



# Islamic

## School Syllabus

### MANUAL

LEVEL  
1

2017

## Book 2 (Year 2)



**THEOLOGY**

**JURISPRUDENCE**

**SOCIAL-ISLAM**

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

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



Third Edition – 2017  
Book 2 of 2 (LEVEL 1)

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This work has been approved by Sheikh Mansour Leghaei and is loosely based around the eHawza ([www.eHawza.com](http://www.eHawza.com)). The lessons have been edited and checked for typographical and contextual errors to the best of available resources. Some errors may still be present. Islamic Syllabus does not take responsibility for the teaching of this content, teachers are advised to read widely and use the lessons provided as a foundation.

**Supporting resources can be found at [www.islamicsyllabus.com](http://www.islamicsyllabus.com)**

## **About Us**

This syllabus was written and compiled by a team of Islamic studies students and teachers. It was a combined effort from members of various Islamic centres around Australia and the wider global English-speaking Muslim community.

The work was generally supervised by Sheikh Mansour Leghaei, and is loosely based on the eHAWZA, an electronic English-language School of Islamic Theology ([www.ehawza.com](http://www.ehawza.com)).

The syllabus has been eight years in the making. However, it remains a work in progress and all suggestions, queries or corrections are welcome.

Please direct these to [info@islamicsyllabus.com](mailto:info@islamicsyllabus.com)

## ***Islamic Syllabus Timetable and Calendar\****

Week	Date	Islamic Date	Occasion	Main topic	Fiqh Topic
Term 1 -2017					
1	4th Feb	6th Jamadil Awwal	Ayyam Fatimiyyah	Imam Hassan (as)	Further Rules of Prayers
2	11th Feb	13th Jamadil Awwal		Imam Husain (as)	Congregational Prayers
3	18th Feb	20th Jamadil Awwal		Imam Sajjad (as)	Traveller's prayer
4	25th Feb	27th Jamadil Awwal		Imam Baqir (as)	Special Prayers
5	4th Mar	4th Jamadil Thani		Imam Sadiq (as)	Social Rules- Backbiting
6	11th Mar	11th Jamadil Thani		Imam Kadhim (as)	Social Rules- Suspiciousness
7	18th Mar	18th Jamadil Thani		Imam Redha (as)	Social Rules-Social Independence
8	25th Mar	25th Jamadil Thani	Birthday of Sayyida Fatima (as)	Imam Jawad (as)	Healthy Friendships 1
9	1st Apr	3rd Rajab	Martydom of Imam Hadi (as)	Imam Hadi (as)	Healthy Friendships 2
10	8th Apr	10th Rajab		Imam Askari (as)	Healthy Friendships 3
Term 2 -2017					
11	29th Apr	2nd Shabaan		Imam Mahdi 1 (AJTFS)	Being Sociable + Islamic Conversation
12	6th May	9th Shabaan		Imam Mahdi 2 (AJTFS)	Dealing with Our Enemies
13	13th May	16th Shabaan	Birthday of Imam Al-Mahdi (AJTFS)	Imam Mahdi 3 (AJTFS)	Goodness to neighbours + rules of hosting
14	20th May	23rd Shabaan		Prophet Adam (as)	Fasting 1: Intention, conditions
15	27th May	30th Shabaan		Prophet Nuh (as)	Fasting 2: Invalidators of fasting
16	3rd Jun	7th Ramadhan		Prophet Ibrahim (as) -1	Fasting 3: General rules of fasting
17	10th Jun	14th Ramadhan	Islamic Studies Exam	Prophet Ibrahim (as) -2	Fasting 4: Further Fasting Rules
	17th Jun	21st Ramadhan	Shahr Ramadhan Break		
	24th Jun	28th Ramadhan			
Term 3 - 2017					
18	22nd Jul	27th Shawwal		Prophet Yusuf (as) -1	Food and Drink 1
19	29th Jul	5th Dhul Qa'dah		Prophet Yusuf (as) -2	Food and Drink 2
20	5th Aug	12th Dhul Qa'dah		Prophet Musa (as) -1	Community Care
21	12th Aug	19th Dhul Qa'dah		Prophet Musa (as) -2	Community Service 1
22	19th Aug	26th Dhul Qa'dah		Prophet Musa (as) -3	Community Service 2 / Stealing
23	26th Aug	3rd Dhul Hijjah		Prophet Dawud (as)	Hajj
	2nd Sep	10th Dhul Hijjah	EID AL ADHA HOLIDAY		
24	9th Sep	17th Dhul Hijjah		Karbala 1	Hijab 1
25	16th Sep	24th Dhul Hijjah	Eid Mubahala	Karbala 2	Hijab 2
	23rd Sep	2nd Muharram	ASHURA PROGRAMS		
Term 4 - 2017					
26	14th Oct	24th Muharram		Ancient Prophets 1	Music
27	21st Oct	1st Safar		Ancient Prophets 2	Self-Praise (‘Ujb)
28	28th Oct	8th Safar		Prophet Sulayman (as)	Amr Bil Ma'roof/ Nahi Anil Munkar
29	4th Nov	15th Safar		Prophet Ayyoub (as)	Jihad
30	11th Nov	22nd Safar		Prophet Isa (as) 1	Animal Rights
31	18th Nov	29th Safar		Prophet Isa (as) 2	Islam and the Environment
32	25th Nov	7th Rabiul Awwal		Prophet Isa (as) 3	Transaction Laws 1
33	2nd Dec	14th Rabiul Awwal		Revision Lesson	Transaction Laws 2
	9th Dec	21st Rabiul Awwal	End of year examinations LEVEL 5 SYNOPTIC		
	16th Dec	28th Rabiul Awwal			

**\* This timetable is based on the NSW school timetable and is assuming classes are on Saturdays. Dates and times may vary in the year (Islamic Dates, events etc.) and based on location. Parents and teachers are advised to keep up to date with school announcements.**

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# THEOLOGY



# السلام عليك يا حسن المجتبي

IMAM AL-ḤASAN [A.S]

امام الحسن (ع)

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Learn the position of Imam Ḥasan in the family tree of the Ahlul Bayt
- Discuss stories from his life demonstrating his virtues

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

## Lesson 1: Imam al-Ḥasan (as)



Janat-ul-Baqee' – Medina

## THE FAMILY OF AHLUL BAYT (AS):

We know the names of the Ahlul Bayt or Ahlul Kisā'. Let's remind ourselves:

- Prophet Muḥammad
- Imam 'Ali
- Sayyidah Fāṭimah
- Imam Ḥasan
- Imam Ḥusayn

Imam Ḥasan was born in the month of Ramaḍan and in the city of Medina. He was the first of Imam 'Ali and Sayyidah Fāṭimah. He was also the first grandson of Prophet Muḥammad (saw). He was a very pious, kind, generous and extremely well –mannered person. His name Ḥasan means exactly that – good and beautiful.

### **HIS TITLE : AL -MUJTABA**

Imam Ḥasan (as) has a famous title: al-Mujtaba. In Arabic, this means 'the Chosen one'. He is given this name because he was chosen by Allah (SWT) as an Imam and a leader for all Muslims.



### **IMAM ḤASAN WAS HUMBLE**

One day, the Imam was passing by some needy people who were sitting on the ground and eating pieces of bread. Seeing the Imam, they called out: “O son of Allah’s Messenger! Come and share the food with us!”

Imam Ḥasan (as) got off his horse and joined in eating with them. A few days later, he invited them to his house and gave them not only food but also clothes.

The Imam was not too proud to sit on the ground and eat with poor people. Some might think that it is not appropriate for an honourable person like the Imam to sit on the ground and eat with people who were poor or even homeless. However, the Imam did not have this kind of pride at all.

He taught us that: “Allah does not like the arrogant (proud) people.”

### **IMAM ḤASAN WAS KIND AND GENEROUS:**

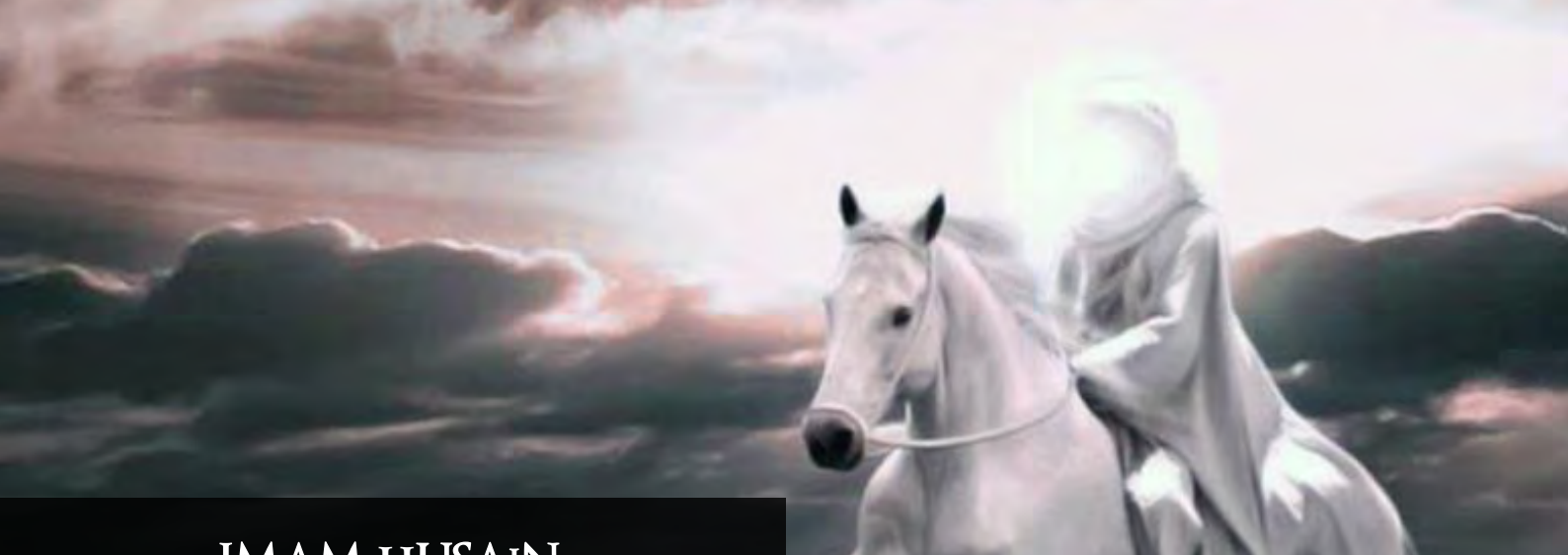
One day, Imam Ḥasan (as) was eating when a dog came and sat next to him. The Imam (as) started eating one bite, and then giving the next bite to the dog. Soon one of the Imam's friends came. He saw the dog and offered to the Imam to chase the dog away. The Imam (as) asked him not to do this. He explained that he was too ashamed to eat when

another creature of God was watching him. This shows the Imam's kindness even to animals.

The Imam's kindness to people was of course even greater. He would do whatever he can to help anyone in need.

### **Class Activity**

Divide yourselves into groups of two. Your teacher will give each group a poster. On the poster, draw a tree, and then write around it the names of the 5 members of the Ahlul Bayt.



## IMAM HUSAIN

## امام الحسين (ع)

### Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand that Imam Husayn (as) was the youngest member of Ahlul Kisā'
- Realise the special affection he had from the Prophet (saw)
- Briefly discuss the tragedy of Karbala and its importance

### Imam Husain (as)

Imam Husayn (as) was born in the city of Medinah in the year **4 AH**. His mother is Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as) and his father is Imam 'Ali (as). When the Prophet (saw) visited his daughter's house, the baby Imam was wrapped in a white cloth and brought to the Prophet (saw). The Prophet was delighted at seeing him, and recited the Adhan in his right ear and Iqāmah in the left ear. By the order of Allah (SWT), the proud grandfather named the baby Husayn.

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

## SPECIAL AFFECTION FROM THE PROPHET

The Prophet dearly loved Imam Husayn (as). He often hugged the baby and took him in his lap. Imam Husayn (as) spent the first seven years with his grandfather, the Prophet (saw). The Prophet played with the young Imam (as), spent a lot of time with him, and showed him a lot of affection.



He loved his grandson so much that he often said:

“Husayn is from me and I am from Husayn.”

He had said that there will come a day when Imam Husayn (as) will save the religion of Islam. Do you know what day that is?

The next 25 years of his life Imam Husayn (as) spent with his father Imam 'Ali (as) and brother Hasan (as) in Medina and Kūfa.

Imam Husayn (as) spent his life defending Islam, teaching Islam, and helping the needy.

### THE TRAGEDY OF KARBALA

Fifty years after the death of the Prophet, an evil man called Yazid declared himself the leader of the



Muslis. He did not follow the rules of Islam, he would drink, gamble and even played with monkeys and dogs. He killed the good people who did not obey him.

Soon, Yazid asked Imam Ḥusayn (as) to obey and follow him. When Imam Ḥusayn (as) refused, Yazid became very angry. He threatened to kill the Imam (as). So the Imam left Medinah for a safer place. Eventually, the Imam and his family ended up in a place called Karbala. Karbala is a city in Iraq. They were surrounded by the army of Yazid, which had many thousands of soldiers.

The Imam still refused to obey the evil tyrant Yazid. On the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Muharram (Ashura), the Imam and all the male members of his family were killed by the soldiers. The women and children were taken as prisoners.

What lesson do we learn from this incident?

Imam Ḥusayn (as) did not give in to the evil Yazid but stood strong for Islam. He sacrificed his life to save the true religion of Islam, all for the sake of Allah (SWT).



## **SACRIFICING FOR ALLAH**

To sacrifice for Allah means to give up something that you love for the sake of Allah (SWT).

To sacrifice also means to struggle and be patient; It means to give up our pleasure for Allah (SWT). We can spend our time to do something for the love of Allah (SWT). We can

donate our money to help the needy for the love of Allah (SWT). Just like Imam Ḥusayn (as) did when he sacrificed his life and family to save true Islam.

## **CLASS ACTIVITY**

Over the next 3 weeks, the class will work together on a large banner or flag with some words or pictures related to Imam Ḥusayn (as). Your centre or mosque can display this when the day of Ashura comes around.

## **Review Questions**

### **1. Where was Imam Ḥusayn (as) born?**

- a. Mecca
- b. Medina
- c. Iraq

### **2. When was he martyred?(killed in the way of Allah(as))**

- a. On the day of 'Īdul Fiṭr
- b. In the month of Ramadān
- c. On 'Āshura day





# KARBALA

## کربلاء

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Discuss simple examples of the differences between Imam Ḥusayn and Yazīd
- Be introduced to the fact that we hold gatherings to remember Imam Ḥusayn (as) because he stood for justice and helped the oppressed
- Be able to recall a simple family tree of the Imam (as)
- Learn about the reasons for some of the things done during gatherings of mourning for the Imam (as)

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

## Karbalā'

Many, many years ago there was a very sad event took place. It happened in a land called Karbala, which is now a city in Iraq. Today we will learn what happened in Karbala and why it happened.



The event is called 'Ashurā'- you may have already heard about this from your parents or family. Ashurā is the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the Islamic Month called Muḥarram. On that day there was a big battle that took place in Karbala.



The leader of the good people in this battle was Imam Ḥusayn (as) who is our 3<sup>rd</sup> Imam. The leader of the bad people was Yazīd.

Yazīd was a very bad man. He used to treat people meanly and although he made himself the leader of the Muslims by force, everyone knew he wasn't a good Muslim.

He would do bad things in front of everyone and if anyone tried to say anything against him, he would get hurt them or kill them. Therefore everyone was very scared of Yazīd.

Imam Ḥusayn on the other hand was a very kind and gentle man. People really loved him and would always go to him if they had a problem.



### WHY IMAM ḤUSAYN GO TO KARBALA?

When people were tired of the way they were being treated by Yazīd, they knew that the only person who was brave enough to help them was Imam Ḥusayn (as). They started to write letters to the Imam asking him for help.



When the Imam (as) saw that many people needed help he decided to leave his home with his family to go and help the Muslims.

When Yazīd found out he became really scared because he knew that if Imam Ḥusayn (as) reached the major city of Kufa, everyone would support him and Yazīd would no longer be the leader.

Therefore he made a plan! He sent a big army to stop the Imam (as) from reaching this city. The army travelled and then saw Imam Ḥusayn's (as) army at

the land of Karbala. It was here that the army forced him to stop.



Imam Ḥusayn (as) was not allowed to go forward or back home. They were left there for 7 days. After 7 days it was Ashura, the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Muḥarram and Yazīd's army started to fight Imam Ḥusayn's small army of only his family and some close friends.

Although they were only a small number, everyone one of them fought very bravely until the army of Yazid killed all of them.



Yazid didn't care that he had killed the grandson of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad (saw). In fact he was such a bad man that he was even proud of what he done.

### REMEMBERING IMAM ḤUSAYN (AS)

After Yazid's army had killed Imam Ḥusayn (as) and his army, people started to find out. Many people started crying and even people that were in Yazid's army felt very badly because they knew they done something very wrong.

To remember Imam Ḥusayn (as) and never forget the sad event that happened to him, people started getting together and telling the stories that

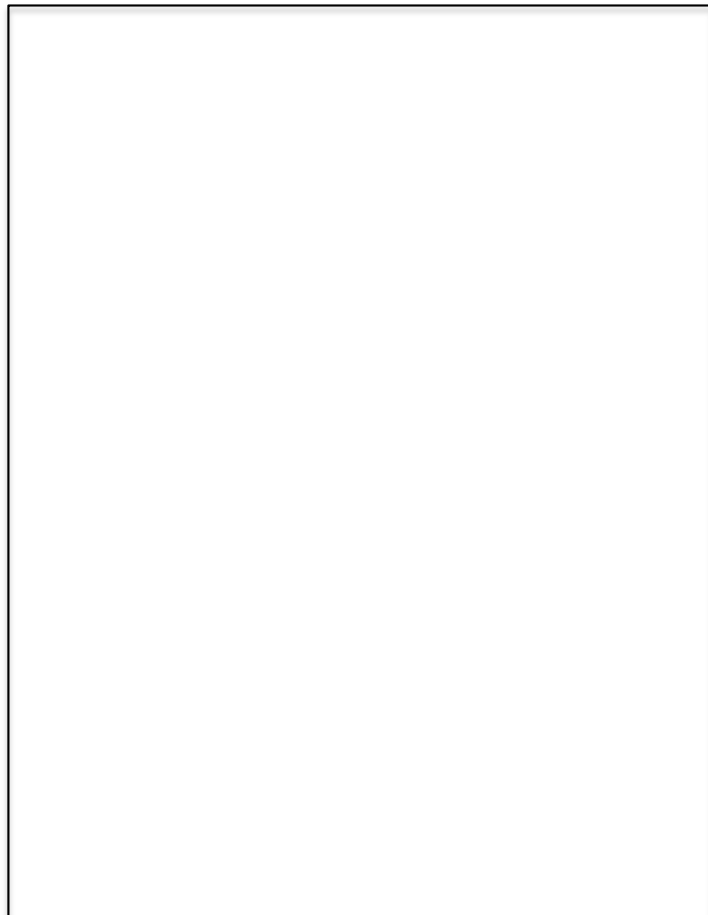
happened in Karbala so that no one would ever forget Imam Ḥusayn (as). This is known as a Majlis.

Today we still have majalis every year to remember Imam Ḥusayn (as) and all the sad things that happened to him.

People dress in black and cry when they hear about the sad stories. A majlis can be at home, at the mosque or at an Islamic centre. It is very important that we attend to show Imam Ḥusayn (as) that we will never forget what happened to him. Through our Majalis we have been able to keep his storied being told for over 1000 years.

## Activity

**Draw a situation where you can be like Imam Ḥusayn (as) and stop someone from doing something wrong in a way that would please Allah (SWT)**



## Lesson 2: Imam Ḥusayn & His Family

Imam Ḥusayn (as) came from the best family that Allah (SWT) created. His grandfather was the Holy Prophet, His father was Imam 'Ali and his mother was Sayyidah Fāṭimah (as). His brother was also an Imam. Can you remember his name?

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At the time of Ashura however all of these members of his family has already passed away. So who was with Imam Ḥusayn (as)?

### ZAYNAB AND 'ABBAS

#### ZAYNAB (AS)

Zaynab (as) was the sister of Imam Ḥusayn (as). She was the brave woman who took care of all the women and children of Imam Ḥusayn's (as) family after his martyrdom (death). Her shrine is in Shām. She passed on the message of the Imam after he was killed.

#### 'ABBAS (AS)

'Abbas was the half-brother of Imam Ḥusayn (as); this means that they had the same father (Imam 'Ali) but different mothers. 'Abbas was very loyal to his Imam and brother and was always helping him and supporting him. On the day of 'Ashurā', 'Abbas did all he could to protect the Imam and his family, and ended up giving his life for the sake of his Imam and his religion.

He is buried in Karbala and he has a beautiful shrine which is visited by many people around the world.





## Activity

**Find the names of Imam Husayn, his brother Abbas and sister Zaynab and colour them in green.**

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

HUSAYN

ZAYNAB

ABBAS

## IMAM HUSAYN'S THREE SONS

Imam Husayn had three sons who were present in Karbala:

### 'ALI AL-AKBAR

Ali-Akbar was the oldest son of Imam Husayn (as); his mother's name was Layla. Ali al-Akbar looked exactly like the Prophet Muhammad (saw). He fought bravely in Karbala and sacrificed his life. He is buried in Karbala next to his father, Imam Husayn (as).



## IMAM AL-SAJJĀD

Imam al-Sajjād (as) is our fourth Imam and also the son of Imam Husayn (as). He was also in Karbala but he could not fight with his father because he was very sick. He could not even walk out of the tent. However even though he was very sick, the enemy still treated him very meanly and took him as a prisoner.

### ALI AL-ASGHAR

Ali al-Asghar was the youngest child and the baby of Imam Husayn (as). His mother's name was Rabāb. He was the youngest person who was killed in Karbala. The enemy killed Ali al Asghar when Imam Husayn was asking them to give him some water. He is buried next to his father, Imam Husayn (as), in Karbala.

## Activity

**Then find the names of his three sons and colour them in blue.**

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

ALI SAJJAD

ALI ASGHAR

ALI AKBAR

## THE DAY OF 'ĀSHURĀ'

The day of 'Āshurā' is the 10<sup>th</sup> day of Muḥarram, the first month in Islam. This was a day where all the people we spoke about that were related to Imam Husayn (as), his very close friends and even Imam Husayn (as) were killed by a huge army of evil people.

We can see that these people were very mean and didn't care about what Allah (swt) thinks, because they killed an Imam and even his little baby son.

Because what happened to Imam Ḥusayn (as) was so sad, every year we get together and remember the stories that happened to the Imam and we cry when we remember them.

We also read some nice poetry for Imam Ḥusayn (as) and his family and beat our chests to show Imam Ḥusayn (as) that we support him and that we wish we were with him on the sad day of 'Āshurā'.

We remember these events every year to remind us of what Imam Husayn (as) stood for. He stood up for justice and for helping the oppressed people. He stood up for the laws of Allah (SWT).

When we remember Imam Ḥusayn it is very good to say:

*“Asalamu ‘Alayka Ya Aba Abdi Allah”*

When we send Imam Ḥusayn (as) our salām he always replies to us.



## Class Activity

Draw or write 2 things that you could do to help in a Majlis.

## IMAM AL-SAJJAD <sup>[AS]</sup>

امام السجاد (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Sajjād as our fourth Imam
- Discuss the meaning of the titles 'al-Sajjād' and 'Zaynul 'Abidīn'
- Discuss the rewards of prostrating to Allah (SWT)
- Discuss the benefits of worship briefly
- Learn a supplication from Saḥīfah al-Sajjādiyah

### Imam Zainul 'Abidīn (as): Our Fourth Imam

As we have learnt earlier, we have 12 Imams who came after our Prophet Muḥammad (saw). These Imams are role models for us showing us how to live a healthy Islamic lifestyle. Imam 'Ali (as) was our first Imam and Imam al-Mahdi (atf) is our last Imam who is still alive today. In this lesson we will learn about our 4<sup>th</sup> Imam, the son of Imam Ḥusayn (as), whose name is Imam 'Ali, Zainul 'Ābideen or al-Sajjād (as).

Here is a quick glance at his profile:

**Name:** Ali

**Title:** al-Sajjād and Zainul 'Ābideen

**Mother:** Lady Shahrbanoo (From Iran)

**Birth Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> Sha'bān 38 AH in Medina

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

**Death:** 25<sup>th</sup> Muharram 94 AH

**Buried:** Jannatul Baqī', Medina

### THE MASTER OF WORSHIPPERS

Imam Sajjad (as) was known to always be in the state of worship ('Ibadah) which is one of the reasons he has the title al-Sajjād, meaning 'the one who prostrates often'. It really makes us wonder why he busied himself so much in worship when he was sinless (Ma'sūm) and heaven was promised to him! In the words below, the Imam (as) explains to us beautifully why it is so important to engage in du'ā and talk to Allah (SWT):

The Imam (as) said: "...Despite his great status in the sight of Allah (SWT), the Prophet Muḥammad (saw) engrossed himself so much in worship that his feet were swollen. He was asked: 'Why do you burden yourself so much when you have nothing to worry about?' He (saw) said, 'Shouldn't I express my gratitude to Allah (SWT) for all His favours?'"

### PROSTRATING TO ALLAH (SWT)

When a baby is born, he or she needs mum to do everything for them!

Whether they are hungry, need a change, want to sleep,





tired, or thirsty, they need their mum. Even now, most of us still need our mums to do certain things for us – drop us off to school, give us some food, take us here and there; we are dependent on them for many things. Our relation with Allah (SWT) is similar to that of a newborn baby and the mother. We rely solely and completely on Allah (SWT) for everything! And not only when we are young – but throughout our whole lives!

He has blessed us with things we haven't even asked for! For example, do you remember ever asking for a roof over your head? Or perhaps wake up in the morning and ask for some food? Or some air to breathe? Or some clean water? Allah (SWT) has blessed us with things we cannot even begin to count. Then shouldn't we be thanking him for the favours he has given us?

Allah (SWT) loves those who prostrate to him – it is the most humbling position for a believer. When you perform sujūd, you are showing Allah (SWT) that you are the lowest of the low and are completely and entirely dependent on Him and nobody else. Performing sujūd offers you peace of heart, comfort and security knowing that Allah (SWT) is watching over you no matter what.

Imam 'Ali (as) says:

“Nothing can bring about closeness to Allah (SWT) except prostrating and bowing a lot.”

### HOW IMAM AL-SAJJĀD USED TO WORSHIP

Imam al-Sajjād (as) is also given the title of Zainul 'Abidīn. This means 'the best of the worshippers'. As we said earlier, the Imam (as) would spend a great amount of time in worship. He would sometimes spend the whole night praying, and he would still feel that he needed to do more. And when he was praying, nothing could distract from his prayer. He

paid full attention to his prayer. In fact, Imam al-Bāqir (as) says:

“When my father stood up to pray, he was like a



tree trunk, with no part of him moving except whatever the wind caused to move.”

### ACTIVITY: PRACTICAL

Starting from today we are going to do a practical homework where after every Salah we perform sujūd to show our thanks to Allah (SWT). Let your teacher know how you feel after doing this.

### CLASS ACTIVITY: DISCUSSION

Discuss with your teacher the benefits of praying to Allah (SWT) frequently.

### AS SAḤĪFAH AL-SAJJĀDIYAH & MEMORISATION



At the time of our fourth Imam (as), it was very difficult for the Imam (as) to teach Islam to the people. This was because Yazīd's cruel men kept a close watch on the Imam's movements. The Imam (as) decided that the best way to teach people Islam

was through du'ā'. The Imam (as) would teach his companions many supplications, and these would be written and passed on by the companions. These du'ā's were compiled into a book called al-Saḥīfah al-Sajjādiyah, and we are lucky to have this book with us now. There are many beautiful du'ā's in this book. Today, we will learn a small part of one of these du'ā's. This is a little extract from the Du'a for Sunday which is in Imam Sajjād (as)'s book "Saḥīfa Sajjadiyya":

اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُنْتَهَى مَطْلَبِ الْحَاجَاتِ

"O Allah, you are ultimate giver of our needs..."

The above is very short and easy to memorise and perhaps we can all recite it every day.

## Review Questions

**Q1. Imam al-Sajjād (as) is our:**

- a. 3<sup>rd</sup> Imam
- b. 6<sup>th</sup> Imam
- c. 4<sup>th</sup> Imam

**Q2. The Imam was given the title of al-Sajjād because:**

- a. He spent a lot of time in sujūd
- b. He was generous
- c. He was merciful

# IMAM AL-BAQIR <sup>[A.S]</sup>

## إمام الباقر (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be able to identify the name of the Imam (as) and relate its meaning
- Be able to identify the names of the parents of the Imam (as)
- Get a brief overview of a particular quality of the Imam (as)
- Be able to identify the place of burial of the Imam (as)
- Know the circumstances of the martyrdom of the Imam (as)

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

## Imam al-Bāqir (as)

Imam al-Bāqir (as) is the fifth Holy Imam. He was well known for being very knowledgeable.

Imam al-Bāqir (as) was only nine years old when he was asked very difficult questions and was able to answer them. A very old man by the name of Jābir said to the Imam after meeting him:

"Bāqir, you have been given wisdom while you are still a boy".

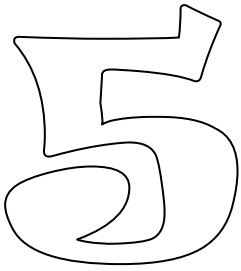
Imam al-Bāqir (as) talked very much about the importance of knowledge. He urged Muslims, like each and every one of us, to seek knowledge. Imam al-Bāqir (as) said:

"Try to learn knowledge because learning it is a good action and study is itself worship."



## Class Activity:

Colour in the following pictures.



Imam Al-  
Bāqir (as)

### Facts about the Imam's Life

**Name:** Muḥammad al-Bāqir

**Father:** Imam Ali al-Sajjad

**Mother:** Fatima, the daughter of Imam Ḥasan (as)

**Birthplace:** Medina

**Place of Burial:** Medina

## Class Discussion

What do you want to be when you grow up?

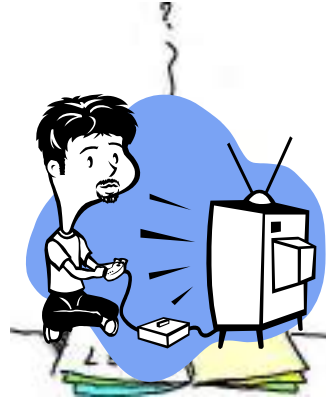
Today, we are going to have a discussion about what you want to be when you grow up. Imam al-Bāqir (as) has taught us that it is important to learn as much as we can. He taught us that it is important to learn about our religion Islam, as well as about other things like maths and science. These things will help us to do good things in our future.

What do you want to do with the things you have learnt?

- Do you want to be an inventor?
- Do you want to be the very best at a particular thing?
- Do you want to be a doctor?
- Do you want to be a sports star?
- Do you want to be a scholar who is an expert in the laws of Islam?

Draw a picture of what you want to do when you are older. How will your job help people? How will it make the world better?

Now draw a picture of what you have to do to reach your goal of doing what you want to do?



OR ?

### THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE

The Holy Prophet (saw) says:

"It is obligatory for every Muslim, man and woman to acquire knowledge".

It is narrated that one day the Holy Prophet (saw) came into the mosque and saw some people gathered there. They were divided into two groups. One of the two groups was busy offering prayers and the other was engaged in religious discussions. The Holy Prophet (saw) was very pleased to see those people and said:

"Both these groups are doing something good but I prefer the group which is busy discussing".

Saying this, he himself joined that group.

Islam attaches so much importance to the acquisition of knowledge that it has declared the path of knowledge and wisdom to be the path leading to Paradise.

### IMPORTANCE OF TEACHERS

A teacher who teaches any subject, in a public or Islamic school is following the example of our Prophets and Imams who were also teachers, teaching us how to follow the right path. Just as your parents deserve your respect because of all that they have done for you, your teachers deserve your respect because they are giving you knowledge – with which we are able to understand the world around us.



“the right of the one who gives you knowledge is that you should listen to them carefully and pay attention to them”<sup>i</sup>

## HOW DO WE RESPECT OUR TEACHERS?

- You should stand and say ‘As- Salamu ‘Alaykum’ when your teacher enters the class.
- You should not talk to anyone else when your teacher is talking.
- You should never interrupt your teacher.
- If you want to say something you should put your hand up, and wait until the teacher tells you to talk.
- You should not shout out an answer if someone else has been asked the question.
- You should sit properly on your chair.
- You should always look at your teacher to show that you are paying attention
- You should never eat or drink in class.
- You should always thank your teacher for giving up their time to teach



## Homework Activity

Your homework for this week is to learn the names of first five Imams in order. There will be a star given to each student who can name all five imams correctly and in order. Make sure you come to class prepared! You also have to colour in the sheet with the names of the five imams which we will hand to you.



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<sup>i</sup> (Imam Zainul Abidin, Scale of Wisdom, 4517)



## IMAM AL-ŞĀDIQ<sup>[A.S]</sup>

### امام الصادق (ع)

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Şādiq as our sixth Imam
- Understand that al-Şādiq means 'the Truthful'
- Be introduced to humility as one of the characteristics of the Imam
- Understand arrogance as the opposite of humility
- Understand that the benefits of humility

### Imam al-Şādiq(as)

We have been learning about the lives of our 12 Imams or leaders. Our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam was Imam Ja'far Al-Şādiq. Here is a little information about him:

**Name:** Ja'far

**Birth:** Madina on 17<sup>th</sup> Rabi al-Awwal 82 AH

**Titles:** al-Şādiq (The Truthful)

**Father:** Imam Muḥammad al-Bāqir (as)

**Mother:** Fatima/Umm Farwa

**Buried:** Jannatul Baqī', Madina.

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

#### LEVEL 1

Imam Ja'far al-Şādiq (as) is our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam. He was given the title al-Şādiq, meaning truthful, because he was known for always speaking the truth. .

#### IMAM AL-ŞĀDIQ'S HUMILITY

Not only was our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam truthful he was also humble. To be humble means to not act or think that you are better than anyone (in any regard). For instance, if a person achieved a higher grade than your friend, they should not think they are better or boast. Instead, they should realise this was a blessing from Allah and not become proud of themselves.

A person who is humble usually keeps their good actions a secret. All our Imams demonstrate this when they used to sit and eat meals with poor people without telling them who they were. Imam 'Ali (as) used to feed a blind man every night and never revealed that he was the Imam; it was when he got struck the blind man realised that it was Imam 'Ali (as) who used to bring him food.

Imam Ja'far al-Şādiq (as) also followed the footsteps of Imam 'Ali (as) and used to deliver food to the poor and hungry in the middle of the night with his face covered so nobody would see it was him. Being humble and keeping your good deeds hidden is a trait of our Imams and helps us to keep our intentions pure i.e. ensure we are not doing it for people but solely for Allah (SWT).

#### A STORY ABOUT GRATEFULNESS



One of the signs of being humble is to know that all good things come from Allah, and that we should be thankful to Him for this. This story demonstrates this:

The pilgrims had assembled in the land of Mina during Ḥajj. Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) and his companions sitting in a place were eating some grapes placed before them.

A poor person came and asked for charity. Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) took some grapes to give him, but he refused to accept it and asked for money. Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) told him that he did not have money.

A little while later, another poor person came to ask for charity. Again, the Imam offered grapes. This person accepted it and said: "Thanks to the Lord of universe who gave me my sustenance". On hearing these words, Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) told him to wait and gave him two handfuls of grapes.

The beggar thanked Allah (SWT) for the second time.

Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) again told him to wait and then turning to one of his friends and asked, "How much money is with you?" The man searched his pockets and produced nearly twenty Dirham, which he lent to the Imam, so he could give it to the poor person.

The poor person thanked Allah (SWT) for the third time said, "Thanks are exclusive to Allah (SWT). O Allah (SWT)! You are the one who gives all good..." On hearing these words, the Imam (as) took off his garment and gave it to the beggar.



At this point, the poor person thanked the Imam (as) instead of expressing thanks to Allah again. The Imam did not give him anything else and the man left.

When the man left, the Imam's students and friends asked him why he kept giving to the man, and then why he stopped. The Imam (as) said that while the person was thanking Allah (SWT), he continued to give him, because Allah (SWT) says; 'if you thank Me, I will give you more'. However, when he thanked me, I no longer needed to keep giving him.

**Moral of the Story:** Whenever we get anything remember that although it may be from a particular person, Allah (SWT) has wished for you to have it. So not only should you thank the person who has given it to you, but also thank Allah (Alḥamdulillah). Furthermore, the humbleness of Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) did not allow him to accept any praise from the beggar as Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) was giving charity solely for Allah (SWT).

## Review Questions

### Q1. Imam al-Ṣādiq is our

- a. 6<sup>th</sup> Imam
- b. 12<sup>th</sup> Imam
- c. 1<sup>st</sup> Imam

### Q2. What did Imam al-Ṣādiq do in the nights?

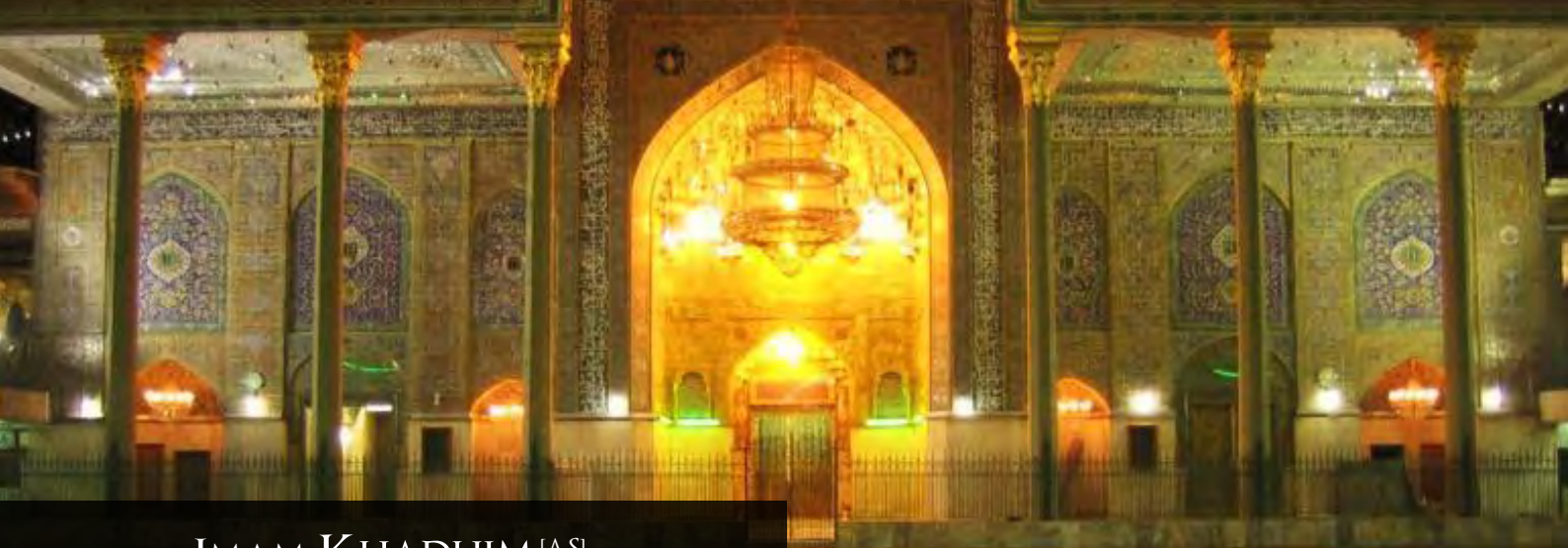
- a. Sleep all night
- b. Pray all night
- c. Cover his face and give food to poor people

### Q3. What is an example of being humble?

- a. Eating all your food alone
- b. Telling everyone when you help someone
- c. Helping someone and not telling anyone about it

### Q4. What is the opposite of humility?

- a. Rudeness
- b. Arrogance
- c. Kindness



IMAM KHADHIM <sup>[A.S]</sup>

امام الكاظم (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Kāḍim as our 7<sup>th</sup> Imam
- Briefly learn the meaning of the title Imam al-Kāḍim as the 'One who suppresses his anger'

## Imam al-Kāḍim (as)

As we have learnt in the previous lessons, we have 12 Imams. In this lesson, we will learn a little about our 7<sup>th</sup> Imam. Here is a little profile:

**Name:** Imam Mūsā Ibn Ja'far

**Title:** al-Kāḍim

**Father:** Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq

**Mother:** Ḥamidah

**Birthday:** 7<sup>th</sup> Safar 128 AH

**Place of Birth:** Abwa (a place between Medina and Mecca)

**Death Anniversary:** 25<sup>th</sup> Rajab 183 AH

**Buried:** Kāḍimayn, Baghdad, Iraq

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### CONTROLLING ANGER

Imam al-Kāḍim (as) was given this title because he would never get angry no matter how hard the situation was. This story might help you understand how the Imam used to control his anger: There was a poor uneducated farmer who was very rude to our Imam (as) whenever he saw him.



No matter how rude this man was, Imam Imam al-Kāḍim (as) never got angry and he never said anything to the man.

The Imam's friends wanted to punish the rude man, but Imam al-Kāḍim (as) would not allow them to.

One day the Imam rode out to the rude man's farm where the man was working. When the man saw Imam he stopped working and put his hands on his hips, ready to say hurtful things to the Imam again.

Imam al-Kāḍim (as) came down off his horse, went towards the man and greeted him with a friendly, smiling face. He then told him that he should not overwork himself and that the land he had was very good. He then asked him how much he was expecting to receive for the crop.

The farmer was amazed at the Imam's politeness and sincerity. He waited a little then said that he was expecting to get around 200 gold pieces. The Imam took out a purse and gave it to the farmer telling him that in it was 300 gold pieces, more than the value of his crop. Imam al-Kāḍim (as) told the man to take the money and

also to keep the crop, and that he hoped the man would receive more for it.

The farmer, faced with such kind behaviour was very ashamed of himself and asked the Imam's forgiveness. After this happened, whenever the man would see Imam al-Kādim (as) he would greet him very politely.

### What do we learn from this Story?

Treat others the way you would like to be treated. Even though the man was very rude to our Imam, the Imam treated him with respect because that is what Islam teaches us to do. We should be kind to people even if they do not deserve it. By doing so, we can often bring people to like us.

### CLASS DISCUSSION: SHOWING ANGER

We all get angry sometimes. The important thing is to be able to control our anger and express it in a way that is okay.

What are some bad ways of expressing our anger?

What are some okay ways of expressing our anger?

What happens when we express our anger in the wrong way? What about when we express it in the right way?

### Class Activity:

Draw one angry face and happy face. Colour the angry face red, and the happy face green.

In this table, write down 5 things that make you angry and next to it how you would control your anger in that situation:






IMAM AL-Redā<sup>[AS]</sup>

امام الرضا(ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Redā (as), our eighth Imam
- Discuss the meaning of his title
- Discuss stories and miracles from his life

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Imam al-Redā (as)

Today we will be learning about our 8<sup>th</sup> Imam. Here is a little profile on him:

**Name:** Imam 'Ali ibn Musa

**Title:** al-Redā

**Father:** Imam Musa Al-Kadhim

**Mother:** Lady Najmah

**Birth date:** 11<sup>th</sup> Dhul Qa'dah 135 AH

**Birthplace:** Medina

**Place of burial:** Mash-had, Iran

Imam al-Redā was given many titles during his life however the most common one that we know him by is al-Redā, which means the one who is pleased and always content.



## AL-REDĀ

The Imam was given this title for a number of reasons:

- He was always pleased with whatever Allah (SWT) sent his way in life.
- He never complained or asked for things in his life to be different.
- He was forced by the ruler of the time to leave his hometown and travel far to live in a city where he had no family or friends.
- He faced many other difficulties in his life. However, he always knew that this is what God wanted for him, so he did not complain.
- Everyone was pleased with the Imam, whether they were his friends or enemies.

### STORIES FROM THE LIFE OF THE IMAM GENEROSITY

One year, while Imam al-Redā (as) was at Ḥajj he did something amazing. The Muslims were all gathered near the mountain of ‘Arafat. Among them were of course many poor people. The Imam (as) decided to give all of his wealth to the poor people. He gave all his money and his possessions to the poor people around him in ‘Arafat.

People were surprised at this, and one of them said to the Imam: “now you have nothing left for yourself”.

The Imam (as) replied him: “no, in fact, I am now richer than ever.”

### RESPECT FOR OTHERS

He was very good to his servants and people who worked for him. He would never make them feel bad or make them feel like they were lower than him. He would sit and eat with them on the same table and would never sit higher than them. He would never get angry at them or saying anything to hurt them. Therefore, they were always pleased with him.

One day, a person asked the Imam (as):

“Please pardon me...would not it be better if you lay a separate table-cloth for your servants?”

“Do not say that,” the Holy Imam (as) replied, “the Lord, the Blessed and High, is One, and all of us human beings are the children of Adam and Eve; and everyone shall be rewarded or punished according to his deeds.”

He was very considerate when treating his servants. He would not ask them to do anything if for example, they were sitting down to eat. When he had spare time, he would gather all of them and talk to them. He would praise them.<sup>i</sup>

### Class Activity: Find-a-word

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

CARING  
GENEROUS  
HUMANITY  
IMAM  
IRAN  
KIND  
RIDHA

<sup>i</sup> <http://www.ezsoftech.com/stories/imamraza2.asp>





## IMAM AL-JAWĀD <sup>[A.S]</sup>

### امام الجواد (ع)

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

### Imam al-Jawād (as)

In Islam we have 12 Holy Imams. The ninth Imam's name is Imam Muḥammad al-Jawād (as). He became Imam at the age of only nine years, when his father Imam al-Reḍā died.



### AL JAWĀD

Imam al-Jawād's (as) first name is Muḥammad, but he became known as al-Jawād (as) because he was very generous, and willing to give to others.

Al-Jawād (as) means: 'One who is Generous'

### GENEROSITY

Do you know it means to be generous? It means to be willing to give and share things with other people without getting anything back from them. A generous person will give money or food to a poor person or share their chocolate with you if you haven't got one. A generous friend will share their lunch with you if you forgot your lunchbox at home.

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Jawād (as), our ninth Imam
- Briefly learn the meaning of the title al-Jawād as the 'One who is Generous'
- Discuss the meaning and benefits of generosity



The Ahlul Bayt were known for being very generous. They always fed the poor people of Medina, and never refused to help anyone who knocked on their door.

## Class Activity

Do you know someone who is generous? Have you got an uncle or an aunt who gives you lovely presents for 'Īd, or a cousin who shares toys with you?

Have you ever done something generous?

### IMAM AL JAWĀD'S GENEROSITY

Imam al-Jawād (A.S.) was very generous and always helped those in need during his time as Imam. Once a group of companions were robbed as they were returning from Ḥajj. All their things and money were stolen. They were now in a desperate situation. Imagine you are on a trip and all your things are stolen, including your money.

In this situation, the first idea these people had was to go to Imam al-Jawād's house. They knew that the Imam was so generous that he would not turn them down, especially in such a desperate situation.

When they reached him, as soon as they told him their story, he straight away gave them exactly the same amount of money which had been stolen from all of them.

The Imam was not only generous towards people. He was also kind to animals. He would tell his companions to leave left-overs of meals which they had eaten outdoors for wild animals, and left-overs of meals eaten at home for animals like cats.

He was also generous with his knowledge, teaching Muslims about the laws of Allah.

All of our Imams were in fact very generous. If we look at the life of Imam 'Ali (as) for example, we see some great examples of being generous. One day, a poor person came to the Prophet (saw) asking for some food as he was hungry and had no way of getting food. The Prophet (saw) asked all of his friends sitting around him if they had any food at home to give him. They all said that they too were quite poor and did not have any spare food at home.

However, Imam 'Ali (as) invited this man back to his home, before even checking to see if he had any food at

home. When he reached home, his wife Sayyeda Fāṭima (as) told him they had very little food at home. If they gave their food to the guest, they would have nothing to eat themselves.

This was a very difficult situation, but the Imam (as) had an idea of how to help this man without embarrassing him. He told the man that they would eat in the dark. He switched the lights off and served the food to the guest. So that the guest would not feel awkward, the Imam (as) pretended to eat also, when in fact he had no food in front of him.

This story shows just how generous our Imams are. They would prefer to suffer themselves so that they could help others who are in need.

## WHY SHOULD WE BE GENEROUS?

Why should we be generous when we are not going to get anything in return?

- Allah (SWT) has told us that He loves people who are generous and help other people. Sometimes Allah (SWT) gives some people more than others so that they may help those who are in need.
- When we are generous to people, Allah (SWT) rewards us in Heaven and He also rewards us in this world.
- People who are generous will be liked by everyone around them.
- Whenever you help someone, how do you feel? It makes you feel good because you have made someone else happy.

So really, being generous is a wonderful thing for many reasons.

## Class Activity

1. Think of 2 ways you can be generous in the week to come. It could be to a person at home, or at school. It could be to a pet.
2. Now draw a picture to show one of these ways of being generous.



## IMAM AL HĀDĪ [AS]

### امام الهادي (ع)

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Hādi (as) our 10<sup>th</sup> Imam
- Briefly learn the meaning of the title al-Hādi
- Understand that in order to be guided, one must be able to accept advice
- Discuss everyday examples of advice that we receive and how we should respond
- Discuss what happens when a person does not accept advice

### Imam al-Hādi (AS)

- Do you remember who brought us the message of Islam? That's right! Prophet Muḥammad did.
- After the Prophet, who was our next leader? Yes, it was Imam 'Ali (as)
- How many Imams do we have altogether? Correct, 12!
- Each one of these 12 Imams, struggled very hard to help people remain good Muslims.

In this lesson, we will learn about our 10<sup>th</sup> Imam, whose name is also 'Ali.

He was given a special title: al-Hādi, which means 'the Guide'.

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

#### LEVEL 1

Name	'Ali
Title	al-Hādi (The Guide) & Al-Naqi (The Pure)
Name of Father	Imam Muāammad al-Jawād (as)
Name of Mother	Sammanah
Birthdate	15 <sup>th</sup> Dhil Ḥijjah 212 AH in Medina
Martyrdom (date of his death)	3 <sup>rd</sup> Rajab 254 AH
Buried	Samarra', Iraq

### THE GUIDE

Imam al-Hādi (as) was very young when his father died. At the age of 7 or 8, the Imam started teaching from the Prophet's mosque in Medina— he taught Muslims rules about prayer and fasting. He was very knowledgeable and the people asked his help in everyday life. Thus, he was popular. The people of Medina were loyal to the Imam (as), who was their guide.

### ACCEPTING ADVICE

When your Mother tells you how to dress up for school, what do you do?

You dress up in your school uniform appropriately. Why do you listen to her? Because she knows a lot more about what is best for you.

When the teacher at school shows you how to do a sum on the board, what do you do?

You keep looking at the board and listen to her/him. You want to write the numbers equally well. You wish to get all the sums correct!



A mother or a teacher know better and will show us the right way of doing something. When you listen to your Mum, or an elder you **can be guided**. Similarly, you should listen to your older siblings and other adults to improve yourself.

Your mother loves you and wants for you what is the best. That is why, when you return from school, she asks you to wash, change into clean clothes and do school homework first. If you follow her advice, then you have plenty of time later – maybe to help her with chores, play out in the open or even watch your Favourite programme.

Mother reminds you to offer your prayer on time, and recite Qur'an. When you please her, Allah (SWT) is also happy with you. Your Mum will have more time later to read to you books, or even play games with you!



When we listen to advice, we improve. If we listen to Mum's instructions, then we will learn to do something correctly next time. When we listen to our teacher, we gain more knowledge and advance in whatever subject it is we are learning.

## REJECTING ADVICE

When it's time to go home after school, a teacher or adult may help you cross the road. He will say: "Stop at the zebra crossing, look to the left, and then to the right.

When the traffic stops, then you cross fast." You will be safe.

But when a boy without looking for on-coming traffic just rushes to cross, he may get knocked down by a car!

Follow the safety rules!



Mustafa's Mum made a rule. Always start a meal in the name of Allah. Also, she insisted that at home, you must go and wash your hands after the meal. One day, Mustafa just wiped his hand in the tissue and ran to the TV.

He then scratched his eyes, and lo! He screamed out! The bits of spices in his fingers burnt his eye! "Did you wash your hands after eating?" asked Mum.



## THE IMAM'S ADVICE

### 0

At the time of Imam al-Hādi (as), there was an evil ruler by the name of al-Mutawakkil. He forced the Imam (as) to leave his home city Medina and to come to Samarra', so the king's soldiers and spies could keep an eye on the Imam (as).

One day, the ruler of Rome wrote to al-Muttawakil.

"We have read in the Bible that there is one heavenly chapter in your holy book. If anyone reads and practises

on it, God will not send that person to hell; he will live in paradise. What is it?"

Neither the caliph nor his wise men could answer this question. When they were stuck, they all remembered the most knowledgeable person of their time, Imam al-Hādi (as). When they asked the Imam (as), he immediately answered that it was Surat al-Fātiḥa.

The Imam gave further details in his answer. The king of Rome was very impressed by the answer of the Imam (as), and he was somehow guided by the Imam.

## **CONCLUSION**

Today's lesson on Imam al-Hādi (as) has taught us to take advice and guidance from parents, teachers and adults to improve ourselves.

## **Class Activity: Role Play**

**Characters:** mother, Ahmed and Samir, Abdul + boys. The mother advises the teams to play ball in the backyard. Not to go in the front where cars pass by.

Ahmed and his friends run straight out in the front; start dribbling. The ball rolls out on the road. Soon, a cyclist almost knocks down Abdul who followed the ball. Abdul cries; is he hurt? Red blood seen on his knee. All boys scream. Mother comes running out. Helps Abdul, cleans his graze, bandages it and calms them on the veranda and gives them water.

What do you think mother tells them all again? What was her advice? Which boys followed it?

Samir and his friends are happy playing different games – passing the ball and so on at the back.. They too join the others.

## **Review Questions:**

**Q1. Imam Ali al-Hādi (as) is our:**

- a. First imam
- b. Tenth Imam
- c. Fourth Imam

**Q2. 'al-Hādi' means:**

- a. The guide
- b. The kind one
- c. The leader

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### **References:**

- The introduction to the infallibles – the 12 th as  
By: syed mehdi ayatullahi
- Alhujjah saturday workshop notes
- A brief history of fourteen infallibles - alansaria publications





## IMAM AL-'ASKARI <sup>[AS]</sup>

### امام العسكري (ع)

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Biographical detail of Imam al-'Askari (as)
- The reason for the title of al-'Askari
- Why we should fear none other than Allah (SWT)
- The importance and benefits of fearing God

### Imam al-'Askari (as)

Our 11<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam Ḥasan al-'Askari (as). He was born in Medina. He is the son of Imam 'Ali al-Hādī, who we learnt about in our last lesson.

### THE TITLES OF THE IMAM (AS)

#### AL- 'ASKARI:

In Arabic, an army camp is called 'Askar. Our eleventh Imam (as) was given the title al-'Askari because for most of his life, he was forced to live in a military camp, so that the ruler of the time could supervise him closely.

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

#### LEVEL 1

From the time the Imam (as) was very young, he was put under house arrest away from his father. This was in a suburb called 'Askar, which was located in the city of Samarra', in Iraq. This is one of the reasons why the Imam (as) was given the title al-'Askari.

Another reason why the eleventh Imam was called al-'Askari is said to be that once the king of the time lined up all his soldiers and took the Imam (as) to see them. He was trying to show him that he had control over this huge army- he was trying to scare the Imam (as). When this happened, the Imam (as) separated his two middle fingers and ask the king to look through them. The king looked and saw an army of angels, greater and more numerous than his army of men. The Imam (as) said that this army of angels was under his control. He showed the king that he did not fear him or his army.

#### FEARING ALLAH

Once, our 11th Imam (as), who was still a child, was standing amongst children who were playing and having some fun by side of a road. Bohlūl, (a companion of the Ahlul Bayt) happened to pass by. He noticed that a beautiful child was standing alone and crying. He approached this child. He asked: "My dear, are you crying because you have no toys to play with? If you like I can bring some toys for you."

Imam Ḥasan al-'Askari replied:

"Do you think I'm crying for these toys? We are not created to play with toys and have fun; but to worship Allah (SWT)."

Bohlūl asked the Imam (as) where he had learnt that from. The Imam said he had understood this from the Qur'an. The Imam also spoke to Bohlūl about death and the Hereafter.

Bohlul was very impressed with the answers and wisdom of the young Imam (as). Bohlul then asked the Imam (as) why he was so fearful and crying?

The Imam (as) replied:

"...I watch my mother every day when she sets a fire to the large twigs she uses the small ones first. I would not like the young children of this world to be used to light the fire of Hell."

Fearing Allah (SWT) is one of the best ways of avoiding sins and wrong things. Whenever we are tempted to do something wrong, we should remember the Power of Allah (SWT) and the punishments of the Hell Fire. Even though we love Allah (SWT) and have hope in Him, we should also fear Him, and this should help us stay away from doing the wrong thing and committing sins.

### FEARING ONLY ALLAH

Once when Imam Hasan al-'Askari(as) was a young child he fell into a well near their house. His father Imam 'Ali al-Naqi (as) was praying and didn't even notice the commotion around him of the ladies crying. When he finished praying and asked what had happened, he was told. He went towards the well. The water rose and all saw the 11th Imam sitting peacefully on the water and playing.

The above story proves that the Imam (as) was not afraid of anybody or anything else besides God. Despite being in such a dangerous situation at such a tender age, he was not scared because his faith in God was so strong. So we must remember that God is always protecting his creation (us). We need to trust Him fully.

Do you remember when Prophet Abraham (as) was being thrown into the fire? Was he afraid of the fire? Did he accept help from all the angels? When he said that he feared only God and wanted help from him, the fire became a cool garden for Prophet Abraham (as). Allah will protect us and help us no matter where we are. So we should fear no one other than God.

For this reason, we should never disobey God because we are scared of someone else. If we broke a vase while mum was out, we should not lie about it when she asks us. Even though we might be scared of getting into trouble, we should be more scared of Allah (SWT), who does not want us to lie. If we fear Allah and avoid lying, He will solve our problem for us and get us out of trouble.

To conclude, let's summarise:

1. Two titles of our 11<sup>th</sup> Imam (as) are:
  - a.
  - b.
2. Complete these sentences:

We should ..... Allah (SWT)

Fear no one but .....

### Class Discussion

- What things scare you?
- Why do you think you are scared of these things?
- How can we stop being scared of something?



## IMAM AL-MAHDI <sup>[AS]</sup>

### امام المهدي (ع)

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Imam al-Mahdi (atfs) as the 12<sup>th</sup> holy Imam
- Know that the Imam is living, on Earth and that he is in hiding
- Know that the Imam can see us, but we cannot see or recognise him
- Understand the story of the secret of the birth of the Imam
- Understand the fact that Imam Mahdi is the saviour for whom we are awaiting to bring justice to the world
- Understand that the best way of waiting for our Imam is to do good deeds and to avoid sins

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Lesson 1: Imam al-Mahdi (atfs)

In this lesson we will be learning about our 12<sup>th</sup> and last Imam.

Name: Muḥammad al Mahdi

Father: Imam Ḥasan al-‘Askari

Mother: Narjis

Birthday: 15<sup>th</sup> Sha’bān

### IMAM MAHDI IS ALIVE

There is something special about Imam al-Mahdi (as). As we now know, all of our other Imams were born and after their death another imam became the leader. However because Imam al-Mahdi (as) is the last Imam, Allah (SWT) allowed him to stay living to be watching out for all the people. To keep him safe Allah (SWT) made him hide so that no one can harm him.

Although we cannot see him, Allah (SWT) has given Imam al-Mahdi (as) special powers to be able to see all of us. This is like the sun when it hides behind a cloud, we cannot see the sun but we know that it is still there and it is still helping the Earth with its light and warmth.

We will be able to see him when he reappears to teach the people doing the wrong thing how they should be behaving and help all the people in need.

## Activity

Colour in the picture of the sun behind the cloud and draw 2 things under the picture that may benefit from the sun even though it is behind a cloud.



## THE SECRET OF THE IMAM'S BIRTH

At the time of the Imam's birth, there was a bad king who was worried about the 12<sup>th</sup> Imam being born as he knew all the Imams were very good people. So that the ruler wouldn't harm Imam al-Mahdi (as), his father Imam Ḥasan al-'Askari kept his son's birth a secret from everyone except a few very close friends.

## Class Activity

Now that we know the names of all of our Imams, it is important that we know their order. Fill in the boxes next to the Imams names with the correct number.

IMAM ḤASAN (AS)

IMAM 'ALI AL ḤĀDĪ

IMAM MUḤAMMAD AL BĀQIR

IMAM ḤUSAYN (AS)

IMAM MUḤAMMAD AL MAHDĪ

IMAM 'ALI ZAINUL 'ABIDĪN

IMAM ḤASAN AL 'ASKARI

IMAM MUḤAMMAD AL JAWĀD

IMAM MUSA AL KĀDĪM

IMAM 'ALI (AS)

IMAM 'ALI AL REḌĀ

IMAM JA'FAR AL ṢĀDIQ



## Lesson 2: Awaiting the Imam (as)

We learnt in our previous lesson that Imam al-Mahdi (as) is still alive and living amongst us although we are not able to see him. Allah (SWT) has given him permission to see all of us and know what is happening in the world. This means that whenever someone does something wrong our Imam can see it.

When people treat others unfairly or when people are made to leave their towns or homes because of war or other reasons, it makes the Imam's heart very sad. However when Allah (SWT) gives permission to the Imam to return to us he will help all the people in need and teach people how to live together peacefully.

Imam al-Mahdi (as) will teach people correctly about Allah (SWT) and why they shouldn't do anything wrong. All the good people will help him to make the world a lovely place to live where everyone is happy and in peace.



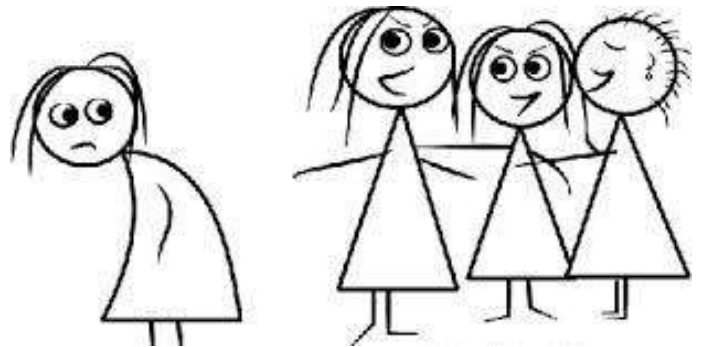
### WAITING FOR OUR IMAM (AS)?

While our Imam cannot be seen it is important that we try our best to be good Muslims and make his heart happy by doing many good deeds.

When we help people our Imam's heart becomes happy and when we behave rudely or meanly our Imam's heart becomes sad. Therefore it is important that while we are waiting for him to return we try our best to do as many good deeds as possible and stay away from doing anything bad.

### Class Activity

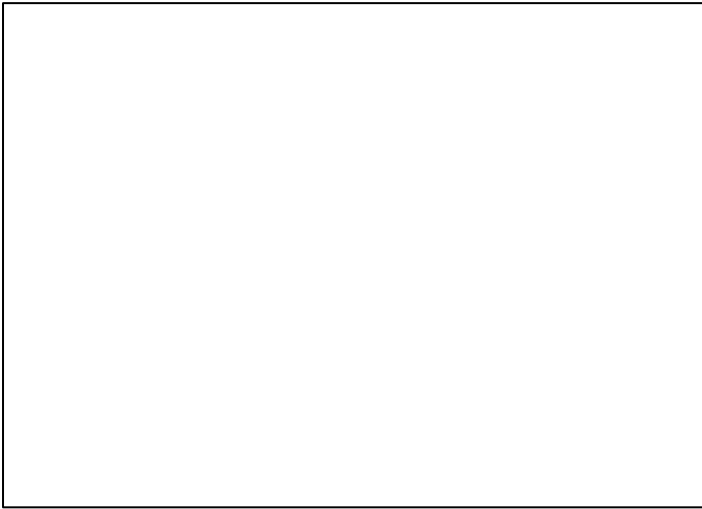
**Circle and colour in the pictures that you think will make the Imams heart happy. Cross out the pictures that will make him sad.**



Sharing

## Class Activity

**Draw one picture of a good deed that will make the Imams heart happy.**



### OUR IMAM CHECKS OUR DEEDS

When Imam al-Mahdi (as) returns he will need some very good supporters that he knows are good people and always tried to do the right thing. The best way for him to know is to check our actions. We know that every Friday night Imam al-Mahdi can see all the actions of our week and therefore knows if we are being good Muslims or not.

This means it is very important to also think about our actions and try our best to stay away from doing the wrong things like:

- Disrespecting our parents
- Not sharing
- Bullying
- Being rude
- Lying

We must make sure that we have more good deeds on our list than bad deeds at all times. Some of the good things that will make the Imam's heart happy could be:

- Respecting our parents
- Learning Qur'an
- Listening in class
- Trying our best with our school work
- Being friendly
- Telling the truth
- Sharing

This way when the Imam returns he will already know we are good Muslims and would want us to help him make the world a better place.

## Lesson 3

In previous lessons, we learnt that our final Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (as), is alive and living in this world with us. Even though we can't see him, he can see us. The Imam is in hiding. He is waiting for the order from Allah (SWT) to appear and to bring justice to this world.

One small thing we can do for our Imam is to pray for him to reappear quickly, and to pray for God to protect him and give him success. We have been taught by our Imams to do this by reciting Dua al-Faraj. In this lesson, we will try to learn and memorise Dua al-Faraj.

### Class Activity- Memorisation

اَللّٰهُمَّ كُنْ لَوَلِيِّكَ الْحُجَّةِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ صَلَواتُكَ  
عَلَيْهِ وَعَلى آباءِهِ فِيْ هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ وَفِي كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ  
وَلِيًّا وَحَافِظًا وَقَائِدًا وَنَاصِرًا وَدَلِيْلًا وَعَيْنًا حَتّٰى  
تُسْكِنَهُ اَرْضَكَ طَوْعًا وَتُمَتِّعَهُ فِيْهَا طَوِيْلًا

O Allah, be, for Your representative, the Hujjah (proof), son of Al Hasan, Your blessings be on him and his forefathers, in this hour and in every hour, a guardian, a protector, a leader, a helper, a proof, and an assistor until You make him settle on the land in obedience (to You), and cause him to live in it for a long time

# السَّلَامُ عَلَى آدَمَ صَفْوَةِ اللَّهِ

## PROPHETS AND MESSENGERS:

### ADAM [A.S]

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Review basic facts about Prophethood and prophets
- Be introduced to Prophet Adam (as) the first Prophet of Allah (SWT)
- Discuss briefly the story of the creation of Adam and Eve
- Review the importance of total obedience to God

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Prophet Ādam (as)

Prophethood is called *Nubuwwa* in Arabic, and is one of the five roots of Islam. We Muslims believe that Allah sent us Prophets as role models to follow.

#### What is a role model?

Do you have someone you admire a lot and want to be like? Your favourite superhero, or a famous soccer player or tennis champion? That person is your role model because you like him or her a lot, and would like to be like them.

Allah sent Prophets to be our role models because their character and behaviour made them perfect examples for us to follow. They show us the best way to live as good Muslims.

#### Two special things about Prophets:

- **They are sent by Allah:** Prophets are chosen by Allah and sent to guide us and be our role models. Some Prophets were sent with messages from Allah to people.
- **They don't commit sins:** If a superhero did wrong things and hurt people, or a soccer player always got red cards and bit the other team players, would that make them a good role model? No way! In the same way, it makes no sense if our Prophets were sinners but also our role models. Allah (SWT) only chooses the purest of people to become prophets, people who were sinless and perfect role models for all Muslims.



## **PROPHET ADAM**

Allah sent thousands of Prophets to guide people all through history. There are 124,000 Prophets in Islam. Prophet Muḥammad (SAW) was the last prophet.

Do you know who our first Prophet was? It was Prophet Adam (AS). Prophet Adam was also the first human being to be created in this world. Before Allah created Prophet Adam, only angels and jinn existed in the world.

Allah (SWT) says in the Qur'an that the best of his creations is the human being. When Allah created Prophet Adam, he wanted to show this to the angels and jinns. So He asked all the angels to bow down and offer *sujūd* to Prophet Adam (as). All the angels obeyed Allah and offered *sujūd* together.

## **THE JINN WHO DISOBEYED ALLAH**

There was one Jinn disobeyed Allah and refused to bow down. Do you know who that was?

In the Holy Qur'an, Allah (SWT) tells us this story in Surah al-Baqarah, the second surah. He says that all the angels offered *sujūd*, but Iblis or Satan did not. Now Iblis was not an angel, but a Jinn. However, because he used to worship Allah so much, Allah (SWT) let him be among the angels.

Satan did not want to bow down to the Prophet because he was thought he was better than Prophet Adam (as). Allah (SWT) tells us Satan's exact words in the Qur'an:

**Allah (SWT): "Why did you not bow down when I asked you to Iblis?"**

**Iblis: "I am better than Adam, You created me from fire, and You created him from clay"**



Satan was proud and thought he was better than Prophet Adam, because he was made of fire, while Prophet Adam was only made of clay! Because he was proud of himself, he disobeyed the commands of Allah (SWT).

Satan also made a promise to Allah (SWT) that he would trick and lead astray all the children and grandchildren of Adam from that day on. Satan wants us to disobey Allah (SWT) just like he did on that day. He is always whispering to us and trying to trick us to do things which Allah (SWT) has forbidden us from doing.

Has this ever happened to you? For example, if you are watching TV when it is prayer time, and Mum asks you to switch off the TV, do you get upset? Do you say No? Satan whispers in your ears and tells you that the programme is fun and you'll miss out. If you listen to him and don't switch off the TV, you are disobeying Allah and disobeying your parents.

## **OBEYING ALLAH (SWT)**

It is very important to obey Allah (SWT) all the time. Allah (SWT) doesn't *need* us to obey Him. But He wants us to obey him because it is good for us!

Allah is our Creator, and knows everything about us better than we know ourselves. Have you ever made a house or a car out of Lego? If anyone needs to ask questions about how it was built or what's inside the house, you are the best person to ask, because you built it, and know all about it, right?



In the same way, Allah knows us best, and knows what we need and what makes us happy and healthy. Then He set out rules for us in the Qur'an and sent the Prophets as teachers and role models for us to know how to pray, fast or give charity because those actions are good for us.

This is why we need to obey Allah completely – for our own good! If we disobey Allah and listen to Satan's whispers, we are only harming ourselves.

## Review Questions

1. Why did Allah send Prophets? (Fill in the blanks with correct answers)
  - a. To \_\_\_\_\_ people to the right path
  - b. To be good role \_\_\_\_\_ for human beings
  - c. To bring a \_\_\_\_\_ from Allah to people
2. Our Prophets have special qualities. What are they? Choose the correct answers from below.
  - a. They are good at sport
  - b. They are sinless
  - c. They are very tall and handsome
  - d. They are chosen especially by Allah
  - e. They can run very fast
3. Who was our first Prophet?
4. Who was the last Prophet?
5. How many Prophets did Allah send altogether?
6. Who disobeyed Allah's order to offer *sujūd* before Prophet Adam?
7. Why was Satan proud?

# السَّلَامُ عَلَى نُوحٍ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET NŪḤ<sup>[A.S]</sup>

نبي الله نوح (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Pr Nūḥ as one of the Ulul ‘Azm prophets
- Be introduced to the story of Prophet Nūḥ
- Understand Pr Nūḥ’s quality of perseverance on the right path

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Prophet Nūḥ (Noah as)

Prophets are people whom Allah (SWT) sends to small or large communities to teach them what is right and protect them from doing bad things. Prophets are like teachers. They have a very big responsibility to guide people to the truth.

### ŪLŪL ‘AZM PROPHETS

Although Allah (SWT) sent many prophets over many years, some prophets had a greater job to do or more people to help compared to other prophets. These prophets are called **Ulul ‘Azm prophets**. They are:

- Prophet Nūḥ
- Prophet Ibrāhīm
- Prophet Mūsā
- Prophet ‘Īsā
- Prophet Muḥammad

In this lesson we will learn about Prophet Nūḥ (as). Find his name above and colour it in.

### PROPHET NŪḤ

The people that Prophet Nūḥ (as) was living with were idol worshipers. This meant that they didn’t believe in Allah (SWT). Rather they would build a shape using stone or wood and then pray to that statue as their God.





It was Prophet Nūḥ's (as) job to teach these people that these idols could not help them in any way because they made them with their own hands. He wanted to teach the people to pray to Allah (SWT) the One True God who created them and also takes care of them.

### PROPHET NOAH AND HIS PATIENCE

The people that Prophet Nūḥ (as) was trying to help would not listen to him. Even though he gave them proof and spoke to them with words that made sense, these people still wanted to pray to their idols.

However, Prophet Nūḥ (as) was very patient with his people and continued to teach them for 950 years. This means that Allah (SWT) gave him a very long life to continue to help his people.

Prophet Nūḥ (as) tried to help people in many ways.

He spoke to people in public.



He spoke to them in private.

He spoke to them at night and in the day.

However, the people did not care about the prophet or Allah (SWT) and would put their fingers in their ears so that they do not hear him.

### THE GREAT ARK OF NOAH

After trying to help the people for so long, it became clear that these people were never going to change. Therefore, Allah (SWT) asked Prophet Nūḥ (as) to prepare for a major flood that will overtake the entire region.

Prophet Noah started to build an Ark. When people saw him; they laughed and thought he was wasting his time. However, he continued to build the Ark as Allah (SWT) asked him, to protect Prophet Nūḥ (as) and the few believers.

Allah (SWT) ordered him to take all the believers as well as a pair of every animal on to the ship so that they would not suffer.

After a while Allah (SWT) made it rain and rain and rain...



It rained so much that the entire area began to flood.



People were trying to run away from the water. Even Prophet Nūḥ's (as) son was trying to escape by climbing up a mountain. Prophet Nūḥ (as) told him that no one can escape Allah's punishment, but he ignored him. All the unbelievers and bad people drowned. Only those who believed in Allah (SWT) were saved on the ship.

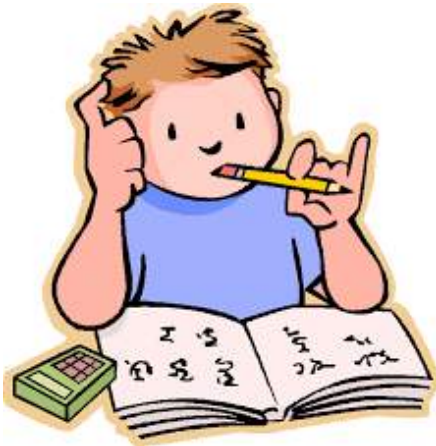
### A NEW BEGINNING

After a while, the storm settled and Allah (SWT) asked the Earth to swallow up all the floodwater. The only people that remained were those who believed in Prophet Nūḥ (as) and did not mock him.

### PATIENCE

Prophet Nūḥ's (as) story teaches us to be patient and not give up when we find something difficult. This could happen with:

Our homework



Finding new friends

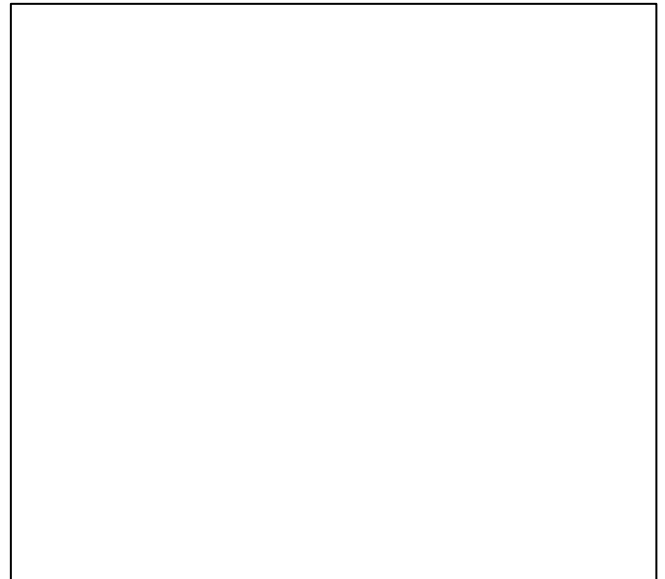


Learning something new



### Activity:

Think of another time that you may need to be patient like **Prophet Nūḥ (as)** and draw it below.



# السَّلَامُ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَلِيلِ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET IBRAHIM<sup>[A.S]</sup>

نبي الله إبراهيم (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Prophet Ibrāhīm as one of the principal prophets
- Be introduced to Prophet Ibrāhīm's family
- Discuss the story of Prophet Ibrāhīm's youth
- Discuss Prophet Ibrāhīm's experiences with his uncle and his opposition to those who worshipped idols
- Discuss Prophet Ibrāhīm destroyed the idols
- Discuss the quality of courage and that it is rooted in not fearing anyone but God
- Be introduced to more stories from the life of Prophet Ibrahim including:
  - Taking Hajar and Ismail to Mecca
  - The command to sacrifice Ismail
  - Discuss the quality of 'trust in God' (tawakkul) that Prophet Ibrahim exhibited throughout these trials.

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Lesson 1: Prophet Ibrāhīm's Youth

There are 124,000 prophets but Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) is one of the very important prophets. His name appears in the Qur'an many times. Muslims all over the world remember him especially at the time of 'Īdul Aḍḥā, during the month of Dhul Ḥajjah.

#### HIS FAMILY

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had a beautiful wife named Sara; but she did not have any children. So she asked Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) to marry Hājer, her maid servant. So the Prophet had two wives.

He prayed to Allah (SWT) to grant him children, which Allah did. He was quite old when his wife, Hājer gave birth to Ismā'īl. Five years later, even his wife Sara miraculously gave birth to another boy, Isḥāq. Both these boys were prophets.

#### PROPHET IBRĀHĪM'S YOUTH:

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was born in the city of Ur. The king of that time was Namrud. He was proud and told everybody that he was God. An astrologer had told Namrud that a prophet would come and overthrow the ruler and invite people to Allah (SWT). Namrud ordered all men and women in the land to be separated so there would be no babies born. He thought he could change the will of Allah (SWT).

As soon as Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was born, his mother hid him in a cave outside the town. When he was 13 years old, his mother felt it was safe to bring him into town



then. His father had already died, so his father's brother Azar looked after him. Āzar was a famous sculptor who made idols out of stone. He gave Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) a job to sell these idols. On the first day of his job, he tied a rope around some idols and dragged them through the market-place. He then called out to the people.

"Come and buy these lifeless idols who can neither benefit nor harm anybody."

The people of the town were furious and complained to Āzar. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) already believed in Allah (SWT) and hated idols. He purposely did a bad job, so Āzar stopped him from selling the idols anymore!

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) tried to reason out with his uncle.

"O my father! Do not worship Satan; he was disobedient to Allah."

Āzar was angry. He said: "Do you turn against my gods, O Ibrāhīm? If you do not go away I will stone you. Get away from me."

See how bold Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was? Āzar shouted at him yet he was polite but courageous. He did not feel helpless. He had trust in his Lord, Allah (SWT).

## **DESTROYING THE IDOLS**

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) continued to tell to his people not to worship statues. They said that they were doing what their ancestors had done all along.

One day when all the people were out of the town to celebrate a pagan festival, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) went to the temple where the statues were kept. He broke all of them leaving only the biggest one. He then put the axe round the neck of the biggest one. When the people of the town returned, they saw the broken statues; they rushed towards Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) asking: "Who has done this to our Gods, Abraham? Did you do it?"

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) wanted them to realise how helplessness these statues were. "Ask your biggest idol," Ibrahim told them boldly. He was not scared at all!



The people knew that their gods could not answer. They lowered their heads in shame and said: "You know very well that these (statues) don't speak " Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) replied:

"Why do you then worship them; they can neither help nor harm you?"

## **IBRAHIM'S COURAGE**

Did you see how brave Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was? He believed in Allah (SWT), and was not scared of standing up for the truth. He knew he was right and he was afraid of nobody. He feared only God.

The people decided to kill him, so they built a huge furnace and collected firewood for a month. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was thrown into a big fire using a catapult. The fire was very hot. Nobody could come near it, and Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was thrown into it.

The angels came to help him. He said he did not need their help. He was not afraid, and was certain that if Allah (SWT) wanted him to stay alive, He would save him.

Allah (SWT) then ordered the fire:

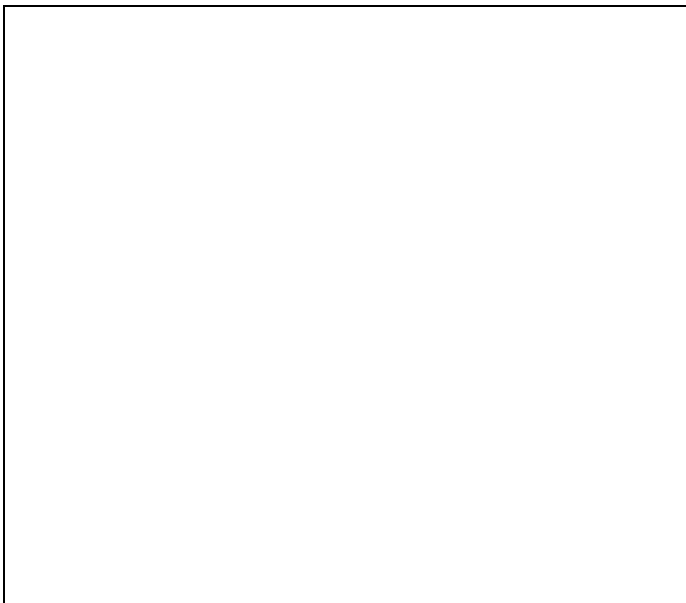
"O fire! Be cool and safe for Ibrāhīm"

Namrud, who was watching from the top of his palace, saw that the fire had turned into a garden; he was shocked. He ordered Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) to leave his kingdom.

The picture below shows the big fire that Prophet Ibrahim was thrown into.



In the space below, draw a beautiful garden that the fire turned into instead. Decorate it with colourful flowers and tall trees.



## Class Activity 1

In the following sentences, circle the correct word that completes the sentence

1. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) feared no one but (Namrud/ Āzar/ God)

2. He was alone yet he was (timid/ courageous/ rude) in telling the truth.

3. He (feared/trusted) Allah (SWT) to guide and help him.

## Class Activity 2

Match the name with the correct description

Sara	___	mother of Ismā'il
Namrud	___	mother of Ishāq
Hājer	___	the sculptor
Āzar	___	king of Babylon

## Review Questions

**Q1. Āzar was Prophet Ibrāhīm's:**

- a. Father
- b. Brother
- c. Uncle

## Lesson 2: Prophet Ibrāhīm's Trust in Allah (SWT)

### LIFE IN MECCA

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was quite old when Ismā'il was born. He took his wife Hājer and her son (as) to Mecca. At the time, Mecca was an empty desert land, without much water or plantation. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was ordered to take them there by Allah (SWT).

Hājer was unsure why Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had brought them to this place, and why he was leaving them there.

She asked him: "Ibrāhīm, did God order you to do so?" He said, "Yes". She then replied: "Then He will take care of us". Although Hājer was all alone in the desert, she had learnt from Prophet Ibrāhīm to trust in Allah (SWT) and be patient.

After a few days, her son began to cry because he was hungry and thirsty, so Bibi Hājer he started to look for some source of water or food. She started running between the two hills on either side of her, named Şafā and Marwah.

She ran from one hill to another seven times until she got tired because it was very hot. She could not find any water in the hot dry valley.

Then a miracle occurred. Allah (SWT) inspired her son to kick the earth with his feet, and suddenly a spring of water gushed out. This spring of water became known as Zamzam. Slowly, because there was water in Mecca, people began to move to that area in order to be able to use the water. Within a few years, Hājer and Ismā'īl were surrounded by people and water and vegetation.

The spring of Zamzam is there till today. When people go to Ḥajj, they honour Hājer by walking between the hills of Ṣafā and Marwah, and they drink from the water of Zamzam.

## **THE COMMAND TO SACRIFICE ISMĀ'ĪL**

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) used to visit Hājer and his son quite often. On one of his visits when his son had grown up and was able to help his father and be almost like a friend to him, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had a dream. He dreamt that he was killing his son by cutting his neck with a knife. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) often received Allah's commands in his dreams, but because he was being asked to actually kill his son, he wondered whether it was real. On the next two nights Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) saw the same dream again. Now he was sure it was the command of Allah (SWT).

He told his son about his dream. Imagine how Ismā'īl might have felt, being told that his father had been ordered to kill him. However, he too was a prophet and immediately said:

"O father! Do as you have been commanded. If Allah wills, you will find me from the patient ones." (37 : 102)

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) took a rope and a knife, and took his son into the desert. On the way, Satan appeared in the form of an old man, and tried to convince Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) that he was making a big mistake in killing his son. Three times Satan came, and each time Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) made him go away by throwing stones at him.

When they reached a place called Mina, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) laid his son on the ground and tied his legs and hands. He blindfolded him with a handkerchief. He took the knife to sacrifice his son. As he went to use the knife, he found

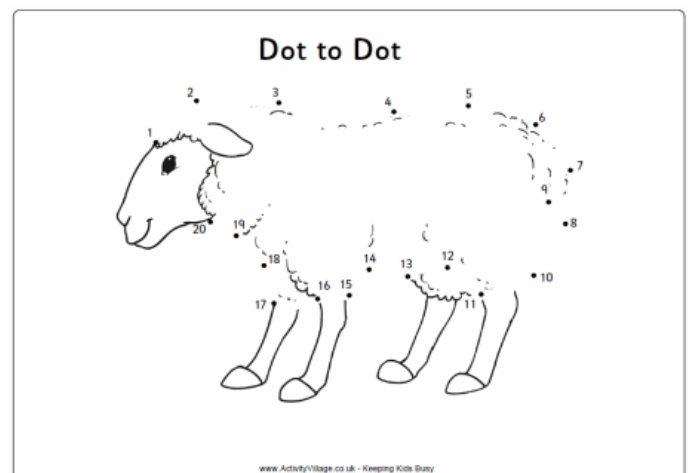
that it was not working. The knife, which he had just sharpened, was not causing any harm to his son at all. Suddenly, Allah (SWT) sent a sheep down from heaven. He told Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) that he had already passed his test, and that now he could sacrifice this sheep in place of his son.

Till today, Muslims honour this sacrifice of Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) when they perform Ḥajj. They stone the pillars representing Satan for three days in a row, and they sacrifice an animal for the sake of Allah (SWT).

Colour the following picture of prophet Ibrāhīm following the command of Allah (s.w.t) and sacrificing his son:



Follow the numbered dots to get a picture of the animal that Allah (s.w.t) asked prophet Ibrāhīm to sacrifice instead of his son, and colour the picture.



What is this animal called? \_\_\_\_\_



## TRUST IN ALLAH (TAWAKKUL)

Tawakkul is an Arabic word meaning ‘trust in Allah’. One should have so much trust in Allah as to do whatever Allah (SWT) had ordered that person to do, and to know that Allah (SWT) will always be there to help and rescue that person.

It is not enough for us to say that we believe in Allah. He will test us according to our ability. These tests and trials make us stronger, and also distinguish evil people from good people.

Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had some very difficult tests in his life and he passed them to reach a very high position with Allah (SWT). The most difficult test was sacrificing his son.

### PROPHET IBRĀHĪM’S TAWAKKUL

Do you remember how graciously Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) argued with his uncle, a great idol worshipper? He was not rude or harsh. He was polite but firm; he respected his uncle and wanted to correct and guide his old man. At the same time, he did not fear his uncle, or in fact the whole town. He did what was right, and trusted in Allah (SWT) to protect him.

Think of the time when Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) was thrown into the flaming hot fire! He showed no fear! When he had left Hājer and his baby son alone in the desert, imagine how he would have felt then! But again, he showed complete trust in Allah (SWT).

Then imagine a lady in the desert with a small child and no sign of water, food or people! Hājer stayed behind and did not go after Prophet Ibrāhīm (as), knowing Allah (SWT) would look after her. She also displayed great level of trust in Allah (SWT), learning it from Prophet Ibrāhīm (as).

Finally, Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) had so much trust in Allah (SWT) that he was ready to sacrifice his son, the most beloved thing to him in this world.<sup>ii</sup>

T	A	Y	G	F	A	I	T	H	Y	X	Y	F	Z	B
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### Class Activity:

Look for the following words in the word search above:

ALLAH, FAITH, GUIDANCE, HAJAR, IBRAHIM, ID-AL-AZHA,  
ISMAIL, RAM, SACRIFICE, TRUST, ZAMZAM

### Class Activity 2

Let us act out the incident of Ibrahim taking his son for sacrifice! Your teacher will give each of you a role to play.

### Review Questions

**Q1. Prophet Ibrāhīm (as) left his family in:**

- Medina
- Ur
- Mecca

**Q2. The well which miraculously appeared for Hājer and Ismā’īl is called:**

- Safa
- Marwah
- Zamzam

<sup>i</sup> **Bibliography:**

The Holy Qura’an

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# نبي الله يوسف (ع)

## PROPHET YŪSUF <sup>[AS]</sup>

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Discuss the story of Prophet Yūsuf (as)
- Understand that jealousy is an evil thing
- Understand the negative effects of jealousy
- Discuss the importance of love and strong relationships among family members
- Discuss the importance of forgiving family members

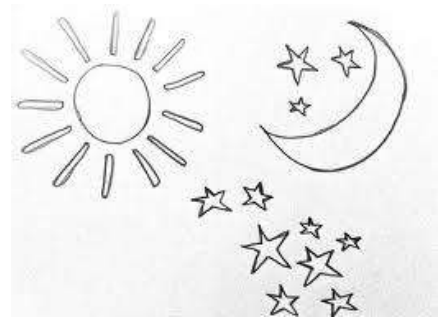
## Lesson 1: Prophet Yūsuf

Prophet Yūsuf (as) was the son of Prophet Ya'qūb. He had 11 brothers most of whom were older than him. His brothers were often jealous of him because they felt their father loved Prophet Yūsuf (as) more than the rest of them.

### YŪSUF'S DREAM

When Prophet Yūsuf (as) was about 8 years old; he had a dream that eleven stars and the moon and the sun were doing sujūd in front of him. After Prophet Yūsuf (as) had this dream, he went to his father Ya'qūb and told him about the dream. Prophet Ya'qūb (as) told his dear son not to tell the story of this dream to his brothers as they may become even more jealous of him.

After this incident, the brothers could not take it anymore! Their father cared more for their younger brother Yūsuf and they were starting to become very jealous of this.



They thought to themselves “we are older than Yūsuf and have helped dad so much with his work so we deserve this love more than Yūsuf. Why then does he show so much love towards Yūsuf and not us?”

These bad thoughts became so strong and affected them so much that the brothers got together and started plotting against Yūsuf. They all discussed the best way to get rid of Prophet Yūsuf (as). Some brothers suggested that they kill him; but others decided against it. Instead, they all agreed on throwing Prophet Yūsuf (as) into a deep well.

The next day, Prophet Ya'qūb allowed the brothers to take Yūsuf with them to play, even though he wasn't too happy about it. Yūsuf's brothers threw him into the well and left him there. He, a young boy who was only eight years old, was left alone at the bottom of the well with no help in sight. We will find out later in the story of exactly how Yūsuf dealt with this situation, what happened to him and what the brothers told the father.



## **JEALOUSY AND ITS EVILS**

Sometimes we see that another person has something good, such as a new toy, new shoes, or a special skill. Jealousy is when we wish that that person did not have that thing. We may not want it for ourselves, but we wish that the other person loses it. This feeling of jealousy was what the brothers of Prophet Yūsuf (as) had. His brothers wanted their father to stop showing love and affection towards Yūsuf (as)!

Jealousy starts off as just a thought. However, if it is not stopped and a person keeps having jealous thoughts, or acting on them, it make a person do really terrible things.

### **WHAT HAPPENS TO THOSE WHO ARE JEALOUS?**

Jealousy is a feeling that makes a person feel uncomfortable all the time. The person always thinks about the person they are jealous of and they are never happy. If we let our jealous thoughts lead us to do things out of jealousy, this makes the problem even worse, and leads to problems between families and friends, and makes everyone involved unhappy.

The brothers of Yūsuf did not enjoy having this feeling of jealousy so they thought if they got rid of Yūsuf they would stop being jealous. However, we must remember that we must stop the thoughts of jealousy before it leads to the action! Imam ‘Ali (as) has said:

“The fruit of jealousy is the misery of this world and the hereafter”

### **The morals of this story?**

So far in this lesson we have learnt that jealousy begins with one bad thought and can lead to terrible actions – just like Yūsuf’s brothers throwing him into a well.

Remember, it is *not* wrong to want something good that a person may have. The wrong thing is to wish for that other person to lose it.

The other main lesson we learnt is that if we do act on our jealous thoughts, we will not be any happier, and we will not

end up getting what we actually wanted.



## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. Prophet Yūsuf was the son of:**

- a. Prophet Mūsā
- b. Prophet Muḥammad
- c. Prophet Ya’qūb

### **Q2. Jealousy means to:**

- a. not desire anything good
- b. desiring a blessing that someone else has
- c. not wanting someone else to have a blessing

## **Lesson 2: Life after the Well**

We left the story of Prophet Yūsuf (as) with him having been thrown in the well and left alone by his brothers. The brothers went back and told the father that a wolf had attacked their little brother.



Soon though, a caravan of people passing by the well stopped to get some water. They were surprised to see Prophet Yūsuf (as) come up holding the bucket. They took him with them as a slave back to Egypt, and there they sold him for a cheap price.

## **PROPHET YŪSUF (AS) IN EGYPT**

Prophet Yūsuf (as) arrived in Egypt at the slave market. The buyers were all attracted by him, because he was a very handsome young man. News of this amazing young man swept through the city. The ‘Aziz (Governor of Egypt), offered a price that none could match. He brought Prophet Yūsuf (as) home and had him work at home for him.

### **IN PRISON**

Sometimes it happens in life that a person is unfairly accused of a crime they did not commit. This is what happened to Prophet Yūsuf (as) when he grew up to be a young man. He was put into prison, even though he had not done anything wrong.



## RELEASE FROM PRISON

The Holy Qur'an says:

“The king dreamt that seven lean cows were eating seven fat ones and that there were seven green ears of corn and seven dry ones. He asked the nobles to tell him the meaning of his dream if they were able to. They replied, “It is a confused dream and we do not know the meaning of such dreams.” (12:43-44)

While Prophet Yūsuf was still in prison, the king had a strange dream. He saw seven skinny cows eating seven fat cows. The king asked all the people around him if they could tell him the meaning of the dream. No one could give him a good explanation. There was a person who worked with the king who knew Prophet Yūsuf. He told the king and the king called for Prophet Yūsuf to be brought from prison.

Prophet Yūsuf told the king the meaning of the dream immediately: the king's country was going to have seven years where there would be plenty of rain and food for everyone. After this, there would be seven years with no rain and people will go hungry and starve. The king realised this was the true meaning of the dream. He asked people to store food during the first seven years, so they could use it for the second seven years when people would be hungry.

## THE KING MEETS PROPHET YŪSUF

When the king met Prophet Yūsuf (as), he found him to be a very smart man. The king made him in charge of all the money and food and ordered everyone to obey him. Prophet Yūsuf's prediction came true, there were seven good years then seven hard years. During the hard years, Prophet Yūsuf's family ran out of food because there was no rain in their area. They headed to Egypt to ask for food from the king of Egypt. They did not know that their brother Yusuf was in charge of the king's affairs now.

## THE MEETING WITH THE BROTHERS

When his brothers arrived in Egypt, Prophet Yūsuf (as) was very pleased to see them. They did not recognise him at all because they did not expect that he was alive.

Prophet Yūsuf (as) worked out a secret plan in order to keep one of his brothers Benjamin with him for a while, before finally revealing his identity to the rest of his brothers.

The brothers were shocked, but soon they realised their mistakes, and how Allah (SWT) had favoured their brother over them, because he did not commit sins and had a pure heart. Amazingly, Prophet Yūsuf (as) immediately forgave them, after they asked for forgiveness and said sorry.

After getting his eyesight back and hearing the good news of his son, Prophet Ya'qūb (as) went to Egypt to his long-lost son. Prophet Yūsuf (as) was delighted to meet his whole family and be with them again.

## FAMILY RELATIONS

In our families we love, serve, teach, and learn from each other. We share our joys and our sorrows. Family ties may bring us difficult challenges, but they also give us strength and some of our greatest happiness.



While we cannot choose which family we are born into, we can choose each day to make our families stronger and happier.

- Family is a safety net
- Family brings about a sense of belonging and happiness
- Family nurtures and guides you in life

# وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ

37:181

## ANCIENT PROPHETS

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

LEVEL 1

### Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as)

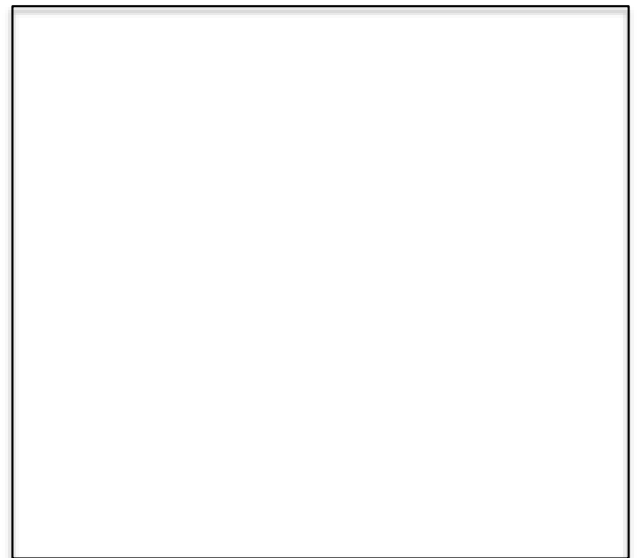
Allah (SWT) sends prophets to people when they have become misguided and have forgotten about their Creator. This lesson is about one of the Prophets named Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as).

#### Exercise:

As you read through the story find the picture that belongs in each box and glue it in.

#### PROPHET ṢALEḤ

The community Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) was sent to was called Thamūd. They lived on great land that was good for plants and animals, had green gardens and lovely rivers. The people of Thamūd however worshipped idols. These were statues that they had made themselves. They would pray to them for the things they needed.



For this reason, Allah (SWT) sent them Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) to teach them about the One True God.

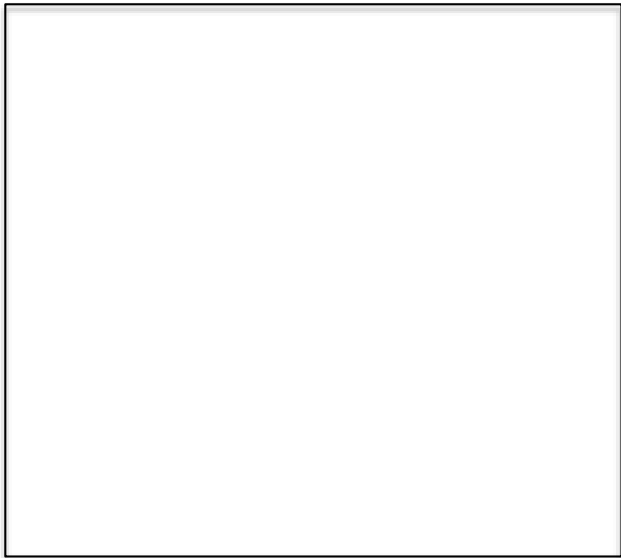
#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

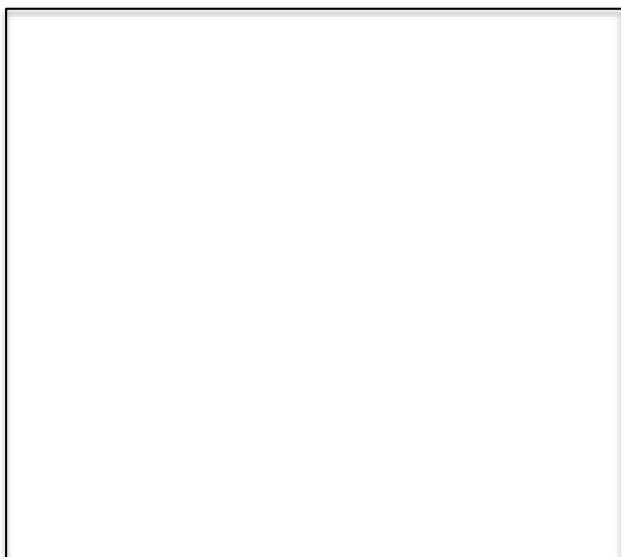
- Discuss the story of Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) in detail
- Discuss the main messages that Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) delivered to his people
- Understand that we must respect the signs of Allah (SWT), and never show arrogance towards them
- Discuss the story of Prophet Hūd
- Discuss the lessons from the story of this prophet

Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) was a very kind and knowledgeable man. One day he addressed the whole tribe by saying:

"O' my people! Worship the Almighty for he is the Most kind and there is no God other than him. It is He who has created you from the clay and made this land productive for you. Ask forgiveness from Him and repent to His greatness for He is so close to you and the only one that will respond to your prayers."

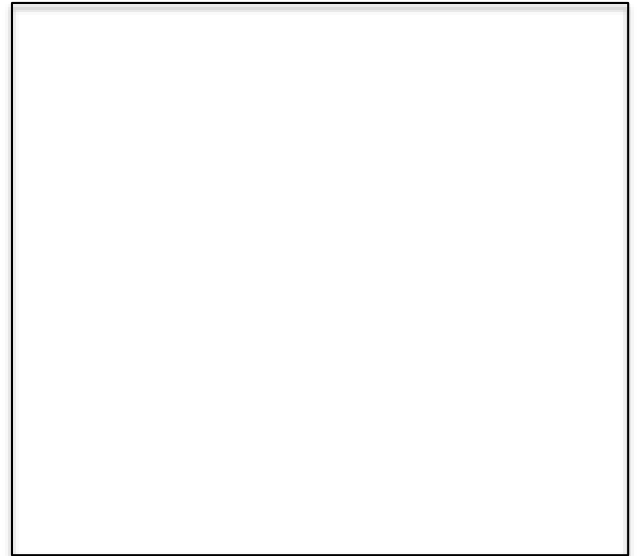


The people of Thamūd were not happy with Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as). Although they trusted him, they didn't want to hear what he was saying because it was against what their parents and grandparents had done. They were not interested in listening to Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as).



Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) tried very hard to make them understand the truth. The people of Thamūd then asked him to perform a miracle to prove to them that he really was Prophet of God.

At this point, Allah (SWT) gave permission to Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) to perform a miracle. The people gathered to witness this miracle. To their amazement, a young camel suddenly appeared through a mountain.



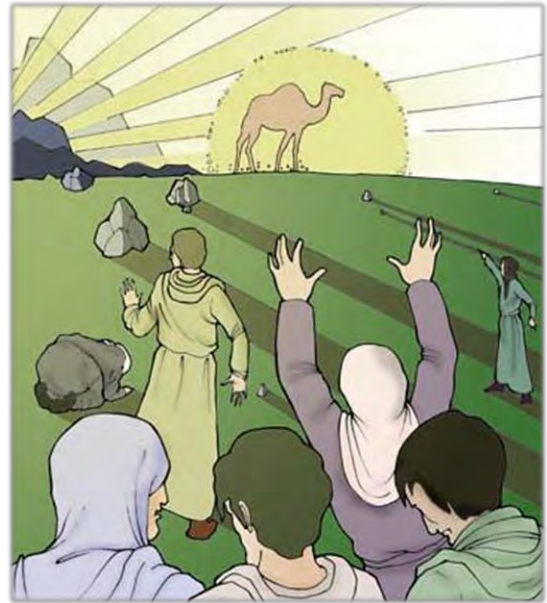
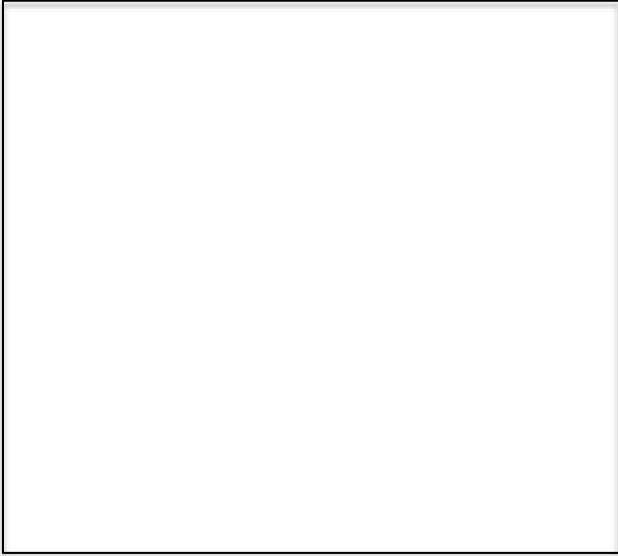
Prophet Ṣāleḥ (as) then said to the people:

"You people! This is the camel of God which shall serve as a token of His presence and a miracle to prove the righteousness of my prophet-hood and invitation. So leave this camel on its own to graze in God's land and feed on the grass and vegetables. Don't do it any harm for otherwise a great torment will soon fall upon you."

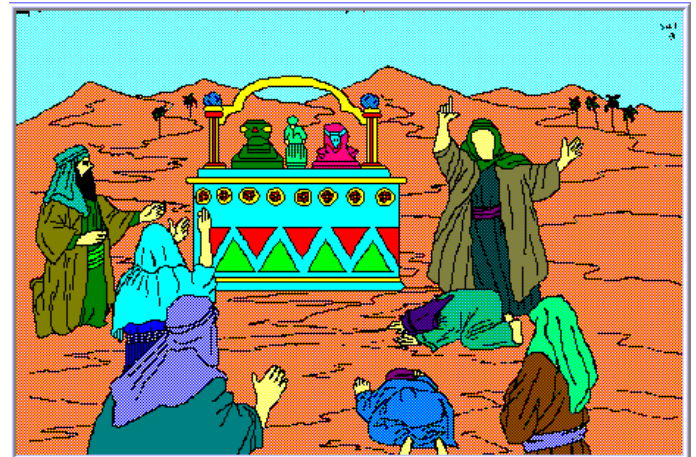
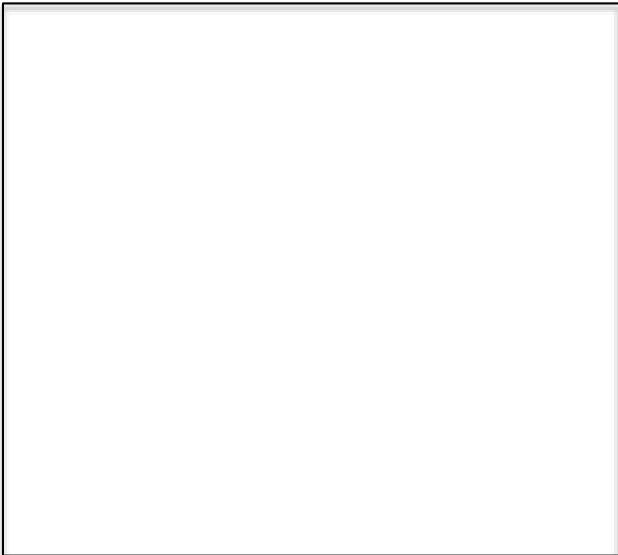




But even after this miracle, most people still did not believe in Prophet Ṣaleḥ (as). Some people wanted to kill the camel, thinking they could destroy the miracle of God. One day, a young man decided to kill the camel while the camel was busy drinking water.



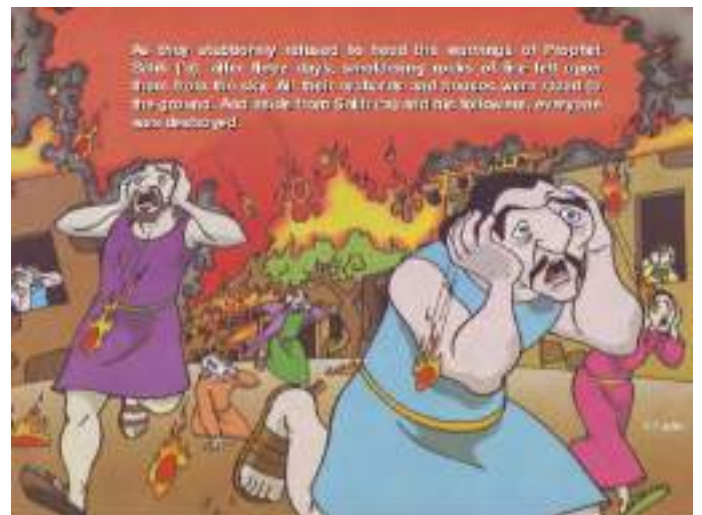
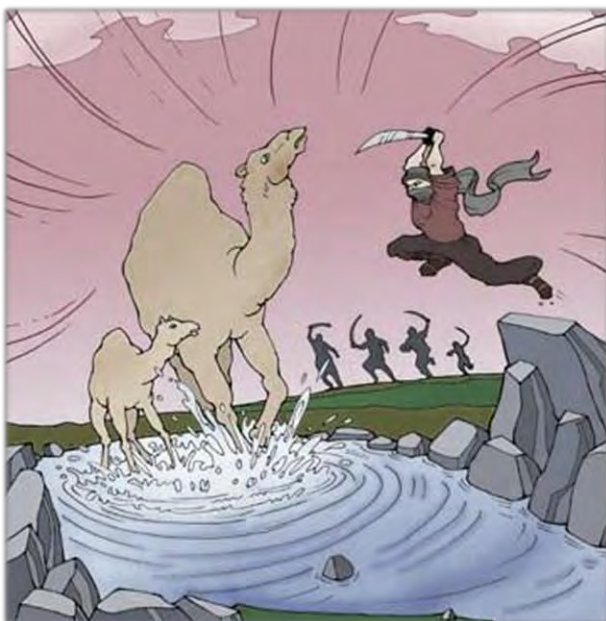
When Prophet Ṣaleḥ (as) heard about this, he turned to the people and said warned them of the punishment of Allah (SWT). After three days a fierce storm destroyed the bad people.



THE END

We will watch a short cartoon narrating the story of Prophet Saleh together.

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





## Prophet Hūd (as)

In this lesson we will learn about the story of a prophet named Prophet Hud (as).

### PROPHET HŪD

Prophet Hūd (as) was sent to a community called 'Ād. His task was to teach people about the true God and how to stop worshipping idols that they had made themselves.

The people of Prophet Hūd (as) were good believers who lived Arabia. However as time went by, some of their children drifted away from the truth.

They believed that each idol fulfilled a different need. According to them, all the powers that really belonged to Allah (SWT) were divided among these many gods. They believed that their idols were giving them everything they needed.

The people of 'Ād were tall, handsome, and strong people. They were excellent designers of buildings and builders. They liked to build castles and magnificent buildings and plant beautiful gardens. But they didn't realize that their abilities and the beautiful things around them were gifts from Allah (SWT).



These people would cheat when selling their goods in the markets, and would get the poor people to pay much more than the actual price, so that they would make more money. They were greedy and didn't care about the poor people among them.

This is why Allah (SWT) chose Prophet Hūd (as) to teach the people of 'Ād that there is only one God and that everything is from Him.

Rain, shelter, food, water – all this belonged to Allah (SWT). Prophet Hūd (as) told them again and again to stop worshipping their idols.

He begged them to live according to Allah's (SWT) laws. He warned them about Allah's (SWT) punishment for those who disobeyed Him, and especially for those who worshipped false gods. He said to them:

"O my people! I am not asking for reward from you. I am simply sent by Lord of the worlds to warn you and call you back to the path of truth and goodness. If you ask for forgiveness from Allah (SWT) and change your ways, He will make you stronger than you are now. He will give you plenty of rain and He will accept you. You must not continue your evil ways."



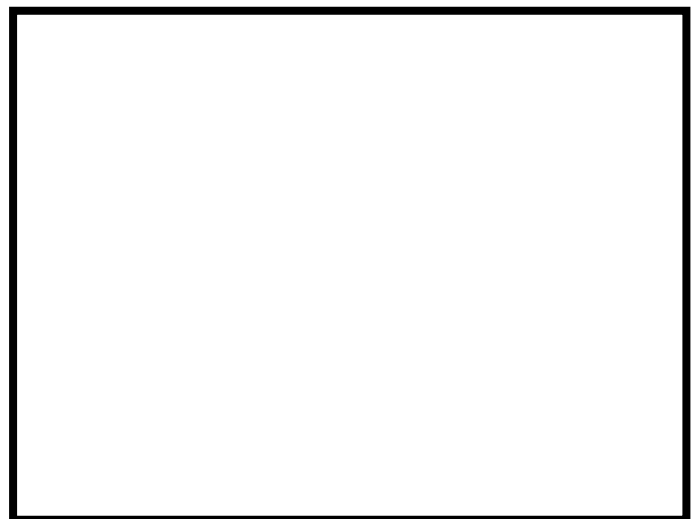
Most of the people of 'Ād were not ready to listen to Prophet Hūd (as). They told him, "You're crazy! We know that we are not going to be punished and destroyed like the people of Prophet Noah."

However, Prophet Hūd (as) knew that Allah's (SWT) punishment would come to his people. After trying to convince them, he decided to leave the land with people who listened to his message and believed in Allah (SWT).

As soon as Prophet Hūd (as) left this village, a large cloud appeared in the sky. The people of 'Ād were very happy to see it, because they thought that it would bring rain to their desert land. Little did they know that Allah (SWT) was sending a terrible wind-storm through the clouds.

[Grab your reader's attention with a great quote from the document or use this space to emphasize a key point. To place this text box anywhere on the page, just drag it.]





The clouds grew larger and larger as the wind howled louder and louder. The air was full of dust and sand. The wind blew so violently that the people ran into their big houses and beautiful castles to hide. But nothing could save them from the punishment of Allah (SWT). The storm raged for eight days and seven nights. Their houses were filled with sand and all the people were destroyed. Then the wind blew all the sand back across the desert.

There was nothing left except the big empty houses of 'Ād which the people had proudly built but ended in disaster.

The only people from 'Ād who were saved from the storm were those who had left with Prophet Hūd (as). The children of these believers grew up to become good Muslims who believed in Allah (SWT) alone and lived honest lives.

### **Class activity:**

Draw pictures of how you can be humble: **Some examples are:**

- Praying
- Being kind to our parents and obeying them
- Being kind to our brothers and sisters

# السَّلَامُ عَلَى مُوسَى كَلِيمِ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET MUSA<sup>[A.S]</sup>

نبي الله موسى (ع)

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Discuss stories from the early life of Prophet Mūsā (as)
- Discuss Prophet Mūsā's (as) mission in Egypt
- The successes of Prophet Mūsā's (as) mission

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### THE SECRET BIRTH

Prophet Mūsā's (as) birth is very interesting. Allah (SWT) made things easier for Prophet Mūsā's (as) mother. No one noticed that she was pregnant and he was born secretly. His mother asked a carpenter to make a waterproof wooden box. She placed baby Mūsā (as) in the box and let it float down the river. She was afraid to let the baby go but she knew Allah (SWT) would keep him safe as He had put this idea into her mind.

### RAISED BY PHARAOH

Not long after, the baby in the box was found in the river. Pharaoh wanted to kill him but because Pharaoh's wife did not have any babies, she begged the Pharaoh to keep baby Mūsā (as) and bring him up as their son.

Because they were going to raise him, the Pharaoh was sure this boy would not oppose him. So Prophet Mūsā (as) grew up in Pharaoh's very own castle!

### NURSED BY HIS OWN MOTHER

However, baby Mūsā (as) needed to drink milk and Pharaoh's wife could not breastfeed him. Therefore the palace asked if anyone could feed the baby. When baby Mūsā's (as) sister heard this, she told her mother. They quickly came to the palace and offered to breastfeed the baby. Pharaoh and his wife had no idea that she was Prophet Mūsā's (as) real mother. In this way Allah (SWT) reunited baby Mūsā (as) and his mother, and saved Mūsā (as), just as He had promised his mother.

### Lesson 1: Prophet Mūsā (as)

In Islam, we have many prophets but Allah (SWT). Five of these prophets had especially difficult missions. They were called the Ulul 'Azm prophets. Can you name any of these five?

Prophet Mūsā (as) was one of them. In English we refer to Prophet Mūsā (as) as Moses (as).

The ruler of Egypt at the time when Prophet Mūsā (as) was born was called Pharaoh or Fir'awn. He considered himself a god, because he was rich and powerful. He made everyone obey him. He treated one particular group very badly. This was the group of people called the Bani Israel (Israelites). One day, someone who claimed to be able to tell the future told the Pharaoh that a baby boy born in that tribe would eventually destroy his kingdom.

The Pharaoh became scared and angry. He ordered his soldiers to kill all baby boys born in that tribe. So, all the baby boys were killed except one!

## GROWING UP

Prophet Musa as grew up in the palace surrounded with all the money and gold. Yet he grew up to be a very good man – not at all proud or rude! He did not treat people in a mean way and was always disagreeing with the mean way the Pharaoh acted.



One day, as Prophet Mūsā (as) was walking through the city, he saw Pharaoh's soldier abusing a man from his tribe. The man cried out: "HELP!"

At once, Prophet Mūsā (as) came running. He struck the soldier. He was only trying to stop the soldier from hurting this weak man. Unluckily, the soldier fell down and died.

Now Prophet Mūsā (as) knew he had to run out of Egypt and flee very fast! He did not want to cause any problem for himself or his family. So he left without any preparation. He walked and walked, through the hot sandy desert, hungry and tired. At long, he arrived at a well; he was so exhausted that he fell fast asleep.

## IN MADYAN

When he woke up, he noticed there were many people near the well letting their sheep drink water. He noticed two ladies also standing back. They were waiting for their turn. Prophet Moses went over to them and offered his help. He watered their sheep. He then went back to rest again. This land was called Madyan.

The father of these two ladies was Prophet Shu'ayb (as). When the father heard about Prophet Mūsā's (as) help, he invited him to his home, so they could repay him.

Eventually, Prophet Mūsā (as) ended up marrying one of these two ladies, and worked for Prophet Shu'ayb for ten years.



## RETURNING TO EGYPT

Now Prophet Prophet Mūsā (as) had a family. He had become experienced by living with Prophet Shu'ayb (as). He decided to return to Egypt. On the way back, he and his family got lost in the desert at night. Suddenly, Prophet Mūsā (as) saw a light and decided to go towards it to get some fire to warm his family. As he walked alone towards the fire, he realized that the fire was not burning the tree. As he approached the tree, he heard a sound come from it.



## ALLAH (SWT) SPEAKS TO PROPHET MOSES:

The sound coming from the tree was God's way of sending Prophet Moses a message. He told him that it was God speaking to him, and that he had chosen him as a prophet, and wanted him to go back to face Pharaoh and free the Bani Israel tribe from being slaves.

His job was to teach the Pharaoh and the people about Allah (SWT) and urge them to obey Allah (SWT). His other job was to free his people from the cruel ruler and take them to their homeland. Then they can live free and happy.

## Review Questions:

**Q1. Why did Prophet Moses' mum place him in the river?**

- a. Because she didn't want a baby
- b. Because Pharaoh was killing all the baby boys
- c. Because he wanted to swim

**Q2. Why did Prophet Moses fight the soldier?**

- a. He was hurting and abusing an innocent person
- b. He was very strong
- c. He hurt his mum

**Q3. How did Allah (SWT) communicate with Prophet Moses?**

- a. He wrote him a letter
- b. He sent the Qur'an



- c. Through sound coming from a tree

**Q4. Let's sing together.** (follow tune of :

**(Who has seen the wind? Neither you nor I)**

Who has seen Allah? Neither you nor I

But when the bush is on fire,

We know Allah is making it so.

**Repeat chorus**(Make up more verses)

**5. Colour the bush on fire:**



## Lesson 2: Prophet Moses Returns to Egypt



Let's quiz our brain:

- Name the Prophet who had to live away from his Mum even as a baby?
- Who breast fed Prophet Mūsā (as)?
- Where did he grow up?
- Who was the king of Egypt then?

Prophet Mūsā's (as) returned to Egypt on the command of Allah (SWT). He asked Allah (SWT) to appoint his brother Hārūn (Aaron) as his helper and minister. Allah (SWT) accepted this, and Prophet Mūsā (as) began his mission.

Prophet Mūsā (as) went to the Pharaoh; who now considered himself a god. He asked him to believe in

Allah (SWT). He also asked him to free the Bani Israel and to stop using them as slaves.

## THE MIRACLES OF MOSES (AS)

The Pharaoh did not believe Musa (as), but made fun of him and acted arrogantly. Prophet Mūsā (as) showed Pharaoh the miracles Allah (SWT) had granted him. He put his hand into his pocket and took it out, and suddenly it was shining with a very bright light.

Prophet Mūsā (as) also had a stick (staff) that he used to guide his sheep with. Allah (SWT) made this stick turn into a huge snake. This was the second miracle of Prophet Mūsā (as). Therefore when Pharaoh didn't listen to Prophet Mūsā (as) he threw his stick onto the ground and it turned into a huge snake. This was a sign to prove to him that Allah is the true God and that he gave him special powers. Pharaoh still didn't believe and said that Moses was only performing magic. So he challenged Prophet Mūsā (as) to a duel against the magicians. The Pharaoh thought that his magicians would be able to outdo Prophet Mūsā (as).

## THE MEETING WITH THE MAGICIANS

The Pharaoh set a day when everyone could come and watch the challenge between Prophet Mūsā (as) and the magicians who worked for Pharaoh. He wanted to make it clear that Prophet Mūsā (as) was just a magician and was not actually performing miracles.

Everyone in the land gathered eagerly to see what would happen. The magicians threw their sticks that looked like snakes. The people were all amazed.

Then it was the turn of Prophet Mūsā (as). He threw down his stick. It suddenly turned into a real live snake and ate all of the sticks of the magicians. Wow! The spectators were amazed! The magicians understood that this was not magic but a miracle from God. They prostrated to Allah (SWT) and said that they believed in the God of Moses.



The Pharaoh still did not believe! He became furious at the magicians and killed them in a cruel way. He also started treating the Bani Israel in an even worse manner.

## THE PLAGUES

Allah (SWT) began to send different types of problems to the Pharaoh and his people. First Egypt was struck by a famine – shortage of food and water! This was followed by swarms of locusts that ate away fruits and crops.

When in difficulties, each time, the Pharaoh and his people begged Prophet Mūsā (as) to pray for them. He did. With Mercy of Allah SWT, the problems would be removed. However, again the Pharaoh and his people would deny the signs of God and disbelieve in Prophet Mūsā (as).

At last, Prophet Mūsā (as) got his people assembled. Allah SWT had Prophet Mūsā (as) to take his people out of Egypt.

### Lesson 3: Prophet Mūsā (As) Succeeds

#### Review Quiz

- Who supported Prophet Mūsā (as) when he returned to Egypt?
- Who had looked after baby Moses?
- Does anyone know the name of the Pharaoh's wife?
- Where did Āsiya live?

## PHARAOH'S WIFE BECOMES A BELIEVER

The pharaoh's wife, Āsiya, believed in the message of Prophet Mūsā (as). Even though she lived the most luxurious life, and even though she was married to such an evil person, she saw the truth of God, and held on to it.

So the Pharaoh treated her very badly. Eventually, she asked Allah (SWT) to save her from the Pharaoh and to build her a house in heaven. Allah answered her prayers. When the Pharaoh found out that Āsiya believed in Prophet Mūsā (as), he killed her.

## THE MAGICIANS BELIEVE

Prophet Moses could throw his stick down and it would turn into a huge snake. The Pharaoh tried to claim that Prophet Mūsā (as) was just a magician. He wanted to prove that his magicians could do the same tricks as Prophet Mūsā (as).

So one day, he invited all his magicians to come and perform their magic tricks! The place was packed with spectators! The magicians threw some cords or sticks on the ground. In sunshine, these cords or tiny sticks looked like creeping serpents! The magicians shouted for victory.

Now Prophet Mūsā (as) threw down his staff on the ground. Instantly, it turned into a huge serpent and swallowed all the serpents which the magicians had produced!

The magicians realised that this was not any ordinary magic! They knew the difference between magic and a miracle. They understood that Prophet Mūsā (as) had shown a miracle of Allah SWT. At once, they all prostrated to Allah (SWT). They called out:



The Pharaoh became angry and threatened to kill them. They told him: 'you only have power in this world, we do not care what you do.'

He ended up by killing the magicians!



However, not only had Prophet Mūsā (as) convinced the magicians to believe, all people had now seen this great miracle.

## CROSSING THE SEA

For many years, the pharaoh and his people were oppressing the Bani Israel (the tribe of Moses). Finally, after many years of struggle, Allah (SWT) ordered Prophet Mūsā (as) to take his people out of Egypt and reach their homeland of Palestine.

One night, Prophet Mūsā (as) assembled his people and led them out of Egypt. They had not covered much distance, when the mighty army of Pharaoh followed them. In front of them was big river called River Nile.

They were now stuck between a river and the army of Pharaoh! They would either get drowned or be killed by the powerful army!

Prophet Mūsā (as) never gave up hope in Allah (SWT). He knew Allah would surely save them. This feeling is called **FAITH**.

Allah ordered Prophet Mūsā (as) to use his stick. He struck his stick against the river! The Nile split and suddenly a dry path appeared in it! Prophet Mūsā (as) and Bani Israeli were able to walk along this dry road and reach the other shore safely.

In the meantime, the Pharaoh and his army saw this, he led his soldiers through this dry crossing. When they were in the midst of the crossing, all of a sudden, the dry path disappeared. The Pharaoh and his soldiers got covered by big waves of water.

While the Pharaoh was drowning, he called that he believed in Allah (SWT). It was too late! Allah let him and all his soldiers drown and perish in the deep waters!

## **CLASS DISCUSSION:**

What did we learn from these stories of Prophet Mūsā (as)?

Some points to discuss:

- We should never ignore the signs of Allah (SWT)
- We should do the right thing before it is too late!
- We should not give up on God's help, even when the situation seems desperate.
- Allah is the Most Powerful, and He will make anything He wants come to be.

## **CLASS ACTIVITY**

We will act out the crossing of the Nile River as a class group today.

## **Review Questions**

**Q1. What was the name of Pharaoh's wife?**

- a. Zaynab
- b. Āminah

c. Āsiya

**Q2. What did Prophet Mūsā (as) use to split the river in two?**

- a. His hand
- b. His stick/staff
- c. All his followers

**Q3. What should we do when we are going through something difficult /tough?**

- a. Give up and complain to Allah (SWT)
- b. Pray to Allah (SWT) and believe He will help us



# السَّلَامُ عَلَى دَاوُدَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET DĀWŪD (DAVID)<sup>AS</sup>

نبي الله داود (ع)

### Objectives:

Students should:

- Be introduced to Prophet Dāwūd (as) a prophet of Allah (SWT)
- Be introduced to some of the virtues of Prophet Dāwūd (as)
- Discuss the story of David and Goliath

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

PRIMARY LEVEL

### Prophet Dāwūd (David) (as)

In the Holy Qur'an, Allah (SWT) says:

“O Dāwūd, surely We have placed you as a successor on Earth...” (38:26)

Prophet Dāwūd (as) was a prophet and a vicegerent of Allah (SWT) on Earth he was also the father of Prophet Solomon (as). Allah (SWT) revealed to Prophet Dāwūd (as) the book of al-Zabūr (Book of Psalms). He also gave Prophet Dāwūd (as) the ability to mould iron, an ability no one had the in past.

Later in his life, Prophet Dāwūd (as) also became a king and owned a great kingdom. However, he never forgot that all his virtues were from Allah (SWT) and always remained humble towards Him.

### THE STORY OF PROPHET DĀWŪD (AS) & GOLIATH

Prophet Dāwūd (as) was from a tribe called the Israelites. This was the same tribe that Prophet Moses (as) had rescued from the Pharaoh in Egypt. The Israelites now lived in the land of Palestine. However, they were constantly fighting with a group of disbelievers who were trying to remove them from their land. After a long period of living in fear from the disbelievers, the Israelites asked the Prophet of the time to appoint a leader for them who would give them victory against the disbelievers.

“...when they said to a Prophet of theirs, "Appoint for us a king and we will fight in Allah's Way." (2:246)

On the command of Allah (SWT), their Prophet appointed Ṭālūt as their king. When they heard who had

been appointed, the Israelites were not happy that a poor and unknown man was now their king. They had wanted someone rich and famous.

However, Prophet Samuel informed them that Ṭālūt was chosen for his wisdom & knowledge and that he would lead them to victory.

“And their Prophet said to them, "Indeed Allah has appointed Ṭālūt as a king over you." They said, "How can he be a king over us when we are better fitted than him for the kingdom, and he has not been given enough wealth." He said: "Verily, Allah has chosen him above you and has increased him abundantly in knowledge and stature. And Allah grants His Kingdom to whom He wills. And Allah is All-Sufficient for His creatures' needs, All-Knower." (2:247)

Ṭālūt proved his knowledge and physical power to his people. Yet even then, most people still refused to help him or join his army. Only a small group went with him. Even for this small group, Allah (SWT) had another tough test waiting.

On the way to the battlefield, with the army thirsty and tired, they reached a river. Ṭālūt wanted to test his soldiers so he said to them: ‘whoever drinks more than a handful of water from the river must leave the army’. Most of the soldiers could not tolerate this. They drank water to their fill and they left the army.

Now, the army of the believers was so small, in comparison to the large army of the disbelievers. The important thing though was that this group had faith in Allah (SWT) .

“So when he (Ṭālūt) had crossed the river, he and those who believed with him, they said: We have today no power against Jālūt (the leader of the enemy) and his forces. Those who were sure that they would meet their Lord said: How often has a small party beaten a large army by Allah's permission, and Allah is with the patient.” (2:249)

By the time the army of Ṭālūt reached the battlefield, they had been joined by Prophet Dāwūd (as). Some narrations say that he was a young boy, who was not even there to fight. However, he showed his bravery and strength, and went to face the leader of the enemy Jālūt (Goliath). He fought Goliath and killed him, with the help of Allah (SWT).

After this, Prophet Dāwūd (as) became a leader for his people. Eventually, he became not only their Prophet, but also their king.

“...so they beat them by Allah's Leave and Dāwūd (as) killed Goliath, and Allah gave him the kingdom and Wisdom, and taught him of that which He willed”  
(2:251)

## LESSONS FROM THIS STORY

If you noticed during this story that on seeing Goliath and knowing how powerful he was the army of Israelites were scared to fight him. However, Prophet Dāwūd (as), who was so still so young had complete trust in Allah (SWT). He went forward to fight the scariest enemy, knowing that Allah (SWT) would help him. Of course, he succeeded.

The other lesson we learn is that Allah (SWT) helps those who remain patient and trust in Him. Such a small army defeated such a large and scary army because they had:

- Patience
- Faith in Allah (SWT)
- Trust in Allah SWT

If we have these three things in our life, then Allah (SWT) will always help us and guide us.

## ACTIVITY

Using the words in the box, fill in the blanks:

- 1) The Holy Book of \_\_\_\_\_ was revealed to Prophet Dāwūd (as).
- 2) The name of the strong man who was killed by Prophet Dāwūd (as) was \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Allah (SWT) gave Prophet Dāwūd (as) the ability to soften \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Prophet Dāwūd (as) was the father of Prophet \_\_\_\_\_.

Sulayman	Goliath	Iron	Zabur
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## Review Questions

**Q1) Why was the army of the Israelites too scared to fight the disbelievers?**

- a) Because their commander Goliath was a strong & powerful commander
- b) Because they were not prepared
- c) Because they didn't have enough weapons



# السَّلَامُ عَلَى سُلَيْمَانَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET SULAYMĀN (AS)

(ع) سليمان نبي الله

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Prophet Sulaymān (as) as a sinless Prophet of Allah (SWT)
- Discuss the story of Prophet Sulaymān (as) and the ants
- The story of Prophet Sulaymān (as) and the people of Saba'

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## PRIMARY LEVEL

### PROPHET SULAYMĀN (AS)

Allah (SWT) sent 124,000 prophets in all to help and guide the people on the earth. Out of these the names of 25 Prophets are mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. One of these is Prophet Sulaymān (as).

### PROPHET SULAYMĀN (AS)

Allah (SWT) granted him the greatest kingdom that any King has ever ruled over. Like his father, Prophet Sulaymān (as) was well known for his strength, wisdom, judgement and devotion to Allah (SWT). He was also blessed with the ability to talk to insects, birds, animals, and Jinn. Even the wind would obey him.



Although powerful and rich, he never forgot or denied that all his gifts were from Allah (SWT). He never stopped thanking Allah (SWT) for His blessings!

### PROPHET SULAYMĀN AND THE ANTS

Once Prophet Sulaymān (as) was passing through a valley in which there were ants. The chief of the ants warned his fellow ants of the approaching army and advised them to quickly





enter their homes (the holes) to avoid being crushed.

When Prophet Sulaymān (as) heard the warning of the chief of the ants, he smiled and walked up to the chief. Gently, he lifted it on the palm of his hand and said: "Don't you know that I'm the Prophet of Allah and I would not harm any of Allah's creatures?"

"Of course, I do!" answered the chief. "But I feared if my fellow ants saw the pomp of your great army, they may forget the blessings of Allah (SWT) and become ungrateful"

### RESPECT FOR ALL GOD'S CREATURES

Well, what do we learn from this meeting of Prophet Sulaymān (as) with the ants? It clearly shows us that we should *respect all creatures* of Allah (SWT), irrespective of their size or rank.

Prophet Sulaymān (as) did not consider the tiny ant as a useless or insignificant creature. He did not let his army march over the line of ants! He *was gentle and polite* when he addressed the chief of the ants. By lifting it up on his palm, he made it feel important. Would you care to give such a little creature any importance among other living things on this world?

An ant has a delicate but sturdy body! It lifts a grain so many times heavier than its body and carries it to its hole. It stores food for use in winter and rainy days.

All creatures of Allah (SWT) deserve respect. We should never look down upon any creation of Allah (SWT), no matter how small or useless it may seem.



We should be kind to animals, and look after plants and vegetation. Allah (SWT) has given us humans control over this world and so we are responsible for looking after all its creatures.

### PROPHET SULAYMĀN (AS) AND THE PEOPLE OF SABA'

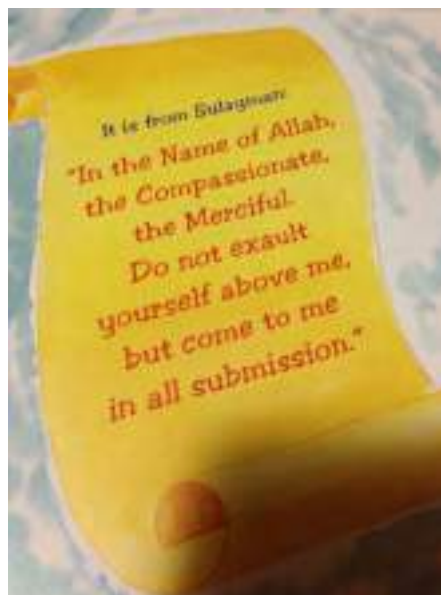
One day, Prophet Sulaymān (as) noticed his messenger bird, the hoopoe (*hudhud*) was missing.

A little later, the bird appeared and reported:

"Surely I found a woman ruling over them, and she has been given great blessings and a great kingdom. I found her and her people worshipping the sun instead of Allah (SWT)..." (27:23-24)

Prophet Sulaymān (as) sent a letter to the people of Saba' and their queen, inviting them to the worship of Allah (SWT). The letter read :

"In the name of Allah, the Kind and Merciful. Do not elevate yourself and come towards me submitting" (27:30-31)



When Queen Bilqis received the letter, she consulted her ministers and decided to send Prophet Sulaymān (as) valuable gifts. Prophet Sulaymān (as) refused to accept the gifts.



The Prophet of Allah was not interested in these riches. (Allah SWT) had given him much blessings and unmatched wealth. The prophet was grieved. He aimed to invite the Queen and her people to the right path. He decided to show the Queen a miracle.

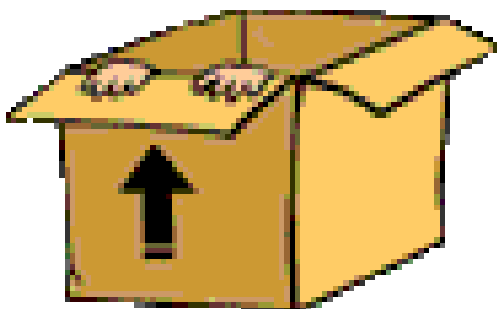
He invited her to his kingdom, and then he asked his ministers and companions to bring her throne from Saba' to the land of Prophet Sulaymān (as). One of the Jinn who was close to Prophet Sulaymān (as) offered to bring it so fast that Prophet Sulaymān (as) would not have time to stand from his place. A human, who would be the next prophet after Prophet Sulaymān (as), offered to bring it before Prophet Sulaymān (as) even blinked.

When Bilqīs reached the land of Prophet Sulaymān (as), she was amazed at how her huge throne had come to this land so quickly.

Another miracle occurred soon after. The floor of the prophet's palace was made of slabs of polished glass that deceived the Queen's eyes. She saw water on the floor. So she tucked up her skirt. Prophet Sulaymān (as) explained that the water was underneath the glass! She realized the truth and understood the message of Prophet Sulaymān (as), because no person could create something like this at that time. Eventually, she submitted to Allah (SWT) and became a Muslim, worshipping only Allah (SWT).

## CLASS ACTIVITY:

Put in this box, all the good qualities that one should have:



Whinging	shouting	Thanking Allah
Getting angry		greeting young and old
Respecting all		saying thank you
Laughing at others	doing sajdah	being polite

## Review Questions

### 1. Why was Prophet Sulaymān (as) able to avoid trampling the army of ants?

- He was the youngest son of Prophet David (as)
- He was gifted with understanding the languages of insects, birds and all creatures
- He was a friend of the ants.

### 2. Which bird was missing from the court of Prophet Sulaymān (as)?

- The eagle
- The parrot
- The hoopoe (hudhud)

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# السَّلَامُ عَلَى عِيسَى نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ

## PROPHET 'ĪSĀ [JESUS A.S.] AND OTHER STORIES

### نبي الله (ع) عيسى

#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to Prophet 'Īsā (as)
- Be introduced to Maryam (as)
- Briefly discuss the story of birth of Prophet 'Īsā (as) and the miracles in his early life
- Discuss the main messages of Prophet 'Īsā (as)
- Briefly discuss the Injīl
- Briefly discuss the miracles of Prophet 'Īsā (as)
- Discuss the story of Prophet Yūnus (as)
- Discuss the lessons to be learnt from the story
- Memorise the words of remembrance of Prophet Yūnus (as)
- Learn the story of Ashabul Kahf as from the Holy Qur'an
- Briefly discuss the lessons from this story

## FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

## JUNIOR LEVEL

### Lesson 1: Prophet 'Īsā (as)

In this lesson we will learn about a very important prophet who was sent to a community of people to teach them about Allah (SWT) and how to live fairly with one another. His name was 'Īsā (as) and in English he is called Prophet Jesus.

### MARYAM, THE MOTHER OF PROPHET 'ĪSĀ (AS)

Of all the women of the world Allah (SWT) has chosen four ladies because they were very good Muslims and would always make sure that everything they did would make Allah (SWT) pleased with them. Lady Maryam (as) was one of these women. She was Prophet 'Īsā's (as) mother. In fact she was such a great lady that Allah (SWT) gave her some special qualities:

- She is the only woman to have her name in the Holy Quran
- Angels spoke directly to her

One of the main reasons that Lady Maryam was so close to Allah (SWT) was because of a promise that her mother Hanna had made to Allah (SWT) before their baby was even born. They promised that they would give their baby to the service of God.

Lady Maryam (as) therefore lived in a place of worship and whilst living there experienced many miracles. Angels who would bring her the fruits of summer in winter, and the fruits of winter in summer would visit her.



She was always well looked after especially by Allah (SWT).

## THE BIRTH OF PROPHET 'ISĀ

Of all the miracles that Lady Maryam experienced, the most important one was the birth of her son Prophet 'Īsā (as). This is because Prophet 'Īsā's (as) birth is unlike anyone else in the world.

One day, Maryam was visited by the angels who gave her some news: that she was about to have a son, who would be a prophet. However, Maryam was worried about this news and wondering how she would have a baby which she was not married. The angels comforted her by saying that Allah had willed this and so it would happen and that He would be there for her throughout her test.

Maryam went away in a quiet place realising she was pregnant. When the time of childbirth approached, she was guided to a date-palm. She was asked not to be upset but drink water from a spring of water and eat the dates from the palm tree.



Soon, Prophet 'Īsā (as) was born, and his mother took him back to her town. People began to annoy Maryam (as) and ask a lot of questions. She was advised by Allah (SWT) not to say anything, and that will take care of the rest. Instead of answering them, she just pointed at the baby. They started to laugh at her, asking how a baby could answer them.

However, Allah (SWT) had given Prophet 'Īsā (as) the special power of speaking even though he was a baby.

“He said: Surely I am a servant of Allah; He has given me the Book and made me a prophet...” (19: 30)

From that time, people understood that this was a special person, sent by Allah (SWT) to guide them. Some of them believed in the miracle, while others rejected it because they were arrogant.

### **Activity:**

**Let us try to memorise the words that Prophet 'Īsā (as) spoke when he was a baby. Let's try to memorise them in both Arabic and English.**

## THE MESSAGES OF 'ISĀ (AS)

### **BELIEVING IN ONE GOD**

Prophet 'Īsā (as) had particular messages that he needed to give to his people.

→ Teach them how to believe in One God according to the true teachings of God



→ Treat people fairly



→ Teach them how to have simple lives, wearing simple clothes and eating simple food.



➡ Prophet Issa (as) taught his people of the final prophet that would come after him named Muḥammad (saw)



## MIRACLES OF PROPHET 'ISĀ

A miracle is a sign from Allah given to his prophets. It is something that a prophet can do that no one else can do. Prophet 'Īsā (as) was given the power to perform many miracles by Allah (SWT), including healing people who were very sick.

**Colour in the following miracles he would perform.**

Heal the Sick

Speak as a Baby

Bring the dead

back to life

## THE INJĪL

Allah (SWT) also blessed Prophet 'Īsā (as) with a holy book, called the Injil. This book contained Allah's (SWT) teachings for the people of the time. It taught them correct beliefs and rules of life. Unfortunately, we do not have the original version of Injil with us today. After Prophet 'Īsā (as) was raised to heaven by Allah (SWT), the original form of this book was lost, and people began making their own books in place of it, which were not truly the word of God.

## Lesson 2: Prophet Yūnus (as)

Prophet Yūnus (as), known as Prophet Jonah in English, was a prophet that was sent to his people to teach them that Allah (SWT) was the One True God and that the idols they had made could not hear or help them with their requests.

Prophet Yūnus (as) tried over and over to teach the people that there was only *One* God and that He was Allah (SWT). However as much as he tried his people simply would not listen.

After trying for a long time Prophet Yūnus (as) decided to leave the people because he thought that soon Allah (SWT) would punish them.



Prophet Yūnus (as) left the city and not long after, dark clouds started rolling in. It appeared that a huge storm was going to take place.

The people of Nineveh started to get worried and realised that Prophet Yūnus (as) was right. However it was too late as he had already left.

They began to pray directly to Allah (SWT) and realised that their idols could not help. Because they prayed from the bottom of their hearts and realised that Allah (SWT) is the One True God, Allah (SWT) removed the dark clouds and nothing happened to them.

## PROPHET YŪNUS' JOURNEY

Although the people of Nineveh had become believers, there were no mobile phones for anyone to call Prophet Yūnus (as) and ask him to return.

He was on board a boat sailing to another land when something terrible happened. Huge waves appeared and the boat started to rock from side to side. The people realised that if they didn't do something the boat would sink.

They started throwing all their luggage off. However the boat was still too heavy. They decided that someone had to get off the boat and jump into the ocean. They wrote the name of every person on a piece of paper and decided to have a ballot. The name that came out was Prophet Yūnus (as). However because these people knew he was a good man they decided to try again. Once again his name came out. On the third time the same thing happened and then Prophet Yūnus (as) realised that Allah (SWT) wanted him to get off the boat. He jumped into the ocean and a huge whale rose to the surface and swallowed him into its stomach.

Whilst Prophet Yūnus (as) was inside the stomach of the whale, he realised that he had made a mistake by leaving his people without Allah's (SWT) permission.

He started to ask Allah (SWT) to forgive him and recited the following words

*"la ilāha illā anta subḥanaka innī kuntu min al  
ḍālimīn"* (21:87)

"There is no god but You, glory be to You; surely I am of those who were unfair to themselves." (21:87)

### Memorisation Activity:

Continue to repeat the above Qur'anic phrase until you memorise it. You can use this prayer when you have done something wrong and you want Allah (SWT) to forgive you.

### WHAT HAPPENED NEXT

Because Prophet Yūnus (as) prayed to Allah (SWT) sincerely, he was forgiven.

Allah (SWT) ordered the whale to remove Prophet Yūnus (as) from its stomach and place him on the shore. Allah (SWT) made the environment safe for Prophet Yūnus (as) and provided him with what he needed until he was healthy again to leave the seashore.

### GOING BACK HOME

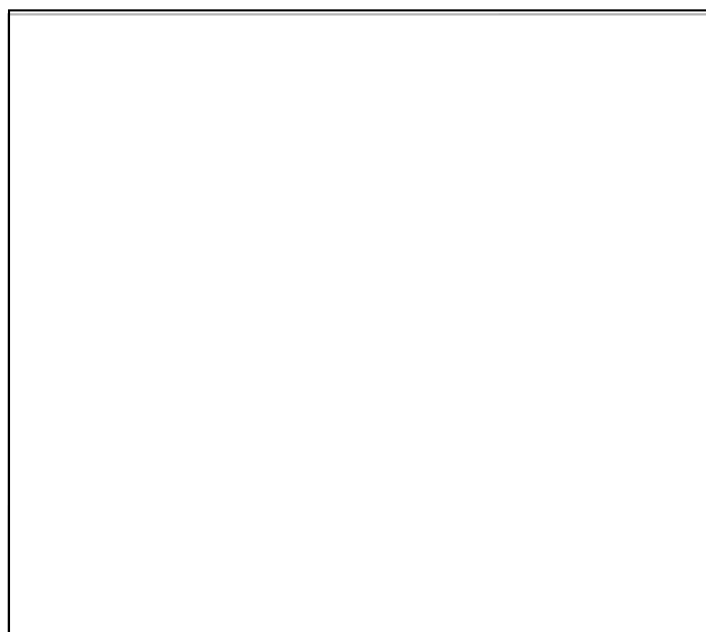
Prophet Yūnus (as) eventually found his way back home and was surprised to see that people had changed and were now believers in Allah (SWT). He was very happy and together they prayed and thanked Allah (SWT) for His blessings.

### MORALS FROM THE STORY

Every prophet leaves us with great stories to learn from. Prophet Yūnus (as) taught us many things through his story.

### Activity:

**Draw something that you learnt from the story of Prophet Yunus (as)**



## Lesson 3: The Companions of the Cave

The 18<sup>th</sup> surah of the Holy Qur'an is called "Al-Kahf" meaning "The Cave". This surah tells us about a group of young men who took shelter in a cave to hide away from an oppressive and tyrant ruler.

"(Remember) when the young men fled for refuge (from their disbelieving folk) to the Cave, they said: "Our Lord! Bestow on us mercy from Yourself, and facilitate for us our affair in the right way!" (18:10)



The Roman emperor (Ruler) at that time was not a kind person and the people of that time would worship idols and perform evil actions. This made it difficult for people who believed in Allah (SWT) as they had to hide their belief.

In this city, a group of young men believed in Allah (SWT) according to the true teaching of Prophet Jesus. They believed in One Unique God, not three gods. Because they were not allowed to practice their religion, they decided to leave the city and head to the mountains. They didn't know where they were going, they were simply hoping that Allah (SWT) would look after them. Their faith was so strong that they believed that Allah would solve all their problems. They depended on him completely.

So they left the city and headed into the wilderness. After a while, they became tired, and decided to sleep in a cave. Here, a miracle happened. Allah (SWT) caused them to sleep for a very long time- for many years.

“Therefore we covered up their (sense of) hearing (causing them, to go in deep sleep), in the cave for a number of years” (18:11)

After a number of years, which is unknown to us, the men woke and asked each other how long they had been in the cave for. According to the Qur'an, one of the men replied that they had only been there for a day or part of a day. However, Allah (SWT) tells us that they were sleeping in the cave for 309 years!

They sent one person from their group to go back to the city to get them food and supplies. He went in to the city secretly. After a while, though, he realised everything had changed.



The city looked completely different, and the people now all believed in Allah (SWT) and worshipped Him.



After a while, the men realised that they had been sleeping for hundreds of years, and that in that time when they were asleep, Allah (SWT) had caused the city they lived in to change from a disbelieving city to one where people worshipped Allah (SWT).

### LESSONS FROM THE STORY

There are many lessons we can learn from the story of these faithful men:

- 1) Allah (SWT) will always help those who believe in Him, even if it is by a miracle.
- 2) Allah (SWT) protected them because He has power over everything no matter who the ruler is.
- 3) Allah (SWT) will always have the best plan even though we may not know what it is.
- 4) Allah's (SWT) Plan will prevail at the end even if it takes a very long time. Not been able to see the result of our good actions and patience should not stop us from continuing to do them.

**Activity: Colour in the cave and draw the Ashab al Kahf walking out of it.**



# السَّلامُ عَلَى نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ ايوب

## PROPHET AYYŪB (JOB<sup>AS</sup>)

(ع)ايوب نبي الله

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Discuss the story of Prophet Ayyūb (as)
- Discuss the morals from the story of Prophet Ayyūb (as)
- Understand that we all face different tests in life
- Understand that we should not allow Satan to tempt us to do the wrong thing when we are going through difficulties
- Understand that calamities are always surrounded by blessings

### FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

### PRIMARY LEVEL

## Prophet AYYŪB AS(JOB AS)

We have learnt about many Prophets who were sent by Allah ((SWT)) to guide mankind. One such Prophet was Prophet Ayyūb (as), who went through a lot of severe difficulties and pain but remained patient all the time.

Prophet Ayyūb (as) was the grandson of Prophet Abraham (as). He was not only a Prophet but had many other likeable virtues, patience being the foremost! In English, he is known as Job. There is a saying: “as patient as Job.”

### PROPHET AYYŪB WAS WELL OFF



Prophet Ayyūb (as) was a prosperous man with many flocks of sheep, cultivated lands, wealth and children. But all these did not make him arrogant (proud). Instead, he was all the time grateful to our Lord. He was generous and entertained the orphans and needy with meals; he treated his relations with kindness and generosity. Thus the Prophet was a humble man, with exalted position but firm faith in Allah (SWT).



Naturally, Satan, or Iblīs, did not like this. He (Satan) asked Allah's permission to test Prophet Ayyūb's (as) patience. He destroyed all of the Prophet's wealth.... his large farms, sheep and cattle too. Prophet Ayyūb (as) did not utter a single word of complaint; instead he thanked Allah (SWT) for having given him all the above gifts in the first place.

After some time, all of Prophet's children died. He was much shocked but he held fast to his faith in Allah. He neither sighed nor shed a tear. He prostrated before the Almighty. He said: "All my possessions and children were gifts from Allah. If He has taken these back, it is no use to lament over their loss."

A few years later, Prophet Ayyūb (as) contracted a terrible illness, which left him bed-ridden, and unable to leave the house. The only person who remained with him was his faithful and loyal wife. It is narrated that even then the Prophet (as) praised Allah.

Despite all this, Prophet Ayyūb (as) never complained about Allah (SWT). He did not even ask Allah (SWT) to change anything in his life. He was simply patient and please with what Allah (SWT) had tested him with.

Eventually, though, the disbeliever who lived at his time began to mock him. They would say to him: 'look what God has done to you'. This hurt him very deeply, because it was an attack on his faith. Therefore, he prayed to Allah (SWT) in a very polite and beautiful way, saying:

"O Allah, harm has really touched me, and you are the Most Merciful....." (21:83)

Allah (SWT) accepted his prayer and removed all his sufferings. Gradually his health, family and wealth all returned to him. The Prophet bowed down to Allah in thanks.

## MORALS FROM THE STORY

From this story we find many lessons that we can reflect upon to assess our relationship with Allah. This story especially should make us question if we worship Allah because of His blessings on us or out of our love for Him.

Prophet Ayyūb (as) was one of Allah's very sincere worshippers. He prayed to Allah (SWT) in good and bad times without a complaint! Allah tests us in many ways and we should, therefore, be steadfast in worshipping Him constantly - not thank Allah and praise Him only in happy times and complain and turn away from Him during difficulties.

## WE ALL HAVE OUR OWN TESTS

Read and ponder over this story. Ahmad and his family lived happily until his father's company closed down. His father, Mr. Jawad lost his job and had no income for a long time. He kept having faith in Allah (SWT) and assured the family to remember Allah regularly. He sold his big land and the family moved into a small apartment. Luckily, Ahmad's mother was a teacher, so she went back to teach with good salary while father managed the house and children. Mr. Jawad also mowed neighbours' lawns and earned extra dollars for the family. He thanked Allah for these new sources of income. At dinner time, the whole family thanked Allah (SWT) for fresh warm food and a shelter over their head. They always gave away in charity for the less fortunate refugees and orphans. Until one day, Mr. Jawad was called for an interview. As he had been an honest worker, he had a good letter of recommendation. So out of many applicants, he was hired for a new job. That evening, the whole family prayed extra special to thank Allah (SWT)



## SATAN'S TEMPTATIONS



Remember when Prophet Ayyūb (as) lost his wealth, children and then health. He stayed patient, worshipped Allah and asked for HIS help.

Remember how Satan tempted Prophet Adam (as) to eat the prohibited fruit? Do you know the result of that? Both of them were asked to leave the beautiful gardens where they lived.

Think of the time when Prophet Abraham (as) left his wife Hājer with her young baby in the desert and without any water! He had said that he was leaving them in the care of Allah (SWT). His wife did not complain to her husband and neither did she break down and shout out at the Lord. She believed in Allah (SWT). The baby kicked the land with his heels and amazingly a fountain of water gushed out. Till today, this spring of Zamzam has water that is considered holy by all the visitors to Mecca.



When Prophet Abraham (as) was taking his son, Ismā'īl to sacrifice him, Satan tempted him about three times to give it up. But Prophet Abraham (as) stayed firm in obeying Allah's command. He threw stones at Satan and drove him away.

When we are in difficulty and going through a rough time, we should never lose hope. We must maintain our strong faith in Allah and keep asking for His Mercy. Otherwise, Iblīs, the Satan, will tempt us towards the wrong direction.

People may shake our faith by making unkind remarks about our difficulties. Some may say that Allah has brought this on us to please our enemies. We will be told to give a break to our pleadings to Allah. These are temptations from Satan, and we should make sure never to listen to them.

## CALAMITIES SURROUNDED BY BLESSINGS



Let us listen to the simple story of Batool. Her mother fell sick badly. Her father was overseas on business. So poor Batool had to nurse the mother, help with house chores and also look after the baby brother. This left her with hardly any time for school work. Even then she did quite well in the tests. Sam, the student with the top grade was chosen to present his poem on the Grandparents' Day. Batool, being an excellent student otherwise, felt sad. Yet she prayed to Allah as usual and thanked Him. Her mother was getting better and father too was returning home soon. She did not complain to anyone about her difficulties. In her heart, she accepted that Allah knows the best. This is how Allah (SWT) wanted it to happen. On the morning of Grandparents' Day, Sam did not turn up in the school. He had left for a vacation Straight away, the teacher called out Batool and asked her to read out her poem. Batool said aloud: "Alḥamdulillah!" With a quiet "Bismillāh" and a prayer in her heart, she presented her work with great eloquence in front of the visitors. Everyone applauded.

## Class Activity

Write under each Prophet's name why we remember him. Pick your answers from the box below:

a. Prophet Ayyūb (as)

.....

b. Prophet Noah AS

.....

c. Prophet Moses (as)

.....

d. Prophet Muḥammad (as)

.....

- saving the virtuous from the flood
- delivering the oppressed from the Pharaoh of Egypt
- establishing and spreading Islam
- for his patience and firm faith in Allah (SWT)

## Review Questions:

### 1. Prophet Ayyūb (as) lost his:

- a. farms and vineyards
- b. buildings and stables
- c. young and old children
- d. wealth, family and health

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#### <sup>i</sup> BIBLIOGRAPHY:

SML notes – Ancient Prophets

Stories from Qur'an by Seyyid Muhammad Suhufi – Islamic Seminary  
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Al Islam.org by Ahlulbayt

# السَّلَامُ عَلَى لُقْمَانَ

LUQMĀN (AS)

لقمان (ع)

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Be introduced to Luqmān (as) as a wise man introduced to us in the Qur'an
- Discuss some of the advice Luqmān gave to his son

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

JUNIOR LEVEL

## Lesson 1

In this lesson, we will be learning about a wise man introduced to us in the Holy Qur'an. The name of this man is Luqmān (as). The Qur'an mentions some of the advice Luqmān (as) gives to his son, and we can learn lots of lesson from this advice.

Luqmān (as) observed everything but kept silent. He practised self-restraint – he did no foolish things or talk unnecessarily! Luqmān (as) firmly believed in Allah ((SWT)) and advised all not to associate anyone with Allah. For all his piety and good qualities, Allah ((SWT)) gifted Luqmān (as) with *wisdom*. Allah ((SWT)) has named a chapter of the Qur'an after this wise man.

## HOLY QURAN

SURAH LUQMAN  
(LUQMAN)  
CHAPTER 31

RECITATION BY  
SHEIKH MISHARI RASHED AL-AFASY

## GRATEFULNESS TO PARENTS

Luqmān (as) told his son:

“And We have enjoined on man (to be dutiful and good) to his parents” (31:14)

It is our parents who raise us, feed and clothe us, teach us manners and send us to school. We must not forget that as a baby we were weak, and very dependent on our parents for everything. Our mother carried us for nine difficult months. Then she went through so much pain and suffering to



give birth to us. Then she spent sleepless nights and tiring days looking after us.



## ESTABLISH ṢALĀT (DAILY PRAYER)

Luqmān (as) advised his son to *establish prayer*. This means praying on time, and taking our prayer seriously.

"O my son! Establish the ṣalāt..." (31:17)

This is great advice because the daily prayer is the direct connection between a Muslim and his Creator, Allah (SWT). If we take it seriously, then it will keep us close to Allah (SWT) and protect us from mistakes.



What are the benefits of offering prayers?

- It strengthens our faith in Allah (SWT).
- It causes our sins to be forgiven.
- After praying, our du'ā will be answered.
- It helps us avoid committing sins because we are always remembering Allah (SWT).

"Once the Holy prophet Muḥammad (saw) shook a dry branch of a tree and all of the leaves of the branch fell off. Then the Holy Prophet (saw) said: "The sins of those who pray, drop off as the leaves of this branch fell off."

## PATIENCE DURING AFFLICTIONS

"...and bear with patience whatever happens to you..."  
(31:17)

Sometimes, things happen in our life that are difficult. We might get sick, or our brother or sister might get sick. Our parents may lose their jobs, or something might happen to our house.

When things like this happen, we should not get angry, misbehave or give our parents a hard time. Instead, we should remember this is a test from Allah (SWT). The best way to pass the test is to stay calm and do the usual daily things we have to do. It is also important to keep thanking Allah (SWT) even in difficult times, because even then we are surrounded by His blessings.

### 1. Luqmān (as) advised his son:

- To establish is prayer- which means to pray on time and take prayer seriously
- To pray, but whenever he felt like it
- To not pray much

### 2. Luqmān (as) advised his son to:

- Be patient when difficult things happened in life
- Complain when difficult things happened in life
- Neither of the above

## LESSON 2

In this lesson, we will discuss more of the advice that Luqmān (as) gave his son.

## DO NOT ACT ARROGANTLY

"Do not turn away your face from men in pride or walk away arrogantly on the earth. Certainly, Allah does not like arrogant boasters." (31:18)

Here, this wise man advises his son not to act arrogantly or proudly. Here are some examples of these things:

- We do not play with a particular boy because we think we are better than him
- We tell people that they are bad at something (e.g. handball) and that we are better
- We do not let other people talk in conversation and we always do the talking because we think we are smarter or better.

- Showing off our new clothes or shoes or toys by walking or acting in a certain way.

Satan, perhaps the most evil creature, became the way he is because of pride. He thought he was better than Prophet Adam (as) and refused to prostrate to him. Because of his pride and arrogance, he was cursed by Allah (SWT).



## DO NOT RAISE YOUR VOICE

Luqmān (as) advised his son not to raise his voice inappropriately. He advised him that the worse of sounds is the braying of a donkey, and advised him to keep his voice quiet and low so that he would not be acting like a donkey.

It is important for us to remember our manners, and not shout and yell for no reason. It is okay to shout or be loud when we are playing with our friends or brothers and sisters. Sometimes, though, we need to be quiet. When our parents ask us to be quiet, or when we are in class, we shouldn't make too much noise.



## EVERY DEED MATTERS

Here is a story of a pious man and a shopkeeper.

There lived a pious man all by himself, who spent most of his time in praying, fasting and praising Allah. He was very happy with his spiritual progress. No wicked thoughts came to his mind and no evil temptations entered his heart.

One night, he had a disturbing dream. He saw that a shopkeeper in the town was far superior to him in spirituality.

In the morning, the pious man went in search of the shopkeeper. He found him busy with his customers, selling goods and collecting money with a cheerful face. The pious man sat in a corner of the shop and watched the shopkeeper carefully. "No signs of any spiritual life at all," he said to himself. His dream could not be true. But then he saw the shopkeeper disappear to pray. When he returned, he was again busy dealing with money matters.

The shopkeeper noticed the pious man sitting in the corner and asked: "Would you like something, brother?"

"Oh! No! No!" said the pious man. "I don't want to buy anything, but I want to ask you a question." He then related his dream.

"Well, that is very simple to explain," said the shopkeeper, "but you will have to do something for me before I answer your question."

"I will do anything for you," replied the pious man.



"All right! Take this saucer; there is some mercury in it. Go to the other end of the street and come back fast within half an hour. If the mercury falls out of the saucer, you will hear nothing from me. There you go now."

The pious man took the saucer and started running. The mercury nearly wobbled out of the saucer. He saved it just in time, and slowed down. Then he remembered he had to return within half an hour, so he started walking at a fast pace. At long last he returned puffing and panting. "Here is your mercury, safe and sound," he told the shopkeeper. "Now tell me the true interpretation of my dream."

---

The shopkeeper looked at the pious man's weary condition and asked him: "Well, friend, how many times did you remember Allah while you were going from this end of the street to the other?" "Remember Allah!" exclaimed the pious man. "I did not remember Him at all. I was so worried about the mercury in the saucer."

"But I do remember Him all the time," said the shopkeeper. "When I am doing my business, I am fair, honest and kind to my customers. I never forget Allah (SWT) in my dealings with other people."

<sup>i</sup>We learn from this story that the small deeds of that shop-keeper, like being nice and fair to his customers, mattered so much in the eyes of Allah (SWT). When we are going about our days, we should remember this, and try to do as much good as we can.

## Review Questions

### 3. Luqmān (as) advised his son:

- a. To always speak loudly
- b. To not raise his voice inappropriately
- c. To talk a lot

### 4. Luqmān (as) advised his son to:

- a. Walk arrogantly so everyone would know he is smart
- b. To avoid being proud or arrogant
- c. To speak over people and show his wisdom that way

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<sup>i</sup> **BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

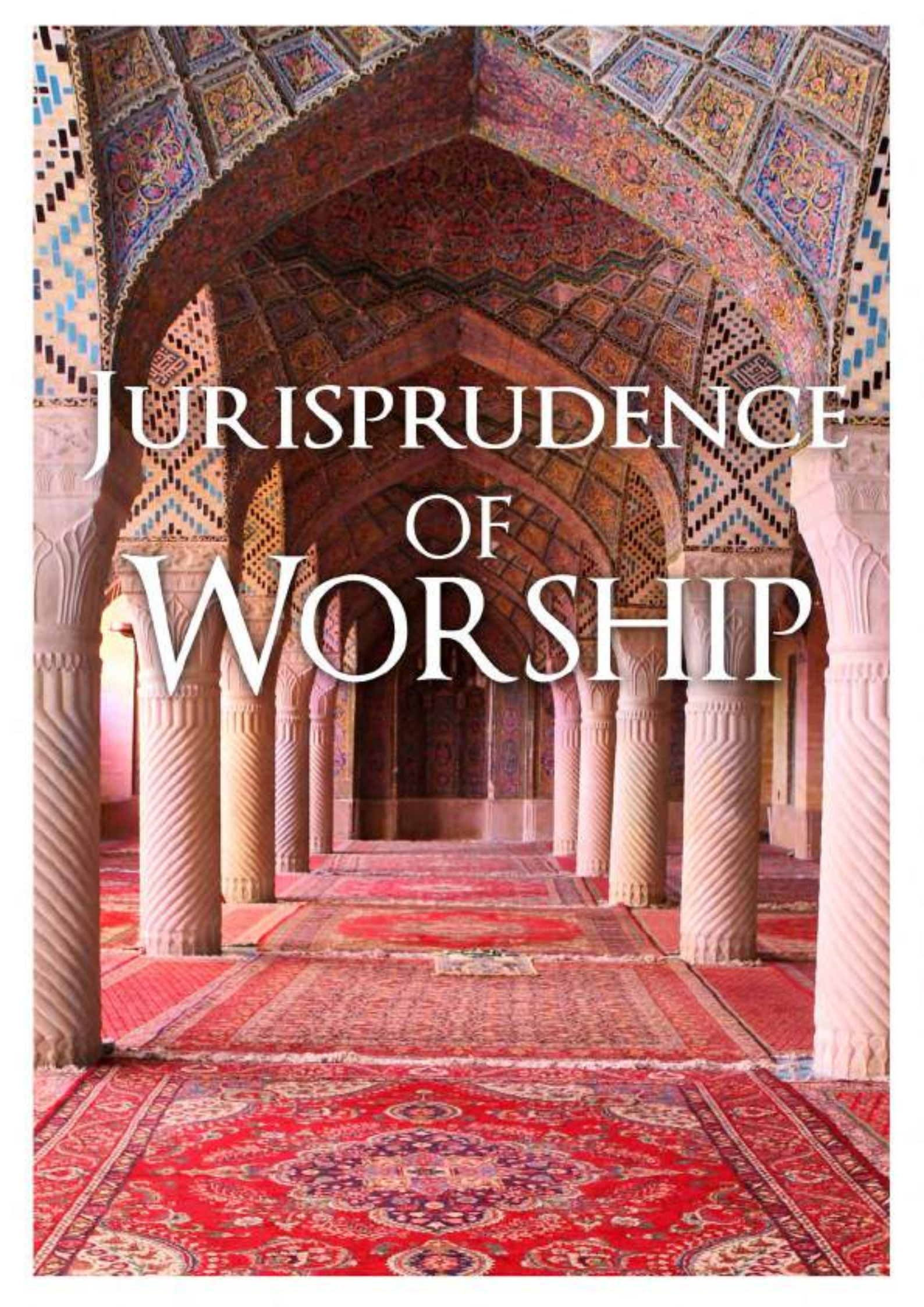
The Qura'an : Chapter 31 Luqman

Islamic.org/moral stories

AhlulBayt anecdotes for children

100 Moral stories for children



The image shows the interior of a mosque, featuring a series of pointed arches supported by columns. The ceiling and upper walls are covered in intricate, colorful geometric and floral patterns. The floor is covered with large, ornate red and blue patterned carpets. The perspective leads the eye down a central aisle towards a distant opening.

# JURISPRUDENCE OF WORSHIP





# FURTHER PRAYER RULES

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- This lesson will be a revision lesson to reinforce some of the main rules of prayer in an interactive manner.

## Further Prayer Rules

### Activity 1

Match up the following prayers with the correct rakāt number.

Fajr	4
Dhuhr	4
Asr	3
Maghrib	4
Isha	2

### Activity 2

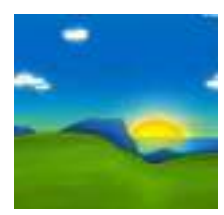
Match up the following prayers with the correct time of day



Fajr Prayer



Ḍuhr Prayer



'Ishā' Prayer

### Activity 3

1. Who are we communicating with when we pray? A \_ \_ \_ \_
2. How many times a day has Allah asked us to pray? F \_ \_ \_
3. What are we facing when we are standing in the direction of the Qiblah? K \_ \_ \_ \_
4. What are we recommended to recite before we begin our prayers? A \_ \_ \_ \_
5. Our clothes must be T \_ \_ \_ \_ when we pray.

### Activity 4

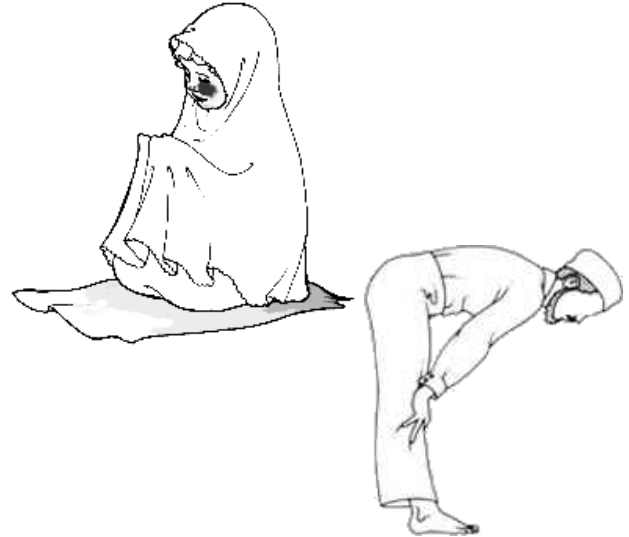
List the names of the five prayers to your teacher and then work on the find-a-word below.



ABR  
DHUHR  
FAJR  
ISHA  
MAGHRIB

### Activity 5

Which picture shows Rukū'? Circle it, then colour it in.



Which picture shows Sujūd? Circle it then colour it in.







# 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**







# CONGREGATIONAL PRAYERS

## صلاة الجماعة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be introduced to the fact that congregational prayers is when we pray together and that there must be an imam to lead the prayer
- Be introduced to the benefits of following their parents in prayer at home and also joining the congregation at the mosque
- Be introduced to the rewards of congregational prayers

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

## Congregational Prayers

### Practical Activity

Students should arrive early to the centre or the mosque for the next four weeks in order to pray together with older students. The prayer should be led by one of the teachers while a few of the other teachers or teacher's aides should help the students understand the objectives in this lesson.

### INTRODUCTION

Ṣalātul Jamā'a or congregational prayer is when we pray as a group. We learnt how to pray in previous lessons and by now all of us should know how to pray alone. However, we are also allowed to pray together as a group. In fact, this has great rewards which we will talk about later.

We can pray our daily Wājib prayers together as a group, but we have to know some of the rules of praying together. In this lesson we will learn some of the rewards and rules of praying together.

### THE LEADER OF THE PRAYER

The first rule is that there must be someone to lead the prayer. This person is called the 'imam' of the group and we have to make sure that while we are praying we do not pray faster than him or slower than him. We have to try to keep just a little bit behind him. Once he goes into rukū', we should go



into rukū' right after him, and so on for Sujūd and all the other actions.

It's also important to remember that we need to stand behind the imam, and that we can't pray in front of him or beside him. If there is only one person praying behind the Imam, then they can stand to their right and a little bit behind them.



### LEARNING TO PRAY TOGETHER

The best way to learn how to pray the jamā'ah prayer is to:

- Join your parents and pray with them, it is a very good habit to pray together at home and you will also learn how to pray
- Join the jamā'ah prayer at the mosque: try to make sure you are at the mosque early so you can join the prayer and pray with everyone



### THE REWARDS OF PRAYING TOGETHER

Allah (SWT) wants Muslims to be very close to each other. He wants us to help each other, take care of each other, visit each other often and have good

relationships with each other. To help us do this, Allah (SWT) has encouraged us to pray together, so that at least three times a day we meet at the mosque and see and greet each other. Also, by praying together, we encourage other people to pray and give them a chance to learn how to pray as well.

For these reasons, Allah (SWT) has told us that praying together has amazing rewards that we can hardly imagine. Imam al-Reḍa (as) says:

“One prayer prayed in jamāah (together) has as much rewards as two thousand prayers prayed alone”<sup>i</sup>

Also, the Prophet (saw) says:

"The rows of my followers in the congregational prayer on the earth are like the rows of angels in the sky"<sup>ii</sup>

So if you want to get a lot more rewards for your prayers and you want to reach the level of the angels, then make sure you try to attend the jamā'ah prayer and pray with other Muslims, even if this is only at home with your parents, brothers or sisters.

## Class Activity

Students should be split into groups of four. Each group should act out a scenario where a group of Muslims meet at the mosque and becomes friends through this meeting.

## Review Questions

### Q1. When praying:

- a. It is best to pray alone
- b. It is best to pray together
- c. Neither of the above

### Q2. When praying, we have to:

- a. Pray faster than the Imam
- b. Pray slower than the Imam
- c. Be just a bit behind the Imam in our actions

<sup>i</sup> Bihar-ul-Anwar, vol. 88, p. 4

<sup>ii</sup> Bihar-ul-Anwar, vol. 88, p. 6



## TRAVELLER'S PRAYER

### صلاة المسافر

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Learn some of the etiquettes of travel in Islam

### Traveller's Prayer

In this lesson, we will learn about some of the things we as Muslims should do when we are travelling. These recommendations are meant to make our lives easier and simpler when we travel, and to keep us and the people travelling with us comfortable.

#### Class Discussion

What do you think are some of the things we should do when we are travelling?

Your teacher will splint you into four groups, and each group should think of the following:

- 5 things to do before travelling
- 5 things to do while travelling, to help ourselves
- 5 things to do while travelling, to help others
- 5 things to do when coming back from a journey

#### JURISPRUDENCE

#### LEVEL 1

Now that we have discussed this, let's look at some of the recommendations that our Prophet and Imams have given us.

#### THE ETIQUETTE OF TRAVEL

The following have been recommended to us by the Ahlul Bayt (as)<sup>i</sup>:

- Asking Allah (SWT) to protect us and look after us during our journey
- Taking good quality food and provisions with us for our journey
- Sharing our provisions, like our food and water, with whoever is with us
- Avoiding arguments with our fellow travellers
- Being humorous and joking as much as we can without saying or doing ḥarām
- Making sure we have good manners
- Keeping the secrets of people that you travelled with after you part ways with them
- Making sure we travel with good people who will benefit us
- Remembering Allah (SWT) at every stage of our journey

<sup>i</sup> Biharul Anwar, Book of the Rules of Cleanliness and Perfume, Chapter 49





## SPECIAL PRAYERS

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

### ‘Īd Prayers

In this lesson, we will learn about ‘Īd and the ‘Īd prayer.

#### ‘ĪD IN ISLAM

‘Īd is the Islamic name for a day of celebration. There are a few days in the year that we celebrate because they are special occasions. The three ‘Īd that we celebrate are:

- ‘Īdul Fiṭr
- ‘Īdul Aḍḥā
- ‘Īdul Ghadīr

‘Īdul Fiṭr is the first day after the month of Ramaḍān. On this day, we celebrate the fact that we have fasted for a month and have come closer to Allah (SWT) through our fasting.

‘Īdul Aḍḥā is a day of celebration for all Muslims, but especially for the Muslims who have gone to Ḥajj that year. The people at Ḥajj have to do certain acts of worship and when they have done them, they celebrate this on the day of ‘Īd. Again, it is a day to celebrate coming closer to Allah (SWT) by obeying Him.



#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Be introduced to the ‘Īds of Islam
- Discuss the etiquette of ‘Īd
- Discuss the importance of ‘Īd prayer in congregation
- Explain that these prayers are done differently to the daily prayers



‘Īdul Ghadīr is the day when the Prophet (saw) announced to all of the Muslims that Imam ‘Ali (as) would be the leader of the Muslims after him. We celebrate this day because on this day Allah (SWT) gave us the biggest blessing, which was the blessing of being the followers of Imam ‘Ali (as).

## PREPARING FOR ‘ĪD

It is good to wear nice, new clean clothes for ‘Īd and to make our families and friends happy. It is also nice to wear perfume on the day of ‘Īd and make ourselves neat and tidy and look our best.



Just always remember that it is not good to waste, we have to try to always keep in mind the poor people during this time and make sure we also put some money or gifts aside for the poor and needy who cannot afford nice clothes or gifts in this time.

## Class Activity- ‘Īd Cards

Your teacher will give you drawing pencils, crayons and paper. Your job is to make an ‘Īd card for your mum and dad. Try to make it as beautiful as you can, and save them for ‘Īd day when you can give them to your parents to make them happy.



## WHAT DO WE DO ON THE DAYS OF ‘ĪD?

So what do we do to celebrate the days of ‘Īd?

Who can tell me what they do with their families on ‘Īd?

- Wake up early
- Have a shower for the day of ‘Īd
- Go to the ‘Īd prayer
- Visit family and friends
- Go out for a picnic or a barbeque and have fun

The day of ‘Īd is supposed to be a day where Muslims come closer to each other by meeting at the mosque and visiting each other. Remember though that the day of ‘Īd is not an excuse to do anything ḥarām. We can have fun without doing things that are ḥarām, and so we should be careful that even though we want to have fun during ‘Īd we should not commit any sins.

## THE ‘ĪD PRAYER



This is a special prayer that we pray on the days of Īdul Fiṭr and ‘Īdul Aḍḥā. It is done differently to the usual daily prayers we have learnt about, and you will learn how to pray this prayer when you get a little older.

It is really important to come to the mosque to pray this prayer with your Muslim friends. It is a great chance to see everyone on the day of ‘Īd, congratulate them, give them gifts and spend time with them. So the next time ‘Īd comes, make sure you are up bright and early, perform your Ghusl or shower for ‘Īd and come to the Eid prayer with a smile.

## Review Questions

**Q1. On ‘Īd day, we are supposed to:**

- a. Not do anything ḥarām
- b. Visit family and friends and have fun
- c. Both of the above

**Q2. Which of the following is true?**

- a. There is a special prayer for the day of ‘Īd
- b. There is no special prayer for the day of ‘Īd
- c. We do not pray on ‘Īd day



# FASTING

## الصوم

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

### Fasting

Allah (SWT) has created us and the world around us and has given us so many great things like:

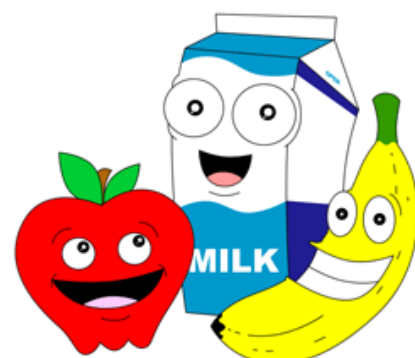
#### Water



#### Fresh Air



#### Food



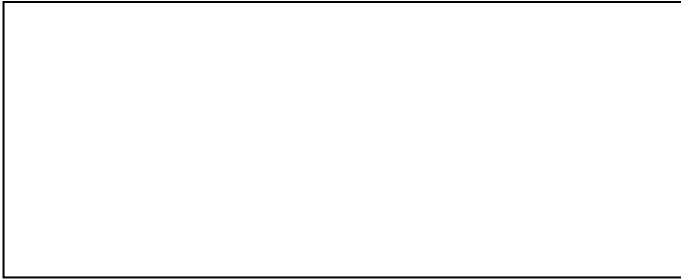
#### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand fasting is one of the major obligations in Islam
- Be able to define or describe fasting (şawm)
- Understand some of the basic benefits of fasting
- Recognise the main invalidators of fasting

### Class Activity:

Can you think of one other thing that Allah (SWT) has given you?



Being a Muslim means that we recognise all of these blessings and in return follow all the rules that Allah (SWT) has given us to show Him that we are thankful and appreciate all of these lovely things.

One of the rules that Allah (SWT) has given us is that we should fast one month in each year- the holy month of Ramaḍān.

### WHAT IS FASTING?

Fasting is called ṣawm in Arabic. This is when we stay away from eating and drinking completely from dawn (first light in the sky in the morning) until just after the sun has set and the sky goes dark.

Muslims need to fast in the month of Ramaḍān

### Class Activity:

Colour in the name of the month that Muslims Fast



## WHY DO WE FAST?

There are many reasons that Allah (SWT) has asked us to fast every year. Some of these are:

### REMEMBER THE POOR

When we are fasting and hungry it is easier for us to remember the poor and those who do not have enough to eat. This encourages us to help them by sending them money or food.



### HEALTHIER LIFE

Islam likes us to be healthy. When we fast we are not able to eat all day, which cleanses our bodies and gives them a rest. Also by Ifṭār time our bodies are hungry so they enjoy the food much more.

## REWARDS OF FASTING

When we fast Allah (SWT) given us many rewards throughout the day. Even when we breathe while we are fasting we are given rewards because we are fasting for Allah (SWT). There are other things that we can do to gain rewards in Ramaḍān.

Draw a picture of the following:

Reading Qur'an



Being kind to our parents





## Class Discussion

Some children practice for proper fasting by doing a 'mini-fast' from when they wake up until the middle of the day. Talk to your parents and see if this something you can do with your parents' permission this year.

## Fasting II

Fasting is one of the most important duties in Islam. Last lesson we learnt that we fast because Allah (SWT) has asked us to and to show that we are thankful for all the blessings He has given us. In this lesson we will learn some of the actions we should not do when fasting.

## INVALIDATORS OF FASTING

There are some actions that Allah (SWT) has not allowed us to do when fasting. This means that for the entire time we are fasting we should not do the following:

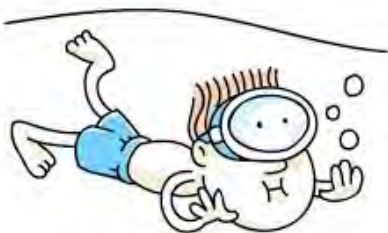
Eat



Drink



Place our head under water



However, because Allah (SWT) is so kind, if we do any of these things accidentally because we may have forgotten, our fast will still be okay.

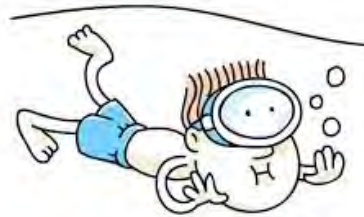
## ACTIONS THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED

There are some other actions that we should also not do while we are fasting. These actions will not ruin our fast, however we will be given fewer rewards. We should always remember to:

- Be kind and not hurt anyone's feelings
- Not to lie
- Not to backbite
- Not to swear

## Activity

Put a red cross on the actions that break our fast.



## Class Discussion

- What does your family do at Iftār time? Do they have any special traditions?
- What food does your mum like to cook for Iftār?
- What does your family usually do on 'Īd day?
- What is your favourite thing about the month of Ramaḍān?

## Fasting III

### SIGHTING OF THE MOON

As we now know, Muslims have been asked to fast in the Holy month of Ramaḍān. The way to know that this month is beginning or ending is by looking at the stages of the moon.

When the moon is new, which means it is very thin, then we know a new month has started. Ramaḍān is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.



### DOES EVERYONE HAVE TO FAST?

We have learnt in previous lessons that Allah (SWT) has asked us to fast because it is good for our body and soul. This teaches us that Allah (SWT) loves what is good for us and never asks us to do something that may harm us or be bad for us.

During The ninth month of the Islamic calendar there are many reasons why people may not be able to fast. Therefore, Allah (SWT) has allowed these people not to fast so that they are not harmed. Some of the reasons people cannot fast include:

#### Being sick



#### The elderly



#### Mother having a baby



#### Traveller



## Class Activity

Think of 2 scenarios where someone will be unable to fast and draw them in the boxes bellow.






# RULES OF FOOD AND DRINK

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

## Rules of Food and Drink

In this lesson, we are going to learn about the rules of eating and drinking food in Islam. Next time you eat lunch or dinner, think about all the food on your plate.

Look at the tasty fruits and vegetables



Delicious rice, chicken and fish



### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- That Allah has blessed us with beautiful foods to enjoy, but at the same time He has asked us keep to some limits
- The importance of beginning with Bismillāh, and ending with Alḥamdulillāh
- The kinds of food we are allowed to eat, and the ones we should keep away from
- The difference between ḥarām and ḥalāl foods



Cold glass of milk, juice or water.



All these are a blessing from Allah for us to eat and grow healthy bodies. They are all allowed or ḥalāl for us to eat.

But at the same time, Allah has asked us to keep away from some foods which are not good or healthy for us. These foods are called ḥarām.

For example, ham or bacon is ḥarām for us because it may be harmful.



Also, drinking alcohol is ḥarām because it is bad for our health, and can affect people around us too.

## **MANNERS OF EATING**

It is very important that before we start eating, we do certain things:

- Washing both hands
- Saying Bismillah before eating
- When we finish eating, to say Alḥamdulillāh

When we say:

“Bismillāhi Raḥmāni Raḥīm”

It means:

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

We should start eating with the name of Allah, because He is the one who has given us all the food that we eat. Even though mum and dad work hard to buy the food and cook it for us, Allah is the One and Only Provider.

When we finish eating, we should say “Alḥamdulillāh” which means “Praise be to Allah”. We thank Allah at the end of every meal, to show Him we are grateful for His blessings.

## **Classwork**

**Let us sing this song called “Bismillāh (I am a Muslim)” and try to learn it.**

I am a Muslim, the things I say  
In everything I do every day  
We are Muslims, the things we say  
In everything we do every day

Oooh, Bismillāh  
Oooh, Alḥamdulillāh (x2)

I am a Muslim and this I know  
I need to eat so that I will grow  
We are Muslims and this we know  
We need to eat so that we will grow

When we eat we say Bismillāh  
When we're full, we say Alḥamdulillāh (x2)

Water, juice and milk, these I think  
Are so delicious for me to drink  
Water, juice and milk, these we think  
Are so delicious for us to drink

When we drink we say, Bismillāh  
When we're done we say Alḥamdulillāh (x2)

## Lesson 2: Food and Drink

### HARĀM AND HALĀL FOODS

In the last lesson we talked about how all the things we eat and drink come from Allah as a blessing to us. In this lesson, we will talk about how Islam shows us that while most foods are good to eat, there are some things Allah asks us to stay away from.

The reason we are not allowed to eat and drink certain foods and drinks is because Allah has ordered us to stay away from them. It may be that they are not good for our health.

Plants and trees grow in soil. We eat apples that come from the tree, but we know that the soil which the apple tree grows in is not good for eating. It can harm us.

In the same way, there are so many animals and fish whose meat we can eat, but some animals and fish Allah has ordered us not to eat. This may be because they are not healthy for us.

### HARĀM AND HALĀL

Have you heard the words ḥarām and ḥalāl being used before? When Mum goes shopping, she goes to a ḥalāl butcher to buy meat or chicken.

**Ḥarām** means something that Allah has told us not to do because it is harmful for us either in this world or in the Hereafter. Examples of those things that are ḥarām to eat are:

- Anything that comes from pigs, like pork, bacon or ham
- Drinking alcohol
- Non-ḥalāl meat and chicken which is bought at a regular supermarket like Coles or Woolies.

**Ḥalāl** means something that Allah has allowed us to do because it will be good for us. Examples of foods that are Ḥalāl to eat are:

- Beef, lamb and chicken which are prepared according to the laws of Islam
- Most kinds of fish
- All kinds of fruit and vegetables.

Before we buy anything we must make sure that it is ḥalāl. This is why Muslims always buy meat from a ḥalāl butcher, and not from the supermarket.

When a friend offers you something to eat at school, make sure it is ḥalāl before you eat it. Ask your friend about what is in it, and if you are not sure, it is better to say “No thank you!” than to eat it.

Always check with our parents and Muslim teachers if we are not sure of something being ḥarām or ḥalāl

### Class Activity

Let me tell you the story of a little boy called Haydar. His Mum and Dad had told him that Muslims eat only ḥalāl food, and that if anyone offered him a snack, he should always check what it was before eating it.

One day, Haydar was helping his uncle at work. At morning tea time, they stopped for a break. Uncle made himself a cup of tea and asked Haydar if he would like a banana to eat.

Haydar thought for a minute, then asked his Uncle, “Is it a ḥalāl banana?” Uncle smiled and told Haydar it was 100% ḥalāl

Did this story make you laugh? It’s a true story though! It shows that Haydar was thinking about what Mum and Dad had taught him about ḥarām and ḥalāl foods. And it shows that he was making sure what he ate was halal, even though his Uncle was giving it to him!

Let’s make a list of all the things that we know are ḥarām to eat.

Now let’s see if we can make a big list of all the things which are ḥalāl

**Now, let’s draw 5 things which are Ḥalāl to eat, and 3 things which are Ḥarām to eat.**

# HIJAB

## الحجاب

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- That Allah (SWT) has provided us with clothing to protect our bodies not only from the weather but also from people and their evil looks and thoughts
- That we have to cover our private parts.
- The basic dress code for both men and women
- That we should always be dressed decently and appropriately

### Rules of Hijāb

The sky is full of clouds. Ahmad and Asma are ready for school. It begins to drizzle. The children don't want to get wet. How can Mum help them...She can give them their raincoats or umbrellas.

"I'll take my new umbrella," shouted Ahmed.

"May I please have my raincoat?" requested Asma.

The children were protected from rain and reached school dry.

Allah (SWT) covered our bodies with skin. All the animals have skin or hair to keep out water and keep them warm. The fish have scales. Birds have feathers which are waterproof. See how kind Allah (SWT) has been to us! See how He has protected our bodies!

### COVERING OUR BODIES

Clothes are important not only to protect us from heat or cold, but also to help us look respectful.

We all know that we should always cover our private parts. We should not change in front of other people and we should make sure no one can see us when we are using the bathroom.

Besides this, we have all seen how our parents dress. Men should wear clothes that cover most of their body; they should not wear things like very short shirts or singlets. Also, their clothes should not be too tight (especially during prayers).

Women should wear Hijāb. What do we mean by Hijab? Hijāb means to wear clothes that:

- Cover the body (except the face and hands)
- Are loose and do not show the shape of the body

Hijab is important because:

- It helps a girl look decent and respectful, so that no one will look at her in a wrong way
- It brings more respect for a girl because she looks modest in her Hijāb.





Women and girls over the age of nine need to wear *Hijāb*. However, they do not need to wear *Hijāb* in front of their brothers, fathers, children, husband and grandfathers.



Hijab makes you look beautiful and keeps you safe. It makes people respect you, look at you in a positive way and avoid looking at you with wrong intentions.

### Class Activity: Wearing a Scarf

This activity is for female students

- » Do you wear *Hijāb* at school? If you don't wear it, when do you plan to start wearing it?
- » Let us now look at these scarfs and coats in this bag. Who would like to be the first to put on a head-scarf?
- » Let us know try some of these Islamic dresses and socks!

## Hijab: Lesson 2

In our last lesson, we learnt that women should wear *Hijāb*. We also learnt that:

- Cover the body (except the face and hands)
  - Are loose and do not show the shape of the body
- Hijab is important because:
- It helps a girl look decent and respectful, so that no one will look at her in a wrong way
  - It brings more respect for a girl because she looks modest in her *Hijāb*.

We learnt that women and girls over the age of nine need to wear *Hijāb*. However, they do not need to wear *Hijāb* in front of their brothers, fathers, children, husband and grandfathers.

### MEN'S CLOTHING

Men are also required to dress appropriately. They should have clothing that covers their body decently. They are not expected to cover all of their arms, legs or hair. However, it is better for them to not wear tight clothes, short shorts or singlets, especially if they are attending a

mosque. They should wear respectful clothes. A big part of men's *Hijab* is to not look at women in the wrong way and to try to keep their eyes lowered as much as possible,

### WHEN DO WE HAVE TO OBSERVE *HIJĀB*?

Women and girls need to wear *Hijāb* whenever there are any men around. Of course, women and girls do not have to wear *Hijāb* in front of the following men:

- Father
- Brothers
- Uncles
- Grandfathers

Remember though that we do have to wear *Hijāb* in front of our cousins. So if we are in a gathering with our cousins or family friends, if there are men around, we must make sure we are wearing proper *Hijāb*.

### WHEN DO WE START WEARING *HIJĀB*?

Girls need to start wearing *Hijāb* when they turn 9 according to the Islamic calendar. This is about 8 years and 9 months of the usual Western calendar you may use in your country.

### Class Activity

Are there any students in the class who are 9 or nearly 9 years old?

At this age many things become compulsory on you like praying and fasting. *Hijāb* also becomes compulsory.

Today, we will be practising wearing clothes which can be considered *Hijāb*. Your teacher will bring some clothes which you can try on during class.

### Review Questions

#### Q1. *Hijab* means:

- a. Covering our hair
- b. Covering all our body parts except face and hands, and wearing loose clothes
- c. Covering all our body parts except face and hands

#### Q2. A girl should start wearing *Hijāb* at the age of:

- a. 9
- b. 15
- c. 12

# MUSIC AND DANCING

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Know the brief reasons why some music is Ḥarām
- Understand the things that make music Ḥarām

Doing something bad



Saying something bad



## Music

When Allah (SWT) asks us not to do something it is because He wants us to stay away from:

Hearing something bad



Eating something bad



Therefore it is important that we follow the rules that Allah (SWT) has set for us.

One thing that Allah (SWT) has warned us against is listening to *Ḥarām* Music. When we sing songs to learn in class, or play some games that have songs in them like the 'Hockey Pokey' there is no problem. However music that is made for gatherings which wrong things happen is not allowed in Islam.

### WHY IS SOME MUSIC *ḤARĀM*?

Some of the reasons that some music is *Ḥarām* is because it makes us do the wrong thing or at times think of the wrong things. Therefore to keep our minds and actions pure, Allah (SWT) has asked us to keep away from music.

However sometimes we may not want to listen to music, but it may come on the television.



### So what should we do?

Have a discussion with the person next to you about what you can do when *Ḥarām* music comes onto the television.

Draw your favourite answer in the box below.





# CHARITY

## الصدقة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand that giving wealth as charity is highly encouraged in Islam
- Know that some types of charity are obligatory, these are called khums and zakāt
- Know that some types of charity are recommended, these are called ṣadaqah
- Understand that the wealth we have really belongs to Allah (SWT)
- Discuss the plight of poor and needy people around the world, and how their lives are different to ours
- Explore how they can help needy people

### JURISPRUDENCE

### LEVEL 1

## Charity in Islam

This world is full of people who are different in many ways. One of the ways in which we are all different is the amount of money that we do or do not have. People who do not have much money are referred to as poor. The important thing to understand is that the money and things that Allah (SWT) has given to us really belong to Him, and so if we use them in the right way, we would be able to help people who are poor improve their lives.

### TO ALLAH BELONGS EVERYTHING

We have learnt previously that Allah (SWT) created everything and that we all belong to Him. This is the same for our money and things. When Allah (SWT) gives us money through our work it does not mean that it is only for ourselves. Allah (SWT) sometimes gives us more than we need so that we may help others that do not have enough for their food, home, clothes etc...

There are different ways and reasons that we should give our money and things to the poor, these are:

- Khums
- Zakāt
- Ṣadaqah

## KHUMS AND ZAKĀT

In Islam Allah (SWT) has ordered us to share with people the things that we do not need. He has not forced us to give away our food and money. However if we have extra then we should give a part of what is extra to people who need them more than we do.

One of the rules that Allah (SWT) set is called Khums. Khums applies when we have earned more money than we needed for the year. This means that if our mum and dad have worked all year and bought food, clothes and paid for the bills of the house and they still have money left over, they need to remove a small part of that money and give it to the poorer people.

This helps us to make sure that we do not buy things that we do not need. For example, buying three pairs of black shoes instead of one, or too many toys that we never play with. It also means that people who are more needy of that money receive it, and can use for more important things like food, medicine and clothing.

If we kept all our money even though we did not need it we would become greedy and never help people.

Another form of giving money to the poor is called Zakāt. We will learn about this in later years.

### Activity:

Circle the picture that shows what someone may look like if they give Khums.



## ṢADAQAH

There are other ways that we can also give money to the poor. While these are not obligatory, they are very recommended. This means we do not *have* to do it but if we do Allah (SWT) will be very happy with us and reward us. Anytime that we feel someone may need some help, we can give them money, clothes, toys or food. Allah (SWT) loves people who help other people, even if it is with something very small. Therefore, we should never send someone away if they need our help. This type of charity is called ṣadaqah.



## WE DON'T ALL GO TO SCHOOL

Sometimes we wake up in the morning and we don't like what our mum has made for breakfast, then we complain about going to school and at lunch time, don't eat our lunch because we don't like what's on our sandwich. However one very important thing that we are forgetting is that not everyone is living the way we are.

Imagine that you wake up in the morning and you do not need to go to school. This may sound exciting at first, but what if your parents then told you that you needed to go and work. You needed to carry heavy loads to far away places, you were treated very badly and you were never given a break. No lunch time or rest time.

This might sound like a story but there are many people in the world who live like this. They just need to work everyday for long hours to make a little bit of money to take care of their family. They don't know how to read or write because they never had the chance to go to school.

At lunch and dinner time, they have not much to eat so sometimes they eat a little and other times they don't eat at all. They don't have taps to drink from, rather they need to walk long distances to reach the nearest river and bring back the water. It is very important for us to remember people who are poor. Not only so that we can help them but also so that we do not forget how much Allah (SWT) has blessed us with.

## Class Activity

Which of the pictures below are things we should thank Allah (SWT) for? Circle them!



## GIVING AWAY FOR ALLAH (SWT)

The Holy Prophet Muḥammad (s) and his Ahlul Bayt (as) also gave us great examples of how to give to the poor. One day Imam Ḥasan (as) and Imam Ḥusayn (as) were very sick. Sayyedah Fāṭimah (as), their mother, could not bear to see her two young sons ill. She made a promise with Allah (SWT) that if her children got better, she would fast three days. As well as her, the whole family fasted.

On the first day when they were about to break their fast, there was a knock on the door. It was a poor man who was hungry and asking for some food. All the family gave up their bread to the man and broke their fast with only water.

On the next day, an orphan knocked at the door and was also hungry. Again the entire family gave up all of their food and only drank water.

On the third day there was another knock on the door and this time it was a prisoner who was hungry. The family gave away their food once again and said we are feeding you for Allah's (SWT) sake; we don't want anything from you in return.

Because of such a great deed Allah (SWT) spoke about them in the Holy Qur'an and used them as an example for us to learn from.

Therefore we should learn from Ahlul Bayt (as) and try our best to help others and give away our things to people that need them more than ourselves. We can do this by keeping a small money box in our room and place any spare money that we have inside it. Then once every year we can empty the tin and give the money away to some poor people.

However we should also do this without wanting anything back in return the same way that Sayyedah Faṭīma (as) had done.

## CLASS DISCUSSION

Discuss 3 ways that one can help to raise money for the poor.

## Review Questions

**Q1. Which type of charity is recommended?**

- a. Khums
- b. Zakat
- c. Ṣadaqah

**Q2. How many days did the Ahlul Bayt give away their food when they were fasting?**

- a. 7
- b. 3
- c. 1





# HAJJ

الحج

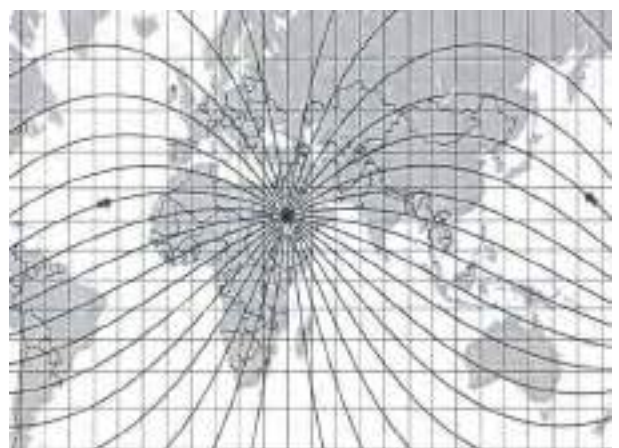
JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 1

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand that Muslims must make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their adult life
- Know where Mecca and Medina are on a world map
- Be reminded of the story of Prophet Abraham (as)
- Be introduced to Masjidul Ḥarām
- Be introduced to the Ka'bah



Australia is at the bottom right hand corner. Mecca and Medina are where all the lines direct to!

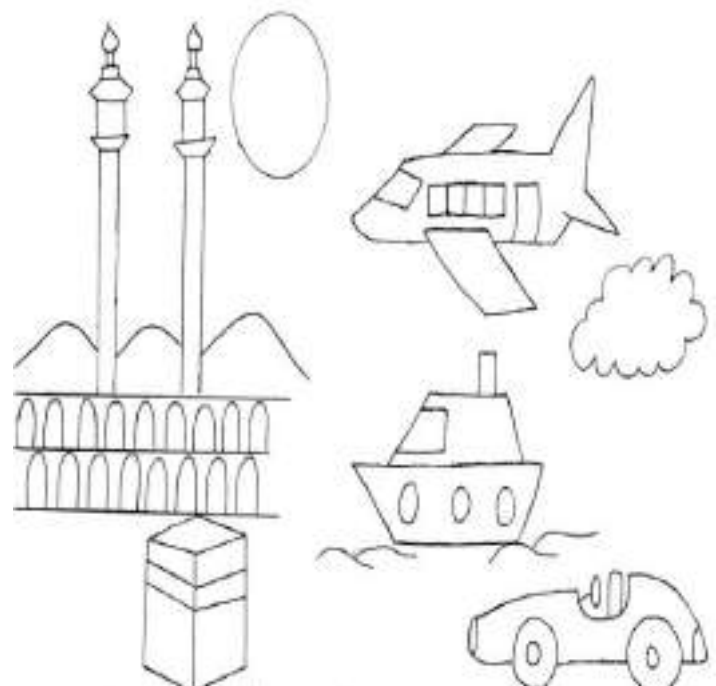
Colour in the picture below, which shows the different ways people get to Mecca! Colour the Ka'bah in black.

## What is Ḥajj?

Ḥajj is a pilgrimage or a religious journey to Mecca made in a specific time of the year, in a month called Dhul Ḥijjah. This is the last month of the Islamic calendar. Ḥajj is something that all Muslims must do- if they can afford it and are well enough to perform it.

When we visit Mecca to perform Ḥajj, it is also very recommended to visit Medina, where the grave of our Holy Prophet is.

Where are Mecca and Medina? Let us look at the world map and see.



What different methods of transport can you see in the picture?

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....

Can you think of any other way people can travel to Mecca?

.....

### THE ORIGINS OF HAJJ

Let us travel back thousands of years to the time of Prophet Abraham (as). Prophet Abraham (as) and his second wife Hajar had a baby boy called Isma'il. When Isma'il was became older, Allah (SWT) ordered Prophet Abraham to take his wife and new born son to a desert. After a long journey, Prophet Abraham left his wife and son in the desert, leaving them in the trust of Allah (SWT).

After a few days in the hot desert, the food and water that Prophet Abraham had given Hager and her son had finished, and the baby was now hungry and thirsty. Hajar was worried about her baby, so she looked everywhere for water. From a distance, she saw a mirage (a shiny view that reflects and looks like water), and she thought it was water, so she ran very quickly to go and get it. When she reached, she realised it was not water. Then she saw another mirage on the opposite side, and so she ran towards it, and again realised that it was not water but only a reflection. She saw this mirage 7 times, and she ran from one end to the other every time. By the end of this she was tired, and she sat down next to her thirsty son, feeling very alone and tired.

At this point a fountain of water gushed out from next to her son Isma'il. Hajar was very happy and she knew Allah (SWT) was looking after them.

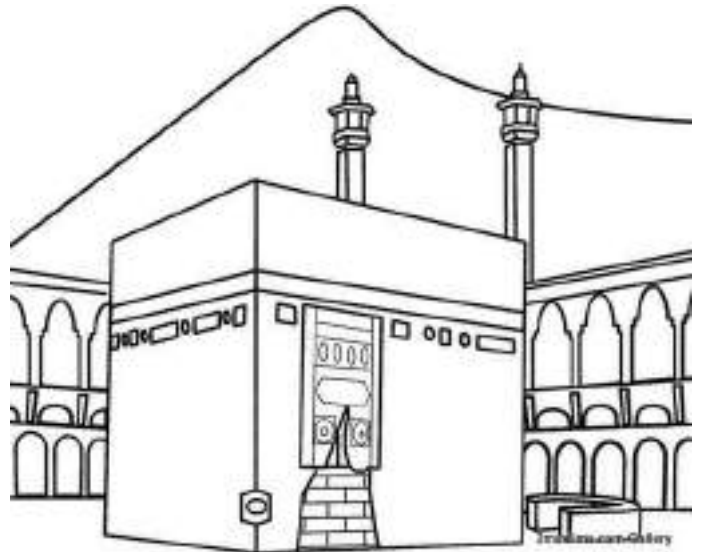
The points between which Hajar was running were two hills called Safa and Marwah. These are the same hills that we walk between when we go to perform Hajj today

Let us now look at how and why the Ka'bah was built.

During the time of Prophet Abraham, people were very ignorant about Islam, and they were not ready to listen to Prophet Abraham. So Allah (SWT) ordered Prophet Abraham to build a place of worship, where people from all over the world could come and worship the one and only Allah (SWT).

Prophet Abraham, with the help of his son Prophet Isma'il, built the Ka'bah. The black stone which is found on one of the corners of the Ka'bah is a special stone from heaven.

Colour the Ka'bah in the picture below. Colour the walls of the Ka'bah in black and the door and strip around the Ka'bah in yellow.



### Help Fatima and Abdullah go to the Kaabah



Now that we know how the Ka’bah was built, and we know the history behind the Sa’y, let us take a brief look at what Muslims actually do at Ḥajj in the form of a short poem.

We will all go to Mecca on the Hajj.  
We will all go to Mecca on the Hajj.  
We will all go to Mecca. We will all go to Mecca.  
We will all go to Mecca on the Hajj.

We wear only two white garments on the Hajj.  
We wear only two white garments on the Hajj.  
We wear only two white garments. We wear only two white garments.  
We wear only two white garments on the Hajj.

We will walk around the Ka’ba seven times.  
We will walk around the Ka’ba seven times.  
We will walk around the Ka’ba. We will walk around the Ka’ba.  
We will walk around the Ka’ba seven times.

We run backward and run forward on the Hajj.  
We run backward and run forward on the Hajj.  
We run backward and run forward. We run backward and run forward.  
We run backward and run forward on the Hajj.

We will drink the Zam-Zam water on the Hajj.  
We will drink the Zam-Zam water on the Hajj.  
We will drink the Zam-Zam water. We will drink the Zam-Zam water.  
We will drink the Zam-Zam water on the Hajj.

We throw pebbles at the Shaytan on the Hajj.  
We throw pebbles at the Shaytan on the Hajj.  
We throw pebbles at the Shaytan. We throw pebbles at the Shaytan.  
We throw pebbles at the Shaytan on the Hajj.

We will sacrifice for Allah on the Hajj.  
We will sacrifice for Allah on the Hajj.  
We will sacrifice for Allah. We will sacrifice for Allah.  
We will sacrifice for Allah on the Hajj.

**Class Activity:**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LnLxEQOHxvY&list=PLO91sJJ30-2-pXc\\_ElBk-4bdwCTtACsp6](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LnLxEQOHxvY&list=PLO91sJJ30-2-pXc_ElBk-4bdwCTtACsp6)

Watch this beautiful animated video clip on Ḥajj.  
Your teacher will play it for you.





# ENJOINING GOOD AND FORBIDDING EVIL

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Understand the meaning of enjoining good and forbidding evil
- Understand the different ways of meeting these obligations
- Understand examples of enjoining good and forbidding evil from real life
- Understand some of the conditions of this obligation, including:
- Review the importance of listening to advice when it is given to us

## JURISPRUDENCE

## Primary LEVEL

### Introduction

A good society is made up of good people. Although all people are born good; there are times when people change and start to make bad decisions. If people do become bad, or do the wrong thing, we cannot ignore them. In fact it becomes our duty to help them become better. This will help everyone else remain good and not want to be bad like the other people.

### ENJOINING GOOD

When we decide to do something good we should not only think of ourselves. We should also think of asking other people to do the good action with us. This will help them also get rewards from Allah (SWT) and create a better environment with good people.

### CLEAN PLAYGROUND

One day Sarah was sitting in the playground at lunchtime and talking to her friend Amina. As they were talking Sarah noticed that there was much rubbish being blown around the playground. She had an idea.

She told Amina: “Hey Amina, can you see all the rubbish on the playground? How about we clean it all up to keep our school clean?”

Amina agreed and together they cleaned up the entire playground.



This is an example of enjoining good. Sarah knew that she was going to do a good deed, therefore she asked her best friend to do it with her.

## **FORBIDDING EVIL**

There are times when we see someone doing the wrong thing. Usually most people ignore them and let them continue what they are doing.

However Allah (SWT) like us to help people become better. We should never pretend not to care and leave people to do bad things.

If we know that we can help someone then we should speak with them and tell them that what they are doing is wrong in a very polite way.

For example if you saw someone steal something from someone else's pencil case and you asked them kindly to stop that and put it back, that means you are forbidding evil.



## **CLASS ACTIVITY**

Discuss as a class how you would forbid evil in the following scenarios.

### **Scenario One**

Zac was sitting outside at lunchtime when he opened his lunch box and realised that his mother has made him a cheese sandwich. He tells you that he is going to throw it in the bin, what would you do?

### **Scenario Two**

You are playing with your friends when someone comes and asks if they may play with you. Your friends start teasing them and saying that they are not allowed and telling them to go away. What would you do?

## **WAYS OF ENJOINING GOOD AND FORBIDDING EVIL**

So far, we have spoken about enjoining good and forbidding evil with our words. However, there are other ways that we can stop people from doing the wrong thing and help them do the right thing.

## **THROUGH OUR ACTIONS**

Sometimes we may speak to someone many times and tell him or her to do something, however it may not work. This might be because we are not doing it ourselves. For example we can ask our brother/sister to clean up their room every day, but if our own room is not clean then they will probably not care about cleaning theirs.

However we can tell someone so much without even talking. Most of the time this works better. For example if we want our little brother or sister to pray, we do not need to always ask them, we can stand on the prayer



mat every day and soon we will see that they will also stand next to us.

Also if we don't want them to do the wrong thing then we should never do it in front of them and therefore they will not learn the wrong actions.

## THROUGH OUR THOUGHTS

As well as our words and actions Allah (SWT) loves us to always do the right thing and hate the wrong thing even with our thoughts. This means that if we hear that someone did something bad and we cannot speak with them or change them then we should at least hate that action in our hearts.

For example if I hear that someone far away from me is treating a baby badly then my heart should be sad for that bad action.

## Class activity

In the following table place a G for good if you think it is a good way of enjoining good and an E for evil if you think it's a good way of forbidding evil.

SCENARIO	E/G
Sam is in the canteen line and notices that some students in year 6 are bullying someone in year 4. He kindly asks them to stop and tells them that they are hurting the boy's feelings.	
Farah is helping her mother make sandwiches for the poor people, she calls her friend Layla and asks her if she would like to help.	
Adam has been waking up ever morning and saying "al-Salāmu 'Alaykum" to his parents from when he was 4 years old. He is now 7 years old and his little brother is 4. His little	

brother also now wakes up and says "al-Salāmu 'Alaykum" to his parents.	
Ali's best friend Reza has a bad habit of lying. Ali tells him one day that if he continues to lie he is going to get into big trouble and that Allah (SWT) will not be proud of him. Reza decides to stop lying.	

## Review Questions

### 1. Why should someone forbid evil

- To be happy
- Because Allah (SWT) has asked us to do it as it will create a better community
- To be bossy

### 2. What are the three ways of enjoining good and forbidding evil?

- Actions, words, thoughts
- Actions, words, deeds
- Actions, thoughts, movements

## Lesson 2: Enjoin Good and Forbid Evil

In our previous lesson we spoke about:

- 'Enjoining Good' - *amr bil ma'ruf*
- 'Forbidding Evil' - *nahy 'anil munkar*

In this lesson we will talk about the different rules we need to follow when we want to help someone do something good or stop doing something bad.

## TALK TO YOURSELF FIRST

One of the most important things we need to think about before we tell someone else what to do or not do is to check with ourselves if we are doing the right thing.



There is no point in me telling my best friend to do something if I am not doing it myself.

Read the following story then discuss as a class why one should not tell others to do something if they are not doing it themselves.

NO CHOCOLATE CAKE

Nada had a little sister named Nancy. Nada knew that because she was older, she needed to be a good example and teach her the right things.

However every morning when they woke up Nancy wanted a piece of chocolate cake for breakfast. Time and time again Nada would tell Nancy that it was unhealthy and that she had to have her breakfast cereal first.

After a while Nancy started to listen to Nada. However one day Nancy woke up and didn't find Nada in her bed. She went down stairs and to her surprise found Nada hiding in the kitchen having chocolate cake before breakfast!!!



Nancy screamed out "YOU LIAR, I will never listen to you again" and she stormed off.

It took a very long time for Nancy to start listening to the advice of her older sister again.



CLASS DISCUSSION

As a class discuss what Nada has done wrong and why it caused a problem!

KNOW BEFORE YOU TEACH

One other very important point to remember when we are trying to tell other people what to do is to make sure that we know what we are talking about.

If we want to ask someone to stop bullying someone else we need to tell them why. Also, if we want to ask someone to help at the mosque we also need to explain why.

However if we are telling people what to do but we don't have a reason or we don't understand why, it will become difficult for them to listen to us as they will not see the point of doing what we ask them to.

Class Activity

Match the column on the left to the reason for doing or not doing something on the right.

"Can you help me clean the mosque..."		"... because your teeth will become rotten"
"You should not bully her..."		"because it will make her happy"
"Don't eat so much lollies..."		"because it is important that we keep Allah's (SWT) house clean"
"Let's clean the house for mum..."		"... Allah (SWT) loves thos who pray on time"
"It's time for prayer how about we go and pray..."		"... because you will hurt her feelings."

## **SPEAK POLITELY**

One of the most important things to remember when we are encouraging others to do good, or forbidding them from evil, is to speak to people politely. If we are asking someone to stop doing something but we speak to them rudely or embarrass them in front of people they will not listen.

Allah (SWT) loves us to be kind to people and therefore we should speak with them when we are alone so that they are not embarrassed in front of others. We should be polite when we talk to them, and not use hurtful or abusive language.

Another important point is that when someone else may be correcting us we should not get upset. Instead we should know that because Allah (SWT) loves us so much He is sending someone to teach us how to become better human beings.

## **HOW DID THE PROPHET HELP?**

Our greatest teacher is the Holy Prophet (saw). Therefore whenever we want to do something we should look at and think of how the prophet would have done it by reading stories about his life.

At the time of the Holy Prophet (s) there was no Kit Kat, or Cadbury chocolate, usually people would eat dates as a sweet.



One day a mother came to the prophet to ask him to speak with her son and tell him to stop eating too much dates. The Prophet (saw) asked the man to return the following day with his son.

The next day the father came along with his son to see the Prophet (saw). When the Prophet (saw) saw the little boy he spoke with him and advised him that eating too many dates was not good for him.

The mother was puzzled as to why the Prophet (saw) hadn't just told him not to eat too many dates the first day. The Prophet (saw) replied by saying that yesterday he had eaten dates himself and therefore even if he did tell him, his instructions would not be as good because he had eaten dates himself. However the next day he purposely did not eat dates so that he could advise the little boy properly.

## **Review Questions**

### **1. What does Amr bil Ma'ruf mean in English?**

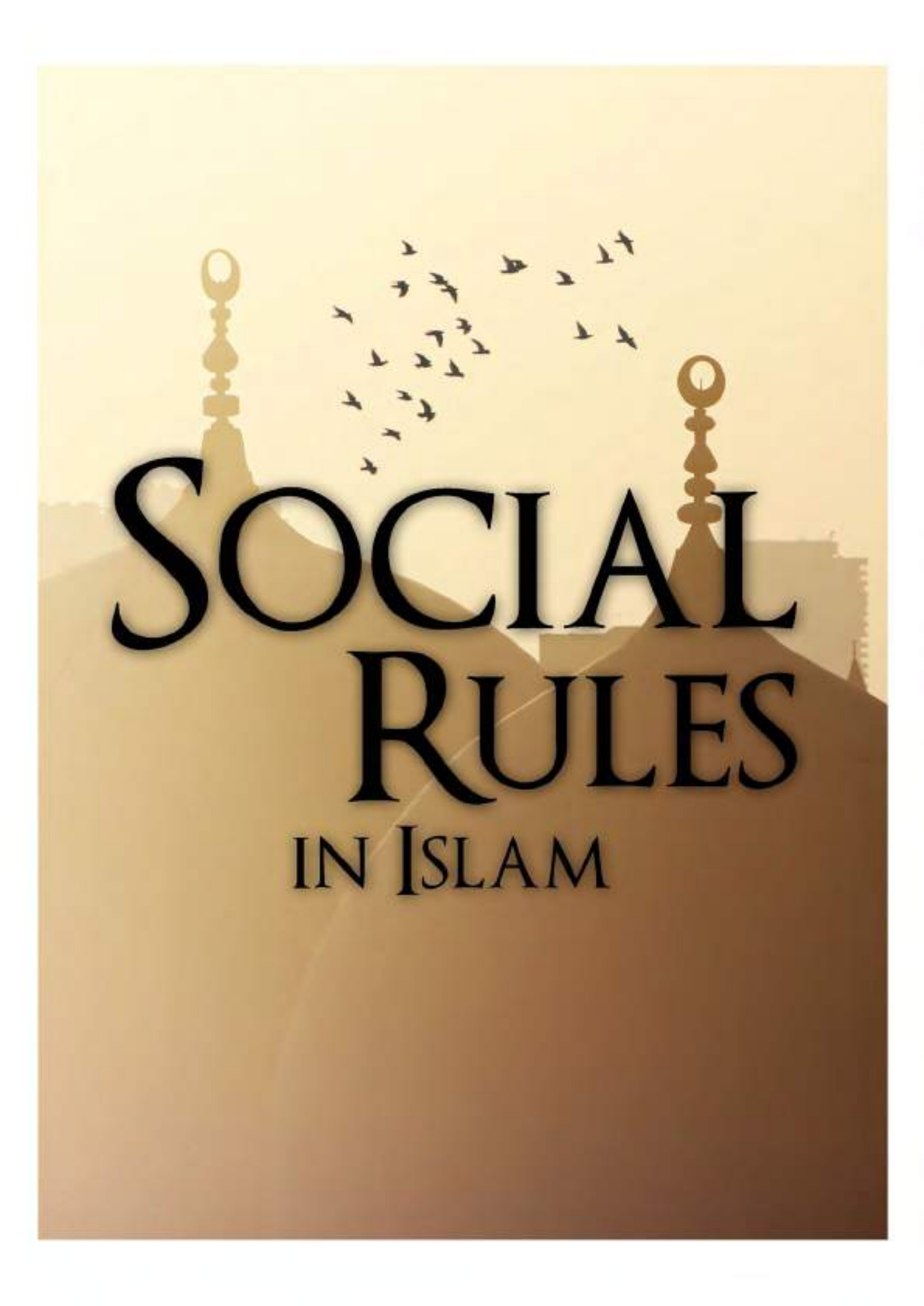
- a. Forbidding what is evil
- b. Enjoining what is good
- c. Listening to your parents

### **2. Why did the Prophet (saw) ask the little boy to come back the next day?**

- d. To teach him a lesson
- e. To tell him a story
- f. Because he had eaten dates himself that day

### **3. Who is the most important person to follow your instructions before you tell someone else?**

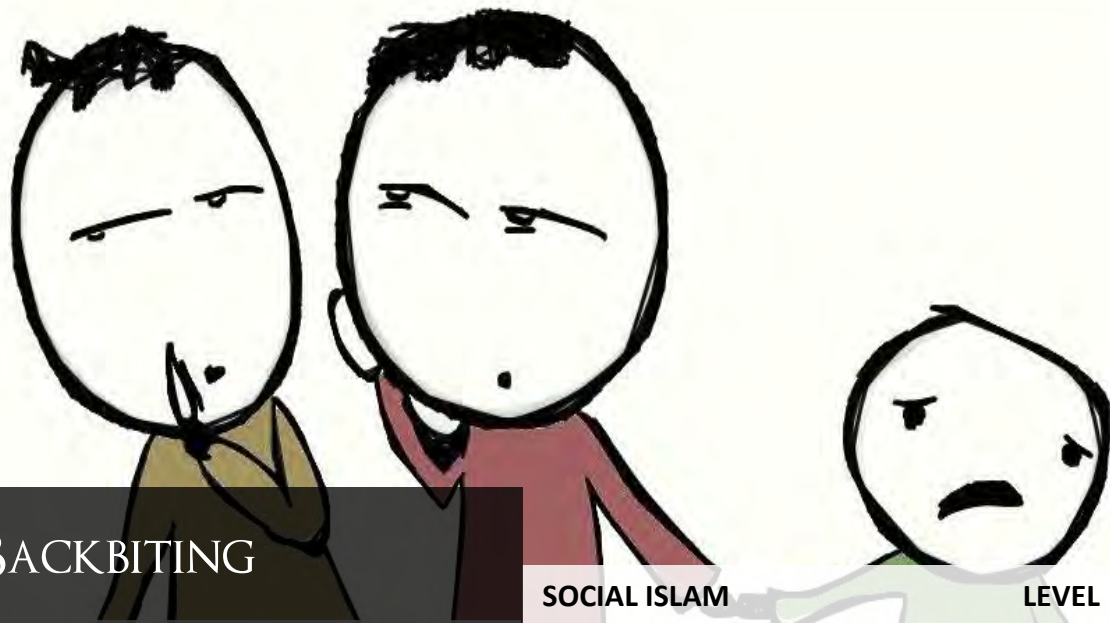
- a. Yourself
- b. Your best friend
- c. Your brother or sister



# SOCIAL RULES

IN ISLAM





## BACKBITING

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

## الغيبة

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand what it means to backbite
- Be able to recognise backbiting
- Understand that backbiting is forbidden in Islam
- Know basic tips on avoiding backbiting

## Backbiting



### WHAT IS BACKBITING?

Backbiting is when a person talks about someone when they are not there. When we talk about people behind their backs it hurts their feelings and this can break up friendships and make people not like each other. It's a good idea to think about what we say before we say it. We should think – "If someone were to say this about me, how would I feel?" If you think they would feel good then say it! But if you would feel bad if someone were to say the same things about you, then don't say it!

## WHY DO PEOPLE BACKBITE?



Some people commit backbiting because they wish to draw others' attention. They imagine that by backbiting they would impress other people or have more friends. This is wrong, and instead often people dislike a person who always talks about others in a negative way.

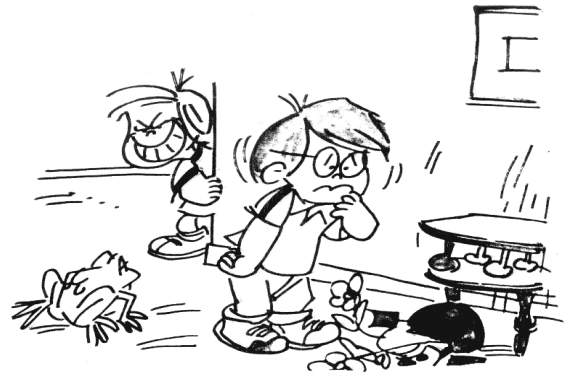


Some people commit backbiting to show off that they are better than others. They want to show others as bad, so that they themselves appear better. This is also wrong, and we end up looking bad because of our backbiting.



Some people commit backbiting to harm others, and this is another terrible action that we should definitely avoid.

## BACKBITING (GHĪBAH) IS FORBIDDEN



Talking about someone without them knowing is not allowed in Islam. It is hurtful and causes people not to trust each other.

When we talk badly about someone behind their back, not only does it hurt the other person, but it also hurts us. When we talk badly about someone else, we also lose our good deeds- we spoil the good things we've done.

Imam Ja'far al-Ṣādiq (as) says:

“*Ghībāh* is *Ḥarām* for all Muslims and there is no doubt that *Ghībāh* destroys good deeds like fire destroys wood.”

## HOW TO AVOID BACKBITING

Before we say something about another person, we should ask ourselves the following question:

- Would the person be upset if they heard me say this?



- Would I be upset if someone said this about me?

If the answer to those questions is 'yes', then we shouldn't say what we were about to say.

### **Class activity**

Colour the picture of Hassan and Husain being good friends because they never talk badly about each other. They only have good things to say about each other and so they stay good friends.







## ISLAMIC CONVERSATION

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand the Islamic etiquette for greetings
- Understand that Islam encourages us to greet people amicably
- Understand that Islam encourages humour in conversation
- Know the limits we have to keep when making jokes

## ISLAMIC CONVERSATION

Before we start this topic, let us look at a scenario. Let's say you were invited to a friend's house, and when you rang the bell, your friend's brother opened the door, and did not even look at you, let alone greet you. How would you feel?

How would you feel if you came in to class today, and the teacher didn't greet or smile at anyone in the class?

How about, when your mum picks you up from school, and she does not look at you, hug you or greet you. How would you feel then?

I am sure most of us here would not be happy with any of the situations mentioned above. In fact, we would be upset.

We as Muslims have been taught by our beautiful prophets and Imams how to greet people when we

### SOCIAL ISLAM

### PRIMARY LEVEL

come across them. When we see someone regardless of their religion, age, race, etc, we should greet them in a friendly manner by:

- Making eye contact
- Smiling
- Exchanging words of greeting

If we come across a Muslim person,

- Our greeting should be: **Asalaamu 'Alaykum** which means **Peace be upon you**, and the reply should be – **Wa 'Alaykum Assalaam** which means, **And peace be upon you too**.



Those people who do not say 'salaam' to their fellow Muslims are considered selfish by Allah (SWT). We definitely do not want to be among that group.

## **HUMOUR IN ISLAM**



What is humour? It basically means being funny . Does Islam encourage humour? Yes, absolutely. Humour in Islam is considered a good thing. Our Holy Prophet (saw), was a humorous person himself, and liked humour in others as well. There is nothing wrong in telling jokes and being funny as long as one does not cross the limits.

What are the limits?

- Hurting other people’s feeling or offending them (for e.g. with racist jokes, making fun of their family, etc...)
- Lying- the Prophet (saw) said:

“I would joke but only tell the truth”

- Becoming a clown and never being able to be serious. This will lead to that person being silly in the eyes of others.

### **RIDDLES ☺**

- 1) Why is 6 afraid of 7?  
(answer – because 7 8 9 – seven ate nine)
- 2) Why was the man running around his bed?  
(answer - because he wanted to catch up on his sleep)
- 3) What has four legs but can’t walk?  
(answer – a chair)



## BEING SOCIABLE

### SOCIAL ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

#### Objectives >>>

##### Students should:

- Understand the Islamic etiquette for greetings
- Understand that Islam encourages us to greet people amicably
- Understand that Islam encourages humour in conversation
- Know the limits we have to keep when making jokes

### Being Sociable

We all like to have friends, meet with each other, talk and spend time together. This is called being sociable.

In this lesson, we are going to talk about some of the things we should remember when we get together and speak to each other.

Before we start this topic, let us look at a scenario. Let's say you were invited to a friend's house, and when you rang the bell, your friend's brother opened the door, and did not even look at you, let alone greet you. How would you feel?

How would you feel if you came in to class today, and the teacher didn't greet or smile at anyone in the class?

How about, when your mum picks you up from school, and she does not look at you, hug you or greet you. How would you feel then?

I am sure most of us here would not be happy with any of the situations mentioned above. In fact, we would be upset.

We as Muslims have been taught by our beautiful prophets and Imams how to greet people when we come across them. When we see someone, we should greet them in a friendly manner by:

- Making eye contact
- Smiling
- Exchanging words of greeting
- If we come across a Muslim person,
- Our greeting should be: **Asalaamu 'Alaykum** which means **Peace be upon you**, and the reply should be – **Wa 'Alaykum Assalaam** which means, **And peace be upon you too**.



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## **RIDDLES** 😊

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(answer - because he wanted to catch up on his sleep)
- 3) What has four legs but can't walk?  
(answer – a chair)



# NEIGHBOURS AND GUESTS

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

*Students should understand:*

- The importance of goodness to neighbours
- The ways of being good to neighbours, most importantly not harming them
- That Islam encourages us to have guests and to be good hosts

## Neighbours and Hosting

Neighbours are important. Before we move in to a house, we try to find out if the neighbours are nice people. A good neighbour can make our life easy, and a bad neighbour can make life hard!

This is why our religion tells us to be the best neighbours we possibly can, so that we can make the life of those who live around us easier.

Islam also encourages to be good hosts: to invite people to our home and to make them feel welcome and be generous towards them.

In this lesson, we will discuss neighbours, and in future years, we will discuss the rules of hosting in more detail

### GOOD NEIGHBOURS

When we think of our neighbours we usually remember the people that live next door. Although they are our neighbours it is important to remember that it is not only our 'next door' neighbours who are our neighbours.

In Islam our neighbours are the next forty houses from each direction, not just the ones next door.



### GOODNESS TO NEIGHBOURS

In Islam Allah (SWT) teaches us how we should behave with different people in our life and who we should pay extra attention to. The Holy Qur'an teaches us that it is important to be good to our neighbours.

"Be good to...the neighbour who is a relative and the neighbour who is a stranger..." (4:36)

### ALL OUR NEIGHBOURS

Allah (SWT) has ordered us to be good to all of our neighbours, whether they are related to us or not, whether they are Muslims or not. This means that whoever our neighbour is we must always be good to them.

For example if our neighbour is not Muslim or if we do not know them this does not mean that we can play on their lawn or throw things over the fence or even be very noisy and disturb them. We must make sure that they are happy to be living next to us.

## CLASS ACTIVITY

As a class brainstorm some examples of bad neighbours and good neighbours.

### NO HARM TO NEIGHBOURS

There are many ways that we can be good neighbours but the best thing we can do is to not harm our neighbours. This means that we try our best to make sure our neighbours are not hurt or affected by the things which we do or even our visitors.

For example, if we know that we are going to have many visitors for a Majlis or maybe a party it is part of being a good neighbour to let our neighbours know that there will be many cars on the street for what reason. This way they will not get upset when they go outside and see the street full of cars without knowing why.

It is also important that we warn our visitors to park properly so that they do not disturb the neighbours. Even when we go to the mosque or Islamic centres we should always make sure our parents park the car correctly and that we do not make noise or leave rubbish around which may disturb the neighbours of the mosque.

### HELP WHEN NEEDED

Other than not harming our neighbours we should also help them if they need help or visit them when they are sick. The Ahlul Bayt were always very good to their neighbours.

Imam al-Hasan (as), our second Imam, had a neighbour who was Jewish. Every now and then the Imam would see that the rubbish of his neighbour would come onto his side. The Imam's servants would complain to him but Imam would just tell them not to worry and to clean it up.



They continued to do this until one day the wife of his next door neighbour realised that their rubbish was going to the Imam's house.

She became very worried and went to the Imam to say sorry. The Imam told her not to worry and that it had been happening for a long time and they were cleaning it up.

She then told her husband about what happened and he became worried that he would get into trouble but his wife told him how nice the Imam was. The Jewish man went to see the Imam and again the Imam was very friendly. The Jewish man was so happy with the way that he was treated that he became a Muslim.

## Class Activity

Your teacher will give each of you a role, and you can act out the story above.

## THE PROPHET'S KINDNESS

The prophet had a neighbour who he would pass every day when he would walk to the mosque. This was a lady who did not like Islam or the prophet and would throw rubbish at him every day. The prophet never got angry or annoyed at her, he would just pass by quietly every day.

One day the Prophet walked past her house and she was not there to throw rubbish at him. The Prophet, instead of cheering, actually asked about her and wondered what had happened to her. He was told she was ill, and so the Prophet decided to go and visit her. When he went inside her house the lady thought that he came to take revenge now that she was sick. Instead, the Prophet was kind and warm towards her, and told her that he was only there to visit her and see if she needed anything.

The lady was so happy with the way the Prophet treated her that she decided to become Muslim.

## Review Questions

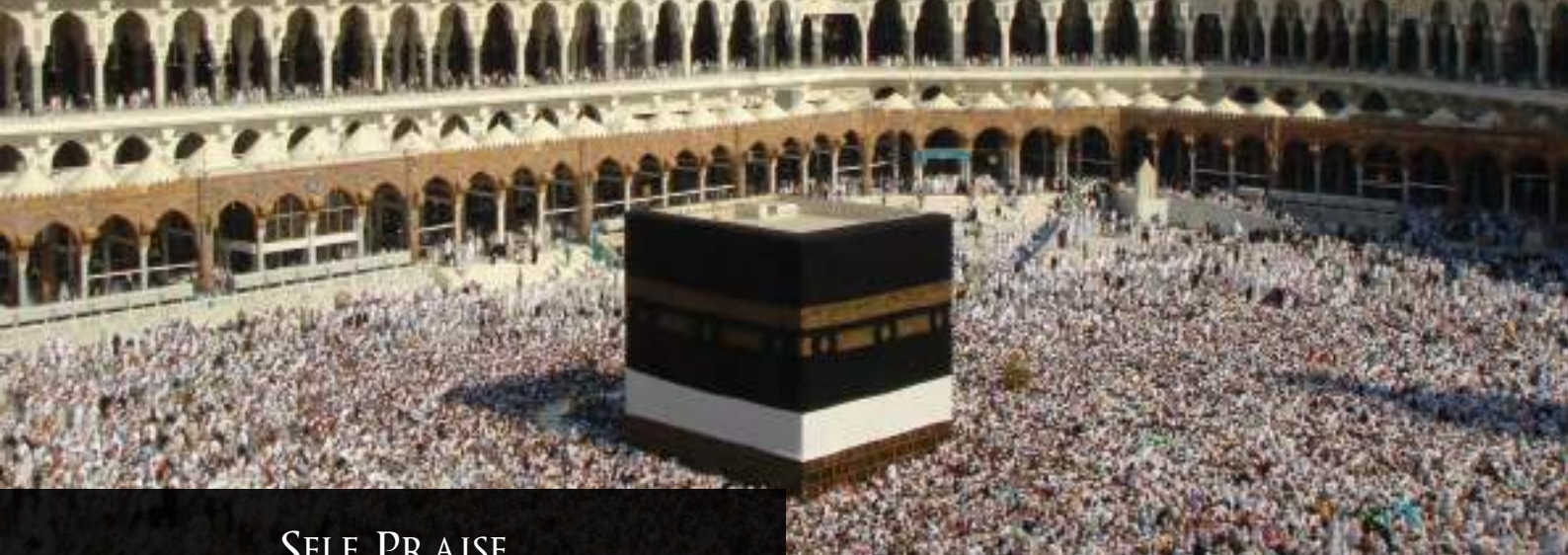
### Q1. Why should we be good to our neighbours?

- Allah tells us to in the Holy Qur'an
- So they don't harm us
- So we can borrow things from them when we need them

### Q2. Who are our neighbours?

- The ones that live next door
- The 40 houses from each direction around house
- The entire street





## SELF PRAISE

## العجب

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Be reminded that all talents and gifts are from Allah (SWT)
- Know that praising oneself is a consequence of pride and is a big sin
- Understand that the feeling superior to others is not a desirable trait
- Understand the negative social consequences of self-pride

## SOCIAL ISLAM

## LEVEL 1

### Self-Praise

### Class Scenario

The teacher entered the classroom and started giving out the test results. The test had been really difficult. "Hayder has scored full marks," she said, "20 out of 20. Well done, Hayder!"

"Wow! That's great!" cried out all the children. They clapped.

Hayder stood up and said, "Thank you teacher." Then he added, "al ḥamdu lillāh".

"Well done, Hayder!". The teacher continued:

All our talents are gifts from Allah(SWT). So let's all say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

"All praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds."

### GIFTS FROM ALLAH (SWT)

It is Allah (SWT) who has gifted us with eyes to enjoy the blue skies, sunshine, green trees, beautiful birds and creatures! We have a nose to smell flowers and a tongue to taste all the yummy foods and also be able to talk. Our ears enable us to hear and our five senses help us observe and feel our surroundings. We have a body with bones, muscles and flesh to move and work. All these are gifts from Allah(SWT). Above all, He has given us a brain to command all our thinking and actions.

All our talents and gifts are from Allah(SWT). We should say thank you to Him all the time—many times each day! It is Allah (SWT) who has provided us with parents, siblings and friends. He has showered us with so many gifts that we simply cannot count His blessings!

It is natural to feel happy and excited when someone praises our work, or admires our performance and ability. There is nothing wrong with feeling good about this, but we must always remember to thank Allah(SWT) in our heart. It is He who gave us the intelligence and the physical ability to enjoy this talent. We should never think we deserved it or earned it, and we should definitely never act arrogantly.



## **WHAT IS PRIDE?**

Pride is something that makes a person think highly of themselves. It is when a person thinks they are better than others around themselves, and that they have something others do not.

## **PRIDE IS A SIN**

Satan spent thousands of years worshipping Allah (SWT). He was so good that he was allowed to be close to Allah (SWT), among the angels. When Allah(SWT) made Adam (as) and told all in the heaven to prostrate to Adam (as), they all prostrated, except Satan. He refused. He said proudly that he was better than Adam (as) because he had been made from fire and Adam (as) was made from clay.

Satan sinned because of his pride. He considered himself better than Adam (as) and had disobeyed Allah's command. This was the first ever sin committed due to pride. Because of this, Satan was not only thrown out of heaven but he will go to hell and burn there forever!

Allah (SWT) says in the Holy Qur'an

“And when we said to the angels ‘Prostrate, they all prostrated except Iblis. He refused and was rude with pride; and so he became one of the unbelievers.”

## **BOASTING**

<sup>i</sup>Praising ourselves or boasting is a result of pride. Sometimes, because we are proud of a certain talent we think we might have, or a good action we have performed, we cannot help but talk about it to others. We say things like: ‘I’m so good at this!’, or ‘look what I have!’ or ‘I’m better than everyone at this’ or ‘I’m the best looking!’ All these statements are examples of boasting or being praising oneself.

When a person praises themselves, it has a couple of bad effects

- It increases their pride
- It spoils their actions. If they had done something good like prayed an extra prayer, once they praise themselves, Allah (SWT) reduces or takes away the reward for that good action.
- It makes them low in the eyes of Allah because Allah (SWT) does not like those who boast
- It makes people around them not like them. No one likes a boaster. Rather, people like those who are humble

## **A Story**

One day, Prophet Muḥammad was sitting with his companions when a poor man in tattered clothes walked in. He saw an empty spot and sat there. It so happened that this spot was next to a rich man. When the rich man saw this person sit next to him, he gathered his clothes, pulled them up and created a distance between himself and the poor man. It seemed the rich man was feeling uneasy. The prophet noticed this and asked the rich man as to why he acted in such a manner. Did he think that by touching the poor man, he would lose his wealth?

The rich man apologised, and offered to share half his wealth with the poor man he had insulted. The poor man refused the offer. He said:

“I fear the wealth I am offered, may make me also proud. I may become arrogant and belittle my Muslim brothers in the same way this rich man has treated me today.”

The poor man was wise. He did not wish to be in a position that might make him proud or arrogant. He earned the respect of all those who were present there.

## **OVERCOMING PRIDE**

If we do ever feel proud, there are a few things to help us beat this feeling:

- If we are proud of things we are good at, we should also remember that there are some things we are not good at, and so we should not feel too proud
- If we are proud of something good we have done, we should not forget that we have also done bad things, and so we should not feel too proud
- If we feel we are better than someone at something, we should remember that they might be better than us at other things, so we should not act like we are better than them
- If after all this, we still feel proud, we should make sure not to act on it. This means we should not:
  - Act arrogantly towards anyone
  - Praise ourselves
  - Put others down

## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. We can overcome pride by:**

- a. Praising ourselves more
- b. Criticising others
- c. Remembering some of our bad actions

### **Q2. Praising ourselves or boasting is a result of:**

- a. Pride
- b. Humbleness
- c. Self-confidence

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#### **REFERENCES:**

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# COMMUNITY SERVICE

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

## Objectives >>>

### Students should:

- Discuss examples from the lives of the Ahlul Bayt and the prophets demonstrating how they helped others who were in need
- Understand the importance of helping other people
- Discuss different ways of helping others
- Discuss the benefits of helping others to our own lives

## Community Service

In this lesson we will be learning about community service. Community service is when we help those around us. This may be with money, or at the local mosque or even at school.



When we serve our community we feel happy inside, this is because Allah (SWT) has created us to love having friends and feeling like a part of the community. However to have a successful community we all need to work together.

### AHLUL BAYT ALWAYS HELPED

The Ahlul Bayt (as) have taught us that one of the most important things we should do is help people who are in need.

Prophet Muḥammad and the Ahlul Bayt never sent someone away when they asked for help. They also helped with community projects. The prophet helped build the first mosque in Medina, which was the main meeting point for the Muslims at that time.



Imam 'Ali was also very helpful to the Prophet and the community. Everyone knew that when the Prophet needed something he would call upon Imam 'Ali. Imam 'Ali would sometimes wait on the street on hot sunny days and when asked why he would respond by saying it was in case anyone passed that needed help.

## **HOW CAN WE HELP?**

The Prophet and Ahlul Bayt are the greatest examples for us to follow. This is because they did everything they could to please Allah. Therefore if we want to please Allah as well, we need to follow their way of life and help our communities and people.

Our 7<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam al-Kāḍim (as) has said:

“He who makes a Muslim believer happy, then, he has initially pleased Allah (SWT); secondly, the Prophet (saw) and thirdly the Ahlul Bayt (as).”

## **Class Activity**

There are many ways that we can help our communities. Discuss as a class some of the ways we can do community service then draw 2 of your favourite examples in the boxes below;

Here are some examples of how we can help at our local Mosque or Islamic centre

- Helping to clean our Islamic Centres. Let the main organizers know that you wish to help. Let them guide you.
- Place all rubbish or bits of paper in the bins provided.
- Put away the copies of the Qur'an and other books neatly.
- Ask the organisers if you can help to water the plants and pull out the weeds in the garden
- Helping with the Programs at the mosque or Islamic centre
  - Recite a du'ā'
  - Recite a part of the Holy Qur'an
  - Prepare a talk or recite a poem
- Fundraisers for Islamic causes
  - Help at the stalls
  - Donate a little of your own pocket money
  - Tell others about it and ask them to donate

## **Lesson 2: Helping However We can**

In the last lesson, we learnt about community service and how we can help those around us with our time, money and efforts. We were reminded of how much Ahlul Bayt used to help and how we can do the same.

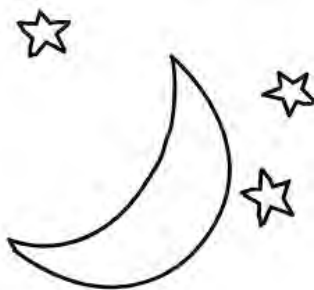
### **IMAM 'ALI (AS) AND THE STRANGER**

Tired and exhausted with the water-skin on her back, a widow was gasping and walking towards her house. On her way, an unknown man approached her. He took the water-skin from her and placed it on his back. When she reached her house, the door opened and the eager children saw their mother entering the house with a stranger. He placed the water-skin on the ground and said: "Well, it seems you don't have anyone to fetch water for you; how come you are so forlorn?"



"My husband was a soldier; Imam 'Ali sent him to fight; he was killed on the frontier. Now I am alone with these small children."

The Imam said no more. Bowing down his head he went away. But the thought of the helpless widow and orphans remained in his mind. He could hardly sleep that



night. Early in the morning he picked up a basket; put some meat, flour and dates in it; went straight to the widow's house and knocked the door. "Who are you?" she asked.

"I am the man who carried your water bag yesterday. Now I have brought some food for the children," said the Imam (as).

She opened the door. Entering the house he said: "I wish to help you. Either let me knead the flour and bake the bread or allow me to look after the children."

"Very well! I can do the job of kneading and cooking better than you. You take care of the children till I finish cooking," answered the woman.

She went to knead the flour. Immediately he grilled some meat, which he had brought and fed the



children saying to each child while putting morsel in his mouth: "My son, forgive 'Ali if he has failed in his duty towards you."

When the dough was ready, she called: "Gentleman! Light fire in the oven". The Imam

started a fire in the oven. When flames rose up, he brought his face near the fire and said, "Taste the heat of fire. It is the punishment for those who fail in their duty towards orphans and widows."

By chance, a woman from the neighbouring house came in. She called out to the widow: "This is Amīr al Mu'minīn, Imam 'Ali (as). And you are making him do chores! Shame on you!"

The widow ran to the Imam (as) and apologised. But Imam 'Ali (as) was very kind and said that he had wanted to serve her.

### Activity

Colour in the pictures that tell the story of Imam 'Ali and his help.

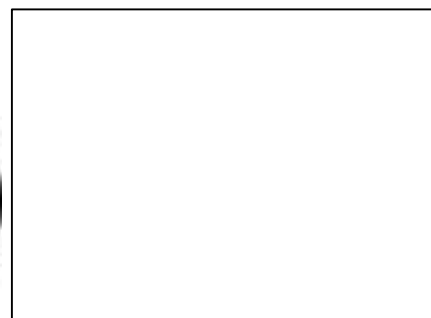
### DIFFERENT WAYS OF HELPING

There are many ways that we can be helpful to our communities. However the most important thing for us to remember when helping people is that Allah loves those who do good things and help others. Therefore when we do any community service and help others Allah will take care of our needs and help us when we have problems.

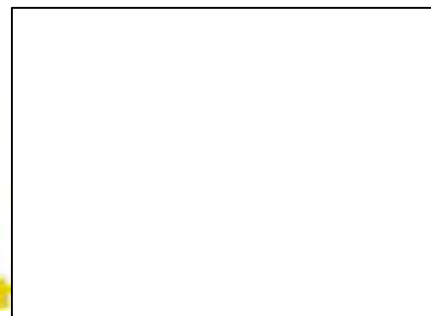
### THINGS WE CAN HELP WITH

Look at the following pictures and write or draw a way you can help others using what is in the picture.

Time



Money



Ourselves







## SOCIAL INDEPENDENCE

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand that Islam encourages us to be independent in our personal and social needs, where possible
- Discuss some examples of independence in personal and social needs
- Understand that there also times when we do need help, and we should accept help during these times

### Being Independent

It is good to help others; in fact Allah (SWT) is very happy if you help when someone needs a favour from you. But when you need something or want help, try to do it by yourself; do not be lazy and look around for someone when you can easily do the same job yourself. For example, you are working at your desk, and it gets darker; you should get up from the seat and switch on the light instead of asking your sister or brother to do it.

### ISLAM ENCOURAGES US TO BE INDEPENDENT

Think of a tiny baby. She cannot speak; neither can she walk nor move about. When she is hungry, what does she do?

### SOCIAL ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

The baby cries; maybe loudly. Her mother will reach for her and comfort her. When the baby is a little older, the baby will start to hold food in its own hands and then after a while a child can eat without any help.



Allah SWT has taught us how to be independent right from birth. When a baby cannot move or talk, she cries or screams when hungry, wet or even afraid. Allah is pleased if you do your job or duties by yourself. Even if it is as simple as switching on a light, do it by yourself. Our Prophet taught us this. Do not depend on others; do your jobs by yourself.

### ASK ALLAH FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

When Prophet Ibrāhim (as) was a young man, people at that time were not only idol-worshippers but they were also worshipping the stars, the sun, and even the moon. So Prophet Ibrāhim (as) started telling them about the One True God and persuading his people not to worship anything else but Allah, the one and the only God.

Once during an annual festival, Namrud, the King, with all his people went out of the town to celebrate the day. Prophet Ibrāhim (as) stayed behind. He went to the temple where all the idols were kept, he broke all of them one by one. But he left the biggest idol, and put the axe on its shoulder.

When the King and his people returned they were very angry to see their idols destroyed. When they asked Prophet Ibrāhim (as) if it was he who broke the idols, he

replied, "Why do you not ask the chief (of the idols) who is standing safe."

Namrud got very angry and decided to punish Prophet Ibrāhim (as) by throwing him into a huge fire. Prophet Ibrāhim (as) was thrown with a catapult. As he was flying through the air, the angels in the heaven and all the creatures in the sky became upset. They asked Allah if they could assist Prophet Ibrāhim (as). They came down and asked Prophet Ibrāhim (as) if he wanted them to help him in any way. The Prophet replied: 'the fact that God knows my needs is enough, I do not need to ask for anything else.'

When he was thrown into the hot red blaze, there came the command from Allah, "O fire! Be nothing but coolness and peace for Ibrāhim (as)."

The burning fire instantly lost its heat and Prophet Ibrāhim (as) was seen seated calmly in it.

No matter how small or great our problem is, always ask Allah for help. If it is good for us, He is the one to guide you or let it happen; we must trust Him.

### ASKING FOR HELP

Allah is not happy with lazy people; we should try our best to do our jobs. Sometimes with certain tasks, we may need help or ideas. If we need help, then we should ask for it and not be stubborn.

It is important to ask the right people for help. Who are these people?

- Parents
- Teachers
- Older brothers or sisters
- Grandparents
- Uncles or Aunts

### Class Activity

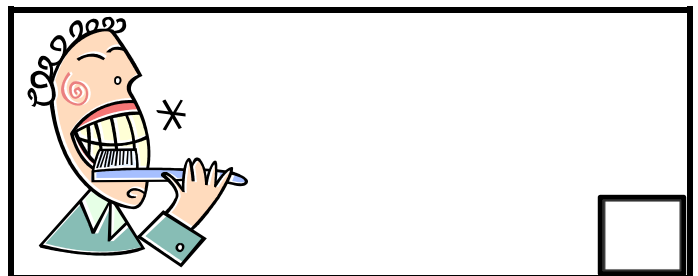
Pair off into partners. Tell each other some stories about when you had to ask for help, and stories about when you did something all by yourself.

Here are some more examples to discuss:

- Aliya asks Mum to plait up her hair each morning.
- Ahmed needs his father to drive him to school daily.
- Zaynab requests her teacher to open a juice bottle at school lunch.
- Noor 's brother helped her with a difficult Math problem.
- Grandma helped wrap a gift for a party.

### CLASS ACTIVITY:

1. Which of the followings can you do by yourself? Tick them:





**2. Answer these honestly:**

1. Can you pour water from a jug? Yes / No.



2. Can you water the plants in the garden to help mum or grandma? Yes/ No



3. Do you load the dishes after a meal? Yes /No



4. Can you sweep the yard for Dad? Yes /No



5. Do you clear the mess in your room? Yes / No





سوء الظن

SUSPICION

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- Understand what it means to assume something
- Understand how assumptions can become negative
- Understand that Allah does not like those who think negatively

### Suspicion

In this lesson we will learn about suspicion. Suspicion is when we have bad thoughts about why someone has done something. For example, we may walk into a room and see our friend quickly place something in his bag. If we immediately think that he has just stole something; this is called suspicion.

Islam teaches us that we should always have good thoughts about other people. This means that if we saw our friend quickly place something in his bag then we should assume that he is just hiding something that he doesn't want me to see, it may be something dirty or maybe even a gift for me.

So, it is never good to assume or think bad about others when we do not know the truth. Here is a story about two best friends and how suspicion nearly ruined their friendship.

### SOCIAL ISLAM

### LEVEL 1

### SUSAN AND SUSPICION

Susan had a best friend named Rayan. One afternoon she asked Rayan if she could come over in the afternoon to play. Rayan told her that she was busy that afternoon and apologised.

Susan became suspicious and wondered what Rayan was busy with.

In the afternoon, she asked her mum if she could go for a ride on her scooter down the road. Her mum let her and asked her to be careful.

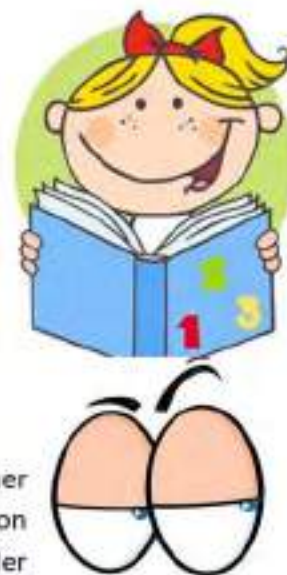
Susan rode to the end of her street where Rayan lives. She saw through her bedroom window off the street that Rayan had another friend over.

She became terribly sad and started to have bad thoughts. "Rayan has a new best friend. She lied to me and said she was busy, I will not be her friend anymore"

Susan became so suspicious that she no longer wanted to be Rayan's friend.

The next day at school Susan completely ignored Rayan. Rayan was confused. She went to Susan to ask her why she was ignoring her.

Susan angrily said, "Why don't you go and play with your new friend?"



Rayan was confused again and asked Susan to tell her what was happening.

Susan explained that she had seen her with her new friend at home.

Rayan laughed then pulled a box out of her bag.

“What is this?” Susan asked.

Rayan said, “This is what I was doing yesterday when you saw me, it’s a gift for you”.

Susan felt terrible and was so sorry for being suspicious about her best friend.

She apologised to Allah (swt) and her best friend for thinking badly about her and promised that she would never do it again.



### WHAT WE LEARN FROM THIS STORY

- Not to be suspicious about people
- Not to spy on people
- Not to assume that people are lying to us

### WHY AVOID NEGATIVE SUSPICION?

Here is the reason. it is not good to assume bad things about people because Allah (swt) has told us in the Holy Quran to stay away from thinking bad of others. He tells us that we should have proof before we think someone is doing something wrong.

This is because if we assume that someone has done something wrong and then find out that they did not, we have made a big mistake.

Sometimes by assuming that people have done something wrong it may lead to an argument which could destroy a family relationship. Therefore we should always try our best to think positively about other people.

## Activity

Draw a picture of a positive thought about the following situations.

- 1) Your friend is late to meet you at the park.

Positive thought:

- 2) Your mother is not buying the toy you want.

Positive thought:

## MORALS

So from this lesson we have learnt:

- 1) Never to think negatively about anyone.
- 2) Always to think positively about people
- 3) Thinking negatively & assuming leads to broken families and friendships.
- 4) Allah (SWT) does not like it when we think badly of anyone.
- 5) These bad thoughts are from Satan and should be ignored!





# COMMUNITY CARE

## SOCIAL RULES

## LEVEL 1

### Objectives >>>

#### *Students should:*

- Learn some of the etiquettes of looking out for the ill
- Understand some of the etiquettes of looking after the elderly

## WHAT IS A COMMUNITY?

A community is a group of people who 'live together'. This might mean they live close to each other, work together, or believe in the same things. It could be people who live in the same neighbourhood, go to the same school, or meet at the same Islamic Centre.

In Islam, community is very important. Islam encourages us to mix with everyone, and to be caring, helpful and friendly. Each community has people of different ages and religions and from different countries. Islam teaches us to get along with everyone.

One of the most important things about living in a community is to care for people. When you walk into school every morning, you say "hello" to your friends or greet your teachers, don't you? If someone falls down in the playground, you go and ask them if they need help, or if you see someone crying, you ask if they are OK? This is what being part of a community is like.

## **LOOKING AFTER THE SICK**

Allah has given us strong bodies to do all the things we need to in life, but sometimes, our bodies become sick. We feel tired, and get aches and pains, and maybe a fever. Or some people can get a disease and need to take medicine or even go to the hospital. Why is this?

Illness, like good health, comes from Allah (SWT) and so it is not a bad thing. Even though it makes us feel bad, and is harmful to our bodies, in reality it is also a blessing from Allah (SWT). Allah rewards the person who is ill because of his helpless condition. And it also gives other people in the community a chance to look after the sick person.



When you are sick, doesn't Mum make you hot soup, or your favourite foods to make you feel better? Maybe your brother or sister is extra nice to you while you are sick? Your friends at school tell you that they missed playing with you at lunch-time when you go back to school, don't they?

Allah asks us to look after people in our community, and that means visiting anyone who is ill. When we call a sick person or go to see them, Allah rewards us for our kind deed. It makes the sick person feel loved and cared for.

Here are some things we should remember when we visit a sick person:

- Before you go to see them, call and let them know you are coming.
- Always take a small gift like flowers or fruits.
- Keep your visit short so that they don't get tired.
- Smile and speak good words to the patient. Do not argue with or upset the patient.
- Before you leave, pray to Allah for the patient to be well soon.



## LOOKING AFTER THE ELDERLY

Do you have grandparents? Another important lesson Islam teaches us is to look after the elderly. How do we do this?

- Show them respect – Always speak to them softly and politely. If everyone is sitting on the sofa and there are no spots left, if an adult walks in, you should immediately stand up and offer your seat. This is how we show respect in Islam.



- Serve them – Help them with their meals, medicine or drinks. You can do this not only with your family elders, but also at the Islamic Centre where an older person may need help with things such as walking or getting their shoes from the shelf.
- Spend time with them – Your grandparents or older relatives love spending time with you, so why don't you read a story with them, play a game, or just talk about how your day was with them? This will help pass their time, and make them feel loved.

## Classwork

Let's talk about ways in which we can show people in our community we care. What can you do if your friend or little brother is sick? How can you look after your grandma or grandpa at the Islamic Centre? Let's make a list together.

## Activity/homework

During the week ahead, let's try to do one kind thing for an elderly person or sick person.

Colour the picture below and see if you can pick a flower from your garden for your grandma.



# ISLAM & THE ENVIRONMENT

SOCIAL ISLAM

PRIMARY LEVEL

## Objectives

Students should:

- Discuss the meaning of environment and some of its benefits
- Discuss the importance of the environment in Islam
- Discuss some ways we can help the environment

## What is the environment?

Our environment includes all the things around us, including the air, water, trees, plants and animals. You may have heard from school and other places about the importance of taking care of our environment. This is also an important concept in Islam. In this lesson, we will discuss some of the ways we can help the environment and the importance of the environment in Islam.

## THE BENEFITS OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

Can you imagine what would happen if the grass was black? What if the clouds were red and the sky green? Everything in our environment is made of peaceful colours so that when we are feeling down or depressed we can go out and appreciate nature and this will lift our mood. This is one benefit of our peaceful and harmonious environment that Allah (SWT) has made for us.

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

“And whatsoever He has created for you on this earth of varying colours. Verily! In this is a sign for people who remember” (16:13)

The above verse highlights another benefit of the environment, plant and animal life. Let's look at the trees as an example.

Humans produce & breathe out carbon dioxide. This is a gas which makes air dirty. Trees 'breathe in' this gas and 'clean it' before sending it back out to the environment as clean oxygen, which we can then use again. Without the trees doing this, we would suffocate and get sick from all the carbon dioxide. If

That is why we should not cut down trees and should in fact take care of them – it is all for our own safety and wellbeing.

## ISLAM AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Taking care of the environment is our duty as Muslims. It has been commanded to us by Prophets and also by Allah (SWT) in the Qur'an. The following examples show the importance of the environment in Islam:

- The first thing that Prophet Şāleh (as) told his people was “He it is created you on the Earth and is expecting you to develop it”. This tells us that it is our responsibility, as ordered by our prophets, to develop the environment and take care of it.
- After becoming Caliph, Imam ‘Ali (as) in his first sermon said:

“O Slaves of God, be dutiful to God, in the matter of the slaves of God and the lands of God. You will be interrogated even about the pieces of earth and the beasts”.

Once again Imam ‘Ali (as) highlights the importance of taking care of the environment and tells us that it our responsibility and we will be questioned about it.

## WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN HELP THE ENVIRONMENT

### Don't waste food

In the Qur'an Allah (SWT) says:

“...and eat and drink but waste not by extravagance...”  
(7:31)

Wasting food is disliked by Allah (SWT) and is highly discouraged in Islam for many reasons; one of these reasons may be because of the harm it brings to the environment.

***How does wasting food harm the environment?***

Producing food requires the use of large amounts of energy. This results in a lot of pollution. Pollution is when a substance has a harmful or poisonous effect on the environment. For example, the smoke that comes out of a factory producing food has harmful effects on the environment such as people inhaling poisonous chemicals. Smoke is a type of air pollution. Wasting food means more food has to be produced, which means more smoke and more pollution.

### Don't waste electricity!

When we leave the light on or forget to switch off the power-point at home –we are wasting electricity. When electricity is produced (being used) energy is being used as well which causes pollution – this harms the environment. As good Muslims, we are responsible for taking care of the environment and we can do that by switching off the lights and power-points every time we are not using them.

### Caring for Plants & Animals

As part of caring for the environment, we must remember that we also need to make sure that we make conditions comfortable for other living creatures around us. If someone came to our home and made a mess and spoilt all your things – we wouldn't like that all. In the same way, we live with other living things such as plants and animals and we need to make sure that we can live in harmony with them.

Some ways we can care for plants is to water them so that they can grow and don't step on them when we go outside. Also, we can care for the plants by not cutting down trees. We should also care for any animals who are in need. We should take care of a bird with a broken wing, or a hungry cat. We should not do this alone- we need to call our parents or another adult to help us.

## Practical Activity

Materials you will need:



- 1) A3 Paper
- 2) Textas/Colour pencils

Design a poster for someone who wants to be a good Muslim by caring for the environment. Draw pictures to help them understand ways they can improve their lifestyle to care for the environment: for example switching off the light when leaving a room or not throwing away food. The poster should be colourful and should be easy to understand. Ask your teacher for any help.

## Review Questions

### 1. Our environment is:

- a) Our bedroom at home
- b) The air, water, trees, plants and animals around us
- c) The whole solar system

### 2. The benefits of our environment are:

- a) The colours of the sky and grass lift our mood and keep us happy
- b) The environment has no benefit at all
- c) None of the above



## ANIMAL RIGHTS

## حقوق الحيوان

### Objectives >>>

#### Students should:

- That Islam has rules and rights related to animals and their welfare
- That while we can use animals for their proper use, we are not allowed to torture or hurt animals
- That Islam encourages us to take care of animals
- That we are not allowed to have dogs as pets

SOCIAL ISLAM

LEVEL 1

### Caring for Animals



Our religion, Islam, has guidelines for us with regards to everything. It teaches us how we should behave when it comes to dealing with other people and also how we should treat and take care of our world and environment. This includes the rights of animals.

Animals are a creation of Allah (SWT) and therefore need to be treated in a certain way. Unfortunately, some people abuse animals by throwing rocks at them, poking them with sticks, or even buying them as pets and then not taking care of them.

The Qur'an mentions that animals were created to assist humans in their life. Centuries ago, people would use animals for transportation and nowadays we use animals for food. For example we slaughter chickens and cows for our food. Islam allows this, and this is part of the

circle of life. However, we are not allowed to kill or hurt an animal for no good reason. So hunting for fun, or hitting an animal for amusement, are not allowed.

### **TAKING CARE OF ANIMALS**

If we have an animal or a pet at home that we cannot eat or do not want to use it as food, then it is our responsibility to take care of the animal. Taking care of an animal means doing the following:

- 1) Food – we must make sure that we are giving our pet enough food to meet their dietary requirements. We should make sure we are not over feeding them as in some cases this could kill the pet.
- 2) Drink – we need to ensure that there is always clean water for our pet. Furthermore, that water must be available for them to drink whenever they require.
- 3) Suitable Accommodation: It is our responsibility to ensure that our pet has got comfortable place to live and sleep in.
- 4) Medication: These days all pets need to have vaccinations to avoid them getting any sort of disease. It is our duty as good Muslims to make sure that our pet has the necessary vet care as well.

There is an important rule to remember when it comes to pets. In Islam we are not allowed to have dogs as pets because they are unclean animals. This does not mean that we can hurt or harm dogs. It just means that we cannot keep them as pets or let them enter our house.

## **Review Questions**

### **Q1. We are allowed to use animals for:**

- a. Playing a game with our friends to see who can aim the stone at the dog
- b. A proper use e.g. eating or transportation
- c. To see which animal is the strongest by sitting on them

### **Q2. We are not allowed to have dogs as pets because:**

- a. They are Najis
- b. They could bite us
- c. They can be scary sometimes













