terms which are widely recognised and agreed by representatives of each of the six principal religions of the UK.</p> <p>Pupils/ parents originally from Turkey and the Indian sub-continent may be familiar with other terms  Eg Ramazan (Ramadan), Bayram (Id) and namaz (sala – prayer).</p> <p>* Adjustments will need to be made to the introduction for this session if the unit is being taught shortly after Ramadan rather than during that month.</p> <p>Halal means any thing or action which is permitted or lawful for Muslims. If possible, ask a Muslim colleague or parent which brand of biscuits are halal. At least ensure that the biscuits are made with vegetable fats.</p>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	TEACHING ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES	POINTS TO NOTE
Children should learn:		Children:	
	<p><b>SESSION 1 continued</b></p> <p><b>Individual activity:</b>            Prepare A4 paper folded into thirds.            The thirds represent: before sunrise, fasting during the daytime, breaking the fast..            Children use words and pictures to show what a Muslim family (perhaps Yasmin's or a family of one of the teachers or pupils at your school) would be doing at these 3 times of the day and clues to show this.            (eg dark sky, moon showing /sun shining; people eating round a table or praying.)</p>		<p>For Muslims, fasting is an act of worship, and through fasting Muslims can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show their obedience and duty to Allah</li> <li>• remember that they have to accept Allah's commands at all times</li> <li>• appreciate how the poor and needy feel</li> <li>• feel that they are a part of the Muslim community, because all Muslims are fasting at the same time</li> <li>• learn about self-control by not giving in to temptation to break the fast during the day</li> </ul> <p>Young children are not required to fast during Ramadan. However, many will choose to fast for some days in Ramadan so that they are learning about their duties as Muslims. They feel proud to join in with their family and the rest of the community.</p>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES	TEACHING ACTIVITIES	LEARNING OUTCOMES	POINTS TO NOTE
<b>Children should learn:</b>		<b>Children:</b>	
<p>Id-ul-fitr marks the end of Ramadan</p> <p>Id is a happy time to be with family and friends</p> <p>Muslims celebrate at Id with gifts and special food</p> <p>Id is a time for Muslims to give thanks for Allah for all good things</p>	<p><b>SESSION 2</b></p> <p>Return to the Big Book “Getting Ready for Eid” (Oxford Reading Tree) pages 10 to 15. Page 11</p> <p><i>Why has Grandma come to visit Yasmin’s family?</i> <i>When does Id (Eid) begin?</i> <i>Why do you think Yasmin’s little brother is looking out of the window?</i> <i>How does Yasmin’s family get ready for Id?</i> <i>What sort of special things happen in Muslim families to celebrate Id?</i> (Mehndi patterns on hands, new clothes, family comes to stay, cards and gifts are given, a party with delicious foods) <i>What do Muslims say in their prayers to Allah at Id?</i> <i>What good things would you say thank you for?</i> <i>What festivals or celebrations does your family have?</i> <i>How do you celebrate?</i></p> <p><b>Paired activity:</b></p> <p>On one side of a folded page, children write a list of the things Yasmin’s family do to prepare for the celebration of Id-ul-Fitr. Key vocabulary should be displayed. On the other side of the page children use the writing frame to describe how they get ready for a festival or special family time. When I am preparing for a special time I ...</p>	<p>describe how Muslim families might celebrate Id-ul-Fitr</p> <p>reflect on things they are thankful for</p> <p>talk about their own feelings and experiences of festivals</p>	<p><b>Resources:</b> Big Book “Getting Ready for Eid” (Oxford Reading Tree) Publ Oxford University Press ISBN 0 19 918933 1</p> <p>The family in the Big Book “Getting Ready for Eid” are from Pakistan originally. Our community includes Muslims from many parts of the world who speak different languages, eat different food, wear a variety of clothes etc Because of this it is meaningless to refer to Muslim dress or Muslim food. The things that Muslims from all over the world share are their religious beliefs and practices.</p> <p>This festival is called Id-ul-Fitr. The word ‘Id’ means ‘recurring happiness.’ Muslims greet each other at Id by saying Id Mubarak which means Id blessings. The festival begins with great excitement. On the last evening of the fast, Muslims try to catch the moment when the new moon appears in the sky. The new moon marks the end of Ramadan and the beginning of Id. In some places, the festival will start when the news of the new moon’s appearance is received from Makkah.</p> <p>Bake and share a Turkish cake for Id. (Recipe attached)</p>

# **TUNAY HUSSEIN'S RECIPE FOR TURKISH YOGHURT CAKE!**

## **Ingredients**

### **For the cake:**

1 cup of vegetable oil  
1 cup of plain yoghurt  
5 eggs  
1 cup of sugar  
3 cups of fine semolina

### **For the topping:**

3 cups sugar  
6 cups water

## **Method:**

Mix the cake ingredients together gently. Do not overbeat.

Gently stir in 2 tablespoons of baking powder.

Pour the mixture into a deep baking tin and cook in a medium hot oven (150) until risen and golden brown.

Meanwhile boil together the sugar and water until the mixture becomes syrupy and has reduced by approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup. Leave to cool.

When the cake is cooked, pour 1 cup of boiling water gently over the cake and then pour on the syrup until absorbed. Leave to rest and cool.

Nothing much can go wrong with this!