

SECOND TERM
WEEKLY LESSON NOTES
WEEK 8

Week Ending: 26-05-2023	DAY:	Subject: R.M.E	
Duration: 60MINS		Strand: The Family & Community	
Class: B8	Class Size:	Sub Strand: Prophets & Caliphs	
Content Standard: B8 4.1.1: Identify and explain the moral lessons that can be learned from the exemplary lives of the prophets and caliphs		Indicator: B8 4.1.1.2: Outline the mission and exemplary lives of the Caliphs	Lesson: 1 OF 2
Performance Indicator: Learners can outline the mission and exemplary lives of the Caliphs.		Core Competencies: CP 5.2: CP 6.3 CC 9.1: CC 9.3: CC 9.4:	
References: R.M.E Curriculum Pg. 40			
Phase/Duration	Learners Activities	Resources	
PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson. Share performance indicators with learners.		
PHASE 2: MAIN	<p>Explain the meaning of Caliph in Islam. <i>A caliph is an Islamic title that originated with the early Muslim community after the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632 CE. The term "caliph" (or "khalifah" in Arabic) means "successor" or "deputy." A caliph is considered the political and religious successor to the Prophet Muhammad, leading the Muslim community (Ummah) and acting as the head of state.</i></p> <p>Guide learners to describe the first four caliphs in Islam.</p> <p><i>1. Abu Bakr (573-634 CE): Abu Bakr was a close companion of the Prophet Muhammad and became the first caliph after Muhammad's death in 632 CE. He is known for his piety, wisdom, and leadership skills. During his caliphate, Abu Bakr faced numerous challenges, including the Ridda Wars to suppress rebellions and the apostasy after the Prophet's death. He successfully united the Arabian Peninsula under Islamic rule and laid the foundation for the expansion of Islam beyond Arabia.</i></p> <p><i>2. Umar ibn al-Khattab (584-644 CE): Umar ibn al-Khattab was the second caliph and ruled from 634 to 644 CE. He was known for his strict adherence to justice and administration of the state. Umar's caliphate witnessed significant territorial expansion of the Islamic empire. Under his leadership, Muslim armies conquered vast territories, including Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, and Persia. Umar implemented administrative reforms,</i></p>	Pictures and charts	

	<p><i>established a legal system, and initiated the Islamic calendar. He is revered for his simplicity, humility, and devotion to the welfare of the Muslim community.</i></p> <p><i>3. Uthman ibn Affan (576-656 CE): Uthman ibn Affan became the third caliph and ruled from 644 to 656 CE. He is notable for his contributions to the compilation of the Quran during his caliphate. Uthman undertook the task of standardizing the Quranic text to prevent regional variations. He also initiated construction projects, including the expansion of the Kaaba in Mecca. Uthman faced opposition and unrest toward the end of his reign, leading to his assassination by dissidents.</i></p> <p><i>4. Ali ibn Abi Talib (599-661 CE): Ali ibn Abi Talib, the cousin and son-in-law of Prophet Muhammad, became the fourth caliph from 656 to 661 CE. He is highly regarded by the Shia Muslim community as the rightful successor to Muhammad. Ali faced internal conflicts during his caliphate, including the First Fitna (civil war) against Muawiyah, the governor of Syria. The conflict ended with the arbitration of the Battle of Siffin but resulted in further divisions within the Muslim community. Ali was eventually assassinated, marking the end of the Rashidun caliphate.</i></p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <p><i>1. What were some of the major achievements and challenges faced by the Rashidun caliphs during their respective reigns? 2. How did the roles and leadership styles of Abu Bakr, Umar ibn al-Khattab, Uthman ibn Affan, and Ali ibn Abi Talib differ from one another?</i></p>	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	

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PHASE 1: STARTER	Revise with learners to review their understanding in the previous lesson. Share performance indicators with learners.	
PHASE 2: MAIN	State the contributions of each of the Caliphs. <i>1. Abu Bakr:</i> - Successfully led the Muslim community through the period of apostasy and the Ridda Wars, consolidating the unity of the Arabian Peninsula under Islamic rule. - Initiated military campaigns against neighboring empires, such as the Byzantine and Sassanian Empires, laying the foundation for future territorial expansion of Islam. - Committed to preserving and compiling the Quranic text and ensuring its authenticity. - Instituted policies of justice and consultation (shura) in governance, emphasizing the importance of consultation with advisors and community leaders. <i>2. Umar ibn al-Khattab:</i> - Led the Islamic empire through a period of rapid expansion, conquering vast territories in the Middle East, North Africa, and Persia. - Established a comprehensive administrative system, including the appointment of governors and administrators, and developed a financial system to manage the state treasury. - Introduced reforms in governance, including public welfare programs, standardization of weights and measures, and the establishment of public institutions such as mosques and schools. - Instituted a codified legal system known as "Umar's Law" or "Umar's Code," providing guidelines for matters of governance and public behavior. <i>3. Uthman ibn Affan:</i>	Pictures and charts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertook the task of standardizing the Quranic text by commissioning the compilation of a definitive version to prevent regional variations. - Initiated public works projects, including the expansion of the Kaaba in Mecca and the construction of irrigation canals. - Expanded the Islamic navy, leading to maritime expeditions and trade expansion. - Sponsored the dissemination of the Quranic text by sending copies to different regions of the Islamic empire. <p>4. Ali ibn Abi Talib:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to Islamic jurisprudence and legal scholarship, especially in matters of family law and governance. - Promoted social justice and equity, emphasizing the need to address the welfare of the poor and marginalized. - Faced challenges and conflicts, including the First Fitna (civil war), during which he sought arbitration to resolve the dispute with Muawiyah. - Regarded as a prominent figure in Islamic spirituality and mysticism, with many teachings and sayings attributed to him. <p>Learners in groups role the early life and contributions of the caliphs in Islam</p> <p><u>Assessment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did Umar ibn al-Khattab contribute to the expansion and governance of the Islamic empire during his caliphate? 2. What were the key initiatives undertaken by Uthman ibn Affan, the third caliph, in the early Islamic era, and how did they impact the Muslim community? 	
<p>PHASE 3: REFLECTION</p>	<p>Use peer discussion and effective questioning to find out from learners what they have learnt during the lesson.</p> <p>Take feedback from learners and summarize the lesson.</p>	