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SUB-STRAND ONE

GOD, HIS NATURE AND ATTRIBUTES

INDICATORS:

- 1. Explain the nature of God through His attributes in the three major religions.
- 2. Describe ways in which you demonstrate attributes of God in your life.
- Identify the similarities in the way that the nature of God is understood through His attributes in the three major religions in Ghana.

1.1.1

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

Who is God? What shows that there is God? Where can you see or find God?



God is a spirit being. He exists as a spirit person who created everything in the world, including human beings.

According to Christian beliefs, God exists in three persons, not in three gods. The three persons in God are: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

According to Islam, God is called Allah. Allah is a spirit being. He exists as one Supreme Being. Allah created everything in the world, including human beings. Islam does not believe that Allah exists in three persons.

According to Traditional Religion, God is the greatest among all other spirits. There are different names given to God because of different languages. Akans call God Nyame; Ewes call God Mawu; Gas call God Nyongmo; Nzemas call God Nyamele; Hausas call God Ubangiji, Dagaares call God Naawine, etc.

God is not seen, but we feel His presence by the natural things around us. The things that

exist in nature were made or created by God. For example the air, water, plants, sky, mountains, animals (including humans), etc. were not created by humankind; they were created by God.

According to the Holy Bible and the Holy Qur'an, all the things that exist in nature were created or made by God or Allah.



Mention five things that exist in nature.

anything that exists in nature?

Can human beings create themselves?

Because God alone created everything in the universe, we accord or give Him certain **attributes** to show who He is, what He is, what He has done in the past, what He is doing in the present and what he can do in future.

Attributes are qualities, truths, special names or titles which form part of the nature of a deity or a person. The type of attributes accorded to a deity or a person depends on qualities like ability, capability, nature, character, power, influence, etc. God is a spirit being. We cannot see Him, but what He has done in the universe (His created things), what He does for us (e.g. His blessings) and what He continues to do for us make us accord Him many attributes.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- Why is God highly respected by all humans?
- He is all powerful and created everything in the universe. What does this statement represent?
- 3. He created all things, without Him nothing was made in the world. Who is this person?
- Give two examples of the ability of God.
- Give two examples of the influence of God.
- Give two examples of the character of God.



- Give two examples of the nature of God. 7.
- How do you call God in your language? 8.
- Why is God seen as a person? 9.

KINDS OF ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

Attributes that are accorded to God are of two kinds. These are:

- His physical attributes.
- His moral attributes.

1. The physical attributes of God

These are the things that God does and we cannot practise or imitate Him. Examples of God's physical attributes are:

- His omnipotence This means God is all powerful. A)
- His omnipresence This means God is everywhere. B)
- His immanence This means God is always with us and without Him nothing C) is made possible.
- His transcendence This means God's eternal peace overrides all worries. D)
- His eternal nature This means God exists now and forever. E)
- F) His immortal nature - This means God never dies.
- His omniscience This means God knows everything and has all the wisdom G) in the world)
- His divinity This means God is holy. H)

2. The moral attributes of God

These are the things that God does and we can practise or imitate Him. Examples of God's moral attributes are:

- His honesty, truthfulness and faithfulness This means God is truthful and A) reliable.
- His mercy This means God shows kindness when we sin. He is considerate.
- His love This means God attends to our needs and feels bad when we are in trouble.
- D) His justice – This means God is fair and not partial.
- His generosity This means God easily gives a help. E)

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

A) Determine whether the attribute is moral or physical about God.

177	Ki-dana	6.	Everywhere
1.	Kindness	7	Mercy
2.	Super power	7.	
3	Omnipotent	8.	Immortal
,	Love	9.	Wisdom
4.	Love	10.	All powerful
5	Trust	10.	All possession

B) Give attribute displayed in the following statements?

- He can command the sea to disappear at once.
- He created water and air free of charge for humans and other creatures.
- He created both living and non-living things.
- 4. He feels sorry when humans are in difficult times.
- All other spirits are under Him and He commands them.
- 6. He exists forever.
- 7. He can reach every part of the world in one second.
- He hates lies and punish those who practise falsehood.
- 9. He already knows everything and nothing is hidden from Him.
- 10. He treats everybody equally.



Kofi: This is wonderful! My question is, can God die as human beings die?

Ama: Oh no Kofi, God is immortal; He exists forever.

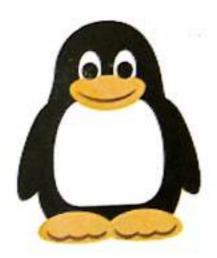
Kofi: Ama, I think break time is over. Let's go to the class.

Ama. Sure! Kofi, let's go.

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD INTHETHREE MAJOR RELIGIONS

Attributes of Allah in Islam:

- i. Rabb (Lord, Sustainer).
- ii. Al-Rahman (The Most Merciful)
- iii. Al-Rahim (The Most Compassionate)
- Malik Yaum al-Din (Master of the Day of Judgement).
- v. Al-Qadeem (The Eternal)
- vi. Al-Aziz (The Mighty One)
- vii. Al-Fattah (The Revealer)
- viii. Al-Fattah (The Revealer)
- ix. Al-Majid (The Glorious)
- x. Al-Malik (The Sovereign God)
- xi. Al-Rabiq (The Watchful)



Attributes of God in Christian Religion:

- i. His eternal nature (Exist now and forever).
- ii. His omnipotence (All powerful / Almighty).
- iii. His omnipresence (Everywhere).

- iv. His omniscience (All knowing or source of wisdom).
- v. His transcendence (His eternal peace overrides all worries).
- vi. His immanence (Without God nothing is made possible).
- vii. His faithfulness (Keeps His word).
- viii. His kindness (Gives freely and cheerfully).
- ix. Immortal (Never dies).
- x. El-Shaddai (all sufficient).
- xi. Jehovah Jireh (God, the provider).
- xii. Rohi (The Shepherd).
- xiii. Adonai (Sovereign Lord).
- xiv. Shalom (Our Peace).
- xv. Sabaoth (The Lord of Host).
- xvi. Elyon (The Most High Lord).
- xvii. Hoseenu (Our Maker).
- xviii. Eloheenu (Our God).
- xix. Tsidekeenu (Our Righteousness).
- xx. Shammah (The Lord is present).
- xxi. Elohim (Our Eternal Creator).
- xxii. Ropheka (Our Healer).
- xxiii. Jehovah Nissi (The Lord, Our Banner).
- xxiv. Eloheeka (Thy God).
- xxv. Jehovah Mekaddisheem (The Lord who satisfies).
- xxvi. God is sustainer of life (He causes rains to fall on our crops to produce food).



Attributes of God in Indigenous Religion:

AKAN

- i. Onyankropon (The only One Great God/The Supreme Being).
- ii. Onyankopon (The great reliable friend).
- iii. Otumfoo (All powerful/Almighty God).
- iv. Onim ade nyinaa (All knowing God).
- v. Tetekwaframoa (Eternal/Everlasting God).
- vi. Osahene/Osabarima (Great warrior).
- vii. Okokroko (Great One).
- viii. Twereduapon (Dependable God).
- ix. Oboade (The Creator).
- x. Totrobonsu (The Creator of waters).
- xi. Osagyefo (The Saviour).
- xii. Amowia (Giver of sunlight).

EWES

- Ŋusēkatātɔ (Omnipotent).
- ii. Afisiafi nola (Omnipresent).
- iii. Nuwokatānyala (Omniscient).
- iv. Mawu si fo nuwoo kata ta (Transcendent)
- v. Xoseto (Faithful).
- vi. Domenyoto (God of kindness).
- vii. Nuwo katã Nala (Jehovah Jereh / Jehovah, the provider).
- viii. Kplola (The shepherd).
- ix. Mawunyo (Good God).

- x. Mawu Kitikata (God is the source of life).
- xi. Elolo (God is great)
- xii. Etriakor (God is Mighty)
- xiii. Míafe Dzodzoenyenye (Our Righteousness)
- xvi. Dela (Saviour / Redeemer)
- xvii. Mía Mawu (Our God)

GA

- Ataa Naa Nyongmo (Supreme Being/God).
- ii. Hewale tse ni fefee All powerful.
- Naa nyoŋmo yehefεεhe Everywhere.
- iv. Nofeenolelo All knowing
- iv. Emlihile His kindness.
- vi. Egboo Never Dies.
- v. Nyonmo Wohalo God the provider.
- vi. Wokwelo The shepherd.
- vii. Wotoei mli jolε Our peace.
- viii. Wobolo lε Our maker.
- ix. Okplejen The most high Lord.
- x. Wo ejrofeelo Our righteousness.
- xi. Naa nyonmo yebie. The Lord is present.
- xii. Wotsalo Our healer.
- xiii. Nyonmo wonohalo The lord our banner.
- xiv. Wala Yibaala Sustainer of life.

1.1.2

WAYS OF DEMONSTRATING MORAL ATTRIBUTES OF GOD

We have learnt about the moral attributes of God in the previous lesson.

How do you demonstrates the moral attributes of God?

Do you treat others with kindness or you speak rudely to them?

How do you respond to others when they need your help?

Are you honest or truthful to report an incident that happened in your school or home?

Were you able to tell the truth of something you didn't do well or lied about? The examples given above are some of the ways we demonstrate moral attributes of God.

Let us study in detail the ways to demonstrate the moral attributes of God.

- i. Kindness: We must be kind to people who hurt us. We must not be too hash or rude to them just because of what they have done to us...
- ii. Honesty: We must be honest or decent in everything we do. When we tell someone to expect our visit by 1:00 p.m., we must not fail our time.
- iii. Love: We must love all persons without discrimination. When you have biscuit for your friends, make sure each one gets equal portion.
- iv. Mercy and compassion: We must show mercy and compassion to people who need our help. We must help a blind person to cross a road.
- v. Truthfulness or faithfulness: We must call a spade a spade. We must not lie to others. We must speak the truth all the time.
- vi. Patience: We must not be quick to judge others. We must also wait until our turn is reached.
- vii. Tolerance: We must accept different opinions when we work in group or engage in a debate.
- viii. Righteousness: We must hate sin. We must not steal, deceive, disrespect, abuse, bully, etc.
- ix. Humility: We must be ready to serve people.
- x. Trustworthy: We must be trusted. People should be able to confide in us.

1.1.3

SIMILARITIES OF GOD'S ATTRIBUTIES IN THE THREE RELIGIONS

In our previous lessons, we learnt that each of the three major religions identifies God with various attributes.

In what ways do the three major religions share common attributes for God.

- Do all the three major religions accept that God is everlasting? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is all powerful? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is omnipotent? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is sustainer? In what way
 does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is omnipresent? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is omniscient? In what way
 does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is transcendent? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is immanent? In what way
 does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is faithful? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is the creator of the universe? In what way does each religion express this?
- Do all the three major religions accept that God is mighty? In what way
 does each religion express this?

Let's look at examples of how the three major religions express same or similar attributes to God at the next page.

Attribute	Christianity	Islam	Indigenous Religion
Everlasting	The beginning and end.	Al-Awwalu wal A'khirun.	Tetekwaframoa (Akan). Meaning - The ancient of days.
Omnipotent	El-Shaddai – Meaning - God Almighty)	Azza wa jalla Meaning - Almighty God)	Mawu (Ewe). Otumfo (Akan). Meaning - Almighty
Sustainer	Johovah-jereh God the provider	Al-Razak Meaning — The provider	Amosu / Totrobonsu (Akan) Meaning - Giver of rain Amowia (Akan) Meaning - Giver of sunlight



SUB-STRAND ONE

WORSHIP

INDICATORS

- Identify the types of worship in the three major religions.
 Describe the modes of worship in the three major religions.
 Identify and explain the moral lessons from worship.
- 4. Explain the significance of prayer.

2.1.1 TYPES OF WORSHIP

What are the three main religious traditions in Ghana?
Which deity does each religion express its faith in?
How do they express their faith?
What brings members of each religious tradition together?
Where do members of each religious tradition meet?
What is the name of the places where they meet?



The three main religious traditions in Ghana are: Christian religion, Islamic religion and Traditional religion.

Members of Christian religion are called Christians.

Members of Islamic religion are called Muslims.

Members of Indigenous religion are called indigenes.

Each religion expresses its faith in a particular deity.

Christians express their faith in the Supreme God.

Muslims express their faith in Allah or God.

African indigenes express their faith in the Supreme Being, the lesser gods and the ancestors.

Christians meet at the chapel or church to worship their deity.

Muslims meet at the mosque to worship their deity.

African indigenes meet at the shrine, sacred grounds or on special occasion to worship their deity.

Members of each religious tradition express their faith in their deity through worship.

Worship is the act of showing devotion, reverence and adoration for one's deity. It is the means by which religious rites and ceremonies are performed in order to revere one's deity such as Supreme God or Allah, ancestors, lesser gods, etc.

Worship can be done by one person or a group of persons. It may be observed in a formal way or informal way. In a formal worship, certain steps or procedures are strictly followed and also led by a leader. In an informal worship, no laid down procedures are strictly followed.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- Worship that does not follow any procedure is called...
- Worship that follows procedure is called...
- 3. What type worship is offered during Odwira or Kundum festival?
- 4. The deity of Islamic worship is called...
- 5. Which of the deities do indigenous worshippers revere most?
- 6. The worship place of Christians is called...
- 7. The deity of Christian worship is called...
- 8. Which deity do Muslims and Christians revere most?
- Apart from shrine, mention two other places of worship of indigenous religion.
- 10. How do you call members of Indigenous religion?



What type of worship does each religious group display or observe.

Let us study the types of worship of each religious group or tradition at the next page.

WORSHIP IN THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION

The Christians observe different types of worship. The types of worship in the Christian religion are grouped under:

- Liturgical worship 1.
- Non-liturgical worship 2.
- Private worship. 3.

1. LITURGICAL WORSHIP

Liturgical worship is a church service that follows a set pattern of prayers and readings, usually found in a printed book.

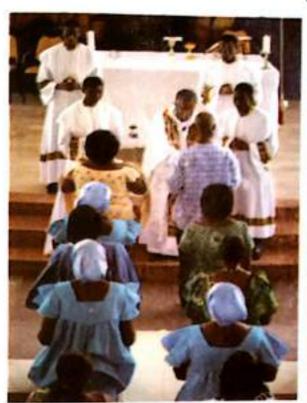
Examples of churches in Ghana that follow liturgical worship or doctrine are:

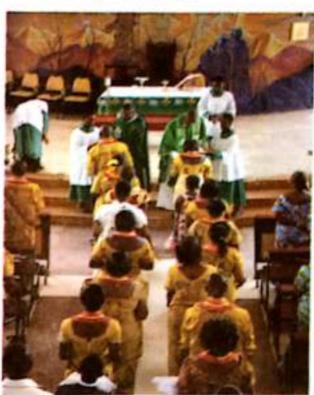
- 1. The Methodist Church Ghana
- 2. Presbyterian Church of Ghana
- Evangelical Presbyterian Church of Ghana 3.
- 4. The Salvation Army
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church 5.
- Christian Methodist Episcopal Church 6.
- The Roman Catholic Church 7.
- Accra Ridge Church 8.
- 9. Anglican Church

FEATURES OF LITURGICAL WORSHIP

- Worship in liturgical churches is very formal. ii.
- They use carefully prepared liturgies or procedures. iii.
- Hymns are what they sing most of the time. iv.
- Local choruses with electronic musical instruments are used particularly ٧.
- When it comes to congregational prayer, only the leader or sometimes one or Vi.
- Prayer time is often concluded with the Lord's Prayer by the whole

- vii. The members recite creeds like the Apostle's creed during forenoon worship.
- viii. The choir processes and recesses with selected hymns, while the congregation keeps standing.
- ix. The main message or the sermon is preached by the leader.





Liturgical Worship.

2. NON-LITURGICAL WORSHIP

Non-liturgical worship is a church service that does not follow a set pattern of prayers and readings printed in a book. It is a spirit-filled type of worship. It emphasizes the work of the Holy Spirit, spiritual gifts, speaking in tongues and modern-day miracles. This type of worship is also called Pentecostal worship and Charismatic worship. Worship is a full body participatory with God.

Examples of non-liturgical churches in Ghana are:

- 1. Bethel Prayer Ministry
- 2. New Faith Baptist Church
- 3. Global Evangelical Church

- 4. Glorious Revival Church
- ChristApostolic Church Int.
- 6. Victory Bible Church Int.
- 7. Calvary Apostolic Revival Church
- 8. Christ Church of Faith
- 9. The Assemblies of God
- 10. The Apostolic Church-Ghana
- 11. The Church of Pentecost
- 12. House of Prayer Chapel
- 13. Open Bible Church
- 14. Deeper Christian Life Ministry
- 15. Fountain of Life Mission.

FEATURES OF NON-LITURGICAL WORSHIP.

- This type of worship is vibrant and full of lively music. ii.
- They more often make use of western instruments such as the electronic organ iii.
- The worship is ecstatic (i.e. intense delight), shown by various body movement iv.
- When it comes to prayer times, the whole congregation is involved. Everybody ٧.
- People freely give testimony about what God has done for them. They also listen to sermon by the preacher. vi. vii.
- Offertory is taken amidst singing and dancing. Three main components of worship are viii.
 - 1) Praise and Worship
 - 2) Preaching
 - 3) Giving or Offertory
- ix. X.
- The Holy Spirit frees people up to do anything that is in God's will. The Holy Spirit moves people to participate in full body worship. This includes raising of hands, jumping, singing, kneeling, dancing, lying down, rolling, etc.

- xi. During worship, attempt is made to please God rather man, hence one becomes obedient to God's command.
- xii. There is an emphasis on connecting with God through worship.
- xiii. Equal time is given to worship and Bible study.
- xiv. A lot of time is devoted to prayer and one on one ministry.
- xv. They believe in baptism of the Holy Spirit.
- xvi. Members speak in tongues during prayers.
- xvii. There is divine healing for the sick.
- xviii. Place of worship may be chapel (church), auditorium, open places, etc.





Non-liturgical worship.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Tell whether the statement refers to liturgical worship or non-liturgical worship.

- I attend Catholic Church. Please tell me the kind of worship we offer.
- I attend Christ Apostolic Church. Please tell me the kind of worship we offer.
- 3. We don't believe in miracles during our worship.
- 4. We believe in the baptism of the Holy Spirit.
- 5. Hymns are what we mostly use during singing time.



- 6. We speak in tongues and invoke the Holy Spirit. 7. Choir procession and recession are not practised in my church.
- 8. My head priest is called Father Desmond.
- 9. We can cast out demons and heal various diseases.
- 10. My head priest is called Apostle John Paul.

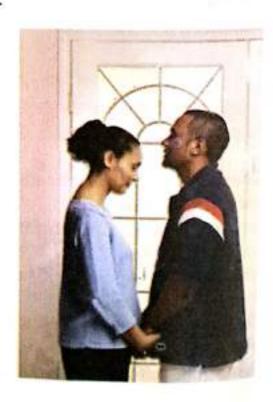
3. PRIVATE WORSHIP

Private worship is a worship that involves an individual person, friends or members family who spend time with God in the home or any private place.

FEATURES OF PRIVATE WORSHIP

- It can be one person or few persons.
- Worship dwells on prayer, meditation and singing.
- 3. Offertory is absent.
- No musical instrument is required or needed.
- 5. Bible study may be done.
- It can be done at any time in the day or night.
- 6. No preaching or sermon is done, only prayer, meditation, Bible study and singing.
- 7. Place of worship can be home or other private place.
- 8. Private worship can be liturgical or non-liturgical.







Private worship in Christian Religion.

TIMES OF WORSHIP IN CHRISTIAN RELIGION:

In Christian community, worship can take place at any time. However, formal congregational worship takes place either on Saturday or Sunday.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Provide TRUE or FALSE answers only.

- Private worship can last for hours.
- Communal worship is a private worship.
- No music instrument is required in private prayer.
- 4. Family children benefit from Bible teaching in private worship.
- One can pray silently during private worship.
- Private worship is for liturgical worshippers.
- 7. Private worship is for non-liturgical worshippers.
- Offertory is done in liturgical worship.
- Only during the night worship is powerful in private worship.
- 10. Preaching is absent in private worship.



WORSHIP INTHE ISLAMIC RELIGION

In Islam, worship is translated as ibadah which means obedience, submission and devotion to Allah.

Muslims aim to live a life of complete submission to Allah.

Worship involves all the internal and external sayings and actions of a Muslim whose purpose or intention is to glorify, adore, praise and revere Allah and also seek His blessing.

Worship is done in obedience to Allah's will.

Worship is included in the Five Pillars of Islam, especially that of Salat. There can be individual worship and congregational worship.

TIMES OFWORSHIP IN ISLAM:

Worship can take place anytime, except when the sun is rising, when sun is right up (zenith) and when the sun is setting.

Congregational prayer is offered on Fridays and this is called Jumah worship. Islam instructs that Muslims must observe Salat five times a day. Salat means

The five times daily Salat are observed at the following times:

Fajr – It is observed between 5:00am - 5:30am. (Dawn)

Zuhr-It is observed between 1:00pm - 2:00pm. (Midday)

Asr-It is observed between 3:30pm - 5:00pm. (Afternoon)

Maghreb - It is observed between 6:00pm - 6:30pm. (Evening)

Isha – It is observed between 7:00pm - late night. (Night)

FEATURES OF ISLAMICWORSHIP

- It can be private worship or congregational worship.
- 2. Worship dwells on obedience, submission and devotion to Allah.
- 3. Friday or Ju'muah is when the Muslims observe congregational worship.
- 5. No musical instrument or singing is done in Islamic worship. 6. Recitation of "Allahu Akbah" is done to begin the worship.

- 7. Ablution (ritual cleansing) is done before a Muslim qualifies for worship.
- 8. Tasbih is used to support recitation rituals.
- Salat is the main pillar for worship, in which Muslims observe worship five times daily.
- Adhan (call to prayer or worship) is done by Muezin to draw attention of Muslims to prepare for worship.
- 11. Place of worship may be home or mosque.





Congregational worship in Islam.







Private worship.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- Ibadat is Islamic word which means...
- What makes worship in Islam a total obedience and submission to Alloh?
- Who calls Muslims to worship? 3.
- In Islam, congregational prayer is done on which day?
- Where do Muslims observe congregational worship? 5.
- What must a Muslim do to sanctify himself before 6. worship?
- How many times must a Muslim worship during the day?
- 10. What kind of worship opens the days?
- 11. Which worship is done during noon day?
- 12. Jumah worship is observed in place of...
- 13. The last worship during the day is...



WORSHIP INTHEAFRICAN INDIGENOUS RELIGION

In African indigenous society, worship involves long standing rituals and traditional songs. Worship is generally directed to the lesser gods and ancestors.

The indigenous worshipers regard the Supreme Being as being too big to be approached by human beings. They hold the belief that it is only the lesser gods that relay their prayers to the Almighty God. Therefore, the lesser gods serve as the mediators between the Almighty God and the worshippers.

The worship takes the form of libation, singing, drumming, dancing, invocation, offering

The worship is done by utterances and not meditative.

There can be private worship where an individual or family members adore and revere their deities (gods and ancestors) and seek their blessing.

Again, there can be congregational worship where the indigenous worshipers converge

at the shrine or sacred places to offer worship to their deity.

Congregational worship is led by an traditional priest or priestess.

The indigenous priest feels highly spirited and performs rituals and tells the wishes of the deity to the worshippers.

Drums, castanet, whistle and bells are what they use for worship.

Fear of the evil spirits motivates the indigenous worshippers to observe worship for protection and seek blessing.

Congregational worship takes place on sacred days, special occasions and in times of need or crises (emergency situations).

FEATURES OF INDIGENOUS WORSHIP

- Congregational worship is done in shrines, at sacred places and on special occasions.
- Lesser gods and ancestors are revered or honoured more than the Almighty God.
- 3. Libation, rituals and sacrifices form the central part of worship.
- Traditional musical instruments like drums, castanet, whistle and bells are used for worship.
- 5. Utterances are used in worship with no meditations.
- Spirit possession. The indigenous priest is possessed by a deity. The spirit speaks through the priest.

TIMES OF WORSHIP IN THE INDIGENOUS RELIGION

For individual and family members, worship takes place at any time.

Congregational worship takes place on sacred days, special occasions and in times of crises. Examples of sacred days are: Akwasidae, Wukudae – days when no work must be done, for example farming or fishing.

Examples of special occasions are: festivals — Hogbetsotso, Homowo, Akwanbo, Kundum, etc.





Private worship - libation.

Family worship – libation.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- In the Indigenous religion, worship is done in the form of...
- Which deity do indigenous worshippers revere most?
- Mention two occasions during which worship is observed by indigenous worshippers.
- Mention three instruments used during indigenous worship.
- 5. What form or mode does libation take during worship?
- Mention one sacred day worship is observed.
- Mention one purpose for private indigenous worship.
- In indigenous society, people who die naturally in their old age without sickness or accident are called...



2.1.2

What is worship? How is worship performed in your religion?



The three religious traditions have different modes of worship. Mode of worship is t approach, ways and manner the worship is done in each religion.

Let us take each religion and study its mode of worship.

MODE OF WORSHIP IN CHRISTIAN RELIGION

Worship in Christianity can be personal or congregational.

The congregational worship involves silence or meditation, praising God in music of speech, readings from the scripture, prayers of various sorts, prostration (kneeling bowing), listen to sermon, offertory, Eucharist, baptism, confirmation and benediction

The personal worship take the form of silent or meditation, loud prayers, closing of the eyes, prostration, putting the hands together, clapping, raising the hands, etc.

The purpose of worship is to glorify, honour, praise, exalt and please God.

Let us pick and study the modes of Christian worship in detail.

- Meditation: Christians reflect deeply in mind concerning the greatness of God and His relationship with man.
- 2. Bible reading: Selected verses of the scripture are read and used for sermon.
- Prayer: Prayer is loud. Christians are guided to pray over selected prayer topics such as intercession, confession, petition, exaltation, thanksgiving, spiritual growth and faith. During prayer, worshipers may clap, put hands together, raise their hands, close the eyes, prostrate, etc.
- Singing, drumming and dancing: There can be hymns or vibrant (lively)
 music and dance performed to praise God.
- 5. Sermon: The congregation listens to sermons delivered by the pastor.
- 6. Eucharist (communion): This is the rite, ceremony or sacrament that commemorates (remembers) the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated or sanctified (blessed) and eaten by the church.
- Offertory: Offertory is the collection money done in the midst of singing and dancing.
- 8. Baptism: Baptism is the rite, ceremony or sacrament that is performed on a new member to admit him into the church. It may be performed by sprinkling or pouring water on the head, or by immersing the person in water partially or completely.
- Confirmation: Confirmation is the rite, ceremony or sacrament performed on a new member after baptismal rite. Confirmation means accepting responsibility for your faith and destiny.
- 10.Benediction: Prayer for God's blessing is said by the Pastor to end the worship.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Tell the mode of worship demonstrated in the statements below.

- Members offer part of blessings God has done for them.
- The priest picks bread and wine, bless over them and share to members.



 The new members are introduced to the church and accept full responsibility to become part of church.

The head priest preaches the word of God. The head priest sprinkles water over the new member, 4.

prays and ushers him or her into the kingdom of God. 5. The head priest says the last prayer and blesses the church.

The members express their wishes to God for His intervention. 6.

7.

Members sing lively and dance happily to praise God. 8.

Members are silent and engage in deep reflection of life and 9. what God can do for them.

MODE OF WORSHIP INTHE ISLAMIC RELIGION

Worship in Islam can be personal or congregational.

Before worship, whether personal or congregational, a Muslim must first perform wu or ablution (partial body cleansing). Housever, a Muslim observes ghusl (whole bo cleansing) instead of wudu durang Ju muah worship.

Congregational worship takes place in the mosque. Private or individual worship tak place at home or any other place.

At each worship time, the muezzin calls the people to prepare for worship. Congregational worship is led by Imam - the man chosen for his knowledge of the

Worship in Islam takes the form of:

Saying of niyyah (intention of worship)

2. Performing wudu or ablution (partial body cleansing) or ghusl (whole body

 Prostration (bowing and kneeling). 5. Sermon or preaching

6. Glorification to Allah

7. Sadaqah

Offertory.

Let us pick and study the modes of Islamic worship in detail.

1. Saying of niyyah (intention of worship)

Niyyah is the words of intention said by a Muslim before he performs wudu. Before a Muslim performs his wudu, he declares the intention that, the act or wudu being performed is for the purpose of worship and purity. The intention could be in the mind or spoken out aloud.

2. Performing of wudu (ablution) or ghusl (whole body cleansing).
Wudu is the procedure for cleansing parts of the body. It involves washing the hands, mouth, nostrils, arms, head and feet with water. A Muslim can perform tayammum (using sand or dust) where there is little or no water. Wudu cleanses a Muslim from impurity and makes him eligible or fit for seeking nearness to Allah.

3. Qu'ranic recitation.

Muslims recite a number of quotations or verses from the Qur'an in the process of worship. For example, they start prayer by saying "Allah-u Akbar" meaning — Allah is the Greatest. They also recite Bismillah hir-Rahma nir-Raheem, meaning "In the name of Allah, the most Kind and the most Merciful" after every rakah or unit of prayer recited.

4. Prostrations / Genuflections

Muslims bow, sit, kneel or stand according the rakah or unit being recited from the Our'an.

5. Meditation

This is where Muslims pause recitation and engage in silence posture to reflect their minds on the greatness of Allah and also ponder on the lessons on the rakah or unit of prayer just recited.

6. Sermon/Preaching

Muslims listen to preaching during Jumah worship.

7. Glorification to Allah

Muslims glorify Allah throughout their worship session.

8. Sadagah

This is the voluntary charity offered by the well-to-do Muslims to the needy and the poor ones during worship. People contribute freely to help the needy and the poor among them.

9. Offertory

Bowl or sac is sent round for members to give their offertory.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- In Islam, every worship precedes with...
- In the absence of wudu, Muslim can perform...
- Why is wudu very important in Islam? 3.
- Which part of worship allows Muslim to show goodness to the needy?
- 5. Which part of worship allows Muslims to engage in silence posture to reflect their minds on the greatness of Allah and verses just recited.
- 6. The worship mode where Muslims rise, kneel or bow is known as...
- 7. Statement intentionally said before wudu is known in Islam as...
- 8. Mention any five modes of worship in Islam.
- 9. Cleansing only some parts of the body to make oneself ready for worship is known in Islam as...
- 10. Cleansing the whole body to make oneself ready for worship is known in Islam as...

WHAT ISWUDU?

Wudu is an Arabic word which means ablution or the way a Muslim cleanses some part of his body from impurity and makes himself or herself eligible or fit for seeking nearnes to Allah.

Wudu is observed before every Salat.

Before a Muslim observes Salat, it is important for him to cleanse himself.

STAGES IN WUDU

i. Find clean water.

Muslim finds clean water or clean dust or sand where water is not available. The use of dust or sand is done by striking his palms on anything that is dusty and then passet them over his face and forearms. This process is called Tayammum.

ii. Make niyyah (intention) to perform washing.

A Muslim declares the intention that, the act or wudu being performed is for the purpose



of worship and purity. The intention could be in mind or spoken out aloud. He begins with Allah's name "Bismillahi Rahmani Al-Raheem," meaning "in the name of Allah, the most gracious, most merciful."

iii. Washing of palm to the wrist.

The Muslim washes his two palms up to the wrist three times. The right hand is washed before the left.



iv. Cleansing the mouth.

He puts some water in the mouth and uses a finger to massage and then spits the water away. This is done two times. Water is put into the mouth the third time with only the tongue being used to massage the inner mouth for a while and spit the water out.



v. Cleansing the nostrils.

He cleanses the nostrils three times. This is to remove all dirt in the nostrils.



vi. Washing the face.

He washes his face three times with both hands from the top of the fore head to the bottom of the chin and from ear to ear.



vii. Washing the right arm.

He washes the right arm to the elbow three times.



viii. Washing the left arm.

He washes the left arm to the elbow three times.



ix. Washing the head.

He puts some water in the palm and sprinkles it over his heads and runs the palm over from the front, down to the neck and from the neck to the front.



x. Cleaning the ears.

He wipes the inner sides of the ears with fore- fingers and then applies both thumbs outside.



xi. Washing the right leg.

He washes the right leg beginning with the toes through the ankle three times; making sure the water touches every part of it to make sure it is clean.



xii. Washing the left leg.

He washes the left leg beginning with the toes through the ankle three times; making sure the water touches every part of it to make sure it is clean. After all these, a Muslim is ready to join the congregational Salat or perform a personal Salat.



ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- 1. Arrange in order how ablution is done.
- a) Washing the face
- b) Washing the left leg
- c) Washing the left arm
- d) Cleansing the mouth
- e) Cleansing the nostrils
- f) Washing of palm to the wrist
- g) Washing the right arm
- h) Washing the head
- i) Cleaning the ears
- j) Washing the right leg



REASONS OR IMPORTANCE OF WUDU

- i. Does wudu purify the person from uncleanliness? Why do you think so?
- ii. Does wudu make the Muslims psychologically, spiritually and physically ready for worship? Why do you think so?
- iii. Is it performed to indicate that Allah is holy? Why do you think so?
- iv. Is it performed to subdue the mindset to appear respectful, humble and loyal before Allah? Why do you think so?
- v. Does wudu soothes or calms fury, eliminates anger and calms the spirit? Why do you think so?
- vi. Does wudu purify and clean a Muslim from both material and spiritual impurities?

vii. Does wudu bring about good health? Why do you think so?

CONDITIONSTHAT MAKEWUDU NULLIFIED OR INVALID

The following conditions can make a Muslim's wudu unaccepted.

- Bodily excretion. Passing urine, faeces, gas, semen, etc.
- Blood, pus or yellow fluid that flows out from any part of the body. 2.
- 3. Deep sleep that makes a person completely unaware of his surroundings.
- Loss of consciousness. 4.
- Touching the sexual organ with the bare hand.
- Mouth bleeding i.e. tooth or gum, of equal or greater amount than the secreted saliva
- 7. Fainting.
- 8. Mouthful vomiting.
- 9. If a person who has made tayammum sees water, his wudu is rendered unaccepted
- 10. When the time for a prayer ends, wudu of an excused person is invalidated.
- Getting drunk by taking alcohol or drugs nullifies wudu.
- Wrongly following procedure for wudu.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Say YES or No to indicate whether the action qualifies a perfect wudu.

- Coughing while performing wudu.
- Meditating during wudu.
- Bleeding from a cut on the toe.
- 4. Performing wudu after prayer (salat) time.
- 6. Washing the right arm before the left arm to begin wudu.
- Feeling dizzy due to previous alcohol intake.
- 8. Washing the left leg to finish the wudu?
- 9. Realizing that there water after tayammum.
- 10. Stopping wudu in the process to urinate and continue afterwards.



WHAT IS GHUSL OR BATH?

Ghusl is washing the entire body with water. It is a total bath of the body due to circumstances that forbid one to perform wudu.

WHAT ISTHE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GHUSLANDWUDU?

Ghusl is to wash the whole body (water touches the whole body).
Wudu is to wash only some parts of the body:hands,face,head and feet in a certain order.

WHAT CONDITIONS COMPELA MUSLIMTO PERFORMA COMPLETE ABLUTION (GHUSL or BATH)?

Let us study the conditions below:

- After having a sexual intercourse.
- 2. After wet dreams; or night discharge.
- 3. After menstruation period of women.
- At the end of the confinement period of nursing women, which is estimated at a maximum of forty days. That is, at the end of their post-childbirth bleeding.
- Death the deceased person must be washed, except for those who fall in battle (jihad), who are not to be washed.
- 6. After having lost consciousness.
- 7. Upon washing a corpse.
- 8. When a disbeliever converts to Islam.

DURINGWHICH OCCASIONS IS GHUSL PREFERRED?

- 1. Before going to Ju'muah congregational prayer (Friday Prayer).
- 2. Before going to Eid prayers (Muslim annual feast prayers).
- 3. Before undertaking Umrah or Hajj (Pilgrimage to Mecca).
- 4. Upon washing a corpse.
- 5. When a disbeliever converts to Islam.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Tell which of the following situations a Muslim performs ghusl.

- Passing out gas during wudu.
- Having sexual intercourse.



- Becoming drunk. 3.
- A dead person in a war. 4.
- During Eid festivals. 5.
- After menstruation period of women. 6.
- 7. Loss of consciousness.
- 8. Night discharges.
- 9. Blood from body cut.
- 10. Jumuah prayer.

WHAT IS TAYAMMUM?

Tayammum means dry ablution. It also refers to "aiming for or seeking soil" to wi one's face and hands with the intention of purifying and preparing oneself for prayer. It performed in place of wudu when water cannot be found, or where there is water on enough for drinking, or if water is injurious to health. In such circumstances one a perform Tayammum (dry ablution).

SPECIFIC INSTANCESTHATTAYAMMUM IS PERMITTED

- 1. Where the person cannot find water or the amount of water is not sufficient for wudu.
- When a person is injured or ill and believes that the use of water will worsen 2. his/her condition.
- When water is too cold such that it may harm the person, Tayammum is allowed 3. if the user cannot find means of heating the water.
- When water is nearby, but the person is not able to fetch it due to fear for his/her life, family and wealth, (e.g. from an enemy either beast or human in the vicinity)
- 5. When there is not enough water and one is forced to save what is available for drinking and/or cooking.

Sand or dust, stone or gypsum which produces dust when hit with the hands.

HOWTO PERFORM TAYAMMUM

- 1. Find a clean sand or dust.
- Make niyyah (intension) in the heart to perform Tayammum. 2.
- 3. Recite the Bismillah (In the Name of Allah).
- 4. Place the palms on the surface of the sand.

- 5. Lift the palms and hit them together to blow off the sand.
- Wipe the face using both palms, touching the right ear to the left ear and top of the forehead to the chin (once).
- 7. Rub both palms to finish it.
- 8. After that, a Muslim proceeds to do the salat.

- 1. Tayammum is the same as...
- 2. In what three situations is Tayammum necessary?
- 3. What happens when water is found after Tayammum?
- 4. What kind of materials are used to perform Tayammum?
- 5. Why should a traveler be compelled to perform Tayammum when it is prayer time?



WHAT IS SALAT?

Salat is the obligatory Muslim prayer.

It is performed five times each day by Muslims.

It is the second Pillar of Islam.

Muslims carrying out these prayers will perform a whole series of set movements that go with the words of the prayer.

The five daily prayer are: Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha.

Salat can be said individually or in congregation.

It is said after a Muslim has performed an ablution.

A congregational salat is announced by Azan (a call to prayer.)

Every form of salat is begun with Sura al-Fatiha (the first chapter of Qur'an.)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF SURAHAL-FATIHA

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful:

All Praise is due to Allah, Lord of the Universe

The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

Owner of the Day of Judgment.

You alone do we worship, and You alone we turn to for help.

Guide us to the straight path;

The path of those on whom You have bestowed your grace, not (the way) of those have earned Your anger, nor of those who went astray.

THE SALAT PROCESS GOESTHROUGH:

- Recitations
- 2. Meditations
- 3. Glorifications
- Preaching on Friday's prayers, etc. 4.

A CALLTO SALAT

A call to Salat comes after ablution. Before congregational Salat is started, there mus a call to prayer, which is called Azan or Adhan. The person who calls the Aza called a Muezzin. Muezzin faces the Ka'bah (a great and holy mosque in Mecca) whic in the east. He calls out loudly the words of Azan with both hands raised to his ears.

After the call to prayer and when Salat is about to begin, the Muezzin usually calls out the Iqamah (the first set of prayers before Salat). By this time, the members ready, standing straight, facing towards the Ka'bah, and also behind the Iman. Every type of Salat begins with Sura al-Fatiha (the first chapter of the Holy Qur'an).

ATRANSLATION OF THE AZAN OR CALLTO PRAYER IS:

God is great.

God is great.

God is great.

I testify that there is none worthy of worship except God.

I testify that there is none worthy of worship except God. I testify that Mohammed is the messenger of God.

I testify that Mohammed is the messenger of God.

Come to prayer!

Come to success!

Come to success!

God is great!

God is great!

There is none worthy of worship except God.

- 1. What is azan?
- 2. Who performs azan?
- 3. Why is azan important?
- 4. What is salat?
- 5. Mention the time each salat below is performed:

lsha_____

Asr_____

Maghrib____

Fajr_____

Zuhr____

- 6. Every form of salat begins with what?
- 7. The first set of prayer said by Muezzin is called...

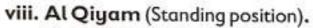


HOW SALAT IS PERFORMED

- Muslims have individual or private prayer and mass or congregational prayer.
- ii. They observe ablution or ghusl before Salat.
- iii. They stand on a prayer mat or animal skin.
- iv. They stand in rows if it is congregational prayer.
- v. They face the direction of K'abah which situates at east of Mecca.
- vi. Salat is led by Imam.

vii. AlTakbir (Glorification)

Muslims raise both hands to the level of their ears and say "Allahu Akbar" (God is the Greatest).



The arms are folded on the chest or navel with the right hand over the left, and recite Sura al-Fatiha from the 1st chapter of Qur'an

- ix. AlTakbir (Glorification). They raise their hands to the ears again and recite "Allahu Akbar".
- x. Al Rukuh (Bowing). They put their hands on their knees and bend down saying "Glory be to my lord, the Greatest 'Subhana Rabbi'- yaladhim' (Say at least three times.)









xi. Brief Qiyam (Brief Standing). They briefly stand upright and at ease and recite "Allah listens to whoever thanks Him, Our Lord, thanks be to thee, alone belong to all kinds of perfect praise."



xii. Al Sajda (First prostration). They make first prostration with their forehead and hands touching the ground. They recite three times "Glorified is my Lord."



xiii. Al Qa'dah (Long sitting). They sit back longer on their knees with their eyes fixed upon the thighs, the hands are also placed on the thighs and relax the figures, while reciting "supplication of witness", "Al Tahiyyah", "Allahumma Salla", "Allahumma Barik" and "Rabb' a na"



xiv. Al Sajdah (second prostration).

They make second prostration with their forehead and hands touching the ground. They recite "Allahu Akbar" and again recite three time Subhana Rabb'i yal- a' la."



xv. Al Jilsa (Brief or short sitting). They sit back briefly on their knees with their eyes fixed upon the thighs, the hands are also placed on the thighs and relax the figures while reciting "Allahu Akbar."



xvi. Tashahhud- (Blessing). While still sitting on their

knees, they hold their palms up to the chin level and speak to Allah in their own words and with the words from the Qur'an. They also ask for the forgiveness of sins. They ask God to bless them and their children until the Day of Judgement.



xvii. Taslim / Salam - (Peace to the right and left). They turn their heads right and left and declare "Peace be unto you. (Assalamo Alaikum wa Rahmatullah)



xviii. They wipe their hands over their face to show that they have received Allah's blessings.



Arrange the salat procedure in order.

- 1. Al Sajda (First prostration)
- 2. Al Qiyam (Standing position)
- 3. Al Takbir (Glorification)
- 4. Al Qa'dah (Long sitting)
- 5. Tashahhud- (Blessing)

- 6. Taslim / Salam
- 7. Brief Qiyam (Brief Standing)
- 8. Al Takbir (Glorification)
- 9. Al Jilsa (Brief or short sitting).
- 10. Al Sajdah (second prostration)



THINGS THAT MAKE SALAT UNACCEPATABLE (also called MUFSIDS)

There are some things that can make one's salat unacceptable and nullified.

Let us study some of these unacceptable things.

- To talk, even one word during salat nullifies it.
- 2. Without a good excuse, coughing through the throat nullifies salat.
- 3. To say prayers in salat that do not exist in ayats (verses) or hadiths nullifies salat.
- 4. To moan or to say "Owh!" etc. nullifies salat.
- 5. To say, "What!" in order to express annoyance nullifies salat.
- 6. Crying for reasons such as a pain or sorrow nullifies salat.
- 7. To say "Amin" for a prayer said by anyone except the imam nullifies salat.
- 8. Extra movements that are not part of salat nullify salat.
- 9. To stand and to make the sajda (prostration) at an unclean place nullifies salat.

- 10. To perform salat on something which you have spread over an unclean place.
- 11. Turning your chest away from the qiblah (direction of Kabah) without a good excuse breaks salat immediately.
- 12. When a woman is kissed or held lustfully, her salat becomes nullified.
- 13. If a person omits one rukn (obligatory prayer) and does not perform it during the salat, his salat becomes nullified.
- 14. If saying the ayats melodiously changes the meaning, it nullifies salat, too.
- 15. An incorrect recitation nullifies salat.

Tell whether the act is acceptable or unacceptable for salat.

- I saw Issah's back facing qiblah during salat.
- 2. He sat on a mat ready to perform the salat.
- She whispered to her friend in the middle of salat. 3.
- I am too sure, but the way she recited the 4. ayat was not in order.
- I started the salat with Al-Qiyam. 5.
- Taslim ends my salat. 6.
- My knee injury was paining me during the Isha salat. 7. 8.
- I had a sudden cough during during Fajr salat. 9.
- She said "Amin" after Imam last prayer. 10.
- They spread their mat over an unclean place to observe the salat.

WHAT MAKES SALAT / PRAYER USELESS OR INEFFECTIVE

There are some things that can make one's salat useless or ineffective. Let us study some of these things.

- Unforgiveness Can unforgiving person's salat be effective? If we do not forgive others, our Heavenly Father will not forgive us. 2.
- Unthankful heart. Can an unthankful person's salat be effective? Give God thanks in all things, because in all trials, painful situations, He is always with us.



- Unbelief. Can a person who does not believe in Allah have an effective salat? Prayer with little or no belief will not produce result. Pray with confidence, believing God to do what He said He would do.
- Selfishness. Can a selfish person's prayer yield result? One must not think or pray for his needs alone, he must think and pray for others too.
- 5. Failure to ask God to supply our needs. Do you ask for answer to your problem or talk about the problem? We never ask God what we want, rather talk or tell God about the problem we face. This will make prayer ineffective.
- Disobedience. Can a disobedient person's prayer be effective? Not obeying the commandments of God will let your prayer yield no result.
- Praying alone. Not praying with others and agree in faith can make prayer ineffective.
- Disharmony in family or with others. Not being at peace with one another may hinder effective prayer.
- Idols. Not putting God first in our lives but rather expressing faith in other lesser gods will render prayers ineffective.
- Forgetting the poor. Ignoring and not having compassion on others may hinder effective prayer.
- Lack of reconciliation. When we bear malice, hate, grudge, etc. with others our prayers will be ineffective.
- Not wanting to wait on God. We always want God to act quickly for us, but we find ourselves wanting in times of delay of answer from God.
- 13. Unconfessed sin. An unconfessed sin can be a hindrance to one's prayer.

WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO OBSERVE SALAT?

- Can salat bring Muslims closer to Allah? How is this possible?
- Can salat keep Muslims away from indecent activities? How is this possible?
- Can salat be a ritual designed to control the evil desires and passions of
- Muslims. How is this possible?
- · Can salat purify the heart, develops the mind and comforts the soul. How is
- this possible?
- · Can salat serve as a constant reminder of Allah and His greatness? How is
- this possible?
- · Can salat be a means of cleanliness, purity and punctuality? How is this
- possible?
- Can salat be a guide to the most upright ways of life? How is this possible?
- Can salat promote discipline and empower Muslims spiritually. How is this
- possible?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Tell whether the statement can cause effective salat or ineffective salat.

- Eliasu denied me of his pen last Thursday when having science lesson. I know I will get him by all means.
- I went and called Marie for Ju'muah salat.
- He always cautions me of my negative thoughts, for God will answer my prayer by all means.
- He is one of the guys who insulted the head teacher.
 He does not respect all all.
- The family called him about the stolen item. He told them the truth and ask them to forgive him.
- 6. The family is very rich, but hardly do they do charity work.
- Even though rich, they respect everybody.
- 8. Awudu likes praying alone even when it a Ju'muah salat.
- Fatimah disrespects people in town, but she is very obedient at home.
- We met at the head teacher's office on the issue. I think now they are in talking terms.



THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

Islamic religion has put its way of life and worship into five main practices. The five main practices are also called five pillars of Islam. The five pillars are obligations that Muslims must satisfy to live a good and responsible life and to bring them closer to Allah.

Let us study the five pillars of Islam.

SHAHADA (CONFESSION OR DELARATION OF FAITH)

Shahada is the first pillar of Islam. It is an Islamic creed that confesses or declares the faith of a Muslim.

Every Muslim is obliged to declare or recite the shahada to affirm the greatness of Allah and His messenger, Prophet Mohammad. A Muslim declares and says "I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship, except Allah, and Mohammad is His messenger or Prophet to all human beings till the Day of Judgement."

WHAT ISTHE NEED TO OBSERVE SHAHADA?

Let us investigate and study the need to observe the sawm every year.

- i. Is it a way of expressing one's faith in Allah and His messenger Prophet Mohammad? How is this possible?
- ii. Does it help one to avoid the practice of polytheism (worship of more than one deity) in Islam? How is this possible?
- iii. Does it serve as a symbol of loyalty, obedience, submission and devotion to Allah?

 How is this possible?
- iv. Does it enable one to reaffirm his commitment in the Islamic religion? How is this possible?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- 1. What statement is mentioned at the beginning of salat?
- State four advantages of shahada.
- SALAT (PRAYER)
 Salat is the obligatory Muslim prayers. It is performed five times each day by Muslims.

It is the **second Pillar** of Islam. Muslims carrying out these prayers will perform a who series of set that go with the words of the prayer. The five daily prayers are: Fajr, 2 Asr, Maghrib and Isha. Salat can be said individually or in congregation. It is said after Muslim has performed an ablution. Every form of Salat is begun with Suratul Fathia first chapter of Qur'an)

WHAT ISTHE NEEDTO OBSERVE SALAT?

Let us investigate and study the need to observe the sawm every year.

- Does salat bring Muslims closer to Allah? How is this possible?
- 2. Does salat keep Muslims away from indecent activities? How is this possible?
- 3. Is salat a ritual designed to control the evil desires and passions of Muslims? How is this possible?
- 4. Does salat purify the heart, develop the mind and comfort the soul? How is this possible?
- 5. Does salat serve as a constant reminder of Allah and His greatness? How is this possible?
- 6. Is salat a means of cleanliness, purity and punctuality? How is this possible?
- 7. Can salat be a guide to most upright ways of life? How is this possible?
- Does salat promote discipline and empower Muslims spiritually? How is this possible?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- 1. State the five daily salat of Islam.
- 2. State five advantages of salat.

3. ZAKAT (ALMSGIVING OR CHARITY)

Zakat is an Arabic word which literally means purification or clean with the pillar of worship in Islam. It is a welfare contribution which is paid once every year.

Zakat is done to give alms to the needy in the society. It can also be used to build school mosques, hospitals, etc.

WHAT ISTHE NEEDTO OBSERVE ZAKAT

Let us investigate and study the need to observe the sawm every year.

- i. Does it serve as a means to keep one's wealth clear of greed and selfishness? How do you know this?
- ii. Does it encourage one to be honest in his income and expenditure? How do you know this?
- iii. Does it serve as a social security for the needy in the society if it is practised well? How do you know this?
- iv. Does it do away with a culture of envy and hatred, since the needy are catered for by the rich? How do you know this?
- v. Does it check concentration of wealth in the few hands in the Islamic community? How do you know this?
- vi. Does the practice of paying Zakat encourage Muslims to give freely without thinking of it? How do you know this?
- vii. Does it provide the opportunity of sharing one's excess wealth with those who are less privileged or fortunate? How do you know this?
- viii. Is it an act of worship and obedience? How do you know this?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- What is the purpose of zakat?
- 2. State five advantages of zakat.

SAWM (FASTING)

Sawm is the 4th pillar of worship in Islam. It is a thirty day fasting observed by Muslims in the month of Ramadan (i.e. the 9th month).

During this month, Muslims abstain from food from dawn to sunset everyday and engage in devotional activities.

WHAT ISTHE NEEDTO OBSERVE SAWM

Let us investigate and study the need to observe the sawm every year.

- i. Does sawm develop the spirit and faith of Muslims? How do you know this?
- ii. Does sawm serve as an exercise that enables Muslims to endure hardship and adaptability How do you know this?

- Is it an exercise that weans the body from physical food to seek spiritual iii.
- Does it enable the wealthy Muslims to taste and feel the plight of the poor? iv.
- Is it a disciplined exercise that ensures steadfastness and resilience? v.

- Why should Muslim abstain from food in the month of 1. Ramadan?
- State five advantages of sawm. 2.



5. HAJJ (THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA)

Hajj is the 5th and the last pillar of worship in Islam. It is a holy journey made to Mecca every year. It takes place in the month of Zul-Hijjah (the 12th month). It is believed that all Muslims must endeavour or try to visit Mecca for the hajj at least, once in their life time.

WHAT IS THE NEED TO OBSERVE HAJJ

Let us investigate and study the need to observe the hajj every year.

- Does hajj bring together Muslims from all walks of life to worship Allah, the only i. Creator? How do you know this?
- Does hajj help distant Muslims to see Ka'bah physically instead of facing ii. eastwards during salat? How do you know this?
- Does hajj have in it all the lessons of Salat, Zakat and Sawm? How do you know iii. this?
- Does hajj teach the Muslims to sacrifice much more of their money for the iv. pleasure of Allah? How do you know this?
- Does hajj give an opportunity for a Muslim to visit the mosque that bears the v. name of the Prophet at where Prophet Mohammed was buried? How do you know this?
- Does hajj serve as Islam's act of supreme devotion? How do you know this?
- vii. Do rituals of the hajj transform the Muslim's personality? Do the rituals change Muslim to become humble, loyal, devoted, kind, hospitable, etc.? How do you know this?

- What happens on the month of Zul-Hijjah in Islamic community?
- State five advantages of hajj.



WHAT ARE THE RITUALS PERFORMED DURING

Muslims go for hajj for blessing. There are several rituals they perform stage by stage throughout the period of the hajj.

Let us investigate and study the rituals of hajj.

Entering the state of dedication (Ihram):

When the pilgrims don or put on the ihram (i.e. two pieces of seamless white cloths), they have entered the state of dedication. The white cloth is a symbol of the pilgrim's search for spiritual purity. A pilgrim must not adorn himself with jewellery or any decorations or engage in violent act, avoid sexual relations. Before putting on the ihram, the pilgrim must wash himself, cut his nails, shave his moustache, shave the armpit and pubic hair, perfume himself and wear sandals.

ii. Reciting the pilgrimage chant (Talbiyah):

After donning the ihram, the pilgrim performs two prostrations and recites two prayers. During the first prostration, he recites a chapter in Qur'an called 'Unbelievers' after the opening chapter is said.

During the second prostration, he recites the chapter in the Qur'an called "Devotion".

After this, he declares the form of pilgrimage he intends to make.

iii. Circling the Ka'bah seven times-(Tawaf):

The pilgrim goes round the Ka'bah seven times, starting each time by kissing, touching or pointing to the Hajar-al-Aswad (the Black Stone).

In the process of Kissing, touching or pointing to the stone, the pilgrim recites "In the name of God, and God is Supreme." This Kiss or touch is in tradition with the Prophet Mohammed's lips that touched the Black Stone during his farewell Pilgrimage.

The circuit is done in an anti-clockwise direction through the house in the left hand side.

The first 3 circuits are done with fast pace with short steps. The remaining four $circ_{ij}$ are done with slow pace.

iv. Movement to the Station of Abraham (i.e. Makami Ibrahim) for devotion:

Station of Abraham is the place where Abraham used to go and observe Salat where Kabah was being built. After the Tawaf rite, the pilgrim moves to the Station of Abraham where he performs a two rakah prayer. In the first prostration, he recites a chapter the Qur'an dubbed "O you disbelievers." In the second prostration, he recites the chapter in Qur'an dubbed "God is one."

v. Walking between the hills of al-Safa and al-Marwah seven turns:

The pilgrims move with fast pace between the two designated ends or signs between the two hills for seven turns.

vi. Symbolic wash of the Holy Ka'bah by His Majesty, the King of Saudi Arabia, the Servant of the Holy Mosque:

Every year of the pilgrimage, the Holy Ka'bah receives a new covering of Kiswah (a gold embroidered black cloth) woven by craftsmen who inherit the skill from the past generation. His Majesty, the King of Saudi Arabia performs this rite on 7th day of Zuhijja. This event is witnessed by Islamic heads of States and thousands of pilgrims.

vii. Convergence of pilgrims on the plains of Arafat to receive God's mer and blessings:

The pilgrims converge at the plains of Arafat and keep standing throughout to observe devotion and receive sermons from the Imam. This rite commemorates the Prophet Mohammed's last pilgrimage's sermon offered at Arafat.

viii. Convergence of pilgrims on the rocks of Muzdalifah plains:

The pilgrims move from Arafat to the rocks of Muzdalifah plains to observe a short prayer, rest and gather the stones which they will hurl (throw) at the three whitewashed pillars that represent the three devils. Each pilgrim picks 70 stones for the rite. This rite rest and pray.

ix. Stoning rite at Mina, an ancient City:

The pilgrims set off from Muzdalifat after midnight to Mina where the three whitewashed pillars called **Jamrahs** stand. Each pilgrim throws 49 stones when they are pressed with time to spend only two days or 70 stones in case the pilgrims spend more days.

This rite is observed on the 10th day of Zul-hijja.

On the first day, the pilgrim hurls or throws only seven stones at the **Great Devil** (Jamral-al-Aqabah), chanting with each throw: "AllahuAkbar" (God is most great).

On the second day, the pilgrim stones all the three devils, throwing seven stones at each pillar as custom demands.

On the third day, the final stoning takes place. Again, all the three pillars receive seven stones each. Throwing the stones symbolizes the pilgrim's rejection of the evil or devil. The rite of stoning is done to commemorate the time when satan cajoled (persuaded) Abraham and tried to make him defy God's command to sacrifice Ishmael (Ismaila).

x. The symbolic sacrifice of Abraham (Eid-ul-Adha):

Eid-ul-Adha is observed as a commemoration not because of the pilgrimage but as a typical Islamic festival that is observed on the 10th of Zul-Hijja when the pilgrimage is on-going. All Muslims across the world observe Eid-ul-Adha. It is a sacrifice of a ram to commemorate the symbolic sacrifice of Abraham (Ibrahim) when God gave him a ram in place of Ishmael for sacrifice.

xi. Tawaf rite after the first stoning:

Most pilgrim return to Mecca from Mina after the first stoning to perform the second tawaf. After the tawaf rite, they get back to Mina to continue the stoning rite.

xii. Performance of Farewell Tawaf-(Tawaf-al-Wida):

This is the last rite to perform. The pilgrims go to the Sacred Mosque (Ka'bah) for the last time to perform a farewell tawaf known as Tawaf-al-Wida.

xiii. A voluntary visit to the Prophet Mohammed's Mosque:

Prophet Mohammed's Mosque is the Islamic second Holiest City and a place revered all Muslims. Prophet Mohammed was buried in the mosque. A pilgrim may decide to there for site seeing. It is called "City of the Prophet."

TYPES OR FORMS OF PILGRIMAGE

There are two types of pilgrimage: the lesser pilgrimage and the main pilgrimage.

1. The lesser pilgrimage (Umrah)

It involves the circuits round the Ka'bah and running to and fro between the hills of Safa and al-Marwah.

The main pilgrimage is of three forms:

Al-Qiran (Conjunction)

Al-Tamattu (gratification)

Al-Ifrad (singularity).

It is among these three forms that the pilgrims choose what to make.

In the Qiran:

The Main Pilgrimage and the Umrah are performed together at the same time. If the pilgrim chooses this rite, he declares his intention by saying that "oh God, here I am your service, I respond to your call with a Pilgrimage and Umrah."

In the Tarhattu:

The pilgrim performs the Umrah before the Main Pilgrimage. He declares "Here am la God, at your service, I respond to you with an Umrah.

In the Ifrad:

The pilgrim performs only the Main Pilgrimage and declares "Here am I, oh God at your service, I respond to you with a Pilgrimage. He may perform the Umrah if he

- What does the rite of throwing stones at the pillars during 1. the hajj signify?
 - A) The preparation to fight the enemies. B) The victory over the devil.
- The essence of the Muslims fast of Ramadam is to... 2. A) guard against evil.
- B) keep the body fit. The pillar of faith in Islam which expresses charity is... 3. A) Sawm
- B) Zakat The first rite during the hajj is to observe... 4.
- A) Ihram B) Shahada
- The two hills Muslims run to and fro are... 5.
- A) Arafat and al Marwah B) al-Safa and al-Marwah.
- The rite of circling the Ka'bah seven times is termed as... 6.
 - A) Tawaf B) Ihram
- The circling of Ka'bah is done in_ 7. direction.
 - A) clockwise B) anti-clockwise
- Which festival occurs during the hajj? 8.
 - A) Eid-ul-adha

B) Eid-ul-Fitr

MODE OF WORSHIP INJUDEGENOUS AFRICAN RELIGION

The mode of worship in the traditional religion includes libation, sacrifice, drumming, singing and dancing, recitation, spirit possession, etc.

Let us study the meaning of each worship.

Libation: Libation is the act of offering wine or other liquid to a deity. 1. During worship, the leader of the indigenous worshippers offers libation to the deity in the form of prayer.







Offering of libation.

 Sacrifice: Sacrifice is the offering of food, objects or the lives of animals or humans to a deity, as an act of propitiation, pacification or worship.





Slaughtering of animal for sacrifice.

Drumming, singing and dancing: This is done during worship to make the
worship lively and also arouse the spirits to possess the priest and other
individuals.









Drumming and dancing.

- Recitation: Traditional worshipers recite some appellations of their deity, heroes and heroines and other great ancestors to honour them.
- Spirit possession: During worship, the spirits enter the traditional priests present and display their powers. Other individuals too can be possessed by the spirits.
- 6. Incantation / Invocation: During worship, the traditional priests could

cast a spell (curse) on someone or the community. They could cause bumper harvest or famine by saying something, and it will happen.

Divination: During worship, the traditional priest could tell what can happen

7. in future, the cause of some sickness or death, etc.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

- 1. Pouring of wine to invoke spirits refers to as...
 - A) praying B) libation
- He went and pacified the gods with a male sheep, 2. food items, coins, etc. This is known as...
 - A) incantation. B) sacrifice.
- The family head offered libation to the gods and 3. cast curses on the murderer. This is known as... A) incantation. B) sacrifice.
- 4. Singing, drumming and dancing invokes the gods on the land.
 - A) True B) False
- The traditional priest predicted a bumper harvest 5. this year. This is known as... A) invocation
- B) divination

WHAT OCCASIONS DO INDIGENOUS BELIEVER OFFERWORSHIP

- Think of festivals: During festivals like Odwira in Akan and Hogbetsotso among Anglos, worship is offered to thank God, lesser gods and ancestors. ii.
- Think of puberty rites: When a young person moves from childhood to adulthood, worship (libation) is offered. iii.
- Think of marriage rite: When a man and a woman agree to live together as husband and wife, worship is offered to the , Supreme Being, the gods and



- iv. Think of death rite: Worship is offered upon the death of a person.
- Think of naming ceremony: Worship or (libation) is offered during naming ceremony of a new baby.
- vi. Think of new farming season: Worship is offered during the new farming season to ask for adequate rains.
- vii. Think of protection and prosperity: Oftentimes libation (worship) is offered to ask the Supreme Being or the lesser gods to protect the people from evil spirits and enemies.

2.1.3 MORAL LESSONS DRAWN FROM WORSHIP

What lessons can you draw from worship? How would you demonstrate the moral lessons of worship in your life? Why should you take part in worship? Why should you participate fully in your religion? Why is it important for you to attend the place of worship?

Let us investigate and study the moral lessons drawn from worship.

- Can worship help our lives and actions to be pleasing unto i. happen? ii.
- Does worship encourage discipline? Does it help us to conform to good How can this happen? iii.
- Does worship bring us closer to God and other deities? How can this happe Does worship help us feel a sense of belonging or identity? Does it help us to iv. v.
- feel attached to one another with one faith and belief? How can this happen Does worship bring unity among believers? Do people with one faith see themselves as one? How can this happen? vi.
- Does worship help us to share our faith and values together? How can this vii.
- Does worship help to refrain from sinful acts? How can this happen? viii. Is worship a sure way to humble ourselves and realize our position in the
- Does worship give us confidence to face realities in life? How can this happen Does worship bring satisfaction to the heart and also joy and happiness? How

- xi. Does worship give instructions and directions in life? Do we actually take instructions and direction from worship to help us live well in society? How can this happen?
- xii. Does worship help us to accord or give respect to authority both divine and human? How can this happen?
- xiii. Does worship provide counseling in times of need? How can this happen?
- xiv. Does worship give confidence to face life? Does it make us aware of the support and protection from our object of worship? How can this happen?

State five moral lessons you can learn from worship.



HOW DO WE RELATE MORAL LESSONS FROM WORSHIP TO OUR LIVES?

Let us brainstorm how moral lessons from worship affect our lives.

- i. Do you obey the authority in your society? Example, our teachers, parents, elders, etc. What is your evidence?
- ii. Do you hate sin and practise good deeds? What is your evidence?
- iii. Do you listen to advice from your parents and teachers? What is your evidence?
- iv. Do you cooperate with others at home and in the school? What is your evidence?
- v. Do you confide in your parents or guardians and teachers and tell them your challenges? What is your evidence?
- vi. Do you humble yourself before your elders? What is your evidence?
- vii. Are you disciplined and respectful? What is your evidence?
- viii. Are you confident in your studies so that you can pass your examination with excellence? What is your evidence?
- ix. Are you able to give advice or counsel to those who go wrong? What is your evidence?
- x. Do you show love to others? What is your evidence?

Tell the kind of **moral** or **immoral** lesson in the statements below and indicate whether it must be **encouraged** or **discouraged**.

- He was complaining of his failure in exams, but I advised him to be confident.
- 2. "Yes mum, I delivered the message," though he did not.
- He always scores excellent in his examination scores.
- 4. This is great! You can do more than this another time, bravo!
- 5. I hate talking to her. She is too dull.
- Hit that goat with stone; it disturbs a lot.
- She picked the money from the ground and luckily found the owner.
- 8. No way, I have to retaliate.
- 9. Any time I go to her, I feel embarrassed.
- 10. He is my best teacher. I confide in him all the time.



WHY DO PEOPLE TAKE ACTIVE PART IN WORSHIP

Let us investigate and study the reasons for taking part in worship.

- i. Does worship strengthen the bond between the worshipers and their objects of worship? How do you know this?
- ii. Does worship enable worshipers to confess their sins and ask for forgiveness? How do you know this?
- iii. Does worship help in the spiritual growth and development of the worshipers. How do you know this?
- vi. Does worship enable worshipers to thank or show appreciation to their object of worship? How do you know this?
- v. Do worshipers feel secure and protected against the devil or enemies through worship. How do you know this?
- vi. Do worshipers receive spiritual strength or power to face the realities of life? How do you know this?

- vii. Does worship bring worshipers together? Does it ensure unity? How do you know this?
- viii. Does worship bring people closer or nearer to the object of worship?

State five reasons for taking part in worship.



WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENDING A PLACE OF WORSHIP OR CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP?

A place of worship is where religious people meet to communicate with their deity, thereby rendering the place sacred, sanctified or holy.

Let us investigate and study the reasons for attending a place of worship.

- i. Does congregational worship help one to know his fellow believers? How do you know this?
- ii. Does congregational worship help members to share common faith? How do you know this?
- iii. Does congregational worship help to gain spiritual growth especially for those who are down in spirit? How do you know this?
- iv. Does congregational worship provide avenue for people to share their problems in order to gain comfort, condolence, help or advice? How do you know this?
- v. Does congregational worship help to constantly deal with the shortfalls of members and admonish them?
- vi. Does congregational worship help to aid believers to think about the growth of their religion? How do you know this?

State five benefits you gain from attending congregational worship.

WHY SHOULD ONE PARTICIPATE FULLY IN HIS OR HER RELIGION

Let us investigate and study the importance of participating fully in one's religion.

- i. Does it promote togetherness and to build strong religious family of common faith and purpose. How do you know this?
- ii. Does it contribute to the growth of the religion? How do you know this?
- iii. Does it help solve challenging problems of the religion? How do you know this?
- iv. Does it encourage members to spread the good news to non-members for conversion? How do you know this?
- v. Does it encourage members to share religious responsibilities together? How do you know this?
- vi. Does it encourage congregational worship? How do you know this?
- vii. Does it help to develop spiritual growth and faith together? How do you know this?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five reasons why one must fully participate in his or her religion.



2.1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF PRAYER

What is prayer? What are the types of prayer in the three major religious traditions?

Prayer is a communication, communion or conversation between a person and a deity such as God or Allah, ancestor, lesser gods, etc. It is an act of pouring out the soul before the deity. Prayer may be oral or mental, occasional or constant, informal or formal. Prayer presumes a belief in the personality of the deity; the ability and willingness of the deity to communicate with us and share our feeling; the ability to provide and control all things for us. There can be individual prayer, group prayer or congregational prayer. There are three main kinds of prayer: Christian prayer, Islamic prayer and African indigenous prayer. There are many types of prayer: prayer of thanksgiving, prayer of confession, prayer of petition, etc. Prayer must also be offered in the faith that the deity lives and is the hearer and answerer of prayer, and that he will fulfil his word. Prayer is a divine duty and must therefore be part of every believer's life.

WHAT ARETHETYPES OF PRAYER INTHETHREE RELIGIONS

Let us investigate and study the types of prayer in the three main religious traditions.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION

Christians have the following types of prayer.

Prayer of thanksgiving: This prayer is said to express appreciation of what i. believers have received from God, example job opportunity, child bearing due to barrenness, healing, etc.

Prayer of confession: This is a prayer said to admit and confess our sins to ii.

God for forgiveness.

Prayer of petition or supplication: This is a type of prayer that one prays iii.

to request something from God.

Prayer of intercession: This is a prayer of pleading on behalf of others. That is, believers pray for others to have their demands or request answered by God.

Prayer of spiritual growth and faith: This prayer is said in order to v.

secure

God's help for members' growth in faith and spirit. Prayer of exaltation: This prayer is said to praise or lift God's name high

above all other things.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Determine the type of prayer below.

- Father Lord, I give you all glory, I adore your 1. majestic name, how great and wonderful you are.
- I pray to you O Lord, to help me with high 2. retentive brain to enable me pass my B.E.C.E. with distinction, Amen.
- O Lord, you have said in your word that "no 3. weapon formed against us shall stand." There is nothing that shall befall my dad; my dad shall return to normal health.Amen.
- The God of all power, you hold in your hand all powers in the universe, we 4. pray that you empower us to become strong in your word and stand firmly in it, Amen.
- The God that forgives, I have sinned against you and humanity, please accept 5. my plea for forgiveness. I repent and feel sorry for my wrong deeds.
- O Lord, you have shown me your mercy, grace and love. I continue to live 6. without ill-health, I am grateful to you, continue to be my shield.

ISLAMIC RELIGION

There are four types of prayer in Islam. These are:

Fard Salat:

Fard Salat is the first and the most important of all the four types. These are prayers commanded by Allah. Fard prayers are compulsory or obligatory and missing them is a grave sin or renders one a non-Muslim. Examples are: the five daily prayers; Ju'muah Prayer and Janazah Prayer.

The five daily prayer in Islam are:

Fajr - Fajr is the dawn prayer. It is observed between 5:00am - 5:30am. It is two Rakat Salat.

Zuhr/Dhuhr – Zuhr or Dhuhr is the early afternoon salat. It is observed between 1:00pm - 2:00pm. It is four rakat salat.

Asr – Asr is the late afternoon prayer. It is observed between 3:30pm - 5:00pm. It is four rakat salat.

Maghrib - Maghrib is the sunset prayer. It is observed between 6:00pm - 6:30pm. It is three rakat salat.

Isha - Isha is the night prayer. It is observed between 7:00pm - late night. It is four rakat salat.

2. Wajib Salat:

Wajib Salat is also obligatory or compulsory and missing it also constitutes a major sin, but not as great as missing a fard salat. Examples of Wajib salat are: Eid salat, Witr salat and Tahajjud salat. Witr and Tahajjud salats are performed after Isha (dusk). Watr is part of Tahajjud. Witr marks the end of Tahajjud.

3. Sunnah Salat:

Sunnah Salat is the Prophet Muhammed's usual practice. This is that part of prayer which the Holy Prophet added to what Allah commanded. It is of two kinds — Muakkadah and Ghair. These must be practised regularly and missing it also constitutes a sin, but not as great as the Fard and Wajib Salats.

4. Nafl Salat

Nafl Salat is optional or voluntary and regarded as extra prayer which brings more reward. It is prayed for extra virtues of life, but missing it does not constitute a sin. It is usually performed along with the 5 daily prayers. However, it can be performed or observed at other times as well.

Select the right answer.

- 1. Which of the prayers can render one non-Muslim if not performed?
 - A) Taraweeh
- B) Tahajjud

C) Salat

- 2. An example of Fard prayer is...
 - A) Sunnah
- B) Maghrib
- C) Nafl

- 3. Which of these is a night salat?
 - A) Tahajjud
- B) Asr

- C) Kusuf
- 4. This is an example of personal prayer.
 - A) Salat
- B) Nafl

- C) Sunnah
- 5. Missing this prayer constitutes sin.
 - A) Nafl

B) Sunnah

C) Tahajjud

- 6. Eid salat is an example of...
 - A) Wajib
- B) Sunnah

C) Fard

SPECIAL PRAYERS IN ISLAM

There are some prayers in Islam that are said in special days or occasion. These prayers of the following are often jam'at (congregational) in nature.

Let us investigate and study some of the special prayers in Islam.

1. JU'MUAH (FRIDAY PRAYER)

Ju'muah is a prayer offered every Friday by Muslims as Christians also observe the church service every Saturday or Sunday. It is offered in place of Zuhr Prayer. Ju'muah prayer is compulsory for men, but not compulsory for women, since world bu'muah prayer is only allowed in the Congregational Mosques. It takes the form of recitation, meditation, preaching and glorification.

2. TARAWEEH/TARAWIH

The word taraweeh comes from an Arabic word which means to rest and relax. It is a special evening prayer said during Ramadan. It is said in the evenings during Ramadan immediately after Isha prayer. Taraweeh is said in congregation. A Muslim is expected to perform 11 rakahs in Taraweeh prayer. Tarawih prayer is not obligatory.

3. EID PRAYER

Salat ul-Eid is the special prayers offered to commemorate or remember the two Islamic festivals. The two Islamic festival are:

- a) Eid ul-Adha celebrated on the tenth day of Dhu al-Hijjah.
- b) Eid ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal after the fasting in the holy month of Ramadan.

4. TAHAJJUD

Tahajjud literally means "wake up."

Tahajjud is a mid-night prayer said after **Isha** and before **Fajr**. It is a voluntary prayer performed by Muslims. It is not one of the five obligatory prayers required of all Muslims. It is performed to purify the soul to enable it to approach the reams of God. Tahajjud may be performed in the early part of the night, the middle part of the night or the later part of the night, but after the obligatory 'Isha' prayer (night prayer). Tahajjud is traced to Prophet Mohammed, when he woke up early to pray and encouraged his followers to practise him.

5. JANAZAH PRAYER (PRAYER FORTHE DECEASED OR DEAD PERSON)

Janazah is the Islamic funeral prayer. It forms part of the Islamic funeral ritual. The prayer is performed in congregation to seek pardon for the deceased or dead person and all dead Muslims. The Janazah is a collective obligation upon all Muslims. This is because if some Muslims take the responsibility to perform it, the obligation is fulfilled, but if no one performs it, then all Muslims will be accountable. Performing the funeral prayer when the body is not present is generally not permitted.

KUSUF / KHUSUF - Prayer during the eclipse of the sun or moon.

Kusuf is a prayer for eclipse of the sun (the solar eclipse), while Khusuf is a prayer for the eclipse of the moon (the lunar eclipse). According to Islam, "Allah is He, who created the sun, the moon and the stars— all governed by laws under His commandment." Qur'an 7:54. It is recommended that both eclipse prayers must be

performed by the Muslim community in congregation. Recitation in both prayers is performed out loud.

7. ISTISQA/ISTIKHARAH

"Istikhara" means to seek goodness from Allah (Exalted is He). This means, when one intends to do an important task, one does istikhara before the task. The one who does the istikhara is as if one requests Allah Almighty that, O the Knower of Unseen (Exalted is He) guide me if this task is better for me or not.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Tell the type of salat in the following.

- A corpse is washed, dressed and made ready in 1. the mosque.
- I seek the travel mercy from Allah. 2.
- The Imam prayed for abundant rainfall for a 3. bumper harvest in the year.
- Which prayer is performed after Isha? 4.
- Eid-ul-adha is observed in the month Dhu al-Hijjah, 5. while Eid-ul-Fitr is observed in the month of...
- Which month is the month of fasting in Islam? 6.
- Which prayer is offered every Friday? 7.
- Which prayer is observed especially during 8. Ramadan after Isha salat?



AFRICAN INDIGENOUS RELIGION

Let us investigate and study the kinds of prayer in the indigenous religion.

- Prayer of thanksgiving: This prayer is said to express appreciation for what believers have received from their deity. Example, job opportunity, child bearing due to barrenness, healing, etc.
- Prayer of confession: This prayer is said to confess sins to their deity for a ii. pardon or forgiveness.

- iii. Prayer of petition or supplication: This is a prayer to request something from their deity.
- iv. Prayer of intercession: This is a prayer of pleading on behalf of others. That is, believers pray for others to have their demands or request answered by their deity.
- v. Prayer of exaltation: This prayer is said to praise the deity.
- vi. Votive prayer: Praying for certain favours in which believers promise or vow to offer something in return. What is to be offered depends on the vow made.

Demonstrate a prayer that indicates or suggests the following type of prayer.

- Prayer of thanksgiving.
- ii. Prayer of confession.
- iii. Prayer of petition or supplication.
- iv. Prayer of intercession.
- v. Prayer of exaltation.
- vi. Votive prayer.



HOW PRAYER) IS OFFERED IN INDIGENOUS RELIGION

Let us study how prayer (libation) is offered in the indigenous religion

- The person offering prayer removes his sandals or footwear and leaves his chest bare. Prayer is usually offered by traditional priest or family head.
- He assumes various postures while praying e.g., crossing of the arms or hands, standing, sitting, kneeling, clapping of hands, raising of the hands, squatting, etc.
- iii. Prayers may be offered through the smaller gods or ancestors.

- vii. Prayers are said in the form of libation or sacrifice.
 The praise names of the Supreme God is often mentioned before the esser gods and ancestors.
- viii. He thanks the objects of worship for their favours.
- Lastly, he may pray for forgiveness of sins of the people in the community.



Offering of prayer to the deity.

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER IN THE THREE RELIGIOUSTRADITIONS?

Let us investigate and study the importance of prayer from what we have studied above.

- i. Is prayer a religious duty to observe always? Does it bring us closer to our deity? How do you know this?
- ii. Does prayer help to strengthen the bond between the person and his deity? How do you know this?
- iii. Does prayer make the person feel secure and protected from all forms of evil? How do you know this?

- iv. Does prayer serve as a platform for the person to confess his or her sins to the deity and ask for forgiveness or pardon? How do you know this?
- v. Does prayer enable the person to honour the Supreme Being as the creator or sustainer of life? How do you know this?
- vi. Does prayer serve as a medium through which a person can thank or show appreciation to the object of worship or ancestors? How do you know this?
- vii. Does prayer bring believers together to foster unity? How do you know this?
- viii. Does prayer help in spiritual growth and increase in faith. How do you know this?

In what five ways is prayer important?



SIMILARITIES OF PRAYER INTHETHREE MAJOR RELIGIONS

In what ways is prayer in one religion similar to other religions?

Let us investigate the similarities of prayer in the three major religions.

- i. Do all of them believe in the Supreme Being, God and Creator of the universe? In what way do they express this in their prayers?
- ii. Do all of them believe in a mediator when they pray? In what way do they express this in their prayers?
- iii. Do all of them believe in confession of sins?
 In what way do they express this in their prayers?
- iv. Do all of them express their faith through various attributes?
 In what way do they express this in their prayers?
- v. Do all of them put their needs before God? In what way do they express this in their prayers?

DIFFERENCES OF PRAYER IN THE THREE MAJOR RELIGIONS

In what ways is prayer in one religion different from other religions?

Let us investigate the differences of prayer in the three major religions.

- 1. In what way do they direct their prayer? Indigenous religion prays to more than one deity (polytheism), but Christianity and Islam pray to one deity, God or Allah (monotheism).
- 2. In what way do they use prayer to confess sins? In Islam and Christianity, prayer is used to confess sins and ask for forgiveness, but in Indigenous Religion, sin is forgiven only when prayer is supported by sacrifices to the deity, not necessarily to the Supreme Being.
- 3. In what way do they perform prayer? Muslims do ablution before prayer can be effective; Christians pray direct; Indigenous worshippers offer prayer in the orm of libation.
- 4. In what way is cursing accepted or forbidden in prayer? In Islam and Christianity, cursing is forbidden in prayer – they are taught to bless their enemies, pray for those who hate them, but in the Indigenous Religion, cursing is allowed on one's enemies and all enemies of society.
- 5. At what time is prayer performed in the three major religions? In Christianity and Indigenous Religions, prayer can be offered at any time, but in Islam, prayer is said at specific times in the day – five times per day.
- 6. Do they have different mediators when praying? Christians pray through Jesus Christ as their mediator; Muslims follow Hadith and Sunnah of Prophet Mohammad; Indigenous worshippers regard the lesser gods and ancestors as their mediators when praying.

WHAT IS THE MORAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PRAYER

How do we relate the kinds of prayer to our daily life?

- i. We express gratitude to the object of worship, don't we? Do you do same to the people in the society? Do you say thank you to those who do good to you? What is your evidence?
- ii. We pray for forgiveness of sins, don't we? Do you forgive people who offend you? Do you confess your sins to your parents and teachers and ask for forgiveness?
 Do you accept and own up your mistakes and bad deeds? What is your evidence?
- iii. We use prayer to intercede for others, don't we? Do you care for others in the society when they are in need? What is your evidence?
- iv. We pray to receive abundant grace, riches and progress from God, don't we? Are you generous to others and feel happy to help and support them? What is your evidence?
- v. Prayer conditions us to be righteous before God answers us, isn't it? Do you do the right things in the society? Are you a good person? Do you steal from your parents, siblings or friends? Do you respect and obey instruction? What is your evidence?
- vi. Prayer brings us closer to God, isn't it? Do you share your problems with your parents, teachers or elders in your family for advice? What is your evidence?
- vii. Prayer helps us to be spiritual and religious, so that we avoid bad company. Are you able to keep away from indecent friendship? What is your evidence?
- ix. Prayer enables us to overcome sin for a decent life. Are you able to refrain from all sinful acts? Are you able to influence your bad friends to change for decent life? What is your evidence?

Tell the kind of prayer that has been demonstrated or applied in the daily life,

- Good afternoon dad. Please I have come to thank you for my education.
- All the people including the poor and the needy were served with food.
- I was rebuked or scolded for following bad friends. I told my parents everything and begged them for forgiveness.
- Have you gotten enough of your request? What you have picked is not enough. Kindly pick some more in addition.
- Hello Mum! Can I tell you something? I want to become a doctor in future. I have to take my studies serious. That's great my dear! Your dream is great and good, I will help you, ok.
- Mum you know something? My study group discusses bad things which I don't like. I want to quit so that I don't become part of their evil deeds.





THE FAMILY AND THE COMMUNITY

SUB-STRAND ONE

THE FAMILY SYSTEMS

INDICATORS

- Explain the concept and types of family systems in Ghana.
- Identify the role of family members.
- 3. Explain the teachings of the three religions on family.
- 4. Describe ways of promoting good relationships among family members.

3.1.1 FAMILY SYSTEMS IN GHANA

- Whom do you live with?
- Is the person your mother, father, uncle, auntie, sister, brother, grandmother or grandfather, half-sister or half-brother, brother-in-law or sister-in-law?
- What one word can you find to give to all these persons listed above?
- Will you call them your relatives or family members?
- Why will you call them your relative or family member?

All the persons listed above are your relatives or family members.



Family refers to people who relate to us by blood link, marriage or adoption. When people trace their relation with others through blood link, marriage or as a result of adoption, then all such people become **family members**.

This means our family is a big umbrella that consists of:

- blood relatives or blood links
- marriage relatives or marriage links
- adoption relatives or adoption links.

Let us study these terms well:

 Blood relatives include - siblings, uncles, aunties, cousins, grandmothers, grandfathers, grandsons, granddaughters, mother, father, nieces, nephews.

- Marriage or covenant relatives include sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, wives, husbands. All the relatives of your married partner (spouse) are your relatives, but they are in-laws.
- Adoption relatives include people that have been taken into our family from outside and duly regarded as part of our family.
- 4. Kins / Kinsmen / Kinsfolk-All your relatives are also your kins or kinsfolk.

FAMILY SYSTEMS

There are two main types of family systems. These are: Nuclear family system and Extended family system.

THE NUCLEAR FAMILY SYSTEM

The Nuclear family system consists of the father, the mother and children (if any). Nuclear family can also be one parent (father or mother) and the children.

In the nuclear family system, the children inherit their parents' property. Children and parents do not link with the extended family members too much. The family considers their members' needs first before the larger members' needs. The father is the head of the family. This means, the father controls the affairs of the family.

This type of family is common in European countries and North America.



Nuclear family system.

WITH WHAT YOU HAVE STUDIED ABOUT NUCLEAR FAMILY SYSTEM, WHAT ADVANTAGES DOES IT HAVE?

Let us investigate and study the advantages of the nuclear family.

- It is easy or not difficult to manage and control children in the nuclear family.
 Why do you think so?
- ii. How does it affect decision taking in the family? Does it make decision taking faster or slower? Explain your answer.
- iii. Is it easy or difficult to care for the family financially? Explain your answer?
- iv. Does it minimize property litigation or it heightens it? Why do you think so?
- v. Does it promote peace and tranquility in the family? Why do you think so?
- vi. Does it promote unity in the family? Why do you think so?
- vii. Does it make child-parent relationship more cordial? Why do you think so?
- viii. Does it encourage children to work hard and do independent work? Why do you think so?
- ix. Does it encourage parents to give sufficient attention to their children? Why do you think so?
- x. Does it help parents to cater for the needs of the family? Why do you think so?
- xi. Does is provide privacy in the family as compared to extended family? Why do you think so?
- xii. Does is make supervision and monitoring of children easy? How do you know this?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

A) State five advantages of nuclear family system.

WHAT DISADVANTAGES AFFECT NUCLEAR FAMILY SYSTEM. Let us investigate and study the advantages of nuclear family.

i. Can it prevent children to know their kinsmen and women? Why do you think so?

ii. Can it promote selfishness and hatred within the extended members? Why do you think so?

Can it prevent children from playing and mixing with others? Why do you think iii.

What happens to children when parents are always away and too busy with iv. their businesses?

What happens when parents are old and children have married and left to their ٧. marital homes?

What happens to children if parents have travelled, died, etc.? vi.

Does is discourage the spirit of togetherness? Why do you think so? vii.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five disadvantages of the nuclear family system.



EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM

Extended family system is the type of family system where several generations of people trace their membership to a common ancestry. It is an umbrella family that

covers the nuclear family. Members live together and express bond of togetherness.

The extended family believes in oneness, therefore individualism is not practised. Who belongs to one member belongs to all. It is made up of all other relatives including the nuclear family. Relatives may be paternal or maternal. That is, from the father's side of from the mother's side. Such relatives include maternal and paternal grandparent uncles, aunts, cousins, nephews, nieces and grandchildren.

The head of the extended family is the "Family Head" Abusuapanin (Akan). The practice of extended family system is common in Asia, Middle East, Africa and South America.



Extended family system.

WITHWHATYOU HAVE STUDIED ABOUT EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM, WHAT ADVANTAGES DOES IT HAVE?

Let us investigate and study the advantages of extended family.

- i. Does it enjoy the service and assistance of grandparents? Why do you think so?
- ii. Does it promote how to live and cooperate with members in a family? Why do you think so?
- iii. Does it help members to know more of history, religion and culture of the family?
 Why do you think so?
- iv. Does it promote sense of inter-dependence among family members?

 Why do you think so?
- v. Do younger members benefit or gain life experience from the older ones? Why do you think so?
- vi. Does it promote a sense of discipline like obedience and respect for elderly relatives? Why do you think so?

Does it help family members to know their kins or kinsfolk better and more vii.

closely?

- Does extended family sustain the family system? Why do you think so? viii.
- Does it create opportunity to associate with more people? Why do you think so? ix.
- Does it create security and protection? Why do you think so? X.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five advantages of extended family system.

WHAT DISADVANTAGES AFFECT THE EXTENDED FAMILY SYSTEM. i.

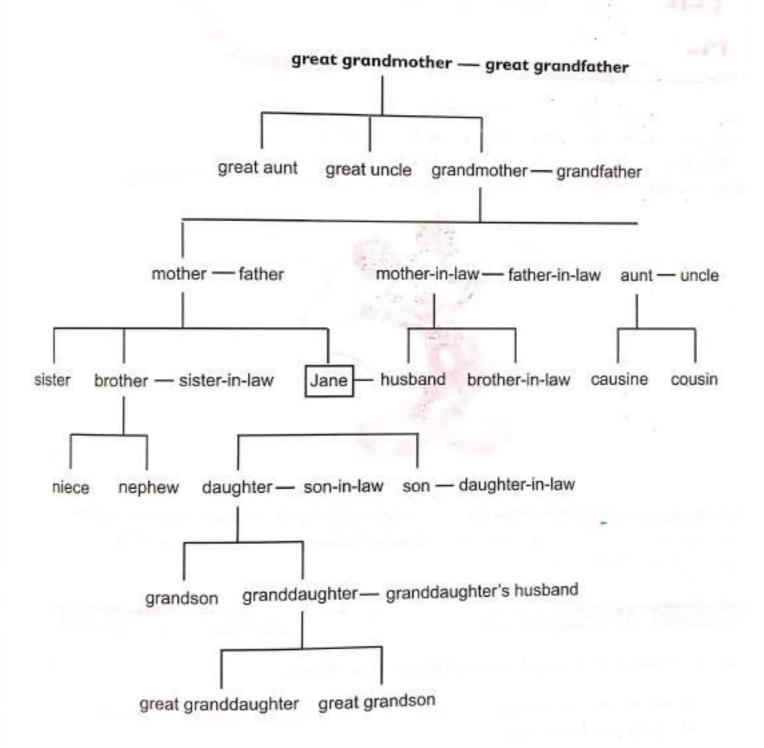
- Does it encourage petty jealousies and squabbles and fighting among the family members? Why do you think so? ii.
- Can it corrupt good habits among members living in the same compound house?
- Can outbreak of disease spread easily and faster in the family? Why do you think iii. iv.
- Do members enjoy their privacy? Why don't you think so? V.
- Does it encourage over-dependence on the working relatives? Why do you think vi.
- Can it be the root cause of financial misappropriation, corruption and bribery in vii.
- Does it cause many family people to give advice? Why do you think so?
- viii. Does it promote or encourage property litigation? Why do you think so? Does it encourages laziness? Why don't you think so?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five disadvantages of the extended family system.



FAMILY TREE



3.1.2 THE ROLE OF FAMILY MEMBERS

As a child, what is your duty or role in your family?
What do you expect your parents to do in your family?
What do you expect your grandparents to do in your family?
Each member in our family has an obligation or role to perform in the family.



Obligation or role refers to the duties or responsibilities that one is expected to do or offer. In the family system, members observe different roles or responsibilities according to their status.

WHAT OBLIGATIONS OR ROLES DO PARENTS PLAY INTHE FAMI

Let us investigate and study the role of parent in our family.

- i. Who trains us in domestic activities like washing, sweeping, cooking, etc.? How do you know this?
- ii. Who provides the basic necessities like food, shelter, education, clothing, etc.? How do you know this?

- Who ensure discipline in the house? How do you know this? iii.
- Who monitors and guide the children from bad company? How do you know iv.
- Who ensures proper health care in the family? How do you know this?
- Who works hard to provide financial needs of the family? How do you know vi.
- Who makes sure children are brought up in the fear of God. How do you vii.
- Who ensures that children are not abused or maltreated in the house? How do you know this?

Use the points in the table to tell the type of role played by the parent in the statements under the table.

Use the points in the table to tell the type of role played by the parent in the statement under the table.



Provision of basic necessity.	Provision of domestic training.	Ensuring discipline.	Guidance and monitoring of behaviour.	Taking care of health needs.
Provision of financial needs.	Provision of moral and religious education.	Protection against maltreatment.	/*	

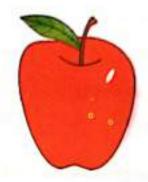
- Behave Kwasi! You can't insult your elder sister? I bought you all "vermox" to disinfect worms in your body system. 1.
- Dad went and paid my school fees, so I was not sent home school. 2
- We are living well and happy in our father's house. 3.
- Every Sunday we dress up and go to church with our parents. 4.
- Oh please my husband, the work is too difficult for the child, please give him an 5.
- 6. easy work.
- You can't join that group again. You are becoming stubborn of late. 7.
- Aku wake up! Finish pasting and sweep the compound. 8.

WHATARETHE OBLIGATIONS (ROLES) OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY

Let us investigate and study the role of children in our family.

- Should children respect and obey parents and elderly people in the family? i. Why do you think so?
- Should children assist to take care of their younger siblings? Why do you think ii.
- Should children perform household chores like cleaning the dishes, babysitter, bathing younger siblings, dispose of rubbish, etc.? Why do you think so?
- iv. Should children run errands in the family? Why do you think so?
- Should children help their parents in their various vocations that are within
- vi. Do children take over the responsibilities of parents when parents are away?

State five roles of children in the family.



WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATIONS (ROLES) OF GRANDPARENTS IN THE FAMILY

Grandparents are people who gave birth to our parents.

Let us investigate and study the role of grandparents in our family.

- i. Do grandparents play the roles of nannies, thus, caring for children? Why do you think so?
- ii. Do grandparents help resolve conflicts among members in the family? Why do you think so?
- iii. Do grandparents help in character training of children? Why do you think so?
- iv. Why are grandparents regarded as custodians of family history and property?
- v. Do grandparents play advisory role in the family? What kind of advice do they normally give?
- vi. Do grandparents represent the family in the community meetings? Why do you think so?

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five roles of grandparents in the family.



3.1.3 GOOD RELATIONSHIP AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS

We all belong to a family, whether nuclear or extended family. We are a part of its must ensure that every member is happy and feels good. Each member must feel at a to visit other members. To ensure this warm relationship, there are certain roles are responsibilities expected from each member.

IN WHAT WAYS COULD WE BUILD GOOD RELATIONSHIP IN THE FAMILY?

Let us investigate and study some of the ways of building good relationship in our family.

- i. Do you think the working members should support non-working ones? Why do you think so? What kind of support do you think of?
- ii. Do you think members should respect one another? Why do you think so?
- iii. Do you think children should obey instructions of the elderly members? Why do you think so? What kind of instruction must children obey? Give example.
- iv. Do you think there should be co-operation and love among members of the family. Why do you think so? What kind of cooperation and love? Give examples.
 - v. Do you think there should be good communication among members? Why do family.

- vi. Do you think hard work must be encouraged in the family? Why do you think so? What can hard work bring in the family?
- vii. Do you think members should ensure discipline and good moral behaviour in the family? Why do you think so? What kind of discipline do you have in mind?
- viii. Do you think members should avoid inward looking or personal satisfaction? Why do you think so? Give examples of inward looking or personal satisfaction attitude.
- ix. Do you think family members should eschew or avoid unhealthy or damning comment on others. Why do you think so? Give example of such attitude.
- x. Do you think members must desist from passing provocative words or expressions? Why do you think so? Give example of such provocative expressions.
- xi. Do you think family members must tolerate one another when they express different views on an issue? Why do you think so?
- xii. Do you think there must be transparency when given family assignment? Why do you think so? Give example of family assignment.
- xiii. Do you think members must be patient when one is at fault? Do you also think members should not quickly pass judgment to condemn others? Why do you think so? Give example of a scenario.

xiv. Do you think one needs to forgive another for doing the wrong thing or for wrong utterances? Give an example of such wrong utterances.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

Say **Yes** or **No** to show whether the statement can support healthy relationship in the family or not. Tell what is wrong with the wrong statements.

- Let me quickly wrap this thing and hide it somewhere, because I don't want my siblings to see it and become interested in it.
- Oh, all of you should come, I have good news for you!
- Uncle Armah bought him a taxi for the family. But he gives some meagre revenue and keeps narrating stories.
- 4. Kwaku, go to the garden and call me your dad. My husband, I sent for you a long time, but you didn't come. By whom did you send to call me, my dear? Nobody was here.
- 5. We are always happy in the family. We meet all our educational needs, we don't suffer at all. Thanks to our hard working parents, uncles, senior siblings, aunties, cousins and all elderly ones. Indeed, they work hard to take care of all financial needs in the family, God bless them.

THE NEED FOR SELF-EXAMINATION

In our family, we must always examine ourselves to know whether we are doing wrom or right things at any given point in time.

You should always ask yourself the following questions:

- Why are people avoiding you? Is it because of your arrogant attitude?
- Why don't people talk much to you? Is it because you never listen attentively to what they say or you interrupt too many times?
- Do you completely lack confidence? Is it perhaps you simply lack the courage to interact with other people?
- When you do voluntary work for others, are you being sincere? What are you motivations? Are you free from pretense or deceit?

If you give positive answers to all the above, then you will be seen as a good member in your family.

State five areas of importance of constant self-examination.



IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY SYSTEMS IN GHANA

For all that we have learnt about family systems in Ghana, what importance (significance do we learn from it?

Let us investigate and study some of the importance of family systems in Ghana.

Is family seen as the heart and soul of human society?

Society is made out of families. Families, in all the diverse patterns, sizes, creeds an colours they come in, are indeed, the heart and soul of human society.

Does family provide solid foundation of society?

Marriage and family reproduce members to sustain the society. Marriage and family are perhaps society's oldest and strongest institutions.

Does family help to create healthy society?

Healthy individuals within healthy families are at the core of a healthy society. Healthy individuals in a healthy home exhibits positive attitude to work, show love for neighbour and work. These good habits are displayed in our social institutions such a educational institutions, businesses, human and family service agencies, religious institutions, health organizations, etc.

Is family seen as our most intimate social environment?

Families may be seen as the most concrete social unit in the human world. This shows that families are the best place for people to learn the skills of socializing families are the best place for people to learn the skills of socializing the process of socializing, families also teach the children the art of partnership and working together as a unit and the care of the children the art of partnership with working together as a unit and the art of surviving in the world and learning to live with 5. Does family serve as the training grounds for societal values and positive personality?

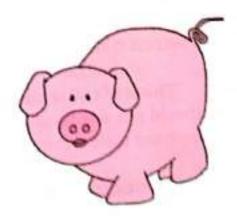
Families also play an important role in disciplining the children and hence aid in bringing up adults that are going to be responsible members of society.

Families teach people how to handle their responsibilities through chores that children are given. This in turn also makes the children to eventually become civilized and responsible members of the community.

- 6. Does the family foster communalism and togetherness.
 By working together in our communities, we demonstrate the importance of families to the well-being of the total community, and we contribute to the happiness of all.
- 7. Does the family provide our basic amenities or necessities?
 A family provides the safety net for their children, so they can be fed, clothed, sheltered, educated and loved. It doesn't matter what the make-up is of the family, it matters if they are supported in their efforts to protect and nourish their children. Without a family, children can be hungry, malnourished, homeless, illiterate and involved in the society.
- Does family easily resolve our conflicts when they occur?
 Conflict and misunderstandings between families are resolved peacefully in the family when they occur.
- Does the family ensure quality upbringing of members?
 The family ensures quality upbringing of its members.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five importance of family.



REQUIREMENTS FOR A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS LIFE

REQUIREMENTS FOR A PROSPER IN LIFE. But, happy and prosperous life come life a number of things one must do before he or she can become happy and prosperous.

Let us investigate and study some of the things we ought to do before we to become happy and prosperous in life.

- Think of leading a godly and virtuous life:
- One must lead life in the fear of God. For example, respect, humility, truth, obedience, etc. ii.
- Think of leading a hard working life:

Hard work brings forth money that sustains life. Since modern life depends largely on money, one needs to work hard in order to satisfy his needs and to become happy an prosperous.

iii. Think of good inter-personal relation:

If one relates well with people around one, one is always offered a helping hand when the need arises. This habit of living also encourages people to draw near to you to share experiences and other mutual advantages.

Think of education: iv.

Education prepares and opens human mind to new skills and trade faster than anything else. Modern technology requires one's effort to learn more to meet the current trend of the world. Happy and prosperous life requires that one needs to go to school to equip him/her to do other things with ease.

Think of becoming a perseverant person:

People who are worried because of some difficulty they face do not normally succeed in life.We must try to endure, persevere, focus and stay on at all times in order to

Think of cultivating the habit of savings:

We should not use up all that we earn from our work, so that we can have enough money in our coffers to meet eventualities and other unforeseen occurrences.

Think of how to prioritize or line up the important things:

One should prioritize one's needs. This means, one should be concerned with the most important needs.

viii. Think how to make proper decision: One should be careful in one's decision choices.

ix. Think of time consciousness:

One must not play with time. One must do things according to time.

ACTIVITY AND RESPONSES

State five things that can help lead to or create prosperous life.



WHAT ARE SOME OF THE WAYS THAT LEAD FAMILY MEMBERS TO BECOME UNSUCCESSFUL IN LIFE

What does it mean when someone fails in life or becomes unsuccessful?

It means the person has not been able to achieve anything in life. The person could not complete his education or learn a trade. He lives a wretched life.

What makes people become wretched in the family?

Let us investigate and study some of the things that lead to unsuccessful life.

- i. Think of Laziness. Why do you think laziness can cause wretched life?
- Think of extravagance or wasting money. Why do you think extravagance can cause wretched life?
- Think of bad habits. What are examples of bad habits? Why do you think bad habits can cause wretched life?

- iv. Think of bad company or bad friends. What things can bad friends lead one into? Why do you think bad company can cause wretched life?
- v. Think of immoral acts. What are examples of immoral acts? Why do you think immoral acts can cause wretched life?
- vi. Think of superstition or belief that spiritual force is behind the cause of something. Why do you think superstition can cause wretched life?
- vii. Think of bordering oneself with negative thoughts. The person always sees failure, not success. Fearing risk taking due to negative thoughts. Why do yo think negative thoughts can cause wretched life?
 - viii. Think of negative rituals to conjure or invoke money. Why do you think negative rituals can cause wretched life?

State and explain five ways that can make one unsuccessful in life.

WHAT ISTHE EFFECT OF UNSUCCESSFUL LIFE

Let us investigate and study some of the effects of unsuccessful life.

- Think of inability to meet basic needs. Can the person get money to buy basic needs like clothing, toothpaste, food, etc. Why do you think so?
- 2. Think of avoidance or disregard. Can the person be invited to join a family meeting? Can the person be given a responsible role to play in the family? Why do you think so?
 - 3. Think of loss of respect. Can the person be respected in the family? Can children have high regard for such a family member? Why do you think so!

- 4. Think of poor treatment. Who is usually assigned filthy work in the family? A dignified person or wretched person? Why do you think so?
- 5. Think of loss of self-esteem or confidence. Will the person be able to direct his or her personal affairs. Why do you think so?

State and explain five effects of being unsuccessful in life.

