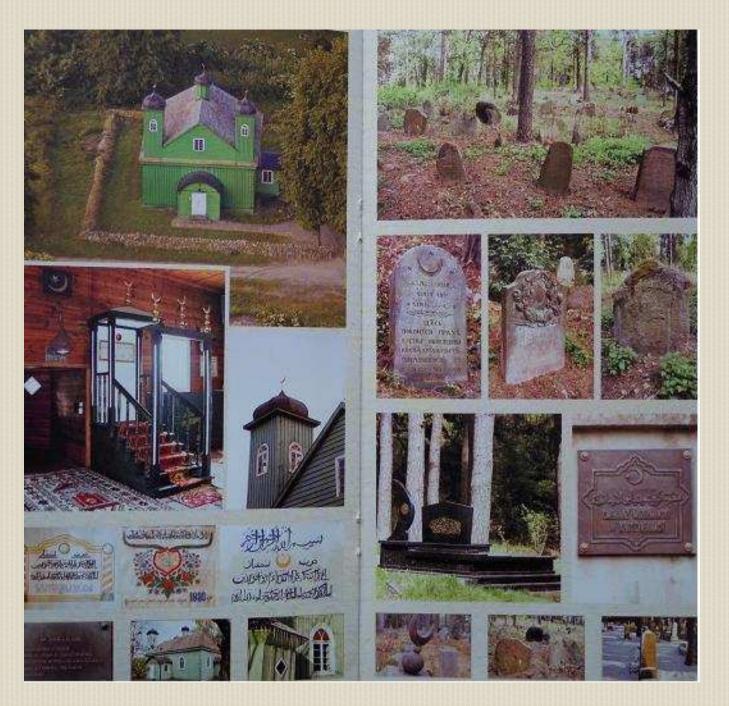
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN POLAND



- **X** Tatar settlement: learning at home from family members.
- × 1696 Law on the settlement and the construction of firsts mosques. Imams started to lead the religious instruction.
- Since 1925 the Muslim religious instruction took the official form. (Creation of Muslim Religious Union).
- In 1936, the law regulating the relations between the Polish state and the MRU. Religious instruction given by teachers paid by the state.
- × Years 1950-1989 communist times. Religious education at private houses.
- * After 1989 (end of communist times) speech to the Board of Education to introduce the Muslim religion at schools.



mosque in Kruszyniany



mosque in Bohoniki

THE CURRENT CURRICULUM

SINCE AUGUST 2009 IS A NATIONWIDE PROGRAM

- It was developed by a team of imams, teachers, educators and supervised by the Mufti of Poland.
- × It was created in order to harmonize the ongoing curriculums.
- It was sent to the Board of Education but Board of Education does not interfered in the process of developing the curriculum or its content.

THE PROGRAM OF MUSLIM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

THE CURRICULUM WAS PREPARED BY:

Rozalia Bogdanowicz – metodological consultation Jarosław Banasiak – imam, Muslim religion teacher Dagmara Sulkiewicz – Muslim religion teacher Roman Półtorzycki – Muslim religion teacher

Cooperation:

Janusz Aleksandrowicz – imam, Muslim religion teacher

Reviewer:

Mufti of Poland Tomasz Miśkiewicz

The curriculum of Muslim religious education was accepted by The Highest Council of Muslim Religious Union in Poland.

GENERAL AIMS

OF THE CURRICULUM

- * awareness of the need to acquire religious knowledge which is necessary in later life consistent with the principles of Islam
- raising the awareness of belonging to the Muslim community and of it's obligations
- learning the Arabic language to an extent necessary to fulfill the rituals of Islam and reading the Qur'an
- * teaching of prayer and other basic Muslim practices in everyday life
- encouraging the active, conscious participation in collective prayers, celabrating holidays and Muslims life
- formation of proper moral attitude and personality based on islamic values
- equip students with knowledge of the history and principles of Islam and also about their cultural, religious and ceremonial heritage

THE COURSE WAS DIVIDED INTO 4 GROUPS:

- **Group I:** class I-III of primary school
- **Group II:** class IV-VI of primary school
- **Group III:** Gymnasium (age: 13-16)
- **Group IV:** High School

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

ACCORDING TO CURRICULUM

GROUP I

Knowledge:

- × Arabic alphabet
- knows by heart: Al-Fatiha, Al-Ikhlas, An-Nas, Al-Falak
- × 5 pillars of Islam
- names and times of daily prayers
- names of holidays
- pillars of faith
- major events in the Prophet Muhammad's life

Skills:

vocalize Arabic consonants

Attitude:

- x is curious, and open to the knowledge of God and faith
- × experiencing the joy of participation in religious life
- * finds his place in the peer group and in the Muslim community

GROUP II

Knowledge:

- * detailed information about the Qur'an
- knows by heart: An-Nasr, Al-Kafirun, Al-Masad, Al-Kuraysh, Al-Kausar, Al-Mawn
- knows by heart hadith 1 and 3 from "40 hadith of Nawawia"
- shahada in Polish and Arabic language
- * factors that invalidates ablution
- number of rakat in each daily prayers and optional prayers
- the meaning of fasting and it's rules
- * history of Al-Kaaba and history of Prophets

GROUP II

Skills:

- combine Arabic letters in writing and reading
- spell Arabic words
- × perform ablutions
- decide whether the conditions for prayer
- perform prayer independently combining gestures, thoughts and words

Attitude:

- is aware of belonging to Muslim community
- * appreciates the value resulting from the principles of the Muslim faith
- respect the holy book of Islam the Qur'an, his parents and older people
- shows a willingness to share with others

GROUP III

Knowledge:

- knows by heart: Al-Asr, Al-Humaza, Al-Fil, Al-Karia, Ajatul Kursi, Alif Lam Mim, At-Takasur, Az-Zalzala, Al-Kadr
- selected hadith from "40 Hadith of Nawawia"
- * factors that invalidates the ablution and cause ritual impurity
- sense and duty of charity
- the most important events in the Prophet Muhammad's life
- * the greatest achievements of the firsts caliphs
- history of Islam in Europe and Poland cultural heritage
- selected Muslim ethic's requirements

GROUP III

Skills:

- properly combine Arabic letters in words
- recognize special characters in the copies of the Qur'an in Arabic language (like: punctuations, the slope of recitation, etc.)
- read easy fragments of the Qur'an perform traditional ablution and ablution without water
- lead the prayer (collective and obligatory)
- perform slope due to oversights in prayer
- to execute missed prayers and perform prayer for traveler and sick person
- place dates of holidays in the Muslim calendar

Attitude:

- student actively participates in prayers
- obeys the rules of Islam in daily life
- × provides the consequences of his own choices

GROUP IV

Knowledge:

- knows by heart: Al-Adijat, Al-Bajina, At-Tarik, Ad-Duha, Al-Lajl, At-Tin, Al-Alak, last verses of Al-Bakara, fragments of Jasin
- selected hadith from "40 Hadith of Nawawia" and names of people who collected hadith
- other sources of knowledge about Islam fatwa (Muslim theologian's opinion)
- selected problems of moral, body and environment purity
- genesis of prayer and fasting and general regulations for charity and Hajj
- names of months in Muslim calendar and dates of Muslim holidays
- Muslim traditions: admission to the religious community, wedding, funeral and traditions associated with tombs
- * arabic sentence structure
- source of monotheistic religions (Abraham's common tradition)
- x islamic civilization achievements in science and culture through the ages
- selected Muslim ethic's requirements

GROUP IV

Skills:

- recite the Qur'an properly
- deal with selected issues of moral, body and environmental purity
- × calculate alms
- build simple sentences in Arabic
- present the Prophet Muhammad's biography
- knowledge of contemporary Muslim ethics issues

Attitude:

- conscious and active involvement in the Muslim life
- characterized by a reflection against the various life situations
- resolve difficult situations in accordance with the principles of faith
- actively participates in the celebration of Ramadan

COMMENTS

ON THE CURRICULUM

- In the group I teacher should use children's spontaneous curiosity to awake their motivation to learn. Among adviced methods are: fun, staging, storytelling, description, artwork, educational games.
- x In the group II teacher should deepen and systematize religious knowledge using traditional methods and methods based on practical action of students.
- In the group III it is advisable to apply methods like working with text and discussion, what allows students to seek actively answers to the problems they consider as interesting.
- In the group IV it is recommended to use creativity of young people, their knowledge, skills and experience. Proposed methods are: lecture, discussion, polemic, papers, analysis and interpretation of texts.

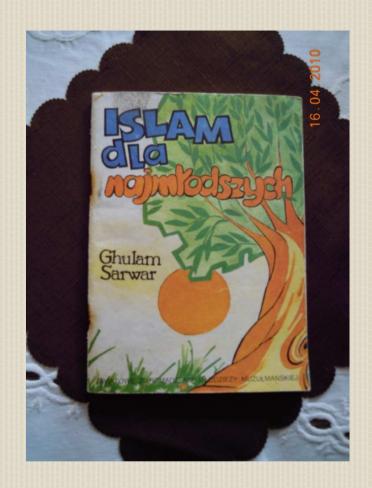
TEXTBOOKS

Types of textbooks:

- deliver general knowledge about Islam
- help to learn the prayer (prayer in Arabic with a Polish translation)
- primers for learning Arabic

Others:

- * the Qur'an
- Chamail (a kind of a prayer book)
- materials prepared by teachers







W ciągu tego miesiąca świątobliwy człowiek rzucił jedzenie słodyczy, a gdy chłopiec z ojcem po miesiacu przyszedł do niego, rzekł do chłopca: "Moje drogie dziecko, czy wreszcie przestaniesz prosić o słodycze, na które twój ojciec nie może sobie pozwolić?"

Od tego czasu chłopiec nie prosił więcej o słodycze.

Ojciec chłopca zapytał świątobliwego człowieka: "Czemuś od razu nie poprosił mego syna, by przestał domagać się słodyczy, gdy przyszliśmy do Ciebie miesiąc temu?"

Świątobliwy człowiek odpowiedział: "Jak mogłem prosić chłopca, by przestał jeść łakocie, skoro sam je tak bardzo lubiłem? Przez ostatni miesiąc stopniowo rzuciłem słodycze."

Przykład osobisty wywiera wieksze wrażenie, niż zwykłe słowa. Jeśli prosimy kogoś, by coś zrobił, sami też musimy robić to samo. Nie należy nikogo prosić o coś, czego nie robimy sami.

ZAWSZE UPEWNIJ SIĘ, ŻE TWOJE CZYNY I SŁOWA IDA W PARZE.

PIĘĆ PODSTAWOWYCH OBOWIĄZKÓW W ISLAMIE

Jesteśmy muzułmanami, a więc musimy wykonywać nodstawowe obowiązki muzułmańskie lakie są te podstawowe obowiązki?

Podstawowych obowiązków jest pieć:

- SZAHADA (Wyznanie wiary)
- SALA (Pięciokrotna codzienna modlitwa)
- 3. ZAKA (Składka na opiekę społeczna)
- SAUM (Post w czasie Ramadanu)
- HADZDZ (Pielgrzymka do Mekki)

Tych pięć obowiązków zwanych jest po arabsku ARKAN AL-ISLAM, czyli FILARY ISLAMU.



Sala

Zaka

Szahada

HADZDZ (pięgrzymka do Mekki)

Hadżdż jest pratym podstawowym obowiązkiem muzułmanina.

Co to jest hadzo

Hadżdż są to odwiedziny Al-Kaby w Mekce w miesiącu Zu al-Hidżdża, dokonane przez tych muzułmanów, których stać na pod oż. Każdy muzułmanin stara się odbyć pielgrzymkę przynajmniej raz w życiu.

Hadżdż jest aktem pobożności, jest ibadą. Ibada jest to jakikolwiek czyn dokonany z mystą o osiągnięciu łaski Bożej.

Co to jest Al-Kaba?

Al-Kaba w Mekce to jest Dom Boga, po arabsku zwany Bait Allah. Jes no budowla sześcierna przykryta obszerną, czarną tkaniną. Muzułmanie na całym świecie zwracają się w stronę Al-Kaby podczas modlitwy.

Kto wzniósł Al-Kabę?

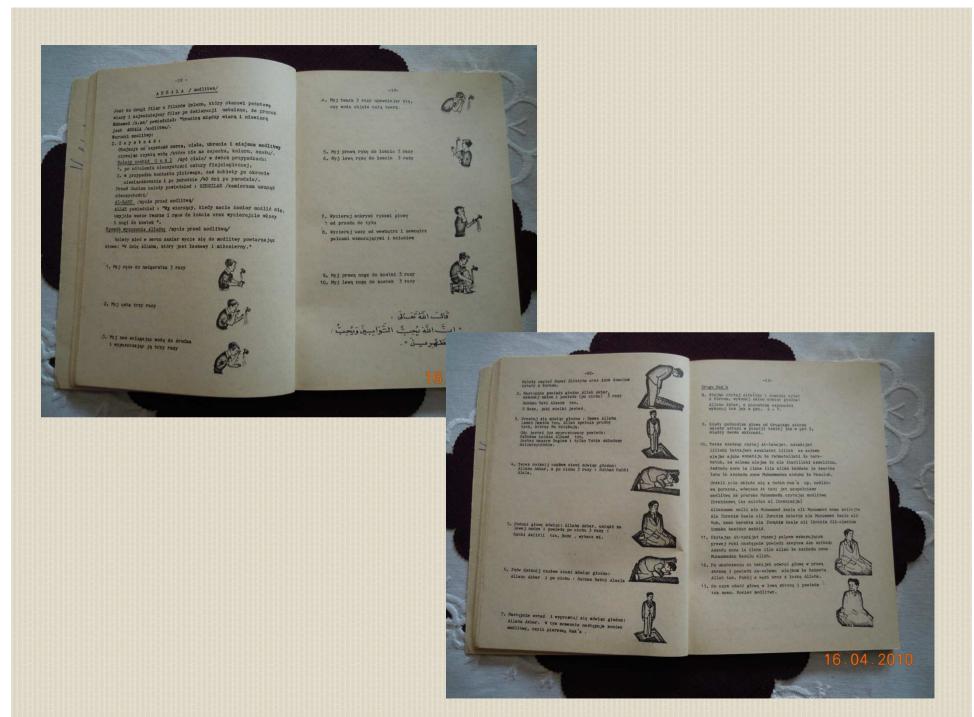
Hadżdż jest wielkim wydarzeniem dla muzułmanów. Podcząs pielgrzyraki muzułmanie z całego świata zbieie w Mekce. Jest to coroczne spotkanie muzulma-

e hadždžu odbýwa się swięto zwane Id al-Adha eto Offarowaria). Obchodzi się je na pamiatkę wiel-

ćwiczenie 9
Odpowiedz na następujące pytania:
1. Co to jest zaka?
2. Kiedy muzułmanie poszczą?
3. Dlaczego pościmy?
4. Jakie są dwa największe święta muzułmańskie?
12
5. Czym jest hadżdż?
6. Dokąd jedziemy na hadżdż?
7. Kto zbudował Al-Kabę?







MADIS NR 3

W poprzednim hadisie zasygnalizowaliśmy istnienie pięciu fundamentów dźwigających cały islam. Jeżeli owa konstrukcja będzie soldnie umocniona w naszych sercach to i nasz islam będzie trwały i solidny. Warto wice analizować je po kolei aby uświadomić nam śpi wielią i złożony wartość.

 Nie ma Boga prócz Allaha i Muhammad jest Jego Wysłannikiem.

Wymawiajac deklarację wiary muzułmanin powinien mieć następujące skojarzenia: wiarę w Boga Jedynego, Stwórcę Wszystkiego, Jemu tylko należna jest cześć i chwała. Z tym jednak, że rozumienie tego fundamentu wiary jest różne w zależności od stopnia wiary u ludzi. Prześledzmy tę zależność na przykładzie ludzi znajdujących się na "poziomie 0" i "poziomie Ibsan" (patrz poprzedni hadis).

Ci pierwsi mogą zrozumieć, ze Bogiem i Strotrcą wasystkiego jest Allah i mieliky rację, chociaż jest to racją częściowa. Ludzie z po-ziomu Ihsan zrozumieją ponadto, ze "Nie ma Bogą prócz Allahu" oznacza, że nikogo się nie obawiają prócz Allaha, nikomu nie są posłuszni w impeosluszeristwie wobec Allaha. Tacy ludzie odstępstwo od tej reguly uważają za grzech. Jeden z nich pewnego razustopajaciał i oka swojego brata mowiące m.in. "Bracie, jejil mauz poparcie Allaha, to kogo się obawiasz? A jeśli On jest przeciwko tobie, to u kogo znajdziesz schronienie."

Priktyczne potwierdzenie deklaracji wiary powinno być następujące: skoro uznalem Allaha za Jedynego Boga, to moim obowigzkiem jest wykonywanie wszystkich obowiązów, które na mnie nalożył i oddalenie się od wszelkich rzeczy zahronionych. W dałszej korsekwencji skoro uwierzylem, że Muhammed (a.s.) jest Jego Ostatnim Wyslamikiem, to powinienem być wobec Niego posłuszny we wszystkim o czym opowiadał.

Wykonywanie modlitw.

W islamie na wiernych spoczywa obowiązek wykonywania modlitw 5 razy dziennie. Są to:

- Fedzr, składająca się z 2 rakaa (raka
- howi), wykonana nad ranem przed wsel
- Zuhr, skł. się z 4 rakaa, wykonana w
- Asr, skł. się z 4 rakaa, wykonana w
 Maghreb, skł. się z 3 rakaa wykonar
- Iszan, skł. się z 4 rakaa, wykonana v
- Modlitwa zbliża nas do Allaha (SLT) nych, powstrzymuje nas od czynienia



ورا يمهم برزخ إلى يوم يبعثون ﴿ فَاذَا نُفْخ فِي الصُّورِ فَلا] أَنْسَا بَ بِيْنَهُمْ يُومِّنُذُ وَ لَا يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ﴿ فَهَنْ تَقَلَّتْ مَوْرِينُهُ فَاوِلْمَٰكَ هُدِ الْهُفَالِحُونَ ﴿ وَمَنْ خَفَتْ مُورِينُهُ فَأُولِمُكَ الَّذِينَ خُسُرُوا أَنْفُسُهُمْ فَجَهَنَّمَ خُلُدُونَ ﴿ تَأْفَحُ وَجُومُهُم النَّارُ وَهُمْ فيها كَالْحُونَ ١٠٠ الَّمْ تَكُنُّ أَيْتِي تُتْلَى عَلَيْكُمْ فَكُنْتُمْ بِهَا تُحَدِّبُونَ ﴿ قَالُوارَ بِّنَا غَلَبَتْ عَلَيْنَا شُوْتِنَا وَكُنَّا قَوْمًا ضَالَّانِنَ ﴿ رَبُّنَا آ أَخْرِجْنَا مَنْهَا فَانْ عُدْنَا فَانَّا ظُلُمُونَ ﴿ قَالَ اخْسَعُوا فيها وَلا تُكَلَّمُون في الله كَانَ فَرِيقُ مِنْ عبادي يقولون ربنا أمنا فاغفر لنا وارحمنا وأنت خير الرَّ حِينَ ١ فَي فَاتَّخَذُ تُموهُم سُخْرِيًّا حَتَّى أَنْسُوكُمْ ذَكُرِي و كنتم منهم تضحون ﴿ اللَّهُ جزيتهم اليوم بِماصبروا ٱنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْفَاتِرُونَ ﴿ قَلَ كُمْ لَبِثْتُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ عَلَّا دَسِنِينَ ﴿ قَالُوا لَبِثْنَا يَوْمًا أَوْبَعْضَ يَوْم فَسْعَلِ الْعَادِينَ ﴿ قَلَ انْ البِثْتُم الْأَقَلِيلًا لَوْ أَنْكُم كُنتم تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿ أَفَحَسِبُتُم أَنَّهَا خَلْقَنْكُم عَبَقًا وَٱنَّكُمْ الَّيْنَا لَا تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿ فَتَعَلَّى اللَّهُ الْمَلُكُ الْحَقُّ ا

ٱسْطِيرُ الْأَوَّ لَينَ ﴿ قُلْلِمَ الْأَرْشُ وَمَنْ فِيهِ آانْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿ سِيقُولُونَ لللهُ قُلْ أَفَلَا تَذَكُّرُونَ ﴿ قُلْ مَنْ رَبُّ السَّبُوتِ السَّبْعِ وَرَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيهِ فَي سَيْقُولُونَ لِللَّهُ قُلْ آفَلا تَتَقُونَ ١ أَنْ قُلْ مَنْ بِيدِه مَلْكُوتُ كُلُّ شَيْءٌ وَهُو يُجِيرُولًا بُجَارُ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ كُنتُ تَعْلَيُونَ ﴿ سَيَقُولُونَ اللَّهُ أَوْلَ فَأَنَّى تُسْعَرُونَ فَي بَلْ ٱتَيْنَاهُمْ بِالْحَقَّ وَانَّهُمْ لَكِذِبُونَ ﴿ مَا اتَّخَذَ اللهُ مِنْ وَلَد وَمَا كَانَ مَعَهُ مِنْ اللهِ اذًا لَنَهُ مَنْ وَلَد وَمَا كَانَ مَعَهُ مِنْ اللهِ اللهِ خلق ولعلا بعضهم على بعض ساعن الله عمّا يصفون الله عمّا يصفون علم الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةَ فَتَعَلَى عَمَّا يُشْرِدُونَ ﴿ قُلْ رَبِّ امَّا تُرِيني ما يُوعَدُونَ فِي رَبِّ فَلا تَجْعَلْني فِي الْقَوْمِ الظُّلوبِينَ فِي وِاتَّاعِلَى أَنْ نُرِيكَ مَا نَعِدُهُمْ لَقُدرُونَ ١٠ أَهُ ادْفَعْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ السِّيئَةُ نَحْنُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يَصِفُونَ ﴿ وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ هَمَزْتِ الشَّيطِينِ ﴿ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ رَبِّ أَنْ يَعْضُرُونِ ﴾ مِّتَّى إذا جَأْءَ أَمَّدُهُمُ الْمُوْتُ قَالَ رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ ﴿ لَعَلَّى أَعْبُلُ صَالِّحًا فِيمًا تُرَكُّ ثُكُّ أَنَّهَا كَلَّهُ أَنَّهَا كَلَّهَ مُو قَاتَالُها وَمِنْ

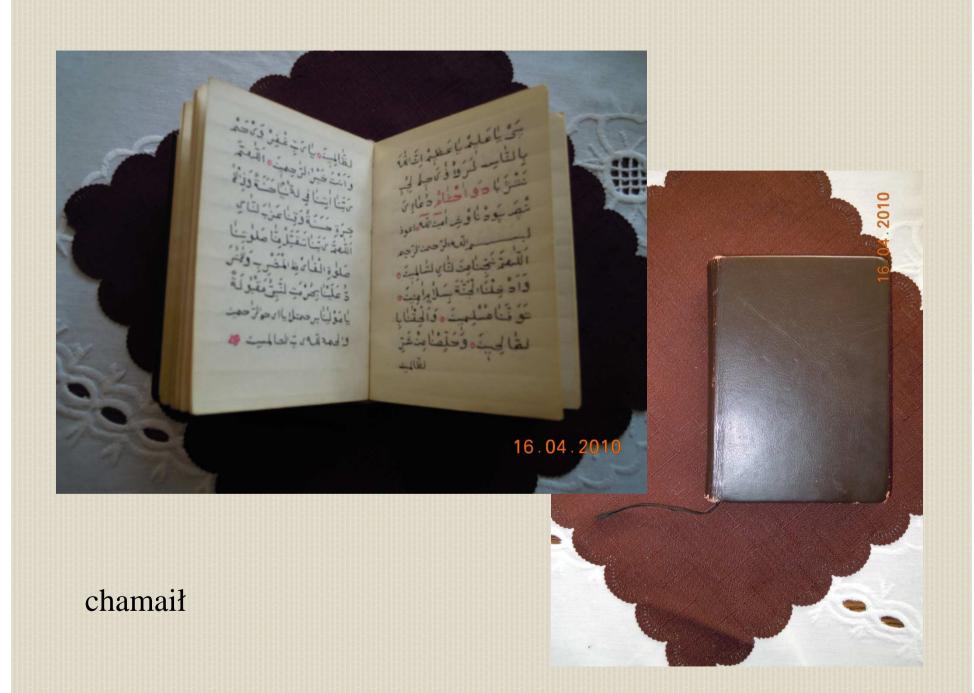
CHAMAIŁ

Chamail is a little book written by hand and passed down from generation to generation. It is usually bound in the skin.

Turkish and Arabic words are written with black ink. These are usually prayers.

Polish words are written with red ink. These are instructions, explanations, descriptions and comments.

Interestingly, all languages are written in the Arabic script.



Chamail usually contains:

prayers with Polish commentary (like: prayer is for protection, against the disease or for well-being, etc.) anad provisions for prayer and ritual purity

Chamail may contain also:

- protective amulets and talismans written in Arabic with Polish instructions
- dictionary of dreams, omens, superstitions folk
- records of the farm (like: news about agriculture, gardening)
- personal and family notes (like: births of children, grandchildren, marriages, death)

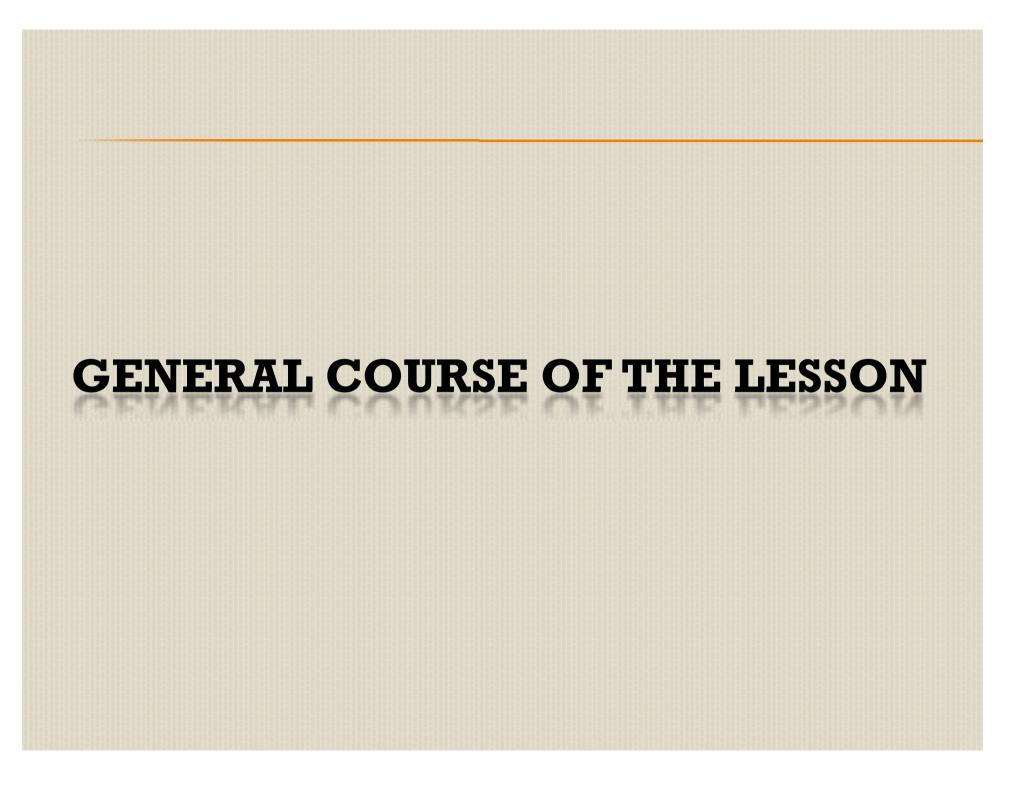
TEACHERS

- * Teachers are taught locally by imams and take an exam in the knowledge of the history and principles of Islam, and reading of the Qur'an. Then they are directed to the general course in pedagogy for teachers, organized by the state Board of Education.
- Some students head to study at Islamic universities (mostly to: Serbia, Tatarstan, Turkey or Egypt). After returning they take the general pedagogical course and may impart the Islamic religious instruction.
- Sometimes, persons from abroad are employed as teachers. These are usually students from Arab countries studying at Polish universities, who have gained adequate knowledge of religion (in their country of origin, for example: Qur'anic school in Medina).

RELIGION CLASSES

- * Islamic religion classes are held on Sunday in the primary school building number 28 on 55th Warmińska Street. The lesson starts at 10.30 and lasts for 2x45 minutes with one break.
- The boys and girls learn together.
- * Children are divided into groups depending on the degree of knowledge of religion and not based on age. However, the groups are fairly balanced age.
- × Parents decide when the child begins to learn religion in school.
- When one of teachers is ill, two groups are put together.





- × checking attendance
- short prayer though not always (it depends on the teacher)
- querying at the blackboard and learning new things
- x children summarize what they have learned from the lesson
- * teacher assigns homework (usually a repetition of the lesson material or text of new sura to learn by heart)

THE COURSE OF THE SAMPLE LESSON IN GROUP:

- Recitation of Al-Fatiha.
- Query with basic knowledge about Islam Muslim 5 obligations. The teacher checks the children's knowledge about each of them, asks questions and completes children's responses.
- * The teacher explains to children who is the Prophet and on what is based his authority. Asks them for listing the prophets, they know. Gives them short informations about each of them.

After a break:

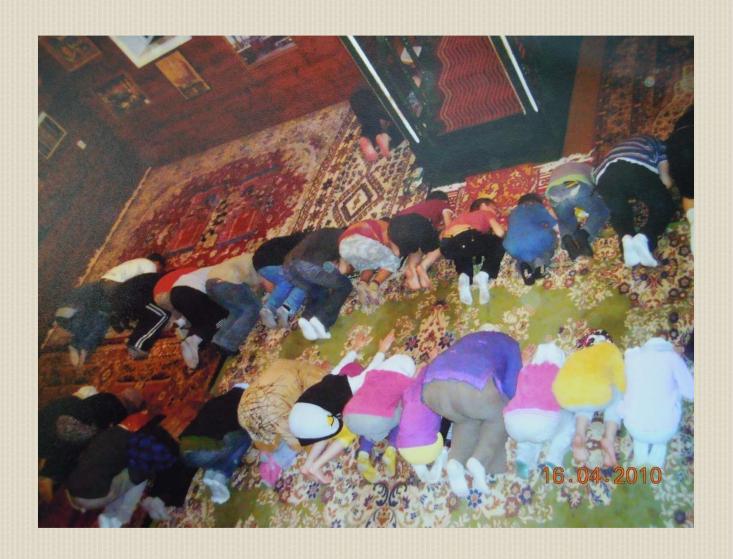
- ★ The teacher talks about the Qur'an Qur'an is not only to pray, but also to know God and the world. Children learn a new short Surah repeating it's text after a teacher, who then explains them meaning of Surah in Polish.
- Asks children to show how to perform ablution properly. Those who do not know how repeat after those who know how, until they succeed to do it faultlessly.
- The lesson ends with summary and homework (new sura by heart).

THE END OF SCHOOL YEAR

- Lessons are conducted like any other subject in school (homework, tests, exams, etc.).
- * At the end of the year are distributed certificates.
- The grade in religion can be transferred to a certificate of public school.



- End of school year is combined with a trip to Kruszyniany or Bohoniki.
- * First there is prayer in the mosque, then teachers hand out students certificates and prizes for various competitions.
- × Parents and guests are invited fot this occasion.
- * All day children spend outdoors at various games and activities. They organize dance performances, music and theater.
- In the afternoon, there is a meal, which children prepare together with their parents.
- Sometimes due to this occasion teachers organize meeting with the foresters, border guards or archery lessons.



children praying together in the mosque