



# Islamic

School Syllabus

MANUAL

LEVEL  
**2**  
2015

## Term Four



**THEOLOGY**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**SOCIAL-ISLAM**

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_



IMAM MAHDI SCHOOL



مركز أهل البيت الإسلامي استعابا



NOOR ACADEMY



Islamic  
School Syllabus



# THE UNITY OF GOD

## التوحيد

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand that Allah is our Creator
- Understand that God is not visible to the eye
- Understand that Allah is Our Cherisher
- Learn some of the main attributes of Allah (SWT)
- Discuss and appreciate the signs of Allah in nature
- Understand the importance of gratefulness to Allah (SWT)

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Allah is our Creator

#### INTRODUCTORY CLASS ACTIVITY

Split into pairs and go outside with your class teacher. Each pair should come up with a list of five creatures they can see (e.g. sun, moon, stars etc...) Then sit down with your teacher and discuss what you have seen.

Who created the skies so far above our heads?

Who created the blue clouds...the green trees...the chirping birds...who created us humans?

#### Memorisation Activity

Between now and next lesson, try your best to memorise the following ayah from the Qur'an, in English and Arabic.

لِلَّهِ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

“Allah is the Creator of everything” (Al Zumar 39:62)

#### GOD IS NOT VISIBLE TO THE EYE

Have you ever thought to yourself: ‘I know Allah is there because He created all these things, but I can’t see him or hear Him’?

Well, there are many things that exist but that we can’t see with our eyes.

For example, do you love your mother and father?

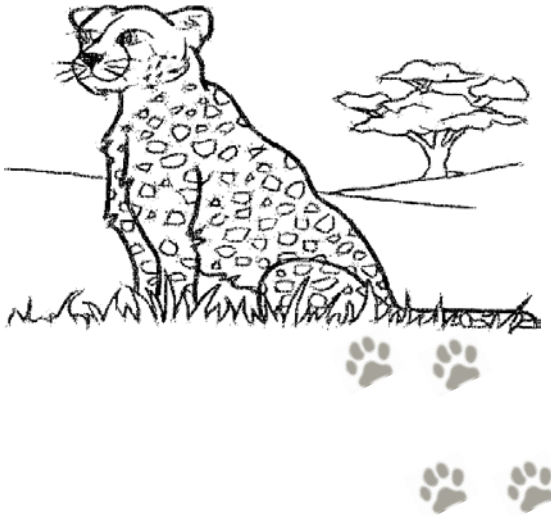
Can you see this love? Can you tell me how big it is or how small it is? Can you tell me where it is or what its shape is?

We can't describe love in this way, but we know that it exists.

So we have learnt that not everything that exists can be seen by our eyes. Allah, too, exists, but cannot be seen by our eyes. What we can see, though, are all the signs that show us that He is there, like the signs you mentioned on your small excursion outside. So Allah shows Himself to us through the creatures He created. By seeing them, we know that Allah must exist.

## Colouring Activity

Colour the picture below; then cover the animal with your hands so that you can't see it anymore. By seeing the footprints, you know an animal has been there in the snow, although you cannot see it.



## THE STORY OF BOHLŪL

A long time ago, in a city called Baghdad, there lived a wise man called Bohlūl. He was the student of our Imam Musa al-Kaḍīm (as).

One day, Bohlūl heard another man called Abu Ḥanifa saying that God was not invisible, and that we could see him with our eyes. When Bohlūl heard this, he picked up a brick and threw it at Abu Ḥanifa. It hit Abu Ḥanifa's head and he began to shout: "Ooh that hurts..." The police took Bohlūl to court because he had thrown the brick. In court, the judge asked Bohlūl

why he hurt Abu Ḥanifa. Bohlūl said: "if Abu Ḥanifa is feeling pain, then let him show me the pain". Abu Ḥanifa said: "of course I can't show you the pain, but it's there." Bohlūl

said: "Just like your pain is there but we can't see it, God is also there, but we can't see Him." This stunned Abu Ḥanifa and he remained silent.

## BELIEVING WITH OUR ACTIONS

Once we believe in Allah (SWT) it is not enough to just say that we believe with our words only. We must then act in a way that makes it obvious we believe Allah (SWT) is always watching. This means that we are kind to people, we are not greedy, we do not hurt people, we listen to our parents and we ask Allah (SWT) for help when we need it.

## Activity

Circle the actions below that show how a *believer* would behave.

Listen      **HELP**      Be Rude  
Be Kind      Share      Steal  
Swear      Read Quran  
Play all Day      Fight

## Art and Craft Activity

Split into pairs and colour an object that Allah (SWT) has created. Then cut and paste these pictures to make a class poster. Label it **ALLAH IS THE CREATOR OF EVERYTHING**. You can complete this activity next week.

## Review Questions:

### Q1. Who is the Creator of everything?

- a) We do not know because we can't see the Creator
- b) Allah is the Creator of everything

### Q2. We can't see God with our eyes....

- a) but we know He is there because we see signs of His existence everywhere when we look His creations
- b) so we are not sure if He is there or not

## Lesson 2: Allah is our Cherisher

In the last lesson, we learnt that Allah created everything. In this lesson, we will talk about how Allah not only created everything, but also looks after everything once He has created it.

### ALLAH LOOKS AFTER EVERYTHING

Allah (SWT) looks after all His creatures and makes sure they all have what they need to survive and live comfortably. This is what we mean when we say Allah is our Lord.

Look at a tiny baby, for example:

Ahmed watched his new baby sister. She had tiny hands that gripped his finger tightly.

“She is so perfect, Mum!” he said

“Subḥānallah! Allah makes everything perfect,” Mum replied.

Suddenly baby Sarah screwed up her face and started to cry. Ahmed looked up at his Mum feeling concerned!

“Mum, why is she crying?” he asked.

“I think she is hungry,” Mum said. She picked up baby Sarah and started to feed her.

“Who taught her to cry when she’s hungry, Mum?” Ahmed asked.

“It is Allah. He taught this little baby, who cannot speak, to cry whenever she is hungry so that someone will come to help her!” Mum replied.



Allah (SWT) looks after everything. He looks after even the smallest insects in the depths of the earth. He makes sure that even such an insect has something to eat and a way to live its life.

### MENTIONING ALLAH’S NAME RESPECTFULLY

Allah is our Creator and our Lord. Therefore, when we mention His name or hear it, we should do this respectfully. For example, after saying ‘Allah’ we should say:

‘subḥānahu wa ta’āla’

### Memorisation Activity

Try to memorise the words of respect we say after saying the name ‘Allah’.

Allāh, subḥānahu wa ta’āla

الله سبحانه و تعالى

### ALLAH HAS TAUGHT US HOW TO LIVE

Since Allah (SWT) has all the knowledge of our world works, and since He was the one who created us, He has set certain rules for us to follow. These rules are there to keep us happy and healthy and help us become the best people that we can be.

### Brainstorming Activity

Write down as many rules that Allah (SWT) has set for us that you know:

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Here are some of the most important rules:



- Be good to your parents
- Respect your teachers
- Be polite and kind
- Perform your prayers
- Learn how to read the Qur'ān

Following the rules set by Allah is called **Worship or 'Ibādah**. We follow His rules so that we can live the best life possible, and also to thank Him for all the blessings He has given us.

## Practical Activities

Now let's sing the following Nasheeds. We will learn a few lines of the first nasheed each week.

A is for Allah

A' is for Allah, nothing but Allah;

Ba is the beginning of Bismillah;

Ta is for Taqwa, beware of Allah;

and Tha is for Thawab, a reward;

Ja is for Janna, the Garden of Paradise;

Ha is for Hajj, the blessed pilgrimage;

Kha is for Khaatem, the seal of the prophethood given to the Prophet, Muhammed (SAW);

Da is for Deen, Al-Islam, religion with Allah since time began;

Dha is for dhikr, remembering Allah;

and Ra is for the month of Ramadhan, ohh Ramadhan;

Za is for Zakat to pure our greed, when we give our money to those in need;

Sa is for Salamu alaikum, peace be with you wa'alaikum assalam;

Sha is for shams, the shining sun, which Allah placed for everyone;

and Sua is for salat, for when we pray facing him, everyday, facing him, till we meet our lord;

Allah there's only one God and Muhammed is his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Dua is for duha, the morning light, the sun has turned from red to white;

Tua is for tareeq, the path to walk upon; and Dhua is for dhil, a shadow;

and Aa is for ilm, the thing

to know, to make our knowledge grow, in Islam;

Gha is for ghaib, a world unseen and that we know is not a dream;

Fa is for, the Opening, Al-Fatiha; and Qua for the Qur'an, the book

of God;

and Ka is for kalima, a word we're taught to teach us what is good and what is not;

and La is for the beginning of La ilaha illa'allah;

Ma is for the Messenger Muhammed-ur-Rasoolillah. La ilaha illa'allah, Muhammed-ur-Rasulillah;

Allah, there's only one God and Muhammed is his Messenger. Allah, la ilaha illa'allah;

Na is for nawm, the sleep God gave to give us rest after the day;

Ha is for the Hijra, the journey that, the Prophet made; and Wa for wudu before we pray to help us wash our sins away;

and Ya for Yawm-mid-Deen;

Allah, there's only one God and Muhammed is his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and Jesus was his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and Moses was his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and Abraham was his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and Noah was his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and he created Adam, and we are the children of Adam. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah;

Allah, there's only one God and Muhammed is his Messenger. Allah, La ilaha illa'allah.

## HUSH YE BABY

“Hush a bye baby, so pure and small,”

Allah created you, created us all.

Hush a bye baby, we've no need to fear,

We're never alone, when Allah's so near.

Hush a bye baby, breathing so calm,

He will protect us and keep us from harm.

Hush a bye baby, so still and serene,

You are a Muslim and Islam's your Deen.”

## Review Questions

### Q1: Allah:

- Created everything and looks after everything in this world
- Created everything but left them on their own after that

### Q2: Worship means to:

- Thank Allah
- Follow the rules God has set for us in our life

## Lesson 3: The Names of Allah

In our last lesson, we learnt about Allah (SWT) and that He is our Creator who created everything and our Lord, who looks after everything. In this lesson, we will learn some of the names of Allah and what they mean. Allah (SWT) introduces Himself to us through some of His Names. Each of these Names tells us something different about Allah.

### AL-RAḤMĀN-THE KIND

This name tells that Allah (SWT) is kind towards all of His creatures. He provides all of them with what they need to live comfortably and survive. He is especially kind to people. No matter how bad a person may be, Allah (SWT), because He is kind, never stops to provide Him with food, drink, air and all the other things he needs to live.

One day, a man came to Prophet Musa and said to him: 'tell your God that I don't believe in Him and I don't want anything from Him ever again'. The next time Prophet Musa spoke to Allah, he was too shy to mention to this, but Allah (SWT) asked him what that man had said. When Prophet Musa explained, Allah (SWT) said: 'he may stop being my slave, but I will never stop being His Lord who looks after him'.

### AL-RAḤĪM- THE MERCIFUL

This name tells us that Allah shows Mercy to all creatures and people, but especially for people who believe in Him and worship Him. You remember that we talked about worship in our last lesson? Well, when we worship God, we get a special Mercy from Him. For example, if we do one good deed for the sake of Allah, He (SWT) will not only give us the reward for one good deed, but for ten good deeds.

## BEGINNING IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Now that we know the meanings of the names 'Raḥmān' and 'Raḥīm', let us learn how important they are. These two names are so important that Allah (SWT) uses them at the beginning of every ṣurah of the Qur'ān. Also, He has ordered us to use these names before we perform any action, especially eating and at the beginning of our day. Saying these beautiful words helps us to remember Allah (SWT) and not forget that we should always be worshipping Him.

### Memorisation Activity

This is what we should say before we start any activity. We should especially say it before we start eating and at the beginning of our day. Try to memorise it by next week.

Bismillāhil Raḥmānil Raḥīm

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

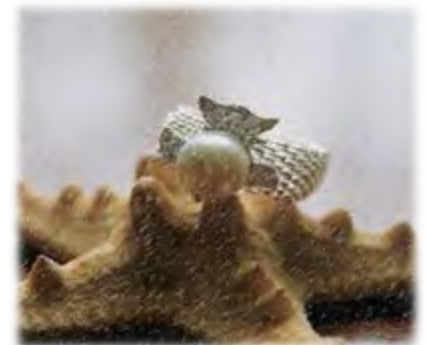
### THE LADY WHO ALWAYS SAID 'BISMILLĀH'

Let's listen to the following story. Whenever you think it's time to say 'Bismillāh', join me and say it.

There was a lady who always said: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ before doing anything. She knew Allah (SWT) would then be with her. One day, she removed her ring from the finger and put it in the cupboard as usual.

She said: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ before putting it away. She was sure her ring would remain safe. Her husband took the ring and threw it away in the river. He wanted to prove to her that only saying: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ would not keep it safe. He thought that at dinner time he would ask her where her ring was, because he knew it would not be there.

That morning, the lady went to the market to buy some fish. When she was cleaning the fish at home, she saw her ring inside the stomach of the fish!





She wondered how it got there. She calmly went to the cupboard and saying: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ put the ring back in there.

When her husband returned from work, they sat down to eat. He asked her where her ring was. She went to the cupboard and saying Allah's name opened the cupboard and brought the ring back. He was amazed! He told her what he had done and apologized for it. He also started believing earnestly in Allah (SWT).

## ALLAH IS ALL-HEARING, AND ALL-SEEING

Another two of the names of Allah are:

- al-Samī': the One who hears everything
- al-Baṣīr: the One who sees everything

Wherever we are, whatever time of day it is, and no matter who we're with, Allah (SWT) is always there watching us and hearing us. Therefore, we have to be careful what we do, and make sure we follow the rules Allah set for us.

One day, Ms. Fatima's class at school were learning about Allah (SWT). The teacher walked in with a bucket full of pink juicy apples. She gave her pupils an apple each and said: "Enjoy eating your apple where no one can see you."



The children were pleased. Some of them went into the reading corner; some went behind the bookshelf; Ali and Hamad crawled under their desks. Naz went out and sat behind a big tree trunk. Poor Kumail was still standing by his desk in the classroom looking at his apple.

"Are you alright, Kumail?" asked Ms. Fatima. "Aren't you going to find a place to eat your apple?"

Before Kumail could say anything, other children started walking back into the room. They laughed at him.

"You still haven't found a place to eat?" Bader shouted.

Ms. Fatima asked again: "What's the matter?"

"I thought of all the spots; but I cannot think of any place where Allah (SWT) does not see me!" replied Kumail.

"You are right! Very right!" exclaimed the teacher.

Allah (SWT) is everywhere. We cannot hide from Him. He can see us from everywhere. That is why we say Allah (SWT) is All-Seeing. He can see us all the time: He is watching us even when we are asleep in our closed bedroom. We should, therefore always be careful to say and do the right things; Allah sees and knows what we do; good or bad.

## Practical Activities

Recite a few more lines from the Nasheed 'A is for Allah'

## Review Questions

**Q1-Which of Allah's Names are mentioned at the beginning of every Surah in the Qur'an?**

- a) Al-Raḥmān and Al-Raḥīm
- b) Al-Samī' and Al-Baṣīr

**Q2-When is the most important time to say 'bismillahil rahmanil rahim'?**

- a) Before starting our day
- b) Before eating
- c) Before any activity
- d) All of the above

## Lesson 4: The Signs of Allah

As we talked about in our first lesson, Allah (SWT) shows Himself to us through signs. All of the creatures of Allah are His signs. They each show that He is Kind, Merciful, Knowledgeable and Powerful.

In today's lesson, we are going to watch a video which will teach us more about the signs of Allah (SWT).

## Memorisation Activity

Memorise these two names of Allah:

*Al-Khāliq*

الخالق

*Al-muṣawwir*

المصور

## Video

This video can be found at:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpSuXz92iNE>

## Lesson 5: Thanking Allah

Let's remind ourselves of some of the blessings that Allah has given us:

- Our mind
- Ears
- Eyes
- The beauty and comfort of the earth
- The sun
- The moon
- The stars
- The seas and oceans
- Heat and cold
- Food and drinks
- Animals and plants
- And the list goes on forever

In the Holy Qur'an Allah has said:

وَإِنْ تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ لَا تَحْصُوهَا

“and if you count the Blessings of Allah, never will you be able to count them” (14:34)

### HOW DO WE THANK ALLAH FOR THESE BLESSINGS?

We can thank Allah in many ways:

1. With our tongues, by saying: *alhamdulillah* (Praise be to Allah)
2. In our hearts: by remembering that the blessings are from Allah, and feeling thankful for this
3. By our actions: by using the blessings God gave us in the right way
4. We should thank Allah (SWT) by prostrating to him just like we do in our prayers during Sujūd.

Memorise the following words from the Qur'an, which we should say whenever we remember one of the blessings of Allah:

*Alhamdulillah*

الحمد لله

The Messenger of Allah (saw) said:

"Surely the faithful who is satisfied with food and drink; and then thanks Allah, is given the same reward as a fasting man. Allah is Gracious and appreciates gratitude."

Remember that we have to use the blessings Allah gave us in the right way. Here are some ways of doing that:

We can say "*alhamdulillah*" when we finish eating and only eat *halal* food.



Help our parents with some house work to thank Allah for giving you kind and caring parents.



Doing our homework to show Allah that we are grateful for the clever brain he has given us.





In the table below, write down at least 3 answers to the question below:

**What did Allah make?**

Places

People

Things

Out of the answers you have written, which blessing is one that you always remember to thank Allah (SWT) for?

.....

Allah (SWT) has said in the Qur'an:

“And remember, Your Lord has declared: If You are grateful, I will increase my favours upon you...” (14:7)

This is a clear message for us. Thank Allah (SWT) for the blessings he has given you, and He will give you more. The more we thank Allah (SWT), the more blessings will come our way.

### Class Activity

This activity will help us express our Thanks to our beloved Almighty for all the wonderful blessings he has given us.

Sit around in a circle. Each student should mention 1 blessing that he/she is sincerely thankful for, and if he/she didn't have that, their life would be difficult. (No repetitions). After each student shares their blessing, recite Alhamdulillah.

### Review Questions:

**Q1. We should thank Allah by:**

- a) Using the blessings He gave us in the right way
- b) Saying *alhamdulillah*
- c) Knowing in our heart that God has given us so many blessings
- d) All of the above

**Q2. Alhamdulillah means:**

- a) God is Great
- b) Praise be to Allah
- c) Glory be to Allah (SWT)

**Q3. One of the best ways to thank Allah (SWT) is:**

- a) Prostration of thanksgiving
- b) Saying thank you God
- c) Littering the roads



## THE JUSTICE OF GOD

# العدل الالهي

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- The concept of justice in more detail
- The concept that Allah is Just and gives recompense in accordance with our actions
- The importance of being just or fair to others
- That life is full of tests, and that Allah tests us and then rewards or punishes us accordingly
- The concept that we should be patient when tested

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: What is Justice?

Justice means to ensure that we are giving the right a person deserves. For example if we borrow a book from library then we must make sure that we return it in the condition we received it as it is their right.

Similarly, it is the right of our parents that we respect them. If we didn't respect them then we would be unjust to them.

Being just is one of the most important things we should do as humans and as Muslims.

#### CLASS ACTIVITY

List 5 ways we can be just to one another.

1)
2)
3)
4)
5)



## **ALLAH (SWT) IS JUST**

In our lives, we have a choice to perform good actions or perform bad actions. If we choose to do right actions such as prayer, giving charity and going to the mosque Allah (SWT) will reward us out of His justice. However, if we choose to do the wrong actions such as lying, stealing or disrespecting our parents we will be punished for it.

Allah (SWT) promises to us in the Holy Qur'an:

فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ

“Whoever does good equal to the weight of a small ant, shall see it. And whoever does evil equal to the weight of a small ant, shall see it.” (99:7-8)

The mercy and justice of Allah (SWT) helps us to understand why He has created Heaven & Hell. If we do good deeds we will be rewarded by a place in Heaven. If we are sinful, the just and fair punishment is that we are punished in Hell.

## **PROPHET NOAH (AS)**

The story of Prophet Noah (as) is a perfect example of God's justice to mankind.

Allah chose Prophet Nūḥ (Noah), to tell the people that what they were doing was wrong. They were worshipping idols which they had built themselves, and were committing many other sins. But they wouldn't listen to him and carried on doing bad things. Prophet Nūḥ kept on trying to teach his people to worship God only, and not do evil things. He continued this for 950 years. However, they did not ever listen, except for a very small number of them.

After such a long time, Allah (SWT) decided that all the evil people should be punished. He told Prophet Nūḥ (as) to build a big ark near his house.

Prophet Nūḥ (as) quickly got busy building his ark. He lived in a desert area where there was little water, and so a lot of people laughed at him but he did not take any notice of them, because Allah (SWT) had told him what to do.

When he had finished, he put lots of food into the ark and collected the good people together. They also took lots of animals with them into the ark, two of every kind.

One day, all of a sudden, the sky went very dark and it started to rain. The rain was light at first, but it got heavier and heavier. Soon there was water everywhere. The bad people were not laughing any more. They were frightened because they had no shelter from the water.

Only the good people in the ark were safe and dry. Even though the good people were teased so much and had a bad time, in the end it was they who survived while the others all drowned.

They were saved from the flood as a reward for their belief in Allah (SWT) and companionship they offered Prophet Noah (as). Similarly, the people who didn't believe were punished by Allah (SWT). This demonstrates the justice of Allah (SWT).

## **Review Questions:**

**Q1: Allah (SWT) has created Heaven and Hell because:**

- Everyone can have a party in Heaven after they die
- The good doers can be rewarded and the sinners can be punished
- There is no reason for creating Heaven and Hell

**Q2: Prophet Noah (as) was commanded to build an ark:**

- To save the believers from the flood
- To allow the believers to worship God in peace
- The animals needed a place to stay

## Lesson 2: Tests from Allah (SWT)

Have you ever wondered why you have to take an exam at school? What is the point? You go to school and learn everything you have to – why do you have to take a test?

We need to sit exams so that the teacher knows whether we have learnt what we were supposed to learn. Often the one who passes the test, especially when very difficult, gets a really nice award.

Similarly, Allah (SWT) tests us in our lives so that we can see how strong our faith is. We always pray and say that we believe Allah (SWT) but He tests us to see if we really mean it! When we pass these life tests, just like a school exam, we are rewarded greatly.

### TESTS SHOW US HOW STRONG WE ARE

One day, Ahmad got this shiny new watch his uncle had brought for him from his journey. His uncle told him that this was a very special watch. It was so strong that if he dropped it, it would not break, if he put it in water it would not spoil and if he swung it around it would work better!

A few weeks passed and Ahmad was very happy about his new gift but he started thinking about what his uncle told him about the watch, surely his uncle was just saying that, can a watch really be that special? He decided to test the watch. First he took it to the top floor of his school and threw the watch down!! When he came down to see it was still working and did not have even a scratch! Next he decided to go swimming with it and again the watch became more shiny and brighter! Finally, he swung it around and around and around and when he checked the watch was working even better! Ahmad was very happy that his Uncle had given him a really special watch! He thought to himself “if I had not tested this watch, I would never know what it could really do and it would not be as good as it is!”

Just the same way that Ahmad tested his new watch, Allah (SWT) in his wisdom tests us in a similar way, so that we can know how strong and good we can become. He puts us through various tests and those who are strong and truly believe in Allah come out of the test better and stronger.

### TESTS IN OUR LIFE

Let’s look at an example of a test we may face in our life: you really want to go to your friend’s birthday party. At the party, there is music so your parents do not allow you to go. If you miss the party, all your friends are going to make fun of you at school! However, due to your strong faith and belief in Islam, you refrain from going to the party and stay at home. You have passed this life test and Allah (SWT) is going to reward you immensely out of His justice.

When experiencing such life tests, patience is very important. Although, it may seem very hard right now, in the large scale of things these tests are just to make our soul shinier.

### Class Activity: Discussion

What are some of the tests you have faced in our life?

What are some tests you are facing now?

How should we deal with these tests?

Teacher’s Note: the discussion should touch on difficulties related to school, bullying, friendships, peer pressure, dealing with siblings, family disharmony and poverty.

### ALLAH (SWT) ONLY TESTS THOSE THAT HE LOVES

Let us go back to the example of a school exam. Say you sit a lot of exams and you pass with brilliant marks each time. Due to this, you become the teacher’s favourite student and are the highest in your class. Similarly, Allah (SWT) tests those that He loves so that we can become the favourite “student”!

For this reason, our prophets were tested a great deal during their lives. For example, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was sent to a community of ignorant people to teach them concepts of Islam. They used to call him a mad man and make fun of him. They hurt his family and friends, and sometimes they even threw rocks at him! Yet he remained strong and kept his faith in Allah and Islam.

## PROPHET IBRĀHĪM’S TEST

One night, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had a dream. He dreamt that Allah (SWT) told him to sacrifice his son Ismā’īl. Ibrahim was not certain whether he should act on his dream but the next night Ibrāhīm (as) had the same dream. This happened on a third night also.

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) knew that Allah would only ask him to do such a thing if He had good reason. Even though he loved his son dearly, he was prepared to do this difficult thing for Allah.

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) told Ismā’īl they had to go to Mount ‘Arafāt. He took a knife and a rope with him. On the way they passed a place called Mina. At Mina, Satan came to Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) and tried to talk him out of sacrificing his son. Ibrāhīm (as) turned his back on him and would not listen.

When they reached Mount ‘Arafāt, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) told Ismā’īl what Allah wanted him to do. Ismā’īl listened and accepted what was to happen and told his father that he will be patient and that his father should do what he was commanded. He was a very good child. He too was a great prophet.

Ismā’īl told his father to tie his hands and legs and blindfold him so he would not struggle and make his father even more upset. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) did as Ismā’īl had said. He then took the knife and did what Allah had told him to do. He put the knife on Ismā’īl’s throat but the knife would not cut. He kept trying but the knife would not do its job. Finally, Allah (SWT) sent down a sheep and ordered Ibrāhīm (as) to sacrifice the sheep and to let his son go.

Ibrāhīm (as) and Ismā’īl (as) had passed a difficult test. Ibrāhīm (as) did not have to slaughter his son, but for passing the test, his level and status were raised in the eyes of Allah (SWT). Also, for years and years to come, people would remember the great act of Ibrahim (as) by sacrificing an animal for the sake of Allah as part of the Ḥajj ceremony.

Allah (SWT) tests us every day, and if we want to be loved and honoured by Allah (SWT), we need to work hard and be patient so that we can pass these tests.

## Class Activity: Find- a-word

H K E Q B J I T E Q V W P L Q  
 F I B S I B U C D H C D B U D  
 S T B H R P I S R W R C I O S  
 T M U A I F L Z T T U I T K F  
 E N H X I X T Y R I W D B X L  
 T I O R P Z N Q O A C W V S Q  
 M H C A O D E D R A W E R P T  
 X A T Q H L M N X J U Z F R R  
 S I A I J O H S X P H T R O Z  
 H M K J A W S U U M S Y J P C  
 E Q E W H F I H Q X M F T H A  
 D Q I X W M N Y X O O T K E R  
 A C I J Q L U D X M W S B T N  
 O B R S H F P P A T I E N C E  
 J F H C L H K R A N Y T Q R J

FAITH  
 IBRAHIM  
 JUSTICE  
 NUH  
 PATIENCE  
 PROPHET  
 PUNISHMENT  
 REWARD  
 SACRIFICE  
 TEST

## Review Questions:

**Q1: When going through tough tests in life we must try and be:**

- a. Stubborn
- b. Patient
- c. Clean

**Q2: Through life tests our faith becomes:**

- a. Weaker if we remain patient
- b. Stronger if we remain patient
- c. stays the same if we remain patient



## Lesson 3: Justice in the Hereafter

Sajeda is only eight years old. Since her grandmother's death a week ago, she has been thinking continuously. Then one day she asked, "Mum, Why do we live? We all grow, turn old, and older and then one day we die. Do we work, eat, sleep and grow older just to die? It seems pointless!"

Mum understood what Sajeda was trying to say; that at the end of our lives we die, all alone with nothing to show for all our efforts!

"No my dear child," said Mum.

Mum was clever. She cuddled Sajeda. "My child, all your good deeds, prayers, obedience and hard study will get rewarded here and also in the Hereafter as well! This world is like a farm for hereafter.

All our good deeds are like echoes that will bounce back and bring us rewards. But the bad deeds will have bad returns and leave us sad in the hereafter.

A lazy farmer cannot have very good fruits for sale. He will then feel sad and wished he had made a better orchard. He may not have any profit."

Now, here is an incident from the life of Prophet Moses (as) about God's reward in this world. When Musa left the arrogant Pharaoh, he reached the land of Madyan, far away from Egypt. He had no idea where he would find shelter in the desert for the night.

He came to a well where people were drawing water for their animals. He saw two girls waiting for their turn to draw water. Moses' heart was filled with compassion for these weak girls. "Our father is an old man and we have to draw water for our sheep," the girls told him He drew water for them and then they left. Later, one of the returned: "my father has invited you home so that he can pay you for your kindness to us."

Moses was certain Allah would not let him die in the desert. He realised God was returning his good turn. He went to the home of the girls, and when he got there, their father invited him to work for him and live with them. A short while later, Prophet Moses even married one of the girls.

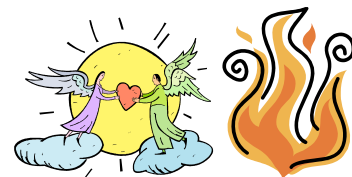
This is how God rewarded Moses in this world for his kindness and help to the girls.

Allah has given us a brain to understand what is good and what is evil; so we can ourselves choose to do good actions and avoid evil ones. Allah gives rewards or punishments in this world and in Hereafter according to our deeds. He is never unfair or unjust to us. In fact, He tries to forgive and be Merciful to us as much as possible, but at the same He is also Just and fair.

### HELL AND HEAVEN?

When we die our life doesn't come to an end. We go from this world to another world- which we call the **Hereafter**, where we will be questioned for all our deeds. We will be **rewarded or punished** for all our good or bad deeds!

We will stay in the hereafter forever. Those who do good deeds will go to **Heaven** and live in comfort and pleasure. The Qur'an says that there will be orchards laden with fruits and cool streams flowing underneath. One can recline on silk sofas and enjoy cool drinks in peace. There will be seven gates to heaven. The greatest blessing there will be the love of Allah. The blessings and comforts of Heaven are better than the pleasures of this world. There will be no shortcoming of any sort. In Heaven, there will be peace forever!



Those who go to **Hell** will be punished for their evil deeds in this world. Hell is a place of disgrace and punishment. The people there will go through great torture! There will be hot flames...those in it cannot drink cold water; they will get boiling, dark black murky liquid. They will be fed "zaqqūm" (fruit from a cursed tree which will choke them). The greatest punishment of Hell is the anger of Allah!

### JUSTICE IN THE HEREAFTER

If we are good or bad in this world, Allah will treat us accordingly in the Hereafter. To gain Allah's favour, we must be good.

Read this story about how Nabeel tried to be good.

Mum had invited her friends for tea. Early that afternoon, the nanny phoned to say she was sick and

would not be able to come in. Who will look after the baby? Mum was very disappointed and upset! She could not cancel the party! Who would look after the baby for the afternoon?

There was a knock on the door. Nabeel's friends had come to take him to the park. The boys were going to ride their bikes and go to the skate ramp as well!

Nabeel's mum said: "I wish you could stay back and help me. How will I manage the party and look after the baby, too? The nanny is sick and won't be in!"

Nabeel froze still. He was looking forward to going with his friends all day. If he stayed back to help mum, he would miss the fun!

"Let's go, Nabeel. We're late!" shouted his friend.



Nabeel was thinking! He looked at the party table, and then at his friends. He said, "Sorry boys, I can't come today. Mum needs me."

She could not believe Nabeel had sacrificed his fun to be with the baby.

After the party that night, Mum hugged and thanked Nabeel. "Bless you, my boy! All my friends remarked that you were an angel!" she said.

When his Dad returned home from overseas, he thanked Nabeel for helping Mum. He gifted him with an iPad! Not only that, Dad took them all out to the Dolphin Park; the family had a fantastic time! Thus, Nabeel got rewarded in this world for pleasing his Mum. . He had sacrificed his play time. God definitely has rewards for this boy in Hereafter, too!

Now let's look at a story about a wise man called Bohlul.

One day this man was sitting on the bank of a river, making sand palaces. The king's wife walked by and was surprised at what Bohlul was doing.

He said he was: "building a paradise"

She asked if these palaces were for sale. He said they would cost her 100 dinars. She began to think Bohlul was crazy. She gave him a bag of 100 dinars.



"Do you not need a receipt?" asked Bohlul.

Zubayda went away and Bohlul distributed the money among all the poor around him.

That night, in a dream, Zubayda saw a big garden; she had never seen such a huge and beautiful garden before. All the houses and palaces were seven stories high and made of coloured jewels. Streams were flowing alongside. There were beautiful trees around and maids and boys were standing ready to serve. Zubayda was given her receipt written in gold ink, and was told that this is the garden she had bought from Bohlul.

When she awoke, Zubayda was very happy. She related her dream to Harun. Soon, he summoned Bohlul to the palace. When he arrived, Harun said:

"Here, take these 100 dinars from me and sell me one of your palaces like the one you gave to my wife Zubayda."

Bohlul laughed aloud! He said, "Zubayda bought the palace without looking at it and without knowing about the reward. But you have heard about it and so you want to buy it; I'm sorry. I won't sell it to you."

Zubayda had paid 100 Dinars out of kindness to Bohlul and he in turn had distributed all of the dinars to the beggars who were overjoyed. A 100 dinar was a lot of money in those days. Zubaydah got the pleasure of helping Bohlul in this world. But Allah rewarded her with real palaces in Hereafter.

This story shows very clearly how great the reward of Allah is in Hereafter.

Let's listen to one more story:

Once a lady had a dream. She saw her father who had passed away sometime back. He had been a very kind and religious man. She asked

how he was doing. He said, " I'm good but every Friday morning a burning hot iron bar is put on my tongue!" His daughter was horrified.

"But father, you were a good man," she cried out!

The man replied: "when I was young, every Friday morning, I went out with my friends to some orchards, picked fruits from there and enjoyed them without the owners' permission! For that bad action, I'm being punished every Friday morning. "

Although the elderly man had forgotten about this bad deed when young, the angels had recorded his bad action in a book of deeds. For this, he was being punished!

It is therefore, very necessary that we keep a record of our good or bad actions in a weekly diary; and then ponder (think over) and see how we can improve ourselves.

So we have to be very careful about our actions in this world. We have to prepare ourselves very carefully and wisely here. How we treat or deal with others will be accounted for when Allah rewards or punishes us in the hereafter.

## Class Activity

In the following picture, cut out the feet very carefully and stick on the road you want to follow!! One leads to **HELL** and the other to **HEAVEN**. Write down the road signs and actions that can lead to each station.



## Homework-Keeping an Action Diary

Date	My Good Deeds for Today	My Sins for Today	Deeds that I was not sure about
.../.../...			
.../.../...			
.../.../...			
.../.../...			



# وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ

37:181

## PROPHECY

## النبوة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be reminded the fact that Allah sent Prophets to us and that God communicates directly with them
- Know why it is important to model our lives on the lives of Prophets
- Know the names of the Ulul 'Azm prophets
- Learn the concept that as Muslims we believe in all of the previous prophets
- Learn the rules and etiquettes of interacting with non-Muslims

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Learning about our Prophets

We have learnt previously that one of the most basic beliefs of Muslims is that of Prophecy (Nubuwwah). This means that we believe Allah (SWT) chose certain people to be His representatives and to teach us and remind us the best and easiest way to reach Him.

#### WHY DO WE NEED PROPHETS?

The Prophets were sent by Allah to be our guides and teachers. They were human like us, so that we could relate to them, and they could be examples for us. The Prophets were like bridge between people and Allah (SWT). These people were chosen by Allah (SWT) to be His messengers.

Allah (SWT) in His infinite Mercy and Wisdom has taught us to recognise good things. We know and like traits such as kindness and politeness. At the same time He has taught us to dislike bad things like stealing and rudeness.

Sometimes though, because of our desires, we forgot this knowledge we have and do wrong things. Allah (SWT) sent Prophets to remind us of the good things and teach us to avoid the bad things.

#### Class Activity

List some wrong behaviours that we see at school or around us that many people think is normal? (For example, listening to music)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

Now let's list five good things that many people do not do much of any more (like praying)

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

### **WHAT DO THE PROPHETS TEACH US?**

The Prophets are messengers from God that bring us the rules that Allah (SWT) wants us to follow. They teach us:

- The easiest way to be successful in this world as well as in the hereafter.
- Or they remind us of things that are good for us to do and things that are bad for us to do.
- About things we cannot see or understand, such as Angels, Paradise and Hell.
- They teach us the secrets of this world and of the Hereafter that Allah (SWT) has allowed them to see and experience.
- The Prophets also teach us by being good examples for us. By seeing how they live their lives and what they do, we learn how to live our life as well. Let's listen to one story from the life of our last Prophet, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and see what we can learn from his life.

'A man once came to Prophet Muḥammad (s) carrying with him his belongings and a box. He said, "O Prophet! While I was passing through a jungle, I heard the voice of some bird's babies. I took them and put them in this box. The moment I did that, their mother came fluttering round my head."

The Prophet said, "Put them down". When the man put the box on the ground, the mother of the young birds joined them. Seeing this, the Prophet asked the man who now had a look of surprise on his face, "Are you surprised by the affection of the mother towards her young? I swear by Him (Almighty Allah) who has sent me, surely, God is more loving to His servants than the mother to these young birds. Return these baby birds to the place from where you took them, and let their mother be with them."

This story shows us that our Prophet had so much compassion and caring not only for humans, but even for animals. It also shows us how much Allah cares for us and looks after us.

### **ALLAH COMMUNICATES TO THE PROPHETS**

Allah communicated with the prophets in one of three ways:

1. Directly, like with Prophet Moses (as) on Mount Ṭūr
2. Through a dream, like with Prophet Ibrāhīm(as)
3. Through the angel Jibrāīl, like with Prophet Muḥammad (saw)

The prophets then related what Allah had told them to the tribe, community or family that Allah had sent them to. Only Prophet Muḥammad (SAW) was sent for the whole of mankind, till the Day of Judgement.

In this way, ordinary people like us could know what our Lord and Creator wanted from us, and could also learn about the Hereafter, the angels and other realities that we cannot see with our eyes.

### **SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PROPHETS**

Allah (SWT) sent to this world 124,000 Prophets. There was no community of people who did not have the guidance of a prophet.

- The First of those was Prophet Ādam (as)
- And the last was Prophet Muḥammad (saw)

We will learn about many of the Prophets in more detail in later lesson.

Of the 124,000 prophets, 25 of them are mentioned in the Qur'an by name.

### **Class Activity**

From the previous years, we have learnt the names of many prophets named in the Holy Qur'an. Let us try to name at least 15 Prophets named in the Holy Qur'an.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

## THE STORY OF 'UZAIR

The following story shows us an example of how Allah (SWT) communicated with His chosen servants, and the lessons we can learn from these communications.

One day, a pious servant of Allah by the name of 'Uzair was travelling through the land. Although 'Uzair was most likely not a prophet, he was a chosen servant of Allah (SWT). During his trip, 'Uzair came across a town which had fall into ruin completely.

This made 'Uzair wonder: 'how can Allah (SWT) bring this town and land back to life after it had become dead?'

At this point, Allah (SWT) decreed to show 'Uzair a great miracle. He caused 'Uzair to die for one hundred year, then He brought him back to life. When 'Uzair woke up, Allah (SWT) inspired to him: 'how long did you sleep?' He answered that he had slept a day or part of day. Allah (SWT) then inspired to him: 'In fact, You slept a hundred years. But look at your food and drink, they have not rotted. We will make you a Sign for people.'

'Uzair woke up to see a whole new world. The land he had wondered about had come back to life and he could hardly recognise it anymore. At the same time, despite 100 years passing, 'Uzair had not aged, nor had his food even gone bad. When he saw this great miracle, he said:

“I know that Allah has power all things.” (2:259)

This was an example of the communication of Allah (SWT) with His chosen people. We learn so many lessons from these communications, and the Prophets go through so much hardship in order to bring these messages to us.

## Review Questions

### Q1. The Prophets of Allah (SWT) teach us:

- a. How to be good to our parents and all those around us
- b. About how to be successful in our lives
- c. About the angels and the hereafter
- d. All the above

### Q2. A prophet reminds us:

- a. Of what is truth and what is falsehood
- b. Of what is good and what is evil in terms of action
- c. Both of the above

### Q3. Who chooses a Prophet:

- a. The people
- b. The Prophet before him
- c. Allah (SWT)
- d. The angels

## Homework (5 Marks)

It is your job to find out the names of five more prophets who are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. Make sure you get help from your parents.

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 2: Learning more about our Prophets

In this lesson, we are going to learn more about our prophets.

### THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPHETS

The Prophets of Allah (SWT) were not ordinary people, they were special in many ways.

1. They are chosen and sent by Allah.
2. They were sinless (Ma'ṣūm), meaning that they have not committed any sin, even accidentally.
3. They were able to perform miracles, by the order and permission of Allah
4. They were the most perfect example of mankind at that time, in their behaviour and knowledge.

### THE HOLY PROPHET OF ISLAM – A TEACHER OF UNITY

It had rained heavily and continuously for a long period, and the water poured down towards the Holy Ka'bah in Masjid-ul-Ḥarām, the big mosque in Mecca, The Ka'bah was in the lower section of Mecca. It had become old and collapsed.

So the rebuilding was started. The work progressed well enough until al Hajar-ul-Aswad, the Black Stone, was to be put back in its place.

Each quarter of the Ka'bah was being built by one leading family of Quraysh - the big and prominent tribe of Mecca. Each family of Quraysh felt the honour of placing the Black Stone belonging to it.

The disagreement became deeper, and led to a lot of argument, shouting and abuse. The members of each big family were thinking that a war was going to break out. No one was willing to change their mind. They regarded it as a great insult if they didn't have that special honour of putting the Black Stone back in its place.

One member stood up and said, "I have a suggestion, let us wait till tomorrow and see who enters the Masjid-ul-Ḥarām first in the morning; then let him decide". All agreed, since that sounded like a good suggestion.

The next morning, they were anxiously waiting to see who was the first person to come and enter the mosque.

Suddenly they heard footsteps heading towards them. It was Muḥammad (saw), the son of Abdullah. Everyone, of course, knew, loved, admired and respected Muḥammad (saw).

They explained the situation to him and waited for his decision. Everyone thought he would choose his own family. Then the Prophet (saw) showed his wisdom by doing something that surprised everyone.

He put his robe on the floor, took the sacred Black Stone and put it in the centre of the robe and said. "The chief of each family will take one corner of the robe and lift it together." Everyone immediately realised what a great idea this was. It was a fair and just idea, and would maintain unity among the tribes.

When the robe with the Black Stone was lifted to a reasonable height, Muḥammad (saw) took the Black Stone and put it in its proper place with his own hands. None felt insulted and each had his share of the privilege and honour. This was an example of the character and wisdom of a prophet.

### THE SELECTED PROPHETS

Of all the 124,000 prophets, Allah (SWT) in his Infinite wisdom had chosen 5 of these to be the messengers of divine law. As we learnt in previous years these are the Ulul-'Azm prophets.

Can we recall who the ulul-'azm prophets are?

- Prophet Nūḥ (Noah) (as)
- Prophet Ibrāhīm (Abraham) (as)
- Prophet Mūsā (Moses) (as)
- Prophet 'Īsā (Jesus) (as)
- Prophet Muḥammad (SAW)

Although a lot of time has passed between us and the Prophets, Allah (SWT) in His infinite wisdom allowed us to still benefit from the teachings of His prophets. He revealed books to them which were preserved for long periods of time such that people could refer to them.

## ALLAH (SWT) COMMUNICATES WITH US THROUGH HOLY BOOKS



For the guidance of mankind, Allah honoured four famous Prophets by revealing to them four Holy Books:

- 1) Taurāt to Prophet Musa (Moses);
- 2) Zabūr (Psalms) to Prophet Dawūd (David);
- 3) Injīl (Bible) to Prophet ʿĪsa (Jesus);
- 4) Qur'an to Prophet Muḥammad (saw)

The commandments of Allah are contained in these books. The first three books were for the earlier times. These books after many years got corrupted by people who added and removed things from them because they wanted power or wanted to control the community.

The Holy Qur'an is the last book of God and is for the guidance of entire mankind till the Day of Judgement and therefore is the living miracle of the Holy Prophet (saw).

### **Class Activity (5 marks)**

Listed below are some of the Prophets mentioned in the Qur'ān. Circle the letter before the names of those who came with a divine law.

- (a) Prophet Ya`qūb (Jacob) (as)
- (b) Prophet ʿAyyūb (Job) (as).
- (c) Prophet Mūsā (Moses) (as)
- (d) Prophet Yaḥyā (John) (as)
- (e) Prophet Muḥammad (saw)
- (f) Prophet Yūnus (Jonah) (as)
- (g) Prophet Ibrāhīm (Abraham) (as)
- (h) Prophet Yūsuf (Joseph) (as)
- (i) Prophet ʿĪsa (Jesus) (as)

- (j) Prophet Nūḥ (Noah) (as)
- (k) Prophet Ismāīl (Ishmael) (as)
- (l) Prophet Zakariyyā (Zacharia) (as)

## PROPHETS- OUR ROLE MODELS

When we are young, we copy our parents in everything they do, they teach us how to speak and how to walk so that we can be independent in this world- at that stage of our lives our parents are our models. All human beings need a role model so that they can learn how to behave. Allah (SWT) in His wisdom sent down to us the perfect models for every stage of our lives. If we follow the examples of the Prophets, we would be successful in this world and the next, undoubtedly.

We learn a special lesson from each of the Prophet:

- We learn patience from Prophet Ayyūb
- We learn kindness and mercy from Prophet Jesus
- We learn bravery from Prophet Abraham
- We learn to trust in Allah from Prophet Yūsuf
- We learn to be fair and just from Prophet David

### **Class Activity**

Let us all sing the following nashīd together and colour in the picture.



A Muslim follows Allah's Prophets  
And His Messengers, see  
May Allah bless each one of them  
And peace upon them, be.

They came to teach us al-Islam  
and how we should behave  
they were the best of all Muslims  
Truthful, kind and brave.

They came at different times to people  
Far into the past  
From Ādam, Mūsā, Hārūn, Īsā  
And Muḥammad (saw) came last.  
So let's all learn about the Prophets  
Read what they came for  
*‘Alayhimus salām* we say  
And love them more and more!

## Review Questions

### Q1. The Ūlul ‘Azm prophets were special because:

- They were the first prophets
- They were the last prophets
- They were the prophets who showed the most patience and strength
- They were the prophets who were given divine laws

### Q2. We do not use the previous holy books anymore because:

- The Qur’ān covers all their teachings
- we do not have access to those books any more
- Those books have been changed and corrupted
- All the above

### Q3. The Book al-Taurāt was revealed to which Prophet:

- Prophet Moses (as)
- Prophet Abraham (as)
- Prophet David (as)

## Lesson 3: An Important Message from the Prophets

### ALL PROPHETS CAME TO REMIND PEOPLE OF ALLAH (SWT)

All our prophets (124,000) came to remind people of one message, that of believing in Allah (SWT). Therefore, it can be said that all the Prophets (who were muslims) came to teach people who had forgotten about Allah (SWT) (non-muslims). They lived amongst those who did not believe in them nor in their message.

We are Muslims, and therefore we believe in all the previous prophets and as we learnt in the previous lesson, have to try to follow in their footsteps and copy

them so that we can be successful in this world and the next.

As the followers of these Prophets, one of the most important message they taught us was to respect all other people, no matter where they are from, what they look like, what language they speak or which religion they follow. Our Holy Prophet Muḥammad (saw) made sure that he treated everyone equally and did not give himself respect over others. He worked hard just as his friends and companions worked hard. He respected all of them, no matter what their background.

### BEHAVIOUR OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)

#### To memorise

In the Quran, Allah says about Prophet Muḥammad (saw):

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

“And truly you (Muḥammad) possess great manners”  
(68:4)

The Prophet himself said:

“Surely, I was sent to perfect noble manners”<sup>ii</sup>

He always spoke in a simple and gentle manner, and with a smiling face.

### RESPECTING MUSLIMS

The Prophets (as) taught us that one of the most important things we should do is to respect people, especially if they are Muslims. When we around other Muslims, the Prophets (as) have told us to:

- Smile at them and be cheerful towards them
- Help them whenever they need help
- Never insult them or make jokes about them
- If they need something, we should give it to them even if we need it more than them

### RESPECTING NON-MUSLIMS

Just like the prophets taught us to respect Muslims, they have also taught us to respect non-Muslims. Just



because a person is not a Muslim, it is not an excuse to insult them or hurt them in any way.

Imam Ḥasan (as), our second Imam, had the habit of waking up early in the morning and joining his mother Sayyedah Fāṭimah in reciting *Salatul Layl* or the mid-night prayer. He would see that his mother would pray for all their neighbours but would never pray for herself or her own family. One day he asked her why she did this. She said: 'The neighbour comes before one's own family'.

The Prophet (saw) used to respect his neighbours so much. In fact, one time, the prophet had non-Muslim neighbours who made a hole in the wall between their houses and would push their rubbish into the Prophet's yard. When the Prophet noticed this, his neighbours became very scared and thought the Prophet would start a fight with them. However, the Prophet simply cleaned the rubbish and did not say anything. They were so amazed by this that they themselves became Muslim.

From this we learn that whether our neighbours are Muslims or not, we should respect them and not be rude to them. In fact we should be friendly towards them, and set a good example by showing good manners and respect, so that they can see through us what a great religion Islam is.

In conclusion: We need to show a lot of respect to all people, especially Muslims, but also non-Muslims. We can do this by:

- Helping our neighbours, fellow students at school, people at work regardless of skin colour, age or religion
- Being kind and generous towards everyone
- Spreading Islam to them by showing good character
- Never insulting or hurting anyone

## THE PROPHET'S KINDNESS

One day Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was going somewhere at noon and it was too hot in the desert when he saw an old woman carrying her luggage on her head. Prophet Muḥammad (saw) helped her and took the luggage from the woman and carried it for her.

He asked the woman that where she was going and why? She said that I am leaving this town as I have heard that a magician named Muḥammad is in town.

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was very patient and kind, so he did not say anything and kept listening. The lady kept complaining about Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and that she was felt he was driving her out of her town. She of course did not know it was the Prophet himself who was helping her.

While walking with the Holy Prophet (saw), the lady noticed that this young man had a bright face and was always smiling. He also had a nicely scented perfume.

When they reached the destination, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) put down the luggage and was about to leave when the old woman said: "O, kind person! At least tell me your name!"

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) replied: "I am the person because of whom you left the town." The old lady was amazed to hear that and said that such a kind and helpful person could not be a magician. She decided to return home and became among those who loved the Prophet (saw).

Rather than getting angry at the woman or arguing with her, the Prophet (saw) remained helpful and kind, and in this way he invited her to the path of Truth.

## Review Questions

### Q1. Islam teaches us that we should:

- a) Respect Muslims and non-Muslims
- b) Respect only Muslims
- c) We don't need to respect anyone

### Q2. When it comes to our neighbours:

- a) It's not important how we treat them
- b) We should treat them well, and not do anything to harm them
- c) Neither of the above

<sup>i</sup> <http://www.al-islam.org/gallery/kids/Books/istories/13.htm>

<sup>ii</sup> Mizanul Hikmah, narration no. 1946

# THE HOLY QURAN

## القرآن الكريم

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand the origin of the Qur'ān is from Allah (SWT)
- Know the basic structure of the Qur'ān and be aware it is in Arabic
- Memorise the names of some ṣurah
- Know the etiquettes and rules of handling the Qur'ān
- Understand that the Qur'ān is the word of Allah
- Know the rewards of looking at, reading and memorising the words of the Qur'ān
- Learn about the first revelation
- Understand the importance of putting the Qur'ān into practice
- Learn two important lessons from the Qur'ān

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: The Qur'ān: a Gift from Allah (SWT)



Allah (SWT) has given us many gifts, including wonderful eyes to see with, our ears to listen with, flowers to smell, the sun for warmth, and so on. Everything in the Universe is there for our benefit and enjoyment. There is one special gift He has sent to help us become good Muslims. That gift is the Qur'ān. Have a look at a copy of the Qur'ān. It is not written in English, but in a language called Arabic. This is the language of Arabia, where Prophet Muḥammad was born and lived.

### THE WORDS OF ALLAH

The Qur'ān contains the words of Allah. Allah revealed the Qur'ān to the Prophet, letter by letter. The Prophet (saw) would then speak these words to the people around him. The words were sent to the Prophet by Allah through an angel, called Jibrā'īl or Gabriel. Prophet Muḥammad then recited the words to people, and many would remember them by heart. He also asked special people called scribes to write down these words. The Qur'ān was not sent all in one go, it was sent part by part over 23 years.

## THE LANGUAGE OF THE QUR'ĀN

The Qur'ān is in the Arabic language. Have a look at your copy of the Qur'ān and look at the Arabic letters.



### **Class Discussion**

What differences can you see between Arabic and English writing?

Yes, the sentences start from right to left, and the first page is at the other end of the book compared to an English book.

## THE STORY OF THE FIRST REVELATION

Allah sent message to the Prophets in many different ways. Have you heard the story of how Allah (SWT) sent a message to Prophet Ibrāhīm in his dream, or how he talked to prophet Musa (as) through a burning bush?

The way that Allah (SWT) usually sent messages to Prophet Muhammad was through the angel Gabriel. Prophet Muḥammad used to leave his hometown Mecca and go to a nearby cave called the cave of Ḥira. Sitting there alone, till late at night, he used to think about many things, such as the universe, and who created it and all the things in it.



One day, the Prophet (saw) heard the voice of the angel Gabriel telling him “Read!”

He said in surprise, “What shall I read?”

Again the voice very clearly called out, “Read, O Muḥammad!”

And a third time angel Gabriel repeated, “Read in the Name of Your Lord Who created...”

When Prophet Muḥammad said these words, Gabriel said to him: “I am Gabriel and you Muḥammad are the Messenger of Allah”.

After this first experience, Prophet Muhammad (saw) felt like he had been given a great responsibility and when he got home he told his wife about this. She told him: ‘you are a good man and you treat people well, Allah will help you on this mission.’ The Prophet (saw) then told her he was tired, and asked her to bring him a blanket. He then went to sleep, and received another revelation soon after that telling him to start spreading the message of Islam.

This first revelation, or *wahy*, as it is called in Arabic, were the first five āyāt of Surat ‘Alaq. Angel Gabriel continued to bring āyāt of the Qur’ān to Prophet Muḥammad in this way for the next 23 years. Most of the āyāt were revealed in Mecca or Medina. Sometimes, the angel came when the Prophet (saw) was alone, and sometimes, when he was with other people. No one else could see or hear the angel except Prophet Muḥammad (saw).

### **Memorisation Activity**

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

“Read in the name of your Lord Who created.” (96:1)

### **Class Activity**

Split into groups of three. Act out the story of the first revelation. One person should be the narrator, another should play the role of Angel Gabriel, and a third person play the role of the Prophet.



## Review Questions:

**Q1. The name of the angel who brought the messages of Allah (SWT) to the Prophet was:**

- Gabriel
- Michael
- Israfil

**Q2. The Qur'ān was revealed to the Prophet (saw):**

- In one go
- Part by part over 23 years
- Part by part over 10 years

**Q3. The Qur'ān is the:**

- The Word of God
- The words of the prophet
- Neither of the above

## Lesson 2: The Qur'ān and Me

In this lesson, we will talk about some of the ways that we can use this amazing gift from Allah (SWT) called the Qur'an.

### READING AND MEMORIZING THE QUR'ĀN

The Qur'ān is divided into chapters, each of which has a name.

- A chapters of the Qur'ān is called a *ṣurah*
- Each *ṣurah* is made up of sentences. These sentences are called *āyāt*, which means signs in the Arabic language.
- The shortest *ṣurah* is called *Ṣurat Kawthar*, and it has only 3 *āyāt*
- The longest *surah* is *Ṣurat Baqarah*, and it has more than 250 *āyāt*
- The first *ṣurah* in the Qur'ān is called *Ṣurah Fātiha*. It has seven *āyāt* and is recited every day in our daily prayers.
- The *ṣurahs* towards the end of the Qur'ān are also quite short, and can be learnt by heart easily, so we can recite them in our daily prayers.

There are many reasons why we should learn the *ṣurahs* of the Qur'ān by heart or at least read them from the Qur'ān as much as we can.

1. We get many rewards from Allah (SWT). After we die, every *ṣurah* we have memorised will be an extremely beautiful person who will come to keep us company when we are frightened or lonely.
2. Each *ṣurah* has a lesson and a moral which we can then follow in our life.
3. When we recite the Qur'ān in our house, the angels see our house from the sky, shining bright as a star on earth.
4. When we recite the Qur'ān, angels enter our house and bless it.

### WHAT DOES THE QUR'ĀN TALK ABOUT?



In the Qur'ān, Allah talks to us about many different things. He tells us the stories of the Prophets, He tells us about Islamic rules, and He tells us how to how to behave as good Muslims. He also talks about Himself, the Judgment Day, angels and many other things we can't see or hear. These are all very important things, and if we want to know about them, we have to learn how to read and then understand the Qur'ān.

### HOW TO FIND A SŪRAH AND ĀYAH IN THE QUR'ĀN:

Let us do some exercises to get more familiar with the Qur'ān.

As we know from before the Qur'ān has 114 Chapters or 'sūrah'. The number of *āyāt* in Qur'ān is 6205. Sometimes, when someone wants us to know where an *āyah* is in the Qur'ān they give us the *sūrah* number and the *āyah* number. For example, let us try to find the *āyah* about being good to our parents that we talked about last week. Remember, the *sūrah* number was 17, and



the āyah number was 23, so usually it would be written like this:

17:23

Now, try to find the following āyāt in your copy of the Holy Qur'an:

- 78:3
- 10:30
- 2:225
- 3:55
- 4:90

## HOW TO LOOK AFTER AND RESPECT THE QURAN

We have to look after the Holy Qur'an because it is such a special book. There are some rules about what we should do when we want to read it.

- We must never touch the writing of the Qur'an without first having Wuḍū'
- We must always recite it to gain rewards from Allah
- We must hold the Qur'an properly (as your teacher will show you)
- We should not leave it open when no one is reciting it.
- We should try to face Qiblah while reciting the Qur'an
- When someone is reciting the Qur'an, we must listen quietly, and not talk
- We should never keep the Qur'an on the floor
- Before starting to recite the Holy Qur'an, we should say:

### Memorisation Activity

اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

I seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the outcast.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I begin in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Merciful.

## Review Questions

**Q1. The first ṣurah in the Qur'an is called:**

- Ṣurah Fātiha
- Ṣurat Ikhlas
- Surah Baqarah

**Q2. When someone is reciting the Qur'an:**

- We should listen and pay attention
- We do not need to listen

## Lesson 3: the Message of the Qur'an

### REVIEW: THE REWARDS OF LOOKING AT THE QUR'AN AND RECITING IT

In our last lessons, we learnt that reading the Qur'an makes Allah pleased with us, and gives us many benefits and a lot of rewards. Even if we listen respectfully when someone else is reciting the Qur'an, Allah (SWT) rewards us.

However, it is most rewarding if we recite the Qur'an ourselves.

Imam al-Ṣādiq (as): "Recite the Holy Qur'an, and memorise it. Allah will not punish the heart which has Qur'an in it."

Although there are many benefits of learning the ṣurahs of the Qur'an by heart, it is good to still recite those ṣurahs you have memorised by looking at them in the Qur'an. Firstly, we get reward for holding the Qur'an and then for looking at the words of the Qur'an.

Have you seen how iron nails gather rust when they are left out in the rain? Our heart gathers "rust" too from our bad deeds, but by reciting the Quran we can remove this "rust" and polish and shine our hearts.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) said that whoever recites the Qur'an, Allah will reward him by saving him from suffering on the Judgment Day.<sup>i</sup> On top of that, we get ten rewards for every letter of the Qur'an that we

recite. Also, our homes become brighter if we read the Qur'an and they are visited by angels.

We are also taught by our Imams that it is better to recite out loud rather than quietly or in a whisper. Reciting the Qur'an loudly spreads its benefits to those who listen to it too, and has other benefits as well.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE QUR'ĀN

As we learnt in previous lessons, the Qur'an is a book that teaches us what Allah wants from us and how to live. Let's look at some of the things that the Qur'an teaches us.

### BEING GOOD TO OUR PARENTS

One of the main messages of the Qur'an is that we should be good to our parents, respect them and show them love at all times. The Qur'an says:

لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

“Do not worship anyone but Allah and be good to your parents” (2:83)

One day, a person came to the Prophet (saw) and asked him: “who is the person that I should treat with the most respect?” The Prophet (saw) said: “your mother”.

The man asked: “then who?” The Prophet (saw) said: “your mother”. The man asked: “then who?” The Prophet (saw) said: “your mother”. The man asked: “then who?” The Prophet (saw) said: “your father”. The Prophet (saw) also said: “God is pleased when the parents are pleased, and God is not pleased when the parents are not pleased”. This shows just how important it is to be good to our parents. If we are not good to our parents, then we will be kept very far away from Paradise and will not be allowed to enter it.<sup>ii</sup>

## Class Activity

Let's all sing the following nashīd together and try to memorise it:

"<sup>i</sup> Who should I give my love to?  
My respect and my honor to  
Who should I pay good mind to?  
After Allah  
And Rasulallah

Comes your mother  
Who next? Your mother  
Who next? Your mother  
And then your father

Cause who used to hold you  
And clean you and clothes you  
Who used to feed you?  
And always be with you  
When you were sick  
Stay up all night  
Holding you tight  
That's right no other  
Your mother (My mother)

Who should I take good care of?  
Giving all my love  
Who should I think most of?  
After Allah  
And Rasulallah

Comes your mother  
Who next? Your mother  
Who next? Your mother  
And then your father

Cause who used to hear you  
Before you could talk  
Who used to hold you?  
Before you could walk  
And when you fell who picked you up  
Clean your cut  
No one but your mother  
My mother

Who should I stay right close to?  
Listen most to  
Never say no to  
After Allah  
And Rasulallah

Comes your mother

Who next? Your mother  
Who next? Your mother  
And then your father

Cause who used to hug you  
And buy you new clothes  
Comb your hair  
And blow your nose  
And when you cry  
Who wiped your tears?  
Knows your fears  
Who really cares?  
My mother

Say Alhamdulillah  
Thank you Allah  
Thank you Allah  
For my mother

## THE IMAMS' GOODNESS TO THEIR PARENTS

Imam al-Sajjad (as) was very careful to follow the teaching of the Qur'an and always be respectful to his mother and treat her well. In fact, he would never sit down to eat a meal together with his mother. One day, someone asked the Imam (as) why he did this. The Imam (as) said that he did not eat with his mother in case while they were eating, his mother might look at a piece of food and want to eat it, but he might accidentally reach for it first. He did not want even this to happen. Look how careful he was to never hurt or be disrespectful to his parents in any way.

Imam Ḥasan (as) was also very respectful towards his parents. He would go to the mosque and hear the Prophet speaking and he would then go home to his mother Sayyeda Fāṭimah (as) to tell her what the Prophet (saw) had said. His mother enjoyed this and liked to hear him repeating the Prophet's words. However, one day, as the young Imam Ḥasan (as) was about to tell her what the prophet had said, he stopped and did not want to continue. When she asked him why he said that he had noticed his father was in the house. He felt it was not respectful to speak while his father, who is more knowledgeable, was there. He was too shy to speak in front of his father in this situation. Again, look how careful he was to not be disrespectful to his parents.

## Class Discussion

How can we be good to our parents?

- Obey them?
- Speak to them politely?
- Help them around the house?
- Pray for them?

## PRAYING FOR OUR PARENTS

One way of being good to our parents is to pray for them. Allah (SWT) teaches us how to do this in the Qur'an. Memorise this du'a (which comes from two āyāt in the Qur'an) and always recite it in the Qunūt of your prayers:

رب اغفر لي و لوالدي و ارحمهما كما ربياني صغيرا

“O Allah, forgive me and my parents, and have Mercy on them, just like they took care of me and raised me when I was young”.

### Q1. The Qur'an teaches us to:

- a. Love and respect our parents
- b. Be good to our parents
- c. Both a & b

### Q2. When it comes to the Qur'an:

- a. It is best to recite the Qur'an by actually reading from it out loud
- b. It is best to recite the Qur'an from memory without reading it
- c. It is best to recite the Qur'an by actually reading from it in a soft whisper voice

### Q3. For every of the Qur'an that a person recites:

- a. They get one reward
- b. They get no rewards
- c. They get ten rewards

## Lesson 4: Putting the Qur'an into Practice

So far, we have learnt about the Qur'an and some of the lessons that the Qur'an teaches us. In this lesson we will talk about how important it is to put the Qur'an into practice. What we mean by this is: it is very important for us to do what the Qur'an says. We should not just read the Qur'an for the sake of reading it. We must make sure we do what it says.

### PUTTING THE QUR'ĀN INTO PRACTICE

Who remembers what lesson we learnt from the Qur'an last week? Yes, we learnt that we must be good to our parents and respect them at all times.

Who did that this week? Well done. Let's try our best to keep practicing what we learnt for the next week that is coming.

When the Qur'an tells us to do something, it is Allah (SWT) who is telling us to do this, and so we must listen. Allah (SWT) would only tell us what is best for us, and so we have to try as much as we can to follow those rules. So it is not enough just to read the Qur'an, we also have to practice what we learn from the Qur'an.

Now, let's see what other lesson the Qur'an has for us, so that we can practice it this week.

### ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE QUR'ĀN

Another message that the Qur'an teaches us is to always treat other people the way we would like to be treated, if not better. This applies to all people, but especially to fellow Muslims.

One day, a man who usually lived in the desert came to the city of the Prophet to talk to him. He saw that the Prophet was riding his horse. He caught hold of the rope of the horse and asked the prophet to give him one piece of advice that would be the most useful to him. The Prophet (saw) said: "if there is something that you would like people to do for you, then you do it for them also, and if there is something you would not like people to do for you, then you do not do it for them also". This is one of the most important rules of being a good Muslim.

Just like we don't like anyone to be rude to us, hurt us, take our things from us without our permission or talk about us behind our back, we also should not do that to them.

And just like we like people to respect us, be kind to us, smile at us and speak politely with us, we should do the same to them. Let's listen to this story about a Muslim man and his family and see how he put the needs of his fellow Muslim brothers before his own needs:

"Once when 'Īd was approaching, I had absolutely no money. My children would see other children buying new clothes for 'Īd and looking happy, while they were wearing torn clothes. My wife asked me if there was a way of getting clothes for the children, so I wrote to a very close friend of mine asking for some money. He sent an envelope with a lot of money in it, but before I opened, I got another letter from another close friend saying he also needed money. So I did not even open the envelope of money and sent it straight to my other friend who was in need. I went to the mosque, sad and heart-broken, and stayed there the whole night because I couldn't face seeing my wife and children. But when I got home the next morning, I saw my wife happy and smiling and thanking me for helping my friend.

I was surprised by this and went to see the friend who had asked me for money. I found that after he had sent me money, he had no money left himself and so he had written to our third friend to ask for money. That third friend had sent the money back to the first and so on. Eventually, we decided to share the money between us so that each of our families could have some money and be happy for 'Īd."<sup>iii</sup>

Look at the way these Muslim friends treated each other. Each of them would have liked to have money, but they preferred that their friend had money more than they did and so they kept on trying to help each other.<sup>iv</sup>

### Class Discussion

Each person should list a number of ways in which they could treat others the way they would like to be treated. Each person should come up with five ideas, and then your teacher will hold a class discussion.



## Class Activity

Class poster: pool all your ideas together from the last activity. Make a poster encouraging your friends and people in your community to do the five best things you could come up with in your discussion. Make the poster title: 'Treating Others with Goodness'.

## Review Questions

### Q1. The main reason we read the Qur'an is:

- a. So we can get reward for reading it
- b. Because it sounds nice
- c. So we can learn from it and put the lessons into practice

### Q2. The Qur'an teaches us:

- a. To treat people as we would like them to treat us, if not better
- b. To only treat our family and close friends well
- c. Neither of the above

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<sup>i</sup> Bihaar-ul-Anwaar vol. 92 page 19

The Holy Prophet of Islam (SAW) has said:

"One who listens to the Quran (while it is being recited), will be kept away from the evils of this world; and one who recites the Quran will be kept away from the trials of the hereafter; and the person who listens to even one ayah of the book of Allah (SWT) it is better (for him) than a mansion of gold."

The Holy Prophet of Islam (SAW) has said:

"Surely this Quran is the rope of Allah, and a manifest light (noor), and a beneficial cure; therefore busy yourself with the recitation of it, for Allah - the Mighty and the Glorious - gives the reward of ten good deeds to you for every letter that is recited."

<sup>ii</sup> Mishkatul Anwar, chapter on goodness to parents

<sup>iii</sup> Muruju 'dh-dhahab by Mas'udi, Beirut 1966, vol.3, p.446

<sup>iv</sup> Bibliography: *An Introduction to the Glorious Qur'an* by Bahram Samii, Published by: The Muhammadi Trust, Great Britain.

[www.ezsoftec.com/stories/rasool3.asp](http://www.ezsoftec.com/stories/rasool3.asp)

[www.islamicoccasions.com](http://www.islamicoccasions.com) Madressa.net syllabus, Class 1, section on Quran.



# IMAMAT

## الإمامة

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Getting to know our Imams (as)

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Be introduced briefly to the idea of leadership
- Be introduced to the concept of Imam, and that it is the position of the successor of the Prophet (saw)
- Learn that we believe in 12 sinless Imams
- Learn the names of the Ahlul Bayt
- Learn to recite Ṣalawāt and learn its meaning
- Know about the incident of Ghadīr in brief
- Learn the names and titles of the 12 Imams
- Discuss the importance of love for the Ahlul Bayt

If our class wants to play a game with the next class, we need to choose not only the best players but also select a team leader. What will the leader have to do? The leader will take care of his team, lay down the rules and also show or guide his players how to defend themselves. The leader has to be a strong and wise player. All the players will do as the leader says.

At school, who is the leader? Who sets up the timetable for the whole school? Who organizes classes, their teachers, and programs for the year? This is the leader of the school. Who decides the rules for good behaviour at school? Yes, it's the principal. He is the leader of a school.

Do you know that ants and bees live in societies? Who tells them what jobs to do? Of course it's the Queen bee. She is their leader and all the other bees obey her.

So you see, it is important to have a good leader to guide a community or society. Without a leader, things break down and no one knows their task or job.



All bees carry out their role in their society with complete diligence and as a result achieve things that baffle even human beings!

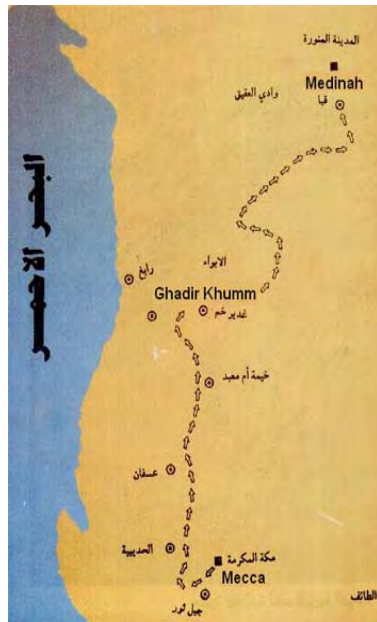
## THE LEADERS IN ISLAM

When Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was alive, he was of course the leader of the Muslims. However, when he passed away, someone needed to take over that position so that the Muslims would stay on the right track. This is why Allah (SWT) told Prophet Muḥammad (saw) to appoint an **Imam**: someone to lead the Muslims after the Prophet (saw) passes away. Who did the Prophet (saw) appoint? That's correct. Imam 'Ali (as) was the first Imam.

Let's listen to the story of how Imam 'Ali (as) was appointed by the Prophet (saw).

## A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It was a hot sunny day. Lots and lots of people were coming back from Mecca after doing Ḥajj with the Holy Prophet (saw). They stopped their caravan near a spring of water called Khumm. In Arabic language, a spring is called Ghadīr and so this place was called **Ghdīr Khumm**. Angel Gabriel informed the Prophet (saw) that Allah (SWT) had sent him a special message.



يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ

“O Messenger, deliver what has been revealed to you from your lord...” (5:67)

The Prophet (saw) asked Bilāl, the special reciter of the Adhān to recite the Adhān. When people heard the call for prayer, they all came to the Prophet. Even those who had gone forward came back. After Ḍuhr prayer, the Prophet (saw) stood up on a pulpit made of camel saddles. He informed the people that he was soon to pass away soon. He then said that he was leaving behind two important things which the Muslims should always follow: **The Qur’ān and the Ahlul Bayt**.

He then held Imam Ali’s (as) hand high up and told the people that on the command of Allah (SWT) Imam ‘Ali (as) would be the leader of Muslims after him. He said:

“Whoever I am his master, ‘Ali is his master”.

He repeated this three times. After the Prophet said this, Imam ‘Ali (as) sat down in a tent. All the chiefs and important people came and shook hands with him and congratulated him and said: “*Congratulations, O Ali, you have become my master and the master of all the believers.*”

Our Prophet told the people that when they returned home they should let everyone know about what happened at Ghadīr. This incident happened in the life time of the Prophet and Muslims celebrate this day as **Eid Ghadīr** every year.

## **Class Activity**

Your teacher will give you the required material and give each of you a role. Your task is to act out the incident of Ghadīr Khumm as best as you can.

## OUR IMAMS

As we learnt from the story above, Imam ‘Ali (as) was the first leader of the Muslim after the Prophet (saw). Imam ‘Ali (as) was the first Imam. There are 12 Imams in total, and in later lessons we will learn all their names.

How many Imams do we have?

- That’s correct, 12

Who is our first Imam?

- That’s correct, Imam Ali (as)

## **Class Activity**

Now let’s celebrate learning about the event of Ghadīr by singing this nashīd:

### **EID GHADĪR**

Come and join our celebrations,

It’s a special day,

My master ‘Ali, My master Ali,

Was appointed Imam by the Prophet today.



## Review Questions

### Q1. What is the name of our first Imam?

- Imam 'Ali (as)
- Imam Ḥusayn (as)
- Imam Ḥasan (as)

### Q2. Who told the Muslims that Imam 'Ali (as) is their leader?

- The Prophet (saw)
- Imam 'Ali (as)
- No one

## Lesson 2: The Ahlul Bayt

In this lesson, we will learn about a very special group of people called the Ahlul Bayt. The Ahlul Bayt have a very special status with Allah (SWT) which we will also learn about today. The members of the Ahlul Bayt are:

- Prophet Muḥammad (saw)
- Imam 'Ali (as)
- Sayyeda Fāṭimah (as)
- Imam Ḥasan (as)
- Imam Ḥusayn (as)



### HADITHUL KISĀ'

Let me narrate to you a wonderful story about the Ahlul Bayt. It is the story of Ḥadithul Kisā'.

The Prophet (saw) once went to the house of his daughter Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) and asked her to give him a Kisā', which is like a blanket or a large cloak. She gave him a Kisā' and he wrapped himself in it.

Soon after, there was a knock on the door. It was her son Imam Ḥasan (as). He said: '*Assalamu Alaykum*' to his mother and she replied to him. He then said that he could smell the scent of his grandfather Prophet Muḥammad (as) in the house. She said that he was beneath his Kisā'. Imam Ḥasan (as) went to his grandfather, greeted him and then asked him if he could join him beneath the Kisā'.

The Prophet (saw) agreed.

Next, Imam Ḥusayn (as) knocked on the door and greeted his mother. He also said that he could smell the scent of his grandfather in the house. Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) said that his grandfather was beneath the Kisā' with Imam Ḥasan (as). Imam Ḥusayn (as) went to his grandfather, greeted him and asked if he could join them beneath the Kisā'. The Prophet (saw) agreed and Imam Ḥusayn joined his grandfather and brother.

Imam 'Ali (as) then knocked on the door and greeted Sayyedah Fāṭima (as). Imam 'Ali (as) said that he could feel that his cousin, Prophet Muḥammad (as) was in the house. Sayyedah Fāṭima (as) said that their two sons and the Prophet (saw) were beneath the Kisā'. Imam 'Ali (as) asked them if he could join them.

The Prophet (saw) agreed and Imam Ali (as) then joined them beneath the Kisā'.

Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) came up to them and asked whether she could join them as well. The Prophet (saw) agreed and she too did so.

When the special Angel Gabriel saw the Kisā', he asked Allah who was under it. Allah (SWT) replied that they were the household of the Prophet: they were Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as), her father, her husband and her two sons beneath the Kisā'.

"Can I go and join them?" asked Gabriel. Allah (SWT) granted him permission to descend to earth to join them. However, He ordered him to take a message with him:

Gabriel came to the house of Imam 'Ali and Sayyedah Fāṭimah and asked the Prophet's permission to join them. The Prophet said, "Yes, you may".





Gabriel joined the Prophet (saw), Imam ‘Ali (as), Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as), Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusayn (as) under the Kisā’. Now he passed on his message from Allah (SWT). Allah had used a special title to refer to these five holy people. He had called them: **the Ahlul Bayt**- the people of the Household of the Prophet. He had told Gabriel that they were the most perfect and best of all His creatures. Allah (SWT) had then asked Gabriel to announce that Allah (SWT) had made these five holy people absolutely pure, and free from any sins or mistakes. This made the Prophet (saw) and his family very happy. <sup>i</sup>

## RECITING SALAWĀT

Every time we hear the name of any of the Ahlul Bayt, it is recommended that we recite Ṣalawāt, by saying:

### Memorisation Task

اللهم صلي على محمد و آل محمد

O Allah! Send your blessings upon Prophet  
Muḥammad and his Ahlul Bayt

## CLASS ACTIVITY

**Teaching aids:** labels with names of Ahlul Kisaa’ (5), Titles: Ahlul Kisaa’, People of the Household; words Ma’sumeen, and salawāt.

Your teacher will give you the above labels. Split into groups of 3 students, and work together to make a poster. Place the labels on the poster and link them together in the correct way using arrows or other shapes.

## THE STATUS OF THE AHLUL BAYT

Why does Allah (SWT) have so much love for the Ahlul Bayt (as)? Why does he give them such a special status?

It is because they lived their lives totally for the sake of Allah (SWT). All of their actions were done to gain Allah’s pleasure.

Do you remember the incident when Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusayn (as) were young, they once fasted with their parents to thank Allah (SWT)? As they were

about to break open their fast, a beggar knocked on the door. He asked for food. The Ahlul Bayt chose to give their small amount of food to the beggar and remain hungry themselves that night. The next day they fasted again, and as they were going to break their fast, an orphan knocked at the door. Everybody gave away their food to the orphan. The third day the Ahlul Bayt fasted again, and just as they were about to break their fast for the third day in a row, another needy person was at their door. The whole family gave their food to the needy person. They remained hungry each evening. How very kind and patient of them! In the Holy Qur’an, Allah (SWT) says that the only reason they did this was to gain Allah’s pleasure. They did not want any thanks and did not want any reward; all they wanted was Allah’s love and pleasure.

This is why the Ahlul Bayt have such a great status and this is why they are our role models. We should learn as much about them as we can and follow their example in every way. By doing this, we are showing them our love, and the best thing that can help enter paradise is having love for the Ahlul Bayt.

Imam al-Ṣādiq (as): “the best way of serving Allah (SWT) is love for us, the Ahlul Bayt”<sup>ii</sup>.

Let us look at an example of love for the Ahlul Bayt. When Imam Ḥusayn (as) was very young, there was one boy who would constantly walk with the Imam and take care of him. He would always try to protect the young Imam and stop any harm from coming to him. The Prophet (saw) noticed this and would hug this boy and show special love for him. This boy’s name was ‘Abdullāh ibn Yaqtūr. He stayed with the Imam (as) his entire life and continued to help the Imam. Eventually, he became the Imam’s messenger. One day, the Imam (as) sent him to Kufah to take a message. ‘Abdullāh was caught by the evil leader of the time. He was told to either curse the Imam (as) or be killed. ‘Abdullāh refused to curse the Imam (as) and instead praised him. The leader then killed ‘Abdullāh - a man who spent his whole life looking after the Ahlul Bayt and loving them.

## Review Questions

### Q1. How many people were under the Kisā'?

- 5
- 4
- 3

### Q2. Why does God give such a high status to the Ahlul Bayt?

- They were good people
- They did everything for the sake of God and His Pleasure
- They were generous

## Lesson 3: Our Twelve Imams

As we learnt in previous lessons, we believe in twelve Imams or leaders who were chosen by God. In previous years, we have learnt the names of the first six Imams. In this lesson, we will revise the names of the first six Imams, and learn the names of the remaining six. By the end of the lesson, we should know the names of all twelve Imams in order.

### THE TWELVE IMAMS

1st Imam	Imam 'Ali (as)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Imam	Imam Ḥasan (as)
3 <sup>rd</sup> Imam	Imam Ḥusayn (as)
4 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam 'Ali Zainul 'Abidīn
5 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Muḥammad al Bāqir
6 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Ja'far al Ṣādiq
7 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Musa al Kāḍim
8 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam 'Ali al Riḍa
9 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Muḥammad al Jawād
10 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam 'Ali al Hādī
11 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Ḥasan al 'Askari
12 <sup>th</sup> Imam	Imam Muḥammad al Mahdi

## Class Activity

Your teacher will pick a number out from a hat and then ask one of the students to name the Imam corresponding to that number. For example, if your teacher picks out the number 1, you would answer 'Imam 'Ali' (as).

Your teacher will continue with this activity until all students know the names of the Imams in order.

### WHAT DID THE IMAMS TEACH US?

One of the most important things that the Imams (as) taught us was that we should be sincere. Being sincere means to do things for the sake of Allah and no one else. Let's look at an example of sincerity from the lives of the Ahlul Bayt:

Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) was a generous woman who always gave to the poor and needy for the sake of Allah (SWT). On the night before her marriage though, she had a special test. A girl's wedding dress is probably one of her most cherished belongings. However, in the case of the noble Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) she gave it away so easily for the sake of Allah (SWT).

Her father bought Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) a new dress for her marriage ceremony. Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) had owned an old patched-up dress before she was given this one.

On the night of her wedding, a poor young girl came to her house and asked for some clothes because she was so poor that she did not have any. Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) decided to give her the old patched-up dress. However, just as the girl was leaving, Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) remember that Allah (SWT) said in the Qura'n: 'you will not be good people until you give away the things you love'. So she called the young girl back, took the old dress back from her and gave her the brand new wedding dress. The next day, she went to her wedding in her usual old plain dress.

This shows how much sincerity she had. She was willing to give away anything in this world for the sake of Allah, and this is the best sign of sincerity.

**Sincerity** also has another meaning. It means to say what you really feel and to only say what you feel. This means that we should not lie just to impress someone or get

what we want from them. We should only say what we really feel and once we say something, we should make sure our actions match our words.

Let's listen to this interesting story about three men and a bear:

A long time ago, there were no cars or trains. Two friends were travelling on foot. They happened to meet another traveller going the same way. This traveller was a little slow but the other two enjoyed his jokes and stories. Not only that, this oldish traveller shared his yummy bread and cheese with them. "We love you. You are our friend now", they said. They promised to take care of each other on the journey.

Soon they had to travel through a forest. The forest grew thicker and darker. Suddenly, a big bear was seen from the distance. The two younger travellers ran fast and each one climbed up the nearest tree. The third traveller, who was older and slower, could not make it up a tree, and was stranded with this large bear. The bear was approaching closer. His friends had left him alone without helping him. He was petrified. Then he remembered what his granddad had once said: 'a bear never eats a dead man.' Thump! This traveller fell to the ground quickly. He tried hard not to breathe. He lay down motionless. The bear drew nearer. The two men who had climbed the tree were frightened. Their friend would be dead soon. 'Thank God we are safe', they must have thought.

The bear walked close to the traveller on the ground. He moved around the man; smelt his face, then his ears. The poor man was so frightened that he couldn't breathe or scream. Then a miracle happened. The bear spoke something in the man's ears, then moved and walked away. It went back into the trees far behind and disappeared. The man sat up. He thanked Allah (SWT). His two companions slid down the tree and ran to him

"What did the bear tell you in your ears?" one asked

"Yes tell me. What did the bear say to you?" the other asked also.

The traveller thought for a moment. Then he said: "those who desert you in times of danger are not your real friends." The two friends realized that they had not helped their fellow traveller; they had not been sincere. They had called him a friend but they did not really help

him when he had needed them the most. They had acted like **hypocrites**.

What is the moral of this story?

Do not be like these two men who said they loved this man when they did not.

Once we say something like 'I am your friend' to someone, then our actions should match our words. We should not be like these two men who said they were this man's friend but left him alone when he needed them the most.

## Class Activity

So that we never forget the moral of this story, let's act it out. Who would like to play the bear? Who would like to play the older traveller? And who wants to be the two men who ran away?

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<sup>i</sup> Hadithul Kisaa', Mafatihul Jinaan, section on visitations in Medina

<sup>ii</sup> Bihar-ul-Anwar, vol. 27, p. 91

<http://www.Ezsoftech.com/stories/fatema.asp> for moral virtues and simplicity of Fatema Zahra(sa)



# JOURNEY TO THE UNSEEN WORLD

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## Lesson 1: The Soul

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand that we are made up of a body and soul
- Understand that we need to look after our bodies to keep healthy and that our souls also need special food to grow healthily
- Learn some ways of feeding our souls
- Be introduced to death as a natural phenomenon
- Be reminded that the body contains the soul that makes us what we are
- Understand the word death is used when soul departs from the body and enters a new world
- Discuss the idea that death is a beginning of a real journey and we need to be prepared for it
- Be introduced to the idea that we need to be conscious of what we take with us on this journey; what is beneficial for us and what will be harmful
- That Barzakh is a place we go to after we die and before the Day of Judgement
- That it is a place where believers can become purified and we have companions that help us or hinder us along the way.
- That it is our soul that travels in Barzakh not our body so we don't feel pain or pleasure as we do in this world but that it is a different pain or pleasure
- That we need to take care of ourselves in this world so that the journey in Barzakh is easy

We are made up of a body and soul. Our body is what we can touch and see; our arms, legs, head, tummy, etc. are all part of your body. Our soul is something that we can't see but it makes us who we are. Both our body and soul are mixed to make us who we are.

### WHAT IS THE SOUL?

The soul is what makes me 'me'. It is something that I can't touch or see or hear or smell, but it is the thing that I feel emotions with and the thing I think with. When I am happy, it is my soul that feels happy and when I feel sad, it is my soul that feels sad.

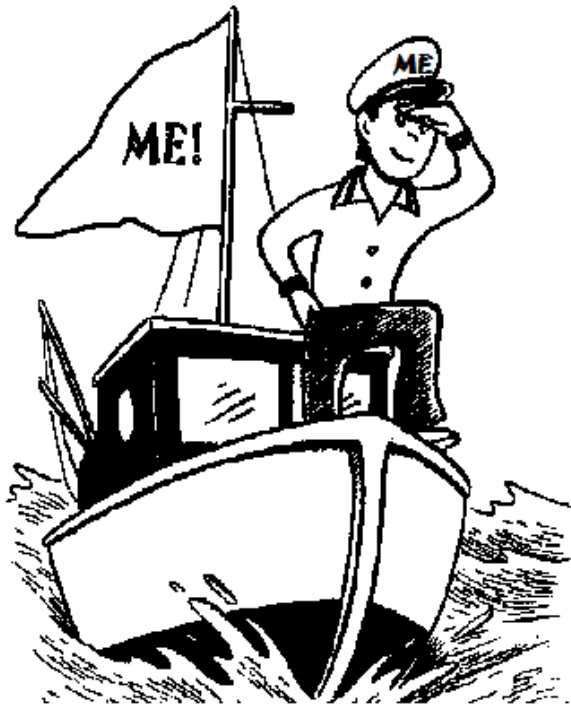
Our soul tells our body what to do, when to do it and so on. At the same time, the soul needs the body to do what it wants in this world. If the soul feels sympathy for a person and wants to help that person, it needs the body to do it, and if it feels angry and wants to scream, it needs the body to do that too.

The soul is like the captain of a ship that steers the ship to different places! Our soul is the captain and the ship is our body!

The last important thing to remember is that the soul continues to live after the body has died.

Colour in the picture below.





As a sailor, are you able to travel a long way in the ocean without a ship? You wouldn't be able to. You need a boat or a ship to be able to travel in the water. Imagine that the ocean is like this world that we are living in. So, in the same way, our soul (the captain) needs a body (the ship) so that it can travel through this world (the ocean) that we are living in. That is why Allah (SWT) has given us a body! Just like the boat is a gift to the captain of the ship so he can travel in the ocean, our bodies are a gift from Allah (SWT) to our souls so that we can travel in this world!

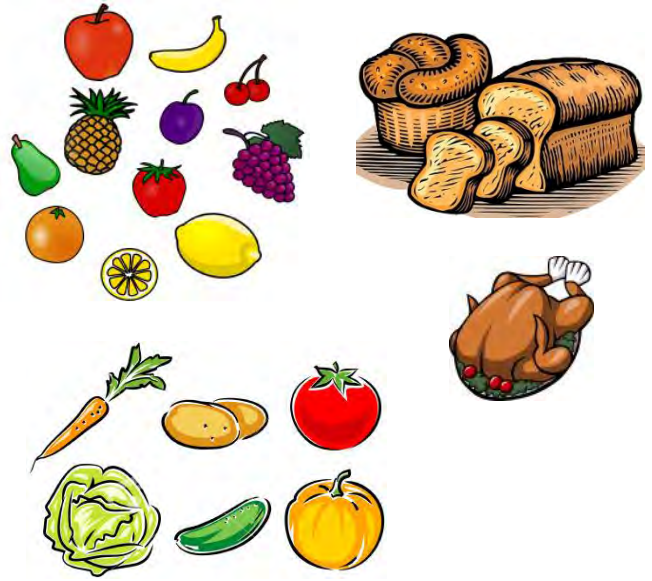
## LOOKING AFTER OUR BODY

As the captain of the ship, would you like your ship to stay in a good condition and not get wrecked? Would you also like to make the ship bigger and better?

Well then you'll have to make sure that you treat it properly and give it the right fuel to keep working!! You also have to be careful as to what you bring on board your ship from the ocean! To make the ship stronger, you would choose the best wood or steel to build it. Also if the ship gets damaged, for example it has a hole in it, you would immediately try to fix it before the ship sinks.

In the same way, we need to choose the right things to put in our bodies so that we can stay healthy and grow stronger. We need to make sure we treat our bodies well. Let's look at some ways that we can do this:

- **Eating healthy foods:** Can you name some healthy foods? Here are some pictures to help you.



Please remember, it is ok to have a little bit of sweets but not too much!

- **Sleeping well:** After working hard, learning, helping mum and dad and playing during the day, our bodies need to rest. Make sure you get enough sleep and wake up refreshed.



- **Exercise and sport:** This makes us stronger and healthier and it's fun too.



## DO OUR SOULS EAT TOO?

In the same way that our body needs food to be able to work well, our soul needs special food too! Remember the ship and the captain? What will happen to the ship if the captain becomes sick? We have to always keep the captain healthy so he can look after the ship or else the ship could get lost and wrecked too. So we also have to look after our soul.

## HOW DO WE LOOK AFTER OUR SOUL?

Because our souls are not touchable, they have a different type of food than our bodies. We can feed our soul by doing things that bring us closer to Allah (SWT), especially things like:

- Praying our daily prayers, especially if we do them on time
- Reciting the Holy Qur'an
- Reciting du'a'
- Helping needy people
- Attending the mosque regularly

Have you noticed that after doing these things, we feel good and happy inside? This is because our soul has been fed with healthy food, and so it is comfortable and calm, and so we feel happy and good.

There is also food that poisons the soul. Things like swearing, being rude to people, listening to haram music, talking about people behind their back all poison our soul and make it sick very quickly. We should try to avoid these things so that our soul can stay healthy.

## Review Questions

### Q1. Our soul is:

- a. Like a ghost that comes and goes
- b. Something that exists after we die
- c. What makes me 'me' and what we feel things with

### Q2. Which of the following is good food for our soul?

- a. Praying our daily prayer
- b. Reciting Qur'an
- c. Both of the above

## Lesson 2: Death

### Teaching Aids

1. Real or pictures of life cycle of insect eggs, larva and insect
2. A seed germinating, seedling, a plant and a dead plant
3. Pictures of a baby, toddler, a teenager, an adult and then an aged person



Look at the picture of this insect. What happens to the eggs after they are laid?

What will the larvae turn into?

What will the insect do? The insect will fly around, sitting on plants or animals; sucking juice or blood; or even sit on dirt, and then? Get swatted or get eaten away. Then it is dead. That's the end of the insect. Let us look at this seedling. It germinated out of a seed. Now it will grow into a plant when watered and cared for. When the plant has flowered or given fruits it may next start to wither, dry up, droop and then eventually...die.



Now, here is another story. Look at this beautiful baby. It will grow into a naughty little toddler; then a boy then a teenager. When he grows older, he will be an adult; like your teacher. Eventually, he will age and become an old man and then unfortunately he will die as well.



Everything that has a beginning has to end; or die. It's one of the rules of nature. Every living thing including the plant, insect and human being dies.

## DEATH

So what is death, then? Look at our body. It is made up of flesh, blood and bones. Come on class, there is something more to it. What makes you love Mum? What makes you like butterflies? What urges you to want to help a little cat? Where do these feeling come from? Our soul.

Our soul makes us who we are. So, what are we made of?

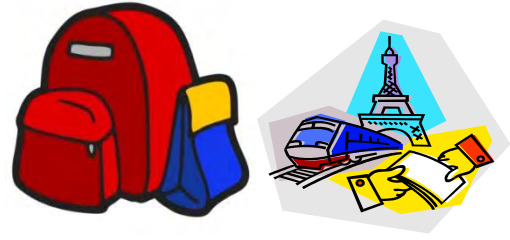
Soul, and body.

When a person dies, his body stops talking, moving or functioning. This is because the soul leaves the body and enters a new world. This is what we call death or dying. The word death is used when the soul separates from the body and enters a new world.

Death is the beginning of a real journey. We cannot live forever in this world. When a person dies, his soul moves to another world.

**So death is like a journey to another world, or like a bridge that helps us move from this world to the next.**

## A REAL JOURNEY



When you pack your bag for a journey, what do you take with you?

That is right. You want to take clothes, walking shoes, tooth brush, food, books etc...

We do prepare for a trip. Who doesn't? Most of all, we need a passport and a ticket.

How do we prepare for our journey after death? Can we take a lot of dollars? Best clothes? Favourite food? Toys and books? None of these things help us after we have died.

The life in this world is short but the life after death is everlasting and real and we have to prepare for it while we are here. Now what do we need to take with us on this real journey? Let us think of all the things that will be beneficial for us and also let us list down those that will be harmful to us.

## USEFUL ITEMS

Necessary items are a **bag of good deeds** for the pleasure of Allah because He is our Creator.

- Pray on time
- Recite the Holy Qur'an
- Fast
- Listen to your parents
- Attend the mosque and Islamic classes regularly
- Love your parents and respect them
- Help and serve your mother
- Be kind to your grandparents
- Study well at school
- Always wear a smile
- Help anyone who need your help





All these things will help us after death. For example, if we make someone who was sad happy by listening to them and cheering them up, Allah (SWT) will send us a beautiful and powerful friend to protect us when we leave our grave on the Day of Judgment. This friend will walk in front of us and protect us from anything that might hurt us. Another example is reading du'ā' and reciting Qur'an. When we die, these things light up our dark graves and keep us happy.

## HARMFUL THINGS

- Missing out on prayer
- Watching useless things on TV
- Being greedy
- Being rude to our parents or other elders
- Using bad language
- Telling lies

To sum up, let us remember: what sort of a journey do we want to have? If we want to have a pleasant and easy journey, then we must make sure our bag of good deeds is as big as possible.

Let us finish with this poem:

### "Allah Is Watching You"

**Whatever you see, wherever you go,**

(Make glasses with fingers, +stamp feet)

**Was made by Allah be sure to know.**

(Make a big round circle with arms and shout Allah)

**The sun by day, the moon at night,**

Make circle with thumb and 1<sup>st</sup> finger, + sleep)

**The shining stars, three kinds of light.**

(1<sup>st</sup> finger and thumb together, 3 fingers.)

**Plants, flowers, trees so tall,**

(Hand facing the floor, then it goes high and higher.)

**Boys, girls, animals in all**

Point to the boys, point to the girls/themselves +bend down on all fours.)

**Whatever you think, whatever you say,**

(Point finger to the temple, + point at round lips.)

**Be sure, Allah is watching you all day.**

## Review Questions

### Q1. Death is:

- a. When the soul dies
- b. When the soul leaves the body
- c. When the body and soul both die

### Q2. The most important thing to have for when we die is:

- a. As many good deeds as possible
- b. Lots of money and cars
- c. Lots of good friends

## Lesson 3: Barzakh

After we die, our bodies are buried in the grave and slowly wither away. What about our soul?

Remember our soul is what makes me 'me' and it is what we feel things with. Do you also remember that when a person dies, their soul does not die. The soul just leaves the body and continues on its journey into another world.

Where does the soul go after death?

The soul goes to the world of Barzakh. This is the world where the souls live after the body dies, until the Day of Judgment comes. Barzakh is a world between this world where we live now, and the world of the Hereafter or Judgment Day.

### LIFE IN BARZAKH

For a good person, life in the grave or in the world of Barzakh is just like living in one of the small gardens of paradise. The person can see paradise and cannot wait for the Judgment Day to come so that he can enter paradise permanently.

He is visited by Prophet Muhammad (saw) and his family. They comfort him and stop him from feeling lonely. This is because he loved them during his life. He would attend gatherings where they were remembered. He would listen to their words through the Ḥadith and would respect them and try to do what they said.

This good person is visited by lots of wonderful friends. These friends are his prayer, his du'ā', his effort to help people, especially parents. All these friends come to keep this good person company and make his time in Barzakh a good time.



For an evil person, Barzakh is just like a living in one of the pits of Hell. He can see Hell and is dreading the coming of the Judgment Day, because he will then be in Hell forever.

He is visited by angels who torture him because he disbelieved in God or was bad to people. He is asked about all the bad things he did. Now, he cannot lie and cannot make up stories- the truth is known to everyone.

He is lonely in this grave, and there is no one there to keep him company.

## **HOW DO WE PREPARE FOR BARZAKH?**

How can we prepare ourselves for Barzakh so that we live a good life there?

As you may have learnt in the previous lesson, death is something that happens naturally. It is not something that is in our control, and neither is it something that we can delay. Allah has created us in a way that we cannot live forever. We have to die and return to Him one day! However we do not know of this day. It is kept a secret, and we will only find out the day the angel of death comes and tells us he is ready to take us.

According to an old story, a man made an unusual agreement with the angel of death. He told the angel that he would be willing to accompany him (as though he had a choice) only if the angel would send him a notice well in advance. The agreement was made. Weeks became months and months became years. One bitterly cold night, as the man sat alone thinking of his success in life, the angel tapped on his shoulder.

"You are here too soon" the man cried out. "You sent no messenger. I thought we had an agreement!" The angel whispered "Notice your hair, once it was full and black, now it has streaks of silver in it! Observe your face in the mirror and see the wrinkles. Yes! I have sent many messages through the years! I have kept my promise. I am sorry that you are not ready for me but the order of Almighty Allah (SWT) cannot be changed!"

We need to prepare ourselves well enough in this world, so that when the angel of death appears to take us, we are ready with a big smile, waiting to meet our Creator, and confident that we have been good in this world. We learnt in our last lessons how to prepare for our death:

we need to do as many good deeds as possible and try to get as close to Allah (SWT) as possible.

## **Class Activity: Role Play**

One student is the deceased one, one plays the role of the good companion, and another plays the role of the 'bad' companion. (When we say bad companion, we do not really mean bad, it is just a way of showing that he is the one who accompanies us because of the sins we had done in this world).

This is how the play can be performed (teachers can make changes while teaching)

One student – Ahmad has died, and has been buried. (Let him sleep on the table).

One companion (dressed in black ) appears carrying this big stick, appears and scares Ahmad and prods him with his stick because of some of the wrong actions (lying, being bad to his mum) he did while he was alive.

After a little while, another companion with a smiling face dressed in white, appears, and calms Ahmad, and tells him, I am your helper, and I will be there with you, because when you were alive, you had the love of Prophet Muḥammad and his family in your heart.

Then Ahmad asks – why weren't you there when the other companion came and tortured me? He replies – you have to go through that because of your own bad actions on earth.

### Teacher Notes:

Make the environment such that it gets the students involved.

At the end of the play, get all the students together, and ask them to describe what they felt as acting in the play or as watching it.

## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. Barzakh:**

- Is a world where the soul goes after the body dies
- Means death
- Means the Day of Judgment

### **Q2. A person:**

- Always knows when he is going to die exactly
- Sometimes knows when he is going to die exactly
- Never knows when he is going to die exactly

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# RESURRECTION

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## المعاد

### Lesson 1: Resurrection

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should understand:

- That after we die, we are brought back to life in another world called the Hereafter
- Some of the Arabic names for this day, explaining the meaning of each briefly:
  - yawmul qiyāmah
  - yawmul ḥashr
  - yawmul ḥisāb
  - yawmul dīn
- Paradise and some of the pleasures promised for people of paradise in the Qur'ān
- Hell, and some of the punishments promised for people of hell in the Qur'ān
- The kind of people that enter paradise and those who enter hell

In the previous lessons, we have learnt about Death and Barzakh. We know that once we die, our soul goes to the world of Barzakh where we are either punished or rewarded according to our actions in this world.

After the world of Barzakh, all creatures are brought back to life on the Day of Resurrection – *yawmul qiyāmah*. On this day, our souls will be joined to the same bodies we had in this world and we will stand before Allah (SWT) and be judged, and He will decide, according to His Justice and Mercy who will enter Paradise and who will enter Hell.

#### COMING BACK TO LIFE

Is it possible to come back to life after we have died and turned into dust? Well, we know that Allah created us from nothing, gave us bones and flesh, and made us into human beings. If He was able to create us from nothing the first time, then He is definitely able to bring us back to life after we die.

Allah (SWT) has given us many examples of how He brings things back to life after they have died. Most of these examples are in nature:

Have you ever seen trees in winter in a cold country? Their leaves fall off and the trees look dead and weak. A few months later, the same trees grow a great amount of leaves and they look green, beautiful and full of life.



## Lesson 2: The Resurrection Day

In this lesson, we will learn more about the Resurrection and how Allah (SWT) brings us back to life.

### THE NAMES OF THE RESURRECTION DAY

There are a few names we can use for the day when we are all brought back to life. Each name tells us something about what will happen on that day. They are:

- **Yawmul Qiyámah:** which means the day of being raised from the graves
- **Yawmul ḥashr:** means the day of being brought back to life
- **Yawmul ḥisáb:** means the day of Accounting- this is because all of us have to stand before Allah (SWT) on that day and be asked about all of our actions
- **Yawmul dīn:** means the day when we get the true reward of our actions - people who were truly good for the sake of Allah gets amazing reward, while people who were purely evil enter Hell.

### THE ACCOUNTING ON THE DAY OF JUDGMENT

As we explained earlier, on the Day of Judgment, we will stand before Allah (SWT) and be asked about all of our actions. Unfortunately, on that day, most of us will regret the fact that we did not do more good and did not use our time here better. We will wish we had taken more from this world to help us in the Hereafter. Let's listen to this story:

Once, a group of people were travelling on rocks at night. A voice came from the sky that whosoever picks up the rocks will regret and whosoever doesn't pick up the rocks will regret. Now, the people were confused. How can this be? Whether you pick up the rocks or not, you will regret it!

Anyway, some people picked up the rocks and some didn't. In the morning when they reached their homes, they saw that the rocks turned into diamonds. Now, those people who didn't pick up the rocks started regretting it, saying, "If only we had picked up some rocks." Those people who did pick some rocks also



Another example is the desert. Look at how the desert looks for most of the year. It is dry and red and looks lifeless and dead. Now look at the picture on the right. The desert blooms with wildflowers and looks yellow and green and full of life.



From this example, we can understand that Allah is able to give life to the dead because it is He Who created them in the beginning.

On the Resurrection Day, He will bring us back to life and we will have to face the results of our actions. The people who were good will enter heaven, and those who were evil will enter hell.

### Class Activity

Can you think of more examples of how Allah (SWT) brings this back to life? Your teacher will give you some paper and colouring pencils. Draw two pictures: one of something that is dead or dying and the other of that thing coming back to life. Make sure your picture has the title: 'Allah (SWT) brings the dead back to life'.



started regretting saying, "Why didn't we pick up more rocks?" Both sides ended up regretting their actions.

We will feel the same on the Judgment day. What are the 'diamonds' that we can take with us for that day?

- Praying on time, instead of delaying prayers so that we can play or watch TV
- Being good to our parents, instead of being lazy and naughty
- Respecting our teachers, even if we feel like chatting in class
- Learning the Qur'ān, even if it might be difficult and take a lot of effort

All these things take effort to do and sometimes they are hard. However, we should always try to make sacrifices in this life so that we can enjoy our life in the Hereafter. The harder we work here and the more effort we put in, the easier the Day of Judgment will be.

## Review Questions

### Q1. On the Resurrection Day:

- a. God will bring all humans back to life
- b. God will bring all creatures back to life
- c. No one will be brought back to life

### Q2. Another name for the yawmul qiyāmah is yawmul ḥashr. What does this name mean?

- a. The day when people are brought back to life
- b. The day when people get their rewards
- c. The day when people are asked about all their actions

## Lesson 3: Paradise (al-Jannah) and Hell (Jahannam)

In our last lesson, we learnt that we are all brought back to life and are rewarded or punished according to our actions. In this lesson, we will see that good people get rewarded with paradise, which is full of pleasures and reward, and evil people are punished in hell, which is full of pain and punishment.

### PARADISE

We will briefly discuss Heaven or Paradise and the pleasures that Allah has promised the people of Paradise. Paradise is the place where people who

believed in Allah (SWT) and did good deeds will live forever.

Let us look at how the Holy Qur'ān describes Paradise:

- It is larger than the skies and the earth
- It has rivers of sweet milk and rivers of sweet honey and other delicious drinks
- It is full of beautiful gardens, with fruit that never runs out
- The people of paradise live in wonderful houses which are comfortable
- The clothes of the people of paradise will be made of luxurious green silk, and they will have bracelets of gold and silver
- There is peace there at all times and everyone is happy
- The people of paradise have access to whatever they wish

The pleasures of paradise are so great that we cannot even imagine them. We can only think of what they might be, but we can never truly know how wonderful they are.

### HOPING FOR PARADISE

We have to make sure that we always have the greatest hope in Allah that He would grant us paradise. Even when we do something wrong or bad, we have to ask for forgiveness and really believe that Allah (SWT) will forgive us. The Imams (as) have told us that even if we found out that only one person would enter paradise, we would have to hope that that one person would be us. We should never give up hope in Allah (SWT) rescuing and forgiving us.

### HELL

Hell is a frightening place where Allah (SWT) punishes people for their evil deeds. The people who enter Hell are those who did not believe in Allah (SWT) and who did evil things on purpose.

Some people who believed in Allah but did some evil deeds will enter Hell to be punished for a period of time and then be taken out of Hell and be allowed to enter Paradise. However, people who denied the truth about Allah (SWT) and who did great evil deeds will remain in Hell forever. Hell is a terrible place, and we should

always be fearful of ending up there, even if it is for only one day.

This is how the Holy Qur'ān describes Hell:

- The people of Hell will be bound with long chains and cast into a blazing fire; far worse than any fire in this world. This fire will blaze forever, guarded by angels. No one will be able to escape.
- The food of the people of Hell will be made of zaqqūm tree oil (a cursed tree growing in Hell's lowest depths); their drink will be boiling water. The food and drink will not satisfy them and they will remain hungry and in pain all the time.
- The people of Hell will beg to be let out but this will not happen.
- Allah will keep them alive and suffering, and whenever their skins are burned away, they will be replaced by another to be burned afresh.

## FEAR OF HELL

We should always fear the possibility that we will be punished in Hell. Our Imams (as) have told us that even if we found out only one person would ever go to Hell, we should fear that that person would be us. We should never say: 'I am not going to Hell because I did such a good thing...' This is because we do not know if our actions were accepted or if we did them sincerely.

So, just like we should have great hope in Allah at all times we should also always have fear of Allah in our hearts and work hard to make sure we do not end up in Hell.

## Class Activity

Divide the class into groups of 2. Provide them with manilla paper, colours, etc. One group should draw things that they would do in this world, so that they could go to heaven. The other group should draw things that if they do, they would go to hell. The best and neatest drawing will be put up on the notice board, and a small gift can be awarded to the students.

## Review Questions

### Q1. Which people end up in Paradise?

- a. People who believed in God
- b. People who did good deeds
- c. People who believed in God and did good deeds

### Q2. Paradise is:

- a. A small garden
- b. Larger than the earth and skies
- c. As big as Australia

## PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ص)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand and be reminded that the last Prophet was the Holy prophet Muḥammad (saw)
- Know the story of Abraha and know that this was the same year the Holy Prophet was born
- Know the names of his parents and his foster mother
- Understand very briefly the kinds of practices at the time before Islam
- Understand that the Prophet was kind and generous to all and treated all people as humans with equal rights even before he received the first revelation
- Understand that Islam does not accept that a person be treated differently because of their skin colour, lineage, etc.
- Know that the Holy prophet (saw) was given the message of the Qur'an when he was 40 years old
- Understand that in the beginning he had very few supporters and they suffered a lot in Mecca
- Know that the Prophet (saw) never forced anyone to believe in him but rather converted people through his actions and behaviour
- Understand that noble character can be expressed in many ways and that one of these ways is being patient
- Understand relevant examples of how they can practice patience
- Understand that not having patience can lead to many problems, one of which is anger.
- Know that the Prophet eventually left Mecca to go to Medina (if possible show this on a map with pictures) due to there being more people there who would support him
- Understand that this was the hijra and the beginning of the Islamic years.
- Know the current year in the Hijri Calender and do an activity to find the hijri year they were born. Be reminded that the Holy Prophet gave us a gift of Islam and we have to try to ensure that we do not allow it to be distorted
- Understand that it is our responsibility to speak up when something wrong is happening and assist in the doing of good

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: The Childhood of the Prophet

Allah sent Prophet Muḥammad (saw) as a Messenger to all people throughout the world and throughout time and revealed through him the Holy Qur'an. Allah (SWT) tells us through the Holy Qur'an that Prophet Muḥammad (saw) is the last and the seal of all the prophets and that no prophet will come after him.

"He (Muhammad)... is the Messenger of Allah and the Last of the prophets..." Holy Qur'an (33:40)



Allah sent many prophets to guide and teach people their religion in each period of time. So Allah never left people without a messenger to guide them to their duties and the right path.

As Muslims we believe in all the messengers sent by Allah ending with Prophet Muḥammad (saw); the last Prophet. He brought us the religion of Islam; the final religion.

### BIRTH OF THE HOLY PROPHET (SAW)

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was born in Mecca in the 'Year of the Elephant' in which an amazing event happened. That year Abraha; the Christian governor of Abyssinia, a country close to Arabia, marched upon Mecca with a huge army of elephants. His intention was to destroy the Ka'bah and shift the centre of pilgrimage

to his city, where he had built a huge and beautiful church. But the very moment Abraha's large army was ready to attack; the Almighty Allah sent a swarm of flying creatures which blackened the sky. The creatures attacked the army of Abraha with burning stones, and within minutes destroyed both the elephants and the warriors.

\*Teachers Note: Make this story central to your lesson and try to prolong it and deliver in the most exciting way possible.

### Facts about Prophet Muhammad

Name:	Muhammad
Father:	Abdullah
Mother:	Āminah
Foster Mother:	Ḥalimah

## THE LIFE OF THE HOLY PROPHET

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw) was the son of 'Abdullāh and Āminah. His father, Abdullah, passed away a few days before his birth.

The Prophet was born in the city of Mecca in Arabia. His family had been the chiefs of the tribe of Quraysh.

It was usual among the families of Quraysh that they hand over their new-born children to country women so that they might be brought up in the open and healthy environment. According to this tradition, the mother of the Holy Prophet gave him into the care of a woman named Ḥalimah, who took him to her home outside the city to bring him up in a natural environment.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw) spent the first five years of his life with Ḥalimah and then she returned him to his mother, Āminah. His mother loved him very much and treated him very kindly. When he was about six years old, she went to Medina for a few days.

On her return journey, however she passed away. After this his grandfather 'Abdul Muṭṭalib took him into his care.

Abdul Muṭṭalib loved his now orphaned grandchild very much and was very kind to him. However, he too, passed away after two years.

Now the Holy Prophet began to live with his uncle Abu Ṭālib. Faṭimah, the wife of Abu Ṭālib loved Muhammad (saw) as if he were her own son. Abu Ṭālib, too, was very good to him.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) learnt, with the help of his uncle, knowledge and the experience of business. Prophet Muhammad (saw) was trusted and liked by everyone who happened to come in touch with him even before he became a prophet. The people respected him very much and used to call him: 'The Truthful and Trustworthy'.

From his early childhood he never worshipped idols and never told a lie. He had excellent habits and a perfect character. People saw in him honesty and truthfulness and therefore respected him greatly.

## THE TIME BEFORE ISLAM

More than 1400 years ago in Arabia the people were living very much in fear. They even feared their neighbours. They feared other tribes. They even feared their idols. This was the time before Islam when the Arabs were worshipping idols. In those days, Arab tribes fought with one another over very small matters and fought very long wars.

The people of Arabia were leading a very miserable life that they did not care even to ask permission before entering another's house and did not greet each other when they met. They considered themselves to be enemies of each other and spoke in a very harsh tone. In their lack of knowledge they would even bury their newly born daughters alive.



As Islam began to spread these cruel actions were stopped. The Holy Prophet patiently taught them the way they should behave and treat each other. He taught them love and peace. He taught them kindness and respect.



## HOW THE PROPHET TAUGHT PEOPLE

As we have already learnt, the people the Prophet (saw) was sent to people who fought easily and did not think before acting. The Prophet (saw) slowly taught them to solve these problems. One day, a man came to the Prophet (saw) and asked for some advice. The Prophet gave him one simple piece of advice: "don't get angry!" The man had travelled a long way to talk to the Prophet, and wanted to hear more, so again he asked but the Prophet's reply again was "don't get angry!" The man asked for advice a third time and again the Prophet said: "don't get angry!"



The man then said his goodbyes and left the Prophet and went back to his hometown. When he arrived there, he saw that his tribe was getting ready to fight another tribe. An argument had started between the two tribes and they were both ready to go to war. Seeing all his friends angry and ready to fight, he also got angry and got himself ready for war straight away. However, as he was ready to begin fighting, he remembered the Prophet's words: "don't get angry...don't get angry...don't get angry!" He realized the strength of the Prophet's advice. He stopped himself, thought about things and realized that there was really no point in fighting a war over something that was not worth it.

He went out to his friends and told them he would not fight, and that they should not fight either. At first, they were shocked and called him a coward, but eventually he convinced them, and he stopped a war from happening and saved the lives and health of so many people.

This way the Prophet slowly introduced good manners and proper rules and laws into the lives of people. He did it in a beautiful, simple and strong way.

If we were lucky enough to have him around us today, he would look out for us and guide us in a kind and caring way, and help us to improve ourselves every day.

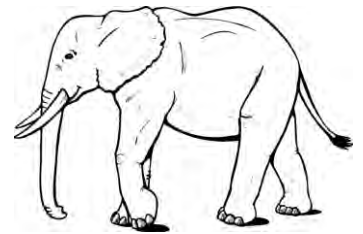
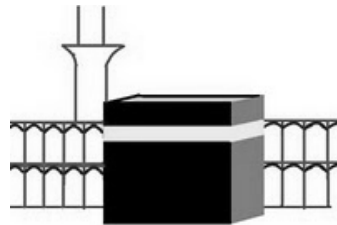
## Activity

Colour the picture below.

THE YEAR OF



THE ELEPHANT...



## Review Questions

**Q1. The Prophet's mother's name was:**

- a) Āminah
- b) Ḥalimah
- c) Faṭimah

**Q2. The Prophet was born in the year of the:**

- a) Tiger
- b) Elephant
- c) Camel

## Lesson 2: The First Revelation



The Holy Prophet Muḥammad (saw) spent most of his life in his native town, Mecca. He always treated the people kindly and lovingly and never harmed anyone.

But disgusted with the corruption all around him, Prophet Muḥammad often went to the Cave of Ḥirā, in a mountain a few kilometres from Mecca. He used to remain in the cave for long periods of time, praying to God and thinking about all His blessings.

When he reached the age of forty Angel Gabriel, appeared to him with the first verses of the Holy Qur'ān:

"Recite in the name of your Lord Who created. Created man from a clot. Recite and your Lord is most Generous. Who taught (to write) with the pen. Taught man what he knew not." (96: 1-5)

With these verses, Gabriel (as) told Muḥammad (saw) that Almighty Allah had chosen him to be His last Messenger to humankind.

Muḥammad's (saw) heart was filled with happiness, and he thanked Almighty Allah for giving him such a great blessing.

## **THE PROPHET'S CALL TO ISLAM**

Once the Prophet received the order from Allah (SWT) to spread Islam, he

- Introduced Islam to his close immediate family, Khadijah, Imam 'Ali (as), Ja'far (the brother of Imam 'Ali) and his foster son Zayd. The first person to believe in the Prophet's message and become a Muslim was Imam 'Ali (as). Khadijah was the first woman to become a Muslim.
- Then he introduced Islam to his uncles and cousins in general. Some of them listened to him and agreed to support him, but others mocked him.
- Then introduced Islam to all of the Meccans, three years after that first revelation from Gabriel.

### **Class Activity**

With the help of your teacher, draw a family tree of the Prophet's family. Who lived with the Prophet (saw) when he received the message? And who were the first Muslims?

## **THE PROPHET'S CHARACTER**

The Prophet (saw) never forced anyone to believe in him. Rather, he attracted people to Islam through his actions and behaviour. He treated every one, young and old, with kindness, respect and love.

One old woman made a habit of throwing rubbish on Prophet Muḥammad whenever he passed from her house. Muḥammad (saw) had to pass that house daily on the way to the mosque. Even when the old woman threw rubbish on him, he would pass silently without showing any anger or annoyance. This was a regular, daily event.

One day when the Prophet was passing by, the woman was not there to throw the rubbish. He stopped and asked the neighbour about her well-being. The neighbour informed the Prophet that the woman was sick and in bed. The Prophet politely asked permission to visit the woman. When allowed, he entered the house, the woman thought that he had come there to take his revenge when she was unable to defend herself because of sickness. But the Prophet assured her that he had come to her, not to take any revenge, but to see her and to look after her needs, as it was the command of Allah that if anyone is sick, a Muslim should visit them and should help them with their needs.

The old woman was greatly moved by this kindness and love of the Prophet. By the example of greatness of Muḥammad (saw), she understood that he was truly the Prophet of God and Islam was the true religion. She accepted Islam at once.

## **THE PROPHET'S PATIENCE**

Even though the Prophet's character was so amazing, there were some people whose hearts were so hard that they still did not believe in him. These disbelievers:

- Made fun of the Prophet and annoyed him whenever he tried to talk to people
- Called him crazy or a magician
- Sometimes tried to physically hurt the Prophet

Throughout all this, the Prophet (saw) was amazingly patient. He would put up with them without replying in an evil way, and when he got home, instead of asking Allah to punish them, he would say: 'O Allah, forgive my people, because they do not know'. The Prophet showed that he truly believed in this ayah from the Qur'an:

"Indeed Allah is with those who are patient."

If we are hurt by others, fall sick or go through any hardship we should remember to be patient just like the

Holy Prophet. If we remain patient God will reward and guide us.

## Activity

Below are some examples of situations where we need to practice patience. Draw a picture of a time where you were feeling unhappy but practiced patience.

Losing our patience and becoming angry can lead to many bad things:

- It can destroy our happiness and our good actions. We will always regret what we did when we were angry and we would wish to take it back.
- It frightens and drives away our friends and dear ones.
- It forces the angels to record our bad actions and God will not be very happy with us.

## Activity

Draw a picture of how not being patient can lead to problems.

### Review Questions

**Q1. The first person to become a Muslim was:**

- Imam 'Ali (as)
- Khadijah
- Ja'far

**Q2. The name of the Prophet's wife was:**

- Khadijah
- Zaynab
- Kawthar

## Lesson 3: The Prophet moves to Medina

As we mentioned in the previous lesson, when Prophet Muḥammad (saw) began calling people to Islam openly and the number of Muslims began to grow, Quraysh did anything to stop the Prophet and the believers. Many Muslims suffered and after many years of trying to guide the Meccans, the Prophet (saw) decided to leave Mecca for the safety of the Muslims and the message of Islam.

### MIGRATION TO MEDINA

The people of Quraysh continued to torture the Prophet and the believers. The Prophet (saw) therefore decided to migrate from Mecca to Medina where there were many people had become Muslims and were willing to support the Prophet (saw).

### THE PROPHET'S ARRIVAL

The people of Medina were very excited and were waiting for his arrival. Suddenly someone from the top of a hill announced that the Prophet had arrived. On hearing this, the people became wild with extreme joy and recited "Allāhu Akbar!", "Allāhu Akbar!" - "God is Great!", "God is Great!"

The Prophet got down from the camel just outside the city and sat down under a date tree. People rushed forward to greet and welcome him to their city. He was loved by all and everyone was keen to salute him. After the welcome ceremony, the Prophet mounted his camel to enter the holy city. All around there were faces full of happiness.

The Prophet named the people of that city as Anṣār (supporters) and those who had migrated from Mecca as Muhajirīn (the migrants). These two groups of Muslims became very close

to one another and united to form one community.



## Class Activity

The children of Medina got together and in loud voices sang to welcome the Prophet (saw). Recite the following poem as a class.



"ṬALA-'AL BADRU 'ALAINĀ  
MIN THANĪYĀTIL WADA'  
WAJABA-SHUKRU 'ALAINA  
MA DA'A LILAHĪ DA'I"

"The full moon is shining on us from the area of gardens. We must offer thanks (to Allah) so long as anyone prays before Allah."

"AYUHAL MAB-'UTHU FĪNA  
JE'TA BIL AMRIL MUTA  
JE'TA SHAR-RAFTAL MADĪNA  
MARḤABAN YA KHAIRA DA'I"

"O' the one sent to us, you have come with commands which we shall obey. You came and graced Medina; we salute and welcome you, 'O' the best caller (towards Allah)."

Teacher's Note: teachers are encouraged to bring in a CD of this Nashīd and allow the children to listen to it then recite it.

## A STORY ABOUT AN IDOL

It was hardly three years since the people of Medina had accepted Islam and had started to worship Allah. The young boys in the city were given a job to remove the

worship of idols. Wherever they saw an idol, they destroyed it and set fire to it.

One day, the youths came to know that Omar bin Janah, one of the people of Medina, had still preserved his idol and worshipped it. In order to show him the uselessness of worshipping idols made of wood, they removed it from his place and threw it down a pit. The chief, on finding the idol, brought it back, washed it and kept it in its original place. But the next day again it was removed and thrown into the pit.

The chief was very much upset about this. For the last time he brought home this idol and cleaned it. He then put his sword around its neck and said to the idol: "If anybody comes to you, take action and kill him with the sword."

The next day the idol went missing again. This time Omar bin Janah found it tied to a dead body of a dog. There was no effect of the sword which he had tied around the neck of the idol. This event made him lose faith in his man-made wooden idol. He then stopped worshipping idols altogether. On becoming a Muslim, he uttered a poem:

"My idol! If you were my god, you would not have reached this stage and I would not have seen you in the pit along with a dead dog. I have now put my faith in the Almighty Allah, from Whom come all blessings. It is He Who has freed me from the darkness of ignorance."

This is one of the examples of how the young Muslims of Medina helped the Prophet in putting an end to idol worship and spread the true message of Islam.

## THE PROPHET'S GIFT

The Prophet (saw) was sent to teach us right from wrong, and to help us live in the best way possible. This is why he spent his entire life teaching people to do good and right things, and tried to stop them from doing evil things as much as he could.

## ENJOINING GOOD AND FORBIDDING EVIL

Just like the Prophet, we Muslims also need to encourage others to do good and stop





them from doing bad things.

We should start with ourselves and try not to do anything wrong ourselves. Then, if we see that others are doing something wrong, we should try to tell them politely to change or stop that action.



Also, if we see they are doing something good, we should encourage them.

This is especially important if we see someone being hurt by others. For example, if a classmate at school is getting bullied by someone, we should not join in the bullying at all. In fact, we should defend that person and try to stop others from bullying them.

## Class Activity

Students should split into three groups and act out the following situations. Teachers should encourage students to show how they would react in such situations, knowing that they must try to stop the wrong thing from happening:

- You see one of your friends is being teased by everyone else in the class and being called names. What would you do in this situation?
- Your friend has a habit of always lying. What would you say to your friend to help him or her?

## Review Questions

**Q1. The Prophet moved from Mecca to:**

- a) Bahrain
- b) Medina
- c) Jeddah

**Q2. The Prophet called the people of Medina who supported Islam the:**

- a) Muhajirīn
- b) Anṣār
- c) Quraysh

## IMAM ALI

## امام علي (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should understand:

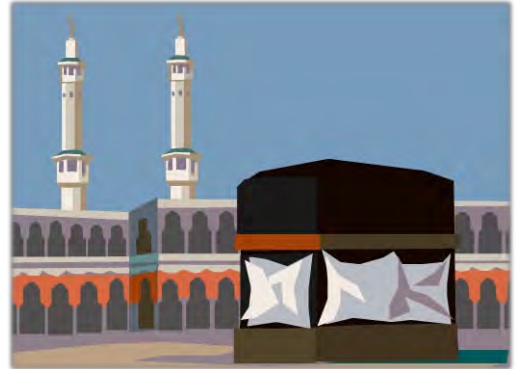
- Learn one of the titles of Imam 'Ali (as) and their meanings
- Learn the concept of Submission to Allah
- Understand Islam as a religion of submission
- Use the quality of submission to Allah in Imam 'Ali and learn from it

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### LEVEL 2

## Imam 'Ali (as), the Chosen One

<b>Name:</b>	'Ali
<b>Father:</b>	Abu-Ṭalib (as)
<b>Mother:</b>	Faṭimah bint Asad
<b>Birth:</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> Rajab in the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca



Imam 'Ali (as) is our 1<sup>st</sup> Holy Imam. He is the leader of the Muslim community after the Prophet (pbuh). In of the days in the month of Rajab, Faṭimah bint Asad, the mother of Imam 'Ali (as), went to the Ka'bah to pray to Allah to give her a safe delivery as she was having a lot of pain. Suddenly the wall of the Ka'bah cracked open, and she went in, and the wall closed behind her. People who were around were shocked at the scene and they tried to go in and help her, but the wall would not open. They sat around waiting for her to come out and see what had happened. Three days later, she came out of the Ka'bah holding a baby in her arms. The women rushed towards her to see the little infant, and they asked her what she will name him. She told them his name was 'Ali.

## IMAM 'ALI, THE CHOSEN ONE

Imam 'Ali had many titles because of how great he was. Today, we will learn about one of his titles:

*Al-Murtaḍa*

The One Chosen by Allah

He was given this title because he always submitted to Allah in all aspects of his life and therefore he was the one chosen to earn a great status. If we submit to the will of Allah, we can also be chosen by Allah for a great status in this world and the hereafter.

## SUBMISSION TO ALLAH

Submission to Allah means doing what Allah (SWT) wants us to do. This means that whatever we think, or however difficult the task is, we should always do what Allah wants, and not what we want. Islam means submission to Allah. For example, Allah has asked us to obey our parents. So whether I am playing, or with my friends, I have to first do what my parents want me to do, because Allah has given them that authority. Allah wants the best for us at all times and when we do not obey His command He is unhappy for us.

So a true Muslim does exactly what Allah asks him to do and avoids everything that Allah has asked him to avoid. This is because Allah has created us and knows what is best for us.

## IMAM 'ALI'S SUBMISSION

Imam 'Ali (as) was one of the best examples of how we should submit to the will of Allah and His messenger. Once when Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusain (as) were children they both fell ill. Their parents- Imam 'Ali (as) and Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as)- were very sad to see them ill. When the Holy Prophet (saw) found out about the illness he suggested that both his daughter Sayyedah Fāṭimah (A) and his cousin and



son-in-law Imam 'Ali (as) should make a vow. A vow, or nadhr, is a promise that you make to Allah- something that you will do extra, for the pleasure of Allah, if your wish comes true. Imam 'Ali (as) and Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) made a vow that

they would fast three days upon the recovery of their children. Allah accepted their vow and both Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusain (as) recovered from their illness.

Their parents decided to fast the next day to fulfil their vow and when the children came to know of this they also decided to fast. On the first day of the fasting, Sayyedah Fāṭimah prepared 5 loaves of bread to break their fast with. In the evening when the time for prayer set in they all prayed then sat down to break their fast.

Just as they were about to eat their loaves of bread there was a knock on the door. There stood a poor man asking for something to eat. All of them gave their loaf of bread to the beggar and had just water instead.

The next day all of them again fasted. Again they were to break their fast with a loaf of bread each which had been baked that day. And again as they were about to eat their loaf there was a knock on the door. This time it was an orphan asking for food. Although they had not eaten anything for two days they all happily gave their loaf of bread to the orphan and again slept without any food except some water to break their fast. On the third day of their fast as they sat down to break their fast, another needy person knocked at the door asking for food. Although by now all in the family were very hungry as they had not eaten for three days, they again gave away their loaves.

Surat al-Insān in the Holy Qur'an was revealed in praise of the sacrifice made by this family.

إِنَّمَا نُطْعِمُكُمْ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكْرًا

We only feed you for Allah's sake; we desire from you neither reward nor thanks: (Surah Insān:9)

The whole family submitted to the will of Allah and even though giving up their food for three days was hard, they still did so only for the sake of Allah.

## Review Questions

**Q1. Imam 'Ali is our:**

- 10<sup>th</sup> Imam
- 1<sup>st</sup> Imam
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Imam

**Q2. Submission to Allah means:**

- Doing what God wants us to do, not what we want to do
- Obeying God, but only when we want to
- Not obeying God

**Q3. Imam ‘Ali was born:**

- a. In his parents’ house
- b. At a hospital
- c. Inside the Holy Ka’bah

**Class Activity**

Here are some pictures of things Allah (SWT) wants us to do. Can you describe what is happening in the pictures and then colour them in?



**THE LION OF ALLAH (ASADULLAH)**

One of the titles of Imam Ali (as) was ‘The Lion of Allah’. Imam ‘Ali (as) was given this title because of his great bravery when fighting for the sake of God. Imam ‘Ali (as) was never scared of any enemy, and was impossible to defeat on the battlefield. However, he made sure he only ever fought for the sake of Allah (SWT) and not for anything else.

Once, Imam ‘Ali (as) was fighting a very brave warrior from the army of the enemies of Islam. The battle was very fierce, but eventually Imam ‘Ali (as) overcame his enemy. Imam ‘Ali (as) sat on his enemy’s chest and was about to kill him. Just before he did this, the man spat in the Imam’s face. When this happened, the Imam (as) got up, walked around for a while then came back and killed the man. The Imam’s friends asked why he had got up and walked around before coming back to kill the man. Imam ‘Ali (as) said that when the man spat at him he became angry. However, he did not want to hurt the man because of his own anger. Therefore, he walked around until his anger was gone and only killed the man when his intention was sincerely to please Allah (SWT) by killing the enemy of Allah.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF-RELIANCE**

Islam teaches us that it is important for us to rely on ourselves in our daily activities. Sometimes, it might seem ‘easier’ to just ask for help and get someone to do our work for us. However, if we always rely on others to do our tasks we will never learn and never improve. Therefore, whenever we are doing something, we should try our very best to do as much as we can on our own, and only ask for help when we really need it.

For example, when we are doing our homework, we might find some things difficult. Before we ask for help or give up, we should take a moment to think about the thing that we find difficult, and see if we can solve our problem another way. Or if our parents ask us to bring them something from another room, we should look for it properly and think about different places it might be and not give up or call out for help as soon as we don’t find after looking once. This is important, because it will help us to learn and to improve and become better people in different aspects of life.

**Lesson 2: The Lion of Allah**

In previous lessons, we have learnt about Imam ‘Ali (as) and his amazing submission to Allah (SWT). We learnt that Imam Ali (as) obeyed all of Allah’s orders and was happy with whatever Allah (SWT) gave him. In this lesson, we will learn more about Imam ‘Ali (as) and how he used to work very hard and depend on himself in his daily activities.



## **THE IMPORTANCE OF HARD WORK**

Besides, relying on ourselves, it is also important to work hard.

We should not:

- be lazy and sleep in too much, even on our days off school
- be couch potatoes and just sit in front of the television or computer all day
- be too lazy to help out our parents around the house with chores

Instead we should:

- be active and play lots of sport
- help out around the house as much as possible
- make sure all our school work is done properly and on time

Whenever we work hard on something, we see the rewards of it later. A great scientist works hard for years to develop his or her knowledge before they can make a great discovery. A great sportsman trains for years and years before being able to play professionally and become the best in the world. If people like this were lazy, they would never have achieved anything in their lives.

## **CONCLUSION**

Imam 'Ali (as) had both of the above qualities. He worked very hard and depended on himself for everything. He went out and worked hard on the farm, so that he could earn his own income. In fact, in his life, he dug over 1000 wells and gave all of them away to poor people who needed help. At the same time, he worked so hard to gain knowledge from the Prophet (saw). He would meet with the Prophet every morning and every evening, and learn about the meanings of the Holy Qur'an and many other things. Because of this, he became so knowledgeable that the Prophet (saw) called him: 'the gate of the city of knowledge' and Imam 'Ali (as) used to say: 'ask me about everything that has ever happened or anything that will ever happen in the future, and I will be able to you its details'.

We too should try to work hard and rely on ourselves, so that we can be successful and be the best in whatever field we choose.

## **Class Discussion**

- What would you like to do when you grow up?
- What do you want to be good at?
- How do you think you can get those skills?

## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. Imam 'Ali (as):**

- a. Worked very hard in his life and had a job he worked hard at
- b. Never had a job and always just prayed at the mosque

### **Q2. Imam 'Ali (as) was called 'the Lion of Allah' because:**

- a. He was very brave and strong
- b. He was angry



يا فاطمه الزهراء يا بنت محمد يا قره عين الرسول يا سيده و مولانا  
انا نوجدها و استشفينا و توسلنا بك الى الله و فجعناك بين يدي حاجتنا



## SAYYIDAH FATIMAH (AS)

### سَيِّدَةُ فَاطِمَةَ (ع)

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 2

#### Lesson 1: Fāṭimah's (as) Chastity

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should understand:

- Be introduced to Sayyidah Fāṭimah, along with a family tree including her closest relatives
- Be introduced to her name, Fāṭimah and her title Al Zahrā' and their meanings in brief
- Discuss a story from her life related to chastity
- Discuss a story from her life showing her compassion and generosity
- Discuss the title of al-Ṣiddīqah and its meaning
- Discuss the importance of goodness to parents
- Learning the consequences of goodness to parents and the consequences of not being good to parents
- Discuss how Sayyidah Fāṭimah treated her parents

#### Review Quiz

1. How many members of Ahlul Kisā' are there?
2. Can you name them?
3. Where did you hear about them?
4. Can you name the only lady amongst them?

Now that we have remembered who the Ahlul Kisā' or Ahlul Bayt are, let us recall how Allah (SWT) introduced them through the Angel Gabriel. Allah (SWT) said:

'...They are

- Fāṭimah
- Her father (who is.....?)
- Her husband (who is.....?)
- Her two sons (who are.....?)

Who did Allah(SWT) give special respect and honour to? Yes, Sayyidah Fāṭimah (as).The story of the Kisā shows that Sayyidah Fāṭimah was a great personality, who is a role model for all of us. She has such beautiful manners and good qualities that we all admire her and choose to follow her. She is our guide and our leader.

In today's lesson, let's draw the family tree of Sayyidah Fāṭimah

## AL ZAHRĀ'

Sayyidah Fāṭimah has many titles. One of the famous ones is her title of Al Zahrā', which means glowing or shining. One of our Imams has explained why she was given this title:

“When Sayyidah Fāṭimah prayed, she glowed for the heaven just the way the stars shine for the people on the earth.”



## SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH'S CHASTITY

One day Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was sitting in the house of his daughter Sayyidah Fāṭimah when they heard a knock on the door. The housemaid came to Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and said: *"Oh! Prophet of Allah (saw) your companion Abdullah ibn Ummi Maktūm (who was blind) has come to visit you."*

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) immediately told the housemaid to let him in. In the meantime Sayyidah Fāṭimah got up to go to another room. Prophet Muḥammad questioned her, *"Oh my dear, why are you going in?"*

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (as) replied, *"Since your companion is coming, I'm going in to observe my Ḥijāb"*. The Prophet answered: *"My dear, this companion of mine is blind and cannot see you"*. Sayyidah Fāṭimah replied:

*"Oh my father, he cannot see me, but I can see him. So I must go in."*

So what do we learn from this story? We learn that one of the most important things for a girl or a woman is to observe her Ḥijāb. Sayyidah Fāṭimah

would even do this when a blind man was around, so imagine how careful she was around men who could see.

We should start thinking about wearing Ḥijāb, so that when we come to the age to wear a scarf, we are ready to follow the example of our role model Sayyidah Fāṭimah and observe the best Ḥijāb.



## HER GENEROSITY

Sayyidah Fāṭimah was a very caring and generous lady. This was another important characteristic that she had. Let us listen to a story that shows just how amazingly generous she was:

Sayyidah Fāṭimah always wore ordinary clothes and hardly spent any money on things like clothes. Close to her wedding night, the Prophet (saw) bought her a new dress to wear for that night.

However, the night before the wedding, a poor girl knocked at Sayyidah Fāṭimah's door and asked if she had any clothes to give as charity.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah thought of giving away her old patchy dress. Then she paused. She remembered the verse of the Qur'an which says that to be a really good person you must give away what you love. So she went and got her new wedding dress and gave it to this girl. The next day, she turned up to her wedding in her ordinary dress, and explained to her father what had happened.

Would we be able to make a sacrifice like that?

Would we give away a new doll or new ball or new game to someone who needed it more than us? Would we give away our 'Īd clothes to a poor person the night before 'Īd?

## Class Activity: Role Play

Split the class into two groups. Each group should play out the story above.

## Review Questions

**Q1. When she gave charity, Sayyidah Fāṭimah would give:**

- Her old things that she did not want
- The things she actually loved
- A very small amount

**Q2. Al Zahrā' means:**

- Generous
- Glowing or shining
- Good and pious

## Lesson 2: Sayyidah Fāṭimah<sup>(as)</sup> and her Parents

### Class Activity

Teacher to prepare in advance sashes with various titles of Sayyidah Fāṭimah on cloth or paper. Put a sash on/around each girl's/boys neck.

**Teacher:** Sayyidah Fāṭimah was given many titles of honour from Allah (SWT) and the Prophet (saw). Some of them are:

- Fāṭimah
- Al Zahrā'
- Al Ṣiddiqah
- Al Zakīyah
- Al Ṭāhirah
- Al Batūl
- Al Ḥaniyah
- Al Maṣūrah
- Al Kauthar

- Al Marḍiyah

As you call out each name, the child with that name sash comes in front of the class and stand. Then the class read aloud all the names in chorus.

### SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH: THE TRUTHFUL

As you noticed from the last activity, one of the titles of Sayyidah Fāṭimah is al-Ṣiddiqah. This has two meanings:

- one who never tells lies and always says the truth
- one whose actions match her words, so that she does what she says

‘Ā’ishah, a wife of the Prophet (saw) said:

“I have never seen anyone as truthful as the Prophet (saw) except Fāṭimah”

We should do our best to be truthful and never tell lies, especially to our parents. This is the best way to show that Sayyidah Fāṭimah is really our role model.

### GOODNESS TO PARENTS

Look at which our Imams teach us about the importance of our parents:

“The pleasure of parents is the pleasure of Allah and the displeasure of parents is the displeasure of Allah (SWT)”.

What does this mean? Why do you think we should respect and love our parents?

Do you know how long your mother carried you in her womb and fed you on her milk? When you were a baby, who looked after you in the night and changed your clothes and fed you? Who cared for you when you were sick? Who sends you to school? Who buys you clothes and food? Parents sacrifice everything for their children and expect very little in return. We should be thankful to them and not ignore or disobey them.

So, are you good to your parents?

How many of you pretend not to hear Mum when she needs/ calls you?



You all are watching cricket on the TV. How many of you run to make Dad a cup of tea when he returns from work and asks for it?

Listen to this story. Jamil was a young and strong boy. He always went to a nearby park in the afternoon to play with his ball. Last Friday afternoon, as he was about to open the door to leave when his Mum said: "Jamil dear, I have a very bad headache. Can you please look after your baby sister while I rest for a few minutes?"

"No Mum. I have to go. You always let me go to the park after school. So I have to go. I'll mind the baby when I return." Saying this, he slammed the door. BANG!

Poor Mum! She sat down on the carpet playing with the baby until the little girl fell asleep. "Now I can rest," thought Mum.

Suddenly, the doorbell rang, who could it be? Mum walked to the door, opened it and what did she see? Jamil was there sobbing away. His knee was grazed and bleeding. His right elbow was hurting too. There was sand and dirt all over his legs.

"What happened to you my son?" cried out Mum. She opened her arms and hugged her boy. "What happened my dear?" she asked again.

Jamil started sobbing loudly now. Mum put him on the chair in the foyer. She ran to the kitchen and brought him a glass of water. "Here Jamil. Take this and you will feel better."

Jamil drank the water. He stopped crying. "Now tell me child! Did anyone push you? Who hurt you?" asked Mum.

Jamil kept looking down. Then he got off the chair and cried out loudly. "Mum, I'm sorry for not listening to you. I'm sorry for not minding the baby."

"But what happened to you?" asked Mum.

"As I was running in the park, I tripped over a big, rugged stone. I fell down." He screamed even louder seeing a thin line of blood trailing down his leg.

Mum rushed in and brought the First Aid kit. She cleaned Jamil's leg with Dettol, put some cream on the torn skin and then bandaged the knee. She wiped the boy's face with a wet towel and carried him to his bed. She helped him to change into his pyjamas.

"Rest here, my son."

### Class Discussion

How do you think Jamil felt?

Jamil was a sensible boy and he felt bad. He was sorry he had not obeyed his Mum. He had not been kind to his Mum. In spite of his disobedience, his Mum had treated him gently, cleaned his knee and not shouted at him. She had been loving; as usual.

"I'll always be good to you, Mum; I'll always listen to you, Mum" he called out. Mum patted his shoulder and covered Jamil with a sheet and let him rest.

"Surely Allah (SWT) likes children who are good to their parents" whispered Mum.

Was Mum happy with Jamil? Had she forgiven him? What do you think?

### SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH AND HER FATHER

Sayyidah Fāṭimah immensely loved her father and he loved her, too. After the death of her mother, she always looked after the comfort of her father when he came home. The streets and of Mecca were full of those who teased, insulted and tortured the Prophet (saw). Whenever the Prophet returned home in the injured condition, she would wash the blood off his face. She dressed his wounds and talked to him sweetly.



## UMMU ABIHA ( THE MOTHER OF HER FATHER)

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) gave Sayyidah Fāṭimah this title because she loved him, cared for him and looked after him just like a mother does for her child. When only six, Sayyidah Fāṭimah had lost her own mother, Sayyidah Khadijah. The Prophet had also lost a great wife as well as the support of his uncle Abu Ṭālib when they both died in the same year. Sayyidah Fāṭimah, at a young age, supported her father; when the enemies threw stones at him, she cleaned him, washed him and comforted him tenderly. The Prophet called her Ummu Abiha –The mother of her father.



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<sup>1</sup> Bibliography / References:  
SayyidahFatema; Ezosoftech.com stories  
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## Class Discussion

Let us do a simple test.

Is Allah (SWT) happy with you?

If you want to know whether Allah (SWT) is happy with you

Ask your parents if they are happy with you!!!<sup>i</sup>

## Review Questions:

**Q1. Al Ṣiddiqah means:**

- The one who always tells the truth
- The one who is very kind
- The one who is very generous

**Q2. If we want Allah to be pleased and happy with us, we have to please our:**

- Friends
- Teachers
- Parents

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# SOCIAL ISLAM

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand that there are rules for all aspects of our lives, including social aspects
- Understand that this includes rules for how to interact with people
- Discuss stories that demonstrate Islamic social etiquette

## Social Islam

### Class Activity: Introductory Quiz

- Before offering daily prayers, what must you do first?
- From what time to when should you fast in the holy month of Ramaḍan?
- When you see your grandparents or meet an elderly person, what do you do?
- How do we dress when we attend the Islamic Centre?

We are fortunate because in Islam, we have rules on how to pray, fast and what we can and can't eat. It is also important to learn how to talk and behave with our family members and friends; and also interact with all others outside our homes. Islam also has rules about this- these are called the Social rules of Islam.

### INTERACTING WITH OTHERS



Let us think how we should behave **within our family**. We should respect our parents, obey them, and do

whatever we can to please them at all times. This will please Allah (SWT).

We should do our house chores without always having to be reminded. We should make our beds, fold our clothes and not make a mess at home.

We should be loving towards our siblings. We need to treat them kindly and avoid silly fights and arguments.

We have to be especially kind and polite to our **grandparents**. We should try to spend time with them and bring happiness to them.

When you meet **other Muslims**, we should greet them with 'salām'. We should smile at them and make them feel welcome and comfortable. Whenever we can, we should be helpful and polite.

We also need to be very polite and respectful to teachers and classmates at school. We have to respect their views and traditions even though we may not follow them.



Whenever we are in public, we should remember to say 'please' and 'thank you' to people.

### Class Activity- Memorisation

You may remember this ayah of the Qur'an from previous years. Let us refresh our memory and make sure we still remember it:

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people” (2:83)

The Qur'an clearly tells us to be kind to people and to say good words to them.

## ISLAMIC ETIQUETTE

Now let us look at some stories from the lives of the Ahlul Bayt (as) that give us examples of how we should behave as Muslims.

The Prophet (saw) has said:

“You cannot please everybody with money but you can meet them with a cheerful face and good behaviour ...”

Once a man from Syria arrived in Medina and ran into Imam Ḥasan (as). The people of Syria had been told many lies about the Imams (as) and so this man hated the Imam (as). As soon as he saw the Imam, he began to shout insults.

The Imam (as) in reply said:

“You seem a stranger here. You may have come from a long journey, tired and hungry. Come with me; let us first eat, drink and rest. We can talk later.”

The man joined Imam Ḥasan (as) in his home. Once he got to see the amazing manners of the Imam (as), he said: “I came to Medina as your worst enemy but now I am the best of your admirers.”

Now let us look at a story from everyday life that has a good lesson for us. This is a story about two school friends, Ahmed and Tim. They were on an organised trail in the woods. It was a hot sunny day. Ahmed offered a lolly to Tim. At noon, the two boys sat down to eat lunch. After the meal, Tim gulped down his fruit juice saying. “Wow! This is so cold and nutritious!”

“Sure, it must be “ said Ahmed.

Later in the afternoon, everyone was sweating. Ahmed had some water from his flask and offered a glass to Tim who happily accepted it. Half an hour later, Ahmed opened his flask again.

“Can I have some too?” asked Tim. Ahmed looked at Tim, then at his bottle and said,

“Sure, my friend.” Ahmed poured **all** the water into a cup and handed it to Tim.

“What about you?” asked Tim.



"Never mind; we are nearly there. You seem thirstier than me." Ahmed remembered that Islam tells us to share with others and be generous. He was being a good Muslim.

Tim felt quite embarrassed, and he admired Ahmad for his generosity.

Let's look at another story now.

One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door, to make enough money so that he could go to school. One day, found he had only one dollar left, while he was very hungry.

He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when the woman opened the door. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water.

The young woman thought he looked hungry so she brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?"

"You don't owe me anything," she replied "Mother has taught us never to accept payment for a kindness."

He said... "Then I thank you from my heart."

Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to a big city hospital, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease. Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for consultation. When he heard the name of the town where the patient came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and raced down the hall of the hospital to her room.

Dressed in his doctor's gown, he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case.

After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Howard Kelly requested the hospital business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, and then wrote



something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room.

The young woman was scared to open the envelope because she was sure it would be a very expensive bill.

When she finally opened it, she was shocked to see the following words:

"Paid in full with one glass of milk" (Signed - Dr. Howard Kelly)

Tears of joy flooded her eyes as her happy heart prayed: "Thank You, God."

Kind words and good deeds may cost you nothing but they are priceless in their value. They are not meant for you alone. So pass them on. They are sure to bring joy to you and others.

## Review Questions

### Q1. Allah (SWT) encourages us:

- Say good words to people
- Do good to others
- Do good and say good words to others

### Q2. Islam teaches us rules for:

- Praying and fasting only
- Praying, fasting and charity
- All parts of life, including social rules for how to treat people in our life

## INTRODUCTORY ACTIVITIES

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Months of Islam

Just like we have 12 months in the English calendar, we also have 12 months in the Islamic Calendar.



Who can tell me, which is the first month of the Islamic Calendar?

That's right, it is Muḥarram. Now in the English calendar, January is the first month and most people celebrate the first day because it is the start of the New Year. But in the Islamic calendar, we do not celebrate the 1<sup>st</sup> of Muḥarram, can anyone tell the class why?

Yes, it is a sad month in which Imam Ḥusain and his companions were martyred in Karbala. Therefore we mourn and attend mosques to show our sadness.

Now let us see how many of us know all the Islamic Months?

Let us know sing a song together, this will help us remember the names of the months easily!

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

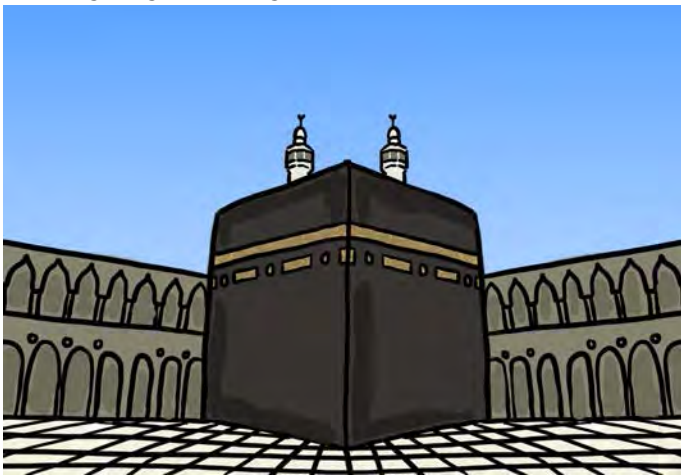
- Engaging in introductory activities related to some basic beliefs and practices in Islam

*Muḥarram  
 Ṣafar  
 Rabi'ul Awwal  
 Rabi'ul-Thāni*  
 These are the months of Islam,

*Jamādil Awwal  
 Jamādil Thāni  
 Rajab and  
 Sha'bān*

*Ramaḍānu, Ramaḍānu, Ramaḍān  
 And Shawwal  
 Dhil Qa'dah and  
 Dhil Hijjah,*

*These are the months of Islam!!!!  
 Sing it again and again until we all know the whole*



**Activity:**

Answer the following questions and then find that month in the Word search puzzle below:

- 1) In which month was Imam Ḥusain martyred?.....
- 2) In which month do we fast?.....
- 3) The 2<sup>nd</sup> month of Islam is?.....
- 4) What month was Imam al-Mahdi (as) born in?  
 .....
- 5) In which month do Muslims around the world go for Ḥajj? .....
- 6) The 5<sup>th</sup> month of Islam is? .....
- 7) Imam 'Ali (as) was born in what month?  
 .....

Now with the answers you have, find the months in the word search.

M	U	H	A	R	R	A	M	A	D	F	J	L	K
A	S	D	F	G	H	H	J	K	L	M	A	Q	M
A	S	C	V	B	R	G	R	O	Y	Q	M	W	H
N	Z	Q	G	M	E	O	I	O	T	W	A	E	F
A	X	W	N	N	A	F	B	G	R	R	D	R	T
H	C	E	J	B	S	A	F	A	R	U	I	T	H
D	V	R	S	G	S	S	N	F	F	J	L	Y	A
A	B	T	Y	H	D	A	B	D	G	N	A	U	J
M	N	Y	H	F	A	F	M	S	H	G	W	I	J
A	M	U	G	D	R	B	F	E	L	F	W	O	I
R	K	I	E	S	T	G	A	Q	K	D	A	P	H
Q	L	I	S	E	R	H	K	A	J	S	L	L	L
W	O	O	D	R	F	N	J	P	N	A	C	K	I
E	P	P	F	Y	G	H	F	K	N	X	X	J	H
B	A	J	A	R	S	D	D	F	F	G	J	H	D

**Lesson 2: Respecting Elders**

One of the most important manners in Islam is respecting our elders. This does not only apply to our family and friends, but also to the elders in the community and the society around us.

Islam teaches us how to respect elderly people in our community. Elders can be:

- 1) Our parents
- 2) Older siblings
- 3) Grandparents
- 4) Aunts and uncles
- 5) Friends' parents
- 6) Older people in the mosque
- 7) People on the train





Let us look at few scenarios, and we can discuss what you would do if you were in that situation:

Scenario 1: You are sitting on a train, and an elderly woman enters the cabin. What should you do?

Scenario 2: Your father is washing his car outside, and you are playing your play station inside, and he calls you to help him. Will you continue playing your game?

Scenario 3: You are sitting against the wall at the centre during a lecture. An elderly person whom you don't know walks in and there is no more space against the wall. What is your duty?



## Class Activity

Now we will act out the following scenario:

Choose 3 students. Let 2 of them (Ahmad and Hamid) pretend they are playing with a ball in an outside field. The 3<sup>rd</sup> student should be an old man walking with a stick. The old man walks through the park, and his stick falls. He is too weak to bend down.

Ahmad says to Hamid: "Let us go and help the man, he's dropped his stick" and before Hamid replies, Ahmad runs to the man and gives him his stick, and the old man walks away thankfully, praying for him.

Hamid says to Ahmad "That was very nice of you. I wish I could help others like that too".

Ahmad says "It is very important in Islam to help anyone who needs help, especially the elderly."

## Lesson 3: Shahādah

In previous years, we already discussed that as Muslims, there are two major beliefs we have:

- There is no God but Allah (SWT)
- Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah

When someone wishes to become a Muslim, they must express these two beliefs. In Arabic, this is how we say these two expressions:

- Ash-hadu an La ilaha illa Allah (I bear witness that there is no God but Allah (SWT))
- Wa ash-hadu anna Muḥammadan Rasulu Allah (And I bear witness that Muhammad (SAW) is the Messenger of Allah(SWT))



As Muslims, we recite this in our prayers and constantly remind ourselves of these two major beliefs. As Shi'a Muslims and followers of the Ahlul Bayt, we also have a third major belief. This is the belief that Imam 'Ali is the leader of the Muslims chosen by God to lead us after Prophet Muḥammad (saw). Hence we continue on to say:

- Ash-hadu anna 'Aliyun Waliyu Allah (I bear witness that Imam Ali (AS) is the trustee of Allah (SWT))

## Class Activity

- Now, repeat the Shahādah, including all three expressions of faith, after your teacher three times, and your teacher will check you are saying it correctly.
- Then repeat the meaning in English three times as well.





# SEEKING COUNSEL

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## Seeking Advice

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand the importance of seeking advice in Islam
- Understand that although we should seek advice, we are responsible for our final decisions
- Know which people are the best to take advice from
- Understand that not all information on the internet is correct

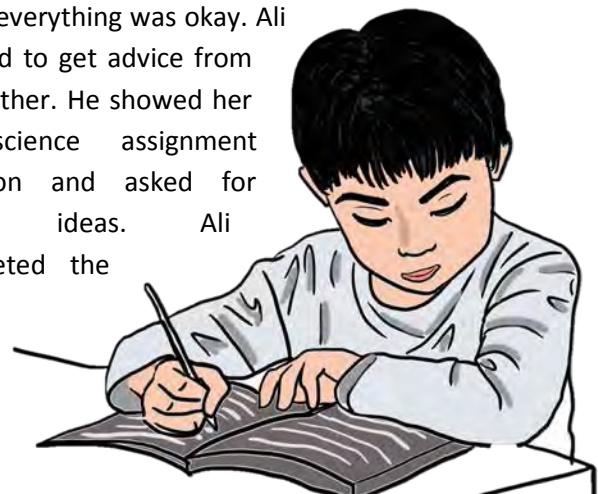
Sometimes in life we need to get help from others when it comes to making decisions. Asking the right people for advice is like getting a piece of their experience and knowledge, and this helps us to make correct decisions.

When we need advice, the best people to take advice from are our parents. They know us better than anyone and they always have our best interests. Other people we can ask advice from are:

- Our grandparents, or other older relatives
- Our teachers
- People who have knowledge about what we need advice about

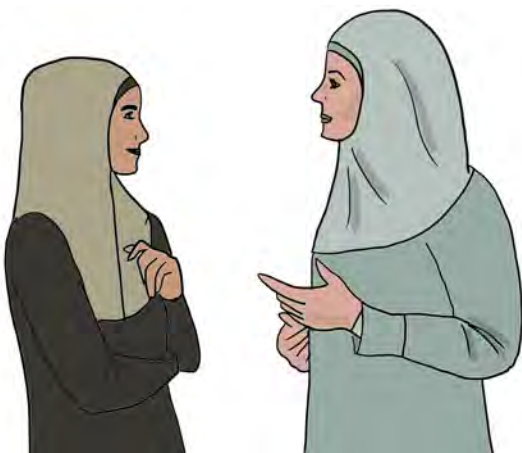
Let us look at some examples of times when we may need advice from others:

- Ali was having trouble completing his science assignment. He had read over it many times, but he did not know how to start. He was getting stressed because time was running out to do the assignment. Ali's mother noticed that he was stressed and asked him if everything was okay. Ali decided to get advice from his mother. He showed her his science assignment question and asked for some ideas. Ali completed the work on his own,



but whenever he needed help or had a question, he would go to his mother and ask. He managed to get a very good mark for his assignment.

- Maryam was having some problems at school. Another girl was bullying her in the school yard. She would tease her and push her over sometimes. Maryam would sometimes cry. She did not know how to solve this problem. Maryam decided to get the advice of her teacher and her parents. She told her parents what was happening, and then she and her mother spoke to the class teacher together. Her parents and her teacher gave her some tips on what to do if she was ever bullied, and a while later the bullying stopped.



## LISTENING TO ADVICE

Sometimes, we are given advice by people without asking for it. Someone might tell us what we said was wrong, or that for example there was a small mistake in our prayer. A good Muslim always listens to the advice they have been given and does not reject it. We should never get upset or annoyed when someone gives us advice. Advice is like a gift that a friend, parent or teacher is giving us. We should thank them for it, and think about it seriously.

## TAKING ADVICE FROM EXPERTS

When we need advice to make a decision, we should turn to people who have knowledge and experience about the issue we need advice on. The following narration from Imam Al-Ṣādiq (as) confirms what we have learnt so far:

“Seeking advice from others is a virtue. If you do not do it, you will face a great loss. However, there are

conditions. The first is that the person you seek advice from should have intellect (i.e. be an expert) ....

Let us look at some examples:

- Ahmad wanted to know if he was praying correctly. Who should he seek advice from? He decided to go and ask his Islamic studies teacher, who gave him good advice.
- Sara fell and hurt her foot. Her mother needed advice on how to take care of her foot. So she took Sara to the doctor to get treatment.
- Abbas’ bicycle was no longer working. The chain had come out of place and he did not know how to fix it. So he asked his dad to take him to the repair shop. His dad’s friend, who worked at the repair shop, helped fix the bike.

## ADVICE GIVEN DURING THE BATTLE OF KHANDAQ

One of the first battles fought for Islam was known as the battle of Khandaq. Medina was being attacked by 10,000 men with 600 horses and there were only 3000 men in Medina to defend the city. During the battle, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) asked the advice of his companions on how to protect the city of Medina. Salmān, one of the closest companions of the Prophet (saw) suggested the idea of digging a deep trench around the city to protect it from the attack. This was an idea he had learned from his homeland. The Muslims eventually won this battle because of this idea. This shows how important it is to ask for advice and get ideas from those around us. This often helps us and makes our life a lot easier.

## **REVIEW QUESTIONS:**

**Q1. Sara is unable to decide what topic to choose for her English assignment. Who should she ask?**

- a. Her teacher
- b. Her friends
- c. Her cousin

**Q2. When someone gives us advice, we should:**

- a. Get angry at them
- b. Accept the advice like a gift and listen to it



## LAVATORY RULES

### احكام التخلي

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Importance of cleanliness and hygiene
- Importance of maintaining privacy and covering the private parts
- Fact that we need to wash the private parts after using the lavatory
- Etiquettes of using the lavatory
- Rules of washing in the lavatory

#### JURISPRUDENCE

#### LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: The Importance of Cleanliness

Islam places a lot of emphasis on cleanliness and hygiene and regards cleanliness as a part of our faith. Cleanliness is very important because it allows us to remain healthy and gives us a sense of well-being. Being clean means that we should look neat, shower, wash our hands and wear clean clothes. Making sure we don't throw rubbish on the floor and keeping everything around us clean is also very important.

In the Holy Qur'an, there are a number of āyāt which talk about the importance of cleanliness:

"Truly, Allah loves those who turn to Him constantly and He loves those who keep themselves pure and clean." (2:222)

We all want Allah (SWT) to be pleased with us, and if we make sure that we take time to be clean, Allah, the Almighty will love us and will reward us.

The Holy Prophet (saw) has also said: "Try to be clean as much as you are able to. Verily, Allah has based the foundation of Islam on cleanliness; hence, never can a person enter Paradise but the clean ones."<sup>i</sup>

Imagine seeing two people, one who smells very pleasant and has a neat appearance and the other who has an offensive smell and dirty clothes and skin. Which person would we like to sit next to if we are at school, on the bus or while playing? Surely we would all like to sit next to the clean person.

If we are clean and we make sure the things around us are kept clean, the people around us will like us and won't be offended by our appearance or smell.

We can obey Allah (SWT) by being clean in so many different ways and in so many different places.

## Discussion Activity

What are some of the ways of staying clean?

Here are some more ideas:

- Having a shower regularly
- Washing our hands before we eat
- Washing our hands after we eat
- Washing our hands after we use the toilet
- Wearing clean clothes
- Keeping our hair tidy



Although all these things are extremely important, today we will look closely at one of the most important ways to maintain cleanliness and that is rules regarding going to the bathroom.

## MAINTAINING PRIVACY

Maintaining privacy is extremely important. We should make sure that things that are private or personal are not seen by the people around us. Privacy means that we should always cover our private parts and this is very important when we go to the bathroom. We should make sure we close and lock the bathroom door before we relieve ourselves and that we do not uncover until no one can see us. We should then make sure we are covered again before we leave.

## RULES OF WASHING IN THE BATHROOM

God has made it obligatory on us to wash our private parts with water after we urinate. After we use the bathroom to pass urine, we have to wash our private parts.

If we have used the bathroom to pass stools, then we have to wipe or wash the area if we have water available.

At school, where hoses or water containers may not be available, we should still try and maintain cleanliness. Using a water bottle to wash is a good idea.

When we finish relieving ourselves, we should wash our hands before leaving the bathroom. This will stop the spreading of germs and will stop us and others from becoming sick.





## Lesson 2: More Rules for Using the Bathroom

In our last lesson, we learnt the importance of staying clean, especially when we are using the bathroom. In this lesson, we will learn some more rules about using the bathroom.

### ETIQUETTES OF CLEANLINESS WHEN GOING TO THE BATHROOM

There are a few acts that are recommended and others that are disliked when going to the bathroom. Below is a table that lists these acts.

#### Recommended acts:

- 1- Leave the washroom very clean.
- 2- Flush the toilet after using it.
- 3- Leave the bathroom smelling nice after you have used it. Use air freshener if it is available.
- 4- Urinate before you pray and before sleeping.
- 5- Enter the bathroom with your left foot and come out with the right foot.
- 6- Wear slippers or shoes.



#### Disliked acts:

1. Eat when going to the bathroom.
2. Wash yourself with your right hand.
3. Talk when in the bathroom
4. Splash water on the floor. This can make other things unclean.
5. Waste water or tissue paper.

6. Holding it in. Make sure you go to the bathroom as soon as you feel the need to go. If you hold it in it may harm you



### Review Questions:

**Q1. When we use the bathroom to pass urine, we have to:**

- a. Use a tissue to wipe
- b. Wash our private area with water twice

**Q2. When we are using the bathroom:**

- a. It doesn't matter whether anyone can see or not
- b. It is important to maintain privacy and make sure no one can see us

<sup>i</sup> Bundle of Flowers: Kanz-ul-Ummal, Tradition 26002



# PERSONAL HYGIENE

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## Lesson 1: Clean Environment

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Participate in class activities related to personal hygiene
- Learn some ways of keeping their immediate environment clean
- Understand that Islam teaches us to keep ourselves neat and tidy
- Know that when visiting an Islamic centre or mosque we need to respect it by dressing appropriately
- Know what to wear and what not to wear in public
- Know how to groom themselves whether at home or going out
- Know that they should be well presented before others and before Allah (SWT)

Islam teaches us that we should keep our environment and ourselves as clean, neat and tidy as possible. In this lesson, we will learn about some ways of keeping our room, house and street clean and tidy. After that, we will have some activities that teach us about staying clean.

### KEEPING OUR ENVIRONMENT CLEAN



Here are some things we should make sure to do to keep our houses, streets, schools and mosques clean. If you think you are able to follow these rules place a tick in the box next to each sentence.

- Always tidy our room. We should not drive our mums crazy with our messy rooms and beds. We should make our bed and tidy our room on a daily basis.
- We should not dirty the bathroom when we use it, wherever it may be.

- We should clean up after ourselves when we eat. If this is at home, we should pick up our dishes and wash them ourselves if we can. We should not leave crumbs and leftovers on the table and especially not on the floor.
- We should not litter. Littering is a terrible habit that is discouraged in Islam as well.
- We should pick up any rubbish we see around us, even if it is not our rubbish.
- We should help our parents with mowing the lawns, keeping our gardens neat, and with big house clean-ups.

As Muslims we are followers of Prophet Muḥammad (s). This means that because we believe he was the greatest man, we try to follow him by living the way he used to. Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was a very clean and neat man, his environment as well as himself were always clean. In fact he used to brush his teeth before every prayer he made.



One of the most important reasons of staying clean is to avoid getting sick from different germs. The following activity will teach us how important it is to wash our hands so that we do not spread germs.

## Class Activity

This activity will teach us about germs and the importance washing our hands.

### Colouring Activity:

Can you find the germs and colour them in?

## Wash Away Germs



## CLASS ACTIVITY

### Brief Description

Students use art glitter to create a simple demonstration of the way germs travel.

### Objectives

Students see in this demonstration how easily germs can spread. They learn about the importance of washing their hands.

### Materials Needed

- For each group of approximately five students, supply five different colours of art glitter, five flat containers (such as shoe box tops or paper plates), five sheets of white cloth or paper towels.

### Teacher's Note: Activity Plan

- Fill each container with a different colour of glitter. Ask each student in a group to choose one of the colours of glitter. Help each student spread the white cloth or paper towel on a table.



- Tell each student to place his or her flat hand (palm side down) in the container of glitter. Then have students take turns shaking hands firmly with the other members of the group.
- After all students in the group have shaken hands, tell them to rub off the different colours of glitter from their hands onto the white cloths or paper towels.
- Ask students to note their observations about the colours of glitter that are on the cloths or towels.
- Lead a discussion using the following questions: Do you notice more of any particular colour of glitter? Why might that be? What does this activity teach you about the way germs spread?
- Ask students to write a response to this question: What did this experiment teach you about the importance of washing your hands?

## Lesson 2: Keeping Ourselves Clean

In the previous lessons we have learnt the importance of keeping our surroundings clean and ṭāhir. Examples of this are keeping our room clean, making sure we use the bathroom in a correct manner in order to avoid it being najis, and so on. Islam gives as much importance to keeping ourselves clean as it does to keeping our surrounding clean. This simply means Islam encourages us to keep ourselves clean at all times. Can you think of ways we can keep ourselves clean?

Some of the ways include:

- Having a bath or shower everyday
- Combing our hair
- Brushing our teeth twice or thrice a day
- Wearing clean clothes
- Clipping our nails once a week especially on Friday
- Wearing perfume
- Washing hands thoroughly after using the washroom and after eating

### ATTENDING THE MOSQUE



When we go to the mosque to pray or for an Islamic gathering, we have to dress in a certain way so as to keep the respect of that sacred place. So what sort of clothing should we wear? Boys should wear trousers, or shorts that cover the knees, and a decent shirt. We should not go to the mosque wearing a singlet and shorts.

Sometimes, it is a good idea that even girls who are not nine years old yet still wear long dresses or skirts and a head-scarf out of respect for the mosque. This is because the mosque is a sacred place and we should respect it by covering ourselves well.



We should also apply some perfume before going to the mosque so that we smell good. We should try to brush our teeth as well, so that when we speak to people, our mouth does not smell bad. The Prophet (saw) used to always have at least one wood toothbrush with him and always kept his mouth clean.

We should also be very careful in the way we dress when we are in public. We should dress in a way that is presentable. We should be conscious about the way we smell. It is a good to keep a small bottle of perfume or deodorant with us. The Holy Prophet used to love his perfume and apply it a lot.

Even when we are at home, we should try and be well dressed. This does not mean you need to wear a shirt



and tie at home, it simply means that your clothing should be clean.

As much as we like to be presentable in front of people, we have to always remember that Allah is constantly watching us and therefore we need to be presentable in front of Him too.

So whenever we are deciding what to wear, the first question we have to ask ourselves is whether Allah will be happy with our choice of clothes.

### CLASS ACTIVITY

Place a tick next to the sentences that are about personal hygiene:

- Wearing perfume
- Having our shoelaces untied
- Washing our hands after using the bathroom
- Not washing our hands after eating
- Having a shower once a week

### Review Questions:

#### Q1. When going to the mosque:

- a. We should apply perfume and look our best
- b. We should wear the latest fashion, whether it is decent or not
- c. We should look a bit messy and dirty

#### Q2. The Prophet (saw) used to always:

- a. Apply perfume
- b. Brush his teeth
- c. Both a & b

### Drawing

In each box draw what you think you would look like if you were a clean Muslim and what you would look like if you were messy.

#### CLEAN YOU



#### MESSY YOU



### Lesson 1: Islamic Uncleanliness

In the previous classes we have talked about how important it is to be clean.

Do you remember what the Prophet (saw) said about clean people?

Today, we are going to learn about keeping clean and staying away from things which are islamically unclean.

#### Ṭahārah and Najāsah

In the world around us, most things are clean according to the rules of Islam. We call these things Ṭāhir. But there are also some things which are najis. Najis things are those which are dirty and might cause harm to us and hurt us if we do not stay away from them. Allah (SWT) has ordered us to stay away from these Najis things and to clean ourselves if we do touch them.

#### Class activity

Which of the following things is ṭāhir and which is najis? Put a tick next to the ṭāhir things and a cross next to the najis ones.



Water

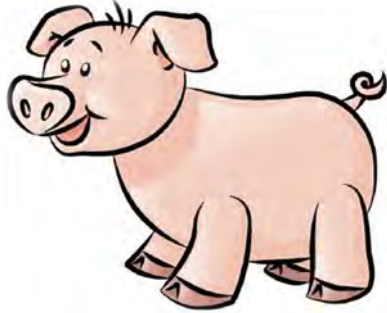
#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Be reminded of the importance of cleanliness in Islam
- Be introduced to the concept of naāsah (Islamic uncleanliness) and Ṭahārah (Islamic cleanliness)
- Be introduced to examples of common najis (unclean) things
- Understand that najāsah is transferred through moisture and by direct contact
- Participate in an activity where they identify things which have become najis



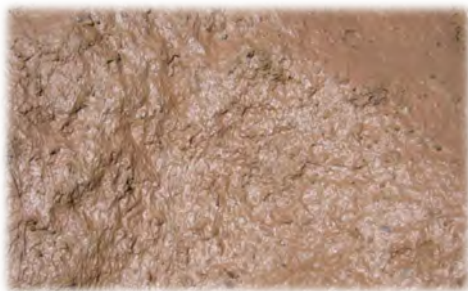
Faeces



Pigs



Dogs



Mud



Blood

**You're right!** The following things are najis:

- Blood
- Faeces
- Urine
- Dogs and pigs

The other pictures were of things that are tāhir or clean.

## DO THESE THINGS MAKE US NAJIS?

If we touch any of these things and if our hand or that najis thing is wet, then our hand becomes najis too. But if we touch them while they are dry and if our hands are dry as well, then our hands stay clean and tāhir.

If we do become najis because of these things, we should wash that part of our body which has become naji. We need to wash with water. For example, if I cut my hand while playing sport and there is blood on my arm, I have to wash the blood off with water until my arm is clean again.

## Review Questions:

**Q1. Touching a Najis thing with my dry hand will make my hand najis:**

- All the time
- Only if the najis thing was wet too

**Q2. Mud is:**

- Tāhir
- Najis
- Neither



## Lesson 2: Islamic Uncleanliness

Last week. We learnt that some things are najis and can make us najis or unclean if we touch them.

Before we pray, or recite the Holy Qur'an, it is important to make sure that we are clean or ṭāhir. We have to wash away any najis part of our body.

Allah (SWT) has informed us that some acts of worship, such as prayer, are not accepted until we clean ourselves from najis things. We must therefore avoid having anything najis on our bodies and clothes especially when we offer our prayers.

Imagine that you are going to see a friend who you love. You would first make sure that you have a shower, that your hair is tidy and that your clothes look presentable. If you were to meet this friend with messy and unclean hair and clothes and an unpleasant odour, he or she would not be so happy to see you and would not want to be close to you. Prayer is our meeting with Allah (SWT), it is the time we talk and communicate with Him. Do you not then think that we should be cleanest during this time?

### Activity

#### Material

- Pupil's sheet 1.
- Small red labels.

**Time:** 20 minutes individually and 15 minutes everyone together.

#### Method

- Give a sheet to each child and take them through it, relating the pictures to their own experiences:

- What is it about?
- What are the children's names?
- What have they been doing?
- Are they clean? Are they dirty?
- When you play outside, what do Mum and Dad ask you to do?
  - Do the exercise.

*Yusuf went to his friend's house and his friends' dog licked him*



*Leila loves playing in the mud*



*Ahmad hurt himself playing footy and was bleeding*

**Stick red labels on the najis areas, or colour them red.**



## ISLAMIC CLEANLINESS-CLEANERS

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

# المطهرات

## Lesson 1: Islamic Cleanliness

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be reminded of the concepts of najĀsah and ŌahĀrah
- Know that water is the main cleaner
- Briefly be able to list the conditions of water that can be used for cleaning
- Be able to briefly go over the process of purification in most situations

In Islam it is very important that we always remain clean (ṭāhir). This is especially important before we pray. Some of the definitions we have already learnt are:

Ṭahārah= Islamic cleanliness

Najāsah= Islamic uncleanliness

If something is Najis and it comes into contact with something that is wet, then both of these objects will become Najis.

Some pictures of Najis things are bellow.



Now try to name two more things which are najis:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## CLEANERS

When something becomes najis, we can usually clean it and make it ṭāhir again. The most common to do this is to wash it with water. Water is the main and most important cleaner.



### CLEANING THINGS WITH WATER

We can use plain water to make things ṭāhir.

We cannot use soapy water, or juice, to make things ṭāhir. It must be plain water.

Plain Water



Mixed Water



### HOW DO WE CLEAN AN OBJECT?

1. To make a najis object ṭāhir we must make sure that we are using plain water.
2. Then we should wash the object until all of the najāsah has gone
3. Finally we should give it one more wash.

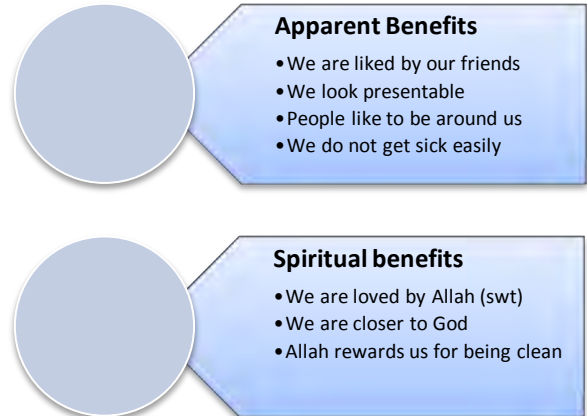
#### Example

Noah has just been to his friend Ali's house and was playing outside on his bike. As he was riding down a hill Noah fell and grazed his knee which made it bleed. He has now returned home and remembers that his knee and clothes have become najis due to all the blood from his fall. What should Noah do to make his clothes ṭāhir?

Circle the best answer:

- a. He should let the blood dry and turn his pants inside out
- b. He should mix water with soap then wash his pants
- c. He should wash his clothes with tap water until the blood has gone.

### BENEFITS OF STAYING ṬĀHIR



Can you think of other good reasons to remain ṭāhir?

### Class Discussion

What you would do if:

- A dog licked your clothes?
- You accidentally stepped in dog poo?

### Review Questions

**Q1. We can make a najis object clean by:**

- a. Washing it with soapy water
- b. Washing it with plain water
- c. Wiping it with tissue

## Lesson 2: Cleaning with Water

In this lesson, we will revise some of the things we learnt in the last lesson about cleaning things with water.

### Class Activity

Teacher's Note<sup>1</sup>

#### Instructions:

- Divide the whiteboard into two sections:



- Section A: Plain water- no smell, taste or colour
- Section B: Mixed Water- has smell, taste or colour
- Select a leader for each team. The leader is in charge of being at the whiteboard
- Your teacher will give each student a card
- Look at the card, then decide whether it should go in section A or B. Then tell your leader and give them the card.
- Your teacher will then check your answers.

The items in section A are examples of plain water. The Arabic word for this is:

Mutlaq = Plain Water

The items in section B are examples of mixed water. The Arabic word for this is:

Muḍāf = Mixed Water

### Class Activity

Which of the following is plain, and which is mixed?



## CLEANING THINGS WITH WATER

### Class Activity

Your teacher will split you into groups of four. Each group should discuss the following examples and then choose a leader. The group leader will explain to the teacher what they would do in these situations.

1. Zainab's hand touched a baby's wet nappy. How can she make her hands ṭāhir?
2. Zaki fell down; his right toe nail is hurting and his sock is stained with blood. How can he make his sock ṭāhir?
3. Ali's friend at school offered him a ham sandwich. Can he eat it? Can he touch it?
4. Ahmad needed to use the toilet at school. There is no water tap in the toilet. What should he do?

The answers are provided at the end of the lesson<sup>ii</sup>

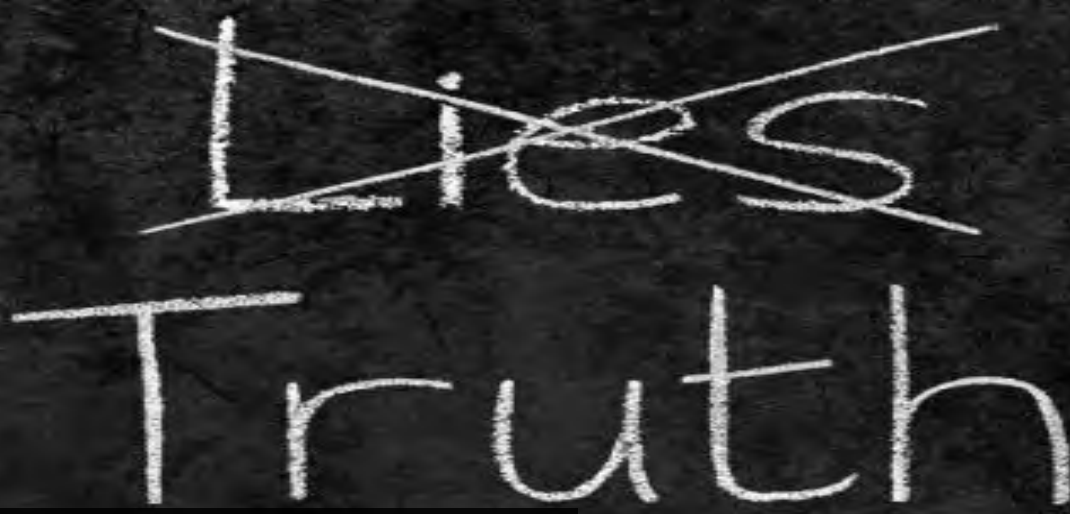
### Class Activity

Match the words with their meanings

Mutlaq	Unclean
Muḍāf	Plain
Najis	Mixed
Ṭāhir	Clean

<sup>i</sup> **For teachers only.** Make 12 to 14 picture cards showing Mutlaq and Mudhaf water. Laminate them. Have at least 15 magnets to display cards on board. Use coloured markers.

<sup>ii</sup> 1. Zainab should wash her hands with plain water twice.  
2. Zaki should wash his socks until the blood has gone.  
3. Ali cannot eat or touch ham because it is najis.  
4. Ahmad can fill a bottle with water and use that to clean himself after using the toilet.



Lies  
Truth

## LYING

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Objectives >>>

#### *Students should:*

- Understand what it means to be truthful in speech and action
- Understand that lying is forbidden in Islam
- Understand briefly the consequences of lying in this world
- Be reminded of the punishments of lying
- Understand that lies lead to more lies
- Know that listening to or obeying a liar or a person who speaks falsehood is also ḥarām

### Lying I

What does it mean to lie? It simply means when someone is not saying the truth. Now tell me, do you think it is good to lie?

All of us agree that lying is bad, and that we should avoid it at all times. But yet there are people who lie. Can you think of the reasons they would lie? Some of the obvious reasons would be:

- 1) They are scared of someone or something
- 2) To cover up something wrong they have done
- 3) To make someone like them.

Let us look at what Islam says about lying: Our dear Prophet Muḥammad (saw) used to be known as 'the Truthful One'. This meant that he never lied to anyone. This shows us that lying is not a good quality to have, and that we should follow the footsteps of Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and be honest.

Let us look at what advice our dear Prophet Muḥammad (saw) gives a person.

Once a man came to Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and said, "O Messenger of Allah, I have many bad habits. Which one of them should I give up first?" Prophet Muḥammad (saw) said:

"Give up telling lies first and always speak the truth."

The man promised to stop lying and left. At night the same man was about to go out to steal. Before setting out, he thought for a moment about the advice of Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and his promise.

"If tomorrow Prophet Muḥammad (saw) asks me where have I been, what shall I say? Shall I say that I went out stealing? No, I cannot say that. But nor can I lie. If I tell the truth, everyone will start hating me and call me a thief. I would be punished for stealing."

So the man decided not to steal that night, and gave up this bad habit of stealing. The next day, he felt like drinking wine, when he was about to do so, he said to himself, "What shall I say to Prophet Muḥammad (saw) if he asks me what did I do during the day? I cannot tell a lie, and if I speak the truth people will hate me, because a Muslim is not allowed to drink wine." And so he gave up the idea of drinking wine.

In this way, whenever the man thought of doing something bad, he remembered the advice of Prophet Muḥammad (saw) to tell the truth at all times. One by one, he gave up all his bad habits and became a good Muslim and a very good person.

If we always speak the truth, this will help us not to commit many of the other sins as well. Then hopefully Allah (SWT) would be pleased with us and give us a place in Paradise. Imam Ḥasan al-‘Askari (as) has said:

"All the evils have been locked in a room and its key is lying."<sup>i</sup>

If you knew that there was something terrible was behind a locked door and you had the key would you open it? I know I wouldn't! As our Imam has told us, lying is like a key that opens a door for other bad things, and so we should keep this door closed by never lying and always telling the truth.

Imam ‘Ali (as) also teaches us that being truthful has a lot of other benefits. He says:

"The truth teller achieves three things: (other's) trust, love, and respect."

This means that if we always tell the truth, people would love, respect and trust us.

There was once a shepherd-boy who kept his flock at a little distance from the village. Once he thought he would play a trick on the villagers and have some fun at their expense. So he ran toward the village crying out, with all his might:

"Wolf! Wolf! Come and help! The wolves are at my lambs!"

The kind villagers left their work and ran to the field to help him. But when they got there the boy laughed at them for their pains; there was no wolf there.

Still another day the boy tried the same trick, and the villagers came running to help and got laughed at again. Then one day a wolf did break into the fold and began killing the lambs. In great fright, the boy ran for help. "Wolf! Wolf!" he screamed. "There is a wolf in the flock! Help!"

The villagers heard him, but they thought it was another mean trick; no one paid the least attention, or went near him. And the shepherd-boy lost all his sheep.

That is the kind of thing that happens to people who lie: even when they tell the truth no one believes them. <sup>ii</sup>

## WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE LIE?

The above story about the boy who cried wolf makes us realize that if we lie, people will not believe us and help us when we tell the truth – because they will not know when we are telling the truth and when we are lying. This shows to us that if we lie people will not love or respect us, and definitely won't trust us. Allah (SWT) also tells us in the Holy Quran that we will be cursed if we lie. Allah (SWT) becomes very angry with those who lie.

فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ

"...then we pray and invoke (sincerely) the Curse of Allah upon those who lie." (3:61)

This gives us the understanding that if we lie we will not be liked by Allah (SWT) as well as the people around us and if we are not liked by Allah (SWT) then we will be punished and bad things will happen to us in this world and the next.

## Homework

Sit down with your Mum or Dad or another grown-up and search for a Ḥadith about lying and write it down. Bring it to class next week. You can find this Ḥadith online or in a book!



## Review Questions

### Q1. If a person gets used to lying:

- People will no longer trust them
- People will always trust them

### Q2. A person who makes a habit of lying:

- Is cursed by Allah (SWT)
- Is loved by Allah (SWT)

## Lesson 2: The Consequences of Lying

If we lie the people around us will not believe what we have to say. How would you feel if no one believed what you said? Read and Listen to the story below with your teacher to see how this one little boy felt when he was not trusted because of lying.

## Class Activity: Story Time

The boy who cried wolf -

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrDhoS37ceg&feature=related>

### THE BOY WHO CRIED "WOLF!"

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## Review Questions

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- People will no longer trust them
- People will always trust them

### Q2. A person who makes a habit of lying:

- Is cursed by Allah (SWT)
- Is loved by Allah (SWT)

## Lesson 3: Listening to Lies

From the previous lessons we should all know that lying is an act that is not liked by Allah, His Prophet and our Holy Imams. We also have learnt that when we lie, people will not like us and we do not feel good when others lie to us. In the same way we should also not tell lies because one lie could lead to another lie.



Most of you must have heard the story of Pinocchio whereby every time he lies, his nose grows longer and longer, until he realises that it is best to say the truth right from the beginning.

He was being punished for every lie that he would say such that his nose would grow longer. Of course this is only a story, but there is a message for us to learn, that we too are being punished for every lie we say by Allah (SWT), only we cannot see it. However Allah (SWT) is very kind and merciful, and if we ask Him for forgiveness sincerely, He will forgive us.

Another lesson we can learn from this story is that telling one lie often leads to telling more lies. Once we tell a lie, we usually need to cover it up with more lies when people ask us more questions. This is what Pinocchio realised. He would tell one lie, and then he would have to keep telling lies and so his nose would grow longer and longer.

Colour in the picture of Pinocchio.

### LISTENING TO A LIAR

Imam al-Şādiq (as) was asked: “Is it allowed to listen intently to a liar?” The Imam (as) replied:

“One who listens intently to a speaker, worships him. If the speaker is (speaking) from Allah the listener has

worshipped Allah. But if the speaker is (speaking) from Satan the listener has worshipped Satan.”

Also, remember we learnt in our first lesson that the Holy Qur’ān teaches us to:

“...avoid false words.” (22:30)

This ḥadith and āyah are clearly teaching us to be careful of who we listen to and be with. If we listen to liars then we are learning from people who lie and it will become more acceptable in our minds to lie. Especially if we listen to such a person and we believe what they say, repeat it to others and follow it, then it is as if we are following Satan. If instead we listen to truthful people, then we will learn how to be truthful, and Allah (SWT) loves the truthful ones. Examples of liars are singers of ḥarām music and other sinful people who speak only falsehood and never speak the Truth.

### Homework

Make a poster with your parents on an 8”x11” paper with what you have learnt from these last 3 lessons on lying. It should have a summary of what you have learned and be creative!

### Review Questions

#### Q1. Telling one lie:

- Never leads to telling other lies
- Sometimes leads to telling other lies
- Usually leads to telling other lies

#### Q2. Listening intently to a liar:

- Is like listening to Satan
- Is okay

<sup>i</sup>(*Mustadrakul-Wasa’iil*)

from *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

<sup>ii</sup>from *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

<http://www.rickwalton.com/folktale/bryant19.htm>

from *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

<sup>iii</sup>from *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

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## MINDING THE TONGUE

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Objectives >>>

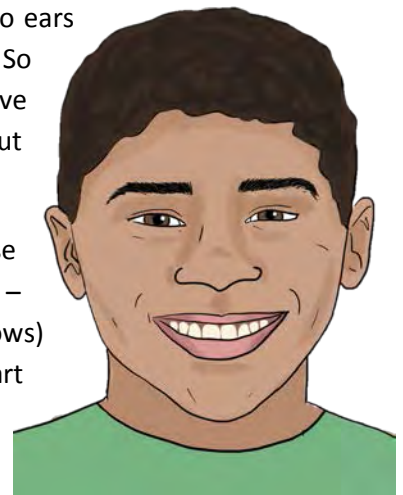
#### Students should:

- Understand that Allah (SWT) Has given us a unique ability to speak and write and we should be thankful to him for this gift by using it wisely
- List the number of sins and good things one can do with speech and writing
- Understand that we have to guard our tongue when speaking to others (including when on the phone)

### Minding the Tongue - Level 2

One of the most valuable gift that Allah SWT has given us is our tongue. But why did He make the tongue with four shutters/doors – two lips and two sets of teeth? He did that so that we know only to talk when it is necessary and to choose our words carefully. Also, Allah SWT gave us two eyes, two ears but one mouth! Why? So that we look and observe well and listen more; but talk less!

The ability to speak and use words is very special – because it reflects (shows) how you feel in your heart and mind. It shows your character! Remember:



- Soft words in a lullaby put a baby to sleep.
- Loving, kind words make friends adore you.
- Rude words cause trouble, pain and can hurt badly!
- Loud and violent words can start mischief, fights or quarrels.

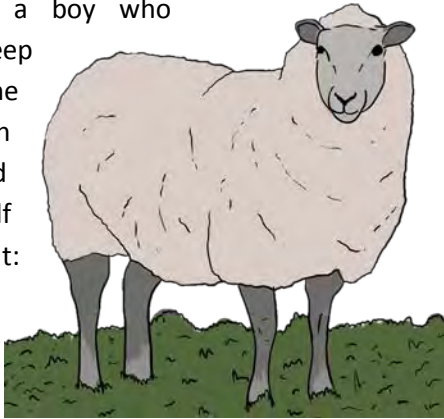
Always remember: words spoken or written carry a lot of power, so before we utter anything or before we write words, we should choose them wisely. Words that have left our mouth cannot be pulled back.



## MINDING OUR TONGUE

Our tongues can be used for good or bad purposes. Let us look at a story of how using our tongue badly can lead to problems.

There once was a boy who looked after sheep not far from the village. He often becomes bored and to amuse himself he would call out: "Wolf! Wolf," although there would be no wolf about. The



villagers would stop whatever they were doing and run to save the sheep from the wolf's jaws. Once they arrived at the pasture, the boy just laughed. The naughty boy played this joke over and over until the villagers were tired of him.

One day while the boy was watching the sheep, a wolf did actually come to the pasture. The boy cried and cried: "Wolf! Wolf!" No one came. Everybody thought he was lying as usual! The wolf attacked the sheep and the boy. Because of his lies, no one would believe the boy anymore, and this got him into so much trouble.

Let's look at another story:

Ali and Salma were playing ball in the lounge when it crashed into mum's favourite vase. It came shattering down on the floor, breaking into pieces. Ali looked worried: "Mum's going to be furious! Dad gave her that vase for her



birthday." Salma said, "Remember, she asked us not to play with the ball in the house!"

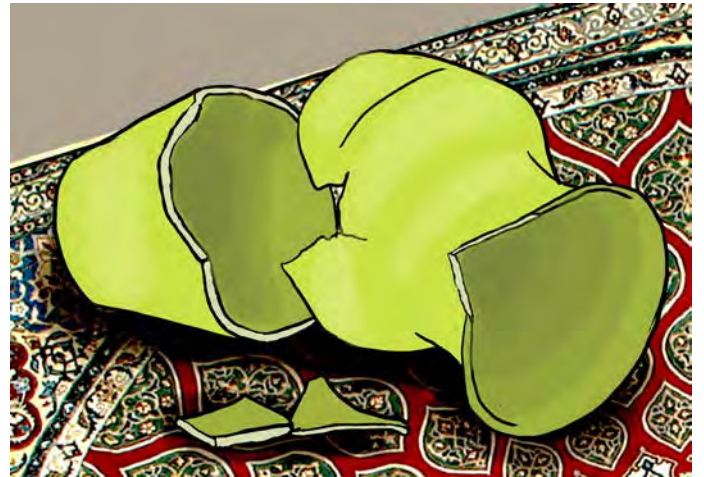
Just then, walked in Mum! When she saw the vase, her face looked sad.

Both Ali and Salma said: "Mum, It wasn't us but a .....

Ali continued, " A big dog ran in.....

Salma added, "A purple.....

Both looked at each other and continued, " A big purple dog ran in and knocked it over!"



Mum looked at them both without saying anything. Her face looked even more sad. After a long pause she continued: "I am not sad because the vase broke. I am sad at two things, my dears. You disobeyed me and played with the ball in the house. and then you lied to me."

Ali and Salma fell down on their knees and apologised to Mum." We promise never again to disobey or lie to you."

"Remember my dears, accidents do happen but telling lies is a sin! Now, Who's going to tidy up this mess?"

Ali and Salma understood their mistake and never lied again.

- We learn from these stories that lying is an example of a bad use of the tongue

Other examples include:

- Gossiping and saying bad things about people behind their backs
- Insulting people or using hurtful words
- Bullying and teasing
- Shouting and using a rude tone
- Using swear words when we are

frustrated

Now let us look at some good uses of the tongue:

- We should use our tongues to praise Allah (SWT) for e.g. saying ‘Alhamdulillah’ (which means Praise to God)
- Saying ‘Shukran lillah’ (which means Thanks to Allah). We should also say ‘Bismillah’ before starting anything.
- We can use our tongues by sending blessings upon our Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and his family (reciting Salwat).
- We can be polite when we talk to others for e.g. using magic words such as ‘please’ and ‘thank you’.
- We should say good things to people for e.g. if you like your mum’s food then tell her or if your friend looks nice then tell her she looks nice. (Think about how happy it would make you if someone told you something nice – wouldn’t you want to make someone happy just like that?)

### THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK!

Before we say anything, we should ask ourselves: ask yourself: do I need to talk? If there is a need, then it is fine to speak. Otherwise, remain silent!

So always remember to talk nice things about others ; otherwise keep quiet. Do NOT rush to repeat tales or spread stories to others even on the phone. It is a hateful good habit.

Once, there was a reputed scholar in Baghdad, Iraq. Everybody held him in high esteem. One day, an acquaintance met the great scholar and said, "Do you know what I just heard about your friend?"

"Hold on a minute," the scholar replied. "Before telling me anything I'd like you to pass a little test. It's called the Triple Filter Test."

"Triple filter?"

"That's right," the scholar continued.

"Before you talk to me about my friend, it might be a good idea to take a moment and filter what you're going to say. The first filter is Truth. Have you made absolutely sure that what you are about to tell me is true?"

"No," the man said, "actually I just heard about it and..."

"All right," said the scholar. "So you don't really know if it's true or not. Now let's try the second filter, the filter of Goodness. Is what you are about to tell me about my friend something good?"

"No, on the contrary..."

"So," the scholar continued, "you want to tell me something bad about him, but you're not certain it's true. You may still pass the test though, because there's one filter left: the filter of Usefulness. Is what you want to tell me about my friend going to be useful to me?"

"No, not really..."

"Well," concluded the scholar, "if what you want to tell me is neither true nor good nor even useful, why tell it to me at all?"

Before you repeat any tale, ask yourself 3 things:

Is it true?

Is it necessary?

Is it fair?

If not, then forget it.

### ACTIVITY:

**Put the sins committed due to the tongue into the cylinder. Should you repeat them?**

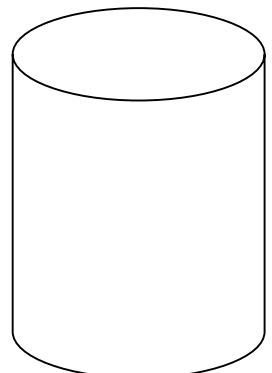
Backbiting                      Complementing

Amazing    gossiping    Get out!

Lying                      "Yes, he did it!"

Thank you

Silly boy!                      Gossip



### POSITIVE THINKING!

One of the good uses of the tongue is to complement our friends on their good characteristics. Your teacher will organise a game to help us say positive things to each other.

Teacher’s Note: Teacher distributes clean pieces of papers, each titled with a student’s name from the class. Looking at the title, every student writes on the paper, a positive remark about that individual. eg Always smiling!

Next, fold the paper to cover the remark, it is passed on to the next person. The next student looks at the title name and adds his remark. Eg V. Neat!

Again the paper is folded and passed on to the next student. The third individual writes what he thinks positive about the student, folds the paper and passes on to his neighbour. In this way every student adds a compliment, folds and passes on until all the students have written their remarks on every one of the papers.

The class can talk quietly while the teacher collects all the papers, unfolds them, and pins them up on the notice board. Then she reads aloud for every name what others have written. The students love to hear positive things about themselves!

**MATCH: Talking to God; What do I say .....**

Before starting to eat my meal      Alḥamdulillāh

To thank Allah SWT                      Subḥānallāh

To praise Allah SWT                      Astagfirullāh

To seek forgiveness from Allah SWT      Bismillāh





# TRUSTWORTHINESS

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand what it means to be trustworthy to people
- Understand that as Muslims, we must gain trust of people especially our parents.
- Learn from our Holy Prophet as he was the model of trustworthiness

## Trustworthiness

In the previous lesson, we learnt about the importance of being social in Islam. One of the most important factors of the social rules in Islam is being trustworthy which means to fulfil the trust that someone has given you. For example, if a friend of yours gives you his watch to keep while he plays soccer, you have to keep it for him in a safe place and return it to him in the same way as he gave it to you. He has trusted you to keep the watch for him, and therefore as a friend, you have to be trustworthy and fulfil that trust.

Trustworthiness can also be in the form of a patient and doctor relationship, whereby the patient trusts that the doctor will look after him well, and it is the duty of the doctor to perform his actions in the best possible way in order to help the patient get better. So basically being trustworthy means not to betray one's trust.

Let each of the students mention one form of a trustworthy relationship (eg – father & son).

Now we as Muslims have the best role model of trustworthiness. Can anyone tell me who it is? Yes, that's right, Prophet Muḥammad (SAW) was the finest of examples of trustworthiness. During his time, even his enemies used to ask him to keep their things for them, because they knew that it would be safe with P.Muḥammad. And for this reason he was given the title of Amin which means the most trustworthy.

Therefore we as Muslims try as much as we can to follow the footsteps of our Prophet, and be trustworthy whether you are at school, at home or any other place. If anyone asks you to do something for them, it is your duty to fulfil that trust. If anyone asks you to keep something for them, again it is your duty to return it to them safely.

One of the most important people that count on our trust is our parents. They have given us so much. They brought us into this world, fed us, changed us, and helped us grow. And many of us betray them once we go into school. Why? Has the prophet taught us to do this? (Let the class answer). We have to show our parents that they can trust us, and that we will never betray them. Examples on how to keep our parents trust are :

- Not lying to them.
- Hanging around with good people

Can you think of any other ways to keep your parents trust?

We talked earlier about how our Prophet is our role model. Let us look at this story about his trustworthiness.

## THE HOLY PROPHET (AL – AMIN) AND THE BLACK STONE OF THE KA'ABA (HAJR AL ASWAD)

When Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was 35 years old and few years before he began his mission of preaching Islam there occurred an event of great concern in the lives of the Makkans. (PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN MAKKAH)



It had rained heavily and there was a big flood

This flood had shaken the foundations of the House of God, the Kaaba and cracked its walls. The Kaaba had no ceiling and the special treasury inside were exposed to robbery. The Makkans had seriously thought of rebuilding it; but a rebuilt Kaaba with doors and a ceiling, they imagined, would bring upon them a curse. (Evil spell because remember they believed in more than one god)

To each of the four tribes of Makkah fell the task of demolishing and rebuilding one of the four walls of the Kaaba but no one volunteered. One tribe called Al-Walid after praying to the gods pulled down part of the Yamani wall assigned to his tribe. Behind the wall the pillars that the Prophet Abraham (peace be upon him) had laid down, appeared.

All the tribes waited to see if the bad spell would work against him, they were very scared. But the morning came and nothing had happened to him, the spell wasn't real they all began to work on the Kāba.

Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW), like the others, helped in the work till the Kaaba was repaired except for the green stones which were found below the walls. The Makkans could not shake them loose and decided

to use them as foundations on which to build the new walls. From the neighbouring mountains the Makkans carried stones of blue granite to the site of the Kaaba and the walls rose from the ground quickly.

Each section of the Kaaba was being built by one leading family of Quraish - the big and prominent tribe of Makkah. The sacred Black Stone (Al-Ḥajar Al-Aswad) had to be placed in the East wall of the Kaaba. All the tribes starting arguing to who would have the honour of placing the Sacred Black Stone.

The arguments got bigger and the different tribes got ready for a bloody war.

The members of the tribe of Abdul Dar filled a large jar with blood and put their hands into it, trying to scare everyone and show them they were ready for war.

These terrible actions and arguments went on for four or five days until Abu Umayyah, who was from the oldest tribe of the Quraish said "Stop this fighting" "The first person to pass through the gate of the Haram (precincts of the Holy Kaaba) will be our leader .

The Quraish accepted his words and they waited to see who would pass through the gate first. Suddenly they heard footsteps heading towards them. It was Muhammad, the son of Abdullah.

Everyone, of course, knew, loved, admired and respected Muhammad, the son of Abdullah. So with a loud voice, everyone said, "Here comes Al-Amīn (The Trustworthy)" and the joyous voice echoed through the place over and over again. We will accept his verdict! For indeed he was known to everyone as Al-Amin, the trustworthy!

Holy Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was surprised to hear of that title with which they called him. Holy Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) did not know about the matter. He was told about what the people of Quraish were fighting for. Everyone thought his family were going to be favoured. Their hearts were beating hard and they were getting anxious and impatient.

When they explained their problem to him, he said, 'Bring me a piece of cloth'. Although the Quraish did not know what he meant by that order, they brought

the cloth immediately. Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) spread the cloth, put the sacred Black Stone in the middle of it, and said, 'Each tribe should take hold of one side of the cloth so all can share in the honour'. The Quraish did as he had told them and lifted the sacred Black Stone to the point where it was to be installed. Then Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW), who observed that if he let any of them install it, conflict and disputes would arise, himself lifted the sacred Black Stone and installed it in its place. Through this excellent device, he put an end to the terrible enmity and conflicts.

Because of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and his excellent thought and intelligence he ended a serious fight without any bloodshed. It is also clear that he (SAW) enjoyed a reputation for honesty among his people, who, as you have just read, so willingly subjected their claims to his sense of Judgement.

We should learn a lesson from such instances of Prophet Muhammad's (SAW) life which is full of acts of great moral and courage.

Indeed the Noble Qur'an says: "Certainly you have in the Messenger of Allah an excellent exemplar for him who hopes in Allah and the latter day and remembers Allah much." (Noble Qur'an, 33:21)

## Discussion

Why was Prophet given the title "Al Amin"

Look at the story of the boy that cried wolf. Do you see the importance of trust. Everyone knew he was a liar and when he needed help no one believed him and as a result all his sheep were eaten by the wolf.

It's very special to be trusted and Allah (SWT) loves those who don't lie. That's why Allah (SWT) loved the prophet.

## Review Questions

**Q1. If my enemy gives me a trust to look after:**

- a) I don't need to return it to them
- b) I should return to them just as they gave it to me

- c) I should return it to them, but can damage it first

**Q2. If someone tells me a secret and asks me to keep it:**

- a) I should keep the secret because they trusted me with it
- b) I should tell everyone because it's fun to share secrets
- c) Tell only my parents the secret





# KEEPING PROMISES

SOCIAL ISLAM

Level 2

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand what it means to keep a promise
- Understand that people came to Islam because they trusted Prophet Muhammad (saw)
- Understand that to keep a promise is a sign of a believer
- Understand that whenever we make a promise to anyone, then we must fulfil it

## Keeping Promises

Allah (SWT) has said in the Holy Qur'an that he loves the one who keeps his promises and hates those who do not take 'keeping promises' seriously.

“O you who believe, why do you say that which you do not do? It is most hateful to Allah that you should say that which you do not do.” (61:2-3)

### THE HOLY PROPHET (SAW) KEPT HIS PROMISES

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) and 'Ammar bin Yāsirr used to take their flock of sheep to graze together. Grazing is what you call sheep eating grass. One day when they were in the fields they came across a land that was lush and green. They both agreed that they would meet the next day and together have their sheep graze on this spot. The Prophet came earlier the next day but waited for 'Ammar to come before allowing his sheep to graze. When 'Ammar arrived with his flock he asked the Prophet why he did not let his sheep start grazing. He told 'Ammar that he did not want his sheep to get more of the land than his as they had agreed to bring them together. This shows us how the Prophet kept his promises even if they seemed not important to the one he is keeping the promise to. This also shows that the Prophet was a very trustworthy person and this made people listen to his call to Islam later in his life.

### PUNCTUALITY

The above story of the Prophet (saw) and 'Ammar, also tells us that it is very important to be on time. The

Prophet (saw) was early for his meeting with ‘Ammar. When you are punctual (on time) or early for your school, madrasah or any other gathering, it shows that you have kept your promise of being on time.

## **KEEPING ALL PROMISES**

Imam al-Baqir (as) said:

ثلاث لم يجعل الله عز وجل فيهنّ رخصة: أداء الأمانة  
الى البرّ و الفاجر، و الوفاء بالعهد للبرّ و الفاجر، و بر  
الوالدين برّين كانا أو فاجرين

“There are three situations where Allah (SWT) did not make any exceptions: respect to parents, keeping promises and fulfilling trusts”.<sup>1</sup>

The Imam (as) is telling us that there are three things that Allah (SWT) expects us to follow through on no matter what if we want Him to be pleased with us.

- We must be good to our parents,
- Must keep our promises and
- If we tell someone we are going to do something for them we must do what we said we will do

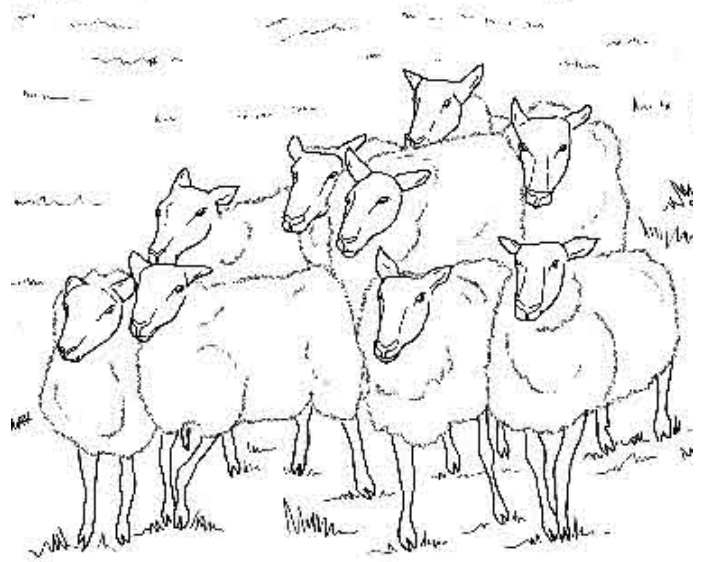
So we must keep our promises whether we made them to an enemy or a friend, or whether it is to a Muslim or a non-Muslim.

Of course, we should never promise to do anything which is not allowed in Islam, and we should never promise to do something that we can't possibly do.

## **Discussion and Classwork**

One at a time please stand up and give one example of a promise you have kept starting with the teacher.

Colour the sheep and take it home. Tell one person the story of the Prophet and ‘Ammār and have them sign beside the sheep.



## **Homework**

Sit down with your mum or dad and create a picture of you fulfilling (keeping a promise). The picture can be a print out, drawn by yourself with help or even a collage using magazine cut outs. Be creative! This is due at the beginning of next class and is a promise that must be kept!

## **Review Questions**

### **1. When we make a promise:**

- a) We must keep it, whether it was to a friend or an enemy
- b) We must keep it, but only if it was to our parents
- c) We must keep it, but only if it was to our friends

### **2. Getting to class on time:**

- a) Is nerdy
- b) Is an example of keeping a promise
- c) Is not important

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<sup>i</sup> (al-Kaafi vol.2 p. 162)



# WUDU', GHUSL AND TAYAMMUM

## الوضوء و الغسل و التيمم

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Learn the Wājib parts of Wuḍū'
- Become proficient in performing Wuḍū'

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Learning about Wuḍū'

Before we begin any prayer, we need to prepare ourselves. Prayer is a meeting with Allah (SWT) and therefore we have to prepare ourselves properly and clean ourselves before we attend this important meeting. We prepare for prayer by performing Wuḍū'.



Wuḍū' is a set of actions in which we wash our faces and arms and wipe over our heads and feet. This helps us get physically and spiritually ready for our daily prayer. It is also important to perform Wuḍū' before doing other things like reciting or touching the Qur'an.

### Discussion Activity

"I've put on clean clothes, worn perfume and got my prayer mat ready for prayer. Am I now ready to pray, Mum" asked Zaynab.

"Not completely, my dear," replied Mum. "There's something missing."



Class, can you tell me what Zaynab has forgotten?

Zaynab must make *Wuḍūʿ*.

When else do we need *Wuḍūʿ*?

Before touching the letters of the Qurʾān and the names of Allah (SWT), the prophets and Ahlul Bayt.

## WHAT IS WUḌŪʿ?

As discussed in the introduction, *Wuḍūʿ* is when we wash ourselves in a certain way to get ready for prayer. It helps to make us ready talk to our Creator. *Wuḍūʿ* has some obligatory (*wājib*) parts and some recommended (*mustaḥab*) parts. Today, we will learn about the obligatory parts.

### **WĀJIB PARTS OF WUḌŪʿ**

1. The first thing we need to do is the *Niyyah* (intention). Before starting *Wuḍūʿ*, we need to have an intention that we are doing *Wuḍūʿ* for the sake of Allah (SWT). We don't have to say this out loud, it's enough to know what we are doing and why we are doing it.

2. After the *Niyyah*, comes the washing of the face from the forehead to the end of the chin, making sure every visible part of the face has been covered by water.



3. The next part of *Wuḍūʿ* is to wash the arms from the elbow down to the fingertips, again making sure all areas are covered by water.



4. After washing both hands, we go to wipe the top of our head. We need to use the water left on our hand from washing it in the last step to wipe over our head. We can use our fingers to wipe from the top of the head down to the front, without touching our forehead. When wiping your head, make sure you have not used any new water.



You can only use the water already on your hands from having washed your hands.

5. The last part of *Wuḍūʿ* is the wiping of the feet. Using the same wetness from the hands, we wipe



our feet from the tip of the big toe to the ankle joint. Again the right foot is done first, followed by the left.

Before wiping your head and feet, make sure they are both dry.

Now that you have done *Wuḍūʿ*, you are ready to pray.

- A few things to remember when performing *Wudhu*:
  - For your *Wuḍūʿ* to be correct, remember to carry out all the steps in order and without any breaks!
  - Do not waste water when doing *Wuḍūʿ*. Use a little water and turn the tap off if you are not using any extra water.
  - It doesn't take long to do *Wuḍūʿ* so try and stay in *Wuḍūʿ* at all times!

## **Review Questions:**

**Q1. The first part of our body that we have to wash during *Wuḍūʿ* is:**

- a) The arms
- b) The feet
- c) The face

**Q2. Which foot should we wipe first during *Wuḍūʿ*?**

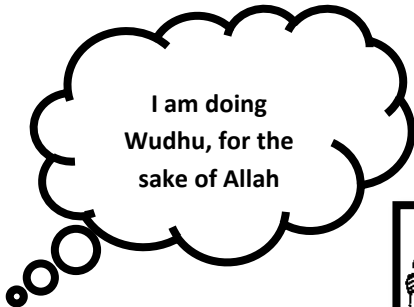
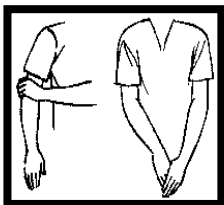
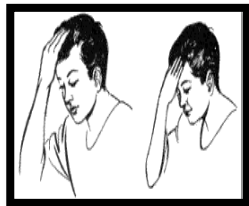
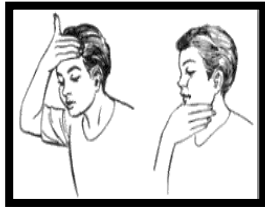
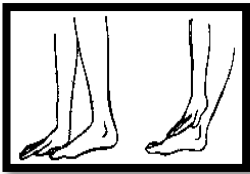
- a) Right
- b) Left
- c) It makes no difference

## Lesson 2: Practical Wuḍū' Lesson

In the previous lesson, we learnt the steps and some of the basic rules of Wuḍū'. In this lesson, it is your turn to practice performing Wuḍū'. You will each perform Wuḍū' in front of the teacher to make sure you are performing it correctly. Next week, we will have a test on how well you can perform Wuḍū'.

### Class work

The pictures below are the actions of Wuḍū', but they are not in order, number them according to which action comes first, and colour in.



## Wuḍū' Marksheet

Action	Done or not	Mark
Intention explained		
Washing of the face		
Started from forehead and ended at chin		
Washing of the arms		
Started at elbows and ended at fingertips		
Wiped head		
Did not use new water to wipe head		
Wiped the feet		
Right before left		
Started from tip of big toe to ankle joint		

## Lesson 3: Wuḍū' Test

### PRACTICAL TEST

You will go with your teacher to the bathroom and each of you will perform Wuḍū' in front of the teacher. Your teacher will be watching you carefully to see how well you do it. If you do everything right, your teacher will have an exciting present ready for you: you will get a prize as well as a 'Wuḍū' certificate' to show your friends and parents that you know how to do your Wuḍū'.

# PRAYER TIMES

## أوقات الصلاة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Students should know the five prayers and the three times at which we pray them
- Students should recognise the importance of praying on time
- Students should have an understanding of the sequence of the prayers and their rak'āt numbers.
- Students should have an understanding of the concept of Qaḍa prayer

## JURISPRUDENCE

## LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Introduction to Prayer Times

Allah (SWT) loves us and has given us so many favours that we are not able to count them all. He has given us good health, a mind with which to think, eyes with which to see and ears with which to hear. He has also provided us with all that we need to live well.

Can you list some other blessings that Allah (SWT) has given us?

From all the beautiful things you have listed, we can see that Allah (SWT) fulfils our needs every second of the day. It is therefore important that we be grateful from the bottom of our hearts to Him for all the bounties and blessings. The best way of showing our gratitude to Him is by doing as He asks us to do. One of the very important things He asks of us is that we pray to him. In Arabic, this is called ṣalāt.

We can talk to Allah (SWT) during any time of the day and in whatever way we like. We can talk to Him about anything small, big or in between. We can ask Him to help us if we are in trouble or ever need anything. Each of us can thank Allah (SWT) in so many different ways but the best way to pray to Him is to offer the five daily prayers.

When Allah (SWT) is describing the believers, the first thing he mentions about them is their prayer:

"Blessed are the believers, who are humble in their prayers"(23:1-2)



This ayah shows that out of all our actions the first thing Allah, the Almighty, is concerned with is prayer. In other words, it is the most important thing that we must do and also the thing we get most reward for. This is also the best way to thank Him.

Imam ‘Ali (as) said: "If a praying person knew how much he was surrounded by Allah’s mercy, he would never raise his head from Sujūd”<sup>1</sup>.

## THE FIVE PRAYERS

Allah has ordered every Muslim to pray five times a day. Praying to Allah five times a day makes us remember Allah constantly and become closer to him.

It is like when you have two friends. You visit one of them only once a day or not that often, but the other friend you visit 5 times a day. Which friend would you be closer to? The more you visit a friend, the stronger your friendship would be. Daily prayers are similar. . The more we pray and remember Allah, the closer we will be to Him.

Name :	Time the prayer should be offered:
Fajr / Dawn prayer	We pray this early in the morning. Any time from dawn until sunrise.
ḍuhr / midday prayer	We pray these prayers in the afternoon, from when the sun begins to come down and until sunset.
‘aṣr / afternoon prayer	
Maghrib / dusk prayer	We offer these at night, from when the sky is dark until midnight.
‘ishā’ / night prayer	

## Class Activity

When the time has come to pray,  
 Put your little toys away.  
 Then go wash like you're told to,  
 It's time to do your wuḍū'!  
 Then come calmly to Ṣalāh,  
 And concentrate before Allah.  
 We want to try to do things right,  
 And pray our best each day and night.  
 Five times a day we make Ṣalāh,  
 That's when we bow down to Allah.  
 We ask for guidance when we pray,  
 And this we do every single day.



## Review Questions

### Q1. We pray Fajr prayer:

- In the afternoon
- At night
- Early morning, before sunrise

### Q2. We pray ‘Ishā’ prayer:

- At night
- In the afternoon
- Early morning before sunrise

## Lesson 2: Revision of Prayer Times

Do you remember what we learned about the times for prayer in our last lesson? Let us review those times.

Name :	Time the prayer should be offered:
<b>Fajr / dawn prayer</b>	We pray this early in the morning. Any time from dawn until sunrise.
<b>ḍuhr / midday prayer</b>	We pray these prayers in the afternoon, from when the sun begins to come down and until sunset.
<b>'aṣr / afternoon prayer</b>	
<b>Maghrib / dusk prayer</b>	We offer these at night, from when the sky is dark until midnight.
<b>'Ishā' / night prayer</b>	

### NUMBER OF RAK'ĀT IN EACH PRAYER



Every prayer consists of parts; each part is called a Rak'ah.

In every Rak'ah there is

- One Ruku' which is bowing down before Allah and
- Two Sajdah which is prostration.



**Fajr** prayer has **two** rak'āt

**ḍuhr** prayer has **four** rak'āt

**'aṣr** prayer has **four** rak'āt

**Maghrib** prayer has **three** rak'āt

**'isha'** prayer has **four** rak'āt

An easy way to remember this is to know the telephone number of God. If you ever want to talk to Him just dial **24434!**

(Repeat this number a few times until you are sure you have memorised it!)

### Class Activity

Draw three pictures of the sky to show the beginning of each prayer time and put the number of Rak'at next to each prayer.

### Review Questions

**Q1. 'Aṣr prayer has:**

- 4 rak'āt
- 2 rak'āt
- 3 rak'āt

**Q2. The number to talk to God is:**

- 23424
- 24434
- 24443

<sup>i</sup> Tasnif-I-Ghurar-ul-Hikam, p. 175



## PLACE OF PRAYER

### مكان المصلي

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand the importance of getting permission before using others' property
- Understand that the first condition of the place of prayer is that one has permission to pray there

### Lesson 1: The Place of Prayer

When Prophet Muhammad (saw) declared himself to be the Messenger of Allah, the people of Arabia were living a very miserable life. They were rough and ignorant people and did not know much about being respectful towards others so much so that they did not care even to ask permission before entering another's house. They considered themselves to be enemies of each other. Step by step, the Holy Prophet taught them the rules of social behaviour. He emphasized that we must respect all people and their property in order for Allah to be happy with us.

#### JURISPRUDENCE

#### LEVEL 2

Here are a few things we should try and do:

- If we want to enter somebody's house or room and the door is shut, we should knock at the door gently to seek permission to enter.
- We should not walk across other people's yards.
- We should not use other people's things without asking them
- We should always say thank you if someone has allowed us to use their room, house or their things.
- We should make sure that we leave the place that we have used the way it was or even better.



Most of us know these rules quite well but we sometimes forget to do these things. However, if we want Allah and people to be happy with us we have to make sure that we understand these rules properly and act upon them to the best of our ability.



## **PLACE OF PRAYER**

The Holy Prophet Mohammad (saw) has said:

“Prayer is a pillar of Religion. If your prayer is accepted all your other deeds are accepted. And if you prayer is rejected then all your other deeds are rejected.”



We must all work hard to make sure that our prayers are accepted so that Allah (SWT) is pleased with us. There are a few rules we have to follow when we are praying. Today we will talk about the rule about the place of prayer.

Allah (SWT) has told us that if we want to be good Muslims we must respect other people’s rights, which include their property, and Allah wants us to show this especially in our prayers. The first rule about the place in which we can pray is that we must have permission to pray in that particular place by the owner. We should also make sure that we thank the owner for allowing us to use their property once we have finished praying there.

### **Review Questions**

#### **Q1. Before we pray in a place:**

- a) We need the owner’s permission
- b) We do not need the owner’s permission
- c) We can pray where we live

#### **Q2. Before we enter a room whose door is shut, we should:**

- a) Knock and ask for permission to enter
- b) Just walk in
- c) Say hello and walk in without knocking



## PRAYER CLOTHES

### لباس المصلي

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand the basic etiquette of dressing for prayers
- Understand that the clothes worn during prayer should not be Najis
- Understand that women need to wear Hijāb during prayers

## JURISPRUDENCE

## LEVEL 2

### Lesson 1: Dress of Prayer

When we stand in front of Allah (SWT) to pray, we are actually standing before the King of all kings, and the Master of the worlds. We are praying to the One who has given us all that is around us, and the One who deserves all praise and thanks. When we pray, we are talking to Allah, and therefore we must look neat and respectful in front of Him. Part of looking respectful is to dress the right way, and so we should be careful about the clothes we are wearing during prayer.

#### DRESSING FOR PRAYER

Imagine the prime minister of Australia is visiting your school. The first thing that comes to your mind is that you need to be in the best and cleanest clothes possible. So you go home and make sure that your uniform is very clean so as to wear it when he comes. Similarly, we know that every day, the Lord of the world, calls us to pray to Him. As much as we dress up well to meet the minister, we should dress up much better when talking to our Lord.

It is *Mustahab* (recommended) for us to wear our best clothing for prayer. Just like we buy new clothes and make sure they are clean and tidy for an important occasion, we should try to wear nice clothes for the occasion of prayer. We should try to:

- Wear white and not wear black
- Wear clean clothes not old shabby clothes
- Use perfume and not come to prayer smelling bad
- Wear an 'Aqīq ring- this is a ring made from a special stone, and wearing it has lots of rewards

## CONDITIONS OF THE DRESS OF PRAYER

There are two important things to remember about the clothes we wear during prayer. These rules are Wājib (obligatory), which we means we have to follow them:

- Our clothes must be ṭāhir (Islamically clean)
- Our clothes must cover our body appropriately:
  - It is better for boys to wear clothing that covers them from the shoulder to below the knees
  - Girls should cover their whole body except face, hands and feet



### Class Activity

Each of you will be given some colouring pencils and paper. You should draw two pictures: the first picture should be of someone who is not dressed correctly for prayers and the second should be of someone who is dressed correctly for prayers. The student with the best picture will win a very special prize. To help you do that, first put a tick or a cross on the pictures below depending on whether they are the correct way to dress for prayer or not.



### Review Questions

**Q1. When we are praying, it is better to:**

- a) Wear white
- b) Wear black
- c) Wear red

**Q2. When we are praying, we must:**

- a) Cover our body appropriately
- b) Wear whatever we feel like according to the weather





## AVOIDING ARGUMENTS

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 2

### Excessive Arguing

#### ARGUING IS NOT GOOD FOR THE SOUL

Last term we spoke about the body and the soul. Can you remember some of the ways we can take care of our soul?

We spoke about how, just like our body, our soul can get ill and catch diseases too. Well one disease of the soul is arguing too much.

Islam doesn't like it when we argue or fight *especially* with our parents. In the Qur'an, Allah (SWT) says:

“...say not to them (so much as) "Uf" nor chide them, and speak to them a generous word.” (17:23)

This means that we should not even grunt and make a remark as small as 'uf' towards our parents. This is because our parents, especially mothers, have done so much for us and they deserve more respect than anyone else.

If something happens where you do not like what your mother or father have told you what to do you should do these three things:

- Firstly, keep in mind that whatever they have told you to do is for your own good. Your parents love you so much that they do not want to see you ever get hurt. For example, if your mum tells you to switch the TV off and go pray then she is telling you to do that because she would like you to take your prayers seriously which will help you become a better person.

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand what it means to argue and quarrel with particular emphasis on the ills of arguing with parents (talking back to parents)
- Understand how to resolve disagreements with parents by
  - Knowing that the parents know better than us what is good for us
  - Being polite and respectful when asking why
  - Not talking back when being scolded (being quiet and listening)
- Understand that Allah (SWT) does not like those who argue and fight between themselves.

- Secondly, if *ever* you would like to ask your mum 'why', for example, she told you to go do your homework on a Friday night. In this situation, you must not argue or shout; instead, you politely ask her in a good manner "Mum, tomorrow is Saturday. Do you think I can do my homework tomorrow please?" This way your mum will politely reply to you and make you understand why she has asked you to do certain things.
- Thirdly, if ever your mother or father is scolding you; *never* argue or shout back. They are your parents and have every right to scold and discipline you. You must listen quietly and make sure you take on board everything they are saying. If you have anything to say, then wait till they have finished; then ask very politely.

## **ARGUING LEADS TO BAD THINGS**

Allah (SWT) does not like those who argue or fight amongst themselves; even if it is with friends.

This is because arguing is not good for the soul.

Some of the bad effects of arguing are the following:

- 1) It leads to hatred between people – if you argue with people too much then they won't like you.
- 2) It can waste a lot of time - sometimes you may argue but get nowhere; then what is the point of arguing in the first place? That's why it is better to not argue and allow other people to think and do things differently if they want to.
- 3) Lastly, it can destroy relationships – arguing can lead to relationships being ruined. If you argue with your parents or siblings too much it may ruin your relationship with them. That's why it is not good to argue with anyone especially your family.

## **CONCLUSION**

So, what have we learnt in this lesson?

- We discussed how to avoid arguing with parents
- We also mentioned that Allah (SWT) does not like those who argue
- We went over the ill effects of arguing

## **Class Activity**

Below are five different situations that you may come across at school or at home; using the points from this lesson, how would you avoid argument in such situations? Work in pairs then discuss with the rest of the class later.

- 1) There is a really important and exciting soccer match on tonight but you have a lot of homework which is due

tomorrow. Your mum asks you to switch off the game and do your homework. What would you do?

- 2) Your friend at school makes fun of your new hairstyle. How would you react?
- 3) Your sister teases you about what you are wearing. What do you tell her?
- 4) Your father tells you to switch the TV off and go recite a page of Qur'an. Would you argue with him?
- 5) Your elder brother tells you to get him a glass of water in a very rude tone. How would you react?

## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. Arguing can lead to:**

- a. Relationships breaking up
- b. Wasting a lot of time
- c. Both a & b

### **Q2. If our parents ask us to do something we don't want to do:**

- a. It's okay to throw a tantrum until they stop asking us to do it
- b. We should do what they say and ask any questions we have in a respectful way
- c. We should just ignore it

# QIBLAH, ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

## القبلة والاذان والاقامة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Know that we face the Ka'bah whilst praying
- Understand (on the world map) where the Ka'bah is and what it looks like
- Be introduced to the Adhān as a call to prayer emphasising the need to drop all activities, and not to talk whilst is being recited
- Memorise the Adhān

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

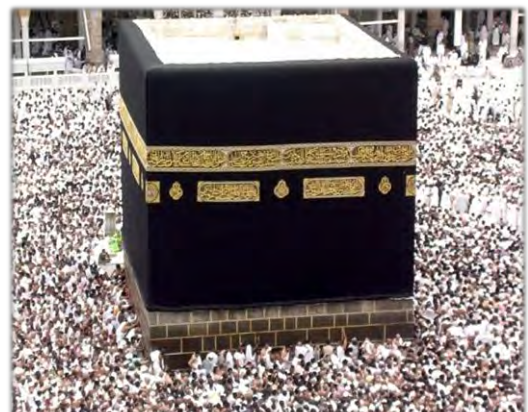
### Lesson 1: Qiblah, Adhān & Iqāmah

In this lesson, we will learn a few final things before we go on to learn about prayer itself.

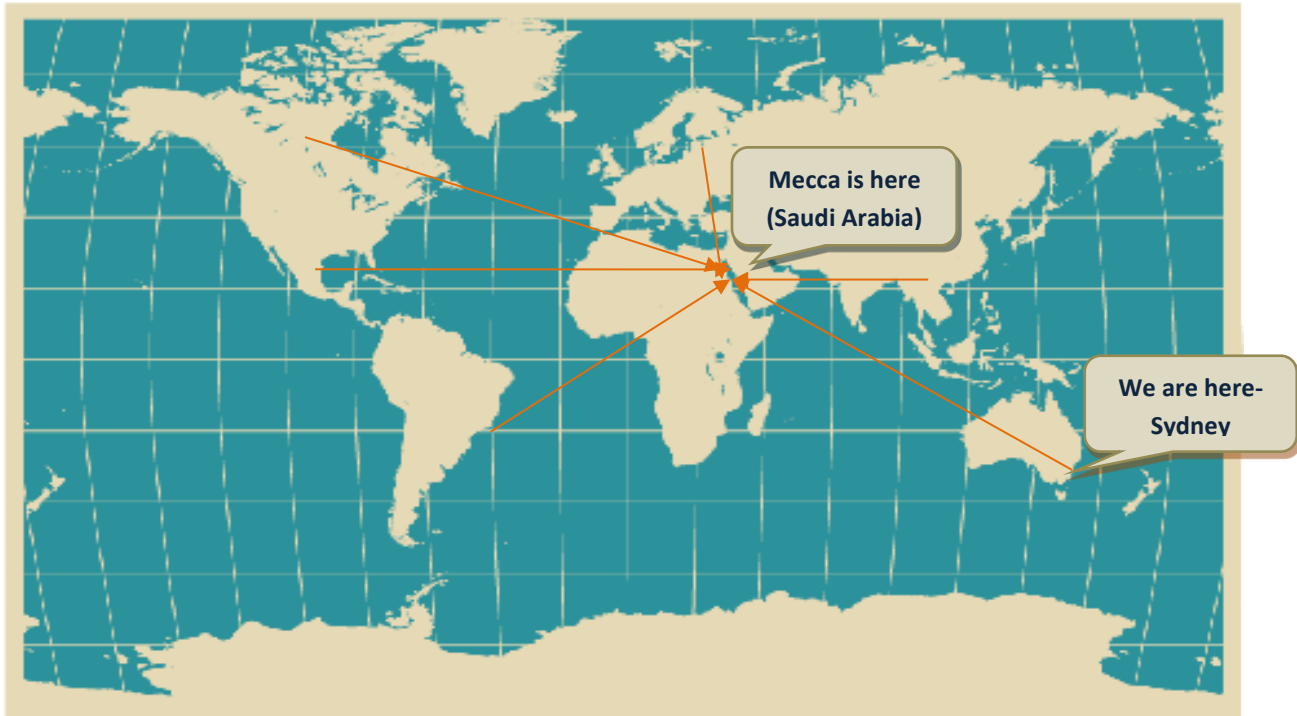
#### THE QIBLAH

We all know that Allah (SWT) has ordered us to pray to Him five times a day. If you have noticed, everyone prays facing one direction. Can you guess what direction that is?

The Ka'bah is the House of Allah. It was originally built by Prophet Ibrāhīm as ordered by Allah (SWT) in the holy land of Mecca. It is the place where Muslims from all over the world face when they pray to Allah and Muslims have to visit once in their lifetime during Ḥajj. The Ka'bah is the direction in which we need to face while praying because Allah has asked us to do so and we show our submission to Him by praying in that direction.







Now let us find out exactly where the Ka'bah is. The Ka'bah is in Mecca, a city which is in the country called Saudi Arabia. If you look at the map below, you will be able to see where we are in Sydney, and where Saudi Arabia is.

During the Adhān, we should not talk, and it is one of the best times to ask Allah (SWT) for things.

We will now look at how to recite the Adhān and then we will each practice it:

## ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

What is the Adhān? Before every prayer, there is a call that invites people to come and pray. This call is the Adhān.

The Adhān initially started when Prophet Muḥammad (saw) wanted to inform people that it was prayer time and that they should gather at the mosque to pray. Some people suggested that he use the Christian method of calling people to prayer. Others suggested ringing a bell or singing poetry. However, Allah sent down a revelation telling the Prophet to recite the words of the Adhān we have today to call people to prayer. The Prophet (saw) then called Bilal – who was one of his dearest companions- to recite this Adhān. And since then, Muslims all around the world recognize this call and use it till today.



When this Adhān is being recited, we must try and stop whatever we are doing, and start getting ready to pray.

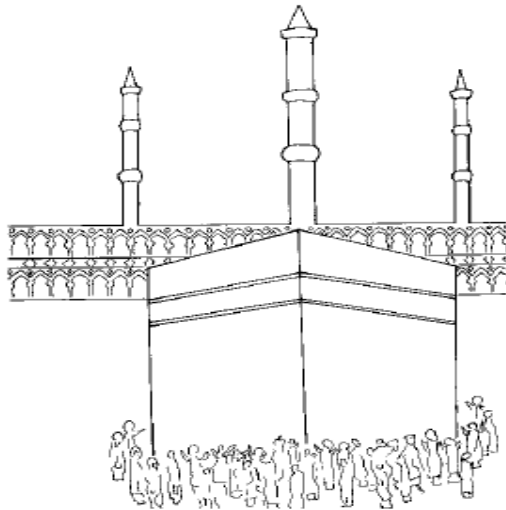
Allāhu Akbar, 4 times	الله أكبر
Ashhadu an Lā ilaha illa Allāh, 2 times	اشهد ان لا اله الا الله
Ashhadu anna Muḥammadan Rasulullāh, 2 times	اشهد ان محمدا رسول الله
Ashhadu anna Aliyan Waliullāh, 2 times	اشهد ان عليا ولي الله
Ḥayya 'ala Salāt, 2 times	حي على الصلاة
Ḥayya 'ala Falāḥ, 2 times	حي على الفلاح
Ḥayya 'ala Khayril 'Amal, 2 times	حي على خير العمل
Allāhu Akbar, 2 times	الله أكبر
Lā ilaha illa Allāh, 2 times	لا اله الا الله

## Class Activity

Over the coming weeks, students should practice reciting the Adhan before their congregational prayers in class. Teachers should choose one student every week to do this.

## Class Activity

Color in the picture of the Ka'bah below:



## Review Questions:

**Q1. When praying, we face the direction of the:**

- a) Ka'bah
- b) Any direction we want

**Q2. The Adhàn is the call to:**

- a) Get together
- b) To prepare for prayer

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<sup>1</sup> References:

<http://www.duas.org/calltoprayer.htm>  
[www.google.com](http://www.google.com) – for images



# PRACTICAL PRAYER

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

## الصلاة

### Practical Prayer, Lesson 1

#### Objectives

#### Students should:

- Be aware of the general etiquette of the daily prayers
- Be familiar with the main actions of prayer, and their names
- Participate in games to aid in learning of the actions of the daily prayers
- Be able put knowledge into practice by performing prayers with their teacher in congregation



#### PRACTISING PRAYER

The purpose of these lessons is that children should learn how to pray. The first lesson should consist of the games and activities outlined here. The next two lessons should be dedicated only to practicing prayer practically in class, with teacher supervision. During prayer, there should be at least two teachers supervising, apart from the one leading the prayer. They should look out for misbehaviour during the prayer, incorrect postures etc...



## VERBAL GAMES AND ACTIVITIES TO AID IN LEARNING THE DAILY PRAYERS

- Adapt the nursery rhyme, *“This is the way we brush our teeth, brush our teeth, brush our teeth, This is the way we brush our teeth on a cold and frosty morning”*, to teach ṣalāt postures. For example, *“This is the way we do our rukū’, do our rukū’, do our rukū’, this is the way we do our rukū’, on a sunny afternoon/ a cool summer evening”* etc. This rhyme can include all postures, with the actions.
- Use the game *“Simon Says”*, to reinforce the postures of Salāt  
E.g *“Salman Says do your Rukū’,  
Salman says stand in Qiyām,  
Salman says go into Sujūd,  
Do your Qunūt.”*
- Practice linking the various dhikr to the corresponding actions. For example, the teacher might ask students to line up, and ask them to perform the correct posture for the dhikr she recites. So when she recites the dhikr of rukū’, they should perform rukū’, when she recites Surat al Ḥamd, they should observe qiyām. This can be done as a group or individual activity with the children.
- The teacher can perform parts of Ṣalāt incorrectly, whether it is postures, dhikr or behaviour, and ask children to point out mistakes.

These lessons should be used to teach prayer practically. It is anticipated that teachers will require a number of assistants for this. Throughout the three lessons, each child should be observed praying and teachers should make sure all children are praying correctly.

Teachers should refer to the ‘How to Pray’ DVD in the eHAWZA to prepare for these classes.



## Practical Prayer, Lessons 2 & 3

### PRACTICAL PRAYER SESSIONS

Children should be encouraged to perform wuḍū’ and appropriate clothing for ṣalāt.



# INVALIDATORS OF PRAYER

## مبطلات الصلاة

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 2

### Invalidators of Prayer

#### Activity: Pop Quiz

1. What do you do when it is time for prayer?
2. What is the special washing before prayer called?
3. What is the call for prayer named in Arabic?
4. How should you behave when the adhan is being recited?
5. What usually follows the adhan?



Who are we going to talk to in our prayer? To Allah (SWT). That is right. We are in clean clothes, we are in Wuḍū' and we have put some perfume on and are ready to offer prayer to Allah (SWT).

Now, there is one more thing. How would you feel if you were relating to your best friend something very special and then someone disturbed you? Or

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- A brief introduction on importance of not interrupting the prayer
- Necessity of praying in a quiet place without any disturbance
- Invalidators of prayer:
  - Turning away from Qiblah
  - Speaking
  - Laughing
  - Crying for worldly things
  - Things that change the form of prayer such as eating, clapping, swinging

Imagine, Mum is in the middle of a conversation with Dad, will you interrupt them? Of course not!

## **NOT INTERRUPTING PRAYER!**

It is very important not to interrupt our daily prayer. Will you go to answer a telephone call in the middle of prayer?



Should you run to answer the door bell in the first rak'ah of a prayer?

We should never interrupt prayer unnecessarily.

That is why it is a good idea to pray in a quiet place – a room without a TV or computer or lots of people walking in and out. Can you think of such a quiet place in your house?

## **INVALIDATORS OF PRAYER**

Let's perform a brainstorming activity. What do you think is inappropriate during prayer? ... Let's write everything we can think of on the board. Here is a list of the most important ones.

- Turning away from the Qiblah
- Speaking
- Laughing
- Crying for worldly things
- Eating, drinking, clapping, swinging during prayer, holding hands, nudging, chewing gum

All these things void our prayer and we are not allowed to do them during prayer.

## **Class Activity**

Put a cross on the things that will invalidate your prayer:



## **Review Questions**

**Q1. Which of the following is true?**

- It is ok to speak ordinary words during prayer
- It is okay to eat during prayer
- It is not okay to eat or speak ordinary words during prayer

**Q2. Which of the following is true?**

- It is okay to laugh during prayer
- It is okay to play with our phones during prayer
- It is not okay to laugh or play with our phones during prayer