

Preparing a Multimedia Presentation: Judaism

Work with your group to create a memorable, five-minute presentation about the central teachings and practices of Judaism. Have your teacher initial each step as you complete it.

_____ **Step 1: Assign roles.** Everyone in your group will take part in developing and delivering the presentation. Review the roles below and divide them among the members of your group. Make sure everyone understands his or her responsibilities.

Discussion Leader: You will lead the group through Step 2 as it reads about Judaism and discusses the reading on Judaism. You are responsible for making sure each group member understands the central teachings and practices of Judaism.

Visuals Director: You will lead the group through Step 3 as it chooses and organizes visuals for the presentation. Make sure the group selects accurate visuals for each part of the presentation.

Script Writer: You will lead the group through Step 4 as it creates a simple script.

Director: You will lead the group through Step 5 as it rehearses and gives the final presentation. Make sure the presentation includes all the required elements and that everyone is involved.

_____ **Step 2: Read about Judaism.** Take turns reading aloud the information about Judaism. Also read the information on the resources. Be sure to look carefully at the images and captions.

The Central Teachings of Judaism

Judaism is the religion of the Jewish people and is one of the world's most important religious traditions. The Israelites were the ancestors of the Jewish people. According to the Hebrew Bible, Abraham, father of the Israelites, originally lived in Mesopotamia. In ancient times, this was the name for a region located in present-day Iraq. Around 1950 B.C.E., Abraham moved to Canaan. Canaan was located in Southwest Asia on a strip of land extending along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

The origins of Judaism and its basic teachings and laws are recorded in its most sacred text, the Torah. The word *Torah* means “teaching.” The Torah consists of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. The Hebrew Bible is also called the **Tanakh** (TAH-nahkh). In addition to the Torah, the Hebrew Bible includes two collections of texts known as the Prophets and the Writings. Christians use a version of the Hebrew Bible as their Old Testament.

The religious and moral ideas of Judaism have had a lasting effect on Western civilization. Judaism began in Southwest Asia and is practiced all over the world. Let's look at four central teachings of Judaism that remain very important today.

Monotheism Most people in ancient times believed in many gods. This belief is called polytheism. The Israelites, later called Jews, were different. They believed that there is only one God, a belief called **monotheism**. Judaism is the world's oldest monotheistic religion.

Abraham was a key leader of the early Jews. According to the Torah, Abraham introduced the belief in a single God to the Israelites, the ancestors of the Jews. The Torah tells how God first spoke to Abraham, telling him to move his family from Mesopotamia to Canaan. God also promised to make Abraham the father of a great nation and to bless this nation. Abraham's descendants became known as the Jewish people.

Judaism teaches that God is the source of morality (standards of right and wrong). These ideas of right and wrong had not always been known in ancient civilizations. Jews learn about and follow their religion by studying their sacred texts. Through study and prayer, many Jews feel that God is close to them in their daily lives.

Following Jewish Teachings Following the teachings in the Hebrew Bible and the **Talmud** (TAHL-muhd) is central to Jewish life. The Talmud is the collection of ancient Jewish writings that interpret the laws and teachings of the Hebrew Bible. The Torah instructs Jews about how to lead moral lives. For example, Jews are taught to “love your neighbor as yourself.”

Among Judaism's oldest laws and teachings are the Ten Commandments. The commandments tell how to lead upright and honorable lives. For example, one commandment tells Jews to set aside a holy day, the Sabbath, every week. The commandments also lay down standards of right and wrong, such as "You shall not steal" and "You shall not murder."

Over time, Jewish religious leaders developed a larger set of laws and teachings. For example, there are rules about what foods to eat and how to follow religious practices, such as the festival of Passover. This holiday celebrates the Exodus—the freeing of the enslaved Israelites from Egypt. Jews observe these rules and practices in different ways.

Equality and Social Justice Beginning with the Ten Commandments, Judaism has always been concerned with a code of ethics, or moral values of right and wrong. Two important values that have influenced many societies are equality and social justice.

Unlike some other ancient civilizations, the Israelites did not see their leaders as gods. They believed that there is only one God, and even kings had to obey God's laws and teachings. Judaism teaches that God considers all people equal.

Belief in equality goes hand in hand with a concern for social justice. Many stories and sayings in the Hebrew Bible teach about treating everyone fairly. For example, one passage says, "You shall open wide your hand to your brother, to the needy and to the poor." Caring for the less fortunate people in society is a basic value in Judaism.

The Importance of Study Studying the Hebrew Bible, and especially the Torah, is very important in Judaism. Jews also study interpretations of the Hebrew Bible made by scholars and religious leaders called rabbis.

In ancient times, those rabbis and scholars who were interpreting the basic teachings of the Torah made decisions that were passed down orally. In the 200s C.E., Jewish scholars began to write the Talmud, which contains this oral tradition along with academic analyses. The Talmud became a basic source of Jewish law. Later on, rabbis wrote their own studies of both the Hebrew Bible and the Talmud, continuing the tradition of interpreting the teachings of Judaism.

Throughout history, Jews have kept their reverence for study and learning. Many Jews learn about Jewish history, law, and traditions through reading and discussion. They also pass on their knowledge to other members of the faith.

Traditional Jewish Practices

Many Jews follow traditional Jewish practices based on the commandments of Jewish law. These practices can deal with such daily activities as eating and working. For example, traditional Jews eat only foods permitted by the Bible. These are called kosher foods. Jews who eat kosher foods do not eat pork or shellfish or mix milk and meat products. During major holy days, work is forbidden and traditional Jews avoid activities such as writing and driving. Not all Jews today follow all of these practices. They believe that these practices can be modified as long as Judaism's ethical teachings are followed.

Jewish Places of Worship

Jewish places of worship are called synagogues. Synagogues have Torah scrolls, written in the Hebrew language. The scrolls have beautiful, decorated covers. When they are not being used, the scrolls are kept in a special cabinet called an ark.

During certain religious services, members of the congregation read aloud from the Torah. When Jewish children are 12 or 13, most have learned to read Hebrew and lead a religious service in the synagogue. They become Bar Mitzvah (boys at age 13) and Bat Mitzvah (girls at age 12) which means they have the religious responsibilities of an adult.

The largest synagogue in Israel is the Belz Great Synagogue. Located in Jerusalem and completed in the year 2000, it seats more than 5,000 people.

Jewish Holidays

The Jewish calendar is marked by a number of holidays that Jews celebrate as holy days of worship and celebration. All Jewish holidays begin at sunset before the date specified on most calendars. This is because a Jewish day begins at sunset and ends the next evening. The dates of Jewish holidays are different each year. A year in the Jewish calendar has fewer days than the 365 days in the non-religious calendar. Periodically, the Jewish calendar adds an extra month, like the non-religious calendar adds an extra day in leap year. Thus, Jewish holidays always fall in the same season.

The idea of a weekly day of rest is one of Judaism's important contributions to the world. In Judaism, the weekly day of rest is called Shabbat, which is the Hebrew word for Sabbath. Many Jews see it as the most important holy day. It starts at sunset on Friday and ends at sunset on Saturday. During Shabbat, Jews are supposed to put aside work and everyday concerns. Most other Jewish holy days celebrate important events in the Hebrew Bible and Jewish history.











Rosh Hashanah Rosh Hashanah (ROHSH hah-SHAH-nah) celebrates the Jewish New Year. It usually falls in September or October. During the prayer service, a ram's horn is blown to symbolically "wake up" the people to make them think about how to lead better lives. Traditional foods at Rosh Hashanah include apples and honey as symbols of a sweet new year.

Rosh Hashanah marks the beginning of the Ten Days of Repentance, which end on Yom Kippur. During this time, Jews reflect on their actions during the past year, seek forgiveness from those they may have hurt, and think about how they can improve in the year to come.

Yom Kippur In Hebrew, Yom Kippur (YOHM ki-POOR) is known as the Day of Atonement and is the most solemn holiday in the Jewish calendar. It marks the end of the Ten Days of Repentance when Jews ask for forgiveness from other people and from God. People spend the day praying and fasting. A ram's horn is blown to mark the end of the fast.

Passover Passover celebrates God's rescue of the ancient Israelites from slavery in Egypt during ancient times. This seven-day celebration usually takes place in March or April. Family members gather in an elaborate ritual meal and read a special religious text to retell the struggle of the Jewish people to gain their freedom. According to tradition, the ancient Israelites left so quickly that there was no time to let their bread rise before baking. Therefore, Jews today eat an unrisen, cracker-like bread called *matzah* instead of normal bread during Passover.

_____ **Step 3: Select Visuals.** The Visuals Director will lead the group to a computer your teacher has set up for you to review visuals. These include a primary source, videos, and images. Your teacher may also allow you to use the Internet to collect additional resources for your presentation. Use the space below to help you select and take notes about the visuals you want to use.

<p>Primary Source</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> 	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p> 	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p> 
<p>Video</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p> 	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p> 	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p> 
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	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p> 	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11</p> 

_____ **Step 4: Create a script.** Create a simple script that includes the visuals and key ideas you will use to discuss the central teachings and practices of Judaism. Use the matrix below to help you organize your presentation.

Subject	Brief Notes of What You Will Say	Visuals You Will Use
Central Teachings of Judaism		
Key Practices of Judaism		

_____ **Step 5: Rehearse your presentation.** After you have learned about Judaism, selected your visuals, and created a simple script, make sure you can give your multimedia presentation in five minutes. As you rehearse, the Director should make sure that:

- all group members are actively involved.
- presenters speak loudly, clearly, and at the right time.
- presenters use their visuals appropriately.
- all presenters know when they are to speak and what content they are to cover.
- the Visuals Director is ready at the computer to select the correct visuals at the correct time.

Preparing a Multimedia Presentation: Christianity

Work with your group to create a memorable, five-minute presentation about the central teachings and practices of Christianity. Have your teacher initial each step as you complete it.

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Discussion Leader: You will lead the group through Step 2 as it reads about Christianity and discusses the reading. You are responsible for making sure each group member understands the central teachings and practices of Christianity.

Visuals Director: You will lead the group through Step 3 as it chooses and organizes visuals for the presentation. Make sure the group selects accurate visuals for each part of the presentation.

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The Central Teachings of Christianity

Christianity began in Southwest Asia in ancient times, when the ancient Romans ruled an area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. The Romans called this territory Judea. According to the New Testament of the Christian Bible, Jesus, the founder of Christianity, was a Jew who was born in this region. No one knows exactly when Jesus was born. But after careful study, historians now believe that he was born in about 6 B.C.E.

From Southwest Asia, Christianity spread across Europe. From there, Christian missionaries carried their faith around the world. Today, Christianity is the most widespread of the world's major faiths. Christian churches are found in most parts of the globe. With two billion followers, Christianity is the largest religion, as well. About a third of the world's people call themselves Christians.

Christians continue to live in Southwest Asia today. Christianity is not the major religion in the region, however. Most people in Southwest Asia follow Islam.

Christianity is a diverse religion. One scholar has counted over thirty thousand separate Christian denominations, or religious groups, worldwide. Each group has its own views on how the faith should be practiced. Some denominations are quite small. Others have many millions of members. Southwest Asia is home to some of the world's oldest Christian denominations.

Most Christians today, including those in Southwest Asia, accept a set of central beliefs about God and his relationship with humankind. Let's examine some of these basic Christian beliefs, including the Holy Trinity, the Resurrection, and Salvation.

The Holy Trinity Christians believe in one God. They see God as three beings in one—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. This union of three beings in one God is known as the **Trinity**.

Christians believe that God the father is the creator of the universe. They believe that the world and everything in it reveal his power and love. Christians believe that God the son is Jesus, known to his followers as Jesus Christ. Most Christians believe that Jesus was both divine and human. He lived and died like a human being. Christians also believe that he is the son of God, who took a human form. Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world today. They believe that when they feel God present in their lives, the Holy Spirit has touched them.

The Resurrection and Salvation The Christian Bible includes the Gospels, accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus. According to the Gospels, Jesus went to Jerusalem for the Jewish festival of Passover. The city's Roman rulers feared that Jesus might lead a revolt. They decided to execute him. In Roman times, a common form of execution was to be crucified, or tied or nailed to cross until dead. The cross became a lasting symbol of Christianity.

Christians believe that, after his execution and burial, Jesus rose from the dead and appeared to his disciples before joining his father in heaven. To Christians, this is a miracle known as the Resurrection.

Christians believe that they, too, can look forward to life after death. After the end of this life, each person faces God's judgment. God decides who should be saved from sin and evil to enjoy eternal life in heaven, according to their beliefs. The belief that God can save people from sin and grant them everlasting life is known as **salvation**. Christians believe that salvation is a gift from God. This gift is open to all who have faith in Jesus and repent, or ask God to forgive their sins.

Christian Sacraments

In Southwest Asia and wherever Christians live, sacred rituals called **sacraments** shape Christian lives. Let's learn about two of the most widely practiced sacraments.

Baptism The sacrament of baptism involves the use of water to mark a person's entry into the Christian Church. Christians see baptism as central to their identity as members of the Christian community. The New Testament tells how Jesus himself was baptized in the Jordan River by John the Baptist before he began his preaching. For Christians in Southwest Asia, the Jordan River is a traditional site for baptism.

Holy Communion The sacrament of Holy Communion, known as the Eucharist, is central to Christian worship. The New Testament says that Jesus began this sacrament at the Last Supper—Jesus's last meal with his followers before the Romans arrested him. He gave bread to his disciples, saying, "This is my body." He poured them wine, saying, "This is my blood." He told them to practice this sacrament in remembrance of him.

Almost all Christian churches celebrate Holy Communion in some way. Generally, this involves sharing bread and wine or grape juice that has been specially blessed.

Christians differ in their vision of Holy Communion and its meaning. They perform the sacrament differently and at different intervals during the year. Some see the bread and wine as the body and blood of Christ. Others see both as symbolic. But all Christians believe that the presence and power of Christ is conveyed through the sacrament of Holy Communion.

Christian Places of Worship

Christian places of worship are called churches. For most Christians, going to church and worshipping with others is an important part of Christian life. Some Christians in Southwest Asia attend church regularly, while others do not. When Christians refer to “the church,” they sometimes have in mind the world community of Christians. It can also mean a specific group of Christian believers. Such a group can gather anywhere—outdoors, at home, or in a building.

Churches Churches range in size from simple buildings to vast cathedrals. But almost all display a cross, the universal symbol of Christianity. One of the most important churches in Southwest Asia is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre (SEP-uhl-ker) in Jerusalem, Israel. A sepulchre is a burial place. According to Christian belief, the church was built on the site where Jesus was crucified.

Sunday Services Most churches hold their worship services on Sunday. That is the day Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead. Christians worship in many different ways. But most Sunday services combine hymns and readings from the Bible. Hymns are songs of praise to God. Some churches celebrate Holy Communion every Sunday. Others do so only once or twice a year. Many services also include a sermon given by the church leader, such as a priest or a minister. A sermon is a speech intended for religious instruction. Prayer is a part of every worship service. People may read or say them aloud. Or worshippers may pray in silence.

Christian worship services also include a profession, or declaration, of faith. The most widely accepted profession of faith among Christian churches is the Nicene Creed. Christians recite this creed to show their belief in the Trinity, the Resurrection of Jesus, and salvation.

Christian Holidays

For Christians in Southwest Asia and everywhere, Christmas and Easter are the most widely celebrated holidays. But over the centuries, Christians have found other people and events to celebrate, as well.

Christmas Christmas is the holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus. The Gospel of Luke tells the story of the first Christmas. It began with Jesus’s parents, Mary and Joseph, traveling to the town of Bethlehem. There, Mary gave birth to Jesus in a humble stable. That same night, angels appeared in the sky saying, “Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, goodwill toward men.” Today, Christians gather with family and in churches to retell this story in songs and plays. They rejoice in the birth of Jesus and in his later message of God’s love.

Easter The most important holiday in Christianity is Easter. It celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus. Prior to Easter, many Christians observe a season known as Lent. Lent marks the 40 days that Jesus spent in the wilderness before he began to preach. During that time, Jesus fasted, or went without food. In the past, Christians observed Lent by giving up favorite foods, such as sugar or meat. Today, during Lent, many Christians choose to give up other things they enjoy.

The last week of Lent is known as Holy Week. It begins with Palm Sunday. This day recalls Jesus's arrival in Jerusalem to celebrate the Jewish holiday of Passover. According to the Gospels, cheering crowds welcomed him by lining his path with palm branches. On Palm Sunday, some Christians wear crosses made from palm leaves. At the end of Holy Week, Good Friday marks the day Jesus was crucified. Most churches hold services on that day to remember and mourn Jesus's suffering and death.

In contrast, Easter Sunday is a day of rejoicing. On that day, Christians celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus. In Jerusalem, Christians attend a special Easter morning service at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

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Preparing a Multimedia Presentation: Islam

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_____ **Step 2: Read about Islam.** Take turns reading aloud the information about Islam. Also read the information on the resources. Be sure to look carefully at the images and captions.

The Central Teachings of Islam

The religion of Islam was founded by Muhammad in the 7th century. Muhammad was born around 570 C.E. in Makkah (Mecca), an ancient place of worship on the Arabian Peninsula. According to Islamic teachings, in about 610 C.E. Muhammad was called by the angel Gabriel to be a prophet, or messenger of Allah. *Allah* is the Arabic word for God.

Since the time of Muhammad, Islam has had an impact on world history. Islam spread rapidly throughout Southwest Asia, across North Africa to Spain, and across Central Asia nearly to China. Followers of Islam are called Muslims.

Islam is the world's second largest religion, after Christianity. One out of five people in the world is Muslim. Most people in Southwest Asia are Muslim, although Muslims live in nearly every country of the world.

Islam, Judaism, and Christianity have much in common. Members of all three faiths are monotheists, which means that they believe in one God. All three religions trace their origins to Abraham. Their scriptures, or sacred writings, all include such Biblical figures as Adam, Noah, and Moses. Muslims believe that all three religions worship the same God.

Two foundations of Islam are the **Qur'an** and the Sunnah. The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. The Sunnah is the term for the example that Muhammad set for Muslims about how to live.

The Five Pillars of Islam The most basic acts of worship for Muslims are called the **Five Pillars of Islam**. The Qur'an provides general commands to perform these five duties. The Sunnah explains how to perform them, based on Muhammad's example. The Five Pillars of Islam are: declaration of faith, prayer, charity, fasting, and making a pilgrimage to Makkah.

The first Pillar of Islam is called shahadah (shah-HAH-dah), the declaration of faith. To show belief in one God and in Muhammad's prophethood, a Muslim testifies, "I bear witness that there is no god but God, and that Muhammad is the messenger of God."

The first part of the shahadah shows that Muslims believe in monotheism. Like Jews and Christians, Muslims believe that one all-powerful God—called Allah in Arabic—created the universe. They believe that the truth of that God was revealed to humankind through many prophets. These prophets include Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, who appear in Jewish and Christian scriptures. The Qur'an honors all these prophets. The second part of the shahadah identifies Muhammad as God's messenger.

Beyond the shahadah, Muslims also believe in the idea of an unseen world of angels and other beings. According to Islam, some angels reveal themselves to prophets, as Gabriel did to Muhammad. Other angels observe and record the deeds of each human being. Belief in angels is found in Christianity and Judaism, as well as in Islam.

Muslims also believe that all souls will face a day of judgment. On that day, God will weigh each person's actions. Those who have lived according to God's rules will be rewarded and allowed to enter paradise. Those who have disbelieved or done evil will be punished by falling into hell.

The second Pillar of Islam is salat (SAH-laht), daily ritual prayer. Throughout Muslim communities in Southwest Asia, people are called to prayer five times a day: at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and after nightfall.

The third Pillar of Islam is zakat, or charity. Muhammad told wealthy people to share their riches with the less fortunate. This practice remains a basic part of Islam. According to the teachings of Islam, Muslims must share about one-fortieth (2.5 percent) of their surplus wealth each year. Zakat is similar to charitable giving in other religions. For instance, Jews and Christians also ask for donations, called tithes (TYTHZ), to support their houses of worship and charitable activities.

The fourth Pillar of Islam is siyam (see-YAM), or fasting (going without food). The Qur'an instructs Muslims to fast for an entire month during **Ramadan**, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. According to Islamic teachings, Ramadan was the month when God first revealed his message to Muhammad. During Ramadan, most Muslims fast from daybreak to sunset. However, pregnant women, travelers, the sick, the elderly, and young children do not have to fast.

The fifth Pillar of Islam is hajj (HAJZH), the pilgrimage to the holy city of Makkah. In the twelfth month of the Islamic year, millions of believers from Southwest Asia and all over the world travel to Makkah. All adult Muslims who are able to make the journey are expected to perform the hajj at least once during their lifetime.

In Makkah, pilgrims follow what Muslims believe are the footsteps of Abraham and Muhammad. For five days, they dress in simple white clothing and perform a series of rituals, moving from one sacred site to another. One such ritual takes place at the Great Mosque, which houses the Ka'bah, a large cube-shaped building made of granite. Muslims believe that Abraham built the Ka'bah as a shrine to honor God. The pilgrims circle the Ka'bah seven times, which is a ritual mentioned in the Qur'an.

Traditional Muslim Practices

The Five Pillars set the rhythm of life for practicing Muslims and Islamic societies. These are known through the Qur'an and Sunnah. Sunnah means "practice" in Arabic. It refers to the example that Muhammad set for Muslims during his lifetime. The Qur'an often provides only general commands. The Sunnah explains how to perform these commands, based on Muhammad's example. What Muhammad did or said in a certain situation has set a precedent, or guide, for all Muslims.

For instance, Muhammad told his followers to make sure that their guests never left the table hungry, underscoring the importance of hospitality. He also reminded children to honor their parents, especially mothers. Muhammad commanded believers to have mercy on all living things, including animals, so that God would have mercy on them.

Many Muslim teachings, known through the Qur'an and Sunnah, parallel teachings in Judaism and Christianity. Like Jews and Christians, Muslims are supposed to be kind to neighbors, work for justice, and forgive the wrongs of others. All people, according to Islam, are God's creation and equal in God's eyes.

Muslim Places of Worship

Muslim places of worship are called mosques. Praying at a mosque is preferable, although Muslims may worship anywhere. The main room in a mosque, where Muslims worship, has little or no furniture. Everyone sits on the floor to show their equality of status. A niche in one of the walls shows the direction of Makkah. All worshippers face Makkah during their prayers.

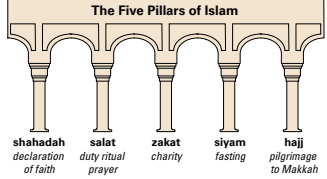










On Fridays, Muslims gather at a mosque to pray. Women sit apart from the men. Although Muslims set Fridays aside as a special day of prayer, they do not observe Fridays as a Sabbath, or day of rest. Friday is the day of the weekly grand prayer, but Muslims may also gather for prayers during the times of the five daily prayers.

Muslim Holidays

The two major Muslim holidays are Eid al-Fitr (eed AL-fitter) and Eid al-Adha (eed AL-adh'hah). Eid al-Fitr takes place when Ramadan ends. People attend prayers at a mosque. They wear new clothes, decorate their homes, and prepare special foods. They visit friends and family and exchange gifts.

Eid al-Adha is a festival at the end of the hajj in Makkah that also is celebrated by Muslims all over Southeast Asia and the world. In honor of Abraham, some Muslims families sacrifice animals, usually sheep or goats, and share the meat with family, friends, and the poor. The festival lasts for four days, during which Muslims visit friends and family and exchange gifts.

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<p>Diagram</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>  <p>The diagram shows five pillars supporting a structure labeled 'The Five Pillars of Islam'. From left to right, the pillars are labeled: shahadah (declaration of faith), salat (duty ritual prayer), zakat (charity), siyam (fasting), and hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah).</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4</p>  <p>A person wearing a green garment is sitting and reading an open book, likely the Quran.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">8</p>  <p>A traditional Middle Eastern tea set featuring a silver teapot and several glasses of tea, accompanied by a bowl of dates.</p>
<p>Video</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>  <p>A person is seen on a boat, possibly engaged in a religious activity or pilgrimage, with the sea in the background.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p>  <p>A green square containing white Arabic calligraphy, likely a religious text or prayer.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">9</p>  <p>The interior of a large mosque, showing a vast prayer hall with many people gathered for prayer.</p>
<p>Video</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>  <p>The Kaaba in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, surrounded by a large crowd of pilgrims.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6</p>  <p>A group of pilgrims wearing white ihram clothing, walking in a line on a red carpet.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10</p>  <p>The Taj Mahal in Agra, India, a large white marble mausoleum.</p>
<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7</p>  <p>A group of people, some carrying boxes on their heads, possibly at a market or a distribution point.</p>	<p>Image</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11</p>  <p>A close-up view of a large dome with a crescent moon on top, likely a mosque.</p>	

_____ **Step 4: Create a script.** Create a simple script that includes the visuals and key ideas you will use to discuss the central teachings and practices of Islam. Use the matrix below to help you organize your presentation.

Subject	Brief Notes of What You Will Say	Visuals You Will Use
Central Teachings of Islam		
Key Practices of Islam		

_____ **Step 5: Rehearse your presentation.** After you have learned about Islam, selected your visuals, and created a simple script, make sure you can give your multimedia presentation in five minutes. As you rehearse, the Director should make sure that:

- all group members are actively involved.
- presenters speak loudly, clearly, and at the right time.
- presenters use their visuals appropriately.
- all presenters know when they are to speak and what content they are to cover.
- the Visuals Director is ready at the computer to select the correct visuals at the correct time.