

Social and Religious Studies

Pupil's books

Primary 4

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Foreword

Dear Student,

Rwanda Basic Education Board is honoured to present to you this book of Social and Religious studies pupil's book primary four, which serves as a guide to competence-based teaching and learning to ensure consistency and coherence in the learning of Social and Religious Studies subject. The Rwanda educational philosophy is to ensure that you achieve full potential at every level of education which will prepare you to be well integrated in society and exploit employment opportunities.

The government of Rwanda emphasizes the importance of aligning teaching and learning materials with the syllabus to facilitate your learning process. Many factors influence what you learn, how well you learn and the competences you acquire. Those factors include quality instructional materials available, assessment strategies for the learners among others. Special attention was paid to activities that facilitate learning process develop your ideas and make new discoveries during concrete activities carried out individually or with peers.

In competence-based curriculum, learning is considered as a process of active building and developing knowledge and meanings by the learner where concepts are mainly introduced by an activity, a situation or a scenario that helps the learner to construct knowledge, develop skills and acquire positive attitudes and values. For effective use of this textbook, your role is to:

- Work on given activities which lead to the development of skills;

- Share relevant information with other learners through presentations, discussions, group work and other active learning techniques such as role play, case studies, investigation and research in the library, from the internet or from your community;
- Participate and take responsibility for your own learning;
- Draw conclusions based on the findings from the learning activities.

To facilitate you in doing activities, the content of this book is self-explanatory so that you can easily use it by yourself, acquire and assess your competences. The book is made of units whereby each unit comprises: the key unit competence, followed by the introductory activity before the development of Social Studies concepts that are connected to real world situation.

I wish to sincerely extend my appreciation to REB staff who organized the editing process of this textbook. Special gratitude also goes to lecturers, teachers, illustrators and designers who supported the exercise throughout. Any comment or contribution would be welcome to the improvement of this textbook for the next edition



Dr. MBARUSHIMANA Nelson
Director General, REB



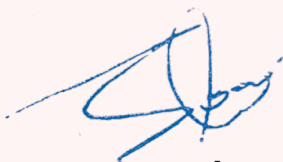
Acknowledgement

I wish to express my appreciation to all the people who played a major role in editing process of this Social and Religious Studies pupil's book for Primary 4. It would not have been successful without their active participation.

Special thanks are given to those who gave their time to read and refine this textbook to meet the needs of competence-based curriculum. I owe gratitude to the Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement (MINUBUMWE), Never Again, AEGIS Trust who provided their expertise in research and recommendations which contributed to the edition of this guide.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to Primary, secondary schools and the university of Rwanda that allowed their teachers, lecturers who diligently worked with REB in-house textbooks production project to the successful completion of this textbook edition. I also thank illustrators, designers, and all other individuals whose efforts in one way or the other contributed to the success of this edition.

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Joan Murungi,
Head of CTLRD

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Part 1

Social Studies

UNIT 1

Socio-economic activities in our district

Key unit competence: Compare socio-economic activities of his/her district with those of the neighbouring districts and recognize their importance in the development of the District.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Locate his/her District on the provincial and Rwandan maps.
- Identify social-economic activities of his/her district.

Skills

- Describe the location of his/her district on the provincial and Rwandan maps.
- Analyse different economic activities carried out in his/her district in comparison with her/his neighbouring districts.
- State how socio-economic activities contribute to the development of the district
- Explain the importance of socio-economic activities in the development of the district.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance of social-economic activities in his/her district.
- Respect work as a source of income.



Introductory activity

Look at the picture and answer the questions below:

1. What is happening in the picture?
2. What do you think the people are doing?
3. Where do you go to buy what you need?
4. What do you buy?
5. Where can you buy or sell items in your district?



A busy market place

1.1. Identify my district

A district is an administrative division that is managed by the local government. A neighbourhood is the area close to you. Neighbours are the people who live next to you. Neighbouring districts are districts next to the district you live in.

A province is a region that is bigger than a district. Each district is part of a province. In Rwanda we have five provinces and 30 districts.

These are our four provinces:

- Eastern Province
- The City of Kigali
- Northern Province
- Western Province
- Southern Province.

Each of the five provinces is divided into districts.

Table 1.1 gives the names of the different districts.

Province	District
Kigali City province	Gasabo, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge
Eastern Province	Bugesera, Gatsibo, Kayonza, Kirehe, Ngoma, Nyagatare,
Rwamagana	
Northern Province	Burera, Gicumbi, Gakenke, Musanze, Rulindo
Western Province	Karongi, Ngororero, Nyabihu, Nyamasheke, Rubavu, Rutsiro, Rusizi
Southern Province	Gisagara, Huye, Kamonyi, Muhanga, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru, Ruhango

Activity

Look at the map on the next page.

1. Find your province on the map.
2. Look at the list of districts. Which is your district?
3. Find your district on the map. Point where your district is.
4. What is the size of your district?
5. Which are the districts next to your district?
6. On your own, draw a map of your district. Show your map to your group members.
7. Explain where your district is. Point out your neighbouring districts.

1.2. Administrative map of Rwanda showing districts.



The four provinces, the city of kigali and 30 districts of Rwanda

1.3. Socio-economic activities in our district

- A **social** activity is an activity that bring people together. An **economic** activity is an activity done to earn money.
- A **socio-economic** activity is a mixture of social and economic activities done to earn money and promote harmony.

When we buy or sell goods, we talk to people. We meet and spend time with them. When we work to earn money, we work with people. When we go to the market, we buy and sell goods. We meet people

1.4. Examples of socio-economic activities

- Agriculture or farming
- Handcrafts.
- Trade
- Employment
- Fishing
- Tourism

1.5. Social activities

People talk to each other.

- They go out together.
- They play sport together, compete and against each other.
- Some people go to church and Others go to mosque.
- People have families and friends.
- People attend marriages, baptisms and funerals.
- People get married and start families.
- Children visit their parents and grandparents.
- People visit their neighbours.

- You visit your friends and family members.
- People attend cultural events.
- People sing and dance.
- Many people like to share food with each other.
- They have feasts together.



Traditional dance in Musanze

1.6. Economic activities

People grow vegetables on their farms. They take them to the market to sell. Other people come to the market to buy the vegetables. People catch fish. They sell the fish. With that money, they can buy food and clothes. Tourists or visitors from other countries come to Rwanda. They stay in hostels and hotels. They pay to stay there. They visit our beautiful areas. They pay for transport and tour guides.

The picture below shows some of the agricultural products sold in Rwanda.



A market in Kigali



Exercise

1. Make a list of all the socio-economic activities in your district.
2. Talk about each activity.
 - a) What do people do?
 - b) Where does it happen?
 - c) Which socio-economic activities have you joined in?
3. Share your group's discussion with the rest of the class.



People make baskets like these to sell.

1.7. Socio-economic activities in neighbouring districts

There are socio-economic activities in your district. There are also socio-economic activities in all the other districts. Some are the same and some are different.

The socio-economic activities will depend on many things such as:

- How many people live in the district
- What the natural resources are
- Which products grow well in the area
- What people need and want
- How easy or difficult it is for people to meet.



Collecting, selling and transporting water is a socio-economic activity.



Every district has its own socio-economic activities.

1.8. Examples of socio-economic activities in neighbouring districts

In districts where there are national parks, there are many socio-economic activities dealing with tourists.

In areas where there is water, there are socio-economic activities such as fishing. An example is the area around Lake Kivu.

In the city of Kigali, there are more shops and businesses than in rural areas.

There is more farming in some areas than others.

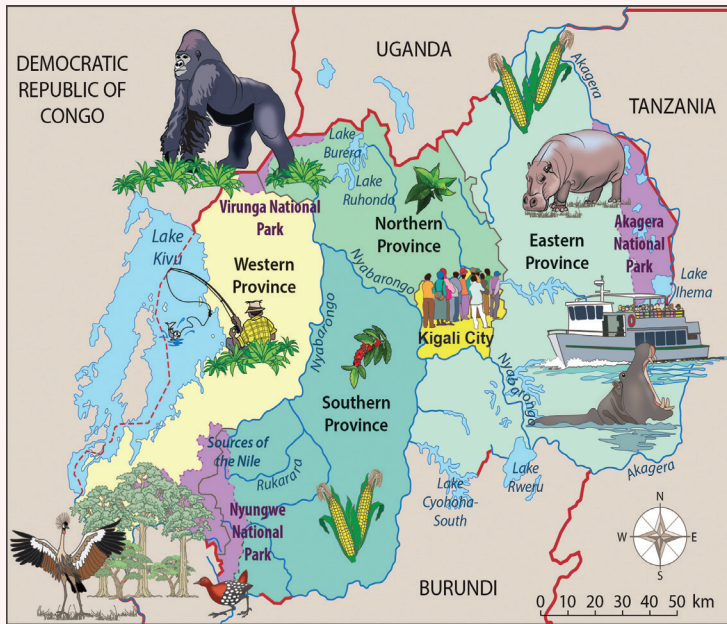


In Kinyinya there is a tea plantation. Many people work here. The tea is sold to other countries.

1.9. Compare socio-economic activities

You know the socio-economic activities in your district. Learn more about the socio-economic activities in neighbouring districts. Your neighbouring districts are those that are next to yours.

A map of Rwanda showing socio-economic activities in the different districts



Key

	Western Province: farming, tourism, crafts, trade, fishing
	Northern Province: farming, tourism, crafts, trade
	Kigali City: trade, tourism, crafts
	Eastern Province: farming, tourism, crafts, trade, fishing
	Southern Province: farming, tourism, crafts, trade, pottery, fish farming

Activity

1. Find out what the socio-economic activities are in your neighbouring districts.
2. Compare the socio-economic activities in your district to those in neighbouring districts.
 - a) What are the differences?
 - b) How are the activities the same?
 - c) Why are there differences?
 - d) Why are there similarities?
3. Present what you found to the class.

1.10. The importance of socio-economic activities

Socio-economic activities help each district to develop.

To develop means to grow and prosper.

1.10.1. Socio-economic activities add to the development of each district

Socio-economic activities help a district to develop. Look at these examples.

Employment or work helps people to earn money. Then they have money to spend and buy things. That means, other people will make and sell things and they will also earn more money.

Many people may wish to visit a district. They may want to buy or sell goods. They may want to visit people or see a cultural place. Then roads will need to be built. Roads make it easy for people to visit a district.

Tourism in a district means that people will build hotels and hostels. They will open restaurants or other places to eat. People who make crafts and pottery will open stall where they can sell these items. Tourist guides will get work. They will show tourists our country. More money will come into the district.



Tourists buy items to remember their visit to Rwanda.

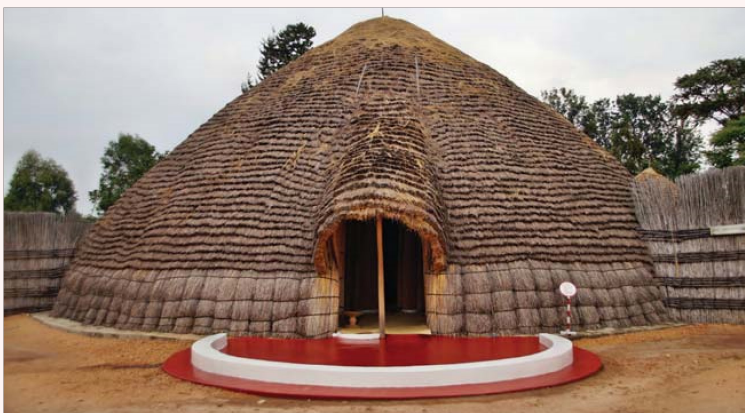


Tourists visit our national parks. Examples are the: Volcanoes, Nyungwe and Akagera National Parks

1.10.2. Socio-economic activities are important for each district

Agriculture or farming helps people to be employed. It also feeds people. If we did not have farms, we would not eat.

Trade helps us to earn money. Then our district can pay for buildings, schools and hospitals. If we sell and buy, our economy gets strong. When our economy is strong, people in other countries will invest in our districts. To invest is to put money into a business or other socio-economic activities.



Tourists like to visit our cultural places. This building is in Rukali, Nyanza, and is a replica of a palace.



There are many houses in Kigali. More schools are built so all the children can attend school.



Farms, such as this one in Karongi, are very important.



Other countries may spend money in our district. Shops, business and trade bring money to our districts.



Exercise

1. Discuss how socio-economic activities help to develop your district.
2. Explain why socio-economic activities are important for the development of your district.

Homework

Write three sentences to explain what you learnt during the debate about the importance of socio-economic activities.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
There are 30 districts in Rwanda.	😊	😐	😞
My district is in a specific area. It has its own size and shape.	😊	😐	😞
Some districts are smaller than others.	😊	😐	😞
Every district has socio-economic activities.	😊	😐	😞

Agriculture, fishing, crafts, pottery, tourism, trade and employment are examples of socio-economic activities.	😊	😐	😞
Socio-economic activities add to the development of our districts. This helps our area grow.	😊	😐	😞
Socio-economic activities are very important. They bring work, money and better roads and buildings.	😊	😐	😞

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following on your own.

1. Compare the socio-economic activities in your district to those in neighbouring districts.
2. Explain why some are the same.
3. Say why some are different.



End unit assessment

1. Draw a map of your district.
2. Look at this picture. Answer the questions.



- a) What socio-economic activities is taking place from the picture above.
- b) What are the socio-economic activities in your district?
- c) Why are socio-economic activities important to each district?

UNIT 2

Peace education and human rights

Key unit competence: recognise basic human and children's rights and fight for them.

Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Identify basic human and children's rights.
- State forms of child abuse and ways of preventing them.
- Give the meaning of equality and equity.
- State different forms of sexual abuse.

Skills

- Respect principles of human and children's rights.
- Analyse how equity and equality is carried out in our district.
- Identify ways of promoting equity and equality in our district.
- Identify elements of gender-based violence.

Attitudes and values

- Show self-respect, respect and tolerance of the other.
- Report child abuse practices and cases to parents, guardians, teachers and police.
- Appreciate the importance of basic human rights and children's rights.

- Show behaviours that promote equity and equality.
- Show concern on gender-based violence and sexual abuse.
- Communicate willingly in matters concerning sexual abuse.
- Describe elements of gender based violence and sexual abuse.
- Find out different ways of preventing gender based violence and sexual abuse.

Introductory activity

Look at the picture and answer the questions below.



1. What are the children doing?
2. Do you think they are happy? Why?
3. Are they free? Why?
4. What does it mean to be free?
5. Do you think they are safe? Why?
6. What does it mean to be safe?
7. What can help you to be safe?

2.1. Human rights

Human rights help you. They give you **power** to live well. This is because they:

- keep you safe as they help you to **protect** yourself
- make people treat you in a good and **fair** way
- make you treat others in a good and fair way
- are the same for all people.

Basic human rights are rights that everybody should have. It does not matter:

- where you live
- who you are
- if you are rich or poor.
- if you are a boy or girl



You have the basic human right to follow your religion.

Basic human rights include the right to:

Life: nobody should kill or hurt you.

Equality: we should all be treated the same.

Freedom: nobody should take your freedom away.

Respect: we should all show respect to each other.

Live in peace and be safe from harm: this means there should be no violence and no war. Nobody fights.

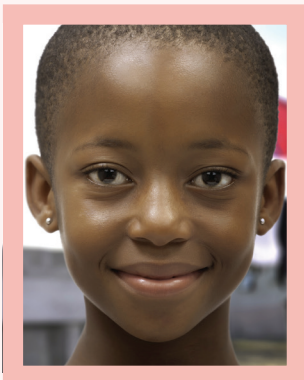
- if you are rich or poor.

A human right gives you the freedom to live in a safe way. It also helps you to grow. You can become the person you want to be. It allows you to be happy.

2.2. Children's rights

Children's rights are part of human rights. You have rights because you are a child. You need to be protected.

Look at these children's rights.



You have a right to a name and a nationality. My name is Nadege.
I am a Rwandan



You have a right to be cared for. A parent or guardian must look after you. They must keep you safe.



You have the right to play.



You have a right to have food. This helps you to grow and be healthy.



Exercise

1. Name four human and children's rights.
2. Which human and children's rights do you have? Give examples.
3. Why is it important to have human and children's rights?
4. What has the Rwandan government done to protect your rights?

2.3. Respect and tolerance

To have human rights means you have respect. If you respect yourself, then you:

- are kind to yourself
- like yourself
- do not harm or hurt yourself.

If you respect others, you do not harm them. You are polite and kind. To respect is to be tolerant. It means to accept other people. You are friends even if people are different from you.

People are different if they are not the same as you. People may:

- look different from you
- have different religions
- come from a different district.

Always treat people in the same way you would like to be treated.



Be kind to yourself. Respect yourself.



Respect the elderly.



Exercise

Describe how you show respect for other's human rights.



Activity

Discuss why it is important to respect human and children's rights.

2.3.1. Child abuse

Child abuse means when children are hurt and harmed. This happens when people do not respect human and children's rights.

There are different kinds of child abuse: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect.

2.3.2. Physical abuse

When somebody hurts your body it is physical abuse. This is when somebody hits, kicks, beats or harms you in a bad way. Examples are if you are: Whipped or caned

- Hit with a fist
- Hit with a stone
- Hurt in a way that causes scars, bleeding or broken bones
- Burnt with fire, boiling water or cigarettes
- Thrown into water
- Tied up or chained.



Physical abuse is when somebody hurts your body.

2.3.3. Sexual abuse

This kind of abuse happens when a person touches you on your private parts or genitals. These are the parts of the body that other people may not touch without your permission.

Sexual abuse happens when you are:

- Touched in a way that makes you uncomfortable, shy and scared
- Forced to touch another person's private parts
- Forced to have sex forced to get married.

2.3.4. Emotional abuse

Emotions are feelings. You can feel happy or sad. You can also feel safe or scared.

Emotional abuse is when people use bad words to hurt you. What they say makes you feel sad or scared. Examples of emotional abuse are when a person tells you:

- That you are useless
- That you should never have been born that they hate you or do not like you.



Neglect is when you are not cared for or looked after.

2.3.5. Neglect

To be neglected means not to be cared for or looked after. Examples are:

- Nobody gives you food.
- You don't get help when you are ill.
- You have no place to stay.

- You have to look after yourself. You never see your parents or guardians.



Exercise

1. Use your own words to describe different forms of child abuse.
2. Describe what you feel about child abuse.



Activity

1. Draw different kinds of child abuse.
2. Explain to the class what your drawings mean.

2.3.6. How to prevent child abuse

There are things you can do to prevent child abuse.

You can report it to:

- Let the child know his/her rights.
- Listen to them and believe what they say.
- Report the suspected abuse or neglect.





You can also:

- *Speak up and talk about it so other people know, especially local leaders*
- *Get shelter in a place of safety. This could be a church, mosque or non-governmental organisation (NGO).*
- *Say no – warn the person you will not be abused*
- *Stay away from people who are abusers*
- *Tell the abusers about human and children's rights.*



Activity

1. Find out how you can prevent child abuse.
2. Present what you found out to the class. Be prepared to answer questions.

2.4. Equality and equity

Equality means we are all the same and should be treated in the same way. It means we are equal. **Equity** means people get a fair share of what they need.

It also means people are treated in a fair or just way.

Look at this example.

The farmer has told both learners that they can each pick a mango. This is **equality** as both have permission. The taller learner can easily get a mango. The shorter learner cannot reach a mango. This is not fair. This is not equity. To make sure there is equity, the shorter learner needs help. The taller learner should help the shorter learner to reach the fruit. Then there is equity. This means that to ensure we have equity, we sometimes have to give people an **advantage**.



Equity sometimes means giving people an advantage.



Exercise

Answer these questions.

1. Give the meaning of equality.
2. Give the meaning of equity.
3. Use your own words to give an example of each. Show the difference.
4. Make a drawing to show the difference between equity and equality.
5. Explain if you would prefer to live in a place with equity and equality.

2.4.1. Importance of equity and equality in our district and society

If we have equity and equality, we have human and children's rights. Then there will be no abuse.

We want to live in a happy and peaceful way in our district. To do so, we must have equality and equity. Then people will all be treated fairly.

Treat everybody equally and respect everybody.



Share what you have with others.



Remember that women and men are equal.



Help those who are disabled and cannot help themselves.



2.4.2. How to promote equity and equality in our district

Look at what you can do to **promote** equity and equality.



Exercise

Answer these questions in groups.

1. Are there equity and equality in your district? Give examples to explain your answer.
2. Discuss why equity and equality are important in your district.
3. Make a summary of the most important ideas.
4. Present your summary to the class. Be prepared to answer questions.



Activity

Role play how you will show equity and equality in our district. This means you must:

1. Show how to behave
2. Show what you do to treat people equally and with respect.

Homework

Write four sentences to explain what you learnt in the role-play, about how to show equality and equity.

2.4.3. Gender-based violence and sexual abuse

Gender gives you a male or female role. It tells you how to behave. This can be as a man or boy, or a woman or girl.

Gender-based violence is when you are hurt because you are a woman or girl, or a man or boy. Most gender-based violence is by males against females. This is not always so. Females sometimes also abuse males.

Examples of gender-based violence:

- A husband beats his wife.
- An uncle beats his niece.
- A brother beats his sister.
- A boyfriend beats his girlfriend.
- A mother beats her son or her daughter.
- A girl is stolen or sold to be married.



Gender-based violence and sexual abuse are often closely linked.

Gender-based violence can happen anywhere. It can happen:

- At home, by people you know
- At work or at school.

Gender-based violence can happen when:

- There is no equality
- People do not respect human rights.

Discuss the following:

1. Examples of gender-based violence and sexual abuse.
2. Why do you think sexual abuse and gender-based violence happen?

2.4.4. The effects of gender-based violence and sexual abuse

When gender-based violence and sexual abuse happen, it has bad **effects**. Look at the effects shown in the pictures.



Violence and abuse lead to physical harm.



When there is violence or abuse, children may run away from home

2.4.5. How to prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse

It is every person's duty to try to stop bad things happening. You can do so if you:

- Report it (tell the police, a teacher or person you trust)
- Talk about it so that it is not a secret
- Tell people about human rights show people you respect them . Treat people in a fair way.

Activity



















1. Identify different ways to prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse.
2. Present your ideas to the class.

Homework

Write five sentences to describe how you will prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
The basic human and children's rights			
How to show respect, self-respect and tolerance towards others			
The different kinds of child abuse			
How to prevent and be willing to report child abuse			
What equality means			
What equity means			
How equity and equality are carried out in my district			
The meaning of gender-based violence			
The different kinds of sexual abuse			
Some ways to prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse			
How to talk about sexual abuse.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

Make sure you are able to answer the following questions on your own.

1. Why are equality and equity in our district important?
2. What are you doing to promote equity and equality?
3. How can we prevent gender-based violence and sexual abuse?



End unit assessment

1. Choose the correct word in the box to complete each sentence.

police

promote

protected

human

- a) Human rights are yours because you are _____.
 - b) Children have special rights because they need to be _____.
 - c) You should report child abuse to the _____.
 - d) It is very important to _____ equity and equality.
2. Match the words in column A with the correct meaning in column B.

Column A	Column B
2.1 equity	A accept other people
2.2 equality	B fairness
2.3 respect	C we are all the same
2.4 abuse	D hurt and harm
2.5 tolerance	E to be polite and kind

3. Read the case study. Then answer the questions.

Keza was so sad. Her cousin, Eric, had grabbed her and told her to take her clothes off. But Keza had shouted loudly. She said, "No! No! No! I have a right to be safe! You have to respect me. I will tell my mother. I will report you to the police."

- a) Why was Keza sad?
- b) What do you call this kind of abuse?
- c) What did Keza do to stop Eric?
- d) Did Keza do the right thing? Give a reason for your answer.
- e) Tell Eric how he should rather act towards girls.

UNIT 3

Hygiene

Key unit competence: Demonstrate proper hygiene practices and environment cleanliness

Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Identify basic hygiene practices and their importance to the environment.
- Identify waterborne diseases.
- Identify signs, symptoms and treatment of malaria.

Skills

- Carry out activities that promote good hygiene of their surrounding environment.
- Explain the importance of proper hygiene and problems caused by lack of proper hygiene to the environment.
- Explain waterborne diseases, causes, effects and prevention.
- Suggest different ways of preventing malaria.

Attitudes and values

- Appreciate and practise proper environmental hygiene.
- Show respect towards keeping environment clean.
- Show concern about waterborne diseases and malaria.
- Contribute to prevention of waterborne diseases and malaria.



Introductory activity

1. What are the children doing?
2. Why is it good to be in a clean area?
3. What do you clean at home?
4. Why do we need to be clean?
5. Why should both girls and boys help to clean?



Learners cleaning the school compound

3.1. Hygiene

Hygiene is keeping yourself and your environment clean and healthy. If you keep clean, you can prevent or stop diseases. Your environment is everything around you. This can be, for example, your:

- Classroom
- School
- Home.

To be clean helps to stop germs from spreading. Germs cause diseases. They make you ill. When you are sick, you do not feel well.

3.2. How to be clean

Hygiene practices are what you do to keep yourself clean. They are also what you do to keep your environment clean. Look at these examples of hygiene practices.

3.3. Wash your hands

It is very important to keep your hands clean. Germs on your hands can make you and others sick. Wash your hands often. Use clean water and soap.

Always wash your hands before you:

- Peel fruits and vegetables
- Eat
- Cook
- Go to sleep.

Always wash your hands after you:

- Go to the toilet or pit latrine
- Touch an animal

- Garden or farm.

Sing a song while you wash your hands. This will remind you to wash your hands very well.



An example of washing your hands well

Activity

Do this activity.

1. Role play how you should wash your hands.
2. Explain why you should wash your hands.
3. Explain when you should wash your hands

3.4. Keep your environment clean

How to keep the area where you live clean. You should always do the following:

- Clean your house, classroom and school area
- Never litter and pick up waste
- Sweep and wash the floor

- Keep the area in and around the toilet and pit latrine clean
- Do not go to the toilet in or near water source.



Exercise

1. Explain the meaning of hygiene.
2. What is a germ?
3. What is a disease?

3.5. It is important to keep the environment clean

- Problems happen when there is no hygiene. If we do not clean ourselves, we get germs. We can also spread germs.
- When we spread germs, we pass them onto others. Then they can get sick.
- If we do not clean the environment, we can cause diseases. That is because we let germs breed and spread.

These insects like dirty environments:

- Flies
- Fleas
- Mosquitoes
- Ticks
- lice

These insects spread serious diseases. They breed in dirty places. That is why it is very important to have hygiene of the environment.

If we make the water dirty, we can get very sick. If we drink dirty water, we can get an upset stomach. This is called **diarrhea**.

 **Activity**

1. Discuss why we should keep the environment clean.
2. Share your ideas with the class.
3. Clean the area around your school.
4. Make a record of the area you clean. Say what you have done.

Homework

Write four sentences to explain why it is important to clean the school.

3.6. Diseases

Diseases are illnesses. They make you sick. When you are sick you do not feel well. Some diseases can make you so sick that you have to go to a hospital. Other diseases cause people to die.

3.7. Waterborne diseases

Waterborne diseases are illnesses that you can get from the germs in water. Examples are:

- Diarrhea
- Hepatitis A
- Dysentery.

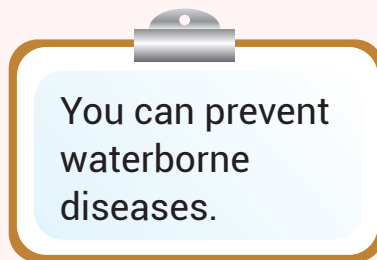
In most of these diseases, you get an upset stomach. It can be serious. People die from these diseases.

3.7.1. Causes and effects of waterborne diseases

A **cause** is the reason something happens. Waterborne diseases are caused by dirty water and dirty rivers. They are also caused by drinking dirty or unsafe water. When people go to the toilet near or in water there may be **faeces** or urine in the water. It becomes dirty. An **effect** is a result of what happens. The effects of these diseases are bad. You vomit and go to the toilet a lot. You cannot eat. You are weak. You may pass the disease on to others.

3.7.2. How to prevent waterborne diseases

Most waterborne diseases are **preventable**. When a disease is preventable, it needs not to happen. People do not need to get sick.



Always wash your hands after going to the toilet or pit latrine.



Build a composting toilet instead of a pit latrine.



Boil or purify water to clean it before you drink it.



Keep water sources clean.



Exercise

1. Discuss the following:
 - a) Causes of waterborne diseases
 - b) Effects of waterborne diseases
 - c) Prevention of waterborne diseases
2. Present what you have discussed to the class.

3.8. Malaria

Malaria is carried by mosquitoes. When a female anopheles' mosquito bites you, you get malaria. Mosquitoes breed in water (especially dirty, still water).

Never leave empty containers outside. Old tyres that lie around collect rain water.

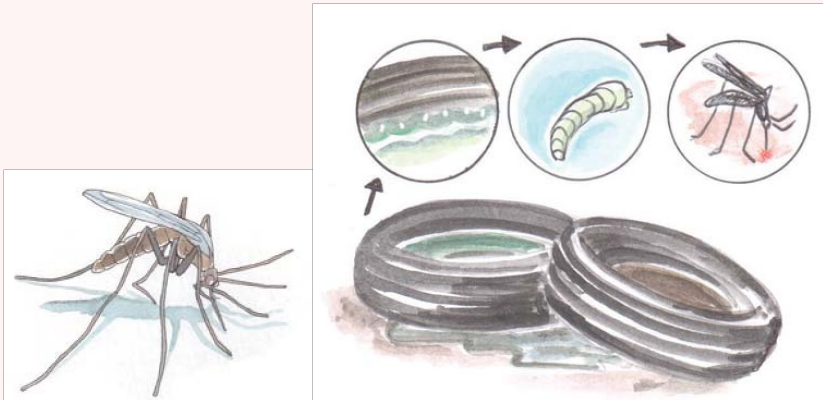
Mosquitoes like to breed in stagnant and dirty water.

It is best to prevent malaria by doing the following:

- Keep your environment clean
- Do not put containers outside that can fill up with rain water. This is where mosquitoes breed.
- Clean rivers and ponds
- Sleep under a mosquito net

- Cover your arms and legs at sunrise and sunset
- Help other insects, birds, animals, fish and reptiles that eat mosquitoes, to live.

Malaria can be treated by taking tablets prescribed by a doctor.



Mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water.

Activity

1. Find out and discuss the causes and effects of malaria.
 - Present your answers to the class.
 - Prepared to ask and answer questions.
2. Do a clean-up to destroy mosquito-breeding places. Find these places in your area.

Homework

Write four sentences to explain how to destroy mosquito-breeding places.



Some insects, fish, birds, reptiles and animals eat mosquitoes. Do not kill them. They help to get rid of mosquitoes. That helps to prevent malaria.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
Hygiene is cleanliness.			
To be clean means you must wash your hands.			
To keep the environment clean, you should not go to the toilet near a water source or river and you should not litter.			
Diseases spread when we do not have good hygiene.			
Waterborne diseases are caused by germs in the water.			
The effects of waterborne diseases are bad. You can get very ill, vomit and have an upset stomach.			
Malaria is caused by mosquitoes. You have signs like headaches and joint pain.			
To treat malaria you take tablets prescribed by a doctor.			
You can prevent malaria by getting rid of stagnant water and bushes around the house and avoiding mosquito bites.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Peer assessment

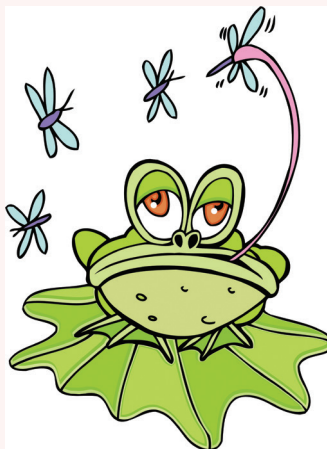
Do the following and swop with your partner to check each other's work.

1. Describe the problems caused by a lack of hygiene.
2. Make a drawing to show how malaria can be spread by dirty water.



End unit assessment

1. What does hygiene mean?
2. Name two waterborne diseases.
3. What are the effects of waterborne diseases?
4. Give three reasons why we should keep the environment clean.
5. Explain how you could destroy or clean up places where mosquitoes breed.
6. Look at the picture. Then answer the questions.



- a) What is the frog doing?
- b) In what way is the frog helping to prevent malaria?
- c) What else can you do to prevent malaria? Give two ideas.

UNIT 4

Economy

Key unit competence: develop culture of making priorities and savings.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Define needs and wants.
- Identify needs and wants in society.
- Identify different activities that generate income.
- Give examples of circumstances that affect people spending.

Skills

- Explain how the environment helps to meet human needs.
- Prioritise between needs and wants.
- Make a list of things that people spend money on.
- Explain importance of saving.

Attitudes and values

- Use environment properly to meet his /her needs.
- Be devoted to work (hard working).
- Use available resources properly.
- Develop a culture of saving.

Introductory activity

Look at the picture and answer the questions below:

1. What are the people in the picture doing?
2. Why is catching fish important?
3. What do people do with fish?
4. Can people get money from selling fish? Explain.



People wait for a new fish catch on the Lake Kivu shore in Rubavu.

4.1. Needs and wants

A **need** is something that we cannot do without. They are necessary in our lives. The following are examples of basic needs:

- Food
- Shelter
- Clothing
- Healthcare
- Security.

A **want** is something you wish to have. They add comfort to our lives.

You may want something **because**

- Your friend has it
- You think it will make you happy
- It may make your life easier
- It looks nice
- It will be fun to own.

You have to decide what is most important. Is it a need or a want?

 **Activity**

1. Make a list of your needs.
2. Make a list of your wants.
3. Make a list of the wants and needs of the people in your community.
4. Present your lists to the class.
5. Discuss what you notice about most needs and wants. Are they the same? Are they different?

4.2. The environment helps people with their needs

Remember that the environment is everything around us. The environment helps us to meet our needs and wants. The environment gives us food. It gives us:

- Soil that we can use to plant seeds, so that we have food to eat
- Water – we cannot live without water
- Fruit and nuts – we eat these to stay healthy

- Some animals that we can eat
- Fish that we can eat
- Bees that give us honey.

Our environment also helps us. It gives us:

- Shade and protection from the sun
- Materials to build houses
- Dry branches to make fire to cook food
- Wood to use to make carvings to sell to tourists
- Grass to make baskets and mats.



We must always use the environment properly.

This means we:

- Must not cut down trees without a good reason
- Must plant another tree for every tree we cut down
- Save and do not waste water
- Protect and do not kill our wild animals.

Our environment gives us shade from trees. We have paths to walk on.



Activity

1. Role play how the environment helps us to meet needs and wants. For example:
 - Show how you use a tree to make a table.
 - Show how you collect wood to make a fire.
 - Add other ideas to your role play.
2. Present your role play to the class.

4.3. Money

Money is what we use to **buy** things. For example, when we are sick, we use money to buy medicines.

They help us to get better.

We use money to pay for our **transport** when we need to go to a different place.

Besides, people spend money on: Food, Shelter, Education, clothes.....

To **sell** is to give something in exchange for money. People sell goods and services.

Examples of goods include; food, land, clothes, farm tools, utensils.....

Examples of services include; Teaching, Transport, Medical service.....

To earn an income means to get money. We can get money if we work hard. These are things people do to earn money.

They:

- Farming
- Cook food to sell
- Build houses for others
- Find a job, for example, work in a bank, or as a teacher
- Make clothes and sell them
- Look after other people's children
- Become tour guides and take tourists around the country to see our beautiful country.
- Make crafts.
- Drive people in a bus or car from one place to another. etc.



We make things for tourists and other countries to buy.



Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What is an income?
2. What do people do to get an income?
3. Discuss what you can do to increase your family's income.
4. Say why it is important to work hard.
5. Present your best ideas to the class.

4.4. What affects how we spend money?

Everybody does not spend money in the same way. How you spend money depends on:

- What your needs and wants are
- What your family's needs and wants are
- Where you live
- How big your family is
- If your parents or guardians have an income
- How much things cost.

Activity

1. Think of your needs and wants.
2. Make a shopping list
3. Find out how much the things on your list will cost.
4. Share your shopping list with the class.
5. Decide if there is anything on your shopping list that you do not need.

Activity

1. What do people spend money on?
2. What affects how people spend money?
3. Role-play how to buy and sell. Make the classroom into a shop. Decide what you will buy and what you will sell.

4.5. It is important to save money

Everybody has to save money. Then you can buy things you need. You may also need things in an **emergency**. This is when something bad happens. Your grandmother may get ill and you will need money to take her to the hospital. Or your house might burn down and you will need money to build another.

Money should be valued. It is not good to waste it. So plan before you spend money. Always ask if you really need to spend it. Find out if there is something that costs less money.

4.5.1. How to save money

- You can put money into a bank. A bank is a place where you keep money in a safe way. You get interest on the money you keep in the bank. This means you get more money.
- You can also put your money in a money box. Make a rule that you will not open your money box. Keep your money box in a safe place.
- You can also give your money to trusted elders to keep safe for you.



Activity

Discuss the following.

1. What does it mean to save money?
2. Why is it important to save?
3. Where can you save money?
4. Discuss the different ways of saving.
5. Decide which are the best ways to save.
6. Present your ideas to the class.

Homework

Make a money box. Decorate your money box with words and pictures that say why it is important to save money?

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
My needs and wants.			
The needs in society.			
The most important needs.			
How the environment helps people to meet their needs.			
Ways to make money.			
What affects how we spend money.			
What things people spend money on.			
How to make a shopping list.			
How to roleplay buying and selling.			
How to save money.			
Why it is important to save money.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

How well can you do all the things in the checklist of learning?



End unit assessment

1. What is a need?
2. What is a want?
3. List two needs in society.
4. Explain how the environment helps to meet our needs. Give two examples.
5. List two activities that can make money.
6. List two things most people spend money on.
7. Read the case study before you answer the questions.

Muksha wants to buy a new dress. Her family has saved money to buy a radio. They cannot afford both.

- a) What should the family do?
- b) How can Muksha earn money?
- c) How can Muksha save money?
- d) Why is it important to save money?
- e) Why is money useful?

UNIT 5

Civics and governance

Key unit competence: Describe the Rwandan coat of arms, acceptable behaviour and District leadership.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Identify different elements of Rwanda coat of arms.
- Define harmony and disharmony.
- Define a leader and leadership.
- Name the main district leaders and their roles.

Skills

- Describe the Rwandan coat of arms.
- Draw the national coat of arms.
- Explain causes, consequences of disharmony and ways of promoting harmony.
- Describe qualities of a good leader.
- Draw a district organogram.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance Rwanda coat of arms.
- Show respect for national symbols.
- Acknowledge the importance of harmony among peers.

- Show concern about bad behaviour and report to elders.
- Practice acceptable behaviours.
- Imitate good behaviours from peers and adults.
- Acknowledge the importance of leaders in our district.
- Show respect and collaborate with leaders.

Introductory activity

Discuss these questions.

1. Does every soccer/football team have a leader?
2. Why does the team have a leader?
3. Does your class have a leader?
4. Does our country have leaders?
5. Why do we need leaders?
6. Would you like to be a leader? Why?



Our national soccer/football team has a captain. The captain is the leader of the team.

5.1. National symbols

A symbol is a mark or picture that represents or stands for something else. When we see the symbol it means something to us. For example, the members of a football team all have the same symbol on their shirts. People watching a football game can easily see which team the players belong to.

All countries have symbols or emblems that tell the world something about them.

National symbols are:

5.1.1. National Anthem

Rwanda national anthem is known as Rwanda nziza. It means beautiful Rwanda. It encourages bravery, preserving Rwandan culture and patriotism among Rwandans.

1. Rwanda nziza gihugu cyacu
Wuje imisozi, ibiyaga n'ibirunga
Ngobyi iduhetse gahorane ishya.
Reka tukurate tukuvuge ibigwi
Wowe utubumbiye hamwe twese
Abanyarwanda uko watubyaye
Berwa, sugira,singizwa iteka.
2. Horana Imana, murage mwiza
Ibyo tugukeshya ntibishyikirwa;
Umuco dusangiye uraturanga
Ururimi rwacu rukaduhuza
Ubwenge ,umutima,amaboko yacu
Nibigukungahaze bikwiye,
Ni uko utere imbere ubutitsa.

3. Abakurambere b'intwari

Bitanze batizigama

Baraguhanga uvamo ubukombe

Utsinda ubukoroni na mpatsibihugu

Byayogoje Afurika yose,

None uraganje mu bwigenge

Tubukomeyeho uko turi twese.

4. Komezza imihigo Rwanda dukunda

Duhagurukiye kukwitangira

Ngo amahoro asabe mu bagutuye

Wishyire wizane muri byose

Urangwe n'ishyaka , utere imbere

Uhamye umubano n'amahanga yose

Maze ijabo ryawe riguhe ijambo.

5.1.2. National flag

The new flag of Rwanda was adopted on 25th October 2001. It is made up of the following colours: Blue , Yellow, green and the sun.

Blue: stands for peace and happiness in the country.

Yellow: Stands for economic development in the country.

Green: stands for hope for prosperity and natural resources.

The sun: The sun with its 24 rays stands for unity, openness and understanding.



5.1.3. Rwandan Coat of arms



The National coat of arms

A national coat of arms is a formal symbol of a country. Rwanda got a new coat of arms on 31, December, 2001. Our coat of arms is made up of green ring, a knot at the bottom, the sun, sorghum and coffee, basket, blue wheel and two shields

On top, are the words "REPUBLIKA Y'URWANDA" And at the bottom is the national motto "UBUMWE, UMURIMO, GUKUNDA IGIHUGU"

Green ring with a knot: It stands for development through hard work.

Sun: It stands for openness and understanding.

Sorghum and coffee: Stand for expanded agricultural production.

Basket: It stands for the Rwandan culture of saving, unity and sharing.

Blue wheel: It stands for science and technology and industrial development in the country.

Shields: They stand for patriotism, defense of national power, honesty and justice.

5.1.4. Motto

The words stand for unity(Ubumwe), work (Umurimo), Patriotism(Gukunda igihugu)

Activity

Do the following:

1. Draw a picture of the Rwandan national coat of arms. Put all your drawings on the walls around the class.
2. Make a list of the meanings of the symbols on the coat of arms.
3. Write down why these symbols are important in Rwanda.

5.2. Coats of arms of neighbouring countries

We must respect the national coats of arms of other countries. Here are the coats of arms of some of our neighbours:



Coat of arms of some of the East African community countries.

Activity

Point out the correct coat of arms for Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Tanzania.

5.4. Living in harmony

In Rwanda, we have different cultures and religions. It is important that we live together in harmony. Harmony means getting along together. It means being nice to each other even if we do not agree with each other.

In order to live together in harmony we must all behave in an acceptable manner. Acceptable behaviour is behaviour that people normally **approve** of. Examples of Acceptable behaviours.

- Respect other people
- Politeness
- Tolerant
- Helping each other.
- Kindness.
- Hard work
- Being responsible.

All these promote harmony and unity in society.

Unacceptable behaviours are behaviours that are not good.

Examples of unacceptable behaviours:

- Being rude
- Telling lies.
- Being dishonest.
- Stealing
- Drug abuse or taking alcoholic drinks for children.
- Treating people badly.
- Fighting
- Not helping each other.
- Damaging properties.
- Laziness.



Exercise

Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

Manzi is a Grade Four pupil at Good Harvest Primary School. He works hard in class. He encourages other pupils to tidy up the classroom even if the class teacher is not there.

When other pupils are nasty to him, he forgives them but reports the incident to the class teacher. The teachers and other pupils like him because of his good behaviour.

At home, he helps his parents by fetching water at the public tap. He also sweeps the compound, mops the house and washes utensils and clothes.



Questions

1. Why do the teachers like Manzi?
2. Mention any three activities that Manzi does at home.
3. What does Manzi do when other learners disrespect him?
4. Draw a picture to show Manzi fetching water.

Disharmony happens when people are not on good terms with one another in the community. When there is disharmony, there is misunderstanding between people.

5.5. Disharmony among peers

Peers are the people who are in the same age group or social group. If there is disharmony in our school classroom, we cannot learn properly.

Activity

1. Make a list of things that can lead to disharmony.
2. Talk about what causes disharmony in your classroom.
 - a) Think about ways of how that could be avoided.
 - b) Present your findings to the rest of the class.

5.6. Ways of promoting harmony

We must all try to promote harmony in our communities. This means in our homes, at school and in our neighbourhood. We need to be kind. We need to be peaceful.

We need to listen to each other's points of view and respect each other, even if we disagree.

Activity

1. Think about and discuss ways that we can all help to promote harmony in our neighbourhood. Present your findings to the class.
2. Role play the following situations and talk about how they help to promote harmony.
 - a) My friend has lost his/her school lunch so I share mine.
 - b) A new pupil is being bullied. I tell the bully to stop. I help the new pupil to make some friends and to feel welcome in class.

5.7. Leadership in our district

A leader is a person who guides or directs a group for a purpose. We need good leaders in order to organise and make things happen. Schools, communities, sports teams, religious groups and countries all need leaders.



Activity

Talk about examples of good leadership.

5.7.1. Qualities of a good leader

Good leadership is very important. Without it countries can't **develop** and businesses do not grow.

A good leader:

- Can direct people for a common purpose
- Keeps people informed about what is happening
- Has **integrity** and honesty
- Can think **creatively** and solve problems
- Respects the ideas of the people he/she is leading sets a good example for people to follow
- Is positive
- A good leader should be able to **motivate** and encourage people.



Activity

Make a list of the ways that can help the leaders in your community.

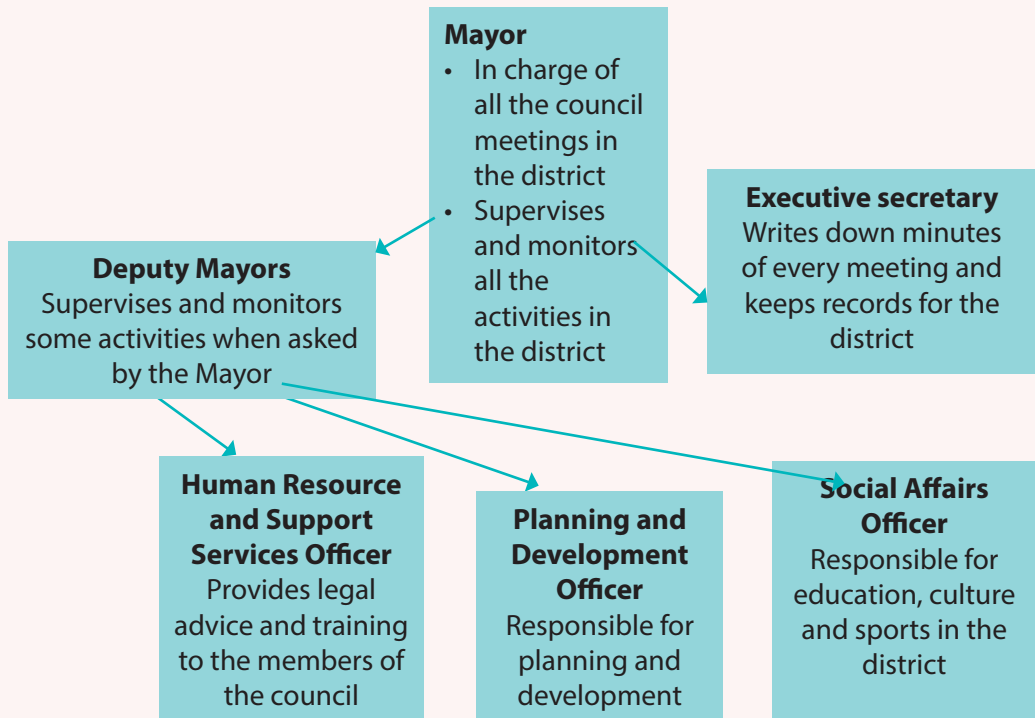
5.7.2. The main leaders of our district

There are 30 districts in Rwanda. Each district needs to have leaders to make sure that the district runs properly. In each district a council is elected by the people living in the district. The council is responsible for the smooth running of the district. This includes public service delivery, such as tax collection, as well as economic development. The council uses money collected from local taxes and fees such as business licenses to do its job. The council elects a Mayor to run it and also Deputy Mayors act as assistants.



The table shows the leaders of our district with their positions and roles.

Tabel 5.1 Organigram



The mayor chairing a meeting in the district hall.

Activity

1. Find out the names of the people who serve on your district council.
2. Find out what their roles are.
3. Draw an organigram showing your district council.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
All countries have national coats of arms.			
The Rwandan national coat of arms has symbols on it that have special meanings.			
We must be proud of our national coat of arms.			
People need to live together in harmony.			
Disharmony has a damaging effect on society.			
Good leaders are very important in a country.			
Districts are led and administered by district councils.			
Council members are elected democratically.			
The council elects a mayor to be its leader.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following on your own.

1. State any three ways of promoting harmony in your district.
2. Explain the meaning of leadership.
3. Choose one leader of your district and explain his/her duties.
4. Draw the national coat of arms of Rwanda and explain the meaning of at least four elements in it.



End unit assessment

1. What is the difference between harmony and disharmony?
2. Describe any three situations which can lead to disharmony in your district.
3. Identify any one act of disharmony and explain its results to the people in your district.
4. What is the title of the person who leads a district council?
5. Explain any two of the symbols on the Rwandan national coat of arms.
6. Describe any two qualities of a good leader.
7. Why do we need good leaders?
8. What do we mean by acceptable behaviour? Give an example.

9. Identify the picture:



10. Match the description from the Rwandan coat of arms with the correct symbol.

Symbol	Description
Green ring with a knot	Science and technology and industrial development.
Basket	Patriotism, defense of national sovereignty, integrity and justice.
Cogwheel	Development through hard work
Shields	Rwandan culture of saving, solidarity and sharing.

UNIT 6

Important places and public assets in our district

Key unit competence: Recognize the importance of public places and assets in the District and how to preserve them.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Identify important places in our district.
- Mention the problems facing important places in our district.
- Identify main public assets in our district.

Skills

- Describe important places in our district.
- Find out ways of preserving important places.
- Explain the importance of these places.
- Differentiate public assets from private assets.
- Explain the importance of public assets.
- Describe different ways of preserving public assets.

Attitudes and values

- Show concern on how important places must be preserved.
- Acknowledge the importance of public assets.
- Show concern on preserving public assets.

Introductory activity

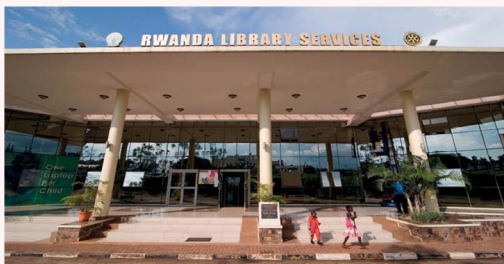
Look at the picture before you answer the questions.

1. Who is a tourist?
2. Have you ever seen a tourist? Where?
3. Why is it good when tourists visit Rwanda?
4. What places in Rwanda do tourists want to see?
5. Where do you think this bus will take the tourists?
6. Think about being a tourist in Rwanda. What places would you like to see?



Tourists from all over the world come to Rwanda.

6.1. Important places in our district



If something is important, it has value. We need it. An important place is a place we should visit. We should care for and look after it. This means we **preserve** or protect it.

At an important place we can see **beautiful** or nice things.
We can enjoy nature.
Many tourists visit.
We can learn more about animals, birds, insects and fish.
We can get jobs and earn money at important places.



At an important place we can learn more about our culture and history.
We can preserve our culture.
We are reminded not to make the mistakes of the past.
Important places make us feel proud to be Rwandan.

Our important places:

There are important places in each district. These are, for example:

Museums: *this is where things of value are kept and shown.*

Genocide memorial sites: *these places help us honour and remember the victims of genocide.*

Game parks and national parks: *here our animals and plants are looked after.*

Public gardens: *anybody can go there to enjoy themselves.*

Discuss these questions.

1. What is an important place?
2. Have you ever been to an important place? Describe it.
3. Would you like to see an important place? Why?

6.2. Important places

Museums are important places. These are our museums:

- Ethnographic Museum in Huye
- National Art Gallery in Nyanza-Rwesero
- King's Palace Museum in Nyanza-Rukari
- Presidential Palace Museum in Kigali-Kanombe
- Natural History Museum (Kandt House) in Kigali-Nyarugenge
- Environmental Museum at Karongi
- National Liberation Park Museum known as "Umurindi w'intwari".

National parks are important places. This is where our animals, birds, fish, trees and plants are protected. Our parks are:

- Akagera National Park
- Nyungwe National Park
- Volcanoes National Park



Zebras in Akagera National Park



There are many primates in Nyungwe National Park.



Huye Musium



The Kigali Genocide Memorial Centre



Some of the important places in the different districts in Rwanda.

 **Activity**

Look at the map above.

1. Which important places are in your district?
2. Why are these places important?
3. Discuss the important places in your district.
4. What are the problems in some important places?
5. How can we preserve our important places?
6. Make a drawing of an important place in your district.
7. Present what you discussed to the class. Show your drawing to the class. Be prepared to ask and answer questions.

6.3. Public assets

A **public asset** is something that belongs to all Rwandans. The opposite of public is **private**. Then it only belongs to a few people. If something is public, it means we can all go there. We can all use it.

An asset is something **valuable**. An asset has worth/value. It is something we do not want to lose. It helps us.

It is a useful **facility** that all of us can use.

Examples of public assets include:

- Water sources
- Wells
- Market places
- Police stations
- Courts

- Hospitals
- Schools.



Lake Kivu is both an important place and a public asset. This water body gives us fish and water. It is a place where we can go to enjoy ourselves. It is also a place that tourists visit.



Exercise

Answer these questions.

1. What is a public asset?
2. What is the difference between a public and private asset?
3. What are the main public assets in your district?
4. Why are each of these assets important?
5. Think about how your district would be if there were no public assets. Would you like to live in such a place? Give reasons for your answers.

6.4. Preserve and protect public assets

We all have to care for and look after our public assets. We must respect our public assets. We should look after them just like we look after our own homes.

We harm public assets if we waste water so that we do not have enough to use. We need to protect the surrounding of our police stations. If we do not, the police will not be able to do their work and protect us from criminals. We must care for our hospitals. If we do not, we will have nowhere to go for treatment when we are sick. We have to protect our market places. If we do not, we will have no place to sell and buy goods. Also the area will not look nice and people will not want to go there.

We can preserve our public assets if we keep them clean and not litter; never break or harm things; don't write on trees or walls and mend things if they are broken.

Activity

1. Make a drawing to show how you would look after a public asset.
2. Explain your drawing to the class.



People in the market cleaning it.

Homework

Write four sentences to explain why it is important to preserve our public assets.

6.5. Visits and outings

You will go on two class visits. Carefully read what you need to do.

Visit 1

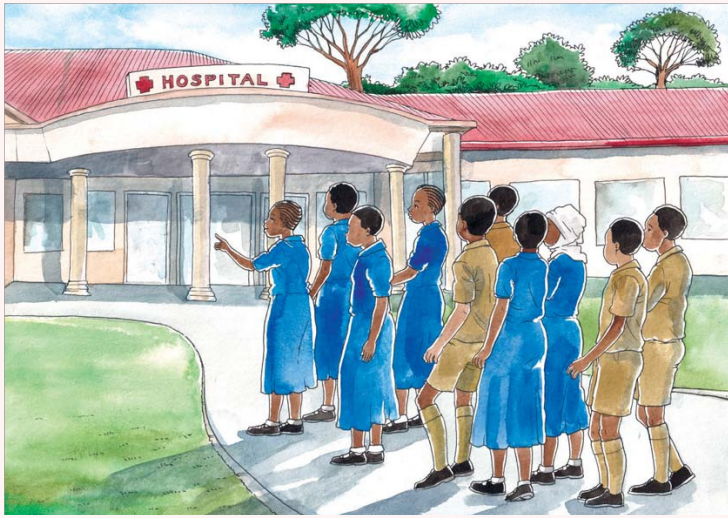
- Go to a nearby important place.
- See what you can learn from this place.
- Divide into small groups once you are there. Each group must clean a different area at the important place.
- Help to preserve the place by cleaning the area.

When you are back in class:

1. Explain why the place you visited is important.
2. Make a list of things you learnt about the place.
3. Explain what you did to clean the area.
4. Say why we must preserve important places.

Visit 2

- Go on an outing to the public assets near your school.
- Look carefully at what you see.



This class is going on a visit to a public asset.













When you are back in class:

1. Make a summary of what you saw.
2. Then answer these questions:
 - a) Were there any problems?
 - b) What were the problems?
 - c) Why are these assets important?
 - d) How can we look after the assets?

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
There are important places in our district.	😊	😐	😞
These important places are our museums, genocide memorial sites, national parks and public gardens.	😊	😐	😞
We need to stop problems from happening at our important places.	😊	😐	😞
We should preserve our important places.	😊	😐	😞

There is a difference between public and private assets. Public assets belong to all of us.			
We have public assets. Some are hospitals, markets, water sources and police stations.			
We need to preserve and protect our public assets. This will help us to use and enjoy them.			
To preserve our public assets, we must look after them. We must keep them clean and respect them.			

KEY: **Y** = Yes **N/S** = Not Sure **N** = No

Self-assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following.

1. Make a list of the important places in your district.
2. Make a list of the public assets in your district.
3. Explain why you say these are important places.
4. Explain why you say these are public assets.
5. Describe how you can preserve and protect our important places and public assets.

UNIT 7

Weather, flora and fauna

Key unit competence: Recognize the importance of weather, flora and fauna in the District and how to preserve them.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- State main elements of weather.
- Suggest ways of preventing effects of bad weather.
- Define flora.
- Define fauna.
- Identify different ways of preserving fauna.

Skills

- Design simple weather instruments (rain gauge, thermometer).
- Differentiate between bad weather and good weather.
- Describe how weather affect human beings and vegetation.
- Explain the importance of flora.
- Discuss ways of preserving flora.
- Explain the importance of fauna.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance of weather.
- Recognise man's role in contributing to good weather.

- Acknowledge the importance of flora.
- Show respect to flora.
- Contribute to community practices that protect vegetation.
- Acknowledge the importance of fauna.
- Show respect to fauna. Participate in community practices that protect fauna.

Introductory activity

Look at the picture. Then talk about the following:

1. Why do farmers need the sun?
2. Why do farmers need rain?
3. What do you prefer: when it rains or when it is sunny?
4. What do you like best: to feel hot or to feel cold?
5. Do you like it when the wind blows? Why or why not?



These farmers are working hard. They are happy when the sun shines. They are also happy when it rains.

7.1. Weather

When we talk about the weather, we are talking about the state of the atmosphere. It is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy. We can measure weather at a given time in a place. We do this to know more about the weather.

We can **measure** weather at a given time in a place. We do this to know more about the weather.

Weather can change. It can be hot now. Later it can be cold. The sun can shine now. Later it can be cloudy.

7.2. Elements of weather

The **elements** of weather are the different parts of weather. Look at the different parts of weather.

Temperature: shows how hot or cold it is.

Wind: the movement of air.

Air pressure: the **pressure** or heaviness put on something by the **weight** of the air.

Moisture: includes rain, mist and humidity. Humidity is the amount of moisture in the air.

Sunshine: when the sun is shining.

Clouds: groups of water drops that move in the sky. Sometimes the clouds cover the sun. Then we say it is cloudy.



Exercise

1. What is weather?
2. List the elements of weather.

7.3. Simple instruments used in weather

It is useful to measure the weather. This helps us to predict the weather and to plan.

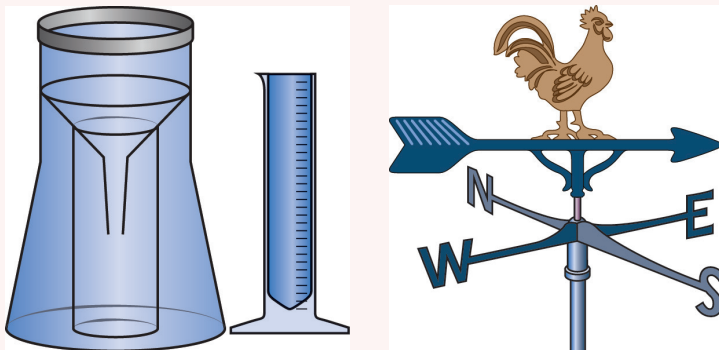
Will it rain? Then we need an umbrella. Will it rain a lot? Then we need to find shelter. Will it be hot? Then we need to give our plants more water. Will there be a **storm**? Then we need to stay at home. A storm is bad weather.

We use instruments to measure the weather. Examples are shown below.

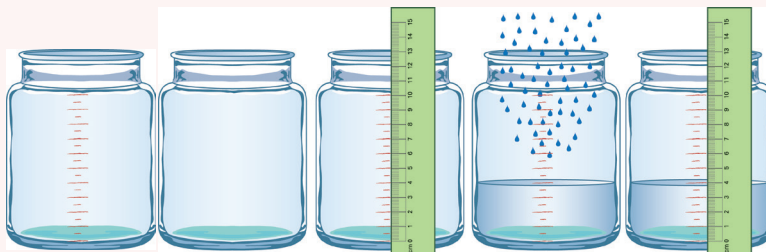
Rain gauge: to measure how much it rains.

Thermometer: to measure how hot or cold it is (this is called the temperature).

Wind sock or a wind vane: to measure how much the wind blows (i.e. in which direction the wind blows).




A rain gauge, thermometer and wind vane



7.3.1. Make your rain gauge

1. Take an empty glass jar or bottle. Make sure it is clean.
2. Use a ruler and pen to mark every $\frac{1}{2}$ cm up to the top of the bottle.
3. Place the rain gauge outside. It must not be under a tree or big stone. Nothing must block the rain.
4. Measure how much rain falls.
5. Check every day. Write down how much has fallen. Then empty the rainwater so you can measure how much rain falls again.



What you will need:


An empty glass bottle or jar with a wide opening, ruler, pen.

7.3.2. How to make a thermometer

Follow these steps to make a thermometer

1. Pour water into the bottle to the top.
2. Add 5 to 7 drops of food colourant to the water.
3. Make sure the colourant is evenly spread.
4. Mould the clay/putty around the straw near one end.
5. Insert the straw into the bottle. Ensure that it does not touch the bottom of the bottle. Keep it at least 1 cm from the bottom.
6. Seal the clay/putty on the top of the bottle. Ensure that it is sealed around the straw and top of bottle.

7. Mark the level of the water in the straw with a C for COOL.
8. Place warm water in the bowl and place the bottle in the bowl. Leave until the level rises and stays steady. Mark the level on the straw with a W for WARM.
9. Place hot water in the bowl and place the bottle in the bowl.
10. Leave until the level rises and stays steady. Mark the level on the straw with an H for HOT.

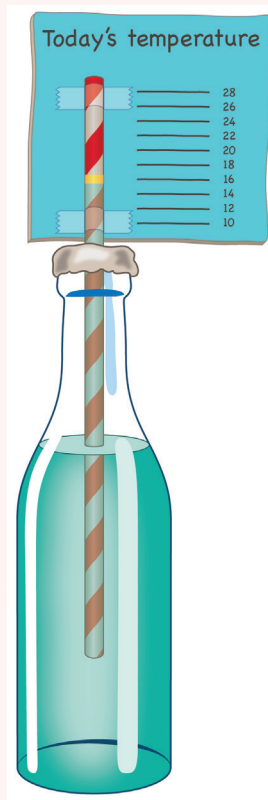


What you will need:

- *Clear glass bottle*
- *Food colourant*
- *Marking pen*
- *Clear plastic straw*
- *Clean water*
- *Clay or sticky putty*
- *Bowl*
- *Warm/hot water.*

Alternative

- Instead of marking on the straw, stick a piece of stiff paper to the straw with some sticky tape and write the Values C, W and H on the paper for easier reading.
- Once you have marked the C, W and H you can also divide the distance between C and W into 2 and mark it Mild. Repeat between W and H and call it VW for Very Warm.



Activity

1. Make a rain gauge. Follow the steps on page 72.
2. Measure the rain at least once a day.
3. Share your measurements with the rest of the class.

Homework

1. On your own, follow the steps above to make a thermometer.
2. Check the level of water in your thermometer, at different times of the day.
3. Compare the weather over a few days. Then share your measurements with the rest of the class.
4. Write a sentence to say what you have learnt about the weather.

7.4. Effects of weather

The weather has an effect on what we do. It also has an effect on plants and animals.

If there is not enough rain, we have a drought. Then it is very dry. There is not enough water for plants to grow. There is not enough water for animals to drink. There is not enough water for us to use.

The farmers suffer when there is not enough rain. Their crops die. There is no food to eat or sell. We all get hungry and sick. Droughts cause us to starve. If it rains a lot in our rainy season, we have floods. Then the water washes our houses and property away. We lose our crops. We lose our public assets.



The Rwandan Red Cross Society helps to rescue people from floods.



Exercise

Exercise

Answer the questions below.

1. What is the difference between good and bad weather?
2. How does weather affect humans?
3. How does weather affect plants and animals?

Homework

Read the case study before you answer the questions.

There were floods in Musanze (Northern Province), and in Nyabihu and Rubavu (Western Province). Heavy rain harmed the water sources. The water was dirty. People got sick. It also had a bad effect on schools, clinics and roads. Houses were under the water. Maize and banana crops were ruined by floods.

Questions

1. What is a flood?
2. Why do floods happen?
3. How do floods cause harm?
4. Make a drawing of what bad weather looks like.

7.5. Problems caused by weather

Bad weather causes many problems. This happens when:

- The rainy season is too short. We don't get enough rain.
- The rain is very heavy. It rains too much in a short time.
- We get floods and **landslides**. A landslide is when the soil gets muddy and washes away. It can destroy houses and roads.

- Sometimes the weather changes unexpectedly and we are not prepared. For example, the day was sunny when we left home so we did not take an umbrella and got caught in a storm.

There are things we can do to overcome or deal with bad weather.

- We can grow different crops at the same time. Some of the crops must be plants that do not need a lot of water.
- We can protect the trees in the forest. It is easier to prevent mudslides and flooding if we have trees.
- We can plant crops in such a way that they prevent the soil from getting too dry.
- We should not build our houses next to rivers and lakes.
- We should try to save water.



Activity

1. Share ideas on how to overcome bad weather.
2. Make a drawing of your ideas. Explain your drawing to the class.

7.7. Flora

Flora are all the plants that grow in an area. Trees, plants and flowers are called flora.

7.7.1. Flora and its importance in our district

Flora is necessary. We need flora to live. We **depend** on plants. Plants produce **oxygen**. This is in the air we breathe to stay alive.



Nymphaea thermarum or water lilly

We also use plants for:

Food. Plants keep animals, fish, birds and insects alive. We eat plants. The animals and fish that we eat also eat plants.

Cleaning. Plants help to keep water clean. Plants help to keep the air clean. The fewer forests we have, the dirtier the air will be.

Beauty. Flora is lovely to see. It brings tourists to the area. We enjoy seeing flora and being in nature. It makes us happy.

Shelter. We use flora as shelter. Animals also use flora as shelter.

Medicines. We use plants to make medicines.

Making money. We make things from plants to sell. We can make wood carvings, grass baskets, mats and food.

Rain. Plants help to get water from the soil to the air. Then it rains in different places.

Activity

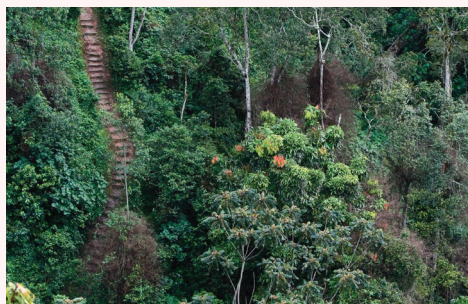
1. Explain why flora is important.
2. Make a garden in the school grounds.
 - a) Get the soil ready so you can plant seeds. Turn the soil over. Take the weeds out.
 - b) Plant the seeds. Water the garden. Watch the plants grow. Later on, you can eat what you have planted!

7.7.2. Ways of preserving flora

To preserve flora is to look after and protect plant life in an area. We can do this if we:

- Plant a tree for every tree we cut down
- Only take what we need and preserve our local plants
- Never let too many goats and cattle graze in one place
- Avoid farming in all open spaces
- Preserve the forests and bushes
- Create more national parks to preserve flora.

Activity



Nyungwe Forest National Park has a lot of flora. There are more than 200 different types of trees. There are more than 100 different types of orchids. We must preserve our flora.

1. Visit a nearby swamp, forest, mountain or lake. Look carefully at what you see. How many different plants do you see? What are their colours? What else can you see? Are there insects? Are there birds? Is there water?
2. Make a summary of what you saw.
3. Make a drawing of the most interesting thing you saw.
4. Present your summary and drawing to the class.
5. Discuss how to preserve our flora in the district. Explain what we should do.

7.7.3. Fauna

Fauna are all the animals in an area. It includes animals, birds, insects, reptiles and fish. We have many animals. Some of these animals only live in Rwanda. Examples of National parks in Rwanda include Virunga National parks Musanze, Akagera National park in Eastern province and Gishwati.

7.7.4. Fauna and its importance

Fauna keeps nature in **balance**. That means that all is well. We need animals to live. Plants also need animals. Read how animals help us.

- Animals have seeds in their faeces. They help plants to spread.
- Ants harvest and transport seeds to their nests. The plants grow there.
- Birds and bats help to turn the soil. This helps to give the soil air. Then plants grow well.
- Birds, insects and bats help to **pollinate** flowers and plants. To pollinate is to make sure more of the plants grow.

- Bird song makes us happy.
- To look at animals makes us peaceful and love nature.
- Our wild animals bring many tourists here.
- We eat some animals as a food source.
- Birds, bats and frogs help with insect control.



Gorillas



Sunbird



African moth



Ray-finned fish

Activity

Answer the following questions:

1. Why should you show respect to fauna?
2. How can you show respect?
3. Why is fauna important?
4. Make a drawing of your **favourite** fauna. A favourite is something you like the most.
5. Show your drawing to the class. Explain why you like this fauna.

7.7.5. Ways of preserving fauna

We need to preserve our fauna. We can do this when we:

- respect all fauna
- never kill, unless we need to eat it
- never take bird eggs out of their nests
- do not throw stones at animals

- keep enough land for fauna and do not use all the land for farming
- do not chop down too many trees
- never kill elephants for their tusks or rhino for their horns
- do not use animal parts to make crafts for tourists
- avoid overfishing and only take what we need
- never **poach**. To poach is to kill wild animals in a national park
- make sure domestic animals do not pass diseases to wild animals
- do not cause bush fires
- have more national parks where fauna can be preserved.



Preserve our animals. Do not kill them.

Activity

Go on a field tour to a nearby game park.

1. Write down what you see.
2. What did you like the most about your tour?
3. How do you feel when you see animals?
4. How many different types of fauna did you see?
5. Make a drawing of one animal you liked.
6. Discuss how to preserve fauna. Then share your best ideas with the class.
7. Write a sentence to say how you will respect and preserve fauna.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
The elements of weather are temperature, wind, air pressure, moisture, sunshine and clouds.			
We can protect ourselves from bad weather.			
We can measure weather.			
How to make a rain gauge.			
How to make a thermometer.			
Weather can cause problems such as droughts and flooding.			
Flora is plants.			
Fauna is animals.			
We need to preserve our fauna and flora.			
We need more national parks.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No



End unit assessment

1. Make a poster to show how you can preserve our fauna and flora.

Hints:

- You can use the flat side of an old cardboard box for your poster.
- Make drawings and write important words in big letters on your poster.

2. Show your poster to the class. Answer any questions the other learners ask.

UNIT 8

Population census

Key unit competence: Discuss the population census and its importance.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Define population census.
- Identify effects of over population.

Skills

- Describe population census, its importance and how it is conducted.
- Find out some measures of controlling population.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance of population census and cooperate in giving information.
- Show concern about population.



Introductory activity

Discuss the following questions:

1. What is happening in the picture below?
2. Can you remember the population census of 2012?
3. How old were you then?
4. Did you see people visit your home to count your family?
5. How many learners are there in your class?
6. How can you find out how many learners are in your school?



How does the census happen?

We do house-to-house visits. We are called enumerators because we count people. We collect information about you. There is an enumerator for each village or *umudugudu*. All households are visited on the same day. For the 2012 census, we had 16,500 enumerators.

8.1. Population census

A **population** is the number of people who live in a place. The population of Rwanda is the number of people who live in Rwanda.


A population census is a survey or a poll. This is when the government gathers information about the people who live in the country. They do this at a specific time. They include all the people in the country.

A population census gives us information on:

- how many people live in Rwanda
- how the population changes. This is to find out how many people move out of the country. It also tells us how many are born and die in the country.



People of different ages live in each district. The census counts the people in each age group.



The census also tells us:

- *how many are women and how many are men*
- *how old or young the people are*
- *where people live*
- *which areas have more people*
- *which areas have less people*
- *what work people do.*



Activity

1. How does a census happen?
2. What information does a census give us?

8.1.1. A population census is important

Every country has a population census every few years. The information helps the government to know how best to help the people.

A census gives information on the socio-economic conditions of the people. This helps the government to see:

- where more employment is needed
- who needs more help
- where there are not enough schools
- how many people are sick
- how much money should be used for people in need.



The census tells us how many people live in each district. Then the government can see if each district has what it needs for the people who live there.

We can get to know:

- *what education people have*
- *how many schools are in each area*
- *how many children go to school*
- *how healthy or sick people are*
- *how many hospitals are in the area*
- *how many people are poor*
- *how many people do not have enough food to eat*



Exercise

Look at this picture before you answer the questions.

**“Be counted
because you
count”**

The slogan of the 2012 census in Rwanda

1. What does this picture mean?
2. Why is it important to have a population census?



Activity

1. Role play how to carry out a population census. Take turns to be:
 - a) enumerators
 - b) people to be counted and asked questions.
2. Draw up a list of questions you will ask as an enumerator.
3. Write what you find out on the board.
4. Explain how the school can use this information.

8.1.2. Population control

It is important to **control** the population. To control the population means to make sure the right number of people live in an area. It is a problem if too many or too few people live in an area.

Under-population or low population means there are not enough people living in an area. **Over-population** or high population means there are too many people living in an area.

Low population happens when people move out of an area. For example, people may move to a city away from a rural area. People do this because there may be more work in the city.

High population happens when there are too many people in a small space or area. Then there are not enough **resources** or supplies for everybody.

8.1.3. The effects of over-population and under-population

Under-population means that there are too few people in an area. This will mean that many resources are wasted. For example, schools might be half-empty. Houses might stand empty.

Old people might live alone with nobody to help them.

If too many people move to cities there may not be enough people left to farm the rural areas. So the country might go hungry.

Over-population has very bad effects. When there are not enough resources, people might:

- Starve because there is not enough food
- live in the streets because there are not enough houses
- Stay away from school because there are not enough schools.

When there is over-population, it also has a bad effect on the environment.

Too many trees are chopped down for firewood. We need trees so we can live. Too much land is used for farming. Then there is not enough land for nature parks. Wildlife will die. Plants and trees will die. Some of these will become **extinct**. This means they will be gone forever.

When there are too many people, there is not enough water for everybody.



Many trees are chopped down to make space for people to live. This is bad for the environment.

We cannot live without water.

If there are too many people, they have to live close to each other in a small space. When somebody gets sick, the disease can spread easily.

8.1.4. How to control the population

If there are not enough people in the district, we can:

- give people reasons to live in the district, such as employment, good schools and roads.

If there are too many people in the district, we can:

- educate people about the benefits of having only two children per family
- ensure people know how to plan for pregnancy
- ask people to move to a less populated district
- tell people that the whole earth is already over-populated so it is every person's duty to have fewer children.

Activity
















1. What are the effects of under-population and over-population?
2. How can we control low or under population?
3. How can we control high or over-population?

Homework

Write four sentences to summarise how to control high population and low population in your district.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
Population means the number of people who live in an area.			
A population census is to count the number of people. It gives more information about the people.			
A population census is helpful. It tells our government what the people need. Then the government is able to plan how to help people.			
The effects of over-population are very bad. The more people, the more they have to share resources. If there are not enough resources for everybody, some people will suffer. Others will die.			
It causes harm to the environment if there are too many people.			

We can control the population by educating people to have no more than two children per family.



KEY: **Y** = Yes **N/S** = Not Sure **N** = No



End unit assessment

1. Explain why a population census is important.
2. Suggest how to control the population in your district.
3. Imagine you are a census enumerator. Explain what questions you will ask to get information.

UNIT 9

Infrastructure

Key unit competence: Recognise the importance of types and means of transport and communication and how to preserve them.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Give different types and means of transport.
- Give different types and means of communication.

Skills

- Explain different forms of transport and their importance.
- Find out dangers and difficulties of transport and measures to overcome them.
- Explain different forms of communication and their importance.
- Find out dangers and difficulties of communication and measures to overcome them.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance of transport in our district.
- Show concern about proper use of roads.
- Acknowledge the importance of communication in our district.
- Show concern about proper public communication.



Introductory activity

Look at the pictures before you answer the questions.

1. How do people get from one place to another?
2. Which types of transport have you used?
3. What do you listen to on the radio?
4. How does the radio help us to get news?



A portable radio and a luxury car

9.1. Transport

We use transport to get from one place to another. We also use transport to move goods from one place to another.

9.1.1. Types and means of transport

There are many different methods of transport we can use such as road, water, air, railway and animal. The type of transport we use will depend on where we live and how quickly we want to travel.

For example, if we want to go from Kigali in Rwanda to Nairobi in Kenya it will be quickest and easiest to use an aero plane. Rwanda has a national airline, Rwanda Air.

If we want to transport vegetables from our farm in the mountain to sell in the nearest village, we may decide to use a van or even a donkey.

Activity

1. Look at the pictures below. For each picture, say what type of transport it is.
2. Which of the types of transport carry passengers?
3. Which of the types of transport carry goods?
4. Draw different types of transport.

9.1.2. Importance of transport

We need transport to go to places. Some places are too far away for us to walk. We use transport to bring and send goods to other districts in Rwanda and to other countries.

Imagine if we had no transport! How would you get from Karongi to Muhanga?

A



B



C



D



E



F



E



F



The different types and means of transport

How would we get food, clothes and supplies from one district to the next? How would tourists visit us? How would you visit the national parks? If you live in a big city like Kigali, how would you get from your home to the city center?

Without transport, we would not develop and grow as a country. We would be cut off from each other. Our economy would suffer.

9.1.3. Difficulties and dangers of transport

Transport can be difficult to use because:

- it may be expensive; many people cannot afford air travel or cars
- the roads may be damaged from rain or overuse: often a province does not have the money to repair roads
- some mountainous areas are difficult to reach and no transport may be available
- boats on lakes and rivers are often overloaded and can capsize
- goods can get lost or stolen whilst being transported.

Transport can be dangerous because crashes and accidents may happen. For example, a tyre can burst, a vehicle can overturn or two vehicles can **collide**.

This means they crash into each other.

- A minibus with too many passengers might crash.
- Some vehicles go too fast. This is called over speeding.
- Some vehicles are not roadworthy. This means they are broken. If the brakes do not work, the driver cannot slow down.
- Some passengers do not use safety belts.
- Some car drivers do not respect bicycles and bump into them.
- The drivers of big delivery trucks could be tired and fall asleep while driving.
- Some pedestrians and animals walk in the road. They cause crashes.
- When the weather is bad, it is difficult to drive.
- Sometimes robberies happen on the road.
- Not respecting road post.

9.1.4. Measures to overcome difficulties related to transport

In Rwanda we can use the following measures to overcome the difficulties related to transport:

- Construction of more airports and airfields
- District leaders and the people in our province can work together to maintain roads in good conditions.

We can avoid the dangers relating to transport by:

- Not overloading vehicles and boats.
- Wearing lifejackets on water transport
- Learning how to drive properly before getting a car or van.
- Not driving after taking alcohol
- Keeping vehicles in good mechanical condition.
- Respecting regulations of transport.



Exercise

1. Discuss the difficulties and dangers of transport.
2. Explain how to overcome these difficulties.

9.1.5. Acceptable behaviour on the road

- Always drive according to the rules of the road.
- Be careful of vehicles when you are a pedestrian. Cross the road by looking left, right and left again.
- Always fasten your seat belt.
- Drive slowly. Do not speed. Our speed limit is 60 km per hour on open roads. At the entrance to towns and villages the speed limit is 40 km per hour.
- Never drink and drive.

- Behave well if you are a passenger.
- Do not disturb the driver.



Always tighten your seat belt.

Activity

Identify acceptable behaviour on the road. Share your ideas with the class.

9.2. Communication

Communication is when we give and receive messages and information. This happens when we listen and talk to each other. It means we share news and information.

9.2.1. Types and means of communication

There are different types of communication. Look at these examples.

- We talk to each other face to face.
- We telephone each other. We use landline telephones or mobile phones. We can also SMS each other on mobile phones.
- We use the media. The media includes radio, television (TV), newspapers and the internet.
- We listen to the radio. This gives us news and information. It also entertains us. We listen to stories.

- We write letters to each other. We post the letters.
- We can also use the internet to send emails.

Activity

1. Name the different types of communication.
2. Make your own drawings of the different ways we can communicate. Show your drawings to the class.



Different types of communication

9.2.2. Importance of communication

We need communication so that we can talk to each other. We use communication to share messages and information. We need it to do business and to learn. We need communication otherwise we will be **isolated**. This means we will be cut off from everybody else.

Imagine a world with no communication. What would happen if there was no warning about a storm coming? How would people know?

How would you talk to your family members in another village or town? How would you learn about what is happening in other places in your district and in the rest of Rwanda? How would you learn about other people in other countries? How would businesses advertise their goods?



Exercise

1. Why is communication important? Give reasons for your answers.
2. What do you think a world with no communication would be like?
3. Take turns to present short one-minute speeches on the importance of communication.

9.2.3. Difficulties and dangers of communication

It can be difficult to communicate:

- Not everybody speaks the same language.
- Communication can be expensive. For example, a computer and internet access cost money.
- Using a mobile phone also costs a lot of money. In some rural areas there are no telephone lines. Some rural areas are not connected to landline phones, so people have to use mobile phones.
- People can send bad messages. These can harm others.
- Thieves can steal your name and bank information.
- Lies or incorrect information can easily be spread by media. This can lead to **misunderstandings** and even war.

9.2.4. How to overcome communication difficulties

Think about how we can solve the problems of communication. Here are a few ideas.

- Make mobile phone costs cheaper.
- Give everybody access to mobile phones or landlines.
- Make the internet cheap and available to everybody.
- Teach people to be responsible when they use the media.
- Never spread lies.
- The media must tell the truth.

Activity

1. Discuss the difficulties and dangers of communication.
2. Suggest how to overcome the difficulties and dangers of communication. Present your ideas to the class.

Activity

Imagine you are a social worker working with people who are living with disabilities. A social worker is a person who supports and helps other people.

1. How would you help people who cannot see to cross busy roads?
2. How would you help people who cannot hear to communicate?
3. How would you help people who cannot walk to get into a minibus taxi?

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
Transport is the way we move from one place to another.			
The different means of transport include minibus taxis, bicycle cabbies, bicycles, cars, buses, boats and aeroplanes.			
If we do not follow the rules of the road, we will not be safe.			
Never speed, always fasten your seat belt, and do not use a taxi that is overloaded with passengers.			
Communication is how we give each other messages. This is how we share information.			
Different ways of communication include the media such as radio, TV, newspapers, the internet, telephones, mobile phones and letters.			
If we do not use communication in a responsible way, it can be dangerous.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following.

1. Explain how to use transport and communication in a responsible way.
2. Say how using transport and communication in a responsible way will prevent danger and difficulties.



End unit assessment

1. Identify two important places in our district.
2. Describe two of our public assets.
3. List two problems our important places in the district have.
4. Suggest two ways in which we can preserve our important places.
5. List four elements of weather.
6. List two instruments you can use to measure weather.
7. Describe two problems caused by weather.
8. Give one example of flora.
9. Give one example of fauna.
10. Explain how we can preserve our fauna.
11. Define population.
12. Define population census.
13. Describe how a population census is conducted.
14. List four different types of transport.
15. Describe two acceptable behaviours on the road.

UNIT 10

Traditional Rwanda

Key unit competence: Explain political, economic and social organisation in pre-colonial Rwanda



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Describe political, social and economic organisation of pre-colonial Rwanda.

Skills

- Explain how Rwanda was politically governed in the pre-colonial era.
- State the importance political, social and economic activities in the pre-colonial Rwanda.

Attitudes and values

- Acknowledge the importance of political, social and economic organisation in pre-colonial Rwanda.

Introductory activity

1. What is the woman making in this picture?
2. Do people in your community still work as crafters?
3. Do you know how to weave a basket? Explain how it is done today.

In pre-colonial times Rwanda was ruled by a King



Crafts are an important part of trade and the economy.

10.1. Pre-colonial Rwanda

When we talk about traditional Rwanda, we are talking about the culture, behaviours and practices that have been passed down from one generation to the next.

Pre-colonial Rwanda was the time before Rwanda came under the control of foreign powers.

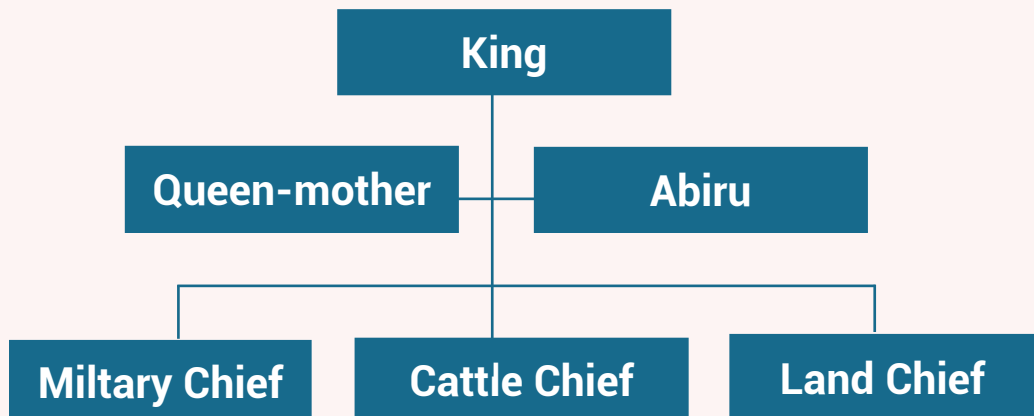


Traditional dance has always been part of Rwandan culture.

10.1.1. The political organisation of pre-colonial Rwanda

Political organization in pre-colonial Rwanda.

- Leadership started from the family and the Father was the head helped by his wife.
- The Kingdom was headed by a King, assisted by Queen mother.



The King had chiefs who helped him to rule the kingdom. The King ruled with the help of three categories of chiefs: cattle chiefs, land chiefs and military chiefs.

- The land chiefs were responsible for all the land issues.
- The cattle chiefs were responsible for the well-being of animals. Cattle are still valued in present-day Rwanda.
- The military chiefs were responsible for the defense of the Kingdom. They had to make sure the army was strong enough to fight enemies and expand their land.

Draw a diagram to show the political organisation of Rwanda in pre-colonial times.

Homework

1. Ask your family about the political organisation and administrative structure in pre-colonial Rwanda.
2. Make a summary of what you are told.
3. Present your findings to the class in the next lesson.

10.1.2. Social organisation in the pre-colonial period

Social organisation means the way that people relate to one another in society. This includes family, lineage, clan, culture, beliefs, customs, norms and values.

1. Family

A family is a basic social unit made up of parents and their children.

There were two group of families.

- a) **Nuclear family:** This is a family made up of Father, mother and children.

b) **Extended family:** This is a family made up of Father, mother, children and relatives (uncles, aunts, cousins...).

Each extended family had a clan and each clan had a totem.

2. Lineage is a set of several (many) families descending from one common and real ancestor.

3. **Clan**

A clan: Is a group of people who share a common ancestor.

A totem is a respected (sacred) animal that serves as a symbol of a group of people, such as a family, clan and lineage.

4. **Culture**

Culture is the way of life of a society. It includes belief, dress, language, rituals, norms, values that are passed down from generation to generation.

- Pre-colonial Rwandans belong to different clans. A clan is a group of people with a common ancestor. Each clan had a **totem** which was a sacred to it.
- When crimes were committed or disputes arose, a council of elders would meet to settle the dispute.
- Song and dance were very important. There were many social events that brought people together such as wedding parties, naming of children and others.
- Traditional games were organized. These games helped people to make friends. Examples of these games included Board game like Igisoro in Kinyarwanda.
- Young people would dance during big festivals, especially at the royal court.
- People mostly ate millet, sorghum, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rwandans rarely ate meat.

- Cattle were a sign of wealth and prestige in pre-colonial Rwanda. They played a big role in building relationship among Rwandans.



Examples of Cattle in pre-colonial Rwanda

- Rwandans lived in peace in grass thatched houses.



A traditional grass thatched home

Activity

Draw a picture of a social event in your community.

5. Beliefs

- Pre-colonial Rwandans believed in one God – “Imana” the creator of all things.
- They also honored their ancestors who had the power to intervene in the lives of the living.

- They made rituals and offerings to the ancestors to bring them blessings (protection, having children, good weather, wealth...)

6. Norms

Norms refer to standards of behavior shared by members of a social group.

- In pre-colonial Rwanda most positions of authority were reserved for men.
- Women did, however have some political and economic power. The queen mother was very powerful.
- Most of the men had more than one wife.
- Children were very important.
- Having a lot of children was a sign of wealth.

7. Customs

Customs is a common way of doing things.

- Although land was believed to belong to the King, Rwandans controlled their own land.
- They passed it down as an **inheritance** to their children.
- People without land could work for landowners in order to get land.
- The landowners would give them food and shelter. This prevented poverty.

8. Values

Values are individual beliefs that motivate people to act one way or another. They serve as a guide for human behavior.

- People respected their leaders.
- They paid taxes
- People gave gifts to their leaders.

- People could forgive any time they were offended
- Other Rwandan values include patriotism, hardworking, politeness, love and others.
- In times of trouble, a drum would be beaten to alert people.

Activity

1. Draw pictures of drums.
2. Make a list of events when drums would have been used.

Exercise

1. How was pre-colonial Rwanda ruled?
2. What did clans use to identify themselves?
3. What foods were eaten?

10.2. Economic and commercial activities in pre-colonial Rwanda

- **Animal rearing:** Our ancestors **kept animals to provide skins, milk, butter...The most kept animals were cattle, sheep, goats...**
- **Agriculture:** They grew some crops like sorghum, millet, peas, beans, maize, sweet potatoes. Cattle and land were signs of wealth.
- **Iron smelting:** Iron smelters in Rwanda changed iron minerals into tools and objects that could be used or exchanged/bartered (Hoes, hand axes, picks, blades, hoes, spears and hammers).
- **Hunting:** Rwandans hunted wild animals for meat and skins.

- **Handicraft:** Rwandans crafted different tools that were traded. Those handicrafts tools included mats, baskets, pot and others.
- **Trade:** Our ancestors exchanged their goods with other societies. They used barter system where goods and services were exchanged with other goods and services.

10.2.1. The differences between traditional and modern trade

Traditional trade was very different from trade of today.

In pre-colonial times/ Traditional trade	In modern times/ Modern trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods were exchanged or bartered. This is called barter trade • The main goods traded were weapons, animals and their products, fish, honey and agricultural products • People often carried goods on their heads • There was no advertisement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods are paid for money • The main goods traded are animals and animal products, agricultural products, finished products from factories, products from lakes and rivers • Goods are carried by trucks, bicycles and wheelbarrows, as well as on the head • Goods are advertised through newspapers, billboards, internet, radio and TV.



Activity

1. Make a list of all the economic activities that take place in your community. Decide which are traditional activities.
2. Role play **bartering** goods that you have in exchange for ones that you need.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt that:

	Y	N/S	N
Pre-colonial Rwanda was ruled by a King.			
The King was helped by chiefs and the Queen mother.			
People lived in clans.			
Agriculture, iron smelting, making crafts and hunting were practiced.			
Social events were important.			
Rwandans believed in many gods.			
People respected their leaders and paid taxes.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No

Self-assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following.

1. Draw a table to compare traditional and modern Rwandan trade.
2. Explain how Rwanda was ruled.
3. What did a typical Rwandan family eat?



End unit assessment

1. What do we mean by the word 'pre-colonial'?
2. Name the three kinds of chiefs who helped the King in ruling the Kingdom.
3. Explain the meaning of the following:
 - a) Traditional culture
 - b) Traditional belief
4. Describe any one traditional belief in your district.
5. Mention the main four economic and commercial activities of pre-colonial Rwanda.
6. Describe the life of a typical family in pre-colonial Rwanda.
7. Name two items that could be traded in traditional Rwanda.
8. Explain three different methods of creating crafts in traditional Rwanda.

Part 2

Religious Studies

Christian Religious Studies

UNIT 1

Respect for God's creatures

Key unit competence: A learner will be able to differentiate and protect God's creatures and environment.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Identify different names of God and those of creatures.
- Outline their importance in daily life.
- State positive measures taken for protection of environment and creature.

Skills

- Illustrate different creatures
- Explain how God created creatures.

Attitudes and values

- Appreciate the importance of each God's creatures.
- Respect and protect Creatures and environment.
- Take a positive attitude of helping others and caring for domestic animals found in his/her home environment.



Introductory activity

Look at the picture and answer the questions.

1. Do you know the difference between a wild animal and a domesticated animal?
2. What are the names of some domesticated animals?
3. How do the domesticated animals benefit us?
4. What happens if we do not take care of our animals and farms?

1.1. The names and attributes of God



Domesticated animals

Many different names are used to describe God. These names often describe the way we understand Him. For example, people often refer to God as Father. Sometimes people call Him 'The Light', or 'King of Kings', or 'Lord of Lords' and 'Lord of the Hosts'.

The first name that is found in the Bible for God is Elohim. This is a Hebrew word meaning strength or power. Yaweh is also a Hebrew word meaning Lord.



God revealed His name to Moses at the burning bush.

It is found more often in the Old Testament than any other name for God. Yaweh is also a Hebrew word meaning Lord. It is found more often in the Old Testament than any other name for God. Yaweh is the special name that God revealed to Moses at the burning bush. Other names found in the Old Testament are ElShaddai and Adonai.

Jewish people still use the names Yaweh and Elohim to refer to God. Other religions have different names, for example, Islam uses the name Allah.

Activity

Make a list of all the names you use to refer to God.

The attributes of God

The word **attributes** mean qualities or characteristics.

The attributes of God help us to understand who He really is. In the Bible we are told that the attributes of God are love, being almighty, omnipotent, omnipresent, transcendent and omniscient.

God is love

God loves us so much that He gave us His only son Jesus. If we believe in Him, we can have **eternal** life.

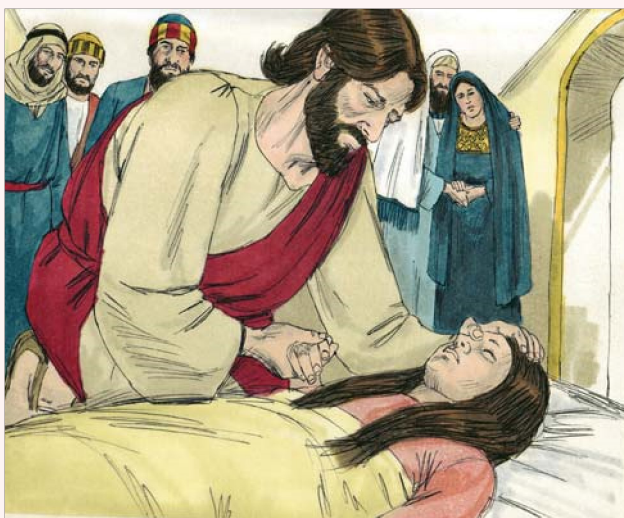
God is Almighty

When we say God is almighty, it means he can do anything. He has power and authority over all the creation.

God is omnipresent

Omnipresence means that God is everywhere at the same time.

God is omnipotent



Jesus could heal because He is God's son and omnipotent.

Omnipotent means all-powerful. God is omnipotent because He is all powerful in the universe.

God is omniscient

Omniscient means all knowing. God is all-knowing We cannot hide anything from Him.

God is transcendent

Transcendent means going beyond our human experience. God is greater than all of creation.



Activity 1.2

Match the Bible references in the left-hand column of the table with the correct description in the right-hand column.

1 Corinthians 13	Eternal life
Romans 6:23	The gift of His only son
John 3:16	Love in action
John 4:24	With God everything is possible
Matthew 19:26	The universe is upheld by God
Hebrews 1:3	God is spirit



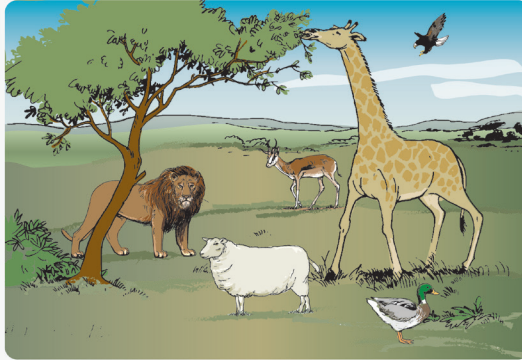
Exercise

1. List two names that are used by Christians for God.
2. What is the name given to God in Islam?
3. Describe six attributes of God.
4. What is the difference between being omnipotent and omniscient?

Homework

Draw a picture showing how you imagine God and write a short description about each of the six attributes of God.

1.2. God created and named every creature for a purpose.



God created the universe and everything in it.

All the plants, animals, birds and fish, as well as human beings, were created by God. The Bible tells us that God created the universe in six days and on the seventh day He rested. First He created Earth, which was covered with water. Then He separated day from night and the oceans from the land. After this He created the plants, then the birds and fish. Next came the animals and, finally, human beings. At the same time, God blessed all the creatures and plants and told them to reproduce and fill the earth.

Activity

Do this activity.

1. Read the story of creation in Genesis 1: 1–31.
2. Draw a picture showing a timeline of how God created the world in six days. Draw what happened on each day.

1.2.1. All creatures are important

Everything was created for a purpose and all living things, no matter how big or small, depend on each other. This is why it is important that we respect and take care of all living things.

Activity

Bees are tiny creatures but they are very important and we cannot manage without them. Talk about the following:

- How do bees help us?
- What would happen to fruit trees if there were no bees?
- What do we get from bees?



A bee pollinating a flower

1.2.2. Everything has a purpose

Wild animals live without any interference or help from human beings. Domesticated animals are animals that we have tamed. They provide us with food and clothing, and also give us company. We also grow crops and catch fish to eat. Some wild animals hunt and eat other animals for food.



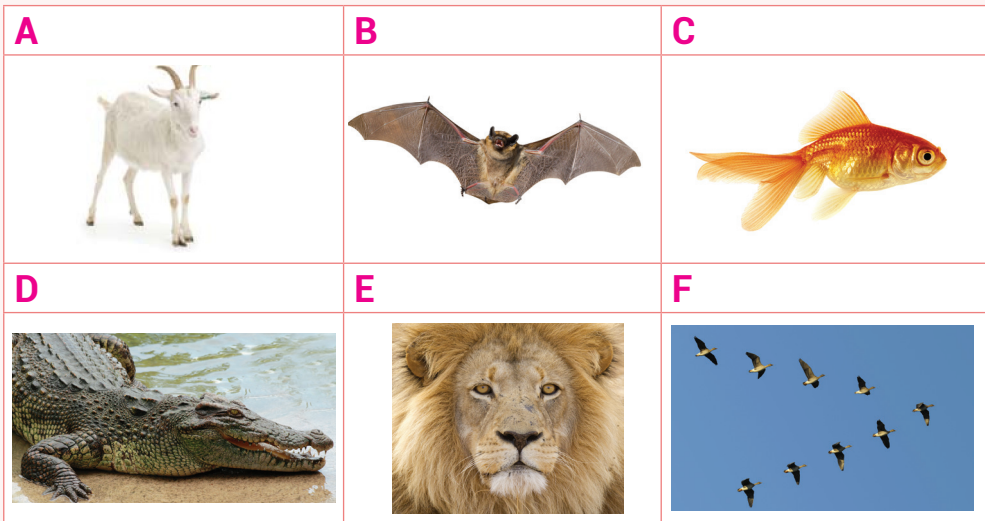
Cattle-egrets searching for ticks

Some wild animals eat plants. Everything has a purpose and a use.

Did you know that cattle benefit from birds called cattle-egrets to pick the ticks off them? Everything has a purpose.

Activity

Look at the pictures (A–F) and answer the questions.



1. Which animals live on the earth, in the air and in water?
2. Which animals are domesticated?

1.2.3. Everything is interdependent

Interdependence means relying on each other in a community. All God's creatures rely on or need support from one another. For instance, human beings depend on plants for food and the plants depend on human beings for nutrients from dead and decaying animals. In biology, this is known as the food chain.

Homework

Write a short report on how to love and care for animals properly.

1.2.4. All creatures are unique

Unique means special or the only one of a kind.

All creatures have their own unique characteristics. Human beings are also unique. We each have habits, tastes and appearances that make us different from each other. God expects us to love and care for each other regardless of our differences. We need to be tolerant and respect each other.



Activity

1. Talk about how you are different from your partner.
2. Explain how human beings are unique from other creatures like plants and animals.

1.3. God expects us to take care of His creation

In Genesis 1:28 God said: *"I am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds and all the wild animals."* This means that we are expected to take care of the Earth and everything that lives on it.

God wants us to care for His creation and look after it. This also means that we must not spoil or damage the environment.

If we pollute the land, it cannot be used for farming and animals have nowhere to live. If we chop down all the trees for firewood, then the soil can be swept away because there is nothing to hold it down.

Water is the home of many animals such as fish, hippopotamus and crocodiles. When we pollute the seas and rivers, we poison **aquatic** animals. Mammals, such as dolphins, can choke on plastic that they swallow, or they can get caught up in old fishing lines and drown.



You can help to take care of the environment.

If we pollute the **atmosphere** with smoke from factories and cars, then it is no longer healthy to breathe in.

Did you know that in some cities the pollution from cars and factories is so bad that people wear masks when they are outside?

Did you know that in some cities the pollution from cars and factories is so bad that people wear masks when they are outside?



We can all help to take care of the environment

Every small thing that we do to protect our environment is important. We can:

- plant more trees
- pick up rubbish and broken glass
- try to save water.

Activity

Protecting your school is a very important part of caring for the environment. Make a plan of how you can help maintain your school. For example, you can collect waste paper, clean up rubbish or make a vegetable garden. Share your ideas with the rest of the class
























We can all help by picking up rubbish

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt that:

116 Social and Religious Studies Pupil's Book, Primary 4

	Y	N/S	N
God has many different names.	😊	😐	😞
God is love, almighty, omnipotent, omnipresent, transcendent and omniscient.	😊	😐	😞

God created the world and all the creatures in it.			
Every creature is important.			
Every creature has a purpose.			
All creatures are unique and interdependent.			
God expects us to look after His creation.			
We must care for our environment and protect it.			
We can start by taking care of our school and school grounds.			

KEY: **Y** = Yes **N/S** = Not Sure **N** = No



End unit assessment

Make sure you are able to do the following on your own.

1. Explain how you can show love to your peers in class.
2. Look at the following words and pick out the ones that describe the attributes of God:
 - love
 - dominating
 - unreachable
 - almighty
 - omnipotent
 - impatient
 - omnipresent
 - uncaring
 - transcendent
 - weak
 - omniscient.
3. Draw a picture of a house and garden that has been looked after and cared for.

UNIT 2

Vocation of the Israelite people

Key unit competence: A learner will be able to describe different God's calls of the people of Israel in regard to annunciation of the coming saviour.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

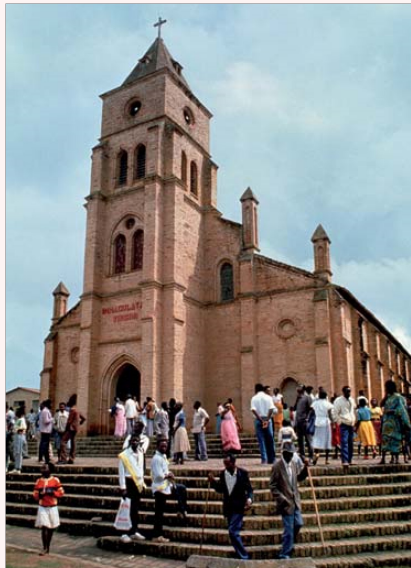
- State the names of the Patriarchs.
- Understand the call of each of them.
- Identify the God's plan to save his nation.

Skills

- Describe the different calls of the patriarchs.
- Explain the role of each patriarch in the salvation history.

Attitudes and values

- Appreciate the God's plan to save his nation.
- Detecting and appraising different calls from God.
- Respect call of other persons and participate in Christian activities



Introductory activity

Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

1. Do you know the name of the man with the knife?
2. What is happening?
3. Who told him to do this?
4. Why was he told to do this?
5. Do you think this was part of God's plan?



Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his only son.

2.1. God's plan for His people

God has always had a plan for humanity, to bring us back to Him. He used the **patriarchs** of Israel to fulfil His plan.

Patriarch means the father and ruler of a family or tribe. The patriarchs of the Israelites were important because they were the original forefathers of the tribes that grew to become the nation of Israel [God's chosen people in the Bible]. Each of the patriarchs had a different calling, or task, that God gave him.

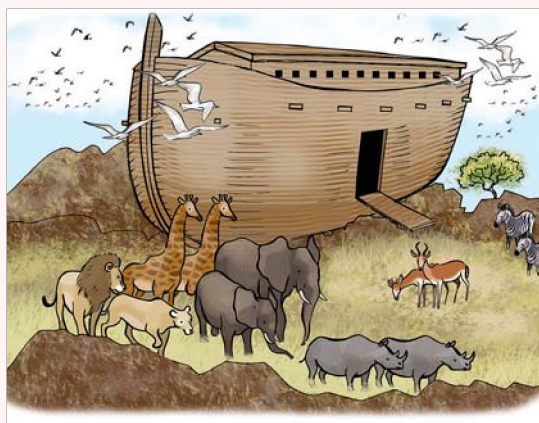


Activity

Make a list of the names of the patriarchs (male leaders) in your community.

2.2. The call of Noah

Noah lived at a time when the Earth was filled with violence and **corruption**. Noah stood out as one who walked with God. God called Noah to build an ark and to save his family and the animals of the world. He told Noah that there would be a flood because He was about to destroy the sinful people on Earth. Noah had to believe in what God was telling him to do before he saw what God had planned.



God told Noah to build an ark. Building an ark was a very difficult task but Noah trusted God and obeyed Him.

Abraham was called by God to leave his home and his tribe and move to a place that God would show him. It took great courage to move away from everything and everyone that he knew.

God's covenant with Abraham

A covenant is a promise or agreement made between two people. God promised to bless Abraham's descendants and make them His own special people. In return, Abraham was to remain faithful to God and be a channel through which God's blessings could flow to the rest of the world.

God tested Abraham

Abraham had only one son called Isaac. He got him at a very old age. God told



Abraham to sacrifice Isaac on the top of Mount Moriah. Abraham took Isaac to the top of the mountain to sacrifice him. At the very last moment, God stopped Abraham from sacrificing Isaac and gave him a lamb instead. Abraham had been tested and had shown that he was obedient to the will of God.

Activity

Being told to sacrifice his only son must have been very hard for Abraham. Make a list of the excuses Abraham could have given God before sacrificing Isaac.

2.3. The call of Moses

Although Moses was an Israelite, he was raised in Egypt at a time when the Israelites were slaves of the Egyptians. One day while Moses was herding sheep and goats, he came across a bush with burning flames in the desert. This was strange because the bush was not burning up from the fire. God called Moses from the middle of the bush and told him to lead the Israelites out of Egypt to a new land that God promised to Moses

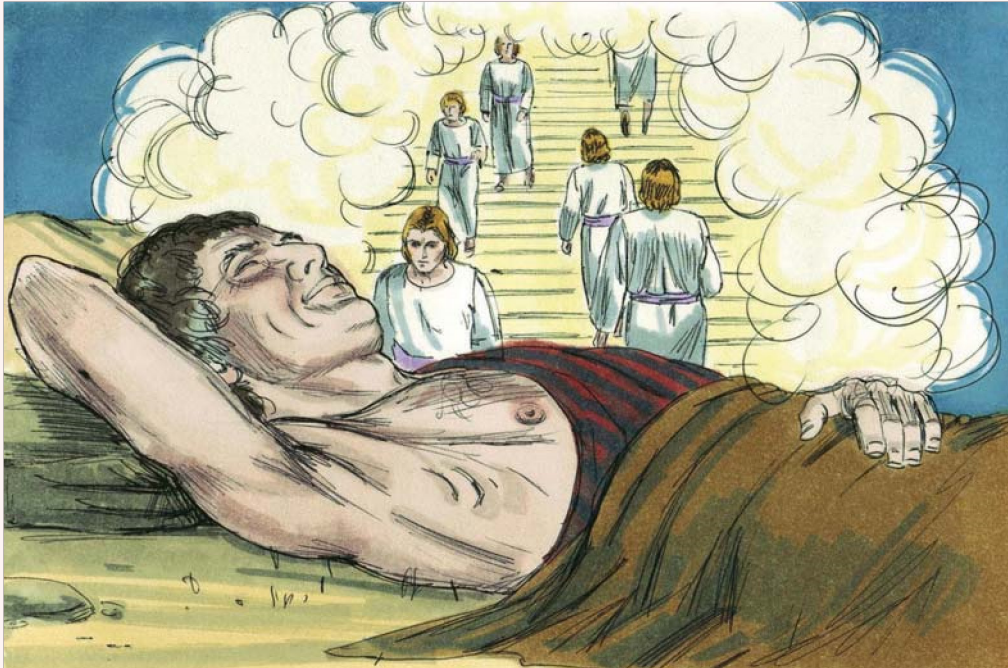


God spoke to Moses from a burning bush.

2.4. The call of Jacob

Jacob and his twin brother Esau grew up together, living a nomadic life. They were the sons of Isaac, the son of Abraham. Jacob was always jealous of Esau. He tried to deceive Isaac into blessing him as the first born. Jacob then had to leave home. After he left home, God appeared to Jacob in a dream that showed a ladder from heaven to Earth. Jacob had a difficult life and did some bad things. But God remained faithful to Jacob. God chose him to be the leader of Israel. He told

Jacob to change his name to Israel. Jacob had 12 sons and a daughter. His sons were the founders of the 12 tribes of Israel.



Jacob dreamt of a ladder going to Earth from heaven.

Homework

1. Describe the lives, call and covenants of Noah, Moses and Jacob.
2. Explain what part each of the patriarchs played in God's plan.



Exercise

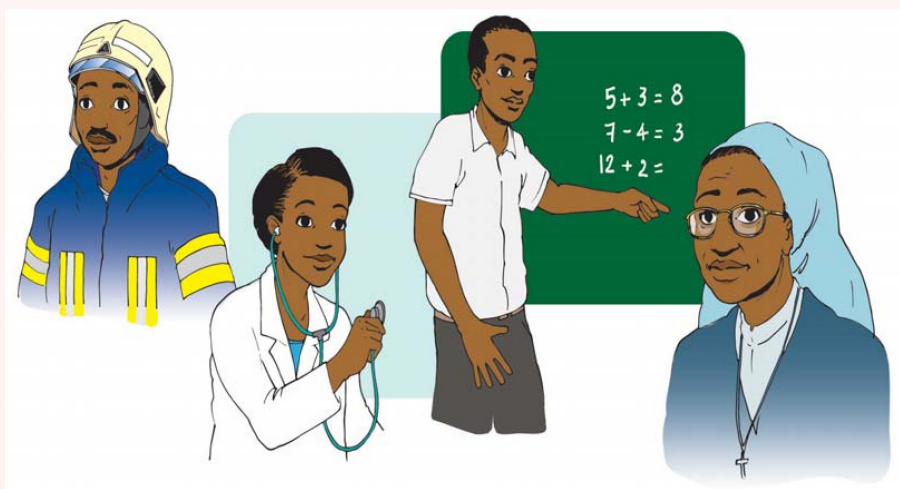
1. What is another name for a patriarch?
2. Give the names of four patriarchs from the Old Testament.
3. What did God want the patriarchs to do?
4. Explain what is meant by the word covenant.

2.5. Other calls in life

When we have a call we are listening to the voice of God telling us what He would like us to do with our lives. A call will always tell us to help others or do something good. It will never tell us to hurt another person. Another name for a call is a vocation. The Israelites had a vocation to serve God and to prepare for Jesus the Messiah.

Activity

Look at the pictures below. Say what you think the people have been called to do.



God does not only call rich or famous people. All of us can be called to serve God in our own special way. We each have special talents that we can use to help others.

Homework

1. Make a list of your special talents.
2. Explain three ways in which you can use your talents to help other people.

2.6. God's plan to save the world

God's plan to save the world did not end with the patriarchs. When the time was right, He sent Jesus, His only son, to Earth. God speaks to us through Jesus. God's plan is that we will be led back to Him by believing in Jesus.

(John 8:12, 10:9, 14:6.)

The patriarchs were part of a bigger plan. God wanted the tribe of Israel to be in the right place at the right time. Only then did He allow his Archangel Gabriel to tell Mary that she would give birth to Jesus.









Activity

1. Prepare a role-play about the patriarchs and include their calls and covenants.
2. Explain their significance in the Annunciation.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
A patriarch is the male leader of a family or tribe.			
Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jacob were Old Testament patriarchs.			
God used the patriarchs to fulfil His plan for humanity.			
A call is a message from God about what He wants us to do with our lives.			

We all have special talents that we can use in God's service.			
God sent Jesus to be the way for us to return to Him.			

KEY: **Y** = Yes

N/S = Not Sure

N = No



End unit assessment

Make sure you are able to answer the following questions on your own.

1. A _____ is another name for a calling.
2. Name three of the Old Testament patriarchs.
3. Why were the Israelites so important to God?

Revision exercise of unit 1 and 2

1. List any four of the main attributes of God.
2. Choose one among the attributes of God and describe what it means.
3. Explain what the verses at *John 3:16–17* tells us.
4. What do we learn from 1 Corinthians 13?
5. Describe in a short paragraph the purpose for which God created man.
6. List any four ways you can protect and care for God's creation.
7. Why did Noah build an ark?
8. How many tribes were descended from Jacob?
9. Explain what a call means.
10. Why did God send Jesus to us?

11. Match each word with its correct meaning.

Word	Meaning
Calling	A promise made by God
Patriarch	A skill or ability
Covenant	A vocation or task that God gives us to do
Talent	Male leader of a family

UNIT 3

God's commandments

Key unit competence: A learner will be able to differentiate the commandments of God



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Recall the Ten Commandments.
- Identify the greatest commandment.
- Outline the consequences of breaking God's commandments

Skills

- Explain the God's commandment.
- Classify the God's commandment.
- Discuss the consequences of breaking Commandments as well as the importance of Commandments in daily life.

Attitudes and values

- Appreciate the importance of the greatest commandment in the daily life.
- Positive attitude of participating in humanitarian actions and voluntary services.
- Perform works of charity.



Introductory activity

Look at the picture below and answer the following questions.

1. Where are these people?
2. What are they doing?
3. On what day of the week is this usually done?
4. What book is read in this place?



3.1. The Ten Commandments

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt on God's instructions. They traveled through the desert and eventually camped in front of Mount Sinai. God spoke to Moses and told him that He had chosen the Israelites to be made into a holy nation led by priests. One day God called Moses to the top of Mount Sinai. He gave Moses a new system of laws for His people to live by. God wrote these commandments into stone using His finger. They are known as the Ten Commandments



God gave Moses the Ten Commandments at the top of Mount Sinai.

God's commandments

1. Do not worship any other god than Me.
2. Do not make idols or images in the form of God.
3. Do not misuse the name of God.
4. Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it holy.
5. Treat your mother and father with respect and obedience.
6. Do not murder.
7. Do not commit adultery.
8. Do not steal.
9. Do not lie.
10. Do not desire things that do not belong to you.

 **Activity**

Read *Exodus 20:1–17* and write down the Ten Commandments of God in the correct order.

3.2. Why did God give Israelites the commandments?

God gave the Ten Commandments to tell the people of Israel how to live their lives. He wrote them on stone so that no one could argue about them. God made a simple list of very important commands that could be obeyed. God gave His laws for our own good and they are still important laws for all people today. They are based on love and help us know how to show love to God and our fellow man.

 **Activity**

1. Read *1 John 5:3*.
2. Discuss why God gave commandments to His people.
3. Make a list of ways in which you can show love to God.

3.3. Categories of commandments



God's Ten Commandments can be divided into two categories: moral or religious laws, and civil laws.

Moral laws or religious related commandments (God relationship)

The first four commandments are religious or moral laws. They tell us how God expects us to treat Him.

Do not worship any other God than me

If we spend our time thinking about money, television, gossip, our work or our clothes, then these things can become gods to us. Some people worship other beings or humans.

Do not make idols or images in the form of God

If we start worshipping statues or thinking more about the church buildings than God, then we are worshipping idols.

Do not misuse the name of God

This means that we do not use the name of God in a rude or casual way or as a swear word.

Remember the Sabbath Day by keeping it holy

This means that on Sabbath we do worthwhile things, such as attending church, visiting the sick or lonely, walking in nature, writing letters to people in need and reading.

Activity



Work out the following:

1. Draw a picture of all the things you want to have.
2. Work out how much time you spend thinking about them.
3. Now work out how much time you spend thinking about God.

Civil laws related commandments (Human relationship)

The last six of the commandments are civil laws. They tell us how God expects us to treat each other.

Treat your mother and father with respect and obedience

We must respect and obey our parents because they gave us life, and they care for and look after us.

Do not murder

Do not kill anyone. This also means not destroying other people's feelings, confidence and sense of self-worth or dreams.

Do not commit adultery

We should only have sex within marriage and should stay chaste until we are married.

Do not steal

This means all forms of taking something that does not belong to us. If we waste time at work, we are stealing from our employer.

Do not lie

This includes not only lying about someone, but any form of gossip.

Do not desire anything or anyone that does not belong to you

We must not envy our friends when they have something that we do not have.



Activity

1. Explain the difference between a moral and a civil law.
2. How does it hurt other people when we gossip?
3. List three things you could do on a Sabbath.

Homework

Practice saying the Ten Commandments and learn them off by heart.

3.4. The greatest commandment



Some of the important words in the greatest Commandments

One day, when the disciples were gathered together, Matthew asked Jesus:

“Teacher, which is the greatest commandment in the Law?”

Jesus replied: “Love the Lord, your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the first and greatest commandment. And the second is like it: Love your neighbour as yourself.”

If we obey the great commandments everything else will fall into place.

Activity

1. Read *Matthew 22:36–40*.
2. Draw a picture showing one of the ways that you can show your love for God.

Homework

Write a short story in which you talk about something good that you have shared with your neighbour or friend. It can be a birthday party or a book that you have read.

3.5. The consequences of breaking the Commandments

When we break the Ten Commandments, we are disobeying God's laws and there are **consequences**. The results of not following the commandments are spiritual, moral and social death. We are no longer close to God and we do not receive His blessings. Our hearts become hardened and we no longer have peace and happiness in the communities we live in.



Activity

1. Read these scriptures to understand more about the consequences of sin: *Job 11:20*, *Isaiah 44:17–18*, *Romans 8:13* and *Psalms 31:10*.
2. Make a group presentation about the effects of breaking the commandments.

Lessons we learn from the results of breaking God's commandments

- We try to do the right things so as to escape the wages of sin.
- We get to know that God can be angry with us if we refuse to follow His commandments.



Activity






















Carry out role-plays about a mother punishing her son for not doing his jobs at home. Make sure you explain why the son should respect his mother and do his chores.

Lessons we learn from the Ten Commandments

- We learn to care for and respect others' property.
- We learn to do the right things that our parents, pastors and teachers tell us to do.
- We learn about proper behaviour in a community.
- We learn to love and believe in God.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
God gave Ten Commandments to Moses for the Israelites to follow.			
God wrote the commandments on stone while speaking to Moses on Mount Sinai.			
The commandments teach us how to show our love for God, and how to treat other people.			
If we want to be close to God, we must follow the Ten Commandments.			
The results of not following the commandments are spiritual, moral and social death.			
The greatest commandment is the one given by Jesus: to love God with all our hearts and minds and bodies.			
The second greatest commandment is to love each other as we love ourselves.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No



End unit assessment

Make sure you are able to answer the following questions on your own.

1. Write the Ten Commandments in their correct order.
2. Jesus Christ summarized the Ten Commandments into two. Name them.
3. Give two examples of false idols.
4. Why should you respect your parents?

Islamic Religious Studies

UNIT 1

Islamic faith: Two first Pillars

Key unit competence: Be able to live with faith according to two of the six pillars of Islamic faith. To perform works of submissiveness to Allah among people.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Explain the 1st Pillar of Islamic Faith (Belief in the Oneness of Allah).
- Classify Shirk (polytheism) as the opposite of Tawheed (monotheism) into two main categories: major Shirk and minor Shirk.
- Explain the 2nd Pillar of Islamic Faith (Belief in Angels).
- List some names of Angels.
- Classify the Angels according to their responsibilities.

Skills

- Explain the oneness of God, his Beautiful names and his attributes.
- Explain reasons why Angels were created.
- Explain some duties of Angels.

Attitudes and values

- Avoid any worshiping of other deities (Shir'ki) as greater sin in Islam.
- Obey message from God as conveyed by his Angels to the disciples.

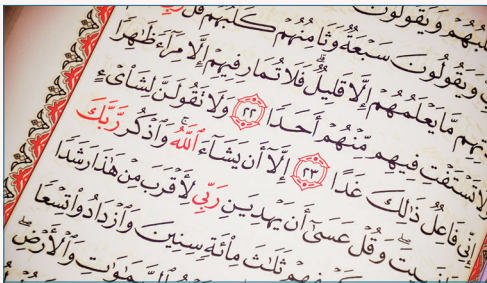


Introductory activity

Look at the pictures below and answer the questions:

1. What faith do the pictures represent?
2. Why are the men kneeling in picture B?
3. What is shown in picture A?
4. What is the name of the building in picture D?

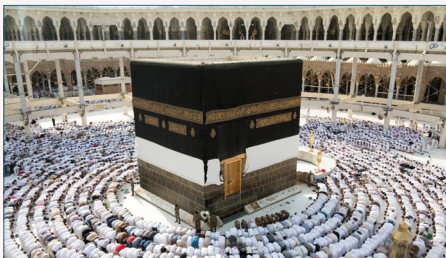
A



B



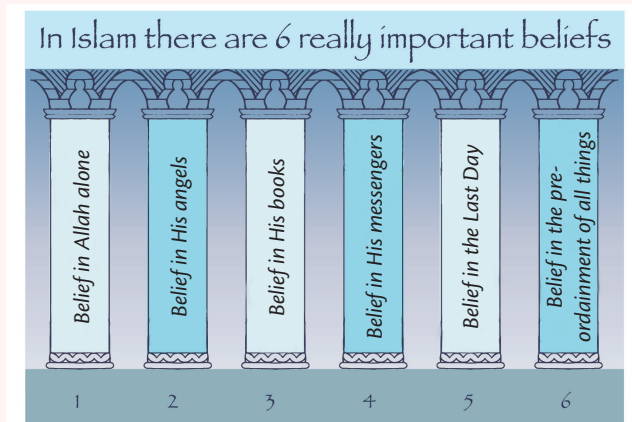
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D



1. 1. The six pillars of Iman



The six pillars of Iman are the six most important beliefs in Islam. Iman means faith. These beliefs are:

- Belief in Allah alone
- Belief in His angels
- Belief in His books
- Belief in His messengers
- Belief in the Last Day
- Belief in the pre-ordainment of all things (*Al-Qadr*).

In this unit we will study the first two pillars.

- Belief in Allah Belief in His angels.

Activity

Draw the six pillars of Iman and label them correctly.

1.1.1. Belief in one God

Believing in Allah and Allah alone is the most important pillar of faith. This also means believing in the way He is described through the Qur'an and the Sayings of Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him).

There are three important aspects of belief in Allah:

- The oneness of the lordship of Allah
- The oneness of the Worship
- The oneness of the names and the qualities of Allah.

The most beautiful names of Allah

Allah has described Himself in the Qur'an through His names and attributes. There are 99 names for Allah. Each of the names of Allah describes a different **attribute**. For example, Al-Ghaffar means 'The Ever Forgiving'. If you were asking for forgiveness for a sin you have committed, you would use this name to call on Allah.

Here are the first ten most beautiful names of Allah and their meanings.

Ar-Rahman	1	The All-Merciful
Ar-Rahim	2	The All-Beneficent
Al-Malik	3	The Absolute Ruler
Al-Quddus	4	The Pure One
As-Salam	5	The Source of Peace
Al-Mu'min	6	The Inspirer of Faith
Al-Muhaymin	7	The Guardian
Al-'Aziz	8	The Victorious
Al-Jabbar	9	The Compeller
Al-Mutakabbir	10	The Greatest

Activity

Draw a table like the one on below. Choose three of the names of Allah and write them down. Next to each name explain what this name means to you.



The name of Allah in Arabic.

Name of Allah	What this means to me
Name 1	
Name 2	
Name 3	

The meaning of Shirk

Shirk means worshipping something other than Allah. If we behave or think in a way that is not in keeping with believing only in Allah, then we are committing shirk, or sin. Islam is a **monotheistic** religion. Monotheistic means a belief in only one God. In Islam this is known as Tawheed or oneness. Some religions believe that there are many gods. These religions are known as **polytheistic** religions. Polytheism is known as shirk, the worship of other gods and of having a rival to Allah.

There are two main categories of shirk:

- Major shirk
- Minor shirk

Major shirk occurs when we worship other gods. This includes praying to things such as pictures, prophets, religious people or praying to the dead. Idol worship is major shirk. Major shirk cannot be forgiven if you die without first asking Allah for forgiveness.

Minor shirk includes boasting or showing off, because you are making yourself more important than you really are. Shirk can also be hidden. This happens when our intentions are not pure. For example, when we help other people just so that we will look good in the eyes of other people. Minor shirk can be forgiven by Allah.

Activity

1. Look at the following pictures and talk about what forms of shirk are being shown.
2. Discuss how these forms of shirk are committed in Rwanda.
3. Using examples, show the existence of other types of shirk in Rwanda and explain their consequences.

*“And of mankind are some who take (for worship) others besides Allah as rivals (to Allah). They love them as they love Allah”
[al-Baqarah 2:165].*



Praying to statues and monuments to the dead is shirk



Exercise



1. Explain the three aspects of the first pillar of Iman: belief in Allah.
2. What is the meaning of the oneness of worship?
3. List the first four names of Allah and their meanings.
4. Explain why shirk is not acceptable to Allah.

Homework

Obedience to parents is obedience to Allah. Allah's command to serve Him is immediately followed by His command to treat parents with gentleness and humility.

Make a list of all the ways that you can show obedience to your parents.

1.1.2. Belief in the angels

Allah created the angels to worship Him and carry out His commands. They were created out of light before humans were created from earth. Angels are genderless and do not require sleep, food or drink. The angels never get bored or tired of worshipping Allah.



Angels can take on many forms.

- *"They celebrate His praises night and day, nor do they ever slacken."* (Quran 21:20)
- The angels possess great powers given to them by Allah and can take on different forms. The Qur'an describes how at the moment of Jesus' conception, Allah sent Gabriel to Mary in the form of a man:
 - *"...Then We sent to her Our Angel, and he appeared before her as a man in all respects."* (Qur'an 19:17)

The duties and responsibilities of angels

Angels are obedient to the will of Allah, worshipping Him and obeying His commands. Angels have no free choice, so they cannot disobey.

Angels have different jobs, including:

- taking care of human beings
- executing Allah's commands around the universe
- serving Allah in the hereafter.

The three greatest angels are Mikail, Israfeel and Jibreel. These angels are also mentioned in the Bible. Mikail (Michael) is responsible for rain, directing it wherever Allah wishes. Israfeel (Raphael) is responsible for blowing the Horn, which will be blown at the onset of the Day of Judgment. Jibreel (Gabriel) is Allah's heavenly messenger to mankind. He conveys the revelation from Allah to His human messengers.

The Keepers of Paradise

When we die our souls will either go to Jannah (Paradise) or to Jahannam (Hell-fire), depending on how we have lived our life whilst on Earth. The angels Munkar and Nakeer will question souls in the grave about their faith and deeds. Malak Al-Maut is the Angel of Death. He is in charge of taking possession of souls after death.

The keepers of paradise are angels that guard the doors of Jannah and serve the people inside. Angel Ridwan is the guardian of Jannah.

There are also nineteen 'guards' of Hell whose leader is named Malik. The Keepers of Hell oversee the punishment of disbelievers.



Activity

Make a poster showing the responsibilities of angels. You can decorate this and put it on your classroom wall.



Exercise

1. What is common to Christian and Islamic beliefs about life after death?
2. Name two angels that appear in both Islamic and Christian literature.

Homework

Describe how angels can help you in your everyday life.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
The first pillar of Iman is belief in Allah alone.			
The second pillar of Iman is belief in His angels.			
There are 99 beautiful names for Allah.			
Each name describes an attribute of Allah.			
Shirk means worshiping something other than Allah.			
Islam is a monotheistic religion.			
Major shirk cannot be forgiven unless it is repented.			
Allah created the angels to worship Him and carry out His commands.			
The most important of the angels are Gabriel, Michael and Raphael.			
After we have died our souls will either go to Jannah or to Jahannam.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No



End unit assessment

Make sure you are able to answer the following questions on your own.

1. How many names are there for Allah?
2. Match the name of the angel with the correct description.
3. The correct name for sin in Islam is _____.
4. What are the first and second pillars of Islam?
5. From what substance are angels created?

UNIT 2

Islamic faith and the Qur'an

Key unit competence: Be able to only pray to Allah, to respect other beliefs, to trust in Allah in all situations and to keep him/her away from heavy punishments from Allah to the disobedient persons.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Read and recite correctly the Surat about trusting in Allah, about punishments and awards from God at the end of age.
- List the actions that will be heavily punished by Allah.
- List the attitudes that help to be prevented from heavy punishment that God will deliver to the disobedient persons.

Skills

- Analyse the Surat Al-Kaafiroona
- Interpret the Surat Al-Quraysh.
- Explain Surat Al-Humazat.
- Distinguish wrong from right actions in his/her life.

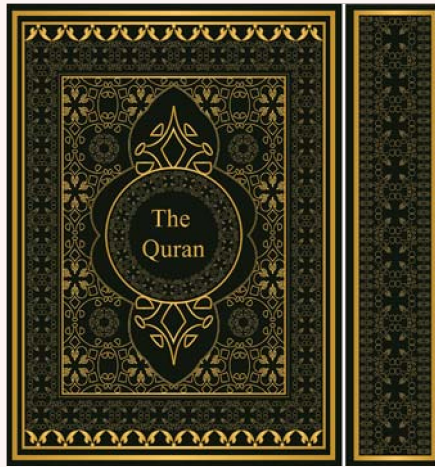
Attitudes and values

- Respect the diversity but keep the own faith.
- Appreciating the importance of security in Islam.
- Always trust in God especially in trials.
- Have fear of God. (Observe the commandments of Allah).

Introductory activity

Look at the picture below and answer the questions.

1. What is the book in the picture below?
2. Why is this book important?
3. Who uses this book?
4. Do you know if it was written before or after the Bible?



The Qur'an is a holy book.

2.1. The Qur'an

The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe the Qur'an was **revealed** by Allah to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) through the Angel Gabriel over a period of approximately 23 years, starting on 22 December 609 CE, when the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was 40, and finishing in 632, the year of his death. The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to correct any errors in



The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam.

previous holy books such as the Old and New Testaments.

The Qur'an was written in Arabic. It contains 30 chapters and 114 *suras* and each sura consists of a number of *ayat* or verses. The lines of each *ayat* are numbered. In this unit we will learn about five of the *suras*.

All the chapters except one begin with the sentence *Bismillahir rahmanir raheem*.

This means 'In the name of Allah the most merciful and the most kind'. This is the thought with which Muslims should start every action.

Children often go to Madrassah, which is a kind of school attached to a mosque. At Madrassah they are taught about the Qur'an.



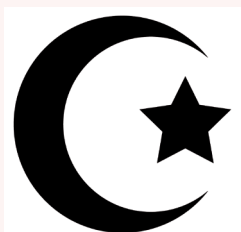
Children learn to read the Qur'an at an early age.

Activity

Examine a copy of the Qur'an. Point out the *suras* and the *ayat*.

2.2. Surat Al-Kafirun

Surat Al-Kafirun is the 109th chapter of the Holy Qur'an and is also known as Al Kafirun. The word Kafirun is an Arabic word meaning disbelievers.



Islam recognises respect for other beliefs whilst remaining faithful to Allah.

Activity

Recite the following six lines of the Surat Al-Kafirun.

<i>O Disbelievers!</i>	1
<i>I worship not that, which you worship,</i>	2
<i>Nor will you worship that which I worship.</i>	3
<i>And I shall not worship that which you are worshipping,</i>	4
<i>Nor will you worship that which I worship.</i>	5
<i>To you be your religion, and to me my religion.</i>	6

1. Discuss the meaning of this sura.
2. Write down what you think line 6 means.
3. Think of ways that you can respect religious diversity in Rwanda.

Human rights

Freedom to practise one's own religion is a basic human right. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed by the United Nations in 1948 to promote world peace and tolerance. In Rwanda the Constitution and other laws and policies protect religious freedom.

2.3. Surat Al-Quraish

The tribe of Quraish worshipped Allah and He protected them on their trading journeys. *Quraish* was the name of the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) tribe. This sura describes the favour with which Allah blessed the Quraish. For a people to **flourish** and **thrive**, two things are necessary: a stable society, and trade and commerce. For this to happen, there must be enough food and there must be peace.



Allah protected the Quraish on their trading journeys.



Exercise

1. What has God done for the Quraish?
2. What does this sura say about trusting in Allah?
3. What does this sura tell us about national security and its importance in Rwanda?

2.4 Surat Al-Humazah

The Surat Al-Humazah condemns those who **slander** others, whether by speech or action. It also warns those who think that being wealthy will keep them **immune** from death, and it describes the punishments of Hell that await them.



Wealth will not keep us safe from death.



Activity

Recite the following lines of the Surat Al-Humazah.

Woe to him who mocks other people by his actions or by his words

Who has gathered wealth and counted it

He thinks that his wealth will make him last forever. Nay! Verily, he will be thrown into Al-Hutama And how could you know what Al-Hutama is? The Fire of Allah that is kindled.

Which penetrates up to the hearts

It is locked encompassing them in it.

In pillars stretched forth

Do a role-play about the consequences of mocking other people.



Exercise

1. What will happen to people who mock other people?
2. What does this sura tell us about people who think their wealth will last forever?
3. What punishments will these people receive?

2.5. Surat Al-Fil

The Surat Al-Fil reminds us that we have no power to stand in the way of the power of Allah. The sura tells of how Allah destroyed a great army of elephants using tiny birds who pelted them with small stones of petrified clay.

Activity

Recite the following five lines of the Surat Al-Fil.

Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the people who had the Elephant?

Did He not make their plot go astray?

And He sent against them birds, in flocks.

Striking them with stones of backed clay.

And He made them like eaten straw.



Allah used tiny birds to destroy the might of the elephants.

Sort these words into two groups:

- powerful
- brave
- mighty
- tiny
- courageous
- strong
- sent by Allah
- great army

1. Look at the list of words in the box on the left and sort them into two groups, one group describing the elephant and one group describing the birds.
2. What does this sura tell us about the power of Allah?
3. Compare this sura with the story of David and Goliath in the Bible.
4. What does this sura tell us about Allah's power to protect His people?

2.6. Surat Al-Ma'un

This sura is concerned with two of the core teachings of Islam: how you pray and how you give. The surah reminds us about the importance of being a good neighbour and of looking after those less fortunate than you.



Prayer is an important part of life.

Activity

Recite the following seven lines of the Surat Al-Ma'un.

Have you seen him who denies the Final Judgement? 1
Then such is the man who repulses the orphan (with harshness), 2
And encourages not the feeding of the indigent. 3
So woe to those praying ones, 4
Who are careless of their prayers, 5
Those who (want but) to be seen (of men), 6
But refuse (to supply) (even) neighbourly needs. 7

1. Discuss the meaning of the Surat Al-Ma'un.
2. Create a poster showing the heavy punishments reserved by Allah for those who disobey him.



Exercise

1. List the actions that will be punished heavily by Allah at the end of the age.
2. List the actions that will be rewarded by Allah at the end of the age.
3. What attitudes will help you avoid the punishment of Allah?

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam.			
The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) over 23 years.			
The Qur'an is composed of suras and the ayat.			
The Qur'an teaches the right way to live and the rewards and punishments for doing or not doing so.			

KEY: Y = Yes

N/S = Not Sure

N = No



End unit assessment

1. Do the following:
2. Match the sura with the correct description.

Sura	Description
Surat Al-Kafirun	Do not slander other people
Surat Al-Quraish	Respect your neighbours and take care of the poor
Surat Al-Humazah	Respect other religions but remain faithful to Allah
Surat Al-Fil	Allah's power is great
Surat Al-Ma'un	If we believe in Allah He will bless us with a stable society

3. Complete the sentences.
 - a) The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) over ____ years.
 - b) The Qur'an is made up of _____ and _____ .
4. What is the thought with which every Muslim should commence their actions?

UNIT 3

Islamic worship: Fasting Ramadan

Key unit competence: To be able to approach firmly Allah, take care of persons in need and live in humility at Ramadan.

Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- Comment on the month Ramadan, how the period is decided.
- Judge the role of fasting in Ramadan in changing Muslim attitudes.
- Understand the rules of Fasting in Ramadan.
- Understand the night of decree and its meaning during Ramadan.

Skills

- Illustrate the virtues of Ramadan month.
- Analyse the lunar calendar and how it is used to calculate the period of Ramadan.
- Research the night of decree and its meaning during Ramadan.

Attitudes and values

- Respect the period of fasting.
- Appreciate Ramadan and its importance to Muslims all over the world.

- Respect those who fast.
- Value the closeness to God during Ramadan.
- Exploit the night of Decree.



Introductory activity

Look at the pictures below and answer the following questions:

1. What is happening in the picture below?
2. What are the three things that the signs tell us we may do during Ramadan?
3. What are the five things that the signs tell us we cannot do during Ramadan?



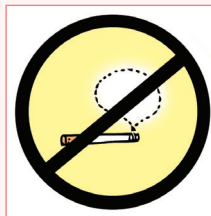
Ramadan is a very important period in the Islamic calendar.



Pray



Don't drink



Don't smoke



Don't fight



Help poor
people



Conserve your
tongue



Don't eat
during fasting
times



Read the Holy
Qur'an

3.1. What is Ramadan?

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim year. The Islamic calendar is **lunar** because it follows the cycles of the moon. Islamic months begin at sunset of the first day, the day when the lunar crescent is seen. The lunar year is approximately 354 days long. Each month the moon waxes (gets bigger), becomes a full moon and then wanes (gets smaller, until it disappears). This is known as the lunar month.



The Islamic calendar follows the cycles of the moon.

Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as guidance for all mankind. Ramadan is a holy month of approaching Allah by fasting, praying, loving our neighbours and nourishing orphans and the poor.

The fast starts at dawn each day, with the dawn prayer, and lasts for the whole day till sunset. Only after sunset may Muslims eat and drink during Ramadan.



The dawn prayer

Activity

Draw a diagram showing the cycles of the moon.

3.2. How the timing of Ramadan is decided

The month of Ramadan begins after someone sees the ninth crescent moon of the year. This can vary slightly from one country to another. This is because the Earth is turning, so sunrise and sunset occur at different times in different places.



The first sighting of the ninth crescent moon marks the beginning of Ramadan.

Ramadan lasts for 29 or 30 days depending on when the new moon is seen. Sometimes Muslims disagree about the exact timing of the beginning and end of Ramadan. If you live in a cloudy or wet country, the sky might not be clear at the right time. At the end of the month, when the community sights the crescent moon again, Eid-al-Fitr or the Festival of Fast-breaking begins. The end of Ramadan is one of two annual Islamic festivals.

Activity

1. Write the order in which these countries will reach sunset each day: America, Australia, Rwanda, Nigeria, France
2. Discuss the purpose of Ramadan.
3. Can you name any fasting in other religions?

Homework

Write a sentence explaining the importance of Ramadan.

3.3. Why do Muslims fast?

During Ramadan Muslims all over the world go without food and drink during the daylight hours. Ramadan is a time to purify the soul, pay attention to Allah, and practise **restraint**. Practising restraint is about more than just going without food and drink. It includes:

- restraining the tongue from gossiping
- restraining the eyes from looking at unlawful things
- not touching or taking anything that does not belong to you
- not listening to idle talk
- not going to sinful places.

This means that every part of the body is committed to the fast.

Breaking the fast (Iftar)

When dusk has fallen, families and the community come together to break the fast. This is called Iftar. The fast is usually broken with a date and a glass of water before sharing a meal. This is a special time and care is taken to cook special foods and to include everyone in the community. Old people are taken care of. At the mosque, food and drinks will also be provided, especially for the poor in the community.



Iftar is a time for people to come together, whether at home or in the mosque.

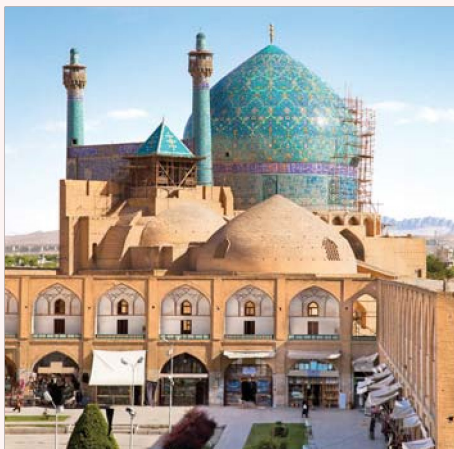
Activity

1. On your own, draw a picture of a person and add labels to show how each part of the body observes Ramadan.
2. Discuss what would make a special Iftar meal.
3. Write a menu for an Iftar meal in Rwanda.

3.4. Practices and prayers during Ramadan

During Ramadan people do their best to reconnect with Allah. They try to improve their character and their morality. They try to become a better person. By fasting, they are reminded to be thankful that they have food to eat when so many people do not. They are reminded to take care of the poor, the elderly and the sick.

Ramadan is also a time of togetherness and sharing. Families try to spend time together.



Some Muslims spend the last ten days of Ramadan in mosque for prayer and contemplation.

In addition to being a time of fasting, Ramadan is an opportunity for increased prayer and devotion. During the last 10 nights of Ramadan, some Muslims retreat to a mosque for even more intensive study and contemplation.

One of these nights, usually the 27th of Ramadan, is the 'Night of Decree', the holiest day of the year.

Activity

Set one day aside this week to try and be a better person. Keep a diary of how the day went and share this with your class.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the importance of Ramadan?
2. How are the exact dates for Ramadan decided?
3. Describe a typical day of a Muslim during Ramadan.

3.5. The Night of Decree

The Night of Decree is a very special night in the month of Ramadan.

Muslims believe that this was the night on which Allah first started to reveal the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

The Night of Decree is also known as the Night of Power because Allah blesses this night. In Arabic this night is called Laylat Al-Qadr. Because it is such a special time, more angels descend during this night and prayers have more power. It

is a very important night for prayer, forgiveness of sins and asking for blessings. It is also the best night for mending broken relationships with family and friends. Muslims spend this night in prayer and reading the Qur'an either at home or in the mosque.

The Night of Decree happens during the last 10 days of Ramadan. It is calculated as one of the odd nights (21, 23, 25, 27 or 29).

Allah said: "The Night of Decree is better than a thousand months." [Quran 97:3]

Activity

Make a list of blessings that might come to you and your family from praying during the Night of Decree.

Homework

Explain why the Night of Decree is important.

3.6. People who are exempted from fasting

Certain groups of people are excused from fasting during Ramadan:

- children under the age of puberty
- the elderly
- the sick
- travellers and soldiers
- anyone who has a medical condition
- women during their menses and postnatal bleeding
- pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Activity

Look at the following pictures and say why these people do not have to fast during Ramadan.

A



B



C



D



3.7. Eid-al-Fitr

The end of Ramadan is marked by the celebration of Eid-al-Fitr. This is a time when families and friends get together to feast after the long month of Ramadan.

Many Muslims start by attending communal prayers, listening to a sermon and giving charity in the form of food. Foods such as barley, dates, raisins or wheat flour (or money) are given to

the poor. Many Muslims also wear new clothes, visit relatives and give presents or candy to children. Cards are also sent, often with the words 'Eid Mubbarak' (blessed Eid) on them.



Eid Mubbarak means 'blessed Eid'.

Activity

Draw an Eid Mubbarak card to give to a friend.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
Ramadan is a holy month for Islam.	😊	😐	😞
Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim year.	😊	😐	😞
Ramadan is a period of fasting and focus on Allah.	😊	😐	😞
During Ramadan Muslims try to become better people.	😊	😐	😞
During Ramadan Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset.	😊	😐	😞
The Night of Decree is the holiest night of Ramadan.	😊	😐	😞

Certain people, such as children, pregnant women and the very old, are exempt from fasting.



The end of Ramadan is celebrated with Eid-al-Fitr.



KEY: **Y** = Yes **N/S** = Not Sure **N** = No



End unit assessment

Do the following with your partner and check each other's work.

1. Describe a typical day during Ramadan for a young Muslim boy or girl.
2. Explain how the beginning and end of the period of Ramadan are decided.
3. Write a paragraph explaining why Ramadan is important for Muslims.

UNIT 4

Hadith in Islamic faith

Key unit competence: The learner will be able to respect the Qur'an and imitate Muhammad and his disciples' virtues.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

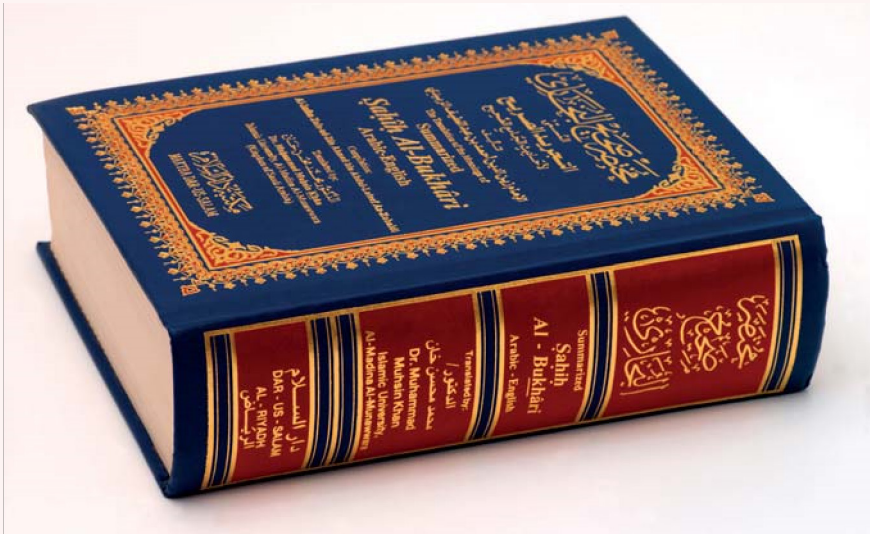
- Memorise 10 Hadiths from the Annawiy Book Entitled "The Forty Hadith"
- List some Hadiths that testify the source of Islamic Faith.
- Identify the disciples of Muhammad who authentically transmitted Hadiths.
- Outline some Hadiths and their precepts.

Skills

- Explain the importance of Hadiths in Islamic worship.
- Describe the role of Muhammad's disciple in keeping the originality of Hadith.
- Distinguish hadith from the Qur'an.
- Apply 10 Hadiths that increase good relationship among people selected from the Annawiy Book Entitled "The Forty Hadith"

Attitudes and values

- Refer to the Hadiths in order to discern and to take decision in worshipping.
- Be honest in the society and strive for being believable.



Introductory activity

Look at the pictures below and answer the following questions:

1. What religious faith do you think this woman belongs to?
2. What is she doing?
3. Why do you think she is doing this?
4. Have you helped anyone in your community recently?



By studying the Hadiths we learn how to live our lives following the example of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

4.1. What is Hadiths

The second most important source of authority for Muslims, after the Qur'an, is the Sunnah. The Sunnah are the practices, customs and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that are considered to be a perfect example of how He lived. They are found in the Hadith and other texts. The Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) followers memorised his teachings while he was alive. These were later written down and collections were made of them. These collections are known as Hadith. Different groups of Muslims accept different collections of Hadith as reliable sources of authority.

When reading the Hadith, Muslims can learn more about the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the way to interpret the words of Allah in the Qur'an.

The Prophet's (peace be upon him) sayings and stories were based on revelations from Allah.

The Hadiths are important for the following reasons:

- They reveal Allah's messages.
- They explain the meaning of Allah's messages.
- They give laws to live by.
- They teach moral ideals.
- They preserve Islam.

Activity

1. Discuss the reasons why studying the Hadiths might help you.
2. Talk about the difference between a custom and a practice.
3. Make a list of some customs in your community.



Children are taught the Hadiths so that they may learn more about how to live according to Islam.

4.2. The genuineness of the Hadiths

The Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) sayings and stories were passed down from one person to another. Each Hadith is made up of two parts: the story that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) told and the list of narrators who have repeated it. This is because it is important to be sure that they have been passed down accurately.

Within the first two centuries after the prophet's (peace be upon him) death, scholars studied the stories, tracing the origins of each quotation and the chain of narrators through whom the quotation was passed.



Scholars tested the Hadith to be sure they were the genuine sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

This was done to make sure that they were accurate recordings of what the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) had said. For the sayings to be accurate the chain needed to be unbroken. When messages and stories are passed from one person to the next it is easy for them to be changed. Tracing the chain of narrators proves the honesty of the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) disciples.

The Hadiths are divided into categories according to how clearly they can be traced to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Different branches of Islam study different collections of Hadiths. Scholars of Hadiths such as Ahmad ibn Hanbal, Al-Bukhari and Muslim, made their collections very carefully. Hadiths were only included in their collections if they had been reported by four or more reporters.

Activity

Play the game of broken telephone.

1. Sit in a circle and choose a person to start the game.
2. That person thinks of a message and whispers it to the person next to him/her.



3. The message is passed all around the circle in a whisper until it gets back to the person who started it. Has the message changed? You can play this game several times.



Exercise

1. What is a Hadith?
2. How are they tested for accuracy?
3. What is the second most important piece of literature in Islam?
4. Why do Muslims want to know about the actions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

4.3. An-Nawawi's Forty Hadiths

Yahia bin Sharaful-Deen An-Nawawi was an Islamic scholar. He was born in the village of Nawa near Damascus in 1233. He grew up in Nawa and at the age of 19 went to study in Damascus, which was considered the centre of learning and scholarship.

Iman An-Nawawi gathered 42 of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad

(peace be upon him) together into a small book. This book is now known as 'An-Nawawi's Forty Hadiths'. The collection is important because it teaches the most important beliefs and **ethics** of Islam.

Studying these Hadiths helps Muslims to:

- evaluate and judge their actions
- evaluate and judge their motives for their actions
- evaluate and judge their dealings with other people.

Here are ten of forty Hadiths of An-Nawawi

1. Actions are based on intention

Actions are according to intentions, and everyone will get what was intended.

2. The declaration of faith

Islam has been built on five [pillars]: testifying that there is no god but Allah and that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the Messenger of Allah, performing the prayers, paying the Zakah, making the pilgrimage to Mecca, and fasting in Ramadan.

3. Stay away from what is prohibited

What I have forbidden for you, avoid. What I have ordered you [to do], do as much of it as you can.

4. Love for your neighbour what you love for yourself

None of you will believe until you love for your brother what you love for yourself.

5. Do not be angry

A man said to the Prophet, peace be upon him, "Give me advice." The Prophet, (peace be upon him), said, "Do not get angry."

6. Follow up a bad deed with a good deed.

Be conscious of Allah wherever you are. Follow the bad deed with a good one to erase it, and engage others with beautiful character.

7. Do not neglect religious obligations

Verily Allah the Almighty has laid down religious obligations (fara'id), so do not neglect them.

8. Righteousness is about having a good character

Righteousness is in good character, and wrongdoing is that which wavers in your soul, and which you dislike people finding out about.

9. Entering paradise

A man questioned the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) and said: "Do you think that if I perform the obligatory prayers, fast in Ramadan, treat as lawful that which is halal, and treat as forbidden that which is haram, and do not increase upon that [in voluntary good deeds], then I shall enter Paradise?" He (peace be upon him) replied, "Yes."

10. Be steadfast in your belief

I said, "O Messenger of Allah, tell me something about Islam which I can ask of no one but you." He (peace be upon him) said, "Say 'I believe in Allah' – and then be steadfast."



Activity






















1. Make a poster showing the ten Hadiths of An-Nawawi listed here. You need to use only the heading at the top of each one.
2. Discuss how the ten Hadiths of An-Nawawi help good relationships between people.

Homework

Learn the ten Hadiths by heart.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
The second most important source of authority for Muslims is the Sunnah.			
The Sunnah are the practices, customs and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).			
The Sunnah are found in the Hadith.			
The Hadith are the stories and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that have been passed down by narrators.			
The chain of narrators is very important in making sure the Hadiths are correct.			
An-Nawawi was an Islamic scholar who wrote 'AnNawawi's Forty Hadiths'.			
The Hadiths help Muslims to understand the Qur'an and follow the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No



End unit assessment

1. Write down the meaning of ten of An-Nawawi's forty Hadiths.
2. Explain how scholars make sure that the Hadiths are truly sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).
3. Discuss how learning the Hadiths can help a Muslim to practise his/her faith.
4. What is the most important book in Islam?
5. What is the second most important book in Islam?

UNIT 5

Virtues according to the Qur'an

Key unit competence: The learners demonstrate kindness to others, be humble in society and to perform good actions always.



Learning objectives

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

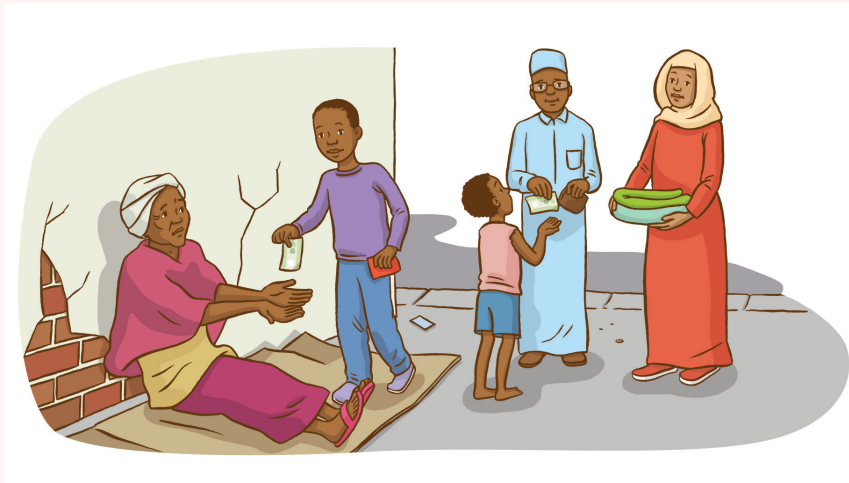
- Identify the importance of telling the truth for self and for society.
- Recall the impacts of lying to society in general.
- List basic works of charity to the persons in need.
- Identify the rights of neighbours in Islam.

Skills

- Compare effects of lying with effects of telling the truth to society.
- Explain the characteristics of politeness and obedience between people.
- Plan and perform works of charity.
- Describe the rights of neighbours.

Attitudes and values

- Be truthful in the society.
- Avoid any kind of lying.
- Engage for helping persons in needs.
- Serve parents especially in their old age and the relatives.
- Be kind to the neighbours and respect their rights.



Introductory activity

Look at the pictures below and answer the following questions:

1. Do these pupils look happy or sad?
2. If they are rude to their teacher, will he/she still want to teach them?
3. Why is it important that we respect our teachers?
4. How should we treat school property?



Being respectful of other people and their property is part of behaving in accordance with religious laws.

5.1. The importance of telling the truth

All religions tell us that it is important to be truthful. Islam teaches that being truthful is about more than what we say. In Islam, being truthful means that our actions must match our intentions and our words must match our beliefs. It is important to be honest and tell the truth. We know that lying is dishonest because you are saying something that is not true. Being truthful means choosing not to lie, steal, cheat or deceive in any way.

Being honest also means not doing things that are **morally** wrong. If you do something that is breaking the law or you have to hide it because you will get into trouble, you are not being honest. Honesty means being truthful in everything you do.

Being truthful includes not breaking rules to gain an advantage (cheating), and not taking something that is not yours (stealing) and any other action that you would hide because it is against what you consider morally right.

Corruption and bribery are also dishonest.

5.1.1. The importance of telling the truth for yourself

Being truthful also means respecting yourself and being honest with yourself. If you are not truthful you let both yourself and Allah down. If we are always truthful, we build strength of character that allows us to be of great service to Allah and to others. We have peace of mind and self-respect. When we are honest we can like ourselves.



Our story should always be the truth.

Here are some examples of truthfulness:

- Not saying things about people that are not true.
- Owning up for your actions, even if you will get into trouble.
- Explaining how a situation really happened. You are not being truthful if you say something happened one way when it really happened another way.

5.1.2. The importance of telling the truth for society

Ethics are very important in business. Lying lessens trust between human beings.

If nobody told the truth, life would become very difficult. Nobody could be trusted and nothing anyone heard or read could be trusted. Society is hurt because: the level of truthfulness falls, so other people may be encouraged to lie

- lying may become a generally accepted practice
- it becomes harder for people to trust each other
- social unity is weakened
- nobody can believe anyone else and society collapses.

Activity

1. Make a list of five ways in which you can be dishonest.
2. Discuss the impact of lying for the person telling the lies and for society.
3. Talk about how you feel when you know you have told a lie.

Exercise

1. Make a list of the ways in which lying can occur in society.
2. What is corruption and how does it affect society?

5.2. Politeness and obedience

Being polite and helpful to one's parents is the duty of every Muslim. Parents work hard to look after their children when they are growing up. It is also the duty of children to look after their parents when they become too old to look after themselves.



It is important to be polite and obedient to your parents.

The Qur'an commands us to show kindness to parents in the following words: Your Lord has decreed that you worship nothing but Him, and that you be kind to parents. Whether one or both of them attain old age in your life, say not to them a word for contempt, nor repel them but address them in terms of honour. (*Al-Isra' 17:23-14*)

Children should also be polite to show respect for their teachers and other adults. The characteristics of politeness and obedience between people are:

- showing respect
- listening to the views of others
- not using bad language
- not shouting
- doing as requested
- giving help when needed.



Activity

Make up a conversation about borrowing a book. One of you should do the asking and the other should lend the book. Do this in a way that shows respect and politeness from both the borrower and the lender. Then swop roles.

5.3. Helping persons in need

It is important to help those in need. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught that one must give a portion of one's wealth to charity. This is what the Hadith narrated by Abu Huraira says:

"Allah said, 'O son of Adam! Spend, and I shall spend on you.'"
[Sahih AlBukhari] Volume 7, Book 64, Number 264.

In Rwanda there are charities that work to help orphans and others who are socially disadvantaged. The International Islamic Charity Organization is an example of an Islamic charity that works to help the needy in Rwanda.

Activity

1. Carry out a role-play of an act of charity helping people in need.
2. Discuss these questions.
 - a) What does the Qur'an say about charity?
 - b) How should we treat our parents when they get old?
 - c) If our parents ask us to do something, how should we respond?



Helping people access clean drinking water is important.

Homework

1. Ask your parents and neighbours to help you make a list of all the charity organisations in your community.
2. Write down one way in which you could help another person.

5.4. Respecting rights of relatives and neighbours

According to Islam you must treat your relatives and your neighbours properly. This includes:

- protecting their interests when they are absent
- showing them respect
- helping them when they have a problem
- not looking for faults
- trying to persuade them to refrain from bad habits
- helping them if they are in trouble
- forgiving them if they have done any wrong
- practising the highest Islamic ethical code.

Activity
















Discuss ways that you should treat your neighbour.



We must treat our relatives and neighbours properly.

Checklist of learning

In this unit, I have learnt:

	Y	N/S	N
Being truthful is important for the individual and for society.			
Politeness and obedience are important.			
We must look after our parents in their old age.			
Charity and helping the needy is important.			
Neighbours and relatives have rights in Islam.			

KEY: Y = Yes N/S = Not Sure N = No



End unit assessment

Make sure that you are able to do the following.

1. List three forms of untruthfulness.
2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentence:
During Ramadan Muslims help the _____, feed the _____, visit the sick in _____ and build _____ for the homeless.
3. List three duties towards your relatives and neighbours.

GLOSSARY

accept – to allow and take on

adultery – sexual intercourse between a married person and a person who is not his or her husband or wife

agriculture – farming, growing crops or raising animals

Almighty – a name or title for God

Annunciation – the announcement of the forthcoming birth of Christ by the Angel Gabriel

appeased – to make someone calm or quiet – usually after an argument

approve – to agree to something

aquatic – something that lives in or near water

atmosphere – the layer of gas that surrounds the Earth

attribute – a characteristic or quality

balance – to be in harmony. All is well. Nothing is out of place.

barter – exchange of goods for goods not money

beautiful – pretty and nice

bribery – offering money in return for a favour

buy – to use money to get something

cancer – a disease where the cells in your body grow in a bad way and take over the good or healthy cells

cause – the reason something happens

census – when the government gathers information about the people who live in the country

child abuse – when children are hurt and harmed

collide – to crash into each other

commandments – a rule or order

communal – used by all the members of a community

consequences – results

contact – meet with people

control – to limit or allow only a certain number

corruption – dishonest actions by those in power

covenant – an agreement or contract

creation – bringing something into existence

depend – rely on

diarrhoea – stomach or tummy upset when you have to go to the toilet a lot

different – not the same, unlike you

diseases – illnesses that make you sick

disharmony – conflict

domesticated – an animal that is tamed and kept as a pet or on a farm

drought – when it is very dry and there has been no rain for a long time

economy – the wealth and resources of a country or region

economic – dealing with money. Making, buying or selling goods.

effects – the result or what happens

elements – the different parts of weather

emblem – a distinctive badge of a nation, organisation or family

enlightenment – the state of understanding something

environment – the natural world around us

emergency – when sudden bad things happen like an accident or a flood

emotions – feelings like being sad or happy

employment – having a job

enumerators – the people who count us when we have a census

equality – to be the same or equal

equity – to get a fair share and to be treated in a fair or just way

eternal – something that exists for ever

ethics – moral principles that guide the way we behave

extinct – to be gone for ever

facility – equipment or buildings used for something specific

fair – just, good and correct

faeces – poop. When you go to the toilet you eliminate waste products from your body.

fasting – doing without food or drink

fauna – all the animals in an area (including animals, birds, insects, reptiles and fish)

favourite – the one you like the most

flora –flowers and plants, trees and bushes; growing things

forced – when you are made to do something that you do not want to do

flourish – growing in a healthy way

gender – to have the role of a man or boy, or a woman or girl

genderless – neither male nor female

genitals – private parts

germs – tiny bugs that cause diseases

Hadith – a collection of books containing the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad

harm – to hurt and damage

harmony – living together in peace

humidity – the amount of moisture in the air

hygiene – to keep yourself clean

immune – protected or exempt from something

inheritance – something that is left to you by your family

intercede – to intervene on someone's behalf

interdependent – when two or more people depend on each other

invest – put money into

isolated – to be alone and away from everybody else

landslides – when the soil gets muddy and washes away

lunar – by the moon

measure – to find out if it is hot or cold, wet or dry

Messiah – the promised deliverer of the Jewish nation

misunderstandings – when people don't understand each other or take the wrong meanings from something someone else has said or done

monotheistic – believing in only one god

moisture – wet and damp

moral – concerned with right or wrong

narrators – people who recount stories or tales

natural resources – what we find in nature

neglected – to not be cared for or looked after

neighbouring districts – areas next to our district

obedience – complying with an order or request

omnipotent – all powerful

omnipresent – present everywhere

omniscient – knowing everything

overcome – to deal with and solve the problem

over-population – there are too many people living in an area

oxygen – what we breathe to stay alive. It is in the air.

passenger – a person who is driven on a type of transport

patriarch – male head of a family or tribe

patriotism – pride in one's country

poach – to illegally kill wild animals, to hunt by stealing

pollinate – to enable something to reproduce. To carry pollen grains the male sex cells in plants to the female sex cells for fertilisation.

polytheistic – believing in many gods

population – the number of people who live in a place

power – strength, control and ability

pre-colonial – before colonial rule

preserve – to keep, look after and protect

pressure – heaviness put on something by the weight of the air

prevent – to stop it from happening

preventable – it does not have to happen

private parts – genitals or sex organs

private – if something only belongs to a few people

protect – to keep safe

promote – help, encourage and advance

public asset – something that belongs to all Rwandans

purify – to make clean, and take dirt and germs out

resources – supplies or goods

respect – value and treat well

restaurants – eating places where you pay to eat food
somebody else has cooked

restraint – keeping something under control

revealed – shown

roadworthy – when your vehicle is in a good condition and has
all the needed items to be able to drive

sacrifice – to give up, surrender a possession or to kill an
animal for a religious purpose

secret – when nobody talks about something

sell – to give something in exchange for money

slander – to tell a lie about someone

social – to be with people

socio-economic – a mix of social and economic activities

sorghum – a species of cultivated cereal

speeding – when vehicles drive too fast

spread – pass around

storm – when it rains a lot and there is thunder and lightning, or the wind blows a lot

Sunnah – way of life based on the teachings of Muhammad

symbol – an image that stands for something else

temperature – a measure of how hot or cold it is

thrive – to grow or develop well

tolerant – to accept other people and allow them to be different from you

totem – an emblem of a clan or tribe

tourism – when visitors come to our country to have a holiday

trade – swapping goods for money

traditional – long-established custom

transcendent – above or beyond normal human experience

transparency – being open and clear

transport – what we use to go to a place that is too far to walk

uncomfortable – to not feel good and to not like. You do not feel at ease and are not satisfied.

under-population – there are not enough people living in an area

valuable – to be worth a lot, useful and important

vehicles – means of transport on roads like cycles, cars and trucks

venerate – treat with great respect

virgin – someone who has not had sexual intercourse

vocation – a particular job or profession for which one is suited

weight – how heavy or light something is