

Huquq Game

This activity teaches children about the Right of God (Huququ'llah). Use it with the Notes on the Fund and Huququ'llah or similar material.

It is meant to help the players to feel at home with the huquq and feel it is fun to pay as well as being a sacred obligation which brings joy to the believer. It covers the following points:

- When huquq is payable
- How much it is
- It is only payable once on each sum of money received
- The relevance of a huquq unit
- How to treat debts (such as a bank overdraft)
- How to treat necessary expenses.

It does not cover the practice among salary earners and monthly pensioners of paying huquq on their income (less necessary expenses) once or twice a year instead of every month. The teacher can explain this.

The money can be Monopoly money, but as the notes only go up to £500, you will need some £1,000 coins. To add interest these can be chocolate mints in gold paper. At the end of the game they can be shared out between the players.

Have a calculator available to work out the huquq if a player gets into difficulties. Set it up to calculate 19% of any amount entered. (Try entering 19/100 and pressing “x” twice. Then enter a number and hit “=” and 19% of the number should appear.)

It is desirable to have an adult or older child as the “trustee” collecting the huquq. He/she can refuse to accept it if it is not offered in the right spirit. You may also need a banker (who can be the same person) to pay out and collect the rest of the money mentioned on the cards.

At the beginning the players have, say, £1000 each and the rest of the money is in the bank. The shuffled cards are face down on the table. The players each take a card in turn, read it, collect any money due from the bank and decide what to do with it. They keep whatever is left. A few cards direct a payment out, which is made to the bank.

The directions on the cards to pay do not imply that huquq would actually be payable in the circumstances mentioned. Many of the situations have had to be stated in simple terms. On some points indeed there may be no guidance: for example, as to necessary expenses expected to arise in the future. Presumably in this case the believers must decide for themselves what to do.

Some of the money will be too small in amount to attract huquq. The players should keep this separate from the rest of their money so that they can see when it has grown to a huquq unit.

The game ends when the available time runs out or all the cards have been used. There are no winners.

Text of cards

(To enlarge and print the cards, edit the page using your word processor.)

On retirement from the police force you receive a lump sum of £4000 to supplement your pension. Pay the huquq due.	You win an art competition. Your prize is £500. You buy canvases and paints for £100. Pay huquq on the rest.
You win second prize in a beauty contest. The prize is £100. Pay no huquq unless you have accumulated one huquq unit since you last paid.	You bought a car for £500. You repair and repaint it and sell it for £800. The parts and paint cost £100. Pay the huquq due.
You own some shares and receive a dividend of £200. Do you pay huquq?	You buy a new, more powerful computer for £1000.
You buy your fiancé(e) a diamond ring for £500.	You forget to pay your TV licence and are fined £400.
You pay £200 off your Visa bill.	You lose a finger in an accident at work. The judge awards you £500 for lost earnings and £1000 for pain and suffering. Pay the huquq due.
You have been saving all year for a second-hand motorbike. You reach 1 huquq unit (£400). What do you do?	Your endowment insurance matures and you receive £5000. Pay huquq on the whole.
You are made redundant and receive a redundancy payment of £1500. While looking for a new job you have expenses of £1000. Do you pay huquq on the rest?	You win £4000 on “Who wants to be a millionaire”. You take a holiday to Bermuda costing £1000. Pay the huquq due.
Your salary arrives at the end of the month. It is £2000 after tax. Your bills and other necessities amount to £1500. Pay huquq on the rest.	Out of your monthly salary of £3000 you pay living costs of £1000, household bills of £400, rent £500, contribution to flood disaster £500. What huquq do you pay?
You sell a very rare Pokamon card for £500. Pay huquq on the whole.	You get a publisher’s advance of £500 on your new romantic novel, and use it to reduce your bank overdraft. How much huquq is due?
You inherit £3000 on the death of your grandmother. Pay huquq on the whole.	You get a bank loan of £2000 to start a sandwich making business. How much huquq is due?
Your uncle gives you £1000 on your birthday. Pay huquq on the whole.	You inherit an ugly picture from a distant relative and sell it for £700. Pay the huquq due.
You make a wedding dress for a friend. It takes you 3 months. She pays you £800. You have spent £200 on materials. Do you pay huquq on the rest?	