

7th Grade Social Studies Co-teaching lesson plan

Anastasia Gamino 2019 NEH Seminar:
Muslim American History and Life

Ramadan & Peace: Across the Globe

Time length: Three 90 minute classes

Instructors: 7th Grade Social Studies Teacher
English as a New Language(ENL) Instructional Coach

Materials needed:

Ramadan & Peace Powerpoint
Hyperlink Doc/Canvas Module with all internet sources
Ramadan: The Holy Month of Fasting small group set(4 to 6 copies)
Graphic Organizer
Anchor Chart paper
Class set of devices

Rational: The purpose of this mini-unit is to provide students with an understanding that Islam is not monolithic, but Muslims are an integral part of many cultures and regions across the globe. Students will be exposed to the diverse cultures of Muslims through the lens of Ramadan. Students will learn how the practices within the month of Ramadan promote peace internally and externally. Students will learn about Ramadan through multiple sources, and a graphic organizer will support them in processing their thinking throughout the unit. The graphic organizer will support them in answering the guiding questions in essay format and within a small group discussion.

Standards and Learning Objectives

Indiana Social Studies Standards:

7.1.2 Describe, compare, and contrast the historical origins, central beliefs, and spread of major religions.

6-8.LH.2.1: Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources

Guiding Questions:

How do Muslims promote peace internally and externally during Ramadan?

How is Ramadan practiced by Muslims across the globe?

Learning Targets:

I can explain and provide evidence on how the religious practices during Ramadan promote peace externally and internally.

I can compare and contrast Ramadan practices and celebrations across the globe.

Scope and Sequence of Lesson

Part 1: Students will participate in a write-pair-share addressing how people promote peace internally and externally. Students will share their answers with a partner. The teacher will have students share their answers and write their responses on an anchor chart. This anchor chart will be referenced in part four of the lesson. Students will be introduced to this unit with the Powerpoint Ramadan & Peace: Across the Globe.

Part 2: Students will read and listen to multiple sources and fill out their graphic organizer in a Canvas Module. Additionally, the teacher and Instructional Coach will guide small groups through chapter two of *Ramadan: The Holy Month of Fasting* to support comprehension. Students will explore how Ramadan is practiced across the globe in order to understand the diversity of Muslims and how this pillar promotes peace. Students will be assigned to a region in the world, and students will read about the region and look at photography to have a few examples of how Muslims practice Ramadan in their assigned region.

Part 3: Students will use their graphic organizer to write an essay reflecting on the guiding question:
How do Muslims promote peace internally and externally during Ramadan?

Part 4: Students will discuss their assigned region with students who studied a different region in small groups. This will lead them into comparing and contrasting their regions. They will visually represent what they learned by using a Venn Diagram, Double Bubble, or visual representations of their choice.

Ramadan & Peace: Across the Globe



Write-Pair-Share

How do people in your community promote peace?-externally(outside)

When do you feel at peace?-internally(inside)



Learning Targets

I can explain and provide evidence on how the religious practices during Ramadan promote peace externally and internally.

I can compare and contrast how Ramadan is practiced across the globe.

Regional distribution of Muslims

Population by region as of 2010



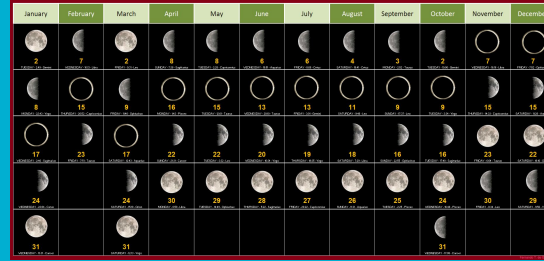
Percentage of world Muslim population in each region as of 2010



Note: Population estimates are rounded to the ten thousands. Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

What is Ramadan?

- Ramadan is the 9th month of the lunar calendar (Islamic calendar).



- Muslims fast(**do not eat**) from dawn to dusk during the month of Ramadan.
- Fasting during Ramadan is one of the Five Pillars(**Rules**)of Islam.
- Ramadan is considered the Holy Month in Islam .

Why is fasting important during Ramadan?

- Helps people in all areas of their lives.
- Teaches empathy for those who are less fortunate.
- Strengthens relationships and connects people to their communities.
- Reinforces the belief that we are all equal.
- Many Muslims feel closer with god and more spiritual.

The Month of Ramadan

Ramadan is divided into three parts called an ashra. Each ashra takes place for ten day.

- Ashra One: Mercy- This is a time when Muslims think about their behavior and reflect. Have they been a good person?
- Ashra Two: Forgiveness- They will demonstrate acts of forgiveness.
- Ashra Three: Freedom or Salvation- Encourages self-reflection, prayer, and good deeds.

Common Practices & Events during Ramadan

- Ramadan is a month for Muslims to feel closer to god. Muslims typically read the Qur'an more than in any other month.
- Some Muslims pray at the mosque after they break their fast in the evenings. The special prayer during Ramadan at the mosque is called Taraweeh.
- Eid-al-Fitr- This special celebration marks the end of Ramadan and fasting. Muslims typically pray at the mosque before noon for Eid salah and have a special Eid sermon. Celebrations vary across the globe. Muslims might go to special festivals, have family dinners, and give gifts to their children.



Canvas Module Sources

[How Ramadan Actually Feels](#)

[Humanitarian Day during Ramadan](#)

[How Indianapolis Muslims Celebrated the End of Ramadan](#)

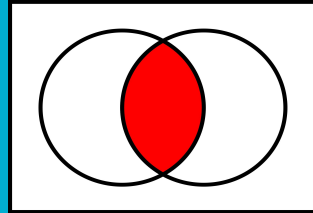
[Photographs of Eid al-Fitr](#)

[A Muslim NFL Player on Ramadan](#)

Please complete a new column of the [graphic organizer](#) after reading or listening to each source. Please look at the photographs for your assigned region and research different ways some Muslims practice Ramadan in their region. Additionally, you may use *Ramadan: The Holy Month of Fasting* and all trade books in the classroom.

Small Group Discussion and Assignment

- 1) Share some examples of how some Muslims celebrate Ramadan in your assigned region.
- 2) What are some similarities and differences in these practices across the globe?
- 3) Create a Venn diagram or visual representation with your group. Include all assigned regions.



4) Reflecting on the original question, How do people in your lives and community promote peace externally and internally?

Compare and contrast the question above to how Ramadan practices promote peace (Reference our Anchor Chart from day 1).

Work Cited

Brayton, Jenna. "President Obama Hosts a Ramadan Iftar Dinner at the White House." *National Archives and Records Administration*. National Archives and Records Administration, 23 June 2015. Web. 22 July 2019.

Heiligman, Deborah, and Nequin Yavari. *Celebrate Ramadan & Eid Al-fitr*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2006. Print.

Mack, Justin L. "How Indianapolis Muslims Celebrate the End of Ramadan." *Indianapolis Star*. Indianapolis, 4 June 2019. Web. 10 July 2019.

Khan, Ausma Z. *Ramadan: The Holy Month of Fasting*. Victoria, BC: Orca Book Publishers, 2018. Print.

Khan, Gulnaz. "See How Muslims Celebrate the End of Ramadan Around the World." *National Geographic*. 21 June 2017. Web. 22 July 2019.

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Safaap. "Fact: How Ramadan Actually Feels." *East of What?* N.p., 21 June 2016. Web. 22 July 2019.

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Senker, Cath. *My Muslim Year*. New York, NY: PowerKids Press, 2008. Print.

Wali, Kiran. "Humanitarian Day on Skid Row with ILM Foundation 2015." *Youtube*. 2 September 2015. Web. 22 July 2019.

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