



Islamic

School Syllabus

MANUAL

LEVEL

1

2015

Term Four



THEOLOGY

JURISPRUDENCE

SOCIAL-ISLAM

Teacher's Name: _____

Student's Name: _____



IMAM MAHDI SCHOOL



AHL ALBAIT ISLAMIC CENTRE
مركز أهل البيت الإسلامي أستراليا



NOOR ACADEMY



Islamic
School Syllabus

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)

Lesson 1: A Believer

RAYYAN BECOMES A BELIEVER

When we want to believe something our heart needs to know that it is the truth. One day Rayyan went to her mother and asked her what it meant to be a believer. Before her mother answered she said, “If I told you there is tea in this mug I am holding would you believe me?”

Rayyan said, “Yes of course”.

Her mother said “Why would you believe me if you cannot see it?”

“Because I can see hot steam coming out from the mug” Rayyan replied.

Rayyan’s Mother then began to explain.

“When someone is a believer it means that they believe One God has created this entire world that they see around them, including the animals, trees, fruits, and humans. The same way that you saw the hot steam coming from the mug which made you *believe* that there is hot tea inside, by looking at Allah’s creation it makes us *believe* that Allah (SWT) created everything.”

“Once we know this and believe this we become a believer.”

“Thank you mum,” Rayyan said. “Now we are both believers.”

Class Activity: Magic Tree?

Teacher Note: The teacher should draw a tree on the board or a piece of paper without the students seeing them. Then the students should be told that the tree is magic and just came out of nowhere. Ask the students to then raise their hand if they believe that is impossible. The teacher should then explain that they had drawn it whilst no one was looking.

Class Activity

Have a think about 5 things you see outside every day which you know human beings did not make and draw them in the space provided.

Who created these things you have drawn?

We now know that just like the tree that someone must have created all of these things. However if we know humans didn't then who did?

The answer is Allah (SWT).

Allah (SWT) is the One God who created the **entire universe...**



The humans...



The animals...



All the plants...



As well as everything we see around us.

Allah (SWT) as well as creating us also takes care of us. He makes it rain so that our plants grow to give us food. He gives us sunshine to learn and play and night time to rest.

Allah (SWT) is always watching over us because he created us and loves us. This means when we need something we can always pray to Allah (SWT).

Because Allah (SWT) is very kind and He has given us so many things we can also call him al Raḥmān and al-Raḥīm.

Can you try to memorise these names?

- al Raḥmān
- al-Raḥīm

WHY CANT I SEE ALLAH (SWT)?

Sometimes we may think: why is it that I cannot see Allah (SWT) with my eyes?

This is because Allah (SWT) is not a human like us, He is very special.

Allah (SWT) is not the only thing that we cannot see.

We all love our parents but who can show love? Can we draw a picture of it? Can we measure how big it is?

This is because we cannot *see* love- we just feel it. This is the same with Allah (SWT). We cannot see Him but we can feel Him in our hearts and see all His beautiful creations.

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 seventh 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.

NOW I KNOW ALLAH (SWT)

Now that we have learnt about Allah (SWT) there are a few points we need to remember. Whenever we say Allah's (SWT) name we should say it with respect, this means we should not be acting in a silly manner or being rude. We should also say *Subḥānahu wa Ta'āla*. This is one of the ways of showing respect to Allah.

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

Lesson 2: Allah is One

In the last lesson, we learnt that Allah created everything. In this lesson, we will learn that Allah (SWT) has no partner and that He is the *only* God.

ALLAH IS ONLY ONE

Allah (SWT) has taught us in the Holy Qur'an that He created everything alone and that He alone is the one taking care of everything and that one day we will all go back to Him as well.

This means that Allah (SWT) does not need a partner. We usually need a partner to help us with our work when the job is too hard to do on our own. However Allah (SWT) created the entire universe by Himself. Do you think He will need a helper to look after it?

The answer is no. Not only does Allah (SWT) have no partner but there is also nothing like Him in the entire world.

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.

WORSHIPING ALLAH

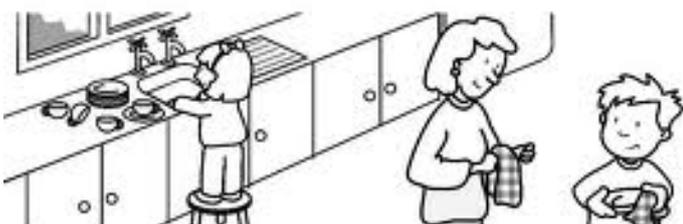
When we buy a new toy we often need to read the instructions of how to use it properly. If we don't read the instructions, the toy probably won't last very long or it won't work properly.

Allah (SWT) created us and has set for us some rules and instructions to make sure that we are living the right way. Some of these instructions include prayer, fasting, listening to our parents and helping others. Whenever we do any of these things and we remember Allah (SWT) this is called worship.

We worship Allah (SWT) when we are doing something He asked us to.

Colour in Activity

Colour in the pictures of worship below.



ALLAH SEES AND HEARS ALL

Allah (SWT) can see and hear everything that happens in the world. Even if we say something in the most private room, Allah (SWT) can hear it. He even knows what we are thinking.

This is the reason that we also call Allah (SWT):

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

Let's listen to this story about a boy called Qasim. One day the teacher walked into Qasim's class and handed everyone an apple. After a few minutes she asked everyone to eat the apple in a place where no one could see them.

Some of the students left the classroom and hid outside, others went under their desk, some stood in the corner of the room and others hid behind a book.

Everyone in the class started eating their apple, except one boy... Qasim...

Once everyone was seated again the teacher asked Qasim why he hadn't eaten his apple?

Qasim replied: 'I couldn't find a place where Allah (SWT) would not see me.'

The teacher became very happy with Qasim and told the rest of the class that no matter where we go or where we hide Allah (SWT) can always see and hear us.

Lesson 3: Remembering Allah

THE MIRACLES OF ALLAH

In our last lessons we have learnt about Allah (SWT) as our Creator and the One who is always taking care of us. Today we will look at some of the amazing miracles that happen around us every day which shows us that Allah (SWT) is in control of everything and also that He is very Wise.

THE CATERPILLAR

All of us have seen a caterpillar in the garden at some time. Today we will learn about how special this little insect is and how Allah (SWT) changes it into a complete new insect without anybody doing anything.

THE EGG

This is a picture of caterpillar eggs resting on a leaf. If you find some on a leaf and look very closely you can see the caterpillar being created. A very special thing already is that Allah (SWT) has taught the mother of this egg to place the egg on a leaf that the baby will be able to eat. This is so because when the baby hatches it will be too small to move around and will need to eat from the leaf it was born on.



THE CATERPILLAR

After a little while the egg breaks open and a caterpillar comes out. However it will not remain a caterpillar for too long. While it is a caterpillar it must eat, eat, eat!!! Once it has grown the next stage of the caterpillar now begins.



THE COCOON

This is the coolest stage of this insect's life. Once it has finished growing it curls itself up into a ball to form a cocoon which will be its home for a little while.



Although we cannot see it from the outside, inside Allah (SWT) is turning this caterpillar into something beautiful.

THE BUTTERFLY

After a little while the cocoon cracks open and a beautiful butterfly comes out. Because its wings have



been folded inside the cocoon it has to wait for a couple of hours until they stretch out and then they can start flying and laying their own eggs on a leaf to start the cycle all over again.

WHAT A MIRACLE

This is only *one* of Allah (SWT) many miracles in His creation. Miracles are happening everyday whether we see them or not. The butterfly teaches us that not only can Allah (SWT) create whatever He wants from nothing, but He can also change His creation from one thing to another.

When we see or hear something amazing like this we should say:

سبحان الله

Subhāna Allah.

Remembering Allah (SWT) when see something amazing is one of the ways of getting closer to Allah (SWT).

There are different words we can say to remember Allah (SWT). We just learnt one expression now.

Memorisation Activity

Another important way of remembering Allah (SWT) is to start every activity with the name of Allah. This is especially important:

- Before we start eating
- Before we go out of the house first thing in the morning
- Before we do anything important

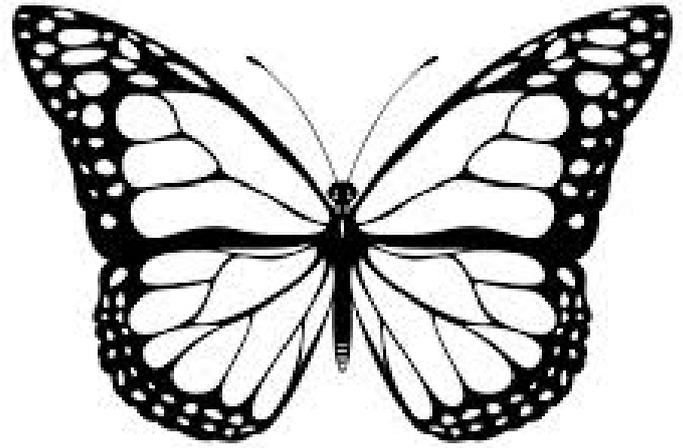
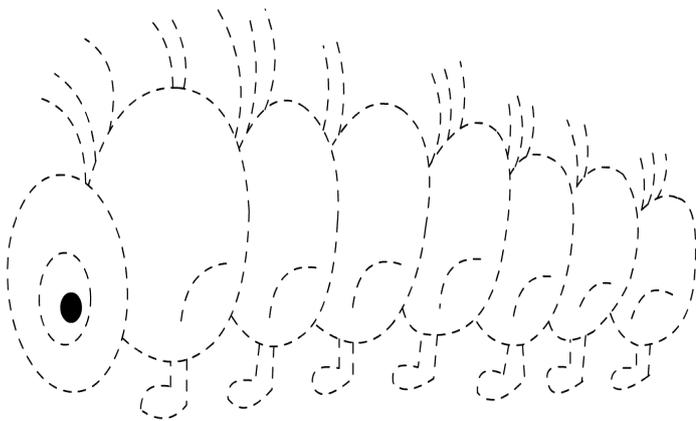
These are the words we should say before every activity:

BismillāhilRaḥmānilRaḥīm

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Class Activity

Colour in these pictures of a caterpillar and a butterfly. Make sure you give the butterfly beautiful bright colours. Why do you think Allah (SWT) have butterflies such beautiful colours?



Lesson 4: The Creation of Allah

As we talked about in our last lessons, 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).

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'ān 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 three ways:

1. With our tongues, by saying: *alḥamdulillāh* (*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

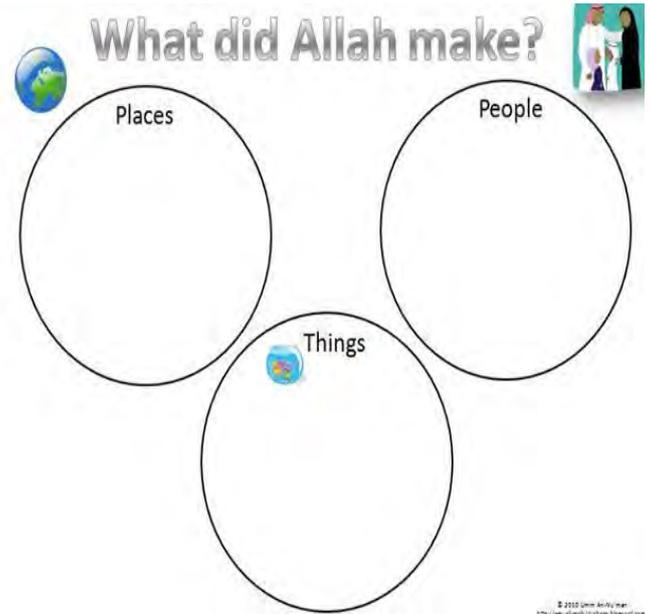
Memorisation Activity

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

Alḥamdulillāh

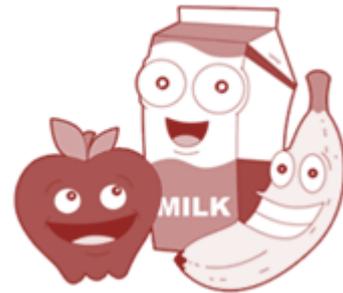
الحمد لله

Brainstorming Activity



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 “*alḥamdulillāh*” when we finish eating



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.



Review Questions:

Q1. We should thank Allah by:

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

Q2. *Alḥamdulillāh* means:

- a) God is Great
- b) Praise be to Allah

Class Activity

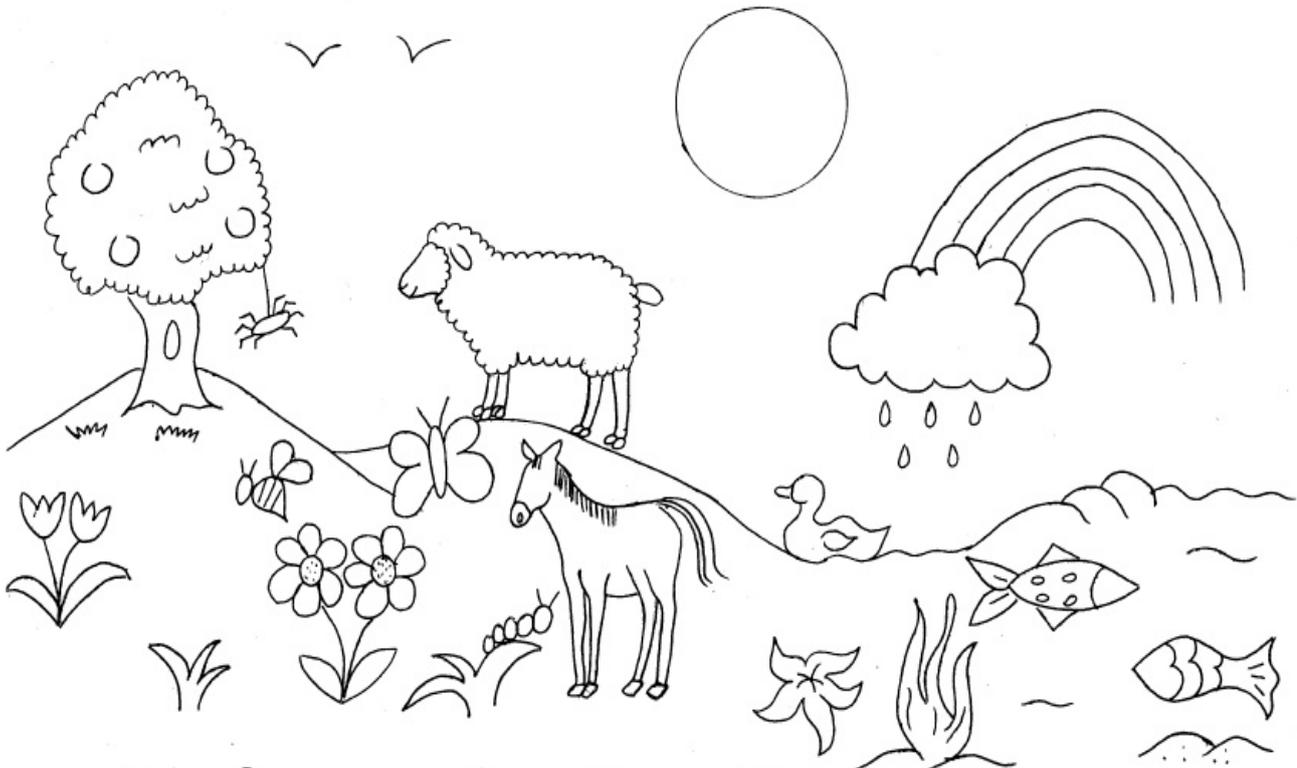
In the table below, write down at least 3 answers to the question below:

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

.....

Class Activity

Colour in the picture at the bottom of this page.



C is for creation. Everything in the world is Allah's (swt) creation.

THE JUSTICE OF GOD

العدل الالهي

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- The concept of justice as 'giving each their rights'
- The importance of a person being just and fair to others
- The concept that Allah is Just
- The concept that Allah tests us and then rewards or punishes us accordingly
- The concept that God tests those whom He loves

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: What does Justice mean?

Being just means to give someone their right. For example, if I borrow a toy from my friend, I am being just by making sure I return it in the same condition he gave it to me. That is our friend's right, and by fulfilling it we are being just.

Another example is in the classroom. Imagine you all did an Islamic Studies test and some of you got 10 questions wrong, some got 5 wrong and some got zero questions wrong. The teacher collected your papers and gave all of you 100% - is that fair? No, it is not fair or just. Each child should be given a mark according to their ability and hard work.

We also need to make sure that we are fair and just to the people we deal with. An example would be our parents. They do so much for us every day - being just and fair to them would mean to give them all the respect, love and help they deserve and more!



This brief story helps us to understand the meaning of Justice better:

THE JUST KING

A king was once asked, "How did you learn justice?"

He replied, "Because I know for sure that every man will be judged according to his deeds."

He was then asked: "How do you know that?"

He replied: "One day when I was on my way in the forest, I saw a gazelle. I sent my dog after it and it caught the gazelle by the leg.

But the dog did not catch the gazelle in the usual way, for it bit and broke the gazelle's leg.

Not long after, the dog was in front of a horse, that kicked it in the leg and the dog's leg was broken.

Soon after, the horse's leg slipped into a hole and it broke.

Therefore, I realised that every person's reward depends upon his deeds. When he does a good deed, he will be rewarded for it, and if he does an evil deed, he will be punished. This is why I always do good deeds."

ALLAH (SWT) IS JUST

One of the attributes of Allah (SWT) that we believe in as Muslims is that he is Just ('Ādil). He has given us the free will and the choice to do whatever actions we want to do. However, He has also told us that we will be rewarded for whatever good deeds we do and be punished for whatever bad deeds we do. For example, if we disrespect our parents we will surely be punished for it and if we treat them with respect and love then surely we will be rewarded.

Allah (SWT) has promised this to us in the Holy Qur'an:

وَلَا يَظْلِمُ رَبُّكَ أَحَدًا

"...and your Lord treats no one with injustice." (18:49)

Review Questions:

Q1: Justice means:

- Giving everyone their right
- Being fair
- Both a & b

Class Activity

Sort these actions into the correct column

- Mum gives chocolate to her boy for behaving badly
- Teacher gives zero marks for everyone who did the test – even though some got a lot of questions correct.
- A girl returns book to the library in the same condition she received it.
- A criminal is put into jail for a crime he committed
- If you don't offer your prayer on time, your parents do not allow you to watch TV

Just	Unjust

Lesson 2: Allah Tests Us

In our last lesson, we learnt:

- The meaning of justice as giving someone their right
- We should also be just and fair to others
- God is Just and fair as mentioned in the Qur'an

In this lesson we will learn more about the ways in which Allah (SWT) shows us his justice.

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)

This verse is telling us that whatever good we do in this world (even if the action is as small as an ant) we will surely be rewarded for it. Similarly, whatever bad deeds we do we will be punished for them. For example, if we tease or hurt our little brother or sister, something bad will surely happen to us, and if we are kind and generous to our brother or sister then surely something good will happen to us. This is the justice of Allah (SWT).



ALLAH TESTS US

Sometimes we feel that things are not working out the way we want them to work out. For example, we may really want a special toy, or we would really like to visit a theme park, but mum and dad cannot get us these things for some reason. We might feel sad because of this. Some children get upset and throw tantrums when they do not get what they want.

However, a good Muslim child should not throw tantrums. When things in life get tough, it is because Allah (SWT) is testing us to see how strong our faith is, and how patient we can be.

We may not be getting things we want because our family is going through a hard time. Allah (SWT) is putting us through this because He wants us to learn patience and He wants our faith to increase. When the test is over, we will be stronger people.

Depending on how we react to the times when Allah (SWT) is testing us, we will either get rewarded or punished by Allah (SWT). So if we lose faith and hope and stop praying to Allah (SWT) we will be punished. Examples of losing faith are when we throw tantrums, shout, get into fights with our siblings and so on. If we stay patient and keep our faith, Allah (SWT) will reward

us. Examples of keeping our faith and patience are remaining polite and helping our parents and siblings.

ALLAH (SWT) TESTS THOSE THAT HE LOVES

Through the tests we have in life, we strengthen our faith and get closer to Allah (SWT). Therefore, Allah (SWT) tests those that He really loves so that they earn a place closer to Allah (SWT). This is one of the reasons we find that a lot of our prophets faced tests throughout their lives.

Prophet Noah (as) had to build an ark to save the believers from a flood that was going to take over the city. He had to leave his son behind as he was not a believer.

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was sent to a community of ignorant people where he had to teach them about Islam. They would make fun of him and call him a crazy man but the Prophet stood firm and strong!

Prophet Ayyoūb (as) is another prophet who had a very difficult test. This prophet had a huge farm and was very wealthy. He also had a big family, and he was a healthy and strong man. However, Satan caused all his farm to be destroyed. He was expecting the Prophet to start complaining and getting angry. But Prophet Ayyoūb (as) did not do this- he remained patient. Then Satan caused the Prophet's family to all die, except his wife. Again, Prophet Ayyoūb (as) remained so patient. Finally, Satan affected Prophet Ayyoūb's (as) health, and the Prophet was ill for many years. Again, he never complained or lost patience. He kept his trust and faith in Allah (SWT). Finally, after so many years of being tested, once he had shown Allah (SWT) that he would never lose faith, Allah (SWT) gave Prophet Ayyoūb (as) back his wealth, his health and even his family.

These stories show us that Allah (SWT) tests us because He loves us, and if we stay patient, He will give such great rewards that we could not even imagine.

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: Allah (SWT) tests us:

- Because He loves us
- So that we can see how strong we are
- Both of the above

Lesson 3: Allah's Justice

Class Activity: Revision Discussion



What do you do when you borrow a book from a library?

How do you talk to your parents?

How does your teacher treat each student in the class?

What does justice mean?

To be just, we need to make sure we are fair to everyone in our dealings; including ourselves!

Justice means giving every person the right they deserve. Let's look at an example

At school, you struggle, study and work hard the whole year. At the end of the year, you get a great report card. The teacher gives you a reward, and your parents take you out for a treat. This is an example of a person being given their right- we call this Justice of fairness.



Allah is the Most Just and fair. Not a single good deed, no matter how small, from anyone goes by without Allah rewarding that person. Similarly, no bad deed is hidden from Him, and we will be punished if we do not repent. Allah rewards and punishes us in this life, but more importantly, He rewards and punishes us in the Hereafter, after we die.

Those who believed in Allah and did good deeds, go to Paradise. Those who rejected Allah and did bad deeds, go to Hell.

ALLAH'S JUSTICE AND MERCY



In a town lived a doctor, a jeweller and a thief.

In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings on them.

That day, the thief wanted to go and rob the jeweller. Instead he fell ill and had to visit the doctor.

The jeweller did not make any business at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

The thief fell ill – so it seems he was treated unfairly by Allah.

The doctor got an extra patient – the thief- so it seems she was treated fairly by Allah.

The jeweller lost business because it rained; so it seems Allah treated him unfairly.

So, was **Allah just** to all of them? Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all of His creatures. He gives them in this world what is best for each one of them.

Now let us study the story again...

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because she got an extra patient.



The thief was blessed by Allah because his illness saved him from stealing, which is a big sin.

The jeweller was also favoured by Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

Each of these three will get their rewards or punishment in Heaven or Hell, too.

This story is an example of Allah's Justice and Mercy in this world. Even if we don't see it in an obvious way sometimes, Allah (SWT) is always being fair and kind to us.

JUSTICE IN THE HEREAFTER

As Muslims, we believe that after we die we will be raised back to life in the Hereafter. What happens to us in the Hereafter is a direct reflection of what we do in this world.

Look at this example. If you are passing along a mountain and say something aloud, you will hear your own voice again after a moment. It will echo or resound.

You will hear once again exactly the same thing which you have said. For example, if you have said aloud 'good', the echo will be 'good', but if you have said 'bad', you will once again hear the word, 'bad'.

This is similar to our actions. If a person does good Allah (SWT) will be pleased with that person, and will give that person many more blessings. However, if a person does evil deeds and harms others, Allah (SWT) will not be pleased with him and may punish him either in this world or in the Hereafter.

In the Holy Quran Allah (SWT) says:

"So whosoever does good equal to the weight of an atom, shall see it. And whosoever does evil equal to the weight of an atom shall see it." (99:7-8)

HEAVEN

Allah created heaven for the people who do good. He created the heaven wider than the width of the sky and the earth. In heaven there are beautiful trees and fruits, rivers flowing with pure sweet water, honey and milk and different kinds of foods and meats, which people will enjoy.

HELL

The justice of Allah (SWT) is that He will treat every person according to his or her deeds. The people of heaven have earned their place because of their good deeds. Those who were evil will be punished in Hell where they will be locked up like criminals. The people of Hell will be punished with unimaginable kinds of punishment which cannot be described. They will shout out from the heavy punishment but they will find no one will help them.

WATCHING OUR DEEDS

Let's listen to this story about a boy called Ahmad. He used to steal sweets from the Corner shop and hide them in his room. One day his friend, Habib visited him and saw all the sweets in his room.

Now Ahmed was terrified. Would Habib tell anyone at school what he had seen? How would Ahmed then face his family at home and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at night as he worried about everybody finding out about his stealing. What a strange boy! He was more scared of his friend than he was of Allah.



Allah sees all that we do and say, and there will be a day when we will have to face all our actions. So at the end of every day, we should judge ourselves and ask: 'what good things did I do today?' and 'what bad things did I do today?'

In fact, we should keep a private diary of our actions. Every day, we should write the 5 best and worst things we did. Then every day, we should try to do more of the good things, and less of the bad.

Review Questions

Q1. In the Hereafter, those who have done good things in this world:

- Will be miserable and get punished
- Will regret, feel sad and helpless
- Will get rewards and be happy

Q2. Allah has created Heaven and Hell so that:

- He can do business with His creatures

- Everyone can be rewarded or punished fairly
- All can live in peace

Q3. In the story of the thief, doctor and jeweller, Allah was just and merciful to:

- The thief
- The doctor
- All of them

Q4. Think and then Answer:

- What should Ahmed say and do to the owner of the Cafe?
- In the Hereafter, will Ahmed be forgiven for stealing the sweets from the Corner Cafe?

Class Activity: Action Diary

Homework

Here's a list of good things you can do this week. See how many of these you can tick off from the list.

GOOD ACTION:	Yes	No
1. Help your parents around the house e.g. tidy your room.		
2. Do your homework before it is due.		
3. Be good in class. This includes doing your work, listening to your teacher and being kind to your classmates.		
4. Say Salam alaykum whenever you see one of your family members or Muslim friends.		
5. Pray with your parents or older brother or sister.		
6. Share your lunch with some of your friends at school.		
7. Say Bismillah when you begin eating and Alhamdulillah when you finish.		

وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ

37:181

PROPHECY

النبوة

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Be introduced to the fact that Allah sent Prophets to us and that God communicates with them
- Know the number of prophets in total
- Know the number of prophets mentioned in the Qur'an
- Know the names of the Ulul 'Azm prophets
- Understand the importance of mentioning the names of the Prophets respectfully
- Learn the concept that as Muslims, we believe in all of the previous prophets
- Learn to live peacefully with other non-Muslims (from the stories of the prophets)
- Be introduced to the etiquette of living with people of different religions

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: Learning about our Prophets

One of the ways that Allah (SWT), our Lord, takes care of us is by sending us prophets. He sends us prophets to teach us how to live, so that we can be happy in this world and the in the next world too.

WHO IS A PROPHET?

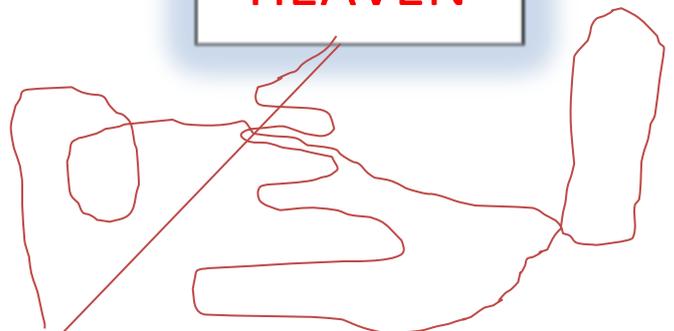
A Prophet is a man chosen by Allah (SWT) to introduce Allah (SWT) to the people of the world! They teach us what Allah (SWT) wishes for us to know so we can be good. They show us the shortest, easiest path to heaven!

ACTIVITY

The teacher should decorate a piece of paper writing on it 'Heaven'. To that paper attach 2 pieces of string (wool) of a distinctive colour. Stretch out one string on a winding path around the room whilst the other on a straight path. Get 2 children to walk **blind folded** with the teacher guiding one and not guiding the other along either string that they choose.

Teacher should then have a discussion with the children to demonstrate the importance of guidance to the goal.

HEAVEN



WHAT DO THE PROPHETS TEACH US?

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

- The Prophets teach us what Allah (SWT) wants us to do and what He does not want us to do. For example, the Prophets have taught us to pray and to be good to our parents.
- They also teach us what actions are right and what actions are wrong. Lying and stealing are wrong actions and telling the truth and giving money to the orphans and poor people are good actions.
- They also teach us about things we cannot see or understand, such as Angels, Paradise and Hell.
- 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 Muhammad (saw) and see what we can learn from his life.

STORY: A HELPING HAND

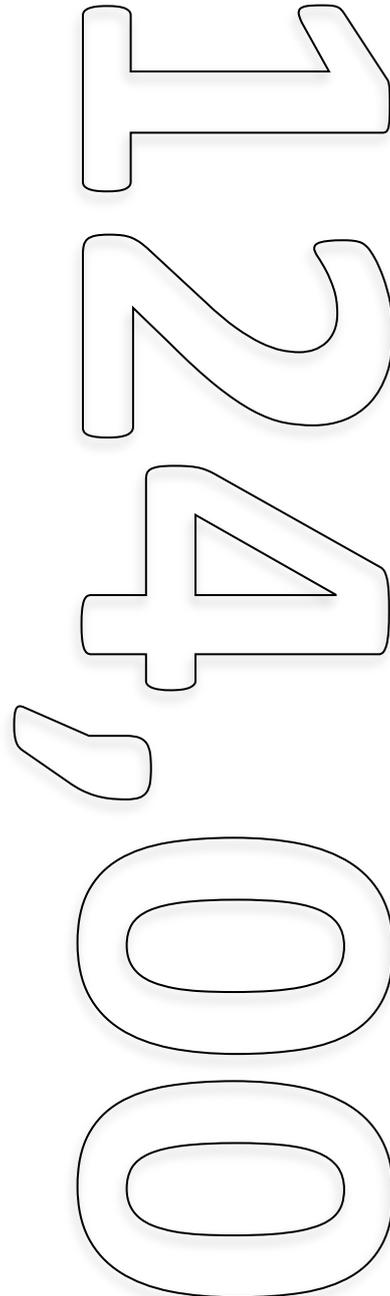
One day, Prophet Muhammad (saw) and some Muslims went on a journey. After travelling for a long time they got tired, so they stopped for a rest. They decided to make a small camp and cook some food. One of the men said that he would get the lamb so they could cook it, the other man said that he would prepare the lamb for cooking. The last man said that he would light the fire and cook the meat. Each person took a job so that the work was done fast and it was fair for everyone.

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) said that he would go to find the firewood from the forest. All the men said that he didn't have to do anything. They said they could do all the work themselves. But the prophet said even though they could do the work, Allah does not like for a person to sit and let other people do all the work. He also said that even though he was the leader, he didn't want them to treat him as more special. This is because Allah (SWT) does not like a person to think that he is better than other people.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE PROPHETS

Allah (SWT) sent to this world 124,000 Prophets!

Colour the number 124,000 below



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

We shall learn about both of these Prophets in a later lesson.

The Holy Qur'an mentions the names of twenty-five of these prophets. In this lesson, we will learn the names of the most special of all the prophets:

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

RESPECTING THE PROPHETS

The Prophets were God's messengers to us. They are the best people who have lived on Earth and they dedicated their lives to guiding us. Therefore, when we mention their names, we should show our respect. We can do this by saying the following after we have said their names:

Peace be upon him 'alayhis salām

This is called 'salām' and when we say it, we get many rewards from Allah (SWT). Also, when you send your salām to a prophet, they will definitely reply to you, even if you cannot hear it.

The greatest of all the prophets was Prophet Muḥammad (saw). Therefore, when we say his name, we show him special respect by saying salawaat after his name:

Memorisation Activity

اللهم صلي على محمد و آل محمد

Allahumma ṣalli 'alā Muḥammadin wa āli Muḥammad

O Allah, send your blessings upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad

Review Questions

Q1. Allah (SWT) has sent us:

- 5 prophets
- 25 prophets
- 124,000 prophets

Q2. The first prophet was:

- Prophet Ādam (as)
- Prophet Muḥammad (saw)
- Prophet Yaḥyā (as)

Q3. The Prophets were sent by Allah (SWT) to teach us:

- About things we can't see like Paradise and angels
- What God wants us to do and what He wants us to stay away from
- Both a & b

Homework (10 Marks)

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

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Lesson 2: Learning more about our Prophets

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

Class Activity

Do you remember from last week how many prophets there were in total?

- Yes, 124,000.

As Muslims, we believe that since the creation of the first human on earth, every group of people have received a messenger from Allah (SWT) who taught them right from wrong. There were 124,000 prophets from Prophet Ādam (as) to Prophet Muḥammad (saw).

Look at the timeline (on the board) showing Prophet Adam as the first then a long line then the LAST Holy Prophet. See those branches on the line; can you help your teacher fill in the names of some of the prophets you found during your homework?

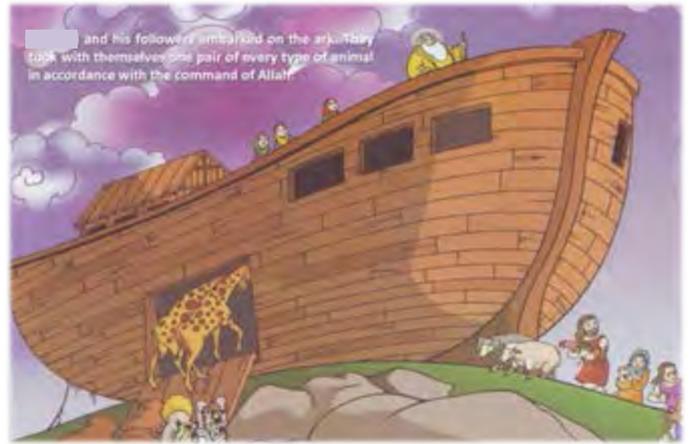
The Ūlul ‘Azm Prophets

Out of all the 124,000 prophets, there were five who were very special. They were extra patient and extra strong, and so Allah called them the Ūlul ‘Azm prophets. Each of them had a special title:

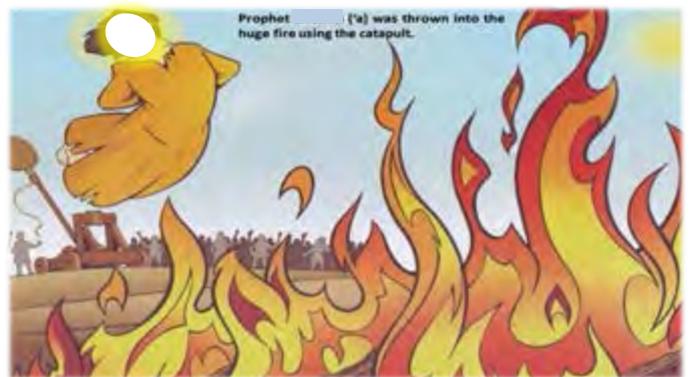
1. Prophet Nūḥ (as): his title is Nabiyullāh, which means ‘the Prophet of Allah’
2. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as): his title is Khalilullāh, which means ‘the close friend of Allah’
3. Prophet Mūsā (as): his title is Kalimullāh, which means ‘the one who talked with Allah.’
4. Prophet Īsā(as): his title is Rūḥullāh, which means ‘the Spirit of Allah’
5. Prophet Muḥammad (saw): His title is Ḥabibullāh, which means ‘the most beloved of Allah.’

Class Activity

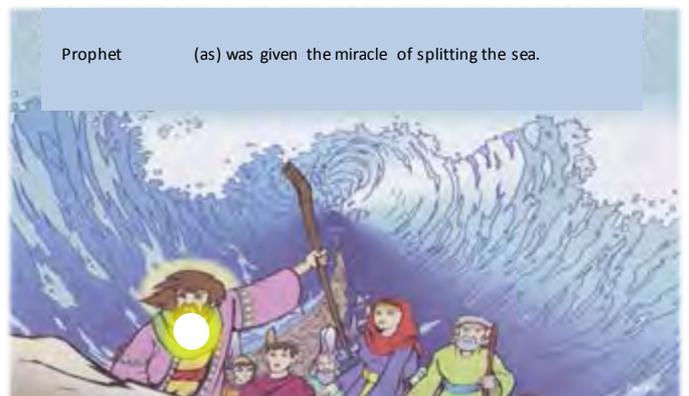
Write the names of the Ulul ‘Azm Prophets from the clues given ⁱⁱ



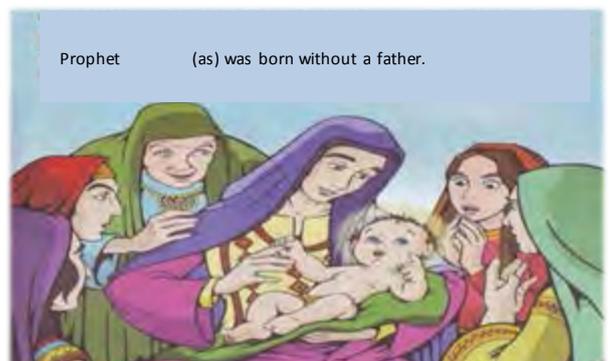
PROPHET: _____



PROPHET: _____



PROPHET: _____



PROPHET: _____



Prophet _____ **Was born in Makkah and is buried in Madina.**

PROPHET: _____

ALLAH (SWT) COMMUNICATES WITH US THROUGH HOLY BOOKS

Allah (SWT) gave to some of His prophets (messengers) books to guide the people after the prophet passes away. The Qur’ān was given to our Prophet, and is the final word of Allah, similarly some of the previous prophets, especially the five special ones we just learnt about, were given books from Allah also.

These books were sent down by Allah to some prophets just like the Qur’ān was sent to Prophet Muḥammad (saw), to teach the people what was right and what was wrong, and to teach them the religion of Allah. The reason why we do not use these previous books now, is because when the Qur’ān was sent down, it covered all teachings of these previous books, and all the important topics, and therefore we no longer need those other books. Also, unfortunately, people have changed these books as time has gone on and so we can no longer rely on them.

Class Activity

Let us look at an example. If you at this age take a year 1 text book, will you find it easy to read and write? Now let us look at a year 5 text book. Will you be able to read and understand it at all? Just like how you have different text books for different age groups, similarly Allah sent down different books to different people according to

their generation. In today’s world, those books would not be enough for us, and that is why we have the Qur’ān, as the final Word of Allah, and it is enough for us and all those to come after us.

Class Activity

Find the names of the 5 Ulul A’zm Prophets in the word search below

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

Review Questions

Q1. The Ūlul ‘Azm prophets were special because:

- a. They were the first prophets
- b. They were the last prophets
- c. They were the prophets who showed the most patience and strength

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

- a. The Qur’ān covers all their teachings
- b. These books were changed by people and so are no longer the word of God
- c. Both a & b

Q2. Prophet Ibrāhīm’s title was:

- a. The spirit of Allah
- b. The close friend of Allah
- c. The prophet of Allah

Lesson 3: An Important Message from the Prophets

Now that we know a lot about our prophets, let's look at one of the most important lessons they have taught us. All the prophets, throughout time, have taught us to respect other people, no matter where they are from, what they look like, what language they speak or which religion they follow. Remember the story we read a couple of lessons ago about Prophet Muḥammad? He 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.

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.

STORY

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.

Class Activityⁱⁱⁱ

Using the boxes below, draw/write a picture story of someone you have met who is of a different religion **or** imagine someone from a faraway land to yours and what you do when you meet them.

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

Homework (5 marks)

List 5 ways we can help a fellow Muslim person.

1- _____

2- _____

3- _____

4- _____

5- _____

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

ⁱ **References**

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THE HOLY QUR'AN

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 ṣurahs
- 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
- Understand the importance of putting the Qur'ān into practice
- Learn two important lessons from the Qur'ān

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

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



ALLAH'S GIFT

Allah (SWT) loves us very much. For this reason He gave us a very special gift. This gift teaches us how to do what is right and stay away from what is wrong. Can you guess what this may be?

If you answered the **Holy Qur'an**, you are right!

The Qur'an looks like this:



The writing inside is Arabic like this:



Angel Jibrā'īl brought down the words Allah (SWT) wanted people to know and told them to Prophet Muḥammad (saw). The Prophet (saw) said these exact words from God to the people and people memorised them and wrote them down in a Book.

Allah (SWT) has promised to look after the Qur'an and keep it safe until the day of Judgement. This means that the Holy Qur'an has never changed and never will.

A copy of the Qur'an from a long time ago



A copy of the Qur'an from now



Although these copies of the Qur'an are from different times, the words inside are exactly the same

THE PARTS WITHIN THE QUR'AN

The Holy Qur'an has different sections. This makes it easier for us to know which part of the Qur'an we are reading or which part we want to read again.

SURAH: a surah is like a chapter of the Qur'an. A surah can be many pages long or just a few lines.

We have 114 Surah in the Qur'an.

ĀYAH: an āyah is one small 'verse' of the Qur'an. An āyah may also be long or short. Each surah is made up of many āyāt.

We have 6205 āyāt in the Qur'an.

Class Exercise 1:

Find out how many āyāt there are in the above Surah.

Class Exercise 2:

Memorising Names of Surahs

Try to memorise the names of the last 5 Surahs of the Qur'an

- Surah Al Naṣr
- Surah Al Masad
- Surah Al Ikhḷās
- Surah Al Falaq
- Surah Al Nās

Lesson 2: Reading the Holy Qur'an

It is very important to remember when we read the Qur'an that it is a gift from Allah (SWT) and therefore we should treat it with much respect. When we want to read it we should make sure that;

- We are clean and Ṭāhir, therefore we should make *Wuḍū'* before we read
- We should show respect to the Qur'an by kissing it and placing it on our forehead
- Open it and turn the pages carefully. Make sure not to tear or write on the pages of the Qur'an
- Do not put the Qur'an near your feet or on the floor

- Always make sure to put the Qur'an on top of other books not below them
- Make sure you concentrate when you read (so not reading in front of the TV)
- We should not leave it open when no one is reciting it, and should never leave a copy of the Qur'an on the floor.

Class exercise

Using two ordinary exercise books, pair yourself into groups of two. Your teacher will ask you to come to the front of the class. One person should show how to handle the Qur'an in the right way, and another person should show what we should not do when holding the Qur'an.

WHY SHOULD I READ THE QUR'AN?

When we read from the Holy Qur'an:

- Allah (SWT) gives us rewards in this world and the Hereafter
- It brings us closer to Allah (SWT)
- It teaches us new things
- It protects us from Satan
- The angels in heaven see our houses the way that we see stars in the night sky.
- Reading the Holy Qur'an in our houses protects us and our families from bad things that might happen to us

The Effect of the Qur'an

Why do we read Qur'an, even if we can't understand a single Arabic word? This is a beautiful story to help us understand the answer to this question.

An old American Muslim lived on a farm in the mountains of eastern Kentucky with his young grandson. Each morning Grandpa was up early sitting at the kitchen table reading his Qur'an. His grandson wanted to be just like him and tried to imitate him in every way he could.

One day the grandson asked, "Grandpa! I try to read the Qur'an just like you but I don't understand it, and what I do understand I forget as soon as I close the book. What good does reading the Qur'an do"?

The Grandfather quietly turned from putting coal in the stove and replied, "Take this coal basket down to the river and bring me back a basket of water".

The boy did as he was told, but all the water leaked out before he got back to the house. The grandfather laughed and said, "You'll have to move a little faster next time," and sent him back to the river with the basket to try again. This time the boy ran faster, but again the basket was empty before he returned home. Out of breath, he told his grandfather that it was impossible to carry water in a basket, and he went to get a bucket instead.

The grandfather said, "I don't want a bucket of water; I want a basket of water. You're just not trying hard enough", and he went out the door to watch the boy try in.

At this point, the boy knew it was impossible, but he wanted to show his grandfather that even if he ran as fast as he could, the water would leak out before he got back to the house. The boy again dipped the basket into river and ran hard, but when he reached his grandfather the basket was again empty. Out of breath, he said, "See Grandpa, it's useless"!

"So you think it is useless?" The old man said, "Look at the basket".

The boy looked at the basket and for the first time realized that the basket was different. It had been transformed from a dirty old coal basket and was now clean, inside and out.

The grandfather said: "Son, that's what happens when you read the Qur'an. You might not understand or remember everything, but when you read it, you will be changed, inside and out when you read it over time. That is the work of Allah in our lives"...

Class Activity

Find-a-Word. Find the following words in the table below. Once you find the letters, colour the boxes in green.

- Ayah
- Surah
- Qur'an
- Jibrail
- Arabic

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

I follow the Quran.



Lesson 3: The Qur'an From Allah (SWT)

Class Activity

Colour in the following pictures with your favourite colours!



THE WORDS OF ALLAH (SWT)

Whenever we read or even listen to the Holy Qur'an we will receive many rewards. This is because the Qur'an is a special message directly from Allah (SWT).

When you buy a special toy, have you ever seen a small book or paper inside the box that teaches us how the toy works?

This paper comes from the person that made the toy. They know the best about the toy because they made it.

Our creator is Allah (SWT), therefore He has also given us a book that teaches us how we need to behave and how we should not behave to make sure we are using our bodies and minds carefully.

For example, Allah (SWT) knows that eating something that comes from a pig is very bad for us, therefore He told us in the Qur'an that we should not eat things that come from a pig.

When we are reading the Qur'an, it is important to remember that these words are the actual words of Allah (SWT). Therefore we should be respectful and pay attention because we need to know the special instructions Allah (SWT) has left us with to do the right thing.

Activity

Circle the toys you think would need a book to tell us how to use them.



READ AND LISTEN

Allah (SWT) loves us very much. Therefore He has made it very easy for us to receive rewards from Him. Every time we read Qur'an Allah (SWT) is giving us rewards.

We can read Qur'an from memory or we can read it in Arabic from the Qur'an pages.

However Allah (SWT) is so kind that he also gives us rewards if we are listening to the Qur'an or even just looking at it!

Therefore when we are at the Mosque or somewhere and the Qur'an is being recited, to receive as many rewards as possible we should try our best to remain silent and listen.

Activity

Colour in the pictures of Ahmad and Sarah below reading Qur'an in the morning and listening to Qur'an in the afternoon.



LEARNING FROM THE QUR'AN

Besides reading the Qur'an, and listening to it, we should always learn from the Qur'an. After all, the Qur'an was sent to us to teach us how to live a good life. One of the main messages in 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:

“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.¹

Class Activity

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

"1 Who should I give my love to?
My respect and my honour to
Who should I pay good mind to?
After Allah
And Rasulullah

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

Lesson 4: The First Revelation

In this lesson, we will learn about the first revelation to Prophet Muḥammad (saw). This is the story of the first time that the Angel Gabriel came to the Prophet and gave him words from the Qur'an.

The Prophet had always been a very good man. When he was young he was always polite, thought about what he said, was never rude, never lied and always wanted to help those in need.

Soon all the people around him loved him very much and knew he was a great boy. As he grew older people started calling him 'the Truthful person' and 'the Trustworthy person'.

At that time people used to pray to idols rather than to Allah (SWT). Idols are statues that people make and then pray to them. Prophet Muḥammad (s) always knew that there was only one God and that it was Allah (SWT). He knew that it did not make sense to pray to an idol made of wood, which was not able to do anything to take care of itself, let alone to help others.

He would very often climb up a mountain and sit in a little cave where he would just look at the world and think about Allah (SWT) and all of His amazing creations.

One day something special happened. He was 40 years old and sitting in the little cave thinking about Allah (SWT). All of a sudden he heard a voice talking to him. Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was amazed. This voice belonged to angel Gabriel. The angel Gabriel was the special angel that would bring messages from Allah (SWT) to the Prophet (saw).

Angel Gabriel was saying the words of the Qur'an to Prophet Muḥammad (saw). We call this revelation. He was telling prophet Muḥammad (saw) to read. The first ayah was:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

Iqra' Bismi Rabikkal allathi Khalaq

"Read in the name of your Lord Who created."

Class Activity

Try to memorise this ayah during class today. Your teacher will help you with this.

REVELATION OF ĀYAT

Every 'verse' in the Qur'an is called an āyah. Each āyah was revealed for a reason. Sometimes the āyah has a special message. An āyah might:

- Advise or order us to do certain good things
- Tell us not to do certain bad things
- Tell us a story from the life of a Prophet
- Tell us about Allah (SWT)

Some āyat were also revealed to help the prophet when people were teasing him or treating him rudely.

Most of you probably already know Surat al-Kawthar.

"O Muḥammad, We have granted you al-Kawthar. So pray to your Lord and sacrifice to Him alone. Indeed, it is your enemy who is the one who is cut-off."

These āyāt were revealed because people started to tease Prophet Muḥammad (saw) because he had no sons. They thought that after he died people would forget about him because no one would continue teaching what he did.

But they didn't realize that Allah (SWT) had a great plan. Prophet Muḥammad (saw) had one daughter named Fātimah. Fātimah (as) had four children and her children were the grandchildren of Prophet Muḥammad (saw).

The sons of Fātimah (as) became the Imams after the prophet and they continued to teach Islam in the right way and that is why until today we all know about Prophet Muḥammad (saw).

Allah (SWT) tells us about this story in Surat al-Kawthar.

Class Activity

Colour in the name of the Surah bellow.

Surat al-
Kawthar

¹ Mishkatul Anwar, chapter on goodness to parents



IMAMAT

الإمامة

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

Lesson 1: Getting to know our Imams (as)

INTRODUCTION

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.

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

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.

Here is another example: have you seen ants moving around in the backyard? Have you noticed they move in a line and all follow the ant at the front of the line? The ant at the front is the one who knows where the food is, and so all the other ants follow.

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.

So Allah (SWT) chose Imam 'Ali (as) as the leader for the Muslims after the Prophet (saw). Allah (SWT) also chose the Imams to come after him. There are twelve Imams in total. The 12th Imam is Imam al-Mahdi (atfs) and he is still alive today. However, he is in hiding and we cannot see him.

So there are 12 Imams in total, and in later lessons we will learn their names gradually.

How many Imams do we have?

- That's correct, 12

Who is our first Imam?

- That's correct, Imam 'Ali (as)

GETTING TO KNOW OUR IMAMS

In today's lesson, we are going to learn the names of the first three Imams (as). These Imams are:

1. 1st Imam Imam 'Ali (as)
2. 2nd Imam Imam Ḥasan (as)
3. 3rd Imam Imam Ḥusayn (as)

Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusayn (as) were the sons of Imam 'Ali (as).

Class Activity

Spend five minutes going over the names of the Imams with your teacher. Make sure you know the names of the first three Imams in the correct order by the end of

this lesson. When you get home, tell your parents what you have learnt!

After you have learnt the names, colour in each name in a different colour.

IMAM 'ALI

IMAM ḤASAN

IMAM ḤUSAYN

Review Questions

Q1. What is the name of our first Imam?

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

Q2. Who chose Imam 'Ali (as) as the leader of the Muslims?

- Allah (SWT)
- The people
- No one

Lesson 2: The Ahlul Bayt

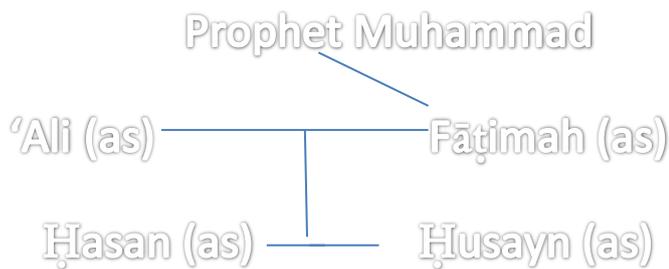
In this lesson, we will learn about a very special group of people called the Ahlul Bayt. The Ahlul Bayt have a very special status with Allah (SWT) which we will also learn about today. There are five members of the Ahlul Bayt (as). We already learnt about the names of three of them last week. The five are:

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



Class Activity

Colour in the following family tree of the Ahlul Bayt (as).



Fāṭimah (as) was the daughter of the Prophet. She married Imam 'Ali (as). Together, they had two children, Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusayn (as). These two children were of course the grandsons of the Prophet (saw).

HADITHUL KISĀ'

Let us listen to 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. ⁱ

Class Activity

Now our class is going to act out the story above. Your teacher will give each of you a role to play, and then we can all act out this story of the Ahlul Bayt (as).

RECITING ṢALAWĀT

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

Review Questions

Q1. How many people were under the Kisā'?

- 5
- 4
- 3

Lesson 3: Learning more about our Imams

In previous lessons, we learnt the names of the first three Imams. We also got to know the Ahlul Bayt (as). In this lesson, we want to know the names of three more Imams (as).

THE TWELVE IMAMS

1st Imam	Imam 'Ali (as)
2 nd Imam	Imam Ḥasan (as)
3 rd Imam	Imam Ḥusayn (as)
4 th Imam	Imam 'Ali Zainul 'Abidīn
5 th Imam	Imam Muḥammad al Bāqir
6 th Imam	Imam Ja'far al Ṣādiq

Class Activity

Go over the names of the first six Imams with your teacher. Once you know all the names in the right order, colour in the pictures below. Use a different colour for each Imam (as).

Imam 'Ali (as)

Imam Ḥasan (as)

Imam Ḥusayn (as)

Imam 'Ali Zainul 'Abidīn

Imam Muḥammad al Bāqir

Imam Ja'far al Ṣādiq

Class Activity

Your teacher will ask you to come to the front of the class and pick a number out of the hat. When you see the number, tell your teacher the name of the Imam corresponding to that number. For example, if your teacher picks out the number '1', you should answer: 'Imam 'Ali (as).

Class Activity

Write the correct number of the Imam next to the name of the Imam (as). The first has been done for you.

Imam 'Ali (as)	1
Imam 'Ali Zainul 'Abidīn	
Imam Ja'far al Ṣādiq	
Imam Ḥusayn (as)	
Imam Muḥammad al Bāqir	
Imam Ḥasan (as)	

ⁱ Hadithul Kisaa', Mafatihul Jinaan, section on visitations in Medina

JOURNEY TO THE UNSEEN WORLD

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: The Soul

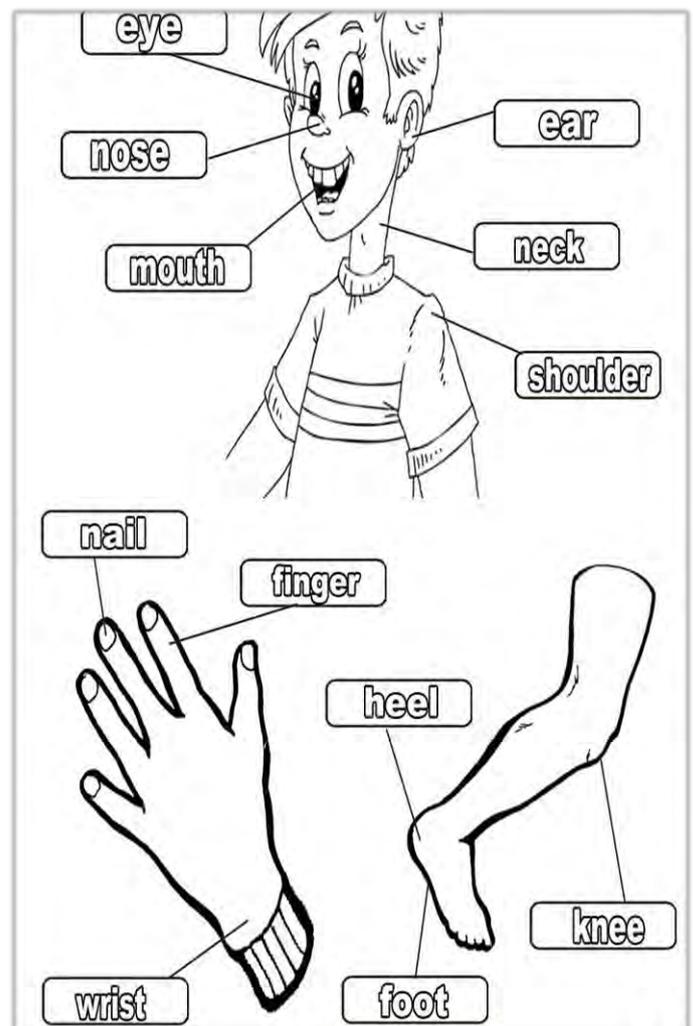
Objectives >>>

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 in a healthy way
- Learn some ways of feeding our souls
- Be introduced to death as a natural phenomenon
- Be reminded that it is 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
- 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.

Here are some parts of our body. Colour in the picture:





We cannot see our soul but our soul is part of us. It is the part of us that makes us have feelings and makes us decide what is right and wrong.

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.

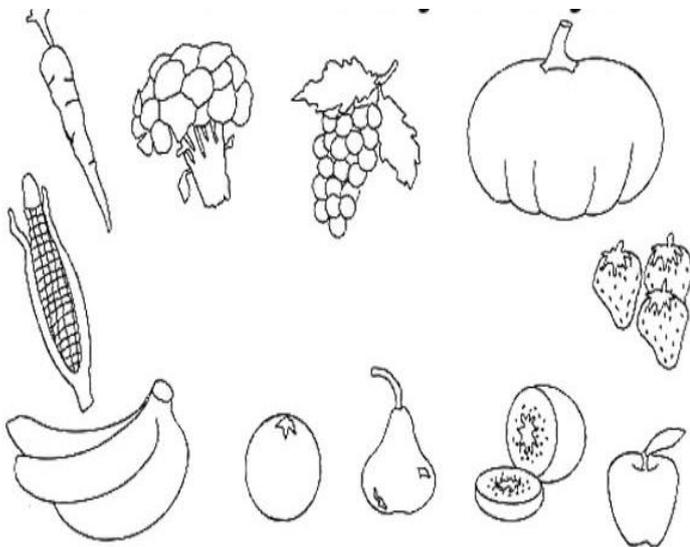
Our soul tells our body what to do, when to do it and so on. At the same time, the soul needs the body to do what it wants in this world. If the soul feels sympathy for a person and wants to help that person, it needs the body to do it, and if it feels angry and wants to scream, it needs the body to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

LOOKING AFTER OUR BODY

In order for us to live well and live as good Muslims, we must look after our bodies.

Therefore 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. Colour them in.



Please remember, it is okay to have some sweet treats every now and then, as long as it is not too much!

- **Sleeping well:** Our bodies need to rest after a long day at school and sports. One of the ways to rest the body is to get a good night's sleep. Colour in this sleepy cat.



- **Exercise and sport:** Another way of looking after our body is to be fit. And we can do this by playing lots of sports and exercise.



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! So we also have to look after our soul. But what kinds of food does the soul eat?

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 and Duā's



- Helping the sick and needy



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.

Sometimes we accidentally eat something that is not good for us, such as too much sugar and that makes us feel sick. Similarly there are also foods that are not good for our soul.

Things like swearing, being rude to people, listening to *ḥarām* music, talking about people behind their back, are 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:

- Made up of sweets
- Something that comes after we die
- What makes me 'me' and what we feel things with

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

- Running
- Reciting Qur'an
- Eating

Lesson 2: Death

Now that we understand what our soul is, let us look at what happens when the soul is taken out of a person's body. It's simple, the person dies.



At some point in our lives, maybe on TV we have seen animals die, insects die. Every living thing on this earth will die one day. Our bodies

will stop working which means the body can no longer eat, drink or feel anything.

Death is the beginning of a real journey. We cannot live forever in this world. When a person dies, their 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.

Let us talk more about this 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.

Just like we prepare so well when we are going for a journey in this world, we have to prepare for the BIG journey after we die.



So how do we prepare for this journey? What should we take with us? Here is a list of things that we need to pack for the big journey after death.

USEFUL ITEMS

Colour in the pictures that will help us in the journey after death.

Praying:



Helping elderly people:



Attend the mosque and Islamic classes regularly:



Study well at School:

Always wear a smile:



All these things will help us after death. When we die, these things light up our dark graves and keep us happy.

THINGS THAT WILL NOT HELP US AFTER WE DIE:

- 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.

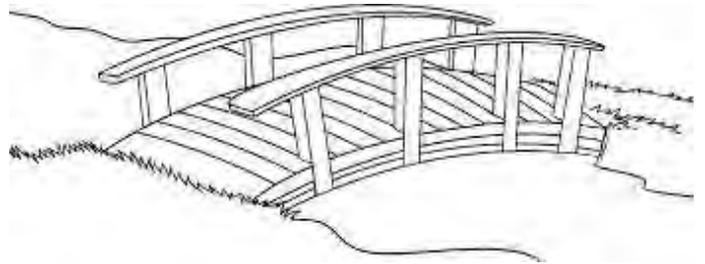
Review Questions

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?

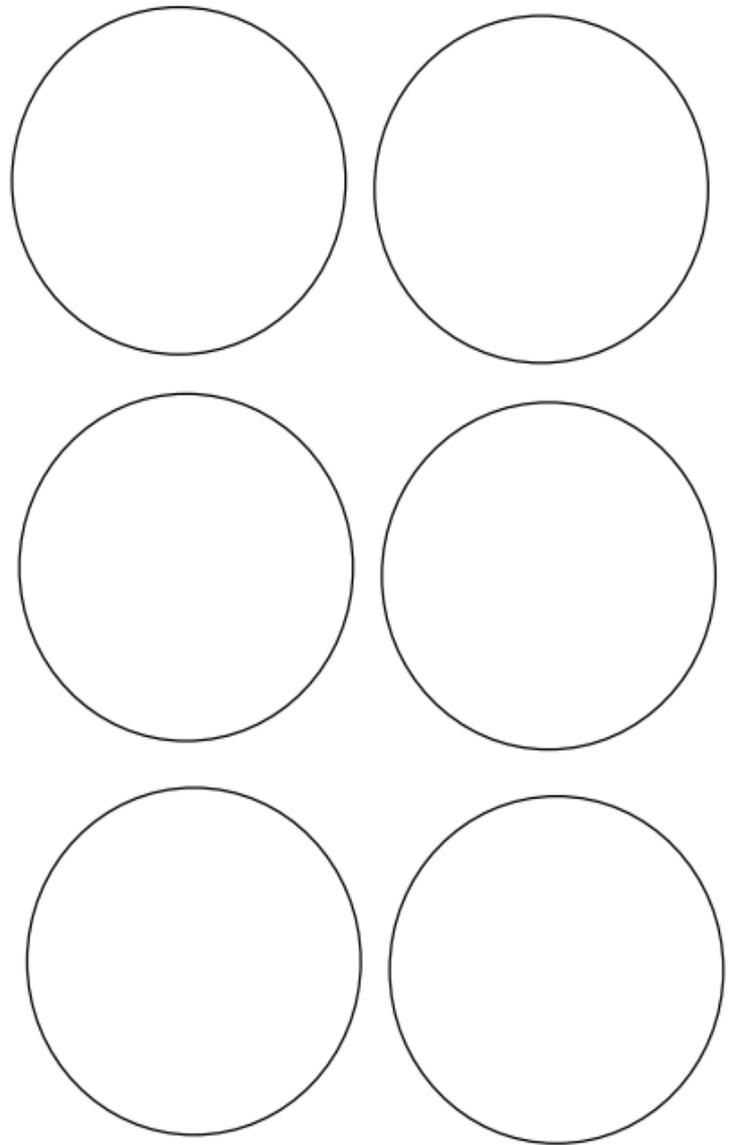
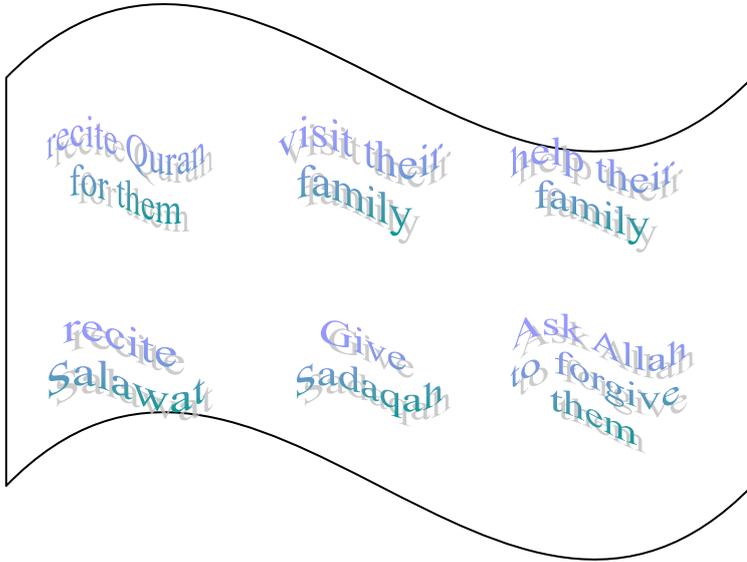
Remember our soul is what makes me 'me' and it is what we feel things with. Do you also remember that when a person dies, their soul does not die? The soul just leaves the body and continues on its journey into another world.

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 Judgment Day. This is like a bridge between the 2 worlds.

The world is on one side of the bridge and the Day of judgement is the other side. Barzakh is the life on the bridge.

When a family member dies, there are certain things we can do to help them in Barzakh. Any good thing that we do with the intention of the person who has died, they will get the reward. Below we can see what sort of things we can do here to help those who have died.



It is also very good to recite the following:

Practise reciting it with your teacher.



If we want our journey in Barzakh to be smooth and easy, we need to work hard in this world to ensure that it is. As we mentioned before, things like praying, reciting Qur'an and helping our parents, will help us in Barzakh.

Below there are 6 circles. Draw or write other good things that you can do in this world so that your journey in Barzakh is easy.

In conclusion, remember this life is only a short one, and that any good action we do here will help us after we die, and any bad action we do here, will come against us.

We pray to Allah (SWT) to always help us be good, and to guide us in everything we do.

RESURRECTION

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

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
- 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

Some people get scared when someone says or talks about 'death'. Today we will talk about what happens to people when they die. Have you ever heard about someone dying?

After we die, we will all come back to life on a day that is called judgement day. In Arabic we say 'Yawmul Qiyamah'.

Repeat this 5 times: 'Yawmal Qiyamah'.

COMING BACK TO LIFE

You might wonder how people are going to come back to life. Let us think of ourselves. Did anyone call us and say, "Hello, would you like to live on earth?"

Of course not, instead, our mothers carried us in their tummies and all of a sudden we were born. Allah (SWT) created us even though we never existed before.

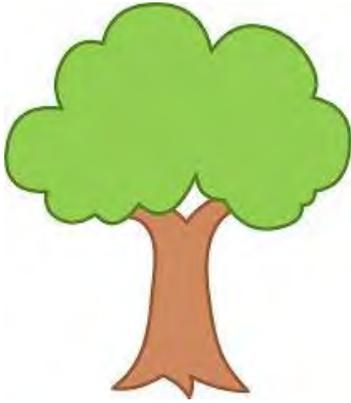
This means because it is very easy for Allah (SWT) to create whatever He likes, He can also make us come back to life as well.

A WINTER TREE

Have you ever seen a tree in winter? It looks like this:



When winter ends, the exact same tree then looks like this:



This example shows us that Allah (SWT) made the tree die, then He made it come back to life.

The same way that the tree is Allah (SWT) creation, so are we. Therefore it is easy for Allah (SWT) to make us come back to life once we have died.

Class Activity

COLOUR IN THE PICTURE OF THE TREE WHEN IT DIES AND THEN WHEN IT COMES BACK TO LIFE.



Lesson 2: The Resurrection Day

Today we will learn about what happens when we come back to life.

NAMES OF THE RESURRECTION DAY

There are different names that Allah (SWT) have given to the day we will all come back to life, which we call the Resurrection Day in English.

Last lesson we also learnt the name *Yawmal Qiyāmah* in Arabic. Let us now learn some more names and what they mean.

Yawmul Qiyāmah

The day of being raised from the graves

Yawmul ḥaṣhr

The day of being brought back to life

Yawmul ḥisāb

The day Allah will check our actions

WHAT HAPPENS ON JUDGEMENT DAY

During our lives Allah (SWT) tells some angels to record all of the things that we do. All the information will remain with Allah (SWT) until the day of judgement.

On this day, we will be able to see all of our actions, good or bad. The most important thing for everyone is that they have more good actions than bad.

Allah (SWT) will love those people who did many good things in their lives. He also loves those who apologise and fix things when they have done something wrong.

THE ROCK STORY

Once, a group of people were travelling on rocks at night. A voice came from the sky telling everyone to pick up some rocks. The people were confused because it was dark and they did not see what the rocks looked like.

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 felt much better. But even they started saying, "Why didn't we pick up more rocks?" Both sides ended up wishing they had taken more rocks.

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

- Praying
- 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'an, even if it might be difficult and might take a lot of effort

Class Activity

Draw another 4 actions that you think will be listed on your good side for the day of Judgement.

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

We have now learnt that when we die we will be brought back to life and then we will be all called to Judgment Day. This is when our good and bad actions are looked at.

Today we will talk about what happens to the people who have many good actions and to the people who have many bad actions.

PARADISE

If someone believed in Allah (SWT) and did good actions then Allah (SWT) will place them in Paradise. Paradise is a place that is full of great things, people don't get sick or tired and they never die. They will live forever in a beautiful world because of all of their good actions.

Some of the things the Holy Qur'an tells us about Paradise:

It is larger than the skies and the earth



It has rivers of sweet milk and rivers of sweet honey



It is full of beautiful gardens, with fruit that never runs out



The people of paradise have access to whatever they wish



We will never be able to imagine exactly what paradise will be like. But one thing is for sure... it will be fantastic!!!

HOPING FOR PARADISE

We must always have hope that we are going to enter paradise. Even though sometimes we may do something wrong, this does not mean that we will not be able to go to paradise. We need to apologise to the person that we wronged and to Allah (SWT) and have hope that we will enter Paradise.

HELL

Just as Allah (SWT) promised people that they would enter Paradise if they believed in Him and did good things, He also promised people that if they didn't believe in Him and did bad things on purpose, then it would not be fair for them to also enter Paradise. Instead would need to be punished and they would enter Hell.

Some people may go to Hell for a period of time and others will be in there forever.

Hell is described in the Holy Qur'an like this:

- The people of Hell will be opposite to the people of heaven. They will not have nice fruit, drinks or homes. Instead they will be surrounded by fire for all of the very bad things that they had done.

FEAR OF HELL

We should never think that there is no way we will go to Hell. We should always be careful to not do anything wrong and to always say sorry if we do so that we will never ever even see Hell.



Class Activity

Colour in the actions that you think will take us to paradise and cross out the actions that will take us to hell.



Stealing



Helping



Praying



Bullying

مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ص)

Lesson 1: The Childhood of the Prophet

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand that the last Prophet was the Holy prophet Muḥammad (saws)
- Know the story of Abraha and know that this was the same year the Holy Prophet was born
- Know the names of the Prophet's parents and 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 became a Prophet
- Understand that Islam does not accept that a person be treated differently because of his skin colour, his parents etc...

As human beings sometimes we do things that are not correct. Sometimes we do it on purpose and other times it may be an accident. Either way, if we continue to do the wrong thing we will soon start to think that what we are doing is okay. Also our younger brothers and sisters will think it is ok and after a while people may think that something which is Ḥarām is okay.

For example, we all know that stealing is wrong. However if someone stole something from a shop every day and their little brother was watching, what do you think the little brother will do when he grows up? He will steal also and will not think it is something bad.

Allah (SWT) created us and knows what we need to always do the right thing, when He sees that people are doing the wrong thing, He sends a Prophet from among the people to warn them and teach them what is good and what is bad.

Every now and then Allah (SWT) sent a Prophet. The first one was Prophet Adam and the last Prophet that was ever sent to mankind was Prophet Muḥammad (saw).

Allah (SWT) says in the Holy Qur'an:

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



BIRTH OF THE HOLY PROPHET (SAW)

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was born in Mecca in a year that was very special. It is known as the 'year of the elephant'. The reason it is called 'the year of the elephant' is because something really amazing happened that year. There was a leader in a nearby country whose name was Abraha. This king had built a big and beautiful Church and now wanted people to go and pray there rather than going to the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca.



He wanted to destroy the Ka'bah by sending an army of men and elephants to trample it.



This king and his army did not realise that this was a place that God had given special honour to, and that God would protect this place.



As soon as Abraha's men came close to Mecca, Allah (SWT) send a flock of birds that attacked the army with stones and destroyed both the army and the elephants.

The Holy Ka'bah was kept safe from any harm.

Facts about Prophet Muḥammad

Name: Muḥammad

Father: 'Abdullāh

Mother: Āminah

Foster Mother: Ḥalimah

THE LIFE OF THE HOLY PROPHET

The Holy Prophet's father's name was 'Abdullāh. His mother's name was Āminah. Just before the Prophet was born his father, 'Abdullāh passed away. This means that the prophet never met his father.

When he was born in Mecca in the year of the elephant his mother sent him with a foster mum to an area outside the city for him to be raised. This was normal at that time, as the children would be taken to a place that was safer with a healthier environment. The name of this lovely woman was Ḥalimah.

Ḥalimah took very good care of the Prophet. His mother, who loved him dearly, would see him every now and then. When he was 5 years old he was brought back to his mother and lived with her.

However when the prophet was only 6 years old his mother had gone on a trip to Medina and on her way home became very sick and passed away. Now Prophet Muḥammad (saw) had no mother or father, he was a complete orphan. He then went to live with his grandfather 'Abdul Muṭṭalib, who loved the prophet very much and took care of him. Two years later though, the Prophet's grandfather also passed away.

At this point the Prophet's uncle Abu Ṭālib looked after him. Abu Ṭālib was the father of Imam 'Ali (as). He also really loved the holy Prophet.

Abu Ṭālib taught Prophet Muḥammad (saw) many things about work and life as well. The Prophet grew up to be a very polite and friendly man. He always told the truth and would not do anything wrong.

Even before he became a prophet everybody loved him and could trust him so he became known as 'The Truthful and Trustworthy'.

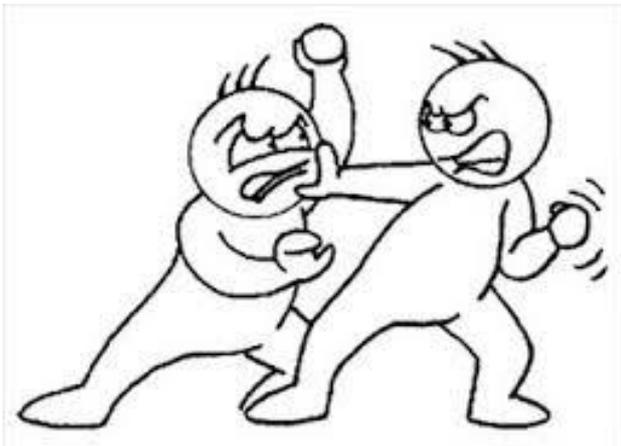
Before the time of Islam, when the prophet was young, people used to pray to idols. Idols are statues that people make from stone or different materials and then believe that they are God.

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) never believed in an idol or prayed to them. He only ever believed in Allah (SWT).

THE TIME BEFORE ISLAM

Many years ago before the time of Islam, people's lives in Mecca and the surrounding places were very hard, particularly if they were poor or did not have big families.

This was because people belonged to a tribe, which was like a big family and these tribes would fight with other tribes over very silly reasons and these wars would go on for many years.



They were very mean to each other and did not care about hurting people's feelings. They would not greet people when they met them and would enter people's houses without asking permission.

As the prophet slowly began to teach people, they started to learn to do good things and change their old horrible actions. They became kinder and more loving towards their families and children.

One day, the Prophet (saw) was kissing and hugging his grandchildren. A man who was watching this was talking tough and boasting that he never kissed or hugged his children. When the Prophet heard this, he got upset and said: 'if you do not show mercy, no one will be merciful to you'. The Prophet (saw) taught this man that just like we want people to be kind to us, we should also be kind to them.

He also taught him to show love and care for his children.



HOW THE PROPHET TAUGHT PEOPLE

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.

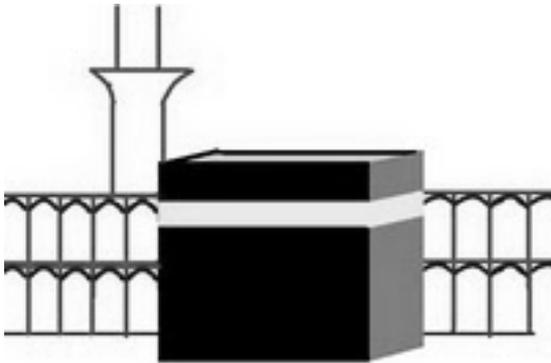
This way the Prophet slowly introduced good manners and proper rules and laws into the lives of people. He did it in a beautiful, simple and strong way.

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.

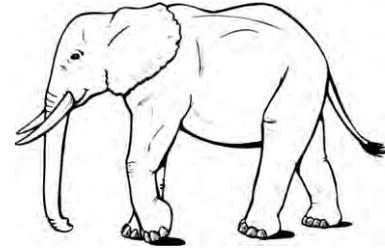
Activity

Colour the picture below.

THE YEAR OF



THE
ELEPHANT..



Lesson 2: The First Revelation

As we spoke about in our previous lesson, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was a very kind and gentle man. He respected everybody and never treated people in a bad way. He was known as the 'truthful' because he always spoke only the truth.

We also learnt that most of the people that were living at that time were not the same as the Holy Prophet. This made his life very difficult because people would behave in ways that the prophet knew was very wrong.

To get away from all the bad behaviour, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) would climb up a mountain and sit in a cave called Cave of Ḥira. He would look around at Allah (SWT) creation and think about the world, pray to Allah (SWT) and thank Him.



He visited this special cave very often. One day when he was 40 years old, he was visiting the cave when Angel Gabriel appeared to the prophet with the first words of the Holy Qur'an which started with:

"Recite in the name of your Lord Who created."

The prophet's heart was very happy when angel Gabriel told him that Allah chose him to be a prophet.

In Arabic the first word of the Qur'an revealed to the prophet was:

IQRA'

Colour in the word Iqra', which means recite. Repeat this word in your mind while you are colouring in the trace. Then colour in the cave of Hira.

THE PROPHET TEACHES ISLAM

Once the Prophet was asked by Allah (SWT) to start spreading the message of Islam and teaching the people about Allah's religion, he spread the message in three stages:

1

He first introduced Islam to his wife Khadija, his cousins Imam 'Ali and Ja'far, and his foster son Zayd. Imam 'Ali (as) was the first person to become a Muslim and Sayyida Khadija was the first woman.

2

The Prophet then introduced Islam to his uncles, cousins and close friends. Some of them believed him and became Muslims and others did not and instead started to tease him.

3

Three years after the first message was received from the angel Gabriel, the prophet introduced Islam to all the people of Mecca.

WHAT WAS THE PROPHET LIKE?

When the Prophet started teaching people Islam, he never forced people to become Muslims or to believe in Allah (SWT). Instead when people saw how well behaved he was, how kind he was and how truthful he was, they wanted to become Muslims so that they could be like him.

Some people didn't want to change or have a new religion so they treated the Prophet very badly. One old woman made used to throw rubbish on Prophet Muḥammad whenever he passed by 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 getting annoyed. This would happen every day.

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. The neighbour told 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's heart was very happy by this kindness and love of the Prophet. By seeing how kind the Prophet was, she understood that he was truly the Prophet of God and Islam was the true religion. She accepted Islam and became a Muslim.

Activity

Circle the pictures that show someone making someone else happy.



THE PROPHET'S PATIENCE

After seeing and hearing the prophet, many people became Muslims and loved the Prophet. However there were some people who were very cruel and didn't listen to the prophet or care about what he said. They also treated the prophet very meanly. Some examples of what they used to do were:

Make fun of him:



Called him a magician:



Tried to hurt him:



However no matter what people tried to do to make him angry, he always remained patient. The Prophet knew that Allah (SWT) loves people who are patient.

In fact the Prophet was so kind that he would even go home and pray for Allah to forgive these people for doing the wrong thing.

We can learn from the Prophet that if we are hurt by others, we should be patient and remember like the prophet, that Allah (SWT) will help us and give us rewards for being patient.

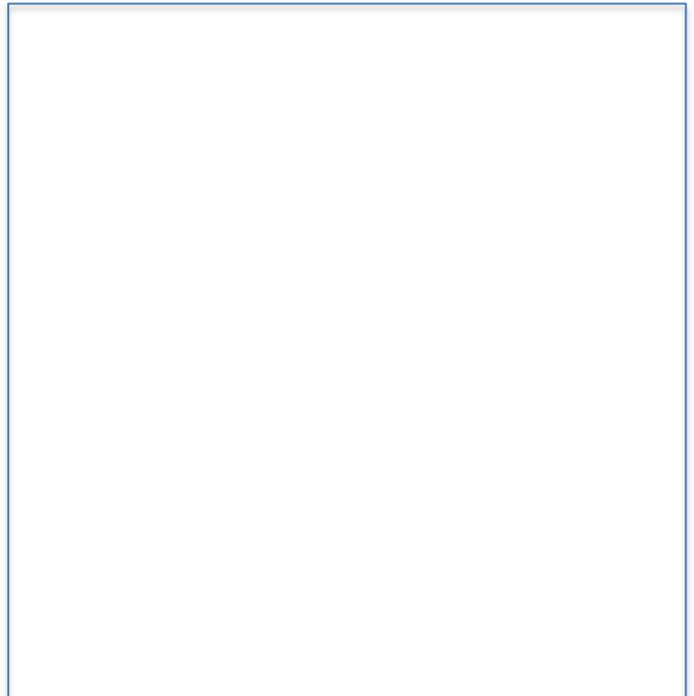
Being patient means that when something bad happens, we stay calm and keep our good manners. It means we should not get angry, or very upset, when bad things happen.

The reason that we should always try to be patient is because when we lose our patience it can lead to many bad things including:

- 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.
- It forces the angels to record our bad actions and God will not be very happy with us.

Activity

Draw a picture of a story that reminds you that not being patient can lead to problems.



Lesson 3: The Prophet moves to Medina

The Prophet continued to try his very best to teach people about Islam and set the very best example for them. A lot of the people in his hometown of Mecca became Muslims. However, a lot of them also rejected Islam and became enemies of the Muslims. They hurt the Muslims, kicked them out of their homes, and treated them very badly.

MIGRATION TO MEDINA

During this time though, a lot of people from another city called Medina started to become Muslims. So after a while, the Prophet decided to go to Medina, and ask the Muslims in Mecca to follow him.

Class Activity

Draw an arrow from Mecca to Medina to show where the Prophet moved.



THE PROPHET'S ARRIVAL

People would often travel from Medina to Mecca to visit the Holy Ka'bah and also to meet the Prophet. When they would return to Medina they would tell everyone else the good things the Prophet was teaching and doing. This made other people start loving the Prophet even though they never met him. Many people had become Muslims and were very excited to know that the Prophet was coming to live near them.

When the Prophet arrived to Medina everyone was so excited to meet him. 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. After the welcome ceremony, the Prophet mounted his camel to enter the holy city. All around there were faces full of happiness.



The Prophet gave two different names to the Muslims:

- **Anṣār** (supporters)
Muslims of Medina
- **Muhajirīn** (the migrants)
Muslims that travelled from Mecca

These two groups became very close and formed a strong Muslim community. They shared all their belonging and helped each other as much as they could.

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 'ALAYNĀ
MIN THANĪYĀTIL WADA'
WAJABA-SHUKRU 'ALAINA
MA DA'A LILĀHI 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.

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 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

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) left us the greatest gift we could ask for and that is Islam. Islam makes our lives better in so many ways. Think of 3 ways that Islam makes our lives better then draw a picture and write a description of what you have drawn. An example has been done for you.



Islam has taught us how to eat halal food that is good for our health.





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 1

Imam 'Ali (as), the Chosen One

Name:	'Ali
Father:	Abu-Ṭalib (as)
Mother:	Fāṭimah bint Asad
Birth:	13 th Rajab in the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca



Imam 'Ali (as) is our 1st Holy Imam. He is the leader of the Muslim community after the Prophet (pbuh). In of the days in the month of Rajab, Fāṭimah 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 لِرِجَالِهِ 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:

- 10th Imam
- 1st Imam
- 3rd Imam

Q2. Submission to Allah means:

- Doing what God wants us to do, not what we want to do
- Obedying 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 فاطمة الزهراء يا بنت محمد يا فرقة بين الرسول يا سيدتنا و مولانا
انا نوجدها و نستشفقها و نوسئنا بك الى الله و نعدناك بين يدي حاجتنا



SAYYIDAH FĀṬĪMAH (AS)

سَيِّدَةُ فَاطِمَةَ (ع)

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Be introduced to Sayyidah Fāṭimah and her family
- Be introduced to her title Al Zahrā' and its meaning in brief
- Discuss stories from the life of Sayyidah Fāṭimah showing her virtues

Lesson 1: Sayyidah Fāṭimah's (as) Family

Sayyidah Fāṭimah is the daughter of Prophet Muḥammad (saw). The Prophet (saw) has told us that she is the greatest woman to have ever lived. She made great sacrifices for the sake of God, and she was generous, kind and chaste.

AL ZHRĀ'

Sayyidah Fāṭimah has many titles. One of the famous ones is her title of Al Zahrā', which means glowing or shining. Our sixth Imam, Ja'far al- Ṣādiq (as) explained:

"When Sayyidah Fāṭima prayed, she glowed for the heaven just the way the stars shine for the people on the earth."

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1



AHLUL KISA

Once the Prophet (saw) came to Sayyidah Fāṭima's house, feeling unwell. He asked her to cover him with a robe. She gave him a blanket which was from Yemen.

After a while, Imam Ḥasan and Ḥusayn, who were young children at the time, entered the house, and asked their mother why they could smell the beautiful smell of their grandfather, the Prophet. Sayyidah Fāṭima replied that the Prophet was at their house, sitting under the robe, known in Arabic as *kisā'*.

The boys went to their grandfather and asked if they could join him under the *kisā'*, and the Prophet allowed them to join him. Next, Imam 'Ali came home, and he too asked the Prophet (saw) if he could join him under the *kisā'*. Finally Sayyidah Fāṭima too asked her father if she could join them under the *kisā'*.

Once they were all under the *kisā'*, Prophet Muḥammad (saw) raised his right hand towards the heavens and prayed to Allah.

“O Allah! These are the people of my household, my *Ahlul Bayt*. They are from me and I am from them. Remove any impurities from them, and keep them always pure.”

Then Allah called upon the angels in the heavens and told them: “O my angels! I have not created the sky, the earth, the moon and the sun, the planets, the seas and the ships, but for the love of these five people under the blanket.”

Gabriel, the grand angel asked, "O my Lord! Who are those under the blanket?"

The Almighty Allah answered, "They are the household of Prophet, they are Fāṭima, her father, her husband, and her sons."

This story of the *kisā'* shows us how important the Prophet's Ahlul Bayt are to the Prophet, and to Allah! The prophet loved them so much that he prayed to Allah to bless them and purify them. Allah in return told the angels that He had created everything in the world only because He loved the Prophet and his Ahlul Bayt.

Class Activity

Now look at the fingers on your hand and say the name of each person who was under the *kisā'* on a different finger.



Do you know how they are related to Sayyidah Fāṭima? Can you make a family tree of the Ahlul Bayt, with the teacher's help? Put every member of Sayyidah Fāṭima family mentioned in the story in this tree and show how they are related.



Lesson 2: Sayyidah Fāṭimah's Chastity

Imam 'Ali says that once they were sitting with Prophet Muḥammad (saw) when he asked: "What is the best thing for a woman?" No one could answer his question.

Imam 'Ali approached Sayyidah Fāṭimah and asked her the question. According to her, the answer was, "The best thing for a woman is that she is protected from the sight of strangers such that neither does she have to see them nor do they get to see her." So Imam 'Ali returned to the Prophet (saw) and gave him the answer.

The Prophet (saw) asked at once, "Who taught you this answer?" Imam 'Ali told him that the answer had come from Sayyidah Fāṭimah. Prophet Muḥammad

(saw) was delighted and said: "Fāṭimah al-Zahrā' is my flesh and blood."

This *ḥadith*, or story, from the life of the Ahlul Bayt shows how Sayyidah Fāṭimah was thinking about modesty all the time, and how important it is for Muslim girls and women to think about modesty too. Modesty is important for all Muslims, boys and girls, men and women.

UMME ABIHA

When Sayyidah Fāṭimah was only six years old, her mother Sayyidah Khadijah died. It was a very difficult time for Sayyidah Fāṭimah. She also had to face a lot of unpleasant things like people hurting her father the Prophet (saw) physically, or by their rude behaviour and words.

Some disbelievers would throw rubbish on him, and the Prophet would act as if nothing had happened and forgive those people because of his excellent manners. Sayyidah Fāṭimah would get very upset and cry, but she also helped to console her father when it happened. She would clean his wounds and wash his face when people would hurt him or throw things at him. She quickly realised that even though she was young, supporting her father was one of her responsibilities, now that her mother had passed away.

Due to this loving and caring nature of hers towards the Prophet, he called her *Umme Abiha*, meaning the mother of her father.

KINDNESS AND CARING

Sayyidah Fāṭimah was always kind and caring towards those who were poor and did not have enough to eat. This was a quality that she showed all her life, and she also encouraged her children to do the same. Sometimes, if a beggar or guest came to their house, he would be fed first before the family of Sayyidah Fāṭimah.

Even on her marriage day, Sayyidah Fāṭimah did not forget about those in need. Girls love their new

clothes, don't they? Well, Sayyidah Fāṭimah thought of others before herself, even on her wedding day. The Prophet (saw) had bought Sayyidah Fāṭimah a new dress for her marriage ceremony. A poor woman came to her house and asked for something to wear, even if it was old. Sayyidah Fāṭimah decided to give her an old patchy dress as the woman had asked, but then remembered this verse from the Quran:

"By no means shall you attain to righteousness until you spend generously out of what you love."

(Qur'an, 3:92)

So she gave the poor woman the new wedding dress, while she wore her old dress to her wedding. When asked by the Prophet why she did not donate her old dress, Sayyidah Fāṭimah replied that she followed the teachings of Qur'an from this verse.

LET'S THINK!

Have you ever given away your old clothes, books or toys for charity? How would you feel if you had to give away a new dress or toy instead of an old one, for someone who had nothing new to wear or play with? Could you do it? What did Sayyidah Fāṭimah think about when she gave away her new wedding dress?

Class Activity

Your teacher will choose one of the stories from Sayyidah Fāṭimah's life and act it out in class with you. How did you feel or behave in each of those incidents. How was Sayyidah Fatimah's behaviour worthy of being modelled or followed?



Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand that just as we have to pray and fast, we have rules on how to behave with others
- Understand that it includes different rules for different people like parents, teachers, classmates
- Discuss stories demonstrating Islamic social etiquette

Lesson 1: Social Rules in Islam

“Assalāmu ‘Alaikum, dear children”

We are all Muslims and when we meet, we greet each other with ‘salām’. Men and boys shake hands and ladies hug one another.

Our religion Islam has rules not just for praying and fasting, but also for how to greet each other, how to talk to each other and how to treat each other. So we should learn as much as we can about what Islam has to teach us on how we treat others. This is called ‘**Social Islam**’.

DIFFERENT RULES FOR DIFFERENT PEOPLE

Every day we meet lots of people who are important to us in our lives. At home, we have our parents, siblings, and sometimes even grandparents. We must be respectful and obedient to our parents. Similarly, we must be affectionate, gentle and helpful to our grandparents. We should treat our younger brother or sister with kindness and love- play with them and look after them.

At school, we see our teachers and classmates. WE should listen to our teachers’ instructions and be polite and friendly with our peers in and outside the classrooms. They all matter to us and Islam expects us to treat them with respect even though some of them may be non - Muslims.

When we deal with our non-Muslim friends, we have to be as polite with them as we would with Muslims. Islam encourages us to be very kind and nice to our fellow non-Muslim friends. Our Imams were kind, polite and humble towards non-Muslims too.

When we visit the doctor, the dentist, the hair-dresser or anyone else, we should greet them with a smile, talk to them politely and remember to say “please”, and “thank you”.

SPEAK AND DO GOOD TO PEOPLE

According to ‘Social Islam,’ there is one rule we have to remember. That rule is that we should always speak and do good towards people. We learn this rule from the Qur’an. The Qur’an clearly tells us to be kind to people and to say good words to them.

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people” (2:83)

Now let us look at some stories that show us how the Ahlul Bayt (as) treated other people. There was a woman who lived in the time of Prophet Muhammad (saw). She was an idol worshipper and did not like Prophet Mohammad (saw) because he taught about oneness of Allah and Islam. The woman collected her garbage in a basket and always threw it down on the Prophet (saw) as he walked past her house on the way to the mosque daily. She did this day after day hoping that it would make the Prophet (saw) angry and cause him to shout back at her. Much to the woman's disappointment, he did not say anything and continued on his way day after day, praying to Allah(SWT) to guide the woman.

One day, the Holy Prophet did not find the woman on the roof of her house and no rubbish fell on him. This worried him, because he thought something must have happened to her. He inquired about her and the neighbours informed him that she was sick. Accompanied by a couple of neighbours, he knocked the lady's door.



“Who is it?” asked a feeble voice.

“I am Muhammad bin Abdullah” was the reply. “Can I come in?”

The woman trembled. She thought: ‘Now that I am sick, and too weak to fight or talk back, Muhammad has come to take revenge for what I have been doing to him.’ The Prophet assured her that since no rubbish came down from the roof, he was concerned about her. A Muslim is supposed to visit a person who is ill and enquire about them and so he had come to inquire about her health.

The Prophet asked her how he could help her and if she needed anything. She was so affected by the kind concern of the Holy Prophet, she forgot all her fears. She felt very guilty for being so mean to him in the past and she apologised for her evil behaviour. The Holy Prophet's kindness and patience inspired her to become a Muslim

This incident shows that we should always treat others with goodness, by our words and actions. We should do this even if they may have treated us badly at times.

Some years ago, at a Special Olympics in Canada, nine participants, all disabled, assembled at the starting line. It was for the 100-meters sprint.

At the gun, they all started running with an aim to run the race to the finish and win. One little boy, who had stumbled on the asphalt, tumbled over a couple of times, and then began to cry. The other eight heard the boy cry. They slowed down and looked back. Then they all turned around and walked back.....every one of them!



وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people”

This will bring a smile!

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people”

This will bring us all joy

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people”

One of them bent down and patted him and said, "This will make it better." Then all nine linked arms and walked together to the finish line. Everyone in the stadium stood up, and the cheering went on for several minutes. People at the stadium were mesmerised at the kindness of the little children.

Class Activity

What important rules do we have to remember from our ‘Social Islam’ lesson? Your teacher will read these aloud with you so that we can all remember them.

- Always speak and do good towards people.
- Obey your parents, relatives and teachers.
- Be useful and kind to young and old.
- Respect all; be polite and wear a smile when meeting people.
- Treat others the way you want them to treat you.

Class Activity- Memorisation

We will now hold hands and make a class circle, and slowly and repeat this poem.

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

“Speak (and do) good to people”

This will please Allah

Class Activity

We will now split into groups of 3 or 4.

Your task is to select the behaviours below and put them into the correct box. There are three boxes:

- PARENTS
- GRANDPARENTS
- FRIENDS

Behaviours:

- Do your chores promptly
- Obey them
- Be polite
- Be kind, loving and gentle
- Greet with a smile
- No arguing or answering back
- Help them, talk softly and respect them
- Discuss your school work
- Play with them, and share books with them

INTRODUCTORY ACTIVITIES

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: Islamic Greetings

CLASSROOM TIPS

- Greet the students with: "Assalamo alaikum." Ask them to say "Walaikum assalam."
- Ask the students how they are doing? They should learn to answer: "Alhamdulillah."
- Go through the "Class Rules." Have a poster of the rules that you can use to remind the students of the rules. Here are some examples.
 - Always raise your hand.
 - Be nice to each other.
 - Share with each other.
- End each class with a du'a.

ISLAMIC GREETINGS



What Does Greeting Mean?

A greeting is something that we say or do when we meet someone.

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Engaging in introductory activities related to some basic beliefs and practices in Islam

سلام عليكم

In Islam, there is a special greeting we use when we meet other Muslims. We say:

Assalamu Alaykum

This means: 'may peace be with you'

And the reply to this is:

Wa 'alaykum alsalam

Which means: 'may Peace be with you too'.



Should I greet other Muslims even if I don't know them?

Yes, we should greet Muslims whether we know them or not, and guess what? If you are the first person to say Salaam, Allah (SWT) will record 69 rewards for you, and for the person replying, God gives 1 reward. So make sure you are the one who says the salaam first.

Don't forget to say Salaam to your parents every morning, and when they pick you from school.
Always remember the 69 rewards you will get 😊

Now let's colour in the picture below where 2 boys are exchanging greetings:

What do you think they are saying to each other?

.....
.....



Lesson 2: Saying Bismillāh

CLASSROOM TIPS

What should we say when we begin something?

That's right! We should say:

Bismillāhi Raḥmāni Raḥīm

Do you know what that means?

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

It is important for us to remember to say Bismillah before we begin anything, because this way we are starting our work in the name of Allah (SWT).

Can you give me examples of when you can say Bismillah?

Below are some more examples:

- 1) Before going out to school
- 2) Before eating and drinking
- 3) Before we start playing
- 4) Before prayers



Today we are going to do some activities that remind us to say Bismillah every time we begin something.

Class Activity

- Repeat the phrase three times after your teacher. Let your teacher check that you are saying it correctly:

Bismillāhi Raḥmāni Raḥīm

- Now repeat it in English three times:

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

- Now let's do some role playing. Get into groups of four and act out the following scenarios, making sure you say Bismillah before each action.
 - 1) Scenario 1: A student waking up in the morning.
 - 2) Scenario 2: Starting to eat.
 - 3) Scenario 3: Opening a book ready to read.

Class Activity

Discuss with your teacher about what you see in the picture below:



Lesson 3: Shahādah

As Muslims, there are two major beliefs we have:

- There is no God but Allah (SWT)
- Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah

It is important to recite these two expressions of faith so that we never forget them. This is why we say them in our prayer many times every day.

These two phrases together are called the 'shahādah'.

This is how these two expressions are written in Arabic:



Remember, this means:



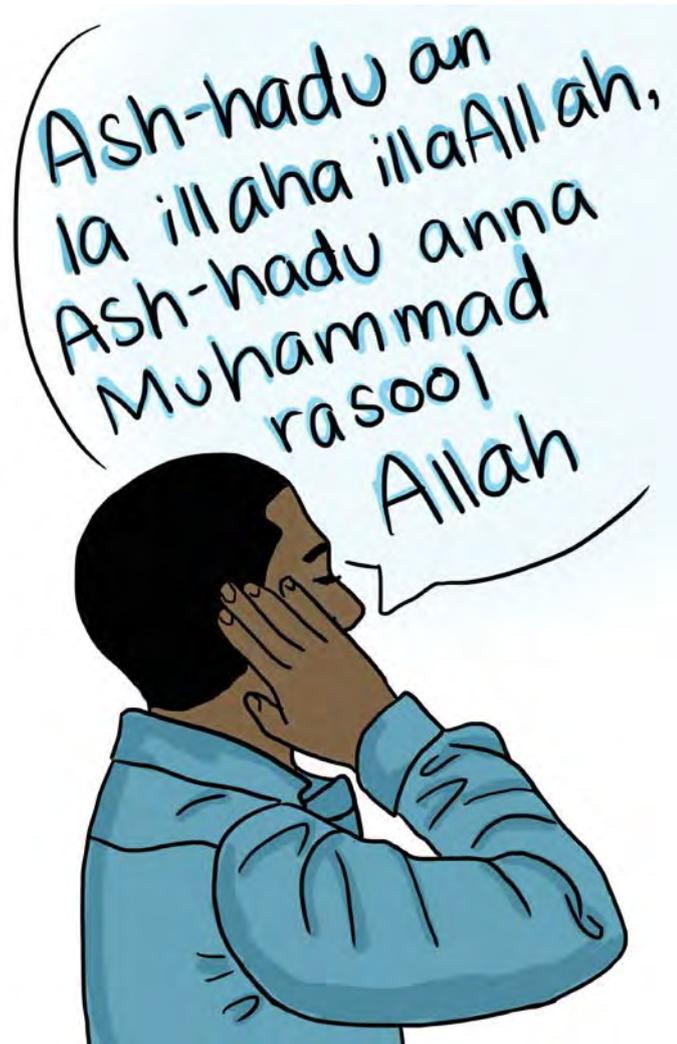
Class Activity

- Now, repeat the Shahādah 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.
- Now fill in the following blanks (with help from your teacher). This is how the shahādah sounds when we recite it in Arabic:

L__ I__AH__ __LL__L__AH,
M__HA__AD UN __ASUL__L__H.

This means:

T__ER__ I__ N__ __OD BUT A_____, AND
MU_____
IS HIS MES_____



SEEKING COUNSEL

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand that we should always ask for advice from elders, especially our parents and teachers
- Understand that we should only ask for advice from elders whom we know



SOCIAL ISLAM

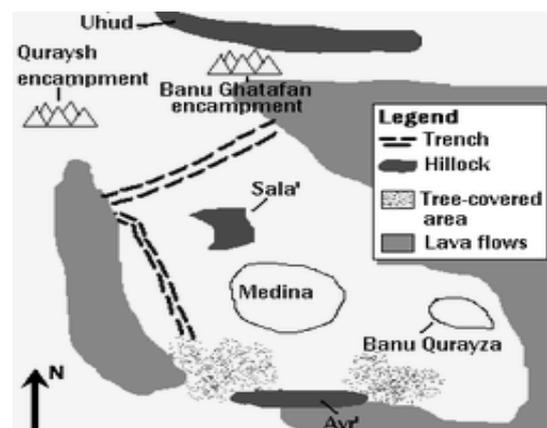
LEVEL 1

Seeking Advice

Islam teaches us that it very important to talk to people and ask the advice of others about the questions and ideas we have. This gives us a chance to learn from others and keep our minds open.

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.



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.

WHO SHOULD WE ASK FOR ADVICE?



Below are a few questions to help us understand who to ask advice from. As a class, answer the questions below and discuss who and why we approach different people for different advice:

1. Zahrā' and her brother Ja'far were playing tag in their backyard. Ja'far decided to climb a tree so Zahrā' would not catch him but he slipped and fell and hurt his arm really badly! His mother and his aunt Maryam who was a doctor came running out to see what was wrong. His neighbour, Mr Smith, a teacher at a nearby school also heard the noise and came out.

Who did Ja'far's mother ask advice from about her son's arm? Aunty Maryam who is a doctor, or Mr Smith the teacher?

2. Maryam went on a field trip to an aquarium and made a new friend named Alice who was in grade one just like her! Their teachers decided to have both classes eat lunch together so that the children could chat.



Alice wanted to share her snack with Maryam but Maryam did not know if it was ḥalāl

Should she ask Ms. Scott who was closer and was Alice's teacher or should she ask Sister Āsia who was her teacher and a Muslim but was sitting all the way across the room?

We have learned from the above questions that it is important to choose the right person to ask and seek advice from. They should be people we know and trust (teachers, parents and elders), who have knowledge in the area we are asking about.

When asking for advice, we should go to a person who is an expert – someone who knows a lot about what we want to ask about. This is the main condition. 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)

Class Activity: The Advice Game

Three children will be chosen to be 'Advice Givers' and will sit on one side of the table or go to the front of the class. The teacher should select the title of each advice giver (Teacher, Sheikh, friend etc...) The remainder of the class will ask a question, if they ask the right question to the correct person they get a point!

Review Questions

Q1. It is important to ask advice from our parents because:

- a) They often have more experience than us and give us better ideas
- b) They want the best for us
- c) Both a & b

Q2. When we want to ask someone for advice, we should:

- a) Ask a person who knows about what we want to ask
- b) Ask the closest person

LAVATORY RULES

التخلي احكام

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Be introduced to the importance of cleanliness and hygiene
- Be introduced to the importance of maintaining privacy and covering the private parts
- Be introduced to the fact that we need to wash our private parts after using the toilet
- Be introduced to some of rules about using the toilet

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: The Importance of Cleanliness

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS

One of the most important parts of being a good Muslim is to be clean.

The Prophet (saw) says: "Allah loves those who are clean."

Discussion Activity

Can you think of some reasons why we should keep ourselves as clean as possible?

What are some ways of staying clean? (Wait for the students to answer)

- 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

USING THE BATHROOM

One of the most important parts of being clean is to use the bathroom in a clean way. Whenever we use the bathroom, we should follow these rules:

- Wash our private parts after we use the bathroom
- Try not to make the bathroom dirty
- Wash our hands after we use the bathroom



Review Questions:

Q1. Islam teaches us that:

- a) It is better to be clean but it is not very important
- b) It is very important to always be clean

Q2. When we use the bathroom:

- a) It is okay to make it dirty and leave it like that
- b) We have to keep it as clean as possible

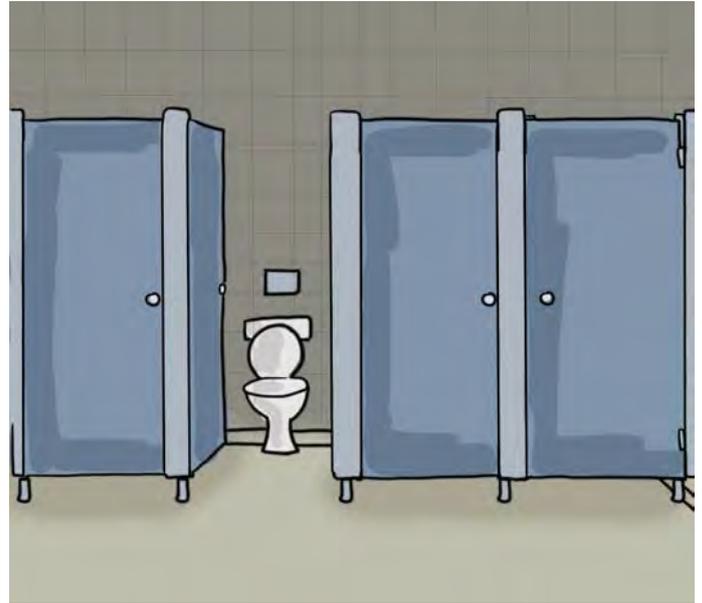
Lesson 2: More Rules for Using the Bathroom

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.

MAINTAINING PRIVACY

When we are using the bathroom, we have to make sure to keep private. This means we have to make sure no one can see us while we are using the bathroom.

This is really important, especially as we get older. We have to make sure we are inside the bathroom and the door is closed or locked before we get ready to use the bathroom.



HOW SHOULD WE WASH OURSELVES?

If a person urinates, they can pour water onto their private part twice. This is enough to keep them clean. Your parents will show you how to get water and how to pour it over yourself to keep yourself clean.

If a person passes stool, they should wash that area or wipe it with dry tissues until there is nothing dirty left on the private part. Again, your parents can help show you how to get water and how to clean yourself with it.

Class Activity

Split into groups of three. Your teacher will give you cardboard and some colour pens. Your job is to make poster. In the middle of the poster write in nice fancy handwriting: *"Allah loves those who are clean"*. Then draw five boxes around it and write one way of being clean in each box. Try to make sure you write a few things about being clean in the toilet especially.

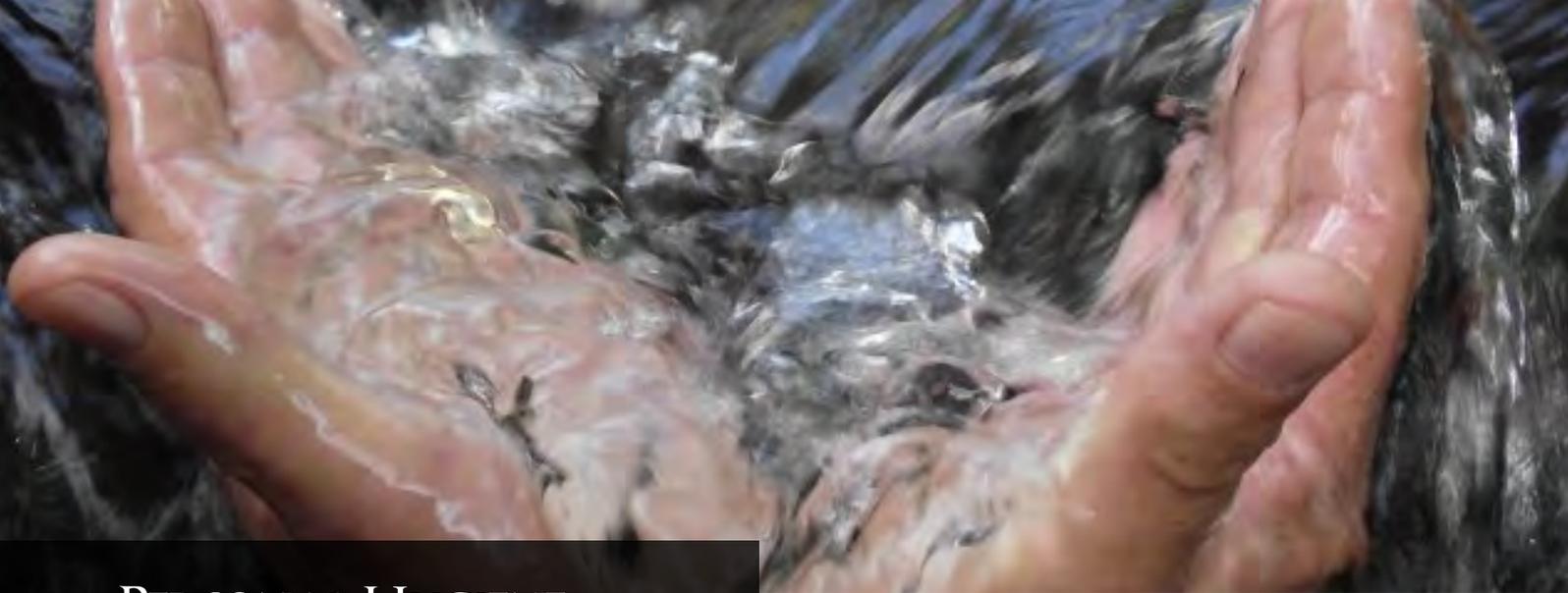
Review Questions:

Q1. After urinating, a person should:

- a) Wipe their private area with tissues only
- b) Wash their private area twice

Q2. When using the bathroom:

- a) It is okay if someone can see us
- b) We have to make sure no one can see us



PERSONAL HYGIENE

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

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)

Personal Hygiene I

Allah (SWT) loves those who are clean and take care to keep their environments clean as well. Part of being a good Muslim is to always be tidy and neat in the way we dress and the way we treat our surroundings.

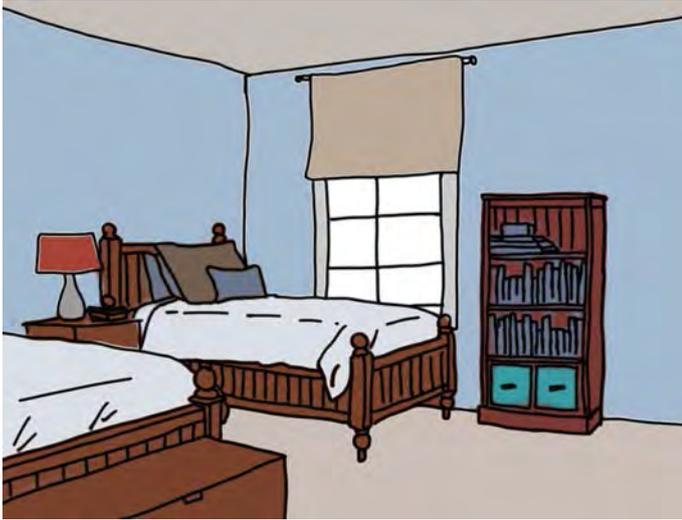
In this lesson we will learn some of the important ways of staying clean and how important it is.

KEEPING OUR ENVIRONMENT CLEAN

A Muslim's room should always be clean and tidy. Which of the following rooms do you think would belong to a good Muslim?

Circle the neatest room.





Without even knowing who owns which room, there are many things that we can learn about the owner of each room just by how neat or messy it is.

THE MESSY ROOM

By looking at the messy room we can tell that's its owner is:

- Lazy
- Untidy
- Unorganised
- Careless
- Irresponsible

THE TIDY ROOM

The owner of this room appears to be:

- Neat
- Clean
- Tidy
- Responsible
- Organised

WHICH ONE ARE YOU

By looking at the two pictures, which one looks more like your room now?

MESSY

TIDY

Which room will you try to have from now on?

MESSY

TIDY

MUSA LEARNS HIS LESSON

Musa was very excited. He had been saving his money all year to buy a ticket to watch the football. Finally his favourite team were coming to Australia.

Musa had the ticket for one month now in his room. Tomorrow was the big day. He could not wait.

The night before the game Musa's father was helping him get ready to leave early in the morning well prepared. They ironed his clothes, packed a small lunch pack and left it in the fridge and placed a flag of his team next to his bag so that he doesn't forget it in the morning.

Musa's dad now asked him to bring his ticket so that he doesn't forget it at home.

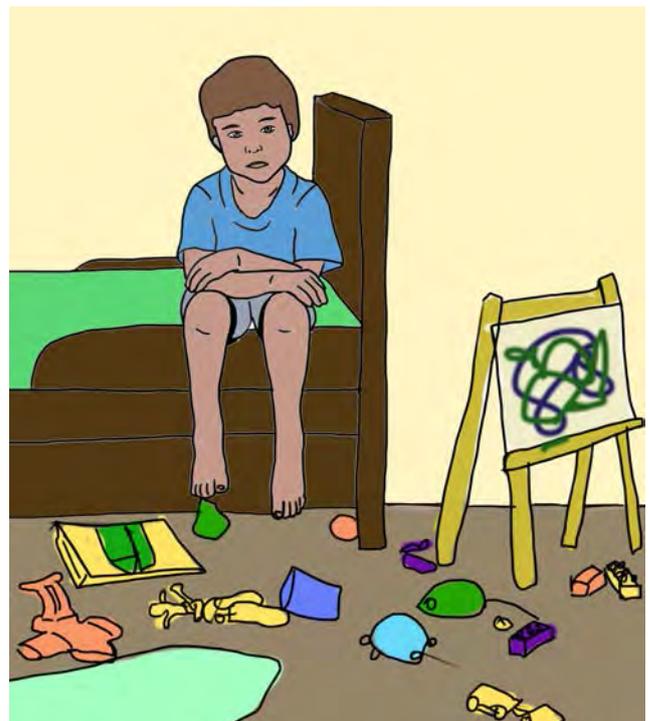
It was in his room. There was just one problem... Musa's room was very, very messy *all the time*.

Both Musa and his father went to his room to look for the ticket. Both of them were shocked with how messy the room was.

The only thing they could do now was... search for it.

They started looking and looking and looking. Soon it was three in the afternoon, then five, then seven. The sun had set and the ticket was nowhere to be seen.

Musa was now in tears.



He knew that without the ticket, he wouldn't be able to attend the game he was waiting so long for. Musa cried and cried and cried. He could not believe it. "Why...Why?" he screamed. "I have been waiting for ever!!!"

Musa's father looked at him and tried to settle him down. They both knew that it was too late to get another ticket. Then his father said to him... "Musa, look around your room, what do you think the problem is?"

Musa looked around the room then lowered his head. It was all his fault. His room was an absolute mess. His parents were always telling him to clean it up. Teaching him that a good Muslim should always be organised and tidy, yet he never listened to them. Now he realised why he should be neat and tidy.

He immediately started tidying up his room still hoping that he may find the ticket. He cleaned right into the night until he was so tired he fell asleep on the floor. The next day he woke up ever so sad knowing that he should have been at the game. He continued cleaning his room. It took his all day long. Finally late in the afternoon he was finished.

His room was very tidy now. He looked around and was very proud of himself.

Just then Musa remembered something. Musa had placed his ticket in a special box in his top drawer. Yet because his room was so messy there were too many things covering it and that's why he couldn't find it. He rushed to show his parents.

"Sorry Musa," his father replied, "the game is over". Musa sadly walked back to his room and sat on his bed.

His father followed him and said, "You know Musa, sometimes it takes something very sad to happen to us for us to learn a lesson. Today you have learnt why Allah (SWT) wants us to be neat and tidy. Why He wants us to be organised, so that events like this don't happen."

"I am very sad," replied Musa. "But I am also happy, because today I have learnt that from now on my room will never get messy again!!!"

Colouring Activity:

Colour in the picture below of a boy who cleaned his room to be a good Muslim and also make his parents happy.



Lesson 2

In our previous lesson we learnt about how important it is to keep our rooms and environments clean. Today we will learn about how important it is to keep ourselves clean as well. Can you think of ways we can keep ourselves clean? (Let the class answer).

Some of the ways include:

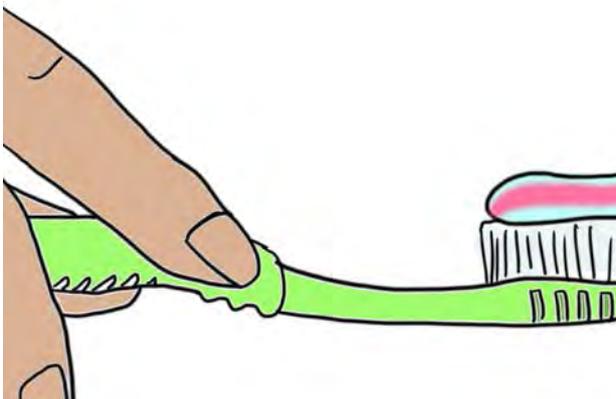
- Having a bath or shower everyday



- Combing our hair



- Brushing our teeth



- Wearing clean clothes



- Clipping our nails once a week especially on Friday



- Wearing perfume



- Washing hands well after using the washroom and after eating



HOW TO DRESS FOR THE MOSQUE

It is important to dress neatly and be clean everywhere we go. In particular we should take care when we are going to the Mosque. The Mosque is *like* the house of Allah (SWT). This does not mean He lives there but it is because we all go there to remember Him by praying and reciting Qur'an.

Therefore when we are attending the mosque we should always dress neatly and be clean. We are showing people what Muslims should dress like. Therefore if we are messy and our hair is not brushed or we have not showered, we are telling people that this is what Muslims should be like.

Colour in the picture of what a Muslim boy would look like on his way to the Mosque.



CLASS ACTIVITY

From the pictures below, tick the ones that show cleanliness and tidiness:



Lesson 1: Islamic Uncleanliness

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

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.

NAJIS THINGS

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

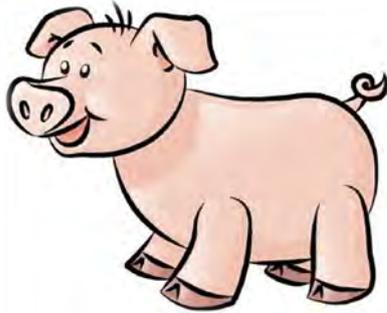
Which of the following things is ṭāhir and which is najis? Put a tick next to the ṭāhir (clean) things and a cross next to the najis (unclean) ones.



Water



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
there is blood
wash the



while playing sport and
on my arm, I have to
wash off with water
until my arm is clean



again.

Class activity

Your teacher will take you to the washroom and go through some examples with you.

- If your hand was najis with blood, how would you wash it to make it tāhir?
- If a dog licked your hand, how would you wash it to make it tāhir?

Review Questions:

Q1. Mud is:

- Tāhir
- Najis
- Neither

المطهرات

Lesson 1: How to Stay Tahir

Objectives >>>**Students should:**

- Students should be reminded of the concepts of Najāsah and Ṭahārah
- Students should know that water is the main cleaner and learn some basic rules for cleaning things in an Islamic way

Najis = unclean

Ṭāhir = clean

In our last lesson we had a discussion about things that are najis and things that are ṭāhir. We learnt that Najis things are unclean according to the rules of Islam, while ṭāhir things are those which are clean according to the rules of Islam.

We learnt that we should keep away from Najis things, and if we do come into contact with them, we should clean ourselves. This is especially important for when we want to pray.

Imagine you are going to meet a very important person, would you go to meet him smelling bad and looking dirty? In the same way when we go to stand in front of Allah (SWT) for prayer, we should be Ṭāhir.



There is a special way to make ourselves clean when we come in contact with things that are Najis. For example, if we get some blood on our clothes it does not become clean if we just wipe it off with a tissue. We have to clean it with water. Water is the most important cleaner.

HOW CAN WE STAY ṬĀHIR?

We can stay ṭāhir by washing away any Najāsah that might touch our body or clothes immediately. If our body or clothes are touched by blood, urine or stool, we should wash it off with water (like tap water) until those things have disappeared.

Let's look at some examples of this:

- I've just gone to the toilet and I accidentally got some urine on my pants.
 - I need to wash my pants twice with water to make them ṭāhir
- I fell over while playing and got a bruise on my leg. It started bleeding and now I have blood on my shin.
 - I need to wash the blood away with water until there is no blood left.

Class activity

Go with your teacher to the nearest tap and:

- Show your teacher how you would wash your hands when they are dirty
- How you would make your hands Ṭāhir if they were Najis
- How you would clean your clothes if they became Najis?

Review Questions:

Q1. Muḥammad finds some blood on his clothes just before praying and needs to make it clean:

- a. He can just wipe it off with a tissue
- b. He can wash it off with soap and water
- c. He can use water to wash it twice and it will be Ṭāhir

Q2. When is the most important time to be ṭāhir?

- a. Before sleeping
- b. While praying

¹ Bibliography

- The Holy Quran
- Islamic Laws (Sayyid Sistani)

Lies
Truth

LYING

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

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.”ⁱ

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.

Homework

CHALLENGE

Start

THE CHALLENGE
You must tell the truth everytime you speak. You can not even tell one white lie but must be truthful in all matters. You must do this until the challenge is complete.

At the end of each day, if you have done the challenge, colour in one step.

Always telling the truth is the best quality in every human being. Every nation recognises that telling the truth is a noble action. The prophet (pbuh) taught us that telling the truth leads to virtue and virtue guides us to paradise. We must make truthfulness one of our virtues.

When all the steps are coloured, you have finished the challenge.

Finish

Lying II

In the last lesson, we learnt how important how it is to be honest, and to never lie!

Class Activity

Colour in the picture below:



Islam teaches us to be honest at all times, even if it means we may get into trouble. It is better to be in trouble in this world, than to face the fire of hell due to lying. Let us read the story of the boy who cried "wolf":

THE BOY WHO CRIED "WOLF"!

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. ⁱⁱ

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.

Allah (SWT) does not like people who lie, and those who lie will be punished severely. We have to control ourselves from now, so that we get in to the habit of speaking only the truth!

Lying III

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.

Colour in the picture of Pinocchio.



HONESTY

Let's listen to the following story to see what happens when we are honest.

Ahmad wanted to buy a soccer ball. His mother refused to give him money, but she said that he could save some of his pocket money and then buy his soccer ball. One day, Ahmad's mother said: 'Ahmad! Go and buy a box of tea from uncle Salim's store.'

'Yes mother!' said Ahmad. And off he went to uncle Salim's convenience store down the street from

where he lived. Uncle Salim, the owner of the store, was an old man who could not see much without

his glasses.

'As-Salāmu 'Alaykum, ncle Sālim!' said Ahmad. And Uncle Salim recognized Ahmad's voice.

'Wa 'Alaykum Salām Dear Ahmad!' said old uncle Salim.

'Can I have a box of tea please?' asked Ahmed politely. And so Uncle Salim picked a box of tea and

gave it to Ahmad. 'Here you are my dear,' he said.

Ahmad gives him a 5-dollar bill. Old Uncle Salim took the money and returned some change to

Ahmad. On the way back to home, Ahmad realized that the poor Uncle Salim had given him more

change than he actually should have. He happily said, 'Wow! Now I can buy the soccer ball without

saving any more of my pocket money!'

But then he said to himself: 'Hmm.. isn't this dishonest? Am I not cheating poor old Uncle Salim who cannot see very well without his glasses?! But if I return the extra money, then what will happen to my soccer ball??!'

While Ahmad was thinking about what to do, he remembered what his mother had once said: "Whenever you are in trouble, say:

"A'udhu bil lāhi minash shaytānir rajīm".

This means "I ask for help from Allah against Satan."

And so Ahmad began thinking how Allah was watching him to see what he would do. He said the above words, and then made his decision. He decided to be truthful and honest and he ran back to the store and returned the extra change to Uncle Salim.

Ahmad realized that keeping that money would be dishonest. When Uncle Salim saw what Ahmad did, he was very happy. 'May Allah bless you, my dear son. Here, take this candy as a gift from me,' he said.

That evening, when his father returned from work, Ahmad told him the whole story. His father was very, very proud of his son. Ahmad's father took out some money from his wallet and said, 'Dear Ahmad, take this money as a gift for being honest and truthful. Tomorrow you can go and buy a soccer ball for yourself. May Allah bless you, my son!'

So finally Ahmad did not have to wait any longer to get his soccer ball. Because he was honest and

truthful, Allah was happy with him and his parents were happy with him. Uncle Salim was happy with

him and he felt good that he did not cheat anyone.

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. Being honest will mean:

- We will not get what we want
- We will eventually get what we want the right way

ⁱ(*Mustadrakul-Wasa'il*)

from *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

ⁱⁱfrom *Stories to Tell to Children* by Sara Cone Bryant

<http://www.rickwalton.com/folktale/bryant19.htm>



MINDING THE TONGUE

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand that Allah (SWT) Has given us a unique ability to speak and write
- Be reminded that we should be thankful to Him for this gift by using it wisely
- List the number of sins and good things one can do through speech
- Understand that we have to be careful as to what we say

Minding the Tongue

Can animals speak and write? Can plants speak and write? Can insects speak and write? Can **humans** speak and write? That's right, we can. Allah (SWT) has given us the unique (special) ability to speak and write! Our ability to talk is what makes us special in comparison to all the other creations of Allah (SWT).

Imagine it was your birthday and your parents buy you a really special, expensive present like a brand new mobile phone. Do you think they would be happy if you did not take care of it? Would they be happy if, for example, you threw it around and scratched it? I don't think they would be happy. In the same way, Allah (SWT) has given us the valuable gift of being able to talk and he trusts us to use it wisely & carefully. This means never to lie, not to talk badly about others, not to swear but instead we should use our tongues to praise Allah (SWT), to spread goodness and say good things to people.

By using our tongues the right way, we would be thanking Allah (SWT) for this beautiful gift he has given us. Allah (SWT) will be very pleased with us if we use our tongue in the right way.

Let's think of some ways we can use our tongues in the **RIGHT** way. Here are some to help you:



We should use our tongues to **praise Allah (SWT)** for e.g. saying 'Alhamdulillah' (which means Praise to God), and 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?)

Can you think of any other ways?

Now let us think of ways that we should **NOT** use our tongues: Here are some to help you – can you think of more?



We should **NOT** swear or say bad words!

We should **NOT** backbite. Backbiting is when someone talks badly about someone else behind their back. Even if what is said is true, it is not allowed in Islam.

We should **NEVER** lie! Lying & not telling the truth is also not allowed in Islam. Therefore, we can thank Allah (SWT) for our special gift by always telling the truth!

WE CAN'T TAKE OUR WORDS BACK...

The hardest and most important way of minding our tongue is to be careful what we say. For example, sometimes we say things that we do not mean. This may happen because we are angry or sad and not thinking straight. Even though we don't mean it, it can be very hurtful to the person we say bad things to; and remember, words are something we can *never* take back. This story about a young woman will help you understand better:

There was once a lady who said something very hurtful to her best friend. She said it when she was angry and didn't mean it. A little while later, she felt very bad and wished she could take her words back. With this in mind, she visited a wise lady in the village. She told the old lady "I have really upset and hurt my best friend and said things to her I would like to take back now. Please tell me how I can take back what I said".

The old lady said to her "There are two things you can do to undo this; the first of which is very hard" The old lady continued "Tonight, after everybody is asleep, take feathers from your pillow and place one feather on each doorstep of every house in the village. Once you've done that come to me and I'll tell you the second thing to do".

So that night, this young woman, set out to do exactly as the old woman had ordered. It was cold and very windy making it very hard for the young woman to place all feathers. The feathers were flying away almost as soon as she was placing them on the doorstep. After a lot of effort, she completed the task given to her and went back to the old lady the next morning.

She arrived at the old woman's house and told her "I've completed the first task, now please tell me what else I have to do?" The old woman looked at her and said "Now go back to town and collect all those feathers and refill your pillows again".

The young woman was surprised! She told the old woman "that's impossible! The wind blew away every feather as soon as I placed them on each doorstep. Oh, now things will *never* be the same".

"That's true", said the older, wiser woman. "Never forget. Each of your words is like a feather in the wind. Once spoken, no amount of effort, regardless how heartfelt or sincere, can ever return them to your mouth. Choose your words well, and guard them most of all in the presence of those you love, because remember one kind word can warm three winter months."

Activity

Using these notes, make a poster to stick up on your wall which will remind you ways in which you **SHOULDN'T** use your tongue; for example we shouldn't lie. Make sure you include pictures and colours to make it interesting!

TRUSTWORTHINESS

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand what it means to be trustworthy
- Understand what it means to keep a trust
- Know that being trustworthy is an obligation in Islam

Trustworthiness

To be trustworthy means to be someone whom people can trust. Can you think of some examples of trust? Discuss this with your teacher.

Here are some more examples:

- Keeping a secret for a friend
- Giving back your friend's pencil or rubber which they have lent you
- Taking care of your friend's toy when you have borrowed it
- Working together in a group and being able to depend on each other

Can you describe an example of when you looked after a trust?

Prophet Muḥammad (saw) was always trustworthy; in fact, because of the way he dealt with people when doing business with them, he was known as Al-Amin (the trustworthy one). He would never lie nor cheat anyone.



Class Activity-Trust Game

Your teacher will play a trust game with you. You will split up into groups of three.

One person will be blind-folded, while the other two people will give that person instructions on how to get from one end of the room to the other without stepping on the 'mines' in the room.

(Teacher's Note: details of game can be found at: <http://www.wilderdom.com/games/descriptions/Minefield.html>)

This game will show us how important it is to work together and trust each other.



KEEPING PROMISES

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand what it means to keep a promise
- Understand that people came to Islam because they trusted Prophet Muḥammad (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 his friend Ammar bin Yāsir 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 had not let his sheep start grazing. He told 'Ammar that he did not want his sheep to get more of the land than 'Ammar's sheep 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.

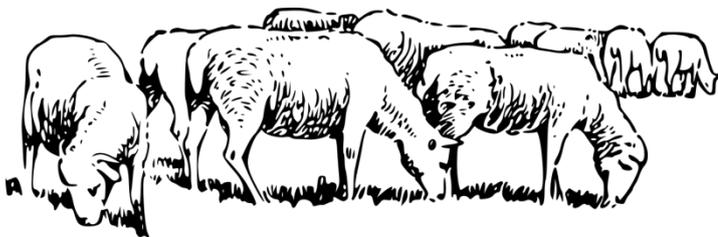
PUNCTUALITY

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.

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 or just coloured by you. Be creative! This is due at the beginning of next class and is a promise that must be kept!

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 1

Lesson 1: Learning about Wuḍū'

WUḌŪ': WHY, WHEN, WHAT, HOW?

WHY do we do Wuḍū'?

Wuḍū' is the washing of the face and arms and wiping of the hairline and feet. Washing each of these parts has a significant meaning however the important thing to know is that Wuḍū' purifies and cleans our soul just like a shower cleans our body.

So WHEN exactly do we perform Wuḍū'?

We must perform Wuḍū' before the daily prayer, and before touching the words of the Holy Qur'an.

WHAT do we do Wuḍū' with?

We must perform Wuḍū' with water.

So now HOW do we perform Wuḍū'?

The act of Wuḍū' is simple to remember.

Before you begin the Wuḍū' you need to make sure you remove things like rings and watches so that water can reach everywhere. Socks must also be removed and for girls, the scarf should be removed or loosened a little so you can wipe the front of your head.

The Wājib Steps:

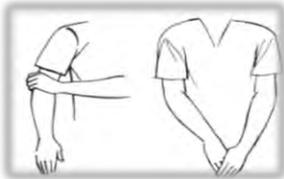
1) Niyyah: Making an intention of performing Wuḍūʻ for the sake of Allah (SWT)

After this, Wuḍūʻ is simple: it is two washes, and two wipes.

2) Washing the face: make sure that all visible parts of the face skin are washed. You can pour and splash as much water as you need to cover the area of your face however once you start wiping your face no more water should be added.



3) Washing your arms: After having washed the face, you should wash your right arm and then your left arm from the elbow to the fingertips. Your arms should always be washed from top to bottom.



4) Wiping (Mashḥ) of the head with wet hands: After having poured enough water to wash your left arm, you should turn the tap off. Using the remaining wetness on your right hand, you should wipe the front quarter of your head to your hairline (edge of your head).



5) Wiping (Mashḥ) of the feet with wet hands: After having wiped your head, using the same wetness on your hands, you should wipe your right foot first then the left. Wipe from tip of the toes to the ankle.

“O you who believe! When you rise up to prayer, wash your faces and your hands as far as the elbows, and wipe your heads and your feet to the ankles”

Sūrat

al-Mā'idah [5:6]

Wuḍūʻ is now over and you are ready to pray!

All these steps may be a little confusing in writing so your teacher will show you a video that may be easier for you to understand how to do Wudhu. If you do not watch it in class, make sure you watch it at home with your parents!

Here is the link to the video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5TnYHUKU25I>

Review Questions:

Q1. When do you have to perform Wudhu?

- a) Before eating
- b) Before praying
- c) Before playing sports

Q2. Which foot should we wipe first during Wuḍūʿ?

- a) Right
- b) Left
- c) It makes no difference

Lesson 2: Practical Wuḍūʿ Lesson

In the previous lesson, we learnt the steps and some of the basic rules of Wuḍūʿ. In this lesson, it is your turn to practice performing Wuḍūʿ. You will each perform Wuḍūʿ 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 Wuḍūʿ.

Class work

The pictures below are the actions of Wuḍūʿ, but they are not in order, number them according to which action comes first, and colour in.

I am doing Wudhu, for the sake of Allah

Lesson 3: Wuḍūʿ Test

PRACTICAL TEST

You will go with your teacher to the bathroom and each of you will perform Wuḍūʿ 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 ‘Wuḍūʿ certificate’ to show your friends and parents that you know how to do your Wuḍūʿ.

Wuḍūʿ 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		

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'at numbers.

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

Introduction to Prayer Times

Introductory Activity

Your teacher will take you outside into an open-air area and seat the class in a circle. We will talk about a few important things today.

- Who gave us this beautiful clear blue sky? Aren't we lucky to be enjoying it?
- What else has Allah (SWT) given us?
- Who lives in the trees?
- What else do the trees provide us?
- Who cares for you at home?

How generous Allah (SWT) has been to us? He has given us loving parents. He has gifted us with a brain, eyes, ears, mouth, hands and feet to walk and run! See how much He loves us?



How do we say “Thank you, Allah” for all His gifts?

We cannot see Him but we can pray to Him, can't we? There is a special way of praying and it is called Ṣalāt in Arabic.

Has anyone of you seen your Mum or Dad offer Ṣalāt at home?



Do you know how many times Allah (SWT) wants us to pray to Him? The more we pray to Allah and thank Him the closer we will get to Him. We can talk to Him whenever we want but He has ordered us to pray **five** times a day. Our daily prayers are our chance to speak to Allah, to thank Him, to ask Him for anything we want, and to ask Him to forgive any mistakes we have made. So when we pray, we should pray with full attention.

THE FIVE PRAYERS

1. **Fajr:** We offer this at dawn, which is early in the morning, before sunrise.
2. **Ḍuhr:** We can pray this as soon as the sun is overhead at midday. We look up at the sky, and when the sun is in the middle of the sky, we offer this prayer.
3. **'Aṣr:** We can offer this as soon we have finished Ḍuhr.

These two prayers have to be offered before sunset.

4. **Maghreb:** As soon as the sun has set and the sky has turned dark, we offer Maghreb .
5. **'Ishā':** This prayer follows the Maghreb one.

We must offer these prayers before midnight.

So in total, we pray five prayers at three times of the day

Class Activity

We will now repeat the prayer times until we have learnt and memorised them.

Fajr: at dawn

Ḍuhr and 'Aṣr: at midday

Maghreb and 'Ishā': just after sunset.

Class Activity

Let's hold hands and say this poem:

BOYS AND GIRLS IT'S TIME TO PRAY

*Boys and Girls it's time to pray,
Adhān is called five times a day.*

*Leave your beds or stop playing
Ignore the noises in the streets.*

*Pack up you toys and leave your games,
Remember Allah, the gracious Lord.*

*Come in a hurry, but clean and smart,
Speak to your Lord and open your heart.*

*Praise and thank Him, all day long
And say sorry if you've done any wrong.*

*He'll forgive and give you the power
To think and do good each hour!*

Lesson 2

Revision

Let's revise what we learnt last week.

1. **Fajr:** We offer this at dawn, which is early in the morning, before sunrise.
2. **Ḍuhr:** We can pray this as soon as the sun is overhead at midday. We look up at the sky, and when the sun is in the middle of the sky, we offer this prayer.
3. **'Aṣr:** We can offer this as soon we have finished Ḍuhr.

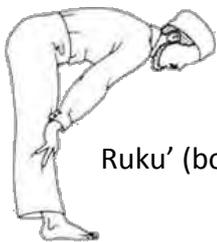
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5. **'Ishā':** This prayer follows the Maghreb one.

We must offer these prayers before midnight.

THE PARTS OF THE DAILY PRAYERS

Each prayer is made up of Rak'āt. Each rak'ah is like a unit of prayer. Each rak'ah has 1 ruku' (bowing) and 2 sajdah (prostration).



Ruku' (bowing downing)



Sajdah (prostration)

NUMBER OF RAK'ĀT IN EACH PRAYER:

- Fajr prayer has two rak'ah
- Ḍuhr prayer has four rak'ah
- 'Aṣr prayer has four rak'ah
- Maghreb prayer has three rak'ah
- 'Ishā' prayer has four rak'ah

A good way of remembering this is:

To speak to Allah, just dial: **24434**

Let's repeat this number 24434 a few times.

Class Activity 1

Your teacher will call out the name of the prayer. You should answer with the number of rak'āt.

Class Activity 2

Your teacher will have the following flash cards, you will have to match them to each other:

- The names of the five prayers
- The times for each prayer
- The number of Rak'āt in each prayer

Class Activity 3

Here are three pictures showing the sky and three prayer times.

Match the pictures with the prayer times, and then write the number of rak'āt next to each prayer.



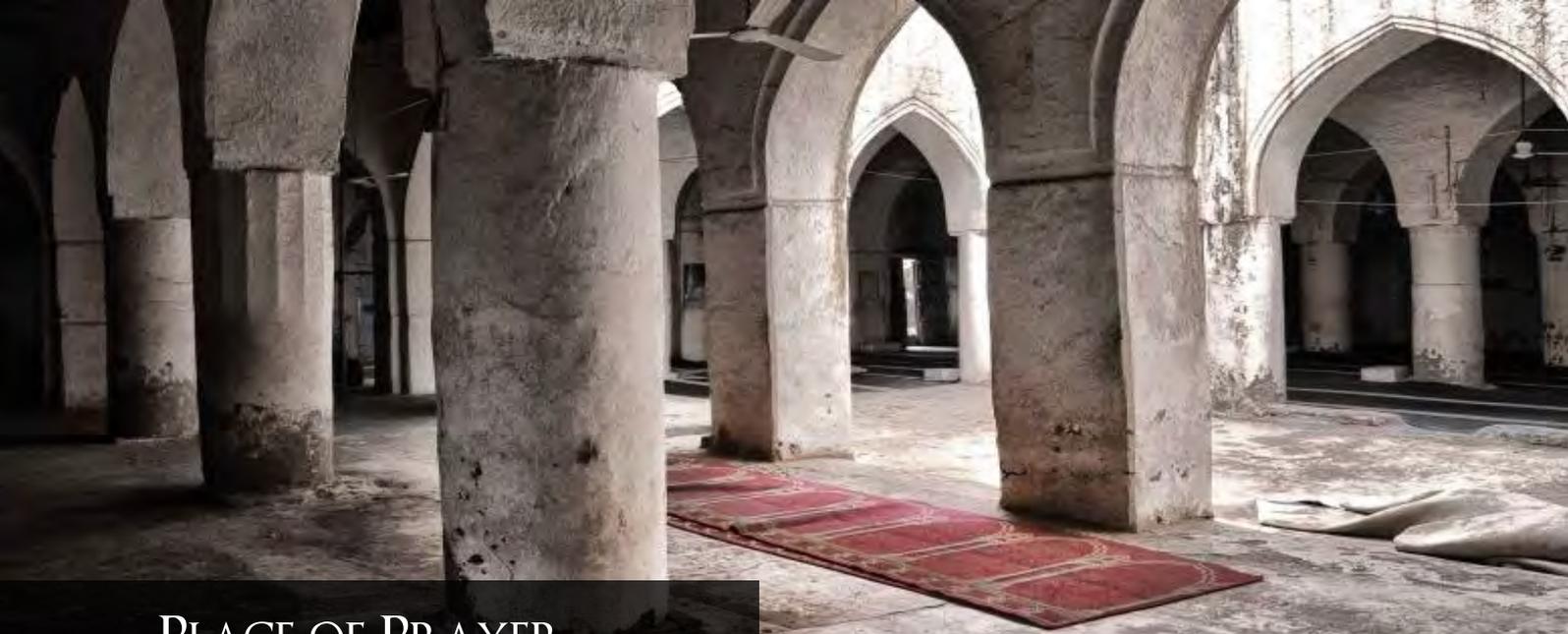
Maghreb and 'Ishā'



Fajr



Ḍuhr and 'Aṣr



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
- Understand that we should pray in a quiet place where we will not be distracted

Lesson 1: The Place of Prayer

Zaynab and Āminah are school friends. They sit next to each other in class.

When Zaynab needs a rubber, and can't find one in her pencil case, she asks Āminah if she can borrow hers. Then she says "Thank you" to Āminah for letting her use it.



JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

When school is over, Aminah is going to spend the afternoon at Zaynab's house today. They walk on the path together, and look at the flowers in all their neighbours' houses.

"Isn't that a beautiful rose, Āminah?" says Zaynab.



"I wish I could smell it!"

"Yes, that would be good," agreed Āminah. "But we can't just walk on someone's garden and smell their flowers. We aren't allowed to walk on other people's property without their permission. "

When they reach Zaynab's house, they knock on the door, and Zaynab's mum comes to open it.

"Alsalamu 'Alaykum girls, how are you?"

"Alhamdulillah, Mum we are fine. What have you made for snack today?" asks Zaynab hungrily.

Mum replies, "I have some banana muffins baking in the oven for you. They will be ready when you finish your Ṣalāt."

"That sounds yummy Aunty," Āminah says. She asks Zaynab if she can use the bathroom to perform Wudhu.

Zaynab then gives Āminah a prayer-mat and shows her the Qiblah. "You can come and pray in my room," Zaynab says.



“Thank you, Zaynab,” says Āminah.

When they finish their Ṣalāt, they race into the kitchen to eat the tasty banana muffins.



Question Time

What important lessons do we learn from this story?

Good Muslims respect other people, and their property. Allah wants us to remember this rule especially when we pray Ṣalāt.

The first rule of the place we offer our Ṣalāt in is that we must have permission from the owner to pray there. When we finish our Ṣalāt, we should thank them for allowing us to pray there.

Can you think about what the girls did in this story, and answer these questions with a **YES** or a **NO**.

1. Can we walk on someone’s front yard or go into their house without their permission?
2. If you visit a friend, do you need to ask their permission to pray?
3. Do you need to ask anyone permission to pray in your own room at home?
4. Can you pray in a mosque without asking for permission?

Activity

Look at the places in the pictures below. Put a circle around the places where you are allowed to pray.

Put a cross on the picture of the places where you can’t pray.



PRAYING IN A QUIET PLACE

The other important thing to remember is that we should always try to pray in a quiet place where we will not be disturbed. We should not pray in a room where the TV is on, or where our brothers and sisters are playing. Praying in a quiet place helps us concentrate on our prayer.



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 1

Lesson 1: Dress of Prayer

It's Saturday morning and Kumayl and Sakina have just come home from their matches. Kumayl plays soccer for his local team and Sakina plays netball for her school.



"Our game was tough today," groaned Kumayl, who is the goalie. "I had to keep diving to catch the ball and stop the others from scoring a goal!"



"Yes, I can see from your clothes that you've been busy today," commented Mum. "Look at all that mud on your

shorts and socks. We'll have to soak those clothes before I put them in the machine."

"Well look at me Kumayl," exclaimed Sakina. I slipped on the court today and grazed my elbow. So I have blood on my white sleeves."

"Are you feeling okay now, Sakina? I'll put on a new band-aid after you've showered," said Mum. "Go on, both of you. Have a shower, then offer your prayer and we can have lunch."

Sakina and Kumayl looked at each other.

"Mummm. I'm hungry. I don't want to shower now," groaned Sakina.

"Yeah, me too," agreed Kumayl. "What if we pray first, then can we have lunch? We promise to shower straight after lunch, right Sakina?"

"I'm sorry kids, but you can't pray in those dirty clothes!"

"Imagine if your class was doing a Presentation at Assembly," said Mum. "What would the Principal say if you went on stage in a dirty uniform?"

"He would NOT be impressed! He always expects the students to be well-dressed," said Sakina.

"But what's that got to do with prayer anyway Mum?" asked Kumayl impatiently.

"Well when you pray, whom are you praying to, Kumayl?" asked Mum.

"Allah of course!" replied Kumayl.

"That's right!" said Mum. "So it's like your Presentation to Allah. You are standing before Him, and shouldn't you respect Allah and wear clean clothes too?"

"Hmmm I guess so," agreed Kumayl.

"Well his shorts are muddy, but mine aren't," said Sakina. "Can I pray with my netball clothes?"

"But you have blood on your sleeve, don't you? So even though your clothes are not dirty, they are najis because they have blood on them," explained Mum.

"So you mean when we pray, we must make sure our clothes are clean, and also not najis?" asked Sakina.

"Correct! Just like you have rules about uniform at school, we have rules about the right dress for our prayer."

"Now I know you are both hungry, so run off and have a quick shower. I'll have your lunch ready in no time!"

Question Time

What lessons do we learn from this story, children?

- **Firstly, it is important to make sure we wear clean clothes before we pray**
- **Secondly, the clothes must be ṭāhir (not najis)**
- **When we pray, we are standing before Allah, who is our Creator. So we must wear good clothes, and may be even use some perfume to smell good.**
- **Also, boys have to wear clothes that cover their legs below the knees, and girls must cover their hair and bodies. Only hands, feet and the face can show during prayer.**



Activity

Colour this picture of a boy offering prayer.



Class Activity

Tick the pictures of the children who can pray and cross the ones who have to change clothes before they can pray.





AVOIDING ARGUMENTS

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Understand what it means to argue
- Understand how to approach disagreements
- Understand that Allah does not like those who argue and fight between themselves

Excessive Arguing

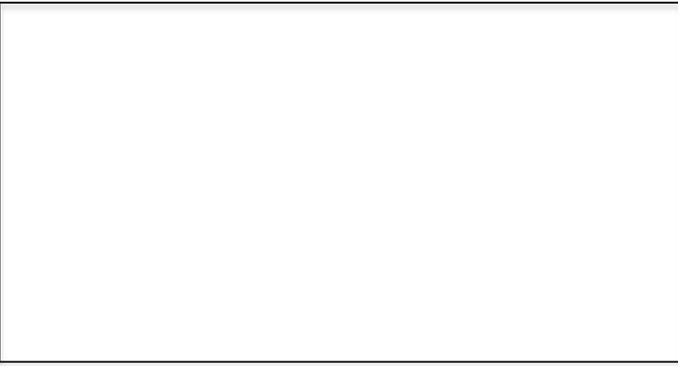
Last term we spoke about the body and the soul and we learnt that to be a happy and healthy human being, we need to take care of our body as well as our soul. Can you remember some of the ways we can take care of our soul?

The same way that things can make our bodies ill, such as eating too much junk food, there are things that we might do which will make our soul ill as well. One of these things is arguing too much.



Activity

Draw or write 2 things that may happen that will cause you to argue with someone.



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 is a very important message from the Qur'an. Allah (SWT) is telling us that we are not even allowed to make a sigh if our parents are talking to us, and that we should always speak to them kindly. This is because our parents, especially mothers, have done so much for us and they deserve more respect than anyone else.

However sometimes things happen when we don't agree with our parents or we think that we are getting into trouble when it is not really our fault.



Today we will learn how to deal with these situations in a way that will keep Allah (SWT) proud of us.

- 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 do your homework, that is because she knows that doing your homework is better for you than wasting your time watching TV.

- Secondly, sometimes we want to ask our parents why they have told us to do a certain thing. For example, you would like to ask your mum 'why', she told you that you are not allowed to take your favourite toy out with you. When we want to do this, instead of shouting and getting upset, you can ask her politely "Mum, may I take it with me, I promise to take good care of it." Then you should wait for her reply and she will tell you kindly why she has asked you to do something.



- Thirdly, if ever your mother or father is yelling at you; never argue or shout back. They are your parents and sometimes they shout because they are very concerned for you.



You must listen quietly and make sure you are learning the lesson they are teaching you. 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.

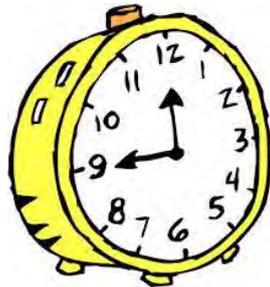
This is because arguing is not good for the soul.

Some of the bad effects of arguing are the following:

- 1) If we argue too much it will make people stop being our friends.



- 2) It can waste a lot of time because sometimes we argue for very long but don't change anything.



- 3) Lastly, it can destroy relationships – this means that if we argue too much, especially with our family, they will not like us anymore and then we will no longer have a family. That is why it is important to never argue with our 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 bad things that arguing causes

Class Activity

Below are 3 situations that you may come across at school or home; draw or write the correct reaction to each situation that will keep Allah (SWT) happy with you.

- 1) Your friend at school makes fun of your new hairstyle. How would you react?
- 2) Your father tells you to switch the TV off and go recite a page of Qur'ān. Would you argue with him?
- 3) Your elder brother tells you to get him a glass of water in a very rude tone. How would you react?

QIBLAH, ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

القبلة والاذان والاقامة

Objectives

Students should:

- Know that we face the Ka'bah whist 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 and to prepare for prayer as soon as it is heard
- Memorise the Adhān

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

Lesson 1: Qiblah, Adhān & Iqāmah

When you are watching news on the TV, where do you look at? Yes, you face the TV.

When the Head Teacher is talking at a school assembly, where do all students face? Yes, they face the teacher.



On the playground, when the sports coach is giving orders, all the players turn to face him. Do they?

At home, have you seen your parents praying? Do they always face the same direction only?

What about the people offering prayers at the mosque? They all face the same direction. What is this direction called?



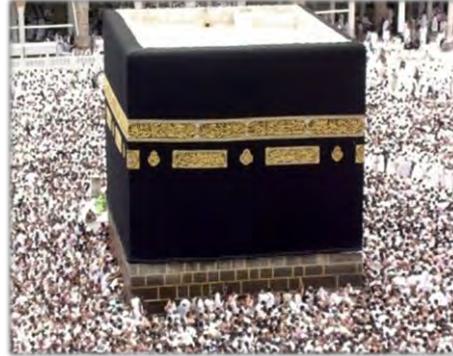
WHAT IS THE QIBLAH?

When a Muslim offers his prayer at home or at the mosque, he always faces one direction and that is the Qiblah. The Qiblah is the direction in which the Ka'bah is.

That's right. When we pray, we always face the Ka'bah. The **Ka'bah** is our **Qiblah**.

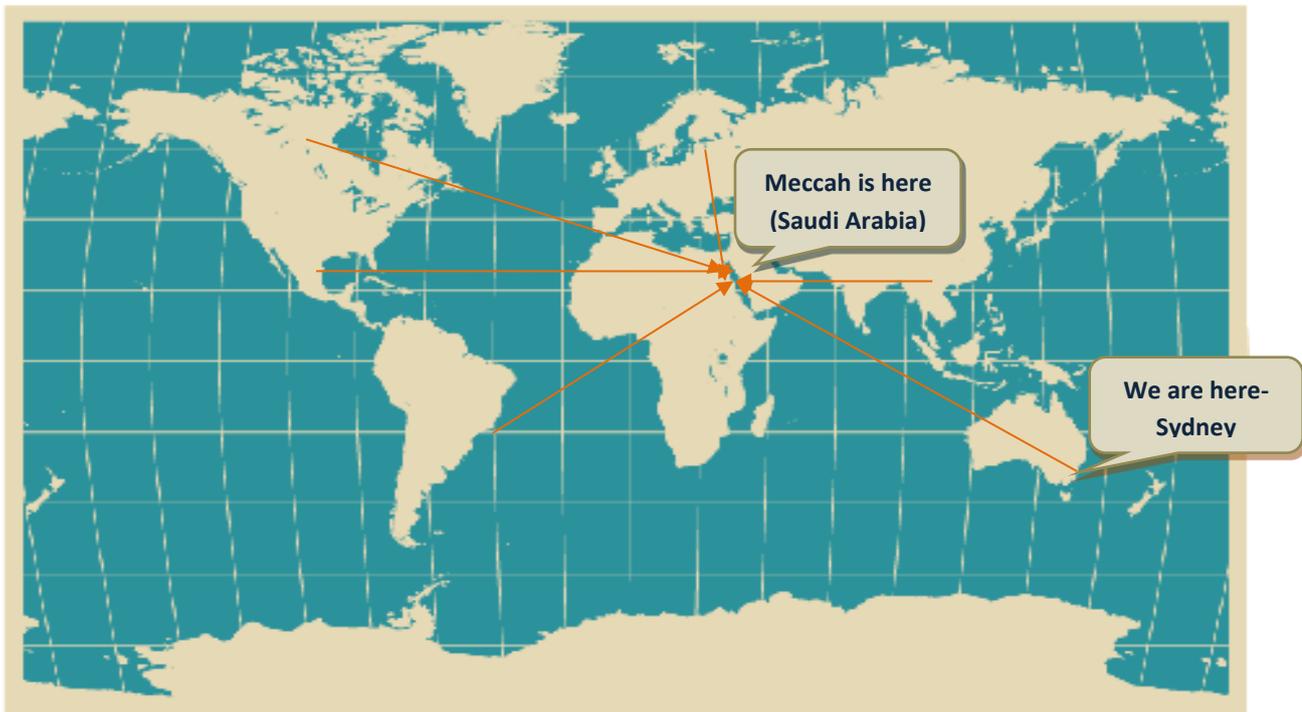
The Ka'bah is in Mecca. It is called the 'House of God'. This does not mean God lives in the Ka'bah. It just means that God gave special respect to this place.

Muslims from all over the world face when they pray to Allah. The Ka'bah is the direction in which we need to face while praying because Allah has asked us to do so. It looks like a big black cube, with a flat top.



WHERE IS THE KA'ABAH?

The Ka'bah is in the holy city of Mecca. Mecca is in a country called Saudi Arabia. This is the place where



Look at the map of the **World** above. You will be able to see that we are in Sydney. Put your finger on Mecca which is in Saudi Arabia. It is more or less a central spot from all over the World. Isn't that amazing?

Put a **green** cross where Sydney is on this World map.

Now with a **red** pencil, put a cross where Mecca is.

WHAT IS ADHĀN ?

Before every prayer, there is a call that invites Muslims to come to pray. This call to prayer is called **Adhān** in Arabic language. It is an announcement that it is time for prayer. It is called out in a loud voice from a mosque or even from where ever you are praying at home!

The Adhān initially started in the time of Prophet Muḥammad (saw). Allah (SWT) sent an angel to the Prophet with the words of the Adhān. The Prophet then asked Bilāl, his dear companion to recite the Adhān. Today, Muslims all over the World recognize this call to prayer.

What do we do when we hear the Adhān?

Try and stop whatever you are doing. Stop your game and pack up your toys. Switch off your TV if you are watching a program. If you are talking, finish your sentence, then stop! Excuse yourself and start to prepare for prayer. Allah (SWT) is not happy if we continue chatting away when Adhān is being recited. We should sit and listen to the Adhān, and repeat the words.



Let us look at how to recite the Adhān and then practice saying it aloud.

Keep reciting the Adhān **aloud** at home daily until you know it by heart.

CLASS ACTIVITY:

1. Every lesson, one student will recite Adhān before the congregational prayer at the classes every lesson, or at the beginning of the lesson.

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

Review Questions:

The teacher will read aloud the question and 3 answers. You circle only 1 correct answer.

1. When praying, we must always face the
 - a. Mosque
 - b. Medina
 - c. Qiblah
2. What is our Qiblah?

- a. The Ka'bah
- b. Islamic Centre
- c. Saudi Arabia



3. The call to prayer is called the :

- a. Qiblah
- b. Adhān
- c. Ṣalāt

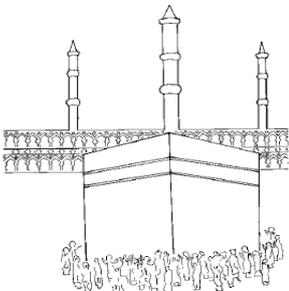


4. How is the Adhān recited?

- a. Softly
- b. Aloud
- c. After the prayer



Colour the picture of Ka'bah



Class Activity

When you hear the adhan,

Tick those activities that are good to do. ✓

Cross out those you should **NOT** do.





PRACTICAL PRAYER

الصلاة

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1/2

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.

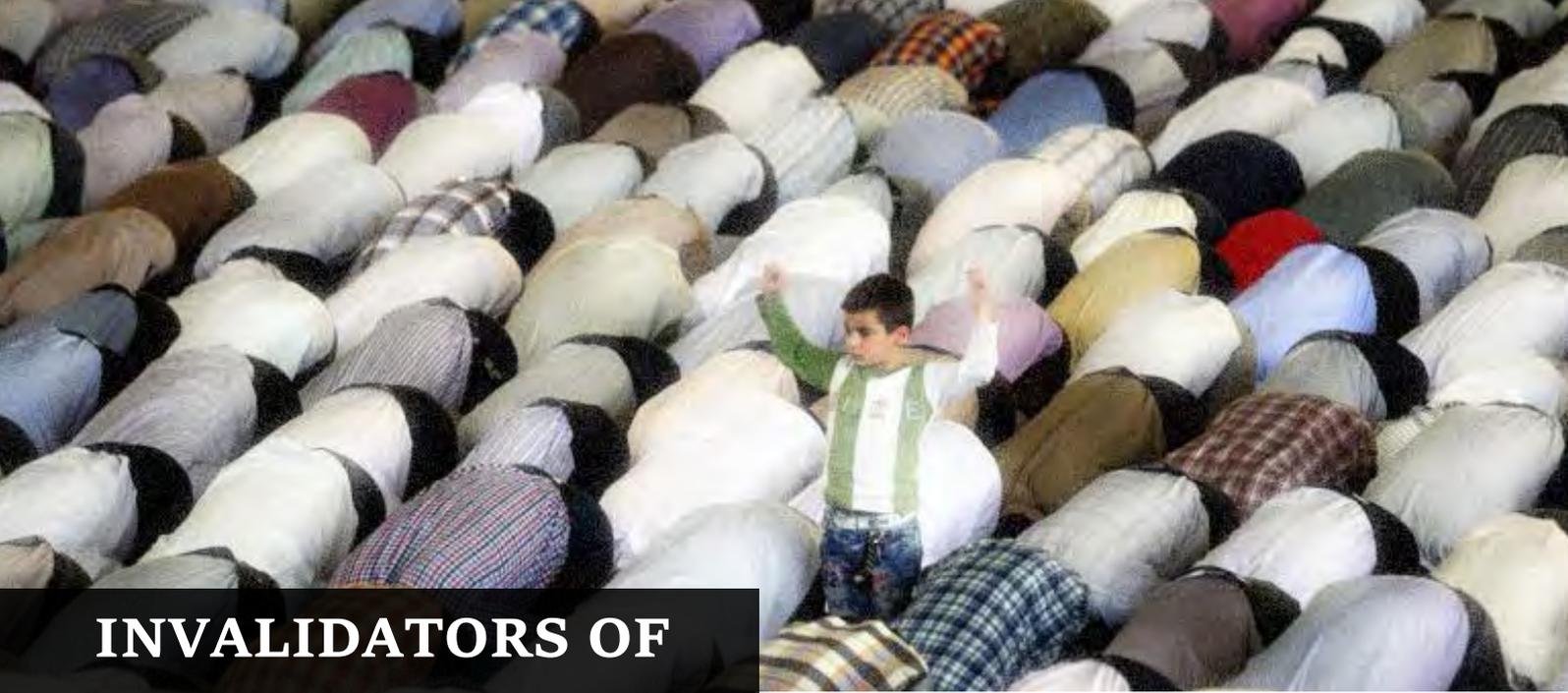
Teachers should refer to the ‘How to Pray’ DVD in the eHAWZA to prepare for these classes.



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

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- A brief introduction on importance of not interrupting the prayer
- Necessity of praying in a quiet place without any disturbance
- Be introduced to some of the invalidators of prayer

Invalidators of Prayer

Ahmed and Maliha are back from school. They are only 5 and 7 years old. "Before you go out to play my children, it's time to offer your Ḍuhr and 'Aṣr prayers," calls out their Mum.

Activity: Pop Quiz

How much do we remember?

1. What should the children change into?
2. Do they need to wash themselves? What is this special washing before prayer called?
3. What is the call for prayer in Arabic?
4. How should you behave when the adhān is being recited?

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

5. What usually follows the adhān?

Mum asked: "Children, who are we going to talk to in our prayer?"

"To Allah (SWT)," answered the children.

"That is right! Well done, my dear ones! We are in clean clothes, we are in Wuḍū' and we have put on some perfume; so now we are ready to talk to Allah (SWT). But, there is one more thing," continued Mum.

How would you feel if you were telling your best friend something very special and then someone disturbed you? Or imagine, Dad is in the middle of a conversation with his boss, will you interrupt him?

"Of course not" they said!

NOT INTERRUPTING PRAYER!

It is very important not to interrupt prayer. Will you go to answer a telephone call in the middle of prayer? Will you turn your head to look at your baby brother who has crawled into the room?



Should you run to answer the door bell in the first rak'ah of a prayer?

Of course not! We should **never** interrupt prayer unnecessarily.

PRAYING IN A QUIET PLACE!

That is why it is very important to offer your prayers in a clean and **quiet** spot at home – in a room away from other people talking or walking in and out. Also, we should pray in a room without a TV or other things that would distract us. Can you think of such a quiet spot for prayers in your house?



Actions or things that interrupt your prayers or disturb it are called **invalidators** of prayer. This means these things ruin our prayer.

Class Activity

Your teacher will give all of you a card saying "It's **Ok**" on one side and "**not okay**" on the other. Tell your teacher if each of these things is okay or not by showing the right side of the card.

1. Your little baby brother has crawled into the room and is behind you, can you turn your head all the way back to look at him for a second?
2. During the prayer, I remembered how funny Ahmed looked in the clown's costume; can I laugh out loud?
3. I am upset about a fight with my sister. Can I cry?
4. Can I take a sip of water or chew gum?

5. Ali nudged his mate who was praying next to him?

Well done children! Now let's list all the invalidators of prayer on the board. Raise your hand those who wish to help me.

INVALIDATORS OF PRAYER

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

We are not allowed to do the above during prayer. All these things ruin our prayer (spoil, make it useless).

CLASS ACTIVITY

Put a cross on the things that will invalidate your prayer

