


A light brown, torn-edge paper tag with two punch holes at the top, featuring the text "Lesson 1:" in bold black font.

Lesson 1:

A large, rectangular, textured brown paper tag with torn corners, secured by grey triangular corner tabs. It features the text "National Day in the UAE" in bold brown font.

National Day in the UAE

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Understand why National Day is important in the UAE
- 🌀 Compare life in the past to life today

Key Vocabulary: symbol, National Day, celebrate, remember, appreciate



Activity 1: Class Discussion



Figure 1 National Day Images

What symbols of the UAE can you see in the picture? Discuss with your class. Circle and label as many as you can. (Hint: Shaikh Zayed Mosque, UAE colours, Burj Khalifa, shape of UAE, and more). What does UAE stand for?

U..... A..... E.....

Circle the correct date of National Day in the UAE.

November 2rd

December 2nd

September 22nd

December 22nd

National Day in the UAE

National Day in the UAE is on 2nd December. This is because the UAE was formed on 2nd December 1971. H. H. Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan became the first president of the UAE. Over the past 50 years, life has improved for people in the UAE.

Today, National Day is celebrated all over the country. People remember the past during National day and appreciate life in the UAE.



Activity 2: Compare

Compare life in the UAE in the past with life in the UAE today. Draw or write a few words in each yellow box to show life now.

	Now	Past
Clothes		
Houses		
Jobs		
Ways to Have Fun		
Schools		



Activity 3: Learning from Pictures



Your teacher will show you pictures or videos of UAE in the past. Add a few words in the green boxes about life in the past.



Activity 4: Discuss and Draw

What are some things the UAE is known for? Discuss in groups. Draw one of those things.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin brown border, intended for students to draw their response to the activity prompt.

Notes:

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Lesson 2:

Life by the Sea in the Past

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Describe life by the sea in the past
- 🌀 Understand the importance of pearl diving, fishing, and the dugong in the UAE

Key Vocabulary: fishing, fisherman, bait, traps, pearl diver, pearl diving, dangerous, ship captain



Activity 1: Brainstorm

Why are the seas and oceans important? Draw some things we get from the sea?

Gifts of the Sea

Fishermen in the UAE in the past and now catch fish to eat and sell. Many people in the UAE like to eat fish.

Some fishermen in the UAE use fishing traps. They are shaped like half-circles. Fishermen put bait in the traps and put them on the bottom of the sea at low tide. Water covers the traps. Fish swim into the traps to get the bait. The next day, fisherman get the fish from the traps.



Figure 2 Fish Traps

In the past, pearl divers got pearls from the sea. Pearls are found inside clams. Pearl diving was a dangerous job.

Divers went down and put clams in a basket. Men on the ship pulled divers and the baskets up. Divers stayed under water for about 3 minutes on each dive.



Figure 3 Clams in a Basket

Ship captains sold pearls and gave some of the money to the divers. The divers used the money to buy things they needed.

Divers lived on the boat for about four months during diving season. A cannon was fired when the diving was finished.



Figure 4 Cannon fired when diving season ended

The divers' families were happy when they returned. The families made special food for the divers and sang to welcome them.



Activity 2: Learning from Pictures

Can you find the items in the picture? Write the first letter of the word next to the item in the picture. Discuss what the item was used for with a partner.



Figure 5 Tools of Fishermen and Divers

Items	Purpose
A fishing traps	
B fishing nets	
C small boat	
D large basket	
E small basket	
F clam shells	
G saws	
H rope	

What are Pearls?

Pearls come from clams. Clams are animals that live in the sea.

The pearl is formed when a bit of sand gets into the clam. The clam covers the bit of sand with shiny material. Not all clams have pearls.

Pearls come in many shapes, colours, and sizes. Some pearls are more valuable than others.



Figure 6 Pearls come in many shapes and sizes



Activity 3: Critical Thinking

Why do pearls come in many shapes, colours, and sizes?

Use the pictures to discuss in small groups or in class.



Figure 7 Diver opens the clam



Figure 9 Side View of Pearl in clam shell



Figure 8 Pearls attached to the clam shell

Write a few words from the discussion to answer the question.

Notes:

[illegible]

Lesson 3:

Life in the Sea

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Identify different types of life in the sea near the UAE
- 🌀 Understand the importance of sea life to the UAE

Key Vocabulary: marine animals, dugong, sea cow, reptile, mammal



Activity 1: Brainstorm

Do you know which animals live in the sea near the UAE? List as many kinds as you can.

Marine Animals in the UAE

Animals that live in the sea are called marine animals. More than 500 different kinds of fish live in the waters near the UAE.



Figure 10 Seahorse

There are very small fish like seahorses. There are very big fish like sharks.

There are reptiles like turtles and snakes. There are mammals like whales and dolphins. Mammals must come to the surface to breathe air.



Figure 11 Hammerhead sharks

Mammals called dugongs live in the waters near the UAE. Dugongs are sometimes called sea cows. They are very big and they eat seagrass. Small yellow fish called pilot fish eat with dugongs.



Figure 12 Dugong Eating Seagrass with Pilot Fish

Dugongs can stay under water for six minutes between breaths. Baby dugongs stay with their mothers for nearly two years.



Figure 13 Mother and Baby Dugong



Activity 2: Comprehension check

Name at least five different marine animals that live in the waters near the UAE. (Use the text and pictures to help you).



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



Activity 3: Discuss

Why is the water near the UAE a good home for dugong?

Why do you think pilot fish are often seen eating with dugongs?



Activity 4: Describe

Some marine animals live in shells. Write two words that describe each shell. You may use words from the list or come up with your own.

sharp

smooth

round

spiral

cone-shaped







flat

long

pointy

rough

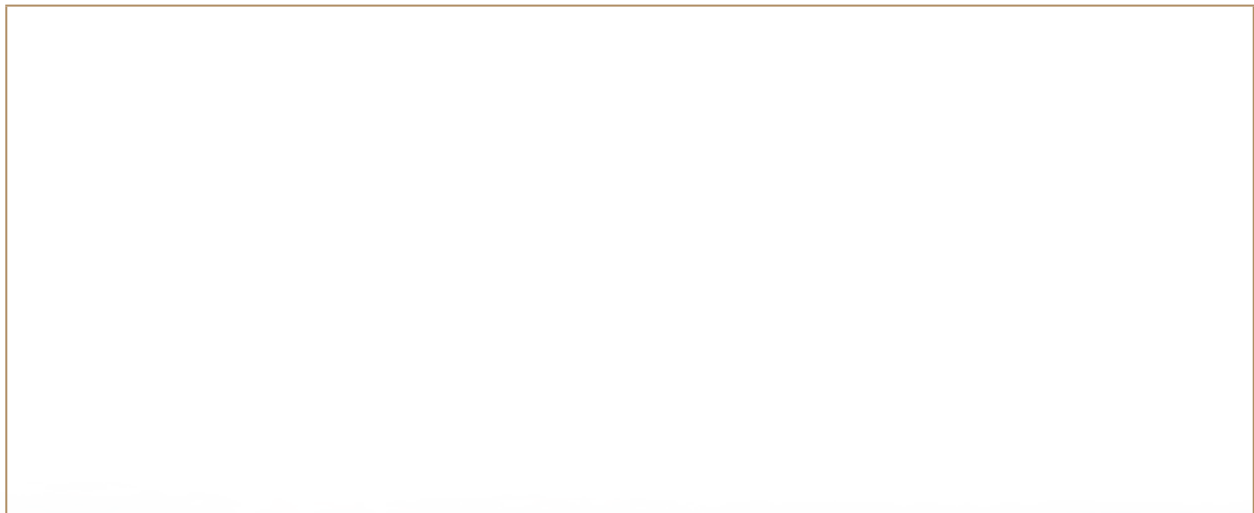
fan-shaped

1	2	3	4	5	6
					
Figure 14	Figure 15	Figure 16	Figure 17	Figure 18	Figure 19



Activity 5: Use Your Creativity

Choose one of the shells and draw a picture of the animal that you think lives in it.



Lesson 4:

Life in Coastal Cities

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ❁ List products traded in coastal cities in the UAE
- ❁ Understand the importance of trade in the past and present

Key Vocabulary: merchant, trade, buy, sell, products, coastal town, coast



Activity 1: Brainstorm

List some products that you buy from a store or supermarket.

Where do you think they come from?

List any products you make yourself.

Trading in the UAE

Trading has been important to the people who live in the UAE. In the past, merchants sailed to other countries to buy products. They would sell the products in markets in the coastal towns. A coastal town is a town built next to the sea.

Dhows were used to travel on water. Dhows carried heavy goods across seas or oceans.



Figure 20 Dhow

Merchants sold dates, fish, pearls and other products from the UAE. They used the money to buy things like rice, spices, and cloth. Selling things you have and buying things you want is called trading.



Figure 21 Rice in Market



Figure 22 Spices in Market



Figure 23 Cloth in Market



Activity 2: Concept Check

Circle the best answer.

1. Coastal towns are towns (near / far from) the sea.
2. Merchants are people who (make / buy and sell) products.
3. A dhow is a type of (house / boat).
4. Merchants (bought / sold) products from the UAE to people in other countries.
5. Merchants (bought / sold) products from other countries in markets in the UAE.



Activity 3: Test Your Understanding

List as many products as you can that merchants sold outside the UAE.

List as many products as you can that merchants bought from other countries to sell in markets in the UAE.



Activity 4: Critical Thinking

Discuss with your classmates reasons why trading was, and still is, important in the UAE. Write keywords to remember.

Notes:

[illegible]

Lesson 5:

Life in the Desert

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ☼ Identify different types of deserts
- ☼ Describe the Arabian Desert

Key Vocabulary: Arabian Desert, thorns, Rub al Khali, nocturnal, Ghaf tree, Bosweilla tree, frankincense, sap, caravan



Activity 1: Brainstorming

A desert is a place that is (Circle the correct answer).

Very hot

Very cold

Very dry

Check the answer with your teacher. Are you surprised? Discuss the answer with your class.

Deserts



Figure 24 Hot Desert

Deserts are dry land areas. Deserts can be hot and sandy. Deserts can be cold and frozen.

Hot deserts have little rain. Cold deserts have little rain or falling snow.

The deserts in the UAE are mostly hot sandy deserts. The UAE has no natural surface water like lakes or rivers.

At night, hot sandy deserts can be very cold. The dry air does not hold heat.

The Arabian Desert includes parts of the UAE. The Rub al-Khali is in the center of the Arabian Desert. It is one of the largest areas of sand in the world.

Rub al-Khali means “empty quarter” but it is not really empty. It is the home for many desert plants and animals.



Figure 25 Cold Desert



Activity 2: Concept Check

Circle the best answer.

1. Deserts are always (hot / cold / dry / wet).
2. Hot sandy deserts (can / can not) be cold at night.
3. The UAE (does not have / has a lot of) natural surface water like lakes and rivers.

Desert Plants

Some plants can live in the desert. Many desert plants have thorns to keep animals away.

Ghaf trees grow in the Arabian Desert. It is an important tree because it grows with little water. It gives shade to people and animals in the hot sun.

Ghaf trees live where there is underground water. This is helpful to people who live in the deserts.

Ghaf trees can live for up to 120 years. The Ghaf tree is the national tree of the UAE.



Figure 26 Ghaf Tree Gives Shade in the Desert

Another important desert tree is the Bosweilla tree. Sap is collected from the tree to make frankincense. Frankincense has a good smell when it is burned. People sell frankincense to make money.



Figure 27 Collecting Sap from Tree



Figure 28 Sap Dripping from Tree



Figure 29 Frankincense Burning



Activity 3: Pair Work

Work with a partner to answer the questions.

- | |
|--|
| 1. What do some desert plants have to keep animals away? |
| 2. What do people and animals use desert plants for? |
| 3. What is the name of the national tree of the UAE? |
| 4. Why is it a useful tree? |
| 5. What do people make from the Bosweilla tree? |
| 6. How does the Bosweilla tree help people make money? |

Desert Animals





Some animals can live in the desert. Some desert animals are nocturnal. Nocturnal animals sleep during the day and wake up at night when it is cooler.

Desert animals include meerkats, camels, snakes, scorpions, and grasshoppers. These animals need little water. Many get all the water they need from their food.



Activity 4: Matching

Draw a line from each desert animal picture to the correct name and description.

Animal Picture	Name and Description
 Figure 30	Scorpion I live in holes that I dig in the sand. I am dangerous because my tail has venom (poison). I have eight legs.
 Figure 31	Fennec Fox I live in the Sahara Desert. My huge ears help me keep cool. I am nocturnal so I hunt at night. My home is an underground burrow.
 Figure 32	Meerkats We live in family groups in African deserts. We walk on four feet but often stand on two feet. We live in underground burrows.
 Figure 33	Oryx We have two horns coming out of our heads. We eat grass and plants in the desert. We live in the UAE.

Challenge Question

How are these animals well suited to live in the desert?

Travel in the Desert in the Past and Present

In the past, going from one place to another was difficult. The desert was very hot and there were no roads.

People used camels to travel over the sand. Camels can go for days without eating or drinking. The camel is called the “ship of the desert” because it carries people and goods. People travel in groups called caravans for safety.



Figure 34 Camel Caravan



Activity 5: Use Your Creativity

Imagine that you were in a camel caravan. What would you need to carry?

Draw at least 10 items you need to bring. Explain to your classmates.

Lesson 6:

Life in a Desert Oasis

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Describe an oasis
- 🌀 Understand how an oasis is formed
- 🌀 Understand the importance of an oasis for life in the desert

Key Vocabulary: caravan, hospitality, heritage



Activity 1: Class Discussion

What is an oasis? What is the most important thing to have in an oasis?

Oasis, Source of Life

An oasis is a place in a desert which has water. Plants grow around the water. Animals live near the water. Because the oasis has water, plants, animals, and people can live there.

In the past, caravans stopped to rest at oasis areas on their way through the desert. They got water and food in the oasis. Travelers found shelter in the oasis.

Rainwater may collect in small pools. Water may come from underground. People may dig wells to get the water. Water channels called falaj may bring water from far away.



Figure 35 Oasis in Oman



Figure 36 Old well in Abu Dhabi



Figure 37 Water channel called falaj

Travelling in the desert was difficult. Travelers bought food and other things from people living in oasis towns. Oasis towns were important for desert travelers.



Activity 2: Comprehension check

Go back to the text and:

- 🌀 Circle three ways that water can get to an oasis.
- 🌀 Underline three things that travelers got at an oasis.



Activity 3: Learning from Pictures

What is a well? How does water come from it?

Match the pictures with the correct captions.

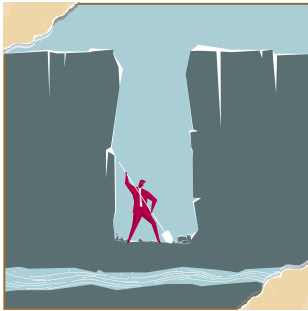


Figure 38

Caption:.....B.....



Figure 39

Caption:.....



Figure 40

Caption:.....

- A. A bucket attached to long poles pulls up the water.
- B. Dig in a place which has underground water.
- C. Digging by hand was very hard work.
- D. The completed well in the Heritage Village in Abu Dhabi.
- E. Water fills the hole at the bottom.
- F. Stones protect the inside and outside the well.



Figure 41

Caption:.....



Figure 42

Caption:.....

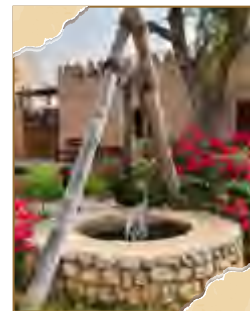


Figure 43

Caption:.....



Activity 4: Discuss and Draw

How did people who lived in an oasis make money? Draw a picture of people in an oasis making money from travelers.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin brown border, intended for the student to draw their answer to the question.

Notes:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Lesson 7:

Bedouins- People Who Lived in the Desert

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Describe Bedouin life
- 🌀 Understand the connection between Bedouin traditions and Emirati culture

Key Vocabulary: traditions, hospitality, cooperation



Activity 1: Mind Map

What is cooperation? Discuss ways you cooperate with others in the areas shown and other areas.



Bedouins in the UAE

In the past, Bedouins lived in the desert in the UAE. They travelled from the coast to the oasis. They moved from place to place to let their camels and other animals eat.

They brought products from towns on the coast to sell in oasis towns. They took products from oasis towns to sell in towns at the coast. Bedouins sold products they made from camel milk, like butter and yoghurt.

They sold products they made from camel hair like mats and carpets. Some Bedouins were pearl divers during the pearl diving season.



Figure 44 Fresh Camel Milk



Figure 45 Products made of camel hair and palm leaves

Many of the Bedouin traditions are part of Emirati culture and heritage. Bedouin traditions make the UAE strong.

One Bedouin tradition is hospitality. Hospitality means being kind to guests. Bedouins offered coffee, food, water, and shelter to their guests.

Today, the UAE welcomes guests from all over the world. Guests can stay at very nice hotels, eat at good restaurants, and visit interesting places.

Bedouins in the UAE no longer live in the desert or travel by camel. They live in houses in towns and cities but they still remember their traditions and heritage.



Figure 46 Emirati Traditions with Bedouin Roots



Activity 2: Concept Check

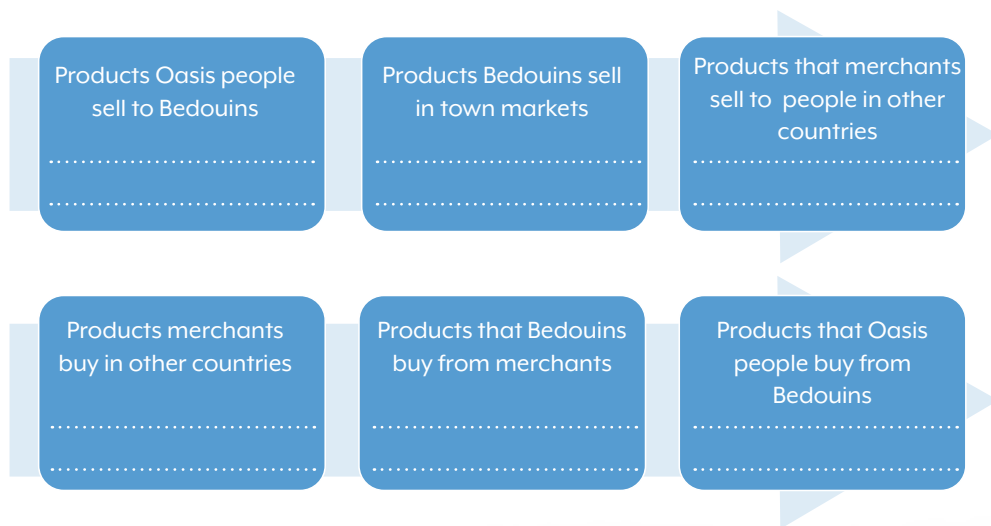
Draw a line from the words to the best definition. Use the text to help you.

Words	Definitions
Bedouin	Something we do which was done by our ancestors in the past
hospitality	Person in our family that lived before us like grandfather or grandmother
tradition	People that used to live in the desert in the UAE
heritage	Being kind to guests, offering food, water, shelter
ancestor	Something we remember from our ancestors that we are proud of and want to be a part of



Activity 3: Build on your Knowledge

Discuss with your classmates products that Oasis people, Bedouins, and Coastal City people sold to each other. Lists the products in the correct place on the chart.





Activity 4: Critical Thinking

Discuss the questions in class.

1. How do the Oasis people, Bedouins, and people in coastal towns cooperate?

2. How does trade (buying and selling) benefit people in all three areas?



Activity 5: Use Your Imagination


How would your life be different if you were a Bedouin living in the desert 100 years ago?
Discuss with a partner then draw a picture of your daily life.

Include your food, transport, house, and other things you would use every day.

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A wooden sign with four screws, featuring the text 'Lesson 8:'.

Lesson 8:

A piece of aged, textured paper with the text 'Islam and UAE Culture'.

Islam and UAE Culture

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ❁ Recall that the official religion of the UAE is Islam
- ❁ Understand ways that Emirati culture is related to Islam

Key Vocabulary: Muslims, Islam, Mohammad (PBUH), Quran, respect, modest, halal



Activity 1: Brainstorm

Have you ever seen a mosque in the UAE? What do you know about Islam or Muslims? Write a few keywords below:



Figure 47 Mosque

What do Muslims do?

People who practice Islam are called Muslims.

Muslims believe in only one God, Allah. Muslims believe that Mohammad (peace be upon him) is the Prophet of Allah.

The Quran is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe that the Quran tells people how to live a successful and happy life.

Islam is a big part of Emirati culture. Many of the laws in the UAE are based on Islam. Laws protect and help everyone in the UAE.

Muslims pray five times each day. *Adhan* is the call to prayer. *Adhan* comes from mosques around the UAE to tell Muslims the times for prayer.

Friday is the holy day of Muslims. A community prayer is held in mosques around noon each Friday. Friday is part of the weekend in the UAE.

Muslims must eat food that is halal, meaning clean and pure.

Muslims dress modestly in public. This shows that people respect themselves and others. In the UAE, people should cover their bodies from the shoulders to the knees in public places.

Muslims fast during the day during Ramadan. Fasting means not eating or drinking during daylight hours.



Figure 48 Holy Quran

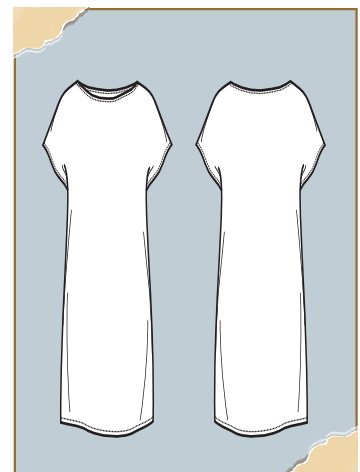


Figure 49 Respectful Clothes

During the month of Ramadan, adults in the UAE may not eat in public. That means that restaurants serve food from sunset. The work day is shorter and people stay awake longer at night.

People who are not Muslims must to respect the culture and laws of the UAE. The laws keep everyone safe and happy.



Activity 2: Concept Check

Match each term with its meaning.

Words	Meaning
Friday	Call from mosques to let Muslims know the time to pray
Halal food	Covering body from shoulders to knees in public places
Adhan	Not eating or drinking during the daylight hours
Fasting	Clean and pure food that Muslims are allowed to eat
Modest dress	Muslim holy day, part of weekend in UAE



Activity 3: Check Your Understanding

Fill in the blanks with the following words.

halal	five	laws	Holy day
sunset	mosques	respect	shorter

- Muslims pray times each day.
- Covering the body from shoulders to knees in the UAE shows
- During Ramadan, adult Muslims fast from sunrise to
- During Ramadan, the workday is
- Food sold to in the UAE must be, meaning clean and pure.
- The *adhan* or call to prayer can be heard from in the UAE.
- The in the UAE keep people happy and safe.
- Friday is the for Muslims.

Lesson 9:

The UAE Culture

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Describe some parts of the culture of the UAE
- 🌀 Understand the importance of art in a culture

Key Vocabulary: ayala dance, embroidery, heritage village, calligraphy, literature



Activity 1: Class Discussion

What is your favorite way to express your culture? Listen to some of your classmates and write keywords to remember.

Culture in the UAE

One way that Emiratis express their culture is with the Ayala dance. The people use sticks when they dance.

Men form two lines facing each other. Drummers play while the men do the dance. The dance is performed at events and weddings in the UAE.

Crafts such as weaving and embroidery are part of the Emirati culture. Bedouin women in the past did *Sadu* weaving. Traditional colours were red, black, white, and green.

There are animals that are important in Emirati culture such as horses, camels, donkeys, falcons and salukis. A saluki a desert dog that was used for hunting and guarding the caravans.



Figure 50 Ayala also known as “Stick” dance



Figure 51 Sadu weaving



Figure 52 Falcon trained to hunt



Figure 53 Saluki Dogs

Emiratis are proud of their heritage and traditions. Festivals and events are held to share Emirati culture with visitors and people who live in the UAE.



Activity 2: Concept check





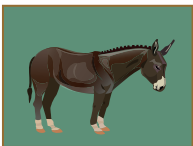
Chose the best answer.

1. The *Ayala* is a (dance / house / animal).
2. *Sadu* is a type of (craft / animal / dance).
3. A *falcon* is a type of (dog / horse / bird).
4. A *saluki* is a type of (bird / dog / camel).



Activity 3: Matching

Match the animal with its name and what it was used for in Emirati culture. You will have to use your creative thinking to come up with some of the uses.

Animal Picture	Animal Name and Use
 Figure 54	Saluki dogs were used for hunting and guarding caravans at night.
 Figure 55	Camels were used to carry people and heavy goods across the desert sands.
 Figure 56	Horses were used when people wanted to travel fast and did not have a lot to carry.
 Figure 57	Donkeys were used to carry goods on rocky land and land that was not sandy.
 Figure 58	Falcons were trained to help Emiratis hunt.



Activity 4: Think and Discuss

Why do you think animals were an important part of Emirati culture in the past?

Discuss and write key words to remember.

Lesson 10:

Heritage Areas in the UAE

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Identify heritage areas in the UAE
- 🌀 Understand the importance of mosques in the UAE

Key Vocabulary:

heritage, heritage village



Activity 1: Knowledge Check

Have you ever visited the building in the picture?

What is it? Where is it?



Figure 59

Mosques in the UAE

The UAE has more than 5000 mosques in the whole country. The most famous one is the Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque, but there are many others that are beautiful and important.

The oldest mosque in the UAE is the Al Bidiyah Mosque in Fujairah. It is made out of mud and stone and experts believe it is more than 500 years old.

The Grand Mosque in Dubai is located between the textile souk and the Dubai Museum. It was built in 1900, more than one hundred years ago. It can hold up to 1,200 people at one time.

The largest mosque in Sharjah is the Sharjah Mosque. It can hold up to 25,500 people at one time.



Figure 60 Al Badiyah Mosque



Figure 61 Grand Mosque in Dubai



Figure 62 Grand Mosque in Sharjah

Heritage Villages

Heritage villages give us an idea of the past life in the UAE. They are models of structures in the old days. All emirates have at least one heritage village.



Figure 63 Heritage Village

Visitors can see how Emiratis lived in the old times. Sometimes there are demonstrations of crafts, dances, arts, or markets. Visitors may taste traditional food such as *harris* and *luqaimat*.



Activity 2: Concept Check

Review the text and write the correct answers.

1. Where is the oldest mosque located?
2. What is the name of the largest mosque in the UAE?
3. What was the oldest mosque made of?
4. Which mosque can hold 25,500 people at one time?
5. Which mosque is located next to Dubai Museum?



Activity 3: Critical Thinking

Discuss the statement “Heritage Villages are important because....”

Try to find at least 3 reasons and write keywords to remember.



Activity 4: Use Your Creativity

Imagine that you are going to create a place where people could come and learn about you. Include stalls with your favorite foods, your favorite clothes, your favorite sports. Name your village and draw it. Be sure to label the areas.

Lesson 11:

Museums in the UAE

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ❁ List some museums in the UAE
- ❁ Understand the importance of museums in preserving heritage

Key Vocabulary: museum, exhibit, display, theme, gallery, artefact, souq, preserve



Activity 1: Brainstorm

Have you ever been to a museum? Where was it? What did you see?

Museums in the UAE

There are many museums in the UAE. Every emirate has at least one museum. Each museum has a theme.

Dubai Museum was once Al Fahidi Fort. The fort once stored weapons. At one time, the fort was a prison.

In 1971 the fort was opened as a museum. Dubai Museum shows the history of Dubai and its heritage.



Figure 64 Dubai Museum, before Al Fahidi Fort

The Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization was once a traditional market or *souq*. It is located in the “Heart of Sharjah” on Sharjah Corniche.

Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization has more than 5,000 artefacts from all over the Islamic world. The galleries contain art work, ancient inventions, coins, and other valuable displays.

The Louvre in Abu Dhabi has a sister museum in Paris, France. The two museums share exhibits.



Figure 65 Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization

The Abu Dhabi Louvre Museum has a different structure. The roof is part of an exhibit with water and an interesting dome shape.



Figure 66 Louvre Museum in Abu Dhabi

The Museum of the Future is in Dubai. It is not completed yet.

The theme of the Museum of the Future is robotics. There will be exhibits that show the relationship between robots and humans.



Figure 67 Museum of the Future in Dubai



Activity 2: Concept Check

Match the museum with its description. Write the letter A,B,C, or D next to the definition.

- A. Dubai Museum
- B. Sharjah Museum of Islamic Culture
- C. Louvre Museum Abu Dhabi
- D. The Museum of the Future

Museum	Description
	This museum used to be Al Fahidi Fort.
	There are over 5,000 artefacts in this museum.
	In this museum, there is an interesting dome and water exhibit.
	The theme of this museum is robots and humans.
	This museum was opened on the day the UAE was formed.
	There is a whole in the middle of this museum.
	This museum has a sister museum in Paris, France.
	This museum was a traditional souq at one time.



Activity 3: Critical Thinking

Discuss with your classmates and write keywords to remember.

“How do museums help people preserve their heritage?”



Activity 4: Use Your Creativity

Imagine you are going to start a museum about you. Design the museum showing all of your favorite things such as your favorite food, favorite clothes, favorite sports, and so on. Label the galleries and artefacts.

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Notes:

[illegible]

Lesson 12:

Baqala, Souqs, Markets and Malls

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Identify *souqs*, *baqalas*, supermarkets, and malls
- 🌀 Understand where to buy different goods in the UAE
- 🌀 Understand why trade is important to people in the UAE

Key Vocabulary: souq, merchant, shopkeeper, negotiate, hypermarket, coast, goods, to haggle



Activity 1: Mind Map

Discuss where you buy the things you need and want. Write the kinds of stores in the mind map.



Shopping in the Past

Shopping in the past was not like shopping today. Today we have supermarkets and malls. In the past, people in the UAE bought everything they needed in the *souq* or traditional market.

Large *souqs* were located in coastal towns near the sea. Ships with goods from other countries lined up at the coastline. It was a very busy and noisy place.



Figure 68 Dhows lined up at the dock to unload their goods

Today most shops have prices written on the goods. Shoppers can decide to buy or not.

In the old days, merchants and shopkeepers haggled about the cost of goods. Merchants wanted to get a high price. Shopkeepers wanted to pay a low price. They haggled until they agreed on a price. In each small shop, the shoppers haggled with the shopkeepers.

Today there are hypermarkets and malls. In the past, each shop had its own type of good. Spices were in a spice shop. Meat was in a meat shop. Shoes were in a shoe shop. Coffee pots or *dallahs* were in a coffee pot shop. Shoppers went to many shops to buy the goods they needed.



Figure 69 Shop with Spices



Figure 70 Shop for Traditional Arabic Shoes



Figure 71 Shop for dallahs or Arabic coffee pots

Shopping took a long time. People stopped to drink coffee or tea. Sometimes they met in the souq to get the news or talk with each other.

As people settled in towns and cities small supermarkets called *baqalas* opened. They sold a few pieces of many types of goods. But goods in *baqalas* were more expensive than in the souqs.

There are some traditional *souqs* left in the UAE especially in heritage areas. Now most people prefer to shop in supermarkets or hypermarkets or malls. They don't have a lot of time to shop and they don't want to haggle.



Figure 72 Neighborhood Baqala

Trade in the past was very important because people could not produce everything they needed. They had to buy important foods like rice and wheat. They had to buy material to make clothes.

Trade is even more important today. Many people live and work in the UAE. They like to have products from their home countries. People like to buy new products like phones, computers, and other electronics.

Now, people go to malls even they don't want to shop. Sometimes people go to malls to eat or drink coffee or have fun. Malls or centers are like the traditional *souqs*.



Figure 73 Dubai Mall Shopping Center



Activity 2: Concept Check

Choose the best answer.

1. Large souqs were located (near the sea / near mountains / in the desert).
2. Merchants haggled with shopkeepers about (prices / types of goods / time).
3. Shoppers went to (few / many) shops to buy the goods they needed.
4. In traditional souqs, shoppers found coffee in (hypermarkets/ baqalas/ coffee shop).
5. In a baqalah, you can find (many pieces of one product / few pieces of many products).
6. Trade was important in the past because (people needed to make money/ people could not make all the products they needed).



Activity 3: Critical Thinking

Think about buyers and sellers. Discuss the statement with your classmate.

“Why did buyers and sellers haggle in the past?”

Write keywords to remember.



Activity 4: Try it Yourself – Optional Extension

Who can sell the most?

Your class will organize a class souq. Students will work in groups of two or three students. Each group will make or bring something to sell in the class souq.

- ✿ Think of something your classmates will want.
- ✿ Make a sign to show your product.
- ✿ Set up your shop at your desks or in the place assigned by the teacher.
- ✿ Receive a number of tokens from your teacher.
- ✿ Take turns going to the student shops. (One student must stay with the shop.)
- ✿ Haggle with other students to get the best price.

After the time has expired, count your tokens. Who has the most?

Lesson 13:

Money in the UAE

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ☼ Identify money from the UAE
- ☼ Understand why people use money

Key Vocabulary: dirham, AED, coins, notes, dallah, oil derricks, falcon, khanjar, daggar, gazalle, Landmark



Activity 1: Brainstorming

What is the money in the UAE called?

What other ways can you pay for things without using paper or coin money?

Money in the UAE

In the past, people did not use paper money. They used gold and silver coins. The problem is that gold and silver coins are heavy and take a lot of space to carry.

When the UAE was formed, the leaders decided to have a currency for the UAE called dirham. This can be written DH or AED. Each dirham has 100 fils.

The coins have pictures that show the culture of the UAE. The numbers are written in English numbers and in Arabic numbers.

The dallah or Arabic coffee pot is on the front of the 1-dirham coin. This coin is used the most in the UAE.

Giving coffee to guests is a very important tradition in the UAE. The dallah shows this important tradition.

The 50-fils coin has oil derricks on it. Oil is the main product in the UAE.

The oil derricks show the importance of oil in the UAE. Now the UAE is getting more sources of income.

The animal on the 25-fils coins is the Arabian gazelle which lives in the UAE deserts. They are an important animal in the UAE.



Figure 74 Old Gold Coins



Figure 75 1-Dirham Coin with Dallah



Figure 76 50-Fils Coin with Oil Derricks



Figure 77 25-Fils Coin

The Blue Souq in Sharjah is also known as the Central Market. It is on the 5-dirham note. A note is paper money.

The Blue Souq was a traditional market. Now it sells everything from gold to electronics. It is a historical landmark in the UAE.



Figure 78 5-Dirham Note

The Omani dagger, or khanjar in Arabic, is on the 10-dirham note. The dagger is a symbol of security and power. It is important part of the UAE heritage.



Figure 79 10-Dirham Note



Activity 2: Concept check

Answer the questions. Use the text to help you.

1. What did people use to pay for things in the past?
2. How many fils are in one dirham?
3. What is a dallah?
4. Which coin has an oil derrick?
5. Which note has a dagger?



Activity 3: Critical Thinking

In groups discuss the pictures on the notes. Write what the picture is and why it is important for the UAE. (Hint: look back in the lessons if you forgot what the pictures are.)



Figure 80 20-AED Note

20-dirham note

Picture :

Why is it important?



Figure 81 50-AED Note

50-dirham note

Picture:

Why is it important?



Figure 82 100-AED Note

100-dirham note

Picture:

Why is it important?



Activity 4: Future Thinking

Coins and paper notes are called hard currency. That is because we can see and feel and count it.

There is another type of money called electronic currency or soft currency. Match the soft currency with the picture that shows it.

- A. Buying Online: People can buy products on the internet using iPads or laptops. The item is delivered to the house of the shopper.
- B. Mobile Payments: People can pay using their mobile phone or SMART watch.
- C. Credit Card: A credit card is a plastic card that people use instead of cash or coins. People pay the bank later.



Figure 83

Letter:

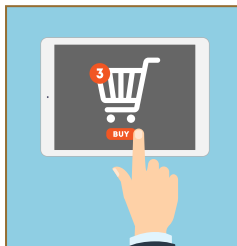


Figure 84

Letter:



Figure 85

Letter:



Activity 5: Use Your Creativity

How do you think people will pay for the things they need 10 years from now? Draw a picture showing your idea.

Lesson 14:

UAE Emergency Services

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past, Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- ❁ List emergency services in the UAE
- ❁ Match the service with the emergency

Key Vocabulary: emergency



Activity 1: Knowledge Check

What is an emergency? List some emergency situations.

Emergency Services in the UAE

Dialling 999 in the UAE connects the caller to emergency services. Emergency services includes police, fire, and ambulance. Never call this number unless there is an emergency.

Dialing 998 connects the caller to the emergency ambulance. If there is a medical emergency, stay calm and dial the emergency number.

There are other numbers for other emergencies:

- ☼ 999 for Police
- ☼ 998 for Ambulance
- ☼ 997 for Fire Department (Civil Defense)
- ☼ 996 for Coastguard
- ☼ 911 for electricity failure
- ☼ 922 for water failure



Figure 86 Emergency Number



Activity 2: Concept Check

Answer the questions.

1. What number do you call if you want emergency services?
2. What number connects you to the ambulance for a medical emergency?
3. You must never call the emergency number as a joke. (True / False)
4. Which number should you use to report a traffic accident?



Activity 3: Try it Yourself

Always learn your personal information in case you ever need to get help. Fill in the chart to help you.

My full Name is:

My address is:

I live in the Emirate of:

The number of my house phone is:

I know my mother's mobile number. (yes / no)

I know my father's mobile number. (yes / no)

The name of my school is:

Lesson 15:

Career Fair

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Discuss jobs in the UAE
- 🌀 Prepare a presentation about a job

Key Vocabulary: doctor, firefighter, teacher, nurse



Activity 1: Brainstorming

List 4 jobs that you know. What job would you like to have when you grow up?

Job: _____

Job: _____

Job: _____





Job: _____

Job you would like to have when you grow up:
.....



Activity 2: Identifying Pictures

Discuss the pictures and write the job under each picture.

			
Figure 87	Figure 88	Figure 89	Figure 90
Job:	Job:	Job:	Job:



Activity 3: Explore and Share

You will get one of the jobs. Think about a person that does that job. Draw a picture of the person doing their job.

After you finish, your teacher will put you in a group with other students who have the same job. Discuss your pictures. Add anything you forgot.

I am a	
I use these tools:	
Draw tool 1:	Draw tool 2:
Draw tool 3:	Draw tool 4:
This is what a does. Draw the person doing his or her job.	

Lesson 16:

UAE Schools in the Past and Today

Grade 1

Our UAE, Our World: Understanding our Past,
Present and Future

Lesson Objectives: By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- 🌀 Understand how education has changed from the past to the present in the UAE
- 🌀 Explore ways that education might change in the future

Key Vocabulary:

government school, private school



Activity 1: Brainstorming

What do you like most about school? What would you change if you could?

Like	Change



Activity 2: Discuss and Compare

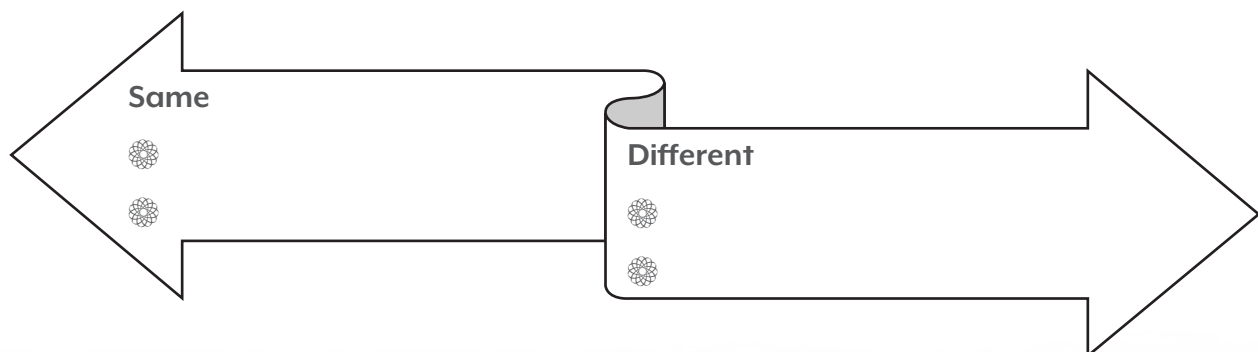
In groups: Look at the pictures of the traditional classrooms in the UAE in the past. How are the classrooms different from the classroom you are sitting in?



Figure 91 Classroom in the Past in UAE



Figure 92 Classroom in the Past in UAE



Education Today

There are many different types of schools in the UAE. Some schools are government schools and some schools are private schools.

Teachers in all schools care about the education of their students. They try to teach students skills that they can use in the future. Technology is a very important part of education in the UAE.



Figure 93 Student using a Computer in School



Activity 3: Try it Yourself

Describe your school by answering the questions.

What is the name of your school:

