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Indonesia in Indonesia

History – Early introduction

In ancient times the people of 400 or so ethnic groups of Indonesia practised a range of religions, including animism and ancestor worship. Buddhism and Hinduism spread across the region in the 1ST century AD. All these faiths dominated the country until the spread of Islam across the region from the 6TH century onwards. Up to the 12TH century Islam was spread mostly by visiting seafarers, merchant, seafarers and settlers from India, China and Arab lands. Indonesia played a major role in the spread of Islamic art, ideas and crafts. From the 14TH century Islam had become established in some areas.

What is Islam?

Islam was established in its STG by the Prophet Mohammed and spread to the Mecca nation of Kaaba. It is based on the teachings of Mohammed as written in the holy book known as the Koran, or Qur’an. These teachings set out the origins of the religion and a moral code and explain how Muslims should live their lives and are directed by the Koran. The Koran is considered an important book. There are some rules formulated to ensure the Koran is followed. These rules are followed by all Muslims and are known as the Five Pillars_of_Faith (see below).

Five Pillars Of Faith

1st Pillar – Faith In God

Islam means “submit” because the religion requires absolute surrender to God. Muslims believe there is one God called Allah. Mohammed is considered the messenger of God, a prophet often referred to in prayer and faith. In a sense, surrendering the faith means embracing the faith. Muslims believe in the oneness of God (Allah) and to surrender to the will of God. The name Islam is derived from the Arabic word for “surrender”. Muslims, as adherents of Islam are also known, need to follow the Five Pillars Of Faith (see below).

2nd Pillar – Prayer

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3rd Pillar – The Fast

In the Muslim calendar the ninth month of Ramadan is the holiest and is reserved as a month of fasting. Fasting is from sunset to sunset. In some case, it is a month of year-round fasting. In a sense, surrendering the faith means embracing the faith. Muslims believe in the oneness of God (Allah) and to surrender to the will of God. The name Islam is derived from the Arabic word for “surrender”. Muslims, as adherents of Islam are also known, need to follow the Five Pillars Of Faith (see below).

4th Pillar – Zakat (giving by charity)

Giving is the one of obligations of every Muslim. Zakat means preservation and generosity to the needy. In a sense, it is a way of balancing self and society. The practice of giving is also known as charity. Muslims believe in the oneness of God (Allah) and to surrender to the will of God. The name Islam is derived from the Arabic word for “surrender”. Muslims, as adherents of Islam are also known, need to follow the Five Pillars Of Faith (see below).

5th Pillar – The Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca)

The Hajj is a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca which is where Islam was born. Muslims perform pilgrimage to Mecca in a sense, surrendering the faith means embracing the faith. Muslims believe in the oneness of God (Allah) and to surrender to the will of God. The name Islam is derived from the Arabic word for “surrender”. Muslims, as adherents of Islam are also known, need to follow the Five Pillars Of Faith (see below).

History – The Nine Saints

The last great Indonesian Hindu empire, Majapahit, dominated the 15TH century. By the 15TH century there were many areas of Indonesia that were predominantly Muslim. Much of the spread of Islam in this period is attributed to a group of men known as the Nine Saints, who were directed by Java’s law. Many of these saints were markedly worldlings and they spread the faith by marrying and moving to new areas. In a sense, surrendering the faith means embracing the faith. Muslims believe in the oneness of God (Allah) and to surrender to the will of God. The name Islam is derived from the Arabic word for “surrender”. Muslims, as adherents of Islam are also known, need to follow the Five Pillars Of Faith (see below).

Variations on Islam

In Indonesia there are many variations on Islam – the traditional and modern. Traditional Islam dates from those areas where Islam first reached the population. One form of this is known as Madhhab, a mixture of some ideas brought as far as ancient philosophy but from Islam. In Indonesia Islam is known as Shafi’i, considered the beliefs more pure than those of the Maturah. A large proportion of Indonesia Muslims can be considered moderate in their religious beliefs, more radical fundamentalist Muslims are on minority.

Extremism

While the majority of Indonesian Muslims live happily with their faith, Christians and Confucianist neighbors, there have been some acts of terrorism against non-Muslims and non-mainstream acts of violence. There is a paradox between the faith that is based on peacefulness and a desire for freedom. In the 1980s and onwards, some Muslim in Indonesia became radical. In the 1990s, some Muslims in Indonesia became radical and committed to radicalism. In the 1990s, some Muslims in Indonesia became radical and committed to radicalism. In the 1990s, some Muslims in Indonesia became radical and committed to radicalism.