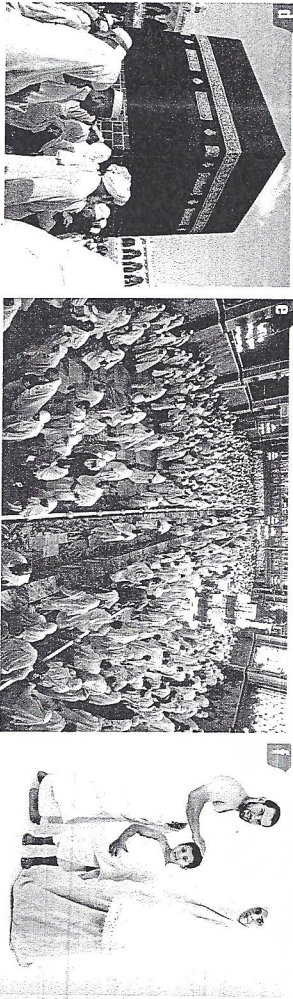
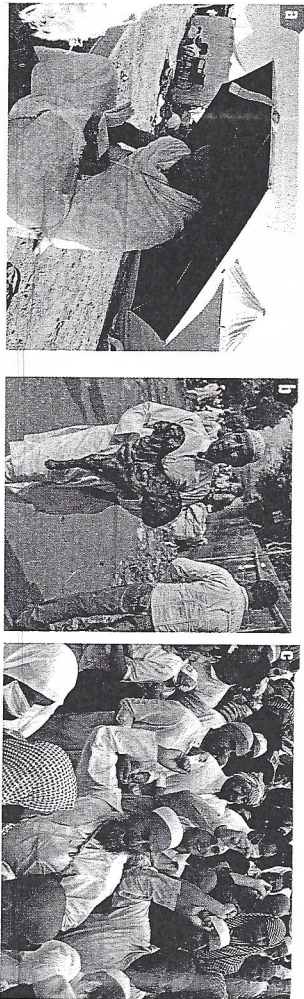


1.19 The photographs a–f below depict various rites that occur during the Hajj. Rites are ceremonious, religious acts that usually take place in a certain order. The rites depicted in these photographs do not appear in the correct order. Before reading Text 5.4, try organising these pictures in the order you think is correct. Then after you have read the article, which explains the various rites of the Hajj, look back to see if your order is correct.



Text 5.4

The Story of Hajj

In commemoration of the trials of Abraham and his family in Makkah, which included Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son in response to God's command, Muslims make a pilgrimage to the sacred city at least once in their lifetime. The Hajj is one of the "five pillars" of Islam, and thus an essential part of Muslims' faith and practice.

Muslims from all over the world, including the United States, travel to Makkah (in modern-day Saudi Arabia). Before arriving in the holy city,

Muslims enter a state of consecration (dedication) known as ihram, by removing their worldly clothes and donning the humble attire of pilgrims: two seamless white sheets for men, and simple white dresses and scarves for women. The white garments are symbolic of human equality and unity before God, since all the pilgrims are dressed similarly. Money and status no longer are a factor for the pilgrims – the equality of each person in the eyes of God becomes paramount.

Upon arriving in Makkah, pilgrims perform the initial tawaf, which is a circular, counter-clockwise procession around the Ka'bah. All the while, they state "Labayka Allahuuma Labayk," which means "Here I am at your service, O God. Here I am!" The tawaf is meant to awaken each Muslim's consciousness that God is the center of their reality and the source of all meaning in life, and that each person's higher self-identity derives from being part of the community of Muslim believers, known as the ummah. Pilgrims also perform the sa'i, which is hurrying seven times between the small hills named Safa and Marwah, reenacting the Biblical and Quranic story of Hajar's desperate search for life-giving water and food.

Next, on the first official day of Hajj (8th of Dhul-Hijjah), the two million pilgrims travel a few miles to the plain of Mina and camp there. From Mina, pilgrims travel the following morning to the plain of Arafat where they spend the entire day in earnest supplication and devotion.

That evening, the pilgrims move and camp at Muzdalifa, which is a site between Mina and Arafat. Muslims stay overnight and offer various prayers there.

Then the pilgrims return to Mina on the 10th, and throw seven pebbles at a stone pillar that represents the devil. This symbolizes Abraham's

throwing stones at Satan when he tried to dissuade Abraham from sacrificing his son. Then the pilgrims sacrifice a sheep, reenacting the story of Abraham, who, in place of his son, sacrificed a sheep that God had provided as a substitute. The meat from the slaughtered sheep is distributed for consumption to family, friends, and poor and needy people in the community. After the sacrifice, the pilgrims return to Makkah to end the formal rites of Hajj by performing a final tawaf and sa'i.

Muslims believe the rites of the Hajj were designed by God and taught through prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe that since the time of Adam, there have been thousands of prophets, including such well-known figures as Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and David, and that Muhammad was the final prophet of God.

The Hajj is designed to develop God consciousness and a sense of spiritual upliftment. It is also believed to be an opportunity to seek forgiveness of sins accumulated throughout life. Prophet Muhammad had said that a person who performs Hajj properly "will return as a newly born baby [free of all sins]." The pilgrimage also enables Muslims from all around the world, of different colors, languages, races, and ethnicities, to come together in a spirit of universal brotherhood and sisterhood to worship the One God together.

Islamically, http://www.islamically.com/mosque/hajj/ahistorical_of_hajj.htm

Text and context

- Abraham is an important prophet for Jews, Muslims and Christians. They believe that God commanded him to kill his son, Isaac, as a test of his faith, but an angel was sent by God to stop him from carrying this out.
- The five pillars of Islam are 1 the shahada (a declaration of faith), 2 daily prayers, 3 giving to charity, 4 fasting during Ramadan and 5 the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).
- Hajar was Abraham's wife. As another test of faith, God told Abraham to leave her in the desert with their infant son. In a frantic attempt to find water and keep an eye on her son, she ran between the hillsops of Al-Safa and Al-Marwah.

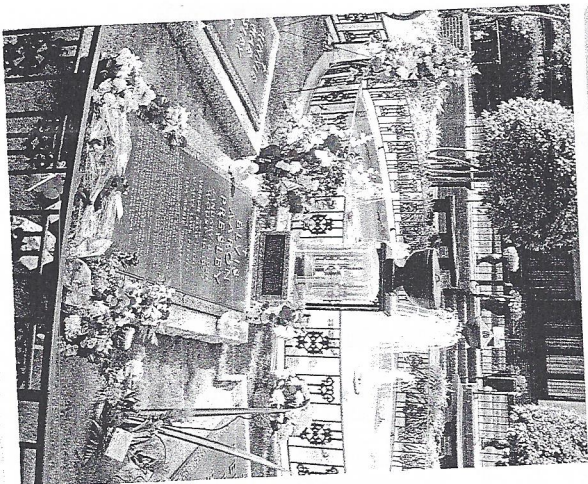
Writing

1.15 Do some research to find out more about the ANZAC Day memorial at Gallipoli, Turkey, which was described in Text 5.1. Imagine you have gone on this pilgrimage. Write a text similar to Text 5.2, in which you tell your audience why this journey was so important to you, in an effort to persuade people to go there. In preparation for this assignment, you may find it helpful to return to Unit 1.3 (page 28) on blog writing.

1.16 Write an essay in which you argue that pilgrimages are important for everyone, whether religious or non-religious. Explain why you believe that people should go on a pilgrimage of some sort at least once in their lifetime. Refer to the examples of pilgrimages from this unit: Gallipoli (Text 5.1), Santiago de Compostela (Text 5.2), Graceland, Tennessee (Text 5.3) and the Hajj (Text 5.4 higher level extension). You may find it helpful to look at Unit 4.3 (page 163) for help on essay writing.

Reading strategy

How might two people read a text differently? You could explore texts by breaking your class up into groups, where each group reads a text from a different perspective. For example, imagine you had to convince a friend to come with you on a trip to Graceland, Tennessee to see the mansion of your favourite rock idol, Elvis Presley. How might you read Text 5.3 differently from your friend? How might a member of Elvis's family read Text 5.3? How might a neighbour of Graceland Mansion read this text? How might a car collector read this text? Reading texts from different perspectives can be an engaging activity.

**Text 5.3**

Experience Elvis Presley's Graceland

This is the perfect year to bring your family to Elvis Presley's Graceland in Memphis. Graceland, the ultimate rock 'n' roll pilgrimage, will take you on an unforgettable journey that showcases why, 35 years later, Elvis is still the king. *The Graceland experience includes:*

Walk in Elvis' Steps at Graceland Mansion

Step inside Graceland Mansion and follow in the same steps as Elvis himself as you enjoy an audio-guided tour featuring commentary and stories by Elvis and his daughter Lisa Marie. See where Elvis lived, relaxed and spent time with his friends and family. The Graceland Mansion tour includes Elvis' living room, music room, parents' bedroom, dining room, kitchen, TV room, pool room and the famous Jungle Room. After touring the Mansion, check out the other great parts of the 14-acre estate as you tour Vernon Presley's business office and Elvis' racquetball building. Also part of the Mansion tour you'll visit

Elvis' trophy building that houses an amazing collection of his gold and platinum records, as well as other great memorabilia from Elvis' early career, his movies, his charitable endeavors and more.

Stroll Through The Elvis Presley Car Museum

Elvis loved cars and the Elvis Presley Car Museum displays some of his favorites. Stroll down a tree-lined street with a drive-in theater and see over 33 vehicles owned by Elvis. Highlights include his famous Pink Cadillac, Harley-Davidson motorcycles, Stutz Blackhawk, a 1975 Dino Ferrari, a 1936 Cadillac Eldorado Convertible, the red MG from Blue Hawaii

The final stop on the tour of Graceland Mansion is Meditation Garden where Elvis and members of his family have been laid to rest.

and more. Also, see some of Elvis' favorite motorized toys, including a go-cart, dune buggy, motorized three-wheelers and a pedal car. Some newer additions to the Elvis Presley Car Museum include his Rolls Royce sedans, 6-door Mercedes Benz limousine and Elvis' John Deere 4010 tractor that he used on his ranch and at Graceland.

VIP TOUR ONLY EXHIBIT

Elvis ... Through His Daughter's Eyes

This exhibit is included only as part of the Graceland VIP Tour.

Born in 1968, Lisa Marie Presley became the center of Elvis' world. "Elvis... Through His Daughter's Eyes" looks at Lisa

Marie's experience of growing up with a famous father and features 200 items assembled by Lisa Marie and the Graceland Archives team. Home movies, toys and rarely-seen family mementos are among the many items that are on display.

From the official Elvis Presley website. <http://www.elvis.com/graceland/tours/default.aspx>

1.17 After reading Text 5.3, taken from the official Elvis Presley website (<http://www.elvis.com>), imagine you have taken the Graceland

tour. Write a 300–400-word text, with the same purpose as Text 5.2, in which you share your experience with others to try to persuade them to visit Elvis Presley's Graceland. Your text should be both general, in your explanation of Elvis Presley, and specific in retelling your experiences at his mansion. You may want to research more information about this tour, perhaps from the Elvis Presley website, to support your written work.

Higher level extension

1.18 One of the largest pilgrimages in the world is the Hajj, the journey that Muslims make to the city of Makkah (or Mecca). What do you already know about the Hajj? How is the Hajj similar to or different from a pilgrimage to a military remembrance site such as Anzac Gallipoli (Text 5.1)? Draw a Venn diagram to compare and contrast these two pilgrimages.

Text and context

- In 1956, Elvis Presley hit American pop charts with a style of music that became known as 'rock and roll'.
- His music was heavily inspired by African-American music from the American South.
- In the history of music he is second only to the Beatles in music sales.

1.10 Read Text 5.2 again and look for answers to the following questions. Be sure to support your answers fully with reference to the text.

- a What kinds of people walk the Camino de Santiago?
- b How is the storyteller different from most people who walk the Camino de Santiago?
- c How does the Camino de Santiago compare with other pilgrimages?
- d How is Text 5.2 different from Text 5.1 in its purpose?

Form and meaning

1.11 Different words have different functions. Learning to identify the differences between nouns, adjectives and verbs will help your reading skills. Use words from Text 5.2 to complete a copy of the table below.

Noun	Adjective	Verb
challenge	believable	to believe
commune	accomplished	to accomplish
acceptance		to accept

1.12 The gerund form of a verb (the ‘-ing’ form) can help you make longer and more varied sentences. Here are two examples of gerunds from Text 5.2. Notice how the gerund is used to combine two ideas. Make sentences using the gerund form to connect the ideas in the examples below.

Idea 1: I head into northwest Spain.
Idea 2: Paved roads, stony pathways, wooded trails and cobbled streets all seem to lead to the medieval city of Santiago de Compostela.
Combined: Heading into northwestern Spain, paved roads, stony pathways, wooded trails and cobbled streets all seem to lead to the medieval city of Santiago de Compostela.

Idea 1: I want to walk a piece of the Camino de Santiago.
Idea 2: This has been on the top of my list of things to do for a while.
Combined: I want to walk a piece of the Camino de Santiago, which has been on the top of my list of things to do for a while.

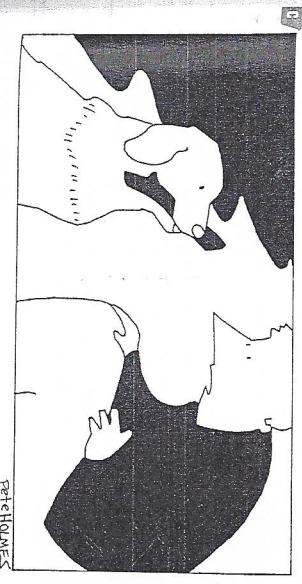
Idea 1: I visit my grandmother’s grave every year.
Idea 2: This is a family tradition.
Combined: I visit my grandmother’s grave every year, a family tradition.

Idea 1: We fast during Ramadan.
Idea 2: This reminds me that others are less fortunate than me.
Combined: We fast during Ramadan, which reminds me that others are less fortunate than me.

Discussion

1.13 After reading Texts 5.1 and 5.2, compare and contrast the reasons for these two pilgrimages. How are they similar or different? You may have to carry out some further research to find out more about ANZAC Day and the Camino de Compostela.

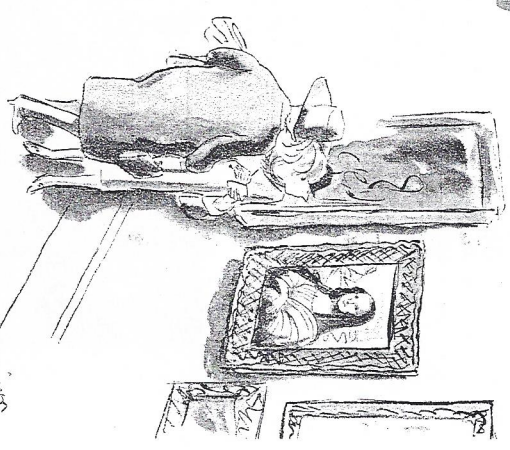
1.14 The three cartoons below make humorous comments on the idea of a spiritual journey or pilgrimage. It is said that there is an element of truth in all humour. What truth about human nature do you think these cartoons reveal? Start your response with the words, ‘Sometimes people have the tendency to ...’



Extra

Research in detail one of the pilgrimages from the list below. Hold a question-and-answer session in which you imagine you have just come back from your chosen journey. Classmates ask you questions about your travels and experience.

- The Char Dham pilgrimage circuit in India
- Lourdes, France
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia (Hajj)
- The Walling Wall in Jerusalem, Israel
- A concert by your favourite group or singer
- Vietnam Veterans’ Memorial in Washington DC, USA



Text and context

- 'Kiwi' (paragraph 2) is a nickname for New Zealanders.
- ANZAC is an acronym. It stands for 'Australian and New Zealand Army Corps'.
- The battle for Gallipoli was one of the bloodiest in the First World War, lasting eight months before Allied (British, French and Russian) forces succumbed to the Ottoman Army, commanded by Mustafa Kemal, later known as Atatürk, the founding father of Turkey.

EE

Category 2 extended essays may be of a general cultural nature based on specific cultural artefacts. For example, First World War propaganda posters from Australia and New Zealand, such as the one shown below, may be considered 'cultural artefacts'. A good guiding question might read, 'How did the language of propaganda posters convince young Australians and New Zealanders to go and fight in the First World War?' For a Category 3 extended essay on literature, you may want to study the Alan Seymour play (1960), titled *The One Day of the Year*, which questions the value of ANZAC Day. A good guiding question would read, 'Are Seymour's criticisms of ANZAC Day justified?'



landscape from the cove to the top of the very hills the troops had to climb and **memorial** services are held at Lone Pine for Australian servicemen and Chunuk Bair for New Zealanders during the rest of the day. Topdeck has been privileged to operate tours to ANZAC Day services at Gallipoli for 30 years and the commitment to offering a genuine **experience** is paramount. Join Topdeck on an unforgettable pilgrimage.

Topdeck Anzac Tours

- Guided tour Istanbul
- Guided tour Gallipoli
- Coach transport
- Experienced Turkish guide
- Aussie/Kiwi Trip Leader
- Trip hoodie
- Anzac Ceremony Parade Participation and more ...

From the website for Topdeck, <http://anzactrips.com/gallipoli>

1.8 When you have read the text, state whether the following statements are true or false. Support your answers with evidence from the text.

- Turkish, Australian and New Zealand soldiers all fought bravely, according to the writer.
- Australians and New Zealanders hold memorial services together at Gallipoli.
- Tourists like to camp on the beaches near ANZAC Cove.
- Topdeck is a travel agency that organises trips for Australians and New Zealanders to come to Turkey.
- This text is an advertisement by Topdeck.

1.9 You are going to read Text 5.2, which is about the Camino de Santiago. Some words have been removed from the text. Study the words below and decide which of the blank spaces they belong in.

- discomfort
- revival
- sheer
- substantially
- modest
- covered
- secular
- picturesque

Text 5.2
In the footsteps of a thousand years of pilgrims

Heading into northwestern Spain, paved roads, stony pathways, wooded trails and cobble streets all seem to lead to the medieval city of Santiago de Compostela. It has been a (1) _____ destination for travelers from many walks of life and many levels of European society since the ninth century. Millions of people have walked, ridden donkeys and horses, or been carried to this most famous Christian pilgrimage site after Jerusalem and Rome, often taking months or even years to reach their goal.

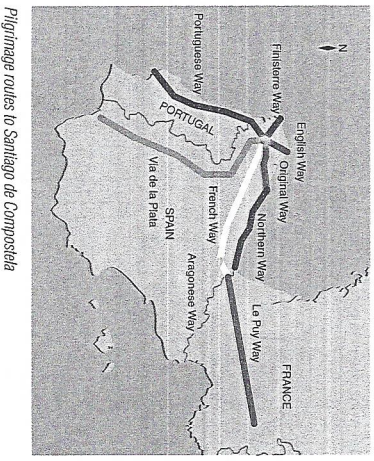
While recent pilgrimage sites such as Lourdes in France, Fatima in Portugal and Medjugorje in Bosnia may now surpass Santiago for (2) _____ volume of visitors, the history-stepped Camino de Santiago (Road of St. James) across northern Spain has experienced an enthusiastic (3) _____ since the early 1980s. This has not only drawn new generations of believers but a global clientele of active travelers with a largely (4) _____ agenda of walking, cycling or even horseback riding through the (5) _____, often challenging, countryside and historic townscapes, unchanged in many parts from the days of the earliest pilgrims.

Most people have a life list of **accomplishments** they hope to check off before they wind down; for me, walking a (6) _____ piece of the Camino de Santiago has been near the top for a while. Feeling



the early stages of wind-down coming on, I figured it was time to get going on this one.

Now, I didn't long to hike 750 kilometers or more from the French/Spanish Pyrenees border all the way to Santiago de Compostela, nor carry even a portion of my worldly goods on my back, nor share communal nights in the free pilgrim dormitories spaced out along the Camino. I am, after all, a North American for whom the term "soft adventure" has a nice ring, and a Baptist whose motivation to blend a high degree of (7) _____ into my pilgrim walk was (8) _____ less than traditional Catholics may have thought acceptable. [...]



Pilgrimage routes to Santiago de Compostela

Text and context

- During medieval times the Way of St James (or the Camino de Santiago) was as important for Catholics as pilgrimages to Rome or Jerusalem.
- The body of St James is believed to be buried at the final destination, Santiago de Compostela. The map below shows the many routes that lead to Santiago de Compostela through Europe.
- 'Secular' in this context means 'non-religious'.

Customs and traditions

In the four units of this chapter you will:

- explore texts that relate to the theme of 'pilgrimages' and engage in a variety of skill-building exercises
- study texts about school uniforms
- analyse the language and structure of guidelines as a text type
- prepare for the individual oral exam by reviewing a student's sample work and exploring stimulus material.

Chapter 4 focused on cultural diversity as one of the five options that you can study in your English B course. 'Customs and traditions', the focus of this chapter, is the second of these options, which further our understanding of English-speaking cultures. In this chapter we will define **custom** as a practice or a habit carried out by a group of people. When these are passed down from generation to generation, we speak of 'traditions'.

Unit 5.1 explores a custom that many cultures have in common: pilgrimages. A pilgrimage is a **journey** that people take for cultural reasons. For example, Many Australians and New Zealanders go to Gallipoli, Turkey, at least once in their lifetime to remember their ancestors who fought and died there in the First World War. As we will see in this chapter, there are many types of pilgrimage that are relevant to English-speaking cultures in the world today.

In Unit 5.2, you will discuss the tradition of wearing school uniforms. You will consider why so many students wear uniforms in English-speaking countries today, and what the advantages and disadvantages might be for these students.

Continuing this discussion, in Unit 5.3, you will study an Indian company's dress-code policy. What are the defining characteristics of a policy document or a set of guidelines? Answering this question will help you write your own guidelines as a written assignment or in response to Paper 2.

To test your understanding of one of the options you have studied, you will eventually take an individual oral exam. The final unit of this chapter guides you through the requirements and procedures of the individual oral. Sample stimulus material and a sample performance have been included to help you prepare.

Unit 5.1 Pilgrimage

Where we travel says a lot about who we are. People who go on pilgrimages are not interested in lying on the beach all day. Instead, pilgrims usually aim to achieve a greater goal. What might that goal or purpose be? What do you associate with the word 'pilgrim'?

Reading the following texts about pilgrimages will help you to gain a new understanding of the term. For example, by studying an ad from a travel agent (Text 5.1), you will come to appreciate why, every year, young Australians and New Zealanders travel to Gallipoli, in Turkey. You may be surprised to see the term 'pilgrimage' used in this unit in connection with Elvis Presley. Nevertheless, many fans of this pop star consider a trip to his mansion, Graceland, a kind of spiritual journey.

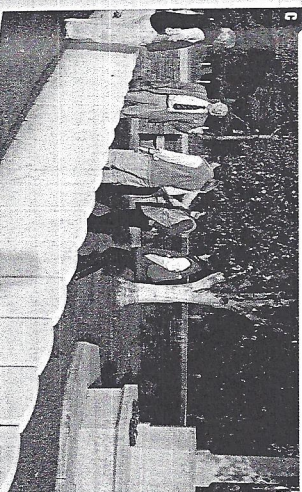
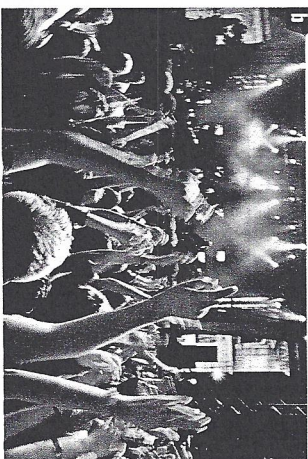
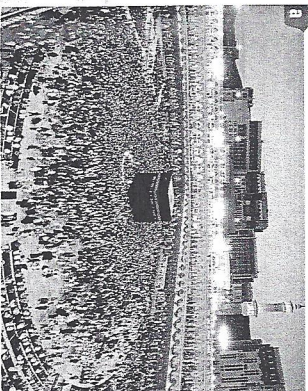
In contrast to these secular pilgrimages, you will explore two religious examples. You will learn about a popular European pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, which for many pilgrims is as much about the journey as the destination. At a higher level, you will turn your attention to the Hajj, the sacred pilgrimage that Muslims hope to make at least once in their lifetime.

Study of these various kinds of pilgrimage will help to give you a broader awareness of different cultures, which is at the heart of your IB studies.

Getting started

1.1 What do you think of when you hear the word 'pilgrimage'? Look up the word in a dictionary, if you are not already familiar with it. Create a spider diagram around the word 'pilgrimage', using the words from the word bank on this page. You may have to look up the definitions of these words.

1.2 The four images below show people on a pilgrimage. What is the purpose of each person's pilgrimage in the image? Use language from the word bank to describe what you think is going on in the picture.



1.3 Try listing some modern-day examples of pilgrimages that you know of. Compare your list with a classmate's. Is there a trip that you do not consider a pilgrimage but which someone else does? Would you ever consider going on one of these pilgrimages? Explain your answer.

CAS

Many schools organise CAS trips. While finding a project close to home can be an advantage, you may want to go somewhere further away where people need your help more. There are advantages to organising a trip like this: you have to commit yourself to a goal and learn how to plan ahead, and you may have to do a fundraising activity. A CAS tip, in a sense, could be seen as a kind of pilgrimage.

Word bank

- custom
- journey
- retreat
- commemorate
- dedication
- memorial
- experience
- goal
- accomplishments
- adventure
- traditional
- destination
- rites