**Prophet Harun**

<http://prophetsofallah.tripod.com/prophets/index.html>

**WEEK 1:**

READING: The Prophets stories for children, Book 14: Harun the leader.

Quran: Surah 10 lines 75, 78  
Surah 19, lines 28, 53  
Surah 2 line 248  
Surah 20 lines 30, 45, 49 , 63, 70 ,90, 92, 94, 98  
Surah 21 line 48  
Surah 23 line 45  
Surah 25 line 35  
Surah 26 lines 13, 48  
Surah 28 line 34  
Surah 37 lines 114, 120  
Surah 4 line 163  
Surah 6 line 84  
Surah 7 lines 122, 142, 150  
  
Hadith Sahih al Bukhari volume 5, number 227 …………… Then Gabriel ascended with me to the fifth heaven and asked for its gate to be opened. It was asked, 'Who is it?' Gabriel replied, 'Gabriel.' It was asked. 'Who is accompanying you?' Gabriel replied, 'Muhammad.' It was asked, 'Has he been called?' Gabriel replied in the affirmative. Then it was said, 'He is welcomed, what an excellent visit his is!' So when I went over the fifth heaven, there I saw Harun (i.e. Aaron), Gabriel said, (to me). This is Aaron; pay him your greetings.' I greeted him and he returned the greeting to me and said, 'You are welcomed, O pious brother and pious Prophet.' …………………………… mentioned as being in the 5th heaven and met Prophet Muhammed PBUH during his night journey.  
  
  
  
QUESTIONS for discussion: (answers in brackets) \*Who was harun alais salaam? ( the older brother of Musa alais salaam) \*Which conditions was he born in? ( the Pharoah's cruel rule over the Isralites, where he believed in his own power, and none higher) \*When was he born? (the year before Musa alais salaam, in the year boys were spared from firawns decree) \*What do we know about him? ( that Musa alais salam requested his help in facing Pharoah as Harun was an eloquent speaker: He said, "My Lord, I killed one of them and I am afraid they will kill me; and my brother Harun is more eloquent than me so send him with me to support me and back me up. I am afraid they will call me a liar." (Qur'an, 28: 33-34)) \*what was Harun alais salaam's specific task? ( to help his brother proclaim Allah's message) \*When was he appointed a Prophet? ( same time as Musa alais salaam)  
  
ACTIVITY:  
\*Geography : World map: identify the region of upper Egypt and Mount Sinai , where the people of Israel were led through the parted sea, and the mountain where Musa was called by Allah  
[http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/index.html?id=362&size=medium&le\  
ft=24.71&bottom=21.99&right=36.9&top=31.65](http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/index.html?id=362&size=medium&left=24.71&bottom=21.99&right=36.9&top=31.65)  
<http://www.eduplace.com/ss/maps/pdf/afr_asia_phys.pdf>  
<http://geography.about.com/library/blank/blxegypt.htm>  
  
\*Art: draw / paint  
- when Harun and Musa alais salaam came to Pharoah , stick changing to snake the scene of the Red sea being parted when the Isralites were led from Egypt

**WEEK 2:**

QUESTIONS:  
\*When did harun alais salaam have to do after they left Egypt with the Isralites? (continue to support his brother Musa a.s. and when Allah called Musa to mount Sinai, Harun was left in charge of the people.  
\*what happened whilst Mus alais salaam was away on Mount Sinai? (the weak in faith listened to al samiri, they believed themselves to be deserted by Musa alais salam, and they made the golden calf)  
\*What did Harun alais salaam do at this time? ( he tried to fight with the unbelievers and they in turn tried to kill him, he then only tried to preach to them )  
  
\*\* Here discuss the misfortune of people who had just witnessed the miracle of the sea parting, their freedom, and the end of their enemy, Pharoah and STILL they are weak of faith! Still they doubt!  
  
  
ACTIVITY:

\*crafts: make palm trees and a desert scene palm trees are simple, inside of loo rolls or kitchen roll, or rolled up card, about 8 inches in length, sellotape up so its a cylinder at one end cut little slits about one cm long and fold these outwards to make a base for the trees that can be selloptaped/ glued to the ground in the desert scene at the top end of the cylinder , cut up strips of coloured paper or newspaper and sellotape in giving the leaves for the palm tree  
  
re. actual desert  
draw a desert? on A3 size paper, using normal paints and crayons, perhaps add camels /oasis etc.  
  
OR paper machie a desert  
a set of sand dunes? decide how large your scene will be, put rolled up or folded paper for the heights of the dunes then pva glue and tissue paper to smooth it down into slopes, do 10-15 layers, paint  
  
\*Art: draw / paint  
fearful time at Mount Sinai waiting for Prophet Musa to return to them  
………………………  
  
this would relate to having read the story my impression was they waited initially, but then as time progressed and as the hypocrites came forward the mood changed and people swung from their 'new life and faith' into the comfortable 'old' believed life, their faith was not strong enough to carry them haroon alais salaam fought with these people , trying to make them believe again, that i would view as a turbulent time,etc. complete your bits ready to put in your Prophets folder, one chapter for Haroon alais salaam ( i.e. your personal work for your Prophet's chapter in your own book of Prophets)

**WEEK 3:**

QUESTIONS:

\*When Musa alais salaam returned after 40 days how did he react to Haron alais salaam? (anger and disappointment, which calmed quickly on realizing that his brother had not joined the disbelievers)  
  
\*discuss how belief is something internal, even when miracles are seen , that does not automatically mean our faith is strengthened.  
  
\*discuss how Haroon alais salaam would have felt, at his failure to `control' the people, BUT was it his fault? discuss if anothers belief is ever in our control? Or are we limited to dawah by tongue and action  
  
Islam is about personal responsibility , we r responsible only for what we do. If we follow the disbelievers that is our error and we will be punished for it.  
  
ACTIVITY:  
\*home economics, make the bread of the Isralites  
• Make bread from scratch in your own school or home. Follow this recipe to bake a bread similar in style to that which Canaanite and Israelite families would have eaten. Fresh homemade whole wheat pitas, or those made with half white, half whole wheat, are quick and delicious. They are most easily made on quarry tiles or baking sheets in the oven.

Ingredients:  
2 teaspoons dry yeast  
2 1/2 cups lukewarm water  
5 to 6 cups hard whole wheat flour, or 3 cups each hard whole wheat flour and hard unbleached white flour, or unbleached all purpose flour  
1 tablespoon salt  
1 tablespoon olive oil

You will need a large bread bowl, unglazed quarry tiles to fit on a rack in your oven or several baking sheets, and a rolling pin. In a large bread bowl, sprinkle the yeast over the warm water. Stir to dissolve. Stir in 3 cups flour, a cup at a time, and then stir 100 times, about 1 minute, in the same direction to activate the gluten. Let this sponge rest for at least 10 minutes, or as long as 2 hours. Sprinkle the salt over the sponge and stir in the olive oil. Mix well. Add more flour, a cup at a time, until the dough is too stiff to stir. Turn it out onto a lightly floured surface and knead for 8 to 10 minutes, until smooth and elastic. Rinse out the bowl, dry, and lightly oil. Return the dough to the bowl and cover with plastic wrap. Let rise until at least doubled in size, approximately 1 1/2 hours. The dough can be made ahead to this point and stored, covered, in the refrigerator for up to 7 days.

(To save the dough in the refrigerator for baking later, gently punch it down. Wrap it in a plastic bag that is at least three times as large as the dough, and secure it just at the opening of the bag; this will give the dough room to expand while it is in the refrigerator. Then, from day to day, simply cut off the amount of dough you need and keep the rest in the refrigerator. After a few days, the dough will smell increasingly fermented, but the fermentation actually improves the taste of the bread, especially if baked on quarry tiles. The dough should always be brought to room temperature before baking.) Place unglazed quarry tiles, or two small baking sheets, on the bottom rack of your oven, leaving a 1-inch gap all around between the tiles or sheets and the oven walls to allow heat to circulate. Preheat the oven to 450 F. Gently punch down the dough. Divide the dough in half, then set half aside, covered, while you work with the rest. Divide the other half into 8 equal pieces and flatten each piece with lightly floured hands. Roll out each piece to a circle 8 to 9 inches in diameter and less than 1/4 inch thick. Keep the rolled-out breads covered until ready to bake, but do not stack.

Place 2 breads, or more if your oven is large enough, on the quarry tiles or baking sheets, and bake for 2 to 3 minutes, or until each bread has gone into a full "balloon." If there are seams or dry bits of dough, or for a variety of other reasons;e.g.., your quarry tiles are not sufficiently preheated; the breads may not balloon properly. But don't worry, they will still taste great. The more you bake pitas, the more you will become familiar with all the little tricks and possible pitfalls, and your breads will more consistently balloon. Wrap the baked breads together in a large kitchen towel to keep them warm and soft while you bake the remaining rolled out breads. Then repeat with the rest of the dough. Alternatives: You can, of course, make smaller breads by dividing the dough into smaller pieces. The rolling out and cooking method and times remain the same. Children particularly love smaller pocket breads. Makes approximately 16 pocket breads, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. From Flatbreads & Flavors by Jeffrey Alford and Naomi Duguid (William Morrow & Co; 1995. $30.00 hardcover) |

**WEEK 4:**

QUESTIONS for discussion:  
\*We believe in Allah, why? ( Alhumdulilla we have being given faith, may Allah strengthen us in our deen ameen.)

\*Do we have anything to help us? ( miracle of the Quran, none can write like it, evidence of facts contained therein eg. Seas do not mix, clot of blood starting at conception, details only now scientifically being found)

\*where did Haroon alais salaam die? ( whilst still wandering in the desert, neither he nor musa alais salaam , ever entered the Holy Land, bani Israel were wandering for 40 years as a punishment for their refusal to enter and confront the people of Palestine , surah 5 lines 20 – 26.)  
  
ACTIVITY:  
\*Bricks, the Egyptians needed slaves to make bricks so that they could build their houses and buildings, read up on how the ancient people made those bricks, try it out for yourself!  
<http://www.sahara.com.br/iwhy.htm>  
<http://www.persocom.com.br/partners/openbrik.htm>  
<http://geogweb.berkeley.edu/GeoImages/Miller/adobe.html>  
<http://home.btconnect.com/Dunaskin/brick.htm>

\*Pottery of the times: pretend you r an Archaeologist at a dig who must piece together broken shreds of pottery to reconstruct a complete vessel.

Materials  
Smooth-surfaced ceramic flower pot  
Acrylic paint  
Plastic bag  
Hammer  
Elmer's glue

Directions  
1) Create a special pattern or scene that you wish to paint on your pot. You may use designs on pottery from the exhibits in museums for inspiration. Paint the design on the exterior of your flower pot with acrylic paints. Allow to dry.  
2) Place the flower pot in a plastic bag and secure tightly. Carefully hit the flower pot with the flat head of the hammer until it has broken into several smaller shreds. Do not pulverize into dust.  
4) Remove the broken shreds from the plastic bag, being careful to avoid sharp or jagged edges. Spread the shreds before you.  
5) Switch places with a partner and attempt to put together the pot he or she had painted. Add glue to the edges of the broken shreds and carefully hold them together until they dry. Glue together the shreds until the whole pot has been reconstructed. Allow to dry.  
  
\*Agriculture: farming in those times: Farmers were very dependent on rain for their crops to grow. To preserve this resource, they devised elaborate systems of conduits and check-dams to capture and redirect rainwater into fields. Deep cisterns were also dug into the ground to catch and store rainwater. In what ways do we try to preserve natural resources today? Do you consider water to be a scarce or abundant resource? Do you think it will become more scarce or more abundant? What steps can we take today to preserve fresh water in the future? Make a farm using cereal boxes/ inside of loo rolls for the canals and water accesses, paper mache over them and paint the farm scene.