



# ISLAMIC MASUMEEN SCHOOL

Of New England

115 Wood St, Hopkinton, MA



## ISLAMIC STUDIES

## LEVEL 3

# Dear Parents,

By the Grace of Allāh [SWT] we have been fortunate enough to re-produce our manuals for Classes 1-4 with more refined content and design for 2014.

There are several new concepts introduced in the manuals which we would like to further explain. The table of Contents outlines the subjects as they will be taught, linking to each other. The different colours represent different subjects.

- The greens represent Akhlaq
- The blues represent Fiqh
- The purples represent Tareekh

There are several sections under one subject, allowing teachers and students to learn at a steady pace, and not necessarily all in one go. For example, the *Kalimah* is split into 6 sections, as ideally, the lesson is taught one line at a time, giving students time to memorise what they have learnt, at home.

In addition, there are also 'Lessons at Home' boxes, encouraging interaction with parents through the lessons. We hope parents can take this addition and work with their child(ren) at home to keep the learning consistent.

This is a milestone in SIM History as we branch beyond basic concepts to teach our students the fundamentals of Islam and help, hand in hand with parents and students, to establish a firm foundation for our future generation.

It is with your continuous support that we hope to see this new format as a success.

With Du'as

S I Madressa Administration



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# DU'AS

## BEFORE AND AFTER THE LESSON

Dear Allāh [SWT]

Whatever I learn today,  
Please let it help me in my life.

Please let me understand this wonderful knowledge the way Your prophets understood it.  
And give me an excellent memory like you gave them.

Let my tongue always be filled with Your remembrance and my heart with Your love.

Please help me prepare myself with all that I learn so that when the 12th Imam [A] comes, he will  
pick me to help him.

With love, your Class 3 Student

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Dear Allāh [SWT]

I have worked hard today to learn new things,  
Please help me remember them.

When I have to answer questions or share my knowledge please bring it back to me.

You are my Protector, You are my Guide.

With love, your Class 3 Student

# IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT]...

## BISMILLĀH AL-RAḤMĀN AL-RAḤĪM

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Before we begin anything we should say Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm?
- Allāh [SWT]'s loves those who remember Him

### SECTION 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm*

I begin in the Name of Allāh, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

Before we begin anything, should always say *Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm*. Allāh [SWT] showers His Mercy and Blessings on us constantly, so we should remember Him and remind ourselves that it is because He has given us a wonderful life, that we can do so many things.

Allāh [SWT] loves those who remember Him. He also loves people who are honest, and will always protect them.

When we begin by remembering Allāh [SWT], we are also trusting Him that He will Guide us and show us the right way. We are saying to Allāh [SWT] that we recognise His Mercy and Kindness and know that He will always be there for us, because we are also remembering Him.

Can we think of a story in history that talks about trusting Allāh [SWT]?

When Prophet Mūsā [A] was born, his mother was scared that he would be killed by Fir'awn's soldiers. Prophet Mūsā [A]'s mother went to a carpenter by the name of Hazkīl. She asked him to make her a small wooden box.

Hazkīl asked the mother of Prophet Mūsā [A], "Why do you want this box?"



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

We should always trust Allāh [SWT]. Ask your child to narrate the story of Prophet Mūsā [A] and his mother's trust

# IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT]...

## *BISMILLĀH AL-RAḤMĀN AL-RAḤĪM*

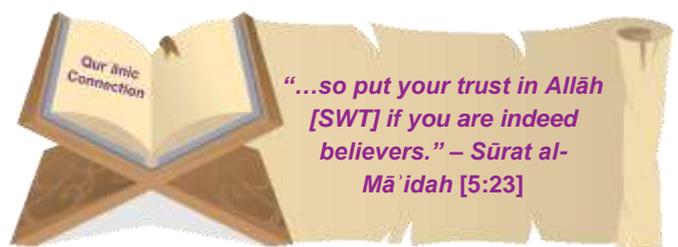
The mother of Prophet Mūsā [A] was pious and did not lie, so she told him the truth; she wanted the box to hide her son in it.

Hazkīl was a man of Fir'awn, and even though he made the box, he rushed to the palace to tell Fir'awn of this lady's plan. When he reached the palace, by Allāh [SWT]'s Power, Hazkīl could not talk! The people in the palace thought Hazkīl had gone mad, so they sent him away.

When Hazkīl returned to the shop, he could speak again, so he tried to go back to the palace. This time, by Allāh [SWT]'s Power, not only could he not talk, and he also went blind!

Hazkīl realised, that this lady who had come, was pious, and that her son, Prophet Mūsā [A] was really a Prophet. He then became a Muslim.

The mother of Prophet Mūsā [A] placed her full trust in Allāh [SWT] to look after her son, Prophet Mūsā [A], and also her and her family.



# ASMA'UL HUSNA

## KNOWING OTHER NAMES OF ALLĀH [SWT]

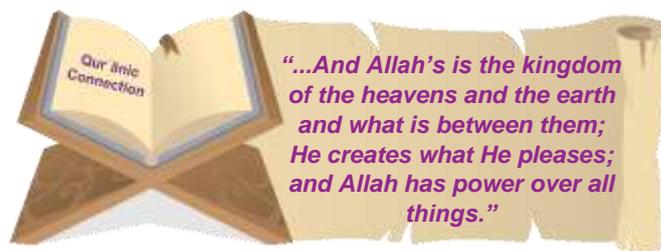
### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Allāh [SWT] has many names known as the Asma'ul Husna
- Al-Qadir, Al-Raqib, Al-Qawiyyu

### SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] has many names known as the Asma'ul Husna. This means the good names, or the names that are good to call Him by.. These 99 names are those that we can call Allāh [SWT] by at any time. These names are beautiful and each has a unique meaning and is recommended to recite at certain times.

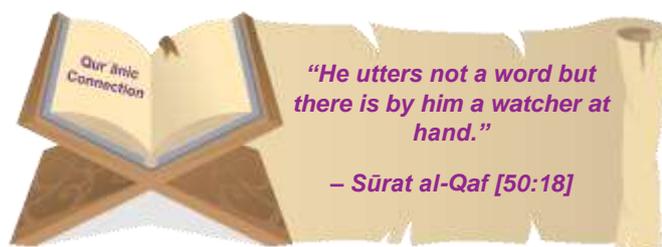
One of these names is **Al-Qadir** which means 'The Able' and 'The Powerful'. In the Holy Qur'an In Sura-e-Ma'idha, Verse 17 this word is explained in more detail:



This shows us the power that Allāh [SWT] has! Imagine, He is the Owner of the Heavens and the Earth, and He has Created all Creation. No matter how hard we tried we would not be able to create something the way Allāh [SWT] can. This power is unique to Allāh [SWT] and nobody else.

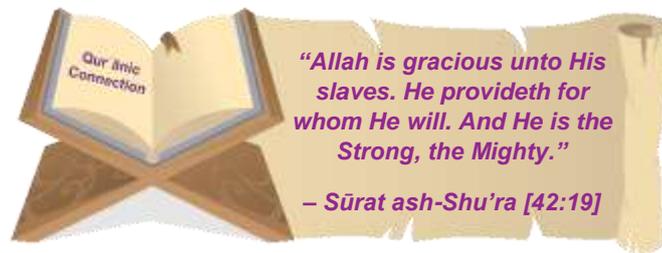
Another name of Allāh [SWT]'s is **Al-Raqib** which means 'The Watchful One'. This name of Allāh [SWT] reminds us that there is always somebody watching over us, no matter where we are, or what we want to do. There is nowhere that we can hide where Allāh [SWT] won't be. Remember the story of the boy who was asked by his teacher to eat his apple in a place where nobody could see him?

In the Holy Qur'an Allāh [SWT] says:



This means that we do not say anything but that we know Allāh [SWT] is there as a witness to our words and actions.

Another name of Allāh [SWT]'s is **Al-Qawiyyu** which means 'The One Who has All Strength'. In the Holy Qur'an Allāh [SWT] says that He is gracious and kind to His slaves and He provides for whom He wants as He is the One who has All Strength.



This makes us think and understand that Allāh [SWT] is the One who Provides for us as well and is the One who Listens to our prayers and Gives us what is Good for us.

We should always be thankful to Allāh [SWT] after learning of His attributes and names. These are to help us better understand Allāh [SWT]. He is our Creator and He alone deserves for us to worship Him.

We should try to take little time every day to remember Allāh [SWT] by one of His names and thank Him for all that He has given us.

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

We should know which other ways we can call Allāh [SWT]. Ask your child about the Asma'ul Husna (Good names) that they learnt today.

# OUR A`IMMAH AND MA`ŞŪMĪN [A]

## AFTER THE HOLY PROPHET [S]

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Who are the *A`immah* and who are they chosen by?
- What is special about the *A`immah* and why do we need them?

### SECTION 1

The word “*A`immah*” is plural of “*Imām*” which means leader.

After the Holy Prophet [S], Allāh [SWT] gave us 12 Imāms and *Sayyidah Fāṭimah* [A], the daughter of the Holy Prophet [S], to guide us and teach us the Qur`ān. They also teach us what is right and wrong, *ḥalāl* (allowed in Islam), and *ḥarām* (that which is not allowed in Islam).

Just like the Holy Prophet [S], the *A`immah* [A] are chosen by Allāh [SWT].

After the Holy Prophet [S] died, a few men who wanted to be the next leaders, decided to hold a secret meeting, where they chose who would be the next leader would be.

The Holy Prophet [S] had received a message from Allāh [SWT] to tell the people that Imām `Alī [A] would be the next leader, and he had already told his followers that Imām `Alī [A] would be the next leader after him. However, some people were not ready to accept that.

Some Muslims did believe the Holy Prophet [S] when he explained to them that Allāh [SWT] had told him of who the next leader would be.

The *A`immah* [A] are also *Ma`şūm*, which means that they have not committed any sin, and they have the best akhlāq and knowledge.

But why do we need an Imām to guide us when the Holy Prophet [S] has taught us the whole of Islam and left behind the Qur`ān?

The *A`immah* [A] are there to help us when we do not understand something or when we forget something.

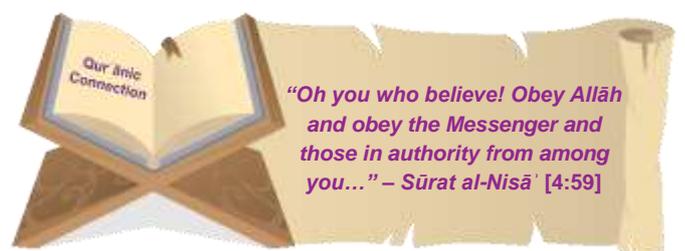
# OUR A'IMMAH AND MA'ŞŪMĪN [A] AFTER THE HOLY PROPHET [S]

The A'immaḥ [A], with the Holy Prophet [S] and Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] are known as the 14 Ma'şūmĪn [A].

**Ma'şūmĪn** means those who are protected from sin. The Ma'şūmĪn are referred to in Sūrat al-Aḥzāb in the Qur'ān. Allāh [SWT] says, **“Verily Allāh intends to keep you pure from every kind of uncleanness, Oh People of the House, and purify you with a thorough purification”** [33:33]

This āyah was revealed when Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A], the Holy Prophet [S], Imām 'Alī [A], Imām al-Ḥasan [A], and Imām al-Ḥusayn [A] were under the blanket – the story of *ahl al-kisā'*.

These people of the house, the 14 Ma'şūmĪn [A], are totally clean and *ṭāhir*, and all uncleanness is kept away from them.



# WHY WE NEED OUR A'IMMAH

## AMR BIN UBAYD AND HISHĀM

Once in a mosque in Iraq there was a man called Amr bin Ubayd who told people that he did not believe in the need of *A'imma* [A] . A young student of Imām Ja'far Al-Şādiq [A], whose name was Hisham, asked Amr that if he was so sure that there was no need of an *Imām*, could he please answer some of his questions. Amr agreed.

Hisham: "Do you have eyes?"

Amr: "Yes, of course I have eyes."

Hisham: "What is the use of your eyes?"

Amr: "They are to see with."

Hisham: "Do you have ears?"

Amr: "Yes, I have ears."

Hisham: "What is the use of your ears?"

Amr: "They are to hear with."

Hisham: "What about your nose, your mouth?"

Amr: Thought what foolish questions he was being asked.

Hisham: "Do you have a brain?"

Amr: "yes, I have a brain."

Hisham: "Of what use is the brain to you?"

Amr: "It is with the brain that I am able to understand the information received by all the other organs."

Hisham: "Does that mean that although all the organs that you have (eyes,ears, nose, mouth) are healthy, they still cannot work without the brain.

Amr: "Yes"

Hisham: "So, if Allāh [SWT] has made a brain to guide the organs in the body, don't you think that Allāh [SWT] would leave a guide (*Imām*) for all the people of the world?"

Amr could not reply!



# POEM TIME

## THERE ARE 12 IMĀMS

### There are 12 Imāms in Islam

There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms in Islam x2

Imām Ali al-Murtada, Imām Hasan al-Mujtaba,  
Imām Husayn, alayhim as-salām

Imām Ali Zayn al-Abidin, Imām Muhammad al-Bāqir,  
Imām Ja'far as-Sādiq, alayhim as-salām

There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms in Islam x2

Imām Musa al-Kādhim, Imām Ali ar-Rida,  
Imām Muhammad al-Jawād, alayhim as-salām

Imām Ali al-Hādi, Imām Hasan al-Askari,  
Imām al-Mahdi, alayhim as-salām

He's our living Imām  
He's our living Imām  
He's our living Imām in Islam x2

There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms  
There are 12 Imāms in Islam x2

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice the poem above with your child at home. Help him/her memorise the name of the 12 Imāms

# PROPHET MUḤAMMAD [S]

## HIS BIRTH

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The childhood of the Holy Prophet [S]
- **‘Ām al-Ḥuzn = The Year of Grief**

### SECTION 1

In 570 AD, the year of the Elephant (‘Ām al-Fīl), Holy Prophet Muḥammad [S], was born. He was born on the 17th of *Rabī‘ al- Awwal* in the city of Makkah.

## FATHER

‘ABD ALLĀH IBN  
‘ABD AL-MUṬṬALIB

## MOTHER

ĀMINAH BINT AL-WAHAB

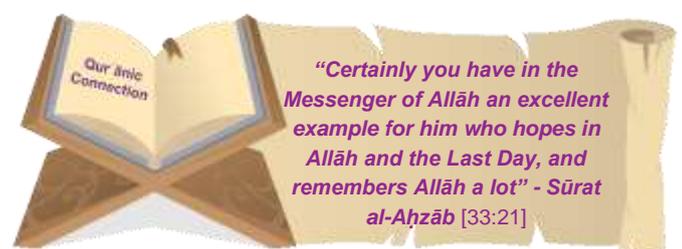
He belonged to the family of *Banū Hāshim*, from the tribe of *Quraysh*.

The Holy Prophet [S]’s father passed away two months before he was born, and is buried in Madina. Our Prophet [S] was an orphan at the age of six, when his mother passed away, which means he did not have both of his parents. His mother is buried in *Abwā’*.

‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib, his grandfather, decided to bring him up. The Prophet [S] was only 8 years old his grandfather died. After that his uncle, *Abū Ṭalib*, took care of the Holy Prophet [S].

When the time came for the Holy Prophet [S] to announce his Prophethood, *Abū Ṭalib* was one of his strongest followers.

While he was under the powerful protection of his uncle, the Quraysh did not dare to harm the Holy Prophet [S] personally. The death of his uncle made the Holy Prophet [S] very sad.



# PROPHET MUḤAMMAD [S]

## HIS BIRTH

During this same year, he also lost his dear wife, *Sayyidah* Khadījah. As both his uncle and his wife died in the same year, the Holy Prophet [S] called this year “*‘Ām al-Ḥuzn*”.

### *‘Ām al-Ḥuzn* = The Year of Grief

Allāh [SWT] says in the Holy Qur’ān that the Prophet [S] had the best of Akhlāq. He was always polite and he never lied, and he was always careful when others left their belongings with him.

People knew him by two titles: *al-Ṣādiq*, which means the truthful, and *al-Amīn*, which means the one who can be trusted.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

What happened in the Year of Grief? What is the arabic name for this year?

# WHAT IS WĀJIB?

## WHAT IS ḤARĀM AND WHAT IS MUSTAHAB?

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The meaning of *wājib*
- The meaning of *ḥarām*
- The meaning of mustahab

### SECTION 1

*Wājib* and *Ḥarām* are two very important words in Islam. Do we know what they mean?

*Wājib* means: **we must do it.**

*Ḥarām* is the opposite and means: **we must not do it.**

#### **WĀJIB**

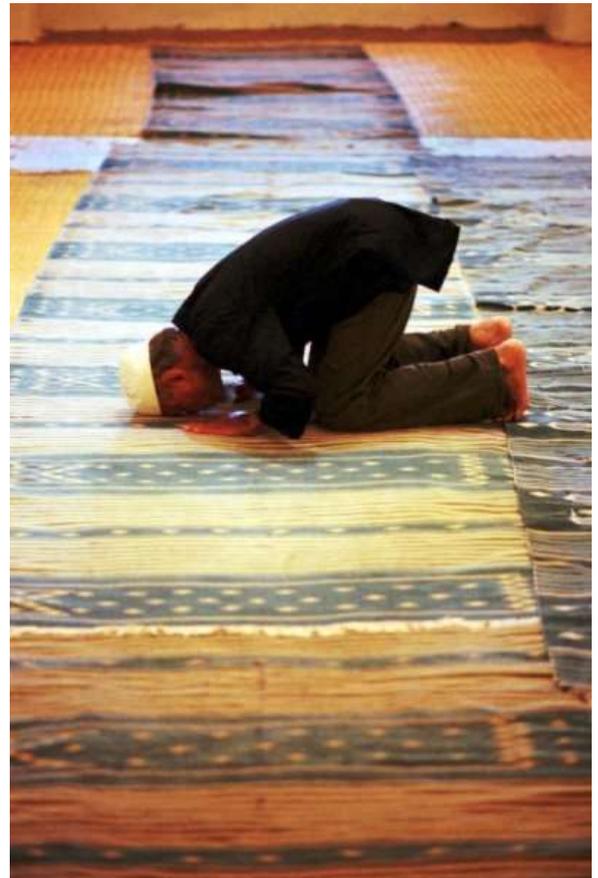
Allāh [SWT] loves us and cares for us very much which is why He has made certain things *wājib* for us. He has made these things *wājib* for us because they are good for us, and will benefit us. For example, *ṣalāh* is *wājib* when we become older, as is fasting. Allāh [SWT] does not need for us to pray or to fast – these are for our benefit.

A *wājib* act is an act that we must perform. When we perform it, Allāh [SWT] is happy with us and we are rewarded for it. However, if we do not perform it, then Allāh [SWT] is not happy with us and it is counted as a sin.

Do you know an example of something that is *wājib*? Replying to somebody who says “*Salāmun ‘Alaykum*” is *wājib*.

#### **HARĀM**

Allāh [SWT] loves us and cares for us so much that He has made certain things *ḥarām* for us, as they are not good for us. If we do something that is *ḥarām* then Allāh [SWT] is not happy with us and the act is counted as a sin. If we stay away from something that is *ḥarām*, we will get rewarded for it.



# WHAT IS WĀJIB?

## WHAT IS ḤARĀM AND WHAT IS MUSTAHAB?

Doing something *ḥarām* makes Allāh [SWT] very upset with us. We do not want Allāh [SWT] to be upset with us. Do you know something that is *ḥarām*?

Stealing is *ḥarām*. It is not a good action and Allāh [SWT] does not want us to do something that will hurt Him and hurt others. That is why we should obey Allāh [SWT] and not do that which displeases Him.

We should do our best to understand that we need to do our best to please Allāh [SWT] who has created us and everything around us.

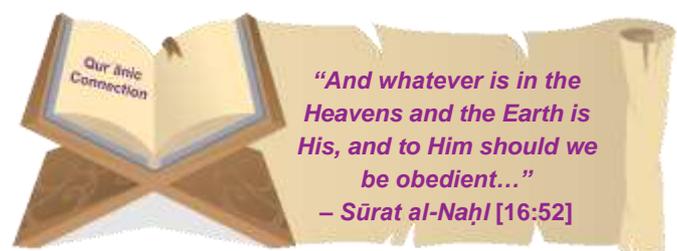


### **MUSTAHAB**

Mustahab means it is recommended and we should try to do that action. Allāh [SWT] loves us very much, and has made Mustahab for us that which will help us to become better Muslims.

If we perform these Mustahab actions, Allāh [SWT] gives us Thawab, a reward. However, we do not get any punishment or *Guna* if we do not perform these actions.

One example of a Mustahab action is visiting the sick. If we visit somebody who is not well, Allāh [SWT] will give us reward. However, if we do not visit the sick, we will not be punished.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child to give you an example of something that is wājib and something that is ḥarām and also something that is mustahab

# BEING NICE TO OTHERS

## RESPECTING THOSE AROUND US

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Islam teaches us to be nice to others.
- What happens if we are not nice to others?

### SECTION 1

Islam teaches us that we should be nice to others. For example, we should respect our parents because they have raised us and they look after us.

We should also respect our teachers. Any teacher who teaches us, whether it is in school or in Madressa, is following the example of our Prophets [S] and our *A'imma* [A], who were also teachers guiding us to the right path.

Just as our parents deserve respect because of everything they do for us, our teachers also deserve respect because they are giving us knowledge. With knowledge, we can do great things!

We can only get this knowledge if we listen to our teachers and pay attention to what they are saying.

We should also be nice to our friends and classmates. We don't want to be hurtful to them.

If somebody gets hurt physically, on their body, they can take medicine for it and get better quickly. But if somebody's feelings are hurt, there is no medicine and the pain lasts longer.

Feelings are emotions; this means how happy we are or how sad we are. And sometimes others can make us feel sad.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

How should we behave with others around us? Why should we always be nice to others? Should we also be nice if they are not nice to us?

# BEING NICE TO OTHERS

## RESPECTING THOSE AROUND US

If we are not nice to others around us, their feelings may be hurt and they may not like to hang out with us anymore. They may also think they are not a good person because they are being bullied or called names, or somebody is being rude to them.

When a person picks on another person, or makes fun of them:

- How would you feel if you were in their position?
- How much is the person getting hurt?

Before we say something; we should think. Remember, that on the Day of Judgement we will have to answer for everything we did. We will be very ashamed to answer if we are asked why we bullied or teased somebody, right?

Allāh [SWT] says that He might forgive us for the sins we have done against Him, like not praying or fasting. But if we hurt other people's feelings, He says we must ask them first for forgiveness. If they forgive us first, then He might also forgive us.

We should make a point to ask for forgiveness from those whose feelings we might have hurt and try not to hurt them or make them sad again.



# TAHARAT

## WHAT IT MEANS TO BE PURE

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What does it mean to be 'tahir'?
- What we must make sure of before we start *Wuḍū'*

### SECTION 1

Before we begin our *Wuḍū'* we must make sure that we are 'Tahir'. This means that we must be pure.

We must make sure there is nothing on the parts of *Wuḍū'* which would stop the water reaching those parts. For example, we have a plaster or a bandage on our arm, the water will not reach under there and therefore our *Wuḍū'* is not complete.

At the same time, if we have nail varnish on our nails or rings on our fingers, the water will not reach for us to successfully perform the *Wuḍū'*.

One example of not being 'tahir' is if our clothes have become najis with either urine or blood. If there is Najasat on our body (like urine) we must wash it 3 times for it to become pure.

If there is Najasat on our clothes we must wash them 2 times before they are considered pure.

We must make sure that we are tahir at all times. Not everything that is dirty makes it najis. For example, even though mud may seem dirty, it does not make us najis.

We cannot pray with najasat on us or around us.



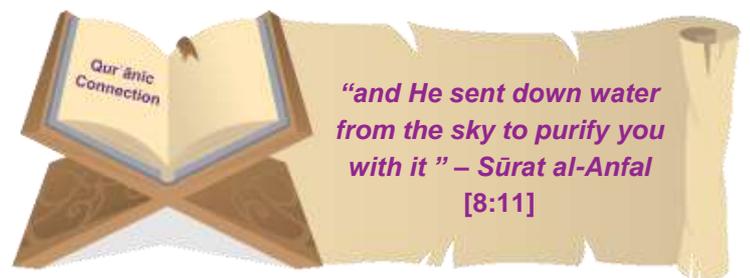
# TAHARAT

## WHAT IT MEANS TO BE PURE

We must also be as clean as possible when we stand before Allāh [SWT]. If we were told that we were going to meet the Queen or the President of the Country, we would do our best to wear nice clothes, put nice perfume, and look our best.

In the same way, when we are praying to Allāh [SWT] , we are meeting with the One who Created us and made us with minds so that we can think, and amazing detail like our fingers, our hands, our feet; all so that we can progress in this world. He gave us everything that we must thank Him for.

Using this example, we must ‘dress up’ and prepare ourselves to talk with Allāh [SWT] on the prayer mat five times a day.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child to explain the simple meaning of ‘Taharat’ and ‘Najasat’. Why should we prepare to pray in front of Allāh [SWT]

# INTRODUCTION TO *WUḌŪ*'

## A SPECIAL WAY TO WASH YOURSELF BEFORE YOU PRAY

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Introduction to *Wuḍū*'
- *Wuḍū*' was taught by the Holy Prophet [S]

### SECTION 1

*Wuḍū*' was taught to the people by our Holy Prophet [S] when he returned from *Mi'rāj*. In *Mi'rāj*, the Holy Prophet [S] did *Wuḍū*' with water from the river in Heaven.

*Wuḍū*' is the special way to wash yourself before you pray.

*Wuḍū*' is not only needed for Ṣalāh but also for:

Tawaf around the Ka'ba

Touching writings of the Holy Qur'an and also touching the names of our 14 Ma'sumin

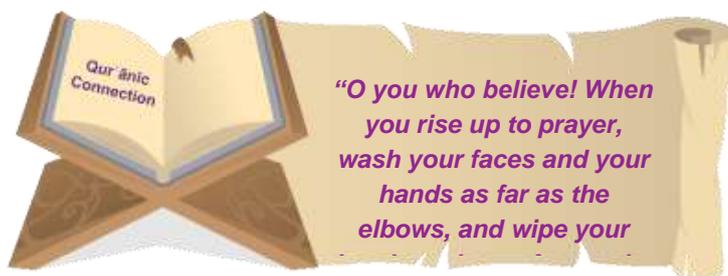
It is also very good to do *Wuḍū*' at the following times:

Before going to sleep

Before entering the Imambara

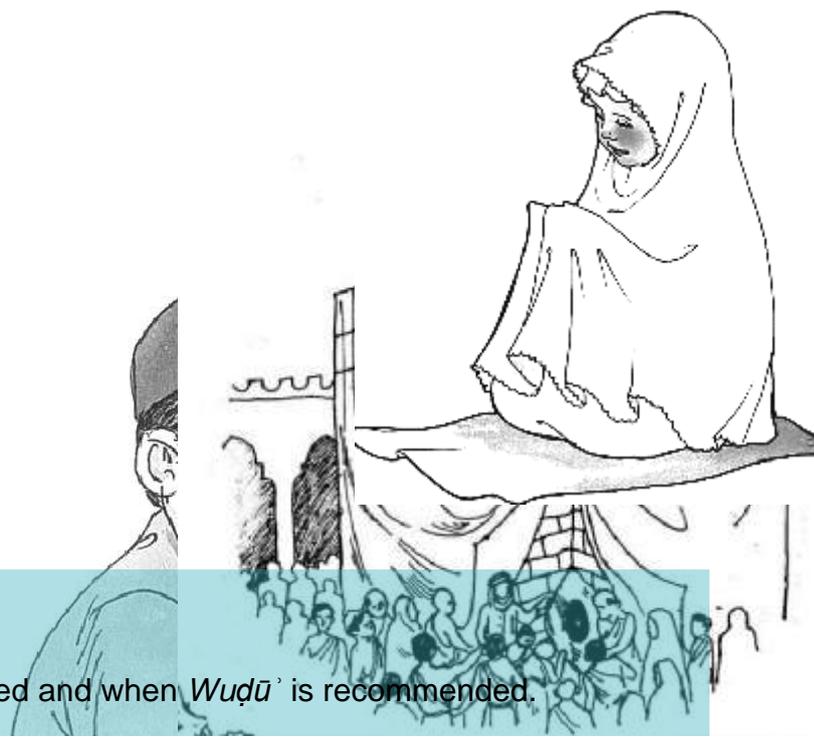
When you are angry

It is good to be in *Wuḍū*' **all the time!**



# INTRODUCTION TO *WUḌŪ'*

A SPECIAL WAY TO WASH YOURSELF BEFORE YOU PRAY



## Lesson in Practice: At Home

<sup>24</sup>Ask your child to explain when *Wuḏū'* is needed and when *Wuḏū'* is recommended.

# PERFORMING WUḌŪ'

## PRACTICAL LEARNING

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Preparing to do *Wuḍū'*
- The *mustaḥab* and *wājib* acts of *Wuḍū'*.

### SECTION 1

#### **Step-by-Step Wuḍū'**

*Before you begin: If you have any rings, or a watch that is tight, remove it before the Wuḍū' so that water can reach everywhere. Also remove your socks. For ladies, make sure your scarf is loosened or removed so that you can do your masā properly.*

#### **MUSTAḤAB:**

1. We begin with making a *Niyah* that we are doing *Wuḍū' Qurbatan ilallāh*.
2. It is first *mustaḥab* to say: ***Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm*** – *In the Name of Allāh [SWT], the Most Kind the Most Merciful* before we start the *Wuḍū'*.
3. It is then *mustaḥab* to wash your palms twice from the wrists to the fingertips.
4. Then rinse your mouth three times, and your nose three times. These are also *mustaḥab*.

After these *mustaḥab* parts of *Wuḍū'* we begin the *wājib* parts of *Wuḍū'*.

#### **WĀJIB:**

### SECTION 2

1. *Niyah*: I am performing *Wuḍū' Qurbatan ilallāh*, which means 'I am performing *Wuḍū'* for the pleasure of Allāh [SWT]'
2. Washing your face: Make sure all visible parts of the face skin are washed.

The area you cover in washing your face is the width covered by the thumb and the middle finger when they are spread out. If your face is not washed correctly and any area remains unwashed, the *Wuḍū'* will not be correct and will have to be done again. You can pour or splash water on your face as many times as you need, but once you start wiping your face with your hands, you should not add more water.



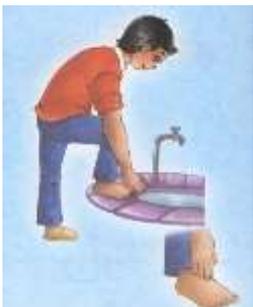
# PERFORMING *WUḌŪ'*

## PRACTICAL LEARNING

3. Washing your arms: After washing the face, you should wash your right arm, and then your left arm, from the elbow down to the fingertips. Your arms should always be washed from top to bottom. If you wash from down to up, the *Wuḍū'* will not be accepted and will need to be done again. To make sure that the elbow is washed completely, it is better to wash some of the arm above the elbow as well. After you have washed your right arm, repeat the same for the left arm. Make sure you start wiping from a little above the elbow and that water reaches all sides of the elbow and the arm (inside and outside), all the way down to the fingertips. Make sure each finger is wiped properly.



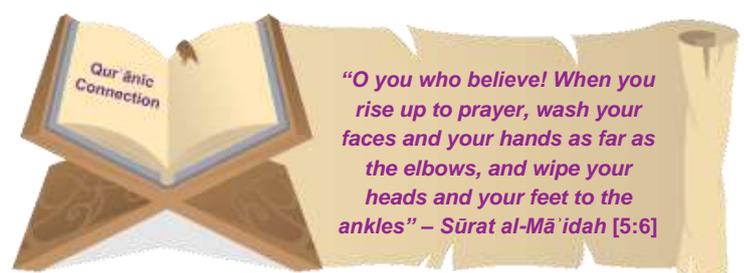
4. Wiping (*masā*) of the head with a wet hand: you should wipe the top of your head with the wetness on the fingers of your right hand, without taking any new water. Move the wet fingers of the right hand from the front quarter of the head towards to the edge of the hair.



5. Wiping (*masā*) of the feet with wet hands: After you have done *masā* on your head, you should also wipe your feet with the same wet fingers. First wipe the right foot, then wipe your left foot. Wipe from tip of the toes up to the ankle. It is better to wipe with three fingers or the whole palm.

For your *Wuḍū'* to be correct, you must follow the order and do all the actions without a break or interruption in the middle.

**During *Wuḍū'* it is easy to waste a lot of water! A good Muslim should not waste water. It is a blessing from Allāh [SWT] and we should try to use only that which we need.**



# CLEANLINESS

## AND TOILET MANNERS

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The difference between cleanliness and being *ṭāhir*.
- Toilet Manners - what we should and shouldn't do

### SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] says in the Holy Qur'ān that He loves those who keep themselves clean.

There is a key difference between being clean and *ṭāhir*.

**Clean means** free from dirt, and physically clean.

**Ṭāhir means** to be pure according to Islam, and also spiritually clean.

We should try to be clean and *ṭāhir* all the time.

**Why is it so important for us to be clean?** If we do not keep ourselves clean, we will get germs and we will get ill. Germs like to live in dirt and they are the same germs that cause people to get ill.

#### How can we keep ourselves clean?

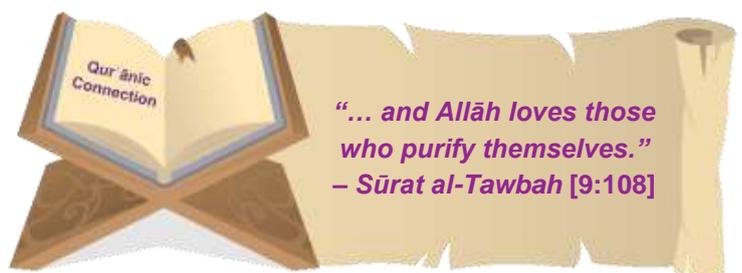
- Take a bath regularly
- Brush your teeth morning and night
- Always comb your hair
- Cut your nails regularly and keep them clean
- Make sure your clothes are clean and look neat and tidy



**Besides keeping clean, we should also make sure that the food we eat is clean and ALWAYS ḥalāl**

- Wash your fruits before eating them

**We should also make sure our rooms are clean, our houses are clean, and our cupboards are clean.**



# CLEANLINESS

## AND TOILET MANNERS

### SECTION 2

#### LET US ALSO LEARN ABOUT TOILET MANNERS SO THAT WE CAN STAY ṬĀHIR AND CLEAN AND NOT GET DIRTY

- You should always go to the toilet when you need to, and not wait to finish what you are doing.

#### MAKE SURE:

- You wear slippers, because the floor can be najis
- Enter the toilet with your left foot
- Fill a jug of water to wash yourself with

*If you are at school, you can take some water in a cup. If you don't have a cup, wipe yourself with a tissue. When you reach home tell your mummy that you used a tissue to wipe yourself so she can help you change your clothes and become ṭāhir again.*

- Sit on the toilet seat, **DO NOT** stand
- Wash yourself two times when you are finished
- Wipe yourself dry
- Wear your trousers again properly
- Flush the toilet
- Leave the toilet with your right foot
- Wash your hands properly with soap and dry them properly

**Remember: when you are sitting on the toilet seat, you should not face, or have your back towards Qiblah. If the toilet is facing Qiblah, sit a little sideways.**



#### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child how he/she can keep clean. When he/she is using the toilet, remind him/her of what we should and shouldn't do to help them apply what they have learnt.

# 'HOLY BOOKS AND ULUL A'ZAM PROPHETS'

## WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The five *ulū'l-'azm* Prophets
- The four Holy Books

## SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] sent 124,000 Prophets as guides for us. Out of all these Prophets, there are five, known as the *ulū'l-'azm* Prophets who are very special.

These five are:

1. Prophet Nūḥ [A]
2. Prophet Ibrāhīm [A]
3. Prophet Mūsā [A]
4. Prophet 'Īsā [A]
5. Prophet Muḥammad [S]

Allāh [SWT] has also sent Holy Books to guide us.



The first book was the *Tawrāh* that was revealed to Prophet Mūsā [A]. Some people didn't like what was written in the book and they changed it.

The second book was the *Zabūr*, which was revealed to Prophet Dawūd [A], but some people changed that as well.

Then Allāh [SWT] sent the *Injīl*, also known as the Bible, to Prophet 'Īsā [A]. There were people who changed that as well.



Allāh [SWT] finally sent the Holy Qur'ān to the Holy Prophet Muḥammad (SAW). The Qur'ān is the miracle of Allāh [SWT]. It has special protection from Allāh [SWT] so that nobody can change the Qur'ān or write a book anything like it. It will remain the true book of guidance until the world ends. We should do our best to learn the Qur'ān because it is the word of Allāh [SWT]. We should also try to memorise the Qur'ān because it cleans our heart and makes us special. Allāh [SWT] loves those who try to memorise the Qur'ān.

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Who are the five *ulū'l-'azm* Prophets? Which four Holy Books were sent by Allāh [SWT] and who were they given to?

The Holy Prophet [S], as a guide for mankind, would share the revelations of the Qur'ān with the people who came and asked him for advice and came to learn from him.

The Qur'ān was already in the heart of the Holy Prophet [S] before Allāh [SWT] sent Angel Jibrā'īl to reveal verses, few at a time, when Allāh [SWT] wanted to share a message with the followers of Islam.



# STORY OF THE QUR'ĀN

## GRANDPA AND THE BASKET

Rabāb's grandpa lived in a small cottage at the top of the hill. Below the hill was a beautiful lake. Rabāb loved going to visit her grandpa because he would sit her on his lap and tell her interesting stories. One day Grandpa was telling Rabāb about the Qur'ān and why she should memorize it.

'What does "memorize the Qur'ān" mean?' asked Rabāb.

'It means to learn to read it all by heart,' replied Grandpa.

Then Rabāb said to her grandpa, 'But grandpa, every time I try and memorize the Qur'ān, it all comes out and I forget! What is the use of memorizing the Qur'ān when I keep forgetting?!'



Grandpa decided to show Rabāb why it was still important to try and memorize the Qur'ān. He went to his fireplace and brought out a small dirty basket where he usually kept the coal and wood for the fireplace. Grandpa gave the dirty basket to Rabāb and said, 'dear Rabāb, can you please run down the hill to the lake and fetch me some water in this basket?'

Rabāb was very happy. She loved running up and down the hill and she wanted to help her grandpa. So off she went down the hill. Rabāb quickly filled the basket with water and began walking up the hill. As she walked up the hill, she saw the water slowly dripping out of the basket.

The water was spilling from the bottom of the basket. When Rabāb got to the top of the hill, the basket was empty! So she ran down again and tried once more. This time Rabāb walked faster up the hill. But by the time she got to the top of the hill, all the water had still flowed out.

# STORY OF THE QUR'ĀN

## GRANDPA AND THE BASKET

So Rabāb tried a third time. This time she ran up the hill and when she got there, there was just a little bit left. She rushed to the door of her grandpa's cottage and knocked on it furiously. 'Coming,' shouted Grandpa. And by the time he opened the door, Rabāb was standing with an empty basket.

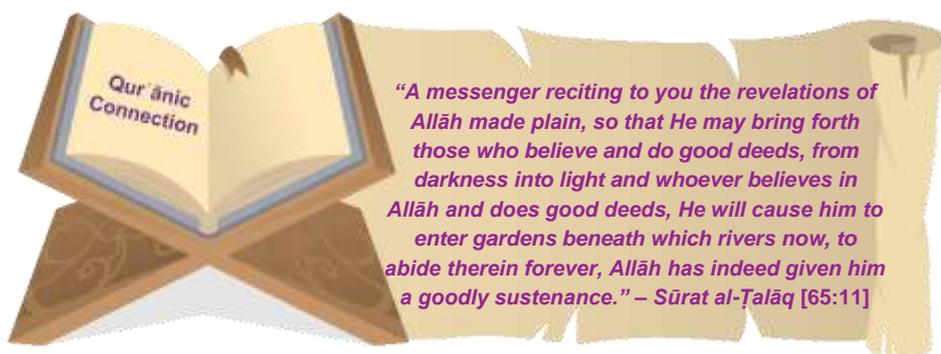
'Oh! It's no use Grandpa! Every time I fill the basket with water, all the water comes out from the bottom.'" said Rabāb.

'That's ok,' said Grandpa, 'But look at the basket now Rabāb. Do you see any difference?'

Rabāb looked inside the basket and was very surprised. The basket had been very dirty before, and now it was clean and shiny again.

'You see?' said Grandpa as he hugged little Rabāb. 'You think it was no use trying to keep the water in the basket but even by trying, the basket has become so clean inside. In the same way, if you try and learn the Qur'ān by heart, even if some of it comes out and you forget, your heart will become so clean inside!!'

This made a lot of sense to Rabāb and from that day onwards, she tried to remember as many surahs of the Qur'ān as she could. Rabāb prayed to Allāh every night to help her memorize the whole Qur'ān one day, inshā Allāh.



*"A messenger reciting to you the revelations of Allāh made plain, so that He may bring forth those who believe and do good deeds, from darkness into light and whoever believes in Allāh and does good deeds, He will cause him to enter gardens beneath which rivers now, to abide therein forever, Allāh has indeed given him a goodly sustenance." – Sūrat al-Ṭalāq [65:11]*

# INTRODUCTION TO ŞALĀH

## PREPARATION THAT IS REQUIRED

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Preparing for şalāh
- How do we prepare ourselves when we have guests?

### SECTION 1

When you expect your friend for the holidays, and s/he will be spending a week or so with you. What would you do to prepare yourself for their stay?

We tidy our room

We get out all of our toys ready to play

We ask our mum to cook and prepare food that our friend likes  
In the same way, we need to prepare for şalāh. We must make sure of the following:



<p>Our body must be clean</p> 	<p>Our clothes must be tahir (clean)</p> 
<p>We must know the right time to pray the şalāh</p> 	<p>We must have performed the Wuḍū' correctly</p> 
<p>We must know the direction that we have to face to pray</p> 	<p>The place of prayer must be Pak</p> 

before starting to pray, we must prepare ourselves as we are about to stand in front of Allāh [SWT].

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

How do we prepare for şalāh? List some of the things we must make sure of before we stand for şalāh.

# BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF ŞALĀH

## HOW MANY PRAYERS AND RAK'AHS PER DAY?

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- How many prayers are there in a day?
- The number of Rak'ah per prayer.
- Different actions of Şalāh.



### SECTION 1

Muslims pray 5 Şalāh in a day, and each Şalāh is divided into a certain number of Raka'h.

One Raka'h includes:



Qiyam



Ruku



Qiyam



Sajdah



Juloos



Sajdah



Juloos

The number of Raka'h in each Şalāh is:

- Fajr : 2 Raka'hs.
- Dhohr: 4 Raka'hs.
- Asr: 4 Raka'hs.
- Maghrib: 3 Raka'hs.
- Eisha: 4 Raka'hs

There is a special time of the day when each of these Şalāh should be prayed.

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Recap the number of prayers in a day and the number of Rak'ahs per prayer with your child. Also play 'Ali Says' with your child to help them understand the different actions of Şalāh.

# BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF ŞALĀH

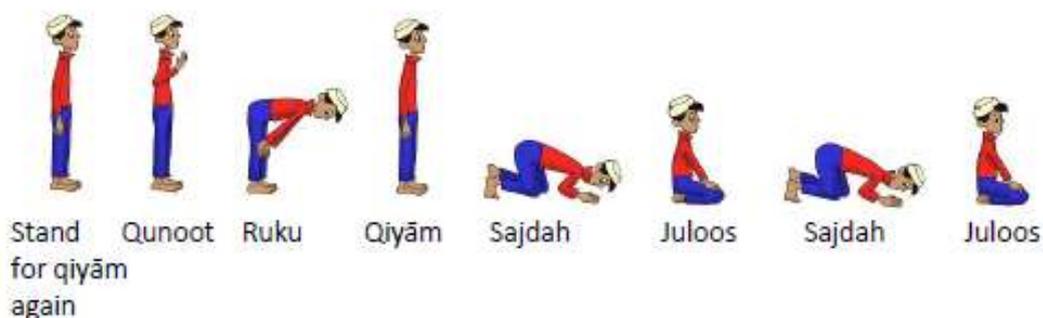
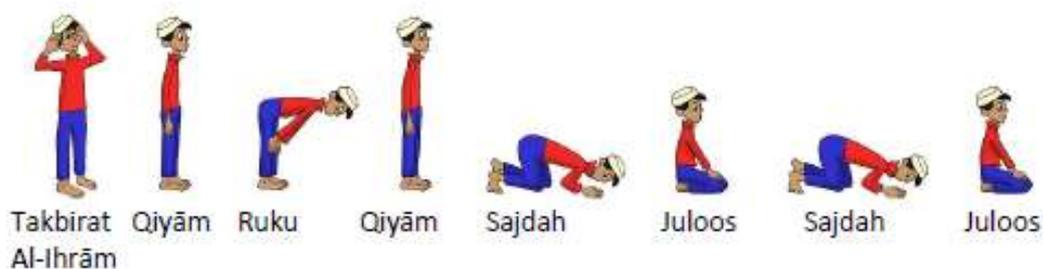
## ACTIONS OF ŞALĀH

### SECTION 2

Before learning what we need to recite in *Şalāh*, let us learn the basic actions of *Şalāh*.

Teachers to play 'Ali Says' like 'Simon says' after teaching the basic actions of *Şalāh* and what they are called. This could take a whole practical lesson.

Recitation of *Şalāh* is outlined in Class 4



Girls:



# ENTERING & LEAVING THE HOME

## WHAT WE SHOULD KEEP IN MIND

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What we should do when we are leaving our homes.
- Manners for entering our homes.

### SECTION 1

Many times we leave our homes without considering what we should do before we leave.



Here are a few things we should keep in mind:

1. When we are leaving our home, we should make sure we have our parent's permission. We should never go out without our parent's permission.
2. If anyone is at home when we are leaving, we should say "*fī amānillāh*" to them before leaving. If our mum and dad are at home, we can hug them as well before we leave.
3. Put our right foot out of the door first.
4. Say "*Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm*". After this, recite the short *du'ā'* below, asking Allāh [SWT] to protect us and keep us safe.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَيْهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

*Bismillāhi tawakkaltu 'alallāhi. Lā ḥawla walā quwwata illa billāh.* This means:

In the name of Allāh [SWT], I put my trust in Allāh [SWT]. There is no ability or power except by Allāh [SWT]'s permission

5. Recite *āyat al-kursī* and any other short *suwar* you know like *Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*, and the four *suwar* that begin with "*Qu*".

6. Take out *ṣadqah*, especially if we are going on holiday or going for *ziyārah*. But generally, we should try to take out *ṣadqah* for the safety of our journey even when we are going to school.



# ENTERING & LEAVING THE HOME

## WHAT WE SHOULD KEEP IN MIND

7. Once we are sitting on the plane, bus, train, car, or have even started our journey by walking we should recite:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

Glory be to the One (Allāh) Who gave us control of this, because we were not able to do so ourselves. - Sūrat al-Zukhruf [43:13]

There are also manners for when we enter our homes.

1. We should enter with our right foot

2. We should say “*Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm*”

3. We should say “*Salāmun ‘Alaykum*” loudly even if there is nobody home or if nobody can hear us.



Our homes should be happy and cheerful; we should do our best to keep it clean. How can we keep our homes happy? By listening to our parents when they tell us what to do, and be nice to our brothers and sisters, and to our guests and make them feel welcome and comfortable. We should treat our guests with the same respect and comfort that we would want them to treat us with if we were to go to their houses.

We should also be on our best behaviour if we go to somebody else’s home, just as we would like them to be if they came to our home.

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Remind your child of what we should do when leaving and entering our home. As you go out with him/her and return with him/her help him/her practically apply the above.

# KEEPING PROMISES

## AND TELLING THE TRUTH

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Importance of keeping our promises
- Allāh [SWT] loves those who tell the truth

### SECTION 1

Two very important characteristics of a good Muslim is to keep the promises we make and to always tell the truth. Let's learn about these two characteristics.

#### Keeping Promises

When we make a promise, we should always try to make sure we fulfil that promise. Breaking a promise is like lying; because we said we would do something but we don't do it. Allāh [SWT] does not like those who lie or break their promises.



Whenever we make a promise, we should always say “*Inshā’ Allāh*” and ask Allāh [SWT] to help us keep our promise.

If we make a promise to a friend, or to anybody, and cannot keep our promise, we should apologise to the person and explain why we could not keep our promise.

*For example: I promised my friend I would go to their house for a Majlis they were keeping. I forgot about the Majlis and did not go, or I ended up going out with my family and could not make it. I should not lie, instead I should apologise and try to make it up to my friend.*

If we know we cannot keep a promise from before, we should not pretend to promise. We should be truthful and say from before that we cannot do what is being asked of us. This is better than having to break the promise later.

Fulfilling a promise is *wājib*, no matter how big or small the promise is or whether the person you made a promise with is Muslim or Non-Muslim. Always think before you make a promise!

# KEEPING PROMISES

## AND TELLING THE TRUTH

### SECTION 2

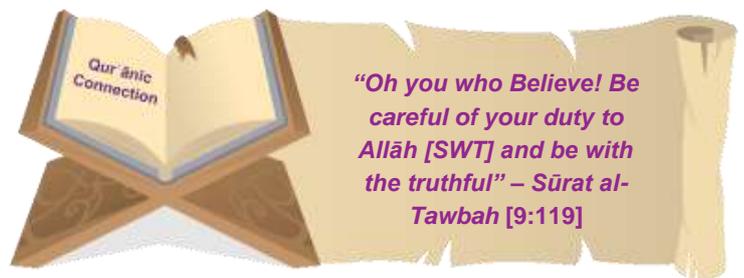
#### Telling the Truth

Allāh [SWT] also loves those who always tell the truth and never lie. Saying the truth requires us to be strong and courageous. Sometimes we may find it difficult to say the truth, but we have to be strong enough to say it. People who lie, are not strong or courageous, because they don't have the courage to tell the truth.



When we always speak the truth, it means we are being honest. What does it mean for us to be honest?

Honesty means not to cheat others. When we cheat others, we are hiding the truth from them, and it is wrong. Cheating is the same as lying and being dishonest. Honesty is the same as telling the truth.



## AHMED

### THE HONEST BOY

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

'Yes mother!' said Ahmad. And off he went to uncle Salim's convenience store down the street from where he lived. Uncle Salim, the owner of the store, was an old man who could not see much without his glasses.

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

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

'Can I have a box of tea please?' asked Ahmed politely. And so Uncle Salim picked a box of tea and gave it to Ahmad. 'Here you are my dear,' he said.

# AHMED

## THE HONEST BOY

Ahmad gives him a 5-dollar bill. Old Uncle Salim took the money and returned some change to Ahmad. On the way back to home, Ahmad realized that the poor Uncle Salim had given him more change than he actually should have. He happily said, 'Wow! Now I can buy the soccer ball without saving any more of my pocket money!'

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

While Ahmad was thinking about what to do, he remembered what his mother had once said: "Whenever you are in trouble, say 'A'udhu bil lāhi minash shaytānir rajim,' and shaytan will run away and Allāh will help you."



And so Ahmad began thinking how Allāh was watching him to see what he would do and he recited, 'A'udhu bil lāhi minash shaytānir rajim' and suddenly Ahmad could think more clearly. He decided to be truthful and honest and he ran back to the store and returned the extra change to Uncle Salim. Ahmad realized that keeping that money would mean stealing, and stealing is a great sin.

When Uncle Salim saw what Ahmad did, he was very happy. 'May Allāh bless you, my dear son!! Here, take this candy as a gift from me,' he said.

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

So finally Ahmad did not have to wait any longer to get his soccer ball. Because he was honest and truthful, Allāh was happy with him and his parents were happy with him. Uncle Salim was happy with him and he felt good that he did not cheat anyone!

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child to narrate the story of Ahmed and the soccer ball to you. What lessons did he/she learn from the story? Why is it important to keep our promises and tell the truth?

# PROPHET YŪNUS [A]

## AND THE STOMACH OF THE WHALE

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Prophet Yūnus [A] leaves his people because they did not believe him.
- The *taṣbīḥ* of Prophet Yūnus [A] to be saved from the belly of the fish

### SECTION 1

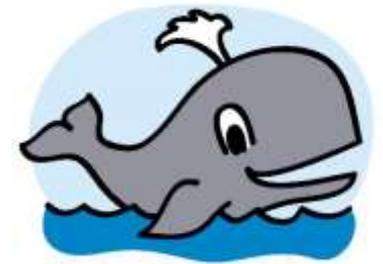
A very long time ago, Allāh [SWT] sent a Prophet by the name of Yūnus to guide the people in the city of Naynawā.

The people of Naynawā were very rich and felt they had everything they needed, so they were not keen on listening to Prophet Yūnus [A]. Prophet Yūnus [A] told the people that they should only worship Allāh [SWT] and not to disobey Him, but nobody in the village wanted to hear what he had to say.

Instead of worshipping Allāh [SWT], the people were worshipping idols and praying to their idols. Allāh [SWT] told Prophet Yūnus [A] that he would send a punishment down on the people in the village of Naynawā. Prophet Yūnus [A] warned the people, but they just laughed and did not believe what he had to say.

Prophet Yūnus [A] left the people of Naynawā and went to a place where ships were ready to sail to other lands. He boarded one of the ships and decided to go somewhere far.

Allāh [SWT] did not want Prophet Yūnus [A] to leave his people. So as the ship reached the middle of the ocean, there was a terrible storm and huge waves began hitting the ship.



Prophet Yūnus [A] was thrown into the sea and a big fish, like a whale, came and swallowed Prophet Yūnus [A] alive. Prophet Yūnus [A] was now inside the belly of the fish where it was dark and lonely. Day and night, Prophet Yūnus [A] prayed to Allāh [SWT] saying “***lā ilāha illa anta subḥānaka innī kuntu min al-ẓālimīn***”

Allāh [SWT] loved the *taṣbīḥ* of Prophet Yūnus [A] so much that he commanded the fish to go near the shore and throw Prophet Yūnus [A] out of his belly. The fish did this, and left Prophet Yūnus [A] on the beach.

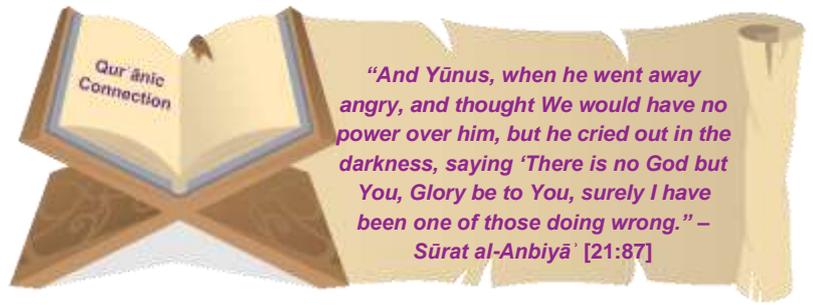
# PROPHET YŪNUS [A]

## AND THE STOMACH OF THE WHALE

***Did you know that we can also recite this taṣbīḥ when we are in difficulty? This taṣbīḥ helps us.***

While Prophet Yūnus [A] was gone, the people of Naynawā saw dark black clouds.

They remembered Prophet Yūnus [A] and how he told them that Allāh [SWT] will punish them. This was the punishment coming towards them.



The people were all scared, and decided to ask for forgiveness from Allāh [SWT]. All the men, women, and children gathered together outside their homes, under the open sky, and began to ask for forgiveness from Allāh [SWT].

Allāh [SWT] is so Merciful and loving, that because the people of Naynawā were really sorry, Allāh [SWT] forgave them. The dark storm went away, and the people were now missing Prophet Yūnus [A].

Prophet Yūnus [A] was not well; he was tired, weak, and very sick because he had been in the belly of the fish for so long. Allāh [SWT] commanded a tree to grow near him which gave Prophet Yūnus [A] shade, and delicious fruits to help him become strong and healthy again.

Soon, Prophet Yūnus [A] was strong enough, so he decided to go back to his people in Naynawā. They were so happy to see him. He told them about his miracle and how he was in the belly of a large fish. The people told Prophet Yūnus [A] about the storm and how they asked for forgiveness and how Allāh [SWT] saved them. They thanked Allāh [SWT] and from then on, listened to whatever Prophet Yūnus [A] told them.

We learn from this story that no matter how many black clouds are in the sky, or whatever kind of help we need, we should not lose hope in Allāh [SWT] – He saved Prophet Yūnus [A] from the belly of the fish, and will definitely help us, we just need to ask!

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

What happened to Prophet Yūnus [A] when he left his people? What was the prayer of Prophet Yūnus [A]

# ŞAWM

## FASTING

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Şawm means fasting
- What does Şawm teach us?

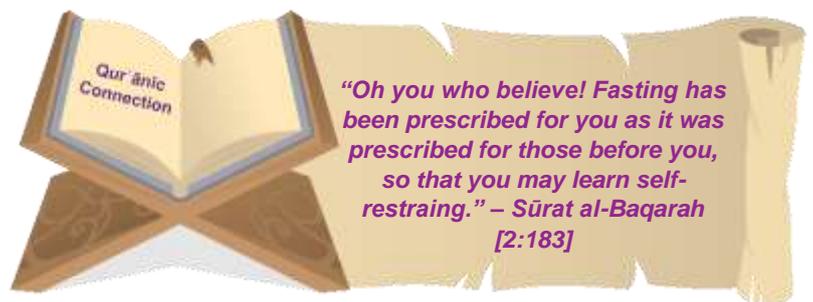
### SECTION 1

Şawm is the Arabic word for “fasting” and it usually refers to fasting in the Holy Month of *Ramaḍān*. Şawm means not eating or drinking from *fajr* time until *maghrib* time. This is for the sake of Allāh [SWT] and to make Allāh [SWT] happy. When we fast, we are the guests of Allāh [SWT] and we get a lot of *thawāb*. Those who fast are loved by Allāh [SWT].

What does Şawm (Fasting) teach us?

It teaches us to be patient and to think of those poor people in the world who do not have enough food to eat or anything to drink. When Muslims become *bāligh*, they have to start praying five times a day, and fasting for the whole month of *Ramaḍān*. A girl becomes *bāligh* when she is 9 years old Islamically. A boy becomes *bāligh* by the time he is 15 years old Islamically.

We should try to fast as many as we can in the Holy Month of *Ramaḍān* so that when we grow up and become *bāligh*, we can fast the whole month easily.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

How many branches of religions are there? What does Şawm mean?

# MANNERS AT THE TABLE

## WHAT WE SHOULD DO BEFORE WE EAT

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Manners at the table
- We should not do *isrāf* - wasting that which others could use

### SECTION 1

We have learnt about table manners in Class one, but let's recap on a few things we should do before we begin our meal at the table.

Can you think of something we should make sure we do before we start eating? We should make sure of the following:

1. Make sure that the food we are eating is *ḥalāl*
2. Wash our hands before and after the meal
3. Say *Bismillāh* before eating and *al-ḥamdu lillāh* after eating
4. Recite a special *du‘ā* before we start eating:

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا رِزْقًا حَلَالًا طَيِّبَةً ، اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

*Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm.*

Allāhummar-zuqna rizqan ḥalālan ṭayyibah. Allāhummma salli ‘ala Muhammadin wa ‘aali Muḥammad.

In the Name of Allāh [SWT], the Kind and the Merciful

O Allāh [SWT], give us food that is *ḥalāl* and pure. O Allāh [SWT], bless Prophet Muḥammad and his family

5. We should always eat with our right hand
6. We should take small bites of food and chew properly
7. We should take a few grains of salt before and after eating
8. We should not look into other people's plate to see how much they are eating
9. We should not talk at the same time as eating

### **Lesson in Practice: At Home**

Go over the manners we should have at the table with your child. Help him/her learn these by practical application.



# BEING POLITE

## AND NICE TO OTHERS

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What does it mean to blabber?
- We should speak useful things

### SECTION 1

*Al-ḥamdu lillāh*, Allāh [SWT] has given us all wonderful families and communities that we are part of. We all enjoy talking to others around us; whether it is at school or at mosque. But we must remember to always be polite and nice to others when we speak to them. We should make sure we never gossip about others, especially those are not there.



Some people also blabber – do you know what blabbering means?

Blabbering means to talk too much about things that are no important.

Sometimes, when a person talks so much, we don't like to be around them. This way, the person who blabbers loses their respect. When a person speaks too much, they end up giving away their secrets without even realising it.

Even when we joke, we should be careful not to make fun of others and not to say lies when we are joking. Imām 'Alī [A] has said "The heart of a fool is behind his tongue. The tongue of a wise man is behind his heart." This means that a fool will talk without thinking, whereas a wise person will think carefully before he talks.

We should also make sure we are not rude when we are speaking. If we are rude, we will hurt somebody's feelings. When we are not polite we are being rude.

If we are rude, we will lose friends and people will not like us. Allāh [SWT] does not like it when we are rude. If we are angry and cannot say anything nice, we should not say anything at all.

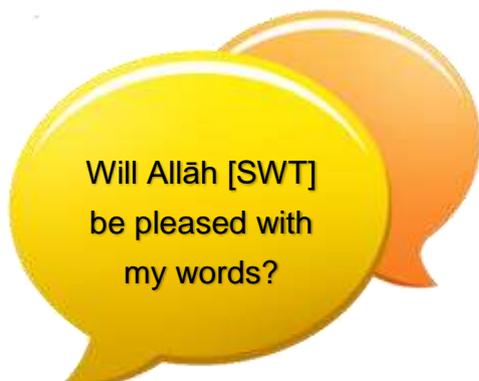


# BEING POLITE

## AND NICE TO OTHERS

When we talk, we should speak useful things and not blabber, and never say hurtful things or be rude. If we are not sure what to say, just imagine that Imām Al Mahdī [A] is standing next to us; would he be happy with what we are saying?

Before we speak, we must always do the MOUTH test – ask: is it useful? Is it the truth? Is it hurtful? Will Allāh [SWT] be pleased with my words?



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child the meaning of blabbering. Try the 'MOUTH' test a few times with them to help them understand the value of what we speak.

# ḤAJJ

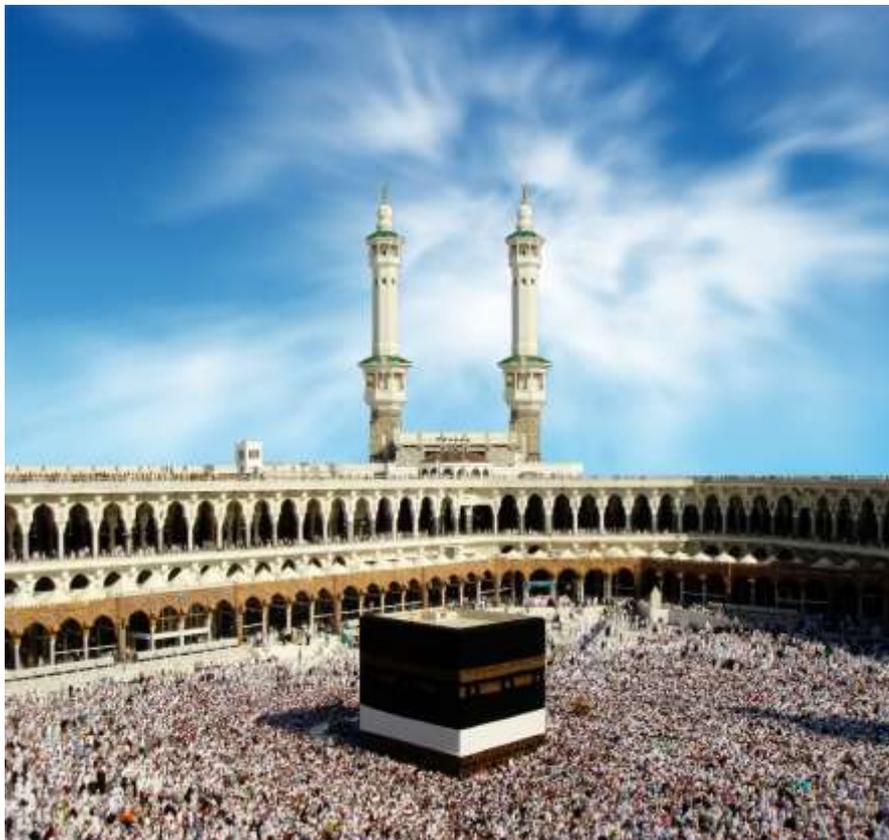
## GOING FOR PILGRIMAGE

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

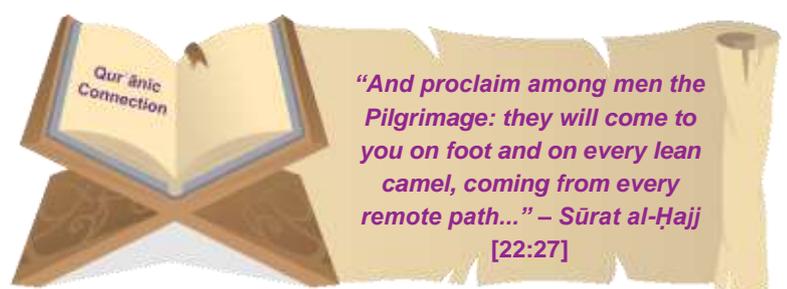
- What does Ḥajj mean
- Where do we go and what do we do?

### SECTION 1

Ḥajj means to go for Pilgrimage to Makkah, once in your lifetime. Allāh [SWT] has made it *wājib* for every Muslim **to go at least once to Makkah** in their lifetime if they are healthy and have the money. Ḥajj can be done every year but only in the month of *Dhū 'l-Ḥijjah*.



**Makkah** is the Holiest city in Islam. It is where *Masjid al-Ḥarām* is located. The *Ka'bah* is inside *Masjid al-Ḥarām*. The *Ka'bah* was built by Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and Prophet Ismā'īl [A] many many years ago.



# ḤAJJ

## GOING FOR PILGRIMAGE

During *Ḥajj*, we perform the same actions that Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] performed many years ago. We wear special clothes, called the *iḥrām* and walk around the *Ka'bah*.

We also meet thousands of other Muslims who are our muslim brothers and sisters from all over the world. Everybody gathers like one big family to worship Allāh [SWT]. When we go for *Ḥajj*, along the way, we say “*Labbayk! Allāhumma Labbayk!*” – this means “Here I am, Oh Allāh! Here I am at Your service”.

We should try to understand the branches of religion as they define us as a Muslim and what makes Allāh [SWT] happy.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

49 What does Hajj mean? What month do we perform Hajj in? Where do we go for Hajj?

# NOT GETTING ANGRY

“...SWALLOW YOUR ANGER...”

## WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What does it mean to ‘swallow your anger’
- What to do when we are angry

## SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] tells us in the Holy Qur’ān that we should not get angry; and that we should swallow our anger.

Why is it so important for us to swallow our anger?

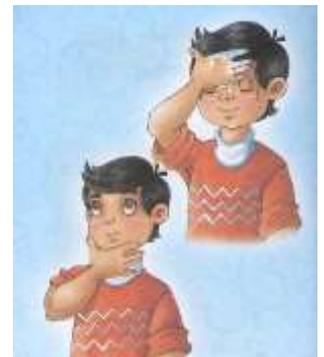
When we get angry, we are not thinking properly. We want to say something because we are feeling hurt, or because we don’t like something that somebody has done. But if we say something out of anger, we will later regret it and wish that we had not said it. We will wish that we can take back the words that we said earlier.

It is very difficult to undo something that we have already done, so how can we take back our words later if we regret them? It is better to think before we speak, or keep quiet if we have nothing good to say than to say something that will be hurtful to others around us.

To be able to keep quiet, or not to say something hurtful, we should learn to control our anger. How do we control our anger?

Imām ‘Alī [A] has said that if we are angry and we are standing, we should sit down, and if we are sitting, we should lie down. This gives us a chance to think and control our anger.

Our Holy Prophet [S] has said that if we are angry, we should do *wuḍū’*.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child the meaning of blabbering. Try the ‘MOUTH’ test a few times with them to help them understand the value of what we speak.

# NOT GETTING ANGRY

“...SWALLOW YOUR ANGER...”

Allāh [SWT] loves those who control their anger. Sometimes we will get angry if somebody does something bad on purpose, or if they are hurting somebody, or if they are saying wrong things about Islam or against us, or talking bad about the Prophet [S] or things like that.

But we should be wise, in controlling our anger, and giving a response that we won't regret afterwards. That way, we have answered the person who is causing us to be angry, but also not being mean and hurtful to them. If they are rude, and we respond rudely, then we are not any better.



## STORY TIME

### 'THE FENCE OF ANGER'

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the fence.

The first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily, gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence.

Finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper.

The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone. The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence.

He said "you have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one."



# IMĀM MŪSĀ AL-KĀẒIM [A]

## OUR SEVENTH HOLY IMAM

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The qualities of Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim [A]
- The meaning of al-Kāẓim [A]

### SECTION 1

Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim [A], our seventh Holy Imām [A] was born on the 7th of Safar, 128 years after *Hijrah* in a village called *al-Abwā'*.

His father is Imām Ja'far al-Şādiq [A] and his mother is *Sayyidah Ḥamīdah*. Imām Mūsā Al Kāẓim [A]'s mother had very good *akhlāq* and Imām Ja'far al-Şādiq [A] often praised her. He would say "Ḥamīdah is purified from all dirt and is like a part of gold. The angels have protected her until she came to marry me, and Allāh [SWT] has blessed her to be the mother of the Imāms after me."



After the birth of the seventh Imām [A], when Imām Ja'far al-Şādiq [A] returned to Madina, he invited the poor people to come and eat at his house for three days.

One of the miracles of Imām Musa al-Kāẓim [A] is that he spoke from the cradle miraculously just like Nabi Isa [A].

The companion of Imām Ja'far al-Şādiq [A], Ya'qub as-Sarrāj says that when Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim [A] was born and he went to see him, Imām Ja'far al-Şādiq [A] told him to go near and greet the young Imām.

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

What does al-Şābir mean? What does al-Kāẓim mean?

# IMĀM MŪSĀ AL-KĀẒIM [A]

## OUR SEVENTH HOLY IMAM

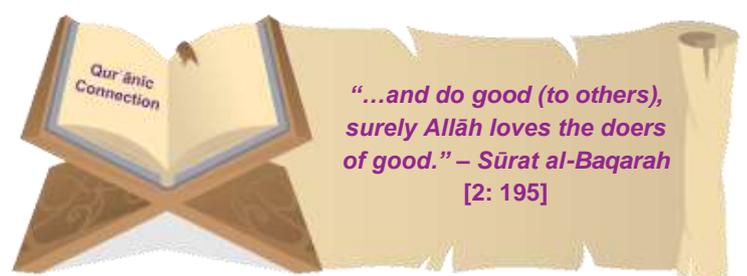
When Ya'qub said salām he reports that the Imām in the cradle replied his *salām* and then told him, 'Go and change the name of your daughter that you named yesterday for Allāh [SWT] does not like that name.'

The sixth Imām [A] loved Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim [A] very much.

Imām Mūsā Al Kāẓim [A] was known as al-Şābir (the patient one), and al-Kāẓim which means the one who controls his anger.

The seventh Imām [A] taught his followers never to support the rulers who are not fair and just, and never to work for them. He encouraged his followers to stay away from the kings and rulers so that they would not become a part of their sins.

Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim [A] used to help and feed the poor people in Madina. He would go out in the night when it was dark and leave food and money for them; they would not know who has helped them.



# IMĀM ‘ALĪ AL-RIḌĀ [A]

## OUR EIGHTH HOLY IMAM

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The qualities of Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A]
- The character and *akhlāq* that we should have

### SECTION 1

Our eighth holy Imām [A] is Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A], who was born on the 11th of *Dhū’l-Qā‘dah*, 148 years after *Hijrah* in the city of Madina.

The father of our eighth Imām [A] is our seventh Imām, Imām Mūsā al-Kāzīm [A], and his mother is *Sayyidah* Najmah.

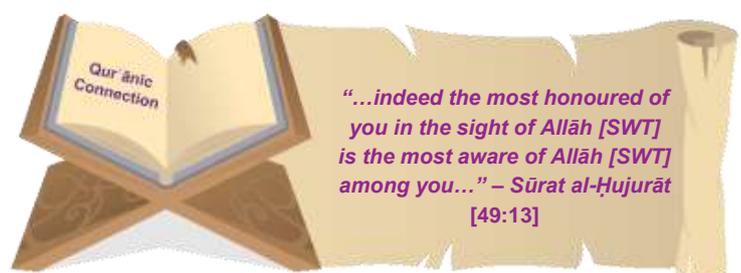
*Sayyidah* Najmah was a very pious lady, who would pray and recite *taṣbīḥ* a lot, and spend a lot of time worshipping Allāh [SWT].

Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] was known for his amazing character, amongst his people at the time.

Everybody spoke of his wonderful character and *akhlāq*.

A man by the name of Ibrāhīm ibn al-‘Abbas said that he never heard Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] say anything hurtful to anybody. He would never interrupt somebody while they were talking, and would wait until they were finished to say something. He would never turn away anyone who came to ask him for help, and when he sat with others, he sat with so much respect, he never leaned back or stretched his legs.

The Imām’s character is an example for us to follow; he never laughed loudly, he would just smile humbly. When he sat to eat, all his family and even his servants would sit with him at the table.



# IMĀM ‘ALĪ AL-RIḌĀ [A]

## OUR EIGHTH HOLY IMAM

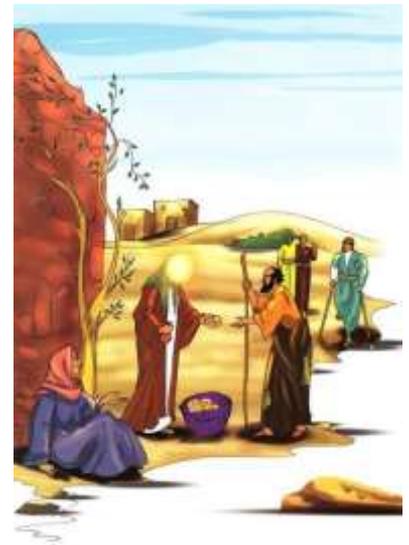
Once, a man saw Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] sitting with his servants for dinner. He said to the Imām “O son of *Rasūl Allāh*, why don’t we keep a separate table for the servants?”

The Imām [A] refused and said “Our Lord is one, we all come from Prophet Ādam [A] and *Sayyidah Hawwā* [A]. We will be rewarded by our actions only.” What he meant was that we will not be judged by what work we did, or whether we were servants in this world – but just by the level of our goodness.

Imām [A] has said that the best of people are those who are aware of Allāh [SWT] those who obey Him.

Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A], like the Imāms before him, was always concerned about the poor people. He would help remove their troubles and give so generously that some called him ‘*al-Imām al-Ra’ūf*’ – the Kind Imām.

From some of the famous words of Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A], he has said that “A person who does not thank his or her parents, has not thanked Allāh [SWT]”.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] taught us great *akhlāq*. What are some of the things he taught us to do through his own actions?

# IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-TAQĪ [A]

## OUR NINTH HOLY IMAM

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The qualities of Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A]
- Understanding that Imām's are appointed by Allāh [SWT]

### SECTION 1

Our ninth Holy Imām is Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A]. He was born on the 10th of *Rajab*, 195 years after *Hijrah*, in a village called Surayyah, just outside of Madina.

The father of our ninth Imām is our eighth Imām, Imām 'Alī al-Riḍā [A]. His mother is *Sayyidah* al-Khayzrān. She was from the same family as Māryah al-Qibṭiya; one of the wives of the Holy Prophet [S].

The ninth Imām [A] has many titles, of which a few are: *al-Taḳī* – one who is aware of Allāh [SWT], and *al-Jawād* – the generous one.

Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] was the only child of Imām 'Alī al-Riḍā [A]. For a long time, people wondered who the next Imām would be after Imām 'Alī al-Riḍā [A]. The Imām would always reply that before he dies, Allāh [SWT] will bless him with a son who will be the next Imām, and people would be surprised, wondering if what the Imām was saying would be true.



The sister of the eight Imām, *Sayyidah* Ḥakīmah, said that on the third day after Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] was born, he raised his eyes towards the heavens and said “*ash-hadu an lā ilāha illallāh wa ash-hadu anna Muḥammadan Rasūl Allāh*”

Hearing the Imām speak from his cradle, *Sayyidah* Ḥakīmah rushed to her brother to tell him what had happened. Her brother, Imām 'Alī al-Riḍā [A] smiled and said “Oh my sister, you still have many more wonders to see from him.”

### Lesson in Practice: At Home

With whose help did Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] arrive at the death bed of his father? What were some of his qualities?

# IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-TAQĪ [A]

## OUR NINTH HOLY IMAM

Even when Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] was a child, his father Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] loved him and showed him so much respect that he would call him with the title ‘*Abu Ja’far*’. For example, he would point to the child and tell his Shi’ah, ‘*Abu Ja’far* is my successor from my family after me.’

When Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] was only six, his father had to leave to go to Khurāsān, on the orders of Ma’ mūm who was the ruler at the time. Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] asked his close followers to look after his son Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A].



Abu as-Salt, a companion of Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] narrates that after Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] was poisoned, he was at his home when he heard the door knock and when he opened it, he saw a young boy who resembled Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A].

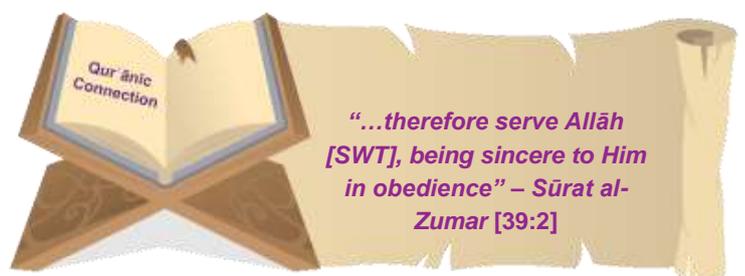
He asked him, ‘how did you get here past all the guards?’ and the boy said, ‘the One who brought me from Madina to Khorāsān also brought me past the guards and the locked gates.’

‘Who are you?’ asked Abu as-Salt and boy replied, ‘I am the proof (hujjah) of Allāh [SWT] over you, O Abā as-Salt! I am Muḥammad al-Taḳī al-Jawād [A].’

Then the young Imām went close to his father who hugged him and kissed him between his eyes. Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] sat beside his father at the last moments of his life until Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A] took his last breath.

Imām Muḥammad al-Taḳī [A] became the Imām at the age of nine, when his father died.

Of the many quotes of the Holy Imām [A], he has said that the best of worship is with sincerity – *Ikhlās*.



# IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL MAHDĪ [A]

## OUR GUIDE AND AWAITED ONE

### WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The shorter hiding of the Holy Imām [A]
- The four deputies during the shorter hiding

### SECTION 1

Our 12th Holy Imām, Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī (May he come to us quickly!) is the Imām of our time, and the last of the 12 Imāms.

After the death of his father, and after leading the *ṣalāh* at the funeral of the eleventh Imām [A], everybody rushed to find Imām Muḥammad Al Mahdī (may he come to us quickly!). But the Imām was nowhere to be found.

For seventy years, our Holy Imām [A] was in the shorter hiding, where he was still in touch with his trusted companions.

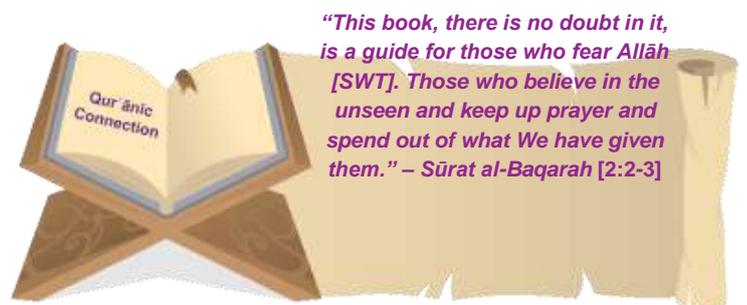
There were four people during this time, who were special friends of the Holy Imām [A] and were there for the people, doing as the Holy Imām [A] instructed them.

One of these, Ḥusayn ibn Rūḥ, is the one whom we address on the 15th of *Sha‘bān* when we write a letter to the 12th Holy Imām [A].

These four special people carried and delivered the letters and money of the people to the Imām and brought answers and instructions from the Imām, for the people.

The first of these appointed friends and deputies was: ‘Uthmān ibn Sa‘īd

Just before ‘Uthmān ibn Sa‘īd passed away, the Holy Imām [A] instructed him to appoint Muḥammad bin ‘Uthmān, his own son.



# IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL MAHDĪ [A]

## OUR GUIDE AND AWAITED ONE

Muḥammad bin ‘Uthmān worked just as hard as his father to ensure he carried the duties of the Imām. Just before he passed away, he was instructed by the Holy Imām [A] to appoint Ḥusayn ibn Rūḥ.

The last of the four deputies was ‘Alī bin Muḥammad Sammarī. When he was going to pass away, the Holy Imām [A] instructed him to tell the people that he was now going into the Major Hiding, as per Allāh [SWT]’s command, and there will not be an appointed deputy.

Instead, today we have our great scholars who study the laws of Islam and the teachings of our wonderful religion, to be able to share with us these teachings and help answer our questions.



### Lesson in Practice: At Home

Who were the four deputies during the shorter hiding of the Holy Imām [A]? What did they do for the Imām [A]? What is one way we can communicate with the Imām [A] today?

# APPENDIX

RECAP OF ADHAN AND IQAMAH

RECAP ACTIONS OF ṢALĀH

STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] FEEDS EVERYONE

# APPENDIX I

## RECAP OF ADHAN AND IQAMAH

The Adhān is the call to prayer - the call to *Ṣalāh*. When we hear the *Adhān*, we know the time for *Ṣalāh* has set in.

How many times should I say it?	
4 times	الله أكبر Allah is the greatest
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ I bear witness there is no God but Allah
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah ( <i>salawāt</i> )
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah ( <i>salawāt</i> )
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ Hasten to prayer
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ Hasten to success
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ Hasten to the best deed
2 times	الله أكبر Allah is the greatest
2 times	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ There is no god but Allah

# APPENDIX I

## RECAP OF ADHAN AND IQAMAH

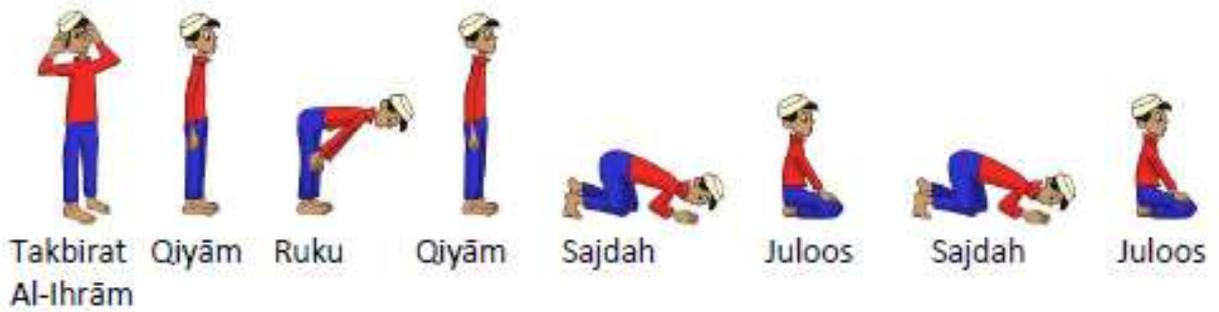
After the *Adhān* is finished, the *Iqāmah* is recited. This is for us to know that the *Ṣalāh* is now beginning.

How many times should I say it?	
2 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ I bear witness there is no God but Allah
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah ( <i>salawāt</i> )
2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah ( <i>salawāt</i> )
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ Hasten to prayer
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ Hasten to success
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ Hasten to the best deed
2 times	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ Indeed the <i>Ṣalāh</i> has begun!
2 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest
1 times	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ There is no god but Allah

# APPENDIX II

## RECAP ACTIONS OF ṢALĀH

Now that we have learnt the basic actions of Ṣalāh and the order of actions, let's revisit and practice them.



### Girls:

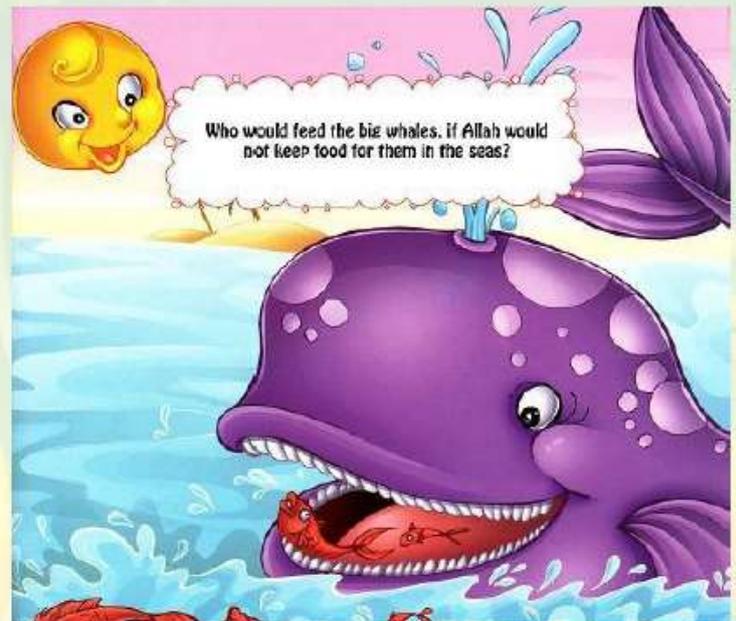
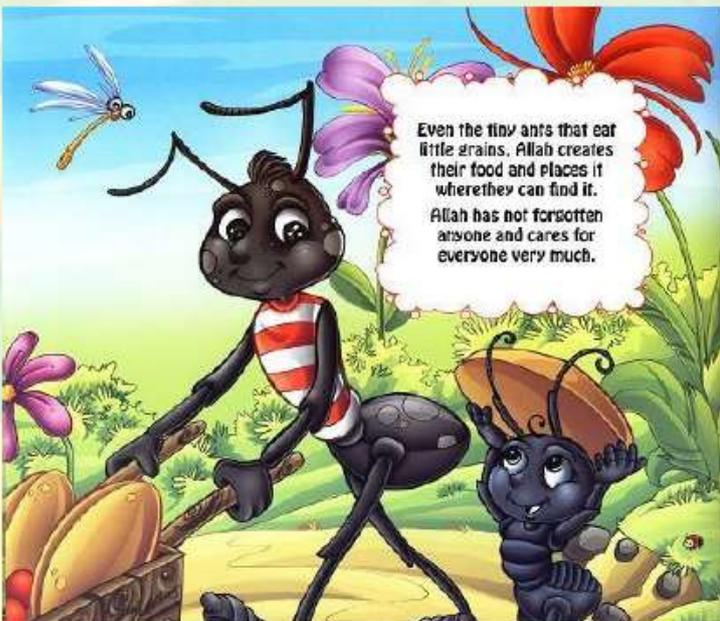
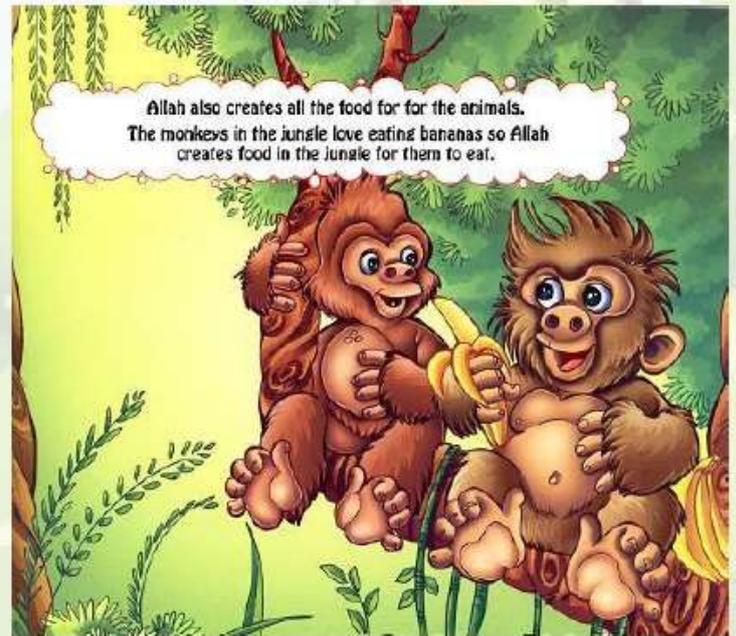
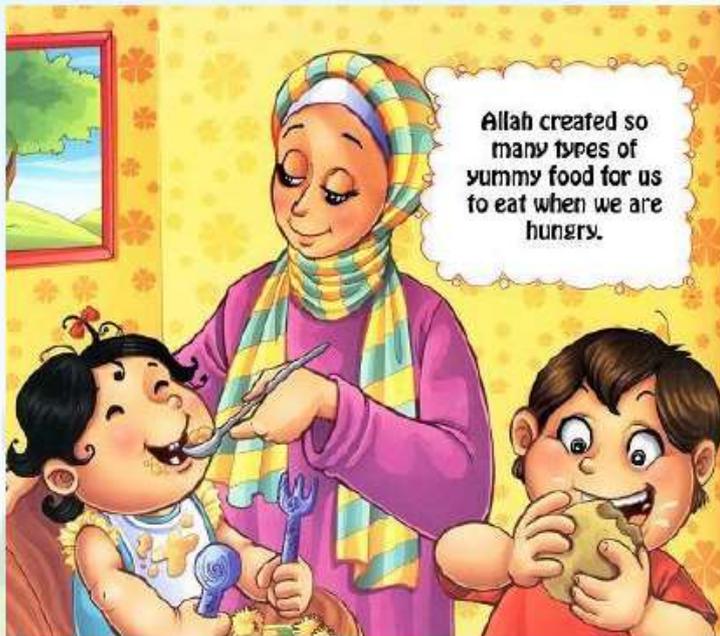


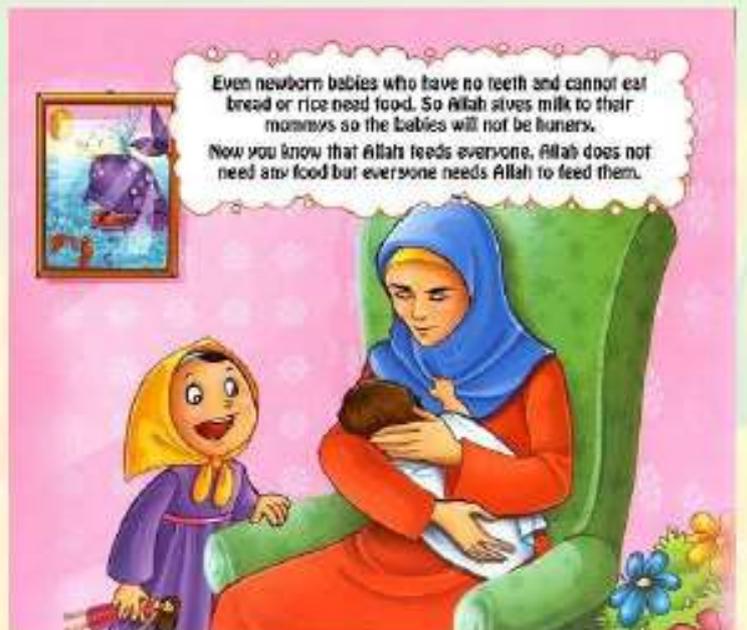
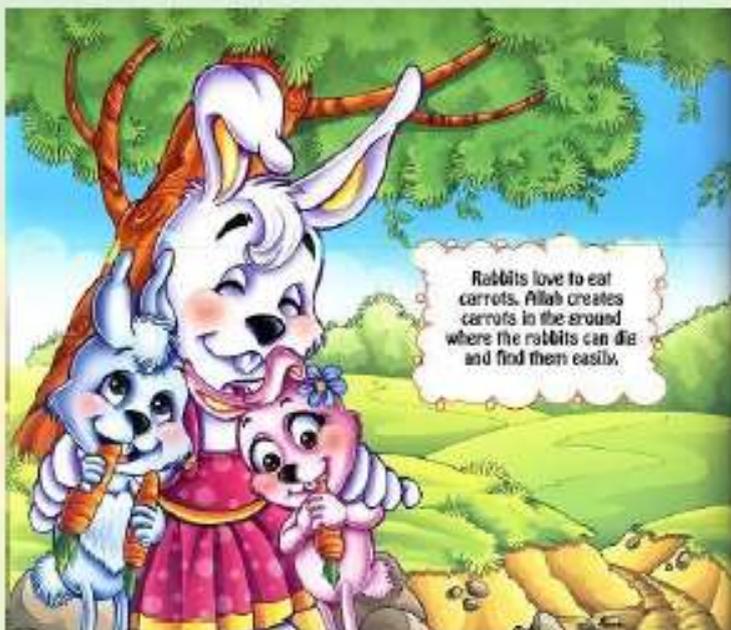
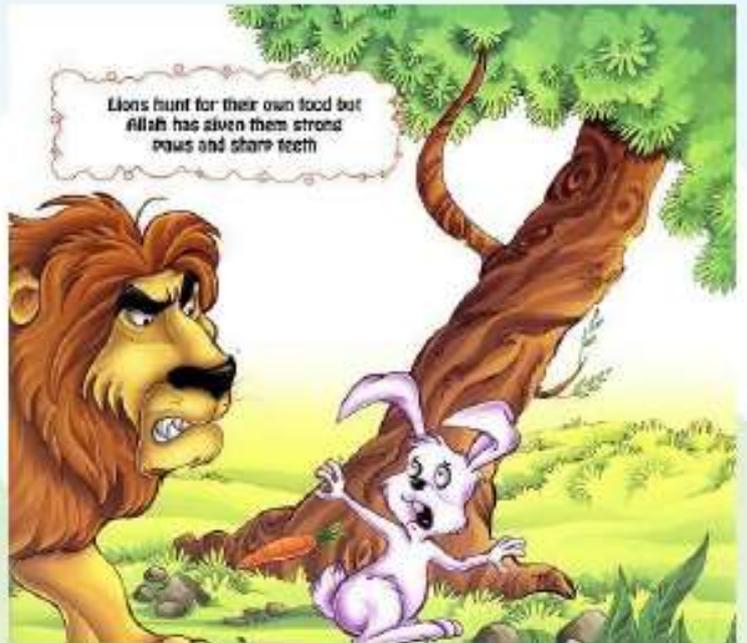
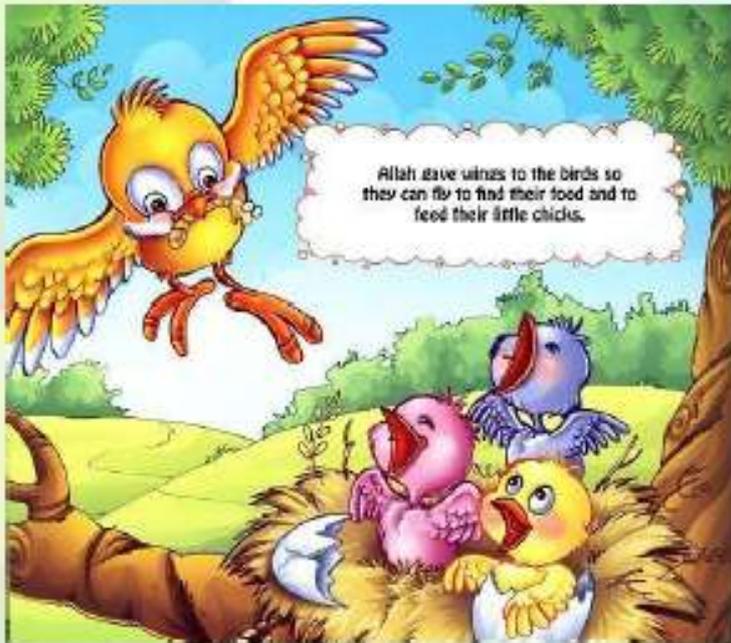
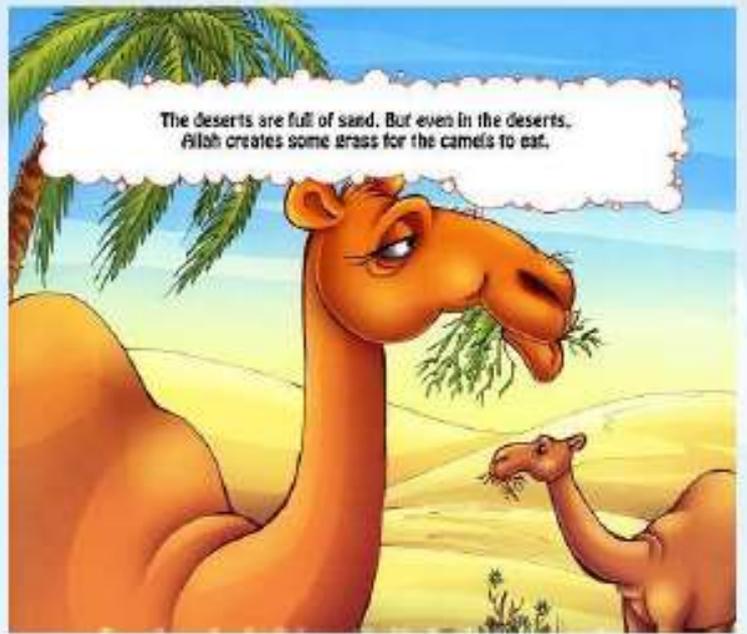
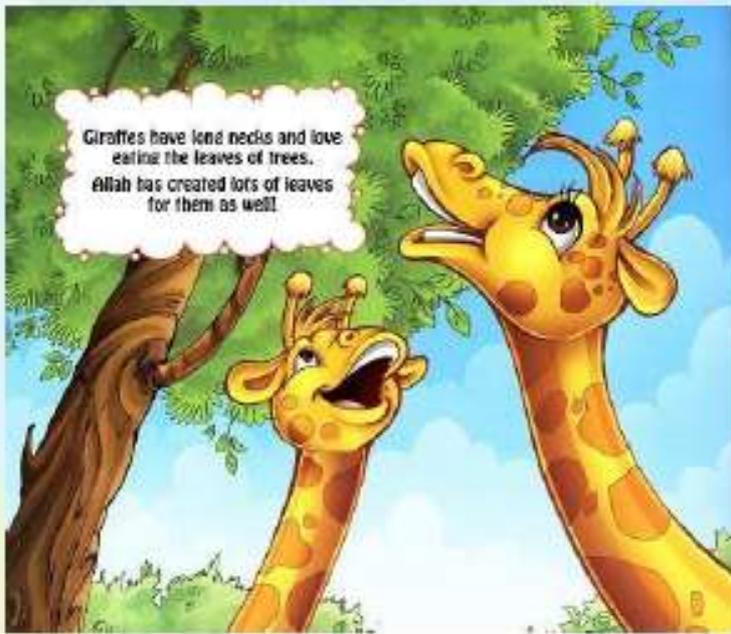
# APPENDIX III

## STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] FEEDS EVERYONE!

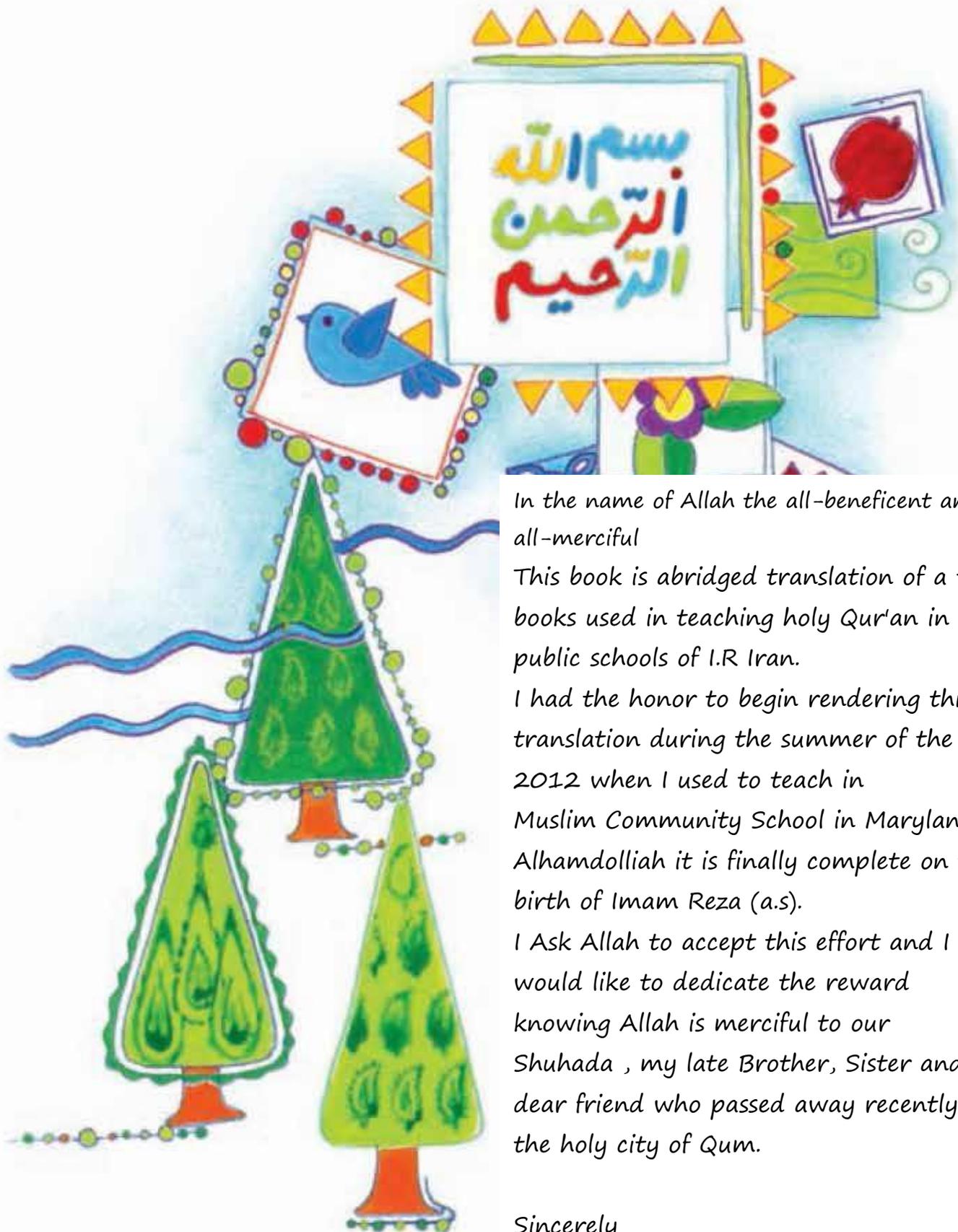
Allāh [SWT] has created so many wonderful foods for us to eat. He has also created food for the animals and the plants.

Allāh [SWT] looks after all of His creation. Read about how Allāh [SWT] has created food for every living thing!





# Learn to read Qur'an the Book of Allah



*In the name of Allah the all-beneficent and all-merciful*

*This book is abridged translation of a text books used in teaching holy Qur'an in public schools of I.R Iran.*

*I had the honor to begin rendering this translation during the summer of the 2012 when I used to teach in Muslim Community School in Maryland. Alhamdolliah it is finally complete on the birth of Imam Reza (a.s).*

*I Ask Allah to accept this effort and I would like to dedicate the reward knowing Allah is merciful to our Shuhada , my late Brother, Sister and a dear friend who passed away recently in the holy city of Qum.*

*Sincerely*

*Agha Mehdi Ali, Boston 8/26/15*

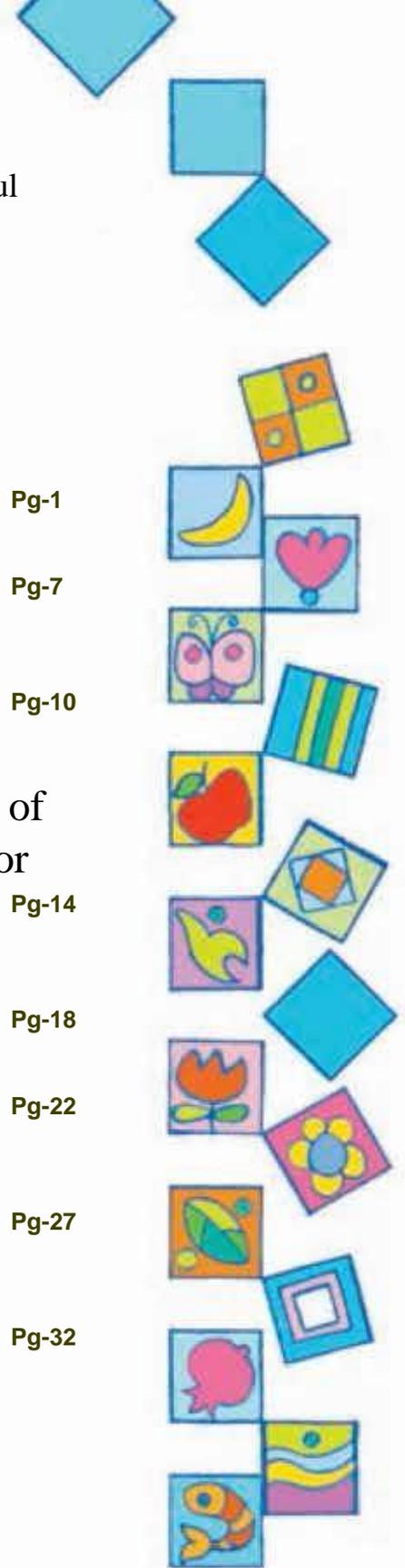
In the name of Allah the All-beneficent the All-merciful

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| 2. Huroof Sakin, Kaf  | Pg-7  |
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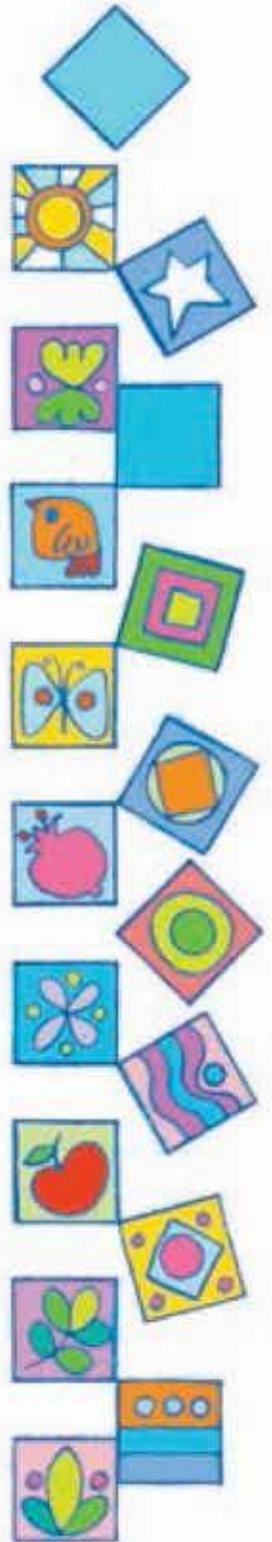
In the name of Allah the All-beneficent the All-merciful

# Contents

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# LESSON 1

## SESSION 1



Recite Sura Al-Tawhid collectively that you memorized before.

أ ← ا ← ا  
أَدَمَ قَالَهُ هَذَا

Read the Alphabets with their Haraka

حرف	حركات	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ
ا	اَ	اِ	اُ	آ	أ	أ	أ	ا
ب	بَ	بِ	بُ	بَا	بُو	بُو	بُو	ب
ت	تَ	تِ	تُ	تَا	تُو	تُو	تُو	ت
ث	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ	ثَا	ثُو	ثُو	ثُو	ث
ج	جَ	جِ	جُ	جَا	جُو	جُو	جُو	ج
ح	حَ	حِ	حُ	حَا	حُو	حُو	حُو	ح
خ	خَ	خِ	خُ	خَا	خُو	خُو	خُو	خ
د	دَ	دِ	دُ	دَا	دُو	دُو	دُو	د

حرف	حركات	ـَ	ـِ	ـُ	ـا	ـي	ـو
ذ	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ	ذا	ذي	ذو	
ر	رَ	رِ	رُ	را	ري	رو	
ز	زَ	زِ	زُ	زا	زي	زو	
س	سَ	سِ	سُ	سا	سي	سو	
ش	شَ	شِ	شُ	شا	شي	شو	
ص	صَ	صِ	صُ	صا	صي	صو	
ض	ضَ	ضِ	ضُ	ضا	ضي	ضو	
ط	طَ	طِ	طُ	طا	طي	طو	
ظ	ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	ظا	ظي	ظو	
ع	عَ	عِ	عُ	عا	عي	عو	

حرف	ا	ب	پ	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف	ف
ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ک	ک	ک	ک	ک	ک	ک	ک	ک
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	م	م	م	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و
ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ی	ی	ی	ی	ی	ی	ی	ی	ی

## SESSION 2



Recite Sura Al-Asr collectively that you had memorized previously.



Read the following Quranic phrases word by word.



١- قَالَ يَا آدَمُ

٢- هَذَا كِتَابُنَا

٣- وَ أَخَاهُ هَارُونَ

٤- قَالَ هِيَ عَصَايَ

٥- وَ جَعَلَ لَهَا زَوْاسِي

## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

*Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:*

**Exercise:**

1. Read loudly and practice the tables and phrases of Quran.
2. If possible it would be good to revise Sura Al-Tawhid.

*Read the following phrases of Quran*

١- هَذَا أَخِي

٢- قَالَ يَا نُوحُ

٣- صَلَاتِي وَ نُسُكِي

## SESSION 1

Recite collectively Sura An-Nasr that you had memorized previously.



Read the following word that contains Sakin:

نَمٍ مِّنْ قُلٍ

أَبْ	إِبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	إِبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	إِبْ	أَبْ
أَجْ	إَجْ	أَجْ	أَجْ	إَجْ	أَجْ	أَجْ	إَجْ	أَجْ
أَدْ	إَدْ	أَدْ	أَدْ	إَدْ	أَدْ	أَدْ	إَدْ	أَدْ
أَزْ	إَزْ	أَزْ	أَزْ	إَزْ	أَزْ	أَزْ	إَزْ	أَزْ
أَصْ	إَصْ	أَصْ	أَصْ	إَصْ	أَصْ	أَصْ	إَصْ	أَصْ
أَظْ	إَظْ	أَظْ	أَظْ	إَظْ	أَظْ	أَظْ	إَظْ	أَظْ
أَفْ	إَفْ	أَفْ	أَفْ	إَفْ	أَفْ	أَفْ	إَفْ	أَفْ
أَلْ	إَلْ	أَلْ	أَلْ	إَلْ	أَلْ	أَلْ	إَلْ	أَلْ
أَوْ	إَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	إَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	إَوْ	أَوْ

Read line by line from the table above.



## SESSION 1

Recite Sura Nasr with your class collectively



Read the following words and phrases of Quran:



عَلَيْكَ صَدْرَكَ مَلِكِ تَمْلِكُ

١- وَ إِلَيْكَ أَنْبَأْنَا

٢- وَ أَدْخَلْنَا فِي رَحْمَتِكَ

٣- وَ أَلْقَى مَا فِي يَمِينِكَ

٤- كَذَلِكَ كِدْنَا لِيُوسُفَ

**Activity:** Each one of you read line by line.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice the tables and phrases of Quran.
2. If possible it would be good to revise Sura Nasr.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ

٢- وَ هُوَ مَعَكُمْ أَيْنَمَا كُنْتُمْ

٣- كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي مَنْ شَكَرَ

# LESSON 3

## SESSION 1



Recite Sura Nasr collectively that you memorized before.

Read the sound of Alif along with Tashdid

أَبُو	أَبِي	أَبَا	أَبُ	أَبِ	أَبْ
أَتُو	أَتِي	أَتَا	أَتُ	أَتِ	أَتْ
أَثُو	أَثِي	أَثَا	أَثُ	أَثِ	أَثْ
أَجُو	أَجِي	أَجَا	أَجُ	أَجِ	أَجْ
أَدُو	أَدِي	أَدَا	أَدُ	أَدِ	أَدْ
أَزُو	أَزِي	أَزَا	أَزُ	أَزِ	أَزْ
أَسُو	أَسِي	أَسَا	أَسُ	أَسِ	أَسْ
أَشُو	أَشِي	أَشَا	أَشُ	أَشِ	أَشْ
أَصُو	أَصِي	أَصَا	أَصُ	أَصِ	أَصْ
أَضُو	أَضِي	أَضَا	أَضُ	أَضِ	أَضْ

أَطُو	أَطَى	أَطَا	أَطُّ	أَطِ	أَطَّ
أَظُو	أَظَى	أَظَا	أَظُّ	أَظِ	أَظَّ
أَقُو	أَقَى	أَقَا	أَقُّ	أَقِ	أَقَّ
أَكُو	أَكَى	أَكَا	أَكُّ	أَكِ	أَكَّ
أَلُو	أَلَى	أَلَا	أَلُّ	أَلِ	أَلَّ
أَمُو	أَمَى	أَمَا	أَمُّ	أَمِ	أَمَّ
أَنُو	أَنَى	أَنَا	أَنَّ	أَنِ	أَنَّ
أَيُو	أَيَى	أَيَا	أَيُّ	أَيِ	أَيَّ

Read every line from the table



## SESSION 2

Recite Sura An-Nasr collectively that you memorized before.



Read the following words and phrases of Quran



رَبِّ إِنَّ كُلُّ  
رَبِّي لَمَّا يُصَلُّونَ  
رُدَّتْ

۱- لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ

۲- رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا

۳- فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice the tables and phrases of Quran.
2. If possible it would be good to revise Sura Naas, Falaq along with audio Qari

Read the following phrases of Quran

١. اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا وَ رَبُّكُمْ

٢. قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا

٣. وَ قَدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّاهَا

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Al-Hamd.

سورهی حمد

١- بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

٢- الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِیْنَ

٣- الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

٤- مَالِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ\*

٥- اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ

٦- اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ

٧- صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ

غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ

وَ لَا الضَّالِّیْنَ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Al-Hamd on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.

## SESSION 2

Read the following phrases of Quran



١- وَ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ

٢- ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدُ

٣- أَنْ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ

٤- وَاجْتَنِبُوا الطَّاغُوتَ

٥- يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمْ

Activity: Read each of you a line from the book.



وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا  
And eat and drink, but do not waste

سورہی آعراف، آیدی ۳۱ Aaraf:31



Discuss with the class about the message of Quran and seek their opinion in the light of the Image drawn above.

## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Al-Hamd and phrases of Quran.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- وَمَا النَّصْرُ إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ

٢- تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ

٣- فَنِعْمَ الْمَوْلَىٰ وَنِعْمَ النَّصِيرُ

# LESSON 5

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura An-Nas

سوره ناس

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
۱- قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ  
۲- مَلِكِ النَّاسِ  
۳- اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ  
۴- مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ  
۵- الَّذِیْ یُوسَّوْسُ فِیْ صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ  
۶- مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَ النَّاسِ

ة ← ت    ت ← ة  
ة ة ة ة ة

**Activity:** Hear Sura An-Naas on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.

## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



شَهَادَةٌ

سِدْرَةٌ

عِمَارَةٌ

جَنَّةٌ

رَحْمَةٌ

لَيْلَةٌ

١- لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

٢- وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا

٣- وَأَوْصَانِي بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ مَا دُمْتُ حَيًّا

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.

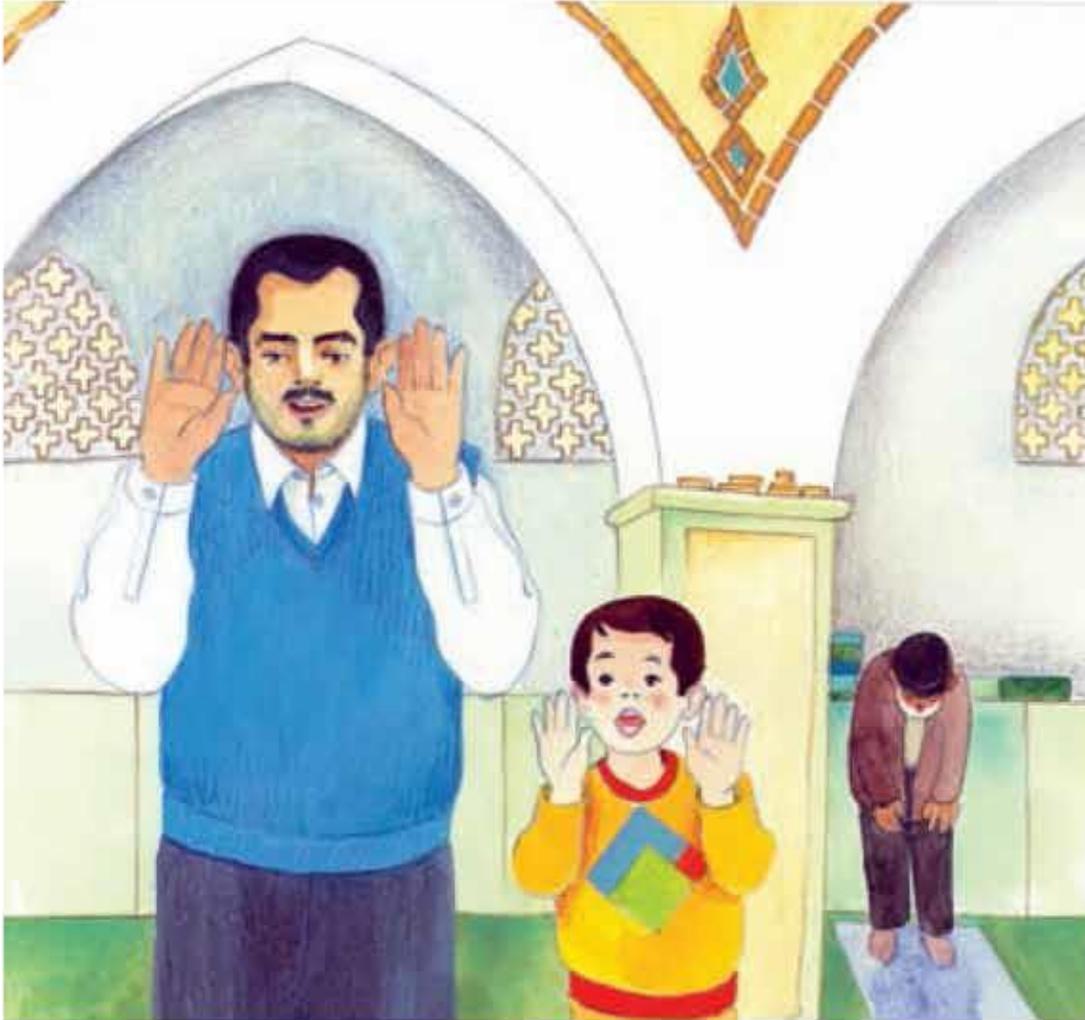
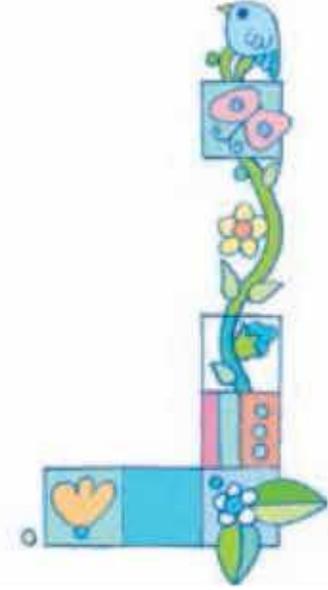




يا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ

O my Son! maintain prayers

prayers : صَلَاةٌ    my Son : بُنَيَّ



Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura An-Naas and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

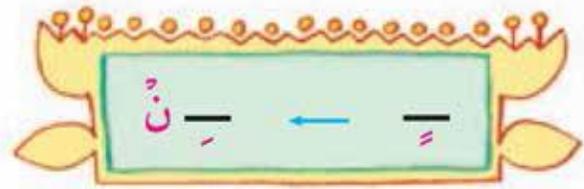
١- لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ

٢- أَلْمَالُ وَالْبَنُونَ زِينَةُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا

٣- وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُو إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِإِذْنِهِ

SESSION 1

Recite the alphabets with sound of Kasratayn



ا	ب	ت	ث	ج
ح	د	ذ	ر	ز
س	ش	ط	ظ	ع
ف	ق	غ	ف	ك
م	ن	ه	و	ي



## SESSION 2

Read the following words and phrases of Quran 

نوح قُوَّة صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ

١- وَ مَا تَسْقُطُ مِنْ وَرَقَةٍ إِلَّا يَعْلَمُهَا

٢- وَ لَا حَبَّةٍ فِي ظُلُمَاتِ الْأَرْضِ

٣- وَ لَا رَطْبٍ وَ لَا يَابِسٍ

٤- إِلَّا فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ

**Activity:** Now each one of you read a line from above.





وَمَا بِكُمْ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ فَمِنَ اللَّهِ

Whatever blessing you have is from Allah

Allah : اللَّهُ      Blessing : نِعْمَةٌ

Sura Nahl:53



Discuss with the class about the message of Quran and seek their opinion in the light of the Image drawn above.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Al-Falaq and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

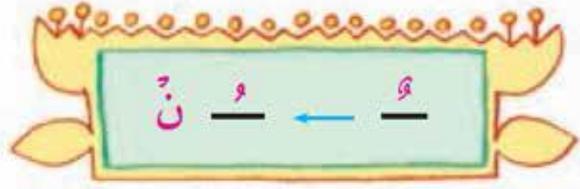
١- إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي مَقَامِ آمِينَ

٢- فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَعُيُونٍ

٣- يَلْبَسُونَ مِنْ سُنْدُسٍ وَإِسْتَبْرَقٍ مُتَقَابِلِينَ

SESSION 1

Read the following alphabet along with Tanwin of Zammatayn:



ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز

Activity: Read each of you a line from the table above.



Sura Kafiroom

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

۲- لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

۳- وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

۴- وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

۵- وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

۶- لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Kafiroom on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.



## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



كِتَابٌ خَيْرٌ عِبَادٌ مُبَارَكٌ

١- هَذَا بَلَاغٌ لِلنَّاسِ

٢- وَ إِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ

٣- وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

٤- نَصْرٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَ فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.





هَذَا بَيَانٌ لِلنَّاسِ

This (Quran) is a message for mankind

بَيَانٌ : message    ناسٌ : people

Al-Imran:138



Discuss with the class about the message of Quran and seek their opinion in the light of the Image drawn above.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Kafiroon and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

٢- فِيهِمَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَ نَخْلٌ وَ رُْمَانٌ

٣- لَهُمْ دَرَجَاتٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ

٤- وَ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَ رِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Insherah

### Sura Insherah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- اَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

۲- وَ وَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ

۳- اَلَّذِیْ اَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ

۴- وَ رَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

۵- فَاِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

۶- اِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

۷- فَاِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ

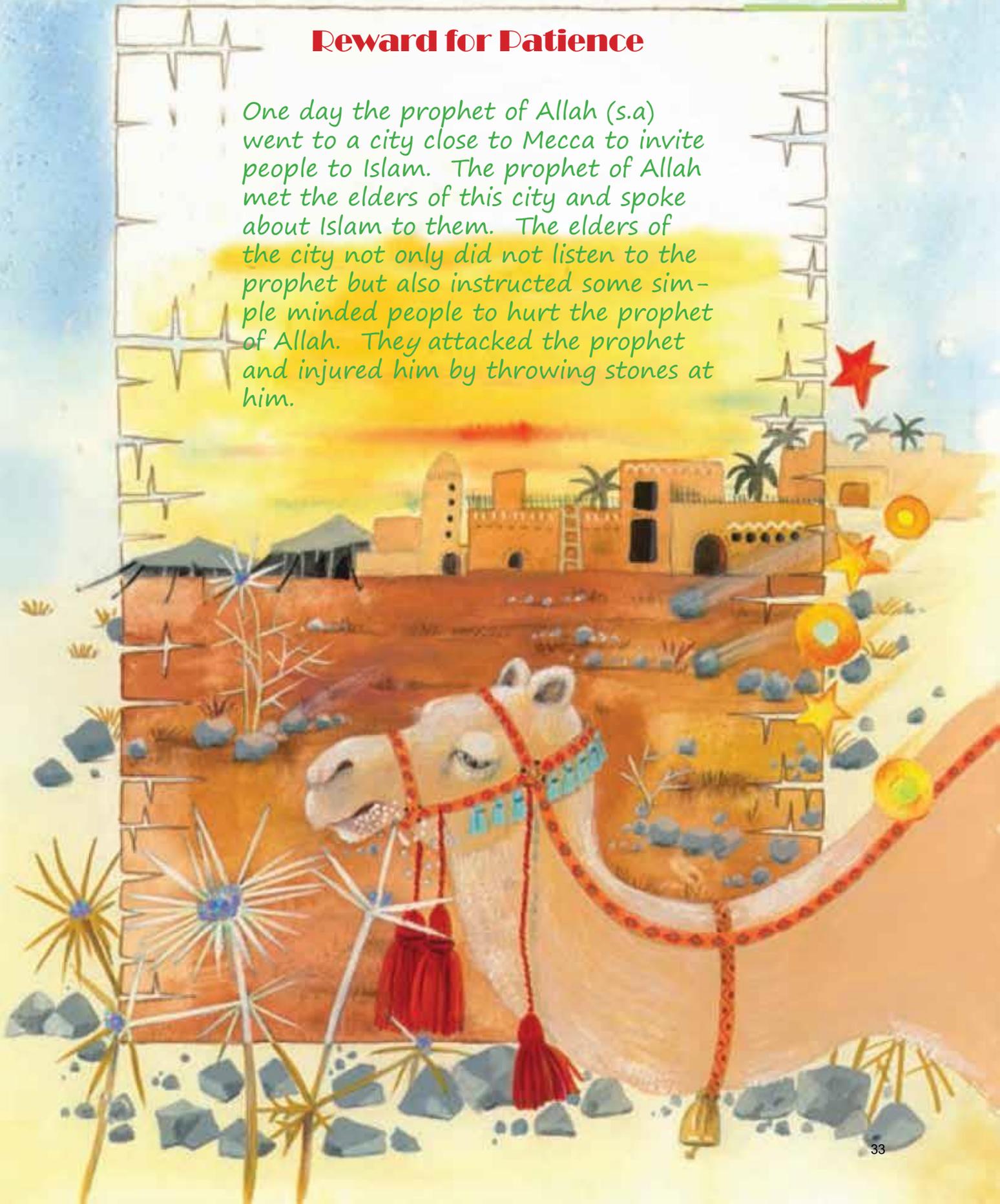
۸- وَ اِلَى رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Insherah on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.



## Reward for Patience

One day the prophet of Allah (s.a) went to a city close to Mecca to invite people to Islam. The prophet of Allah met the elders of this city and spoke about Islam to them. The elders of the city not only did not listen to the prophet but also instructed some simple minded people to hurt the prophet of Allah. They attacked the prophet and injured him by throwing stones at him.







The prophet with injury to his feet, tired and upset arrives at a garden. He sat under the shade of a tree remembering Allah. When the owner of the garden saw the prophet in this state, he became upset too and asked one of his servants to take bunch of grapes to offer to the holy prophet.

The servant brought the grapes and offered to the prophet and the prophet thanked him. The prophet then took a bunch of grapes from the tray to eat but before that said “Bismillah hir rahmaan nir Raheem”. When the servant heard the Bismillah, he was amazed and said “what are these word you uttered, I never heard before” The prophet replied: “I remembered God.

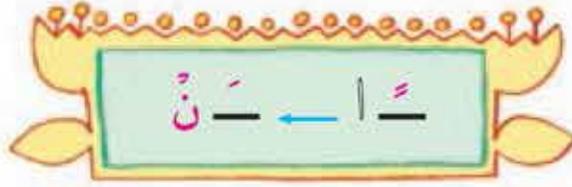
Then the prophet asked the servant where is he from?. The servant replied: I'm from Nainawa. The prophet smiled and said "That is the city of hazrat Yunus the prophet of Allah". The servant asked the prophet if he knows prophet Yunus. Rasulallah looked towards the sky and said very calmly "yes I'm like Yunus prophet of Allah. God Had made me aware of the life that prophet of God. Then the prophet started telling him about the life of prophet Yunus.

The servant could not hold his tears, kissed the hands of the holy prophet and said "I testify Imaan (faith) in you as a prophet of Allah. The prophet was pleased and returned to Mecca forgetting his pain and injury. The prophet through his patience and fortitude was able to save another person from his hardships and guide him towards Islam.



## SESSION 2

Read the following alphabet along with Tanwin of Fathatayn



بَا بَبَا رَا رَرَا  
تَا تَتَا خَا خَخَا  
هَاهَا زَا زَزَا  
ثَا ثَثَا طَا طَطَا  
دَا دَدَا فَا فَفَا  
صَا صَصَا كَا كَكَ  
عَا عَعَا مَا مَمَا  
وَا وَوَا نَا نَنَا  
يَا يَيَا

Read the following words and phrases of Quran



شَاكِرًا حَلَالًا رَفِيقًا طَيْرًا

١- اِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا

٢- وَ يَنْصُرَكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا عَزِيمًا

٣- اِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا

٤- وَ رَزَقْنِي مِنْهُ رِزْقًا حَسَنًا

**Activity:** Now each one of you read a line from above.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Kafiroon and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- وَ سَبَّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلاً

٢- فَإِذَا دَخَلْتُمْ بُيُوتًا

٣- فَسَلِّمُوا عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِكُمْ

٤- إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا



## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



مَالُهُ وَوَحْدَهُ وَرَبِّهِ عَبْدِهِ

۱- إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ أَسْلِمْ

۲- إِنَّهُ كَانَ بِعِبَادِهِ خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا

۳- وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

۴- وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ يُسْرًا

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.





Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Tawhid and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- وَلَا يُشْرِكُ فِي حُكْمِهِ أَحَدًا

٢- هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ

٣- لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ

٤- وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ شَهِيدًا

SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Nasr



Sura Nasr

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- اِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَ الْفَتْحُ

۲- وَ رَاَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُوْنَ

فِی دِیْنِ اللّٰهِ اَفْوَاجًا

۳- فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ

وَ اسْتَغْفِرْهُ اِنَّهٗ كَانَ تَوَّابًا



**Activity:** Hear Sura Nasr on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.



## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



جىءَ نِسَاءِ رُحَمَاءِ جُزْءٍ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ

١- فِيهِ شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ

٢- رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ

٣- وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ

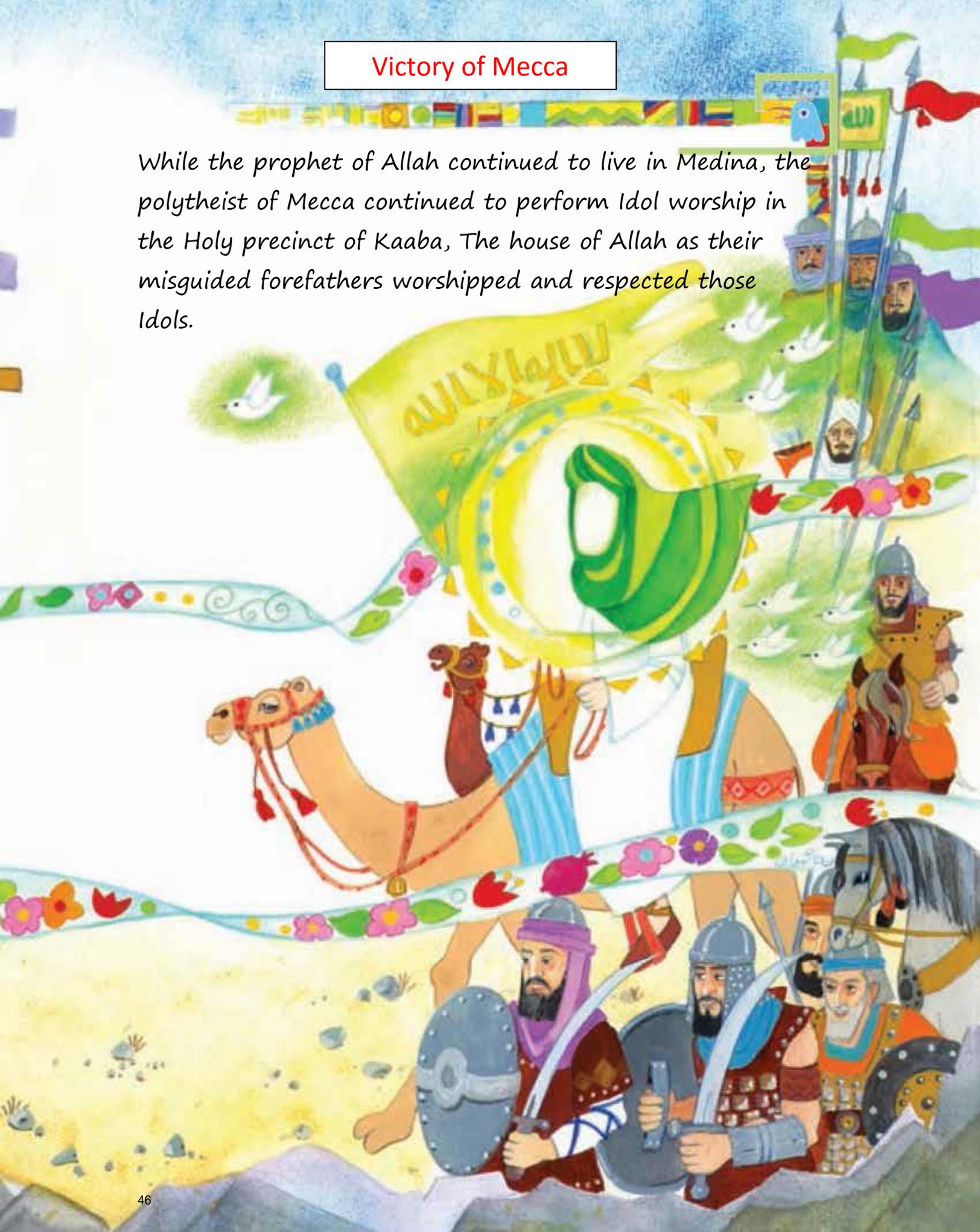
٤- وَاللَّهُ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

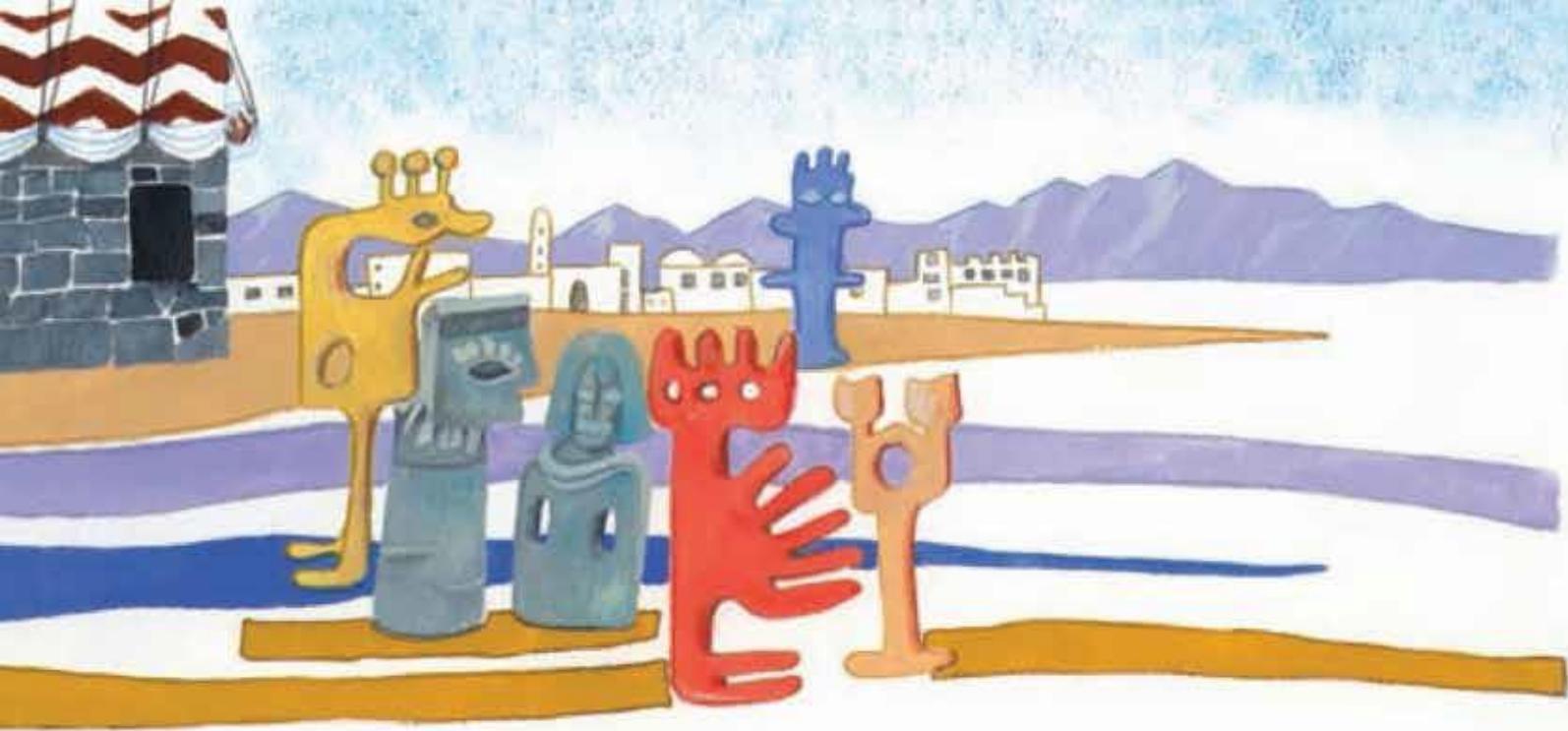
**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.



## Victory of Mecca

While the prophet of Allah continued to live in Medina, the polytheists of Mecca continued to perform idol worship in the Holy precinct of Kaaba, The house of Allah as their misguided forefathers worshipped and respected those idols.

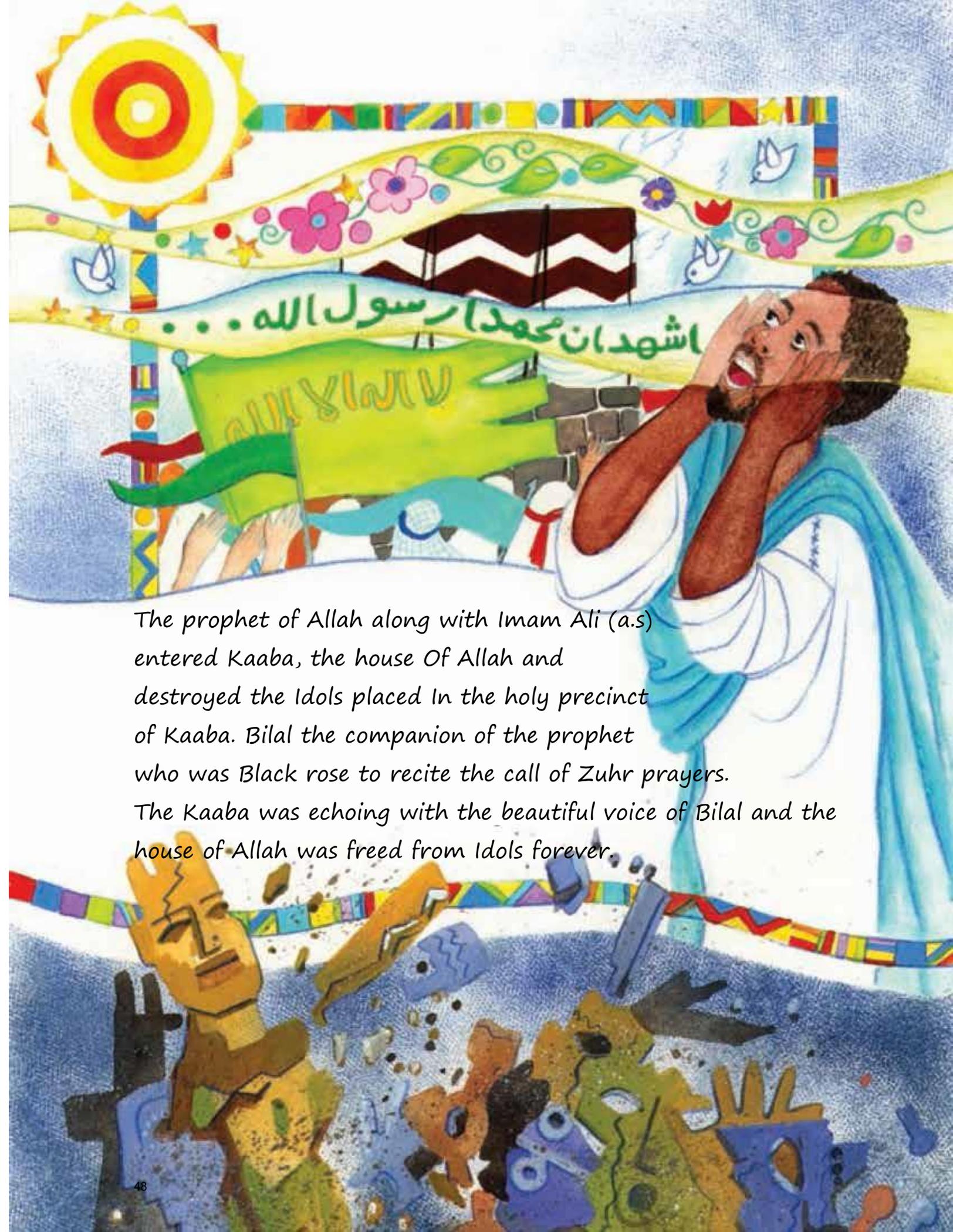




*The prophet always objected to their deviant beliefs and had wished of emptying Kaaba of their idols.*

*Finally the prophet upon the command of Allah along with his companions headed towards Mecca while they all longed to visit the house of Allah for 8 years and were counting every day. When the Muslims arrived at the outskirts of Mecca the prophet of Allah wanted to avoid bloodshed near the sacred house of Allah and he sent a message to the polytheist of Mecca of offering safety if they submitted to Islam without a fight.*

*It did not take too long when the Muslims entered the city of Mecca as victors without bloodshed and the prophet forgave the polytheist of Mecca.*



The prophet of Allah along with Imam Ali (a.s) entered Kaaba, the house Of Allah and destroyed the Idols placed In the holy precinct of Kaaba. Bilal the companion of the prophet who was Black rose to recite the call of Zuhr prayers. The Kaaba was echoing with the beautiful voice of Bilal and the house of Allah was freed from Idols forever.

## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Nasr and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ

٢- مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

٣- وَ أَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً طَهُورًا

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Kawther

Sura Kawther

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- اِنَّا اَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْتَرُ

۲- فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَ اَنْحَرْ

۳- اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ

ر ء

ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء ر ء

**Activity:** Hear Sura Kawther on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.





## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



سَائِلُ جِئْتَ خَطِيئَةً سَنُقْرُكَ

١- وَالْأَمْرُ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِلَّهِ

٢- رَبَّنَا أَنْزِلْ عَلَيْنَا مَائِدَةً مِنَ السَّمَاءِ

٣- فَسَجَدَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ

٤- أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.





هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ

Is the reward of goodness anything other than goodness?

جَزَاءُ : Payment إِحْسَانُ : goodness

Ar-Rahman:60



Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 3

**Quranic awareness at home:**

*Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:*

**Exercise:**

1. Read loudly and practice sura Kawther and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

*Read the following phrases of Quran*

١- هَذَا بَصَائِرُ لِلنَّاسِ

٢- وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

٣- أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Asr

### Sura Asr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

۱- وَالْعَصْرِ

۲- إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ

۳- إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Asr on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.

## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



آتَيْنَا      رَأَاهُ      فَاَمَنَّ

مَارِبُ      بِآيَةٍ      بِالْآخِرَةِ

١- أُدْخِلُوهَا بِسَلَامٍ آمِنِينَ

٢- فَاَمِنُوا بِاللّٰهِ وَرُسُلِهِ

٣- وَلَا جُرْأَلَاءُ بِالْآخِرَةِ أَكْبَرُ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.





Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Asr and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- فَادْكُرُوا آيَاتِ اللَّهِ

٢- تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ وَقُرْآنٍ مُبِينٍ

٣- وَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Feel

Sura Feel

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

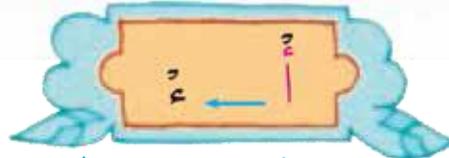
۱- اَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ  
بِاَصْحَابِ الْفِیْلِ

۲- اَلَمْ یَجْعَلْ كَیْدَهُمْ فِی تَضْلِیْلِ

۳- وَ اَرْسَلَ عَلَیْهِمْ طَیْرًا اَبَابِیْلَ

۴- تَرْمِیْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّیْلِ

۵- فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِلَ



**Activity:** Hear Sura Feel on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.



## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



رَأْفَةٌ      تَأْكُلُ      مَا أَوْاهُمْ

١- وَأَمُرَّ أَهْلَكَ بِالصَّلَاةِ

٢- فَأَتَوْنَا بِسُلْطَانٍ مُّبِينٍ

٣- لَا تَأْخُذْهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ

٤- إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.



## The companions of the Elephants

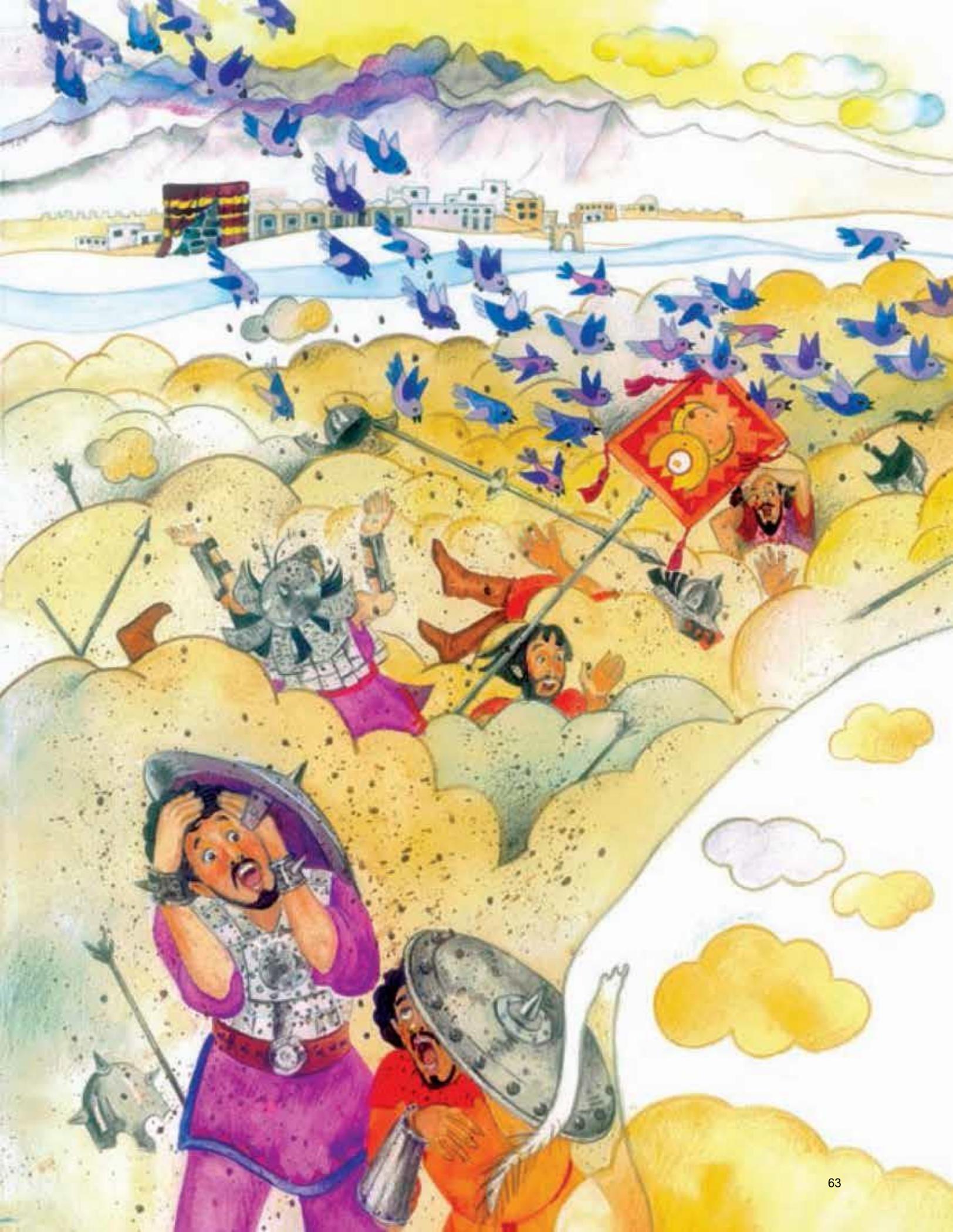
Long ago on the land of Yemen a king whose name was Abraha lived. He was faithless and oppressive ruler. One day Abraha heard that people are going to Mecca for pilgrimage, he became very angry and said to himself: I should do something that will make people come to Yemen instead of Mecca. Abraha decided to construct a place of worship better than Kaaba the house of Allah in Mecca. He commanded and began the work of construction through thousands of workers, who worked day and night for months and built a beautiful temple of marble with huge idols installed in it.

Abraha commanded the people to go to this new place of worship in Yemen but people who had faith (Imaan) did not listen to him and continued to go to Mecca. Abraha became upset and started oppressing people, they got tired of it and finally revolted and burnt the temple that Abraha had made.





Abraha became furious and declared his intention to destroy Kaaba. Abraha took his army towards Mecca when the people of Mecca came to know of the coming of Abraha they they ran and took shelter in surrounding mountains on the outskirts of Mecca. When Abraha decided to enter the city of Mecca and commanded his army of elephants to enter Mecca to destroy Kaaba, the elephants did not move towards Mecca and were moving back towards Yemen and finally he gave up on the army of elephants and decided to mount on his horse to attack Kaaba. While his army was seen entering the city of Mecca so was the sky filled with small birds humming above while carrying small pebbles in their beaks and paws. The birds started dropping the pebbles upon the army of Abraha and those pebbles pierced like bullets and destroyed his army. Abraha and his army could not go inside of Mecca and were destroyed by the army of birds and Kaaba was saved by Allah (s.w.t)



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Feel and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- اِقْرَأْ كِتَابَكَ

٢- يَأْكُلُ مِمَّا تَأْكُلُونَ مِنْهُ

٣- وَكَانَ يَأْمُرُ أَهْلَهُ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَ الزَّكَاةِ

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Maoon

## Sura Feel

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- اَرَايْتَ الَّذِیْ یُكَدِّبُ بِالذِّیْنِ

۲- فَذٰلِكَ الَّذِیْ یَدْعُ الْاِیْتِیْمَ

۳- وَ لَا یَحْضُ عَلٰی طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِیْنِ

۴- فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّیْنَ

۵- الَّذِیْنَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهَوْنَ

۶- الَّذِیْنَ هُمْ يُرَاوْنَ

۷- وَ یَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Maoonon tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.

## SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



دُعَائِي

آبَائِي

١- وَلَا يَتَّوَدُّهُوَ حِفْظُهُمَا

٢- رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ

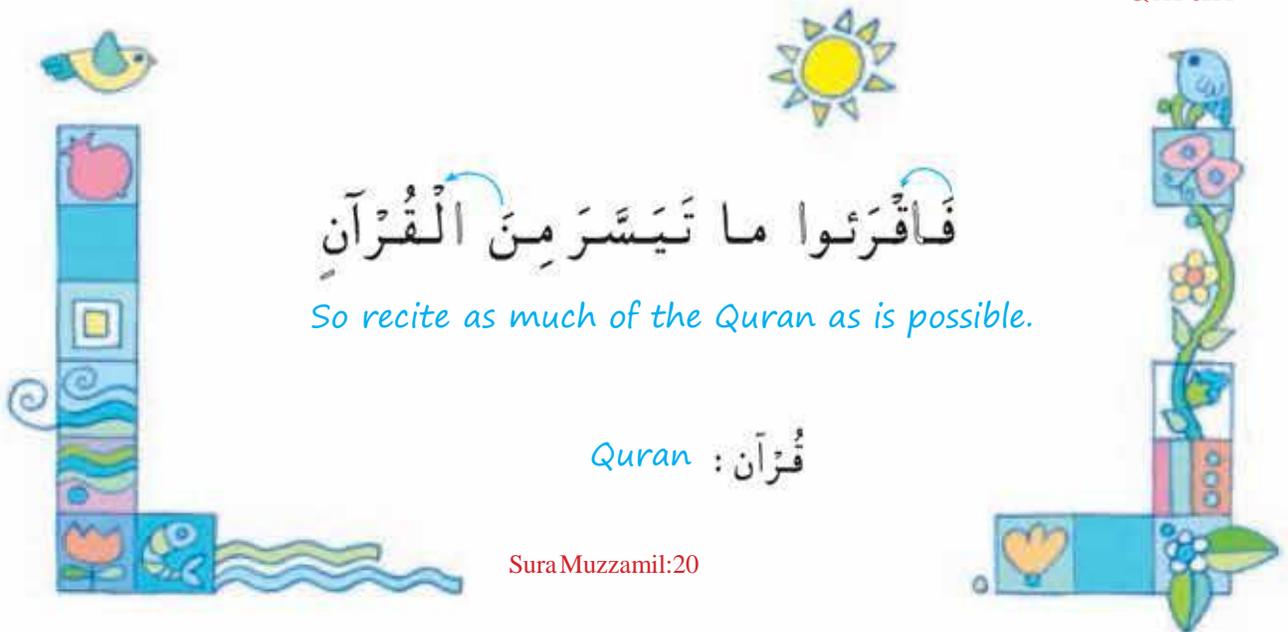
٣- إِنَّ الْعَهْدَ كَانَ مَسْئُولًا

٤- فَأُولَئِكَ يَقْرَءُونَ كِتَابَهُمْ

٥- وَمَا تَشَاءُونَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.





Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Maoun and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- وَ قُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَ زَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ

٢- وَ حَاقَ بِهِمْ مَا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِئُونَ

٣- يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ يُطْفِئُوا نَوْرَ اللَّهِ بِأَفْوَاهِهِمْ

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Quraish



Sura Quraish

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- لِاِیْلَافِ قُرَیْشٍ

۲- اِیْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّیْفِ

۳- فَلِیَعْبُدُوْا رَبَّ هٰذَا الْبَیْتِ

۴- الَّذِیْ اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جَوْعٍ

وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Quraish tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.





## SESSION 2

Read the verse below of Quran.  
Verse 72 of Sura Anam about the story of  
Hazrat Ibrahim



١- وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ آزرَ

٢- اتَّخِذْ أَصْنَامًا آلِهَةً

٣- إِنِّي أَرَاكَ وَ قَوْمَكَ

٤- فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic  
phrases and word from above.





## A Child who worshipped only Allah (s.w.t)

In olden days there lived a tyrant king whose name was Namrood. Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) was born during his rule. Hazrat Ibrahim lost his father at a very young age and his uncle Aazar took him under his care.

During that time most of the people were idol worshippers, they would make idols of wood and stone to worship. Hazrat Ibrahim was a smart young man who knew that idols made of wood and stone cannot do anything. Hazrat Ibrahim worshipped One God that is Allah (s.w.t) the all-mighty and all-powerful, the One Who created him and granted him all the blessings.

As Hazrat Ibrahim grew older he wanted people to worship Allah, he wished that his uncle would leave idol worship but his uncle did not pay attention to the advice of Hazrat Ibrahim. Hazrat Ibrahim decided to do something big that would make people understand that the idol worship is a waste and the idols cannot benefit man if he worships them.



### SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Quraish and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- رَبَّنَا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي لِلْإِيمَانِ

٢- أَنْ آمَنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَآمَنَّا

٣- رَبَّنَا فَاعْفُرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا

٤- وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا

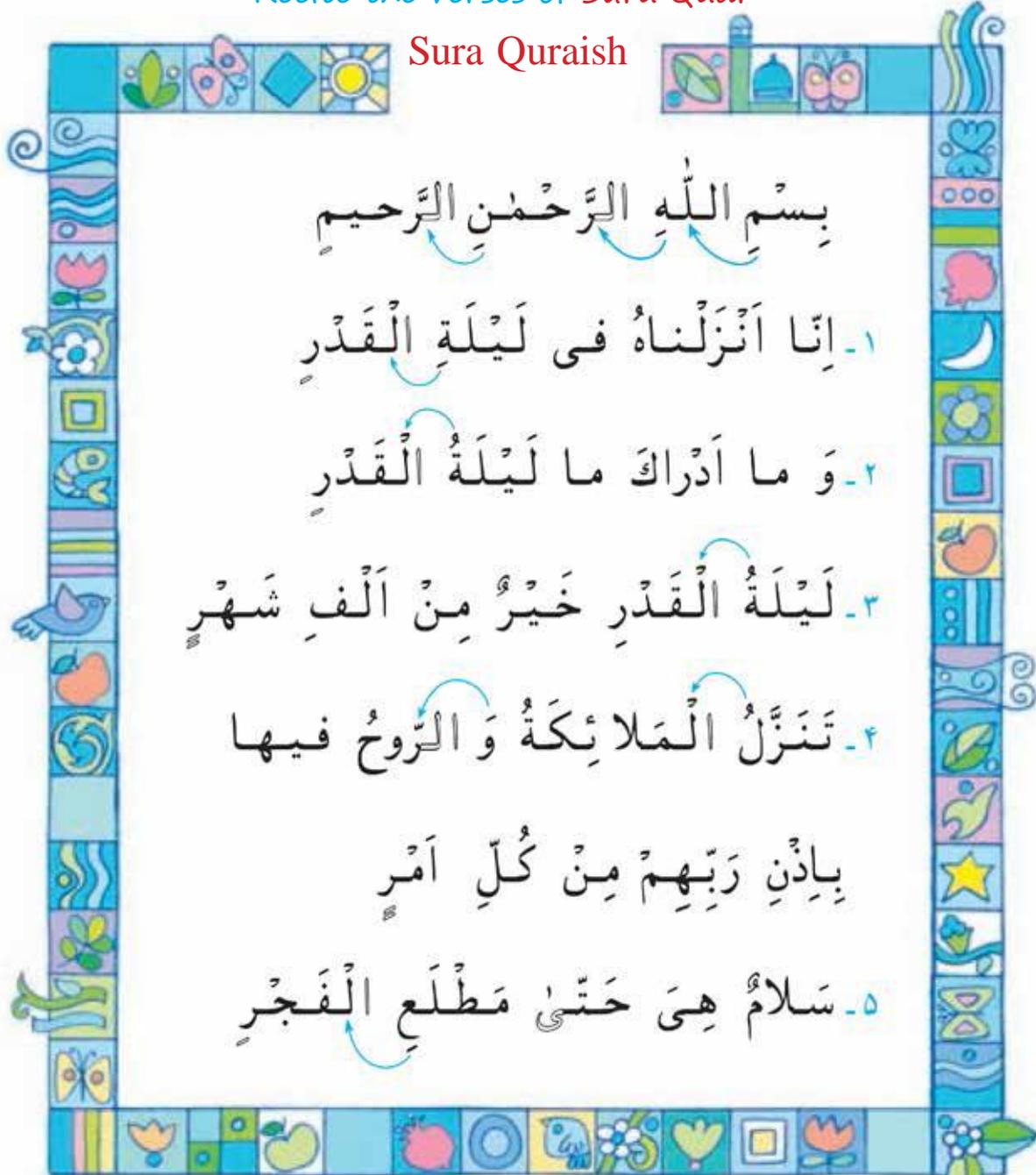
٥- وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ

Sura Al-Imran:193

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Qadr

### Sura Quraish



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- اِنَّا اَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِی لَیْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

۲- وَ مَا اَدْرَاکَ مَا لَیْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

۳- لَیْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَیْرٌ مِنْ اَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

۴- تَنْزَلُ الْمَلٰٓئِکَةُ وَ الرُّوحُ فِیْهَا

بِاِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ کُلِّ اَمْرٍ

۵- سَلَامٌ هِیَ حَتّٰی مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Qadr on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.



Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.



## SESSION 2

Read the verse below of Quran.  
Verse 57 and 58 of Sura Anbia talks about  
Hazrat Ibrahim's efforts in breaking idol worship.



۱- وَ تَاللّٰهِ لَآكِيۡدَنَّ اَصۡنَامَكُمۡ

۲- بَعۡدَ اَنۡ تُوۡلُّوۡا مُدۡبِرِيۡنَ

۳- فَجَعَلَهُمۡ جُذَاۡا

۴- اِلَّا كَبِيۡرًا لَّهُمۡ

۵- لَعَلَّهُمۡ اِلَيْهِ يَّرۡجِعُوۡنَ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.



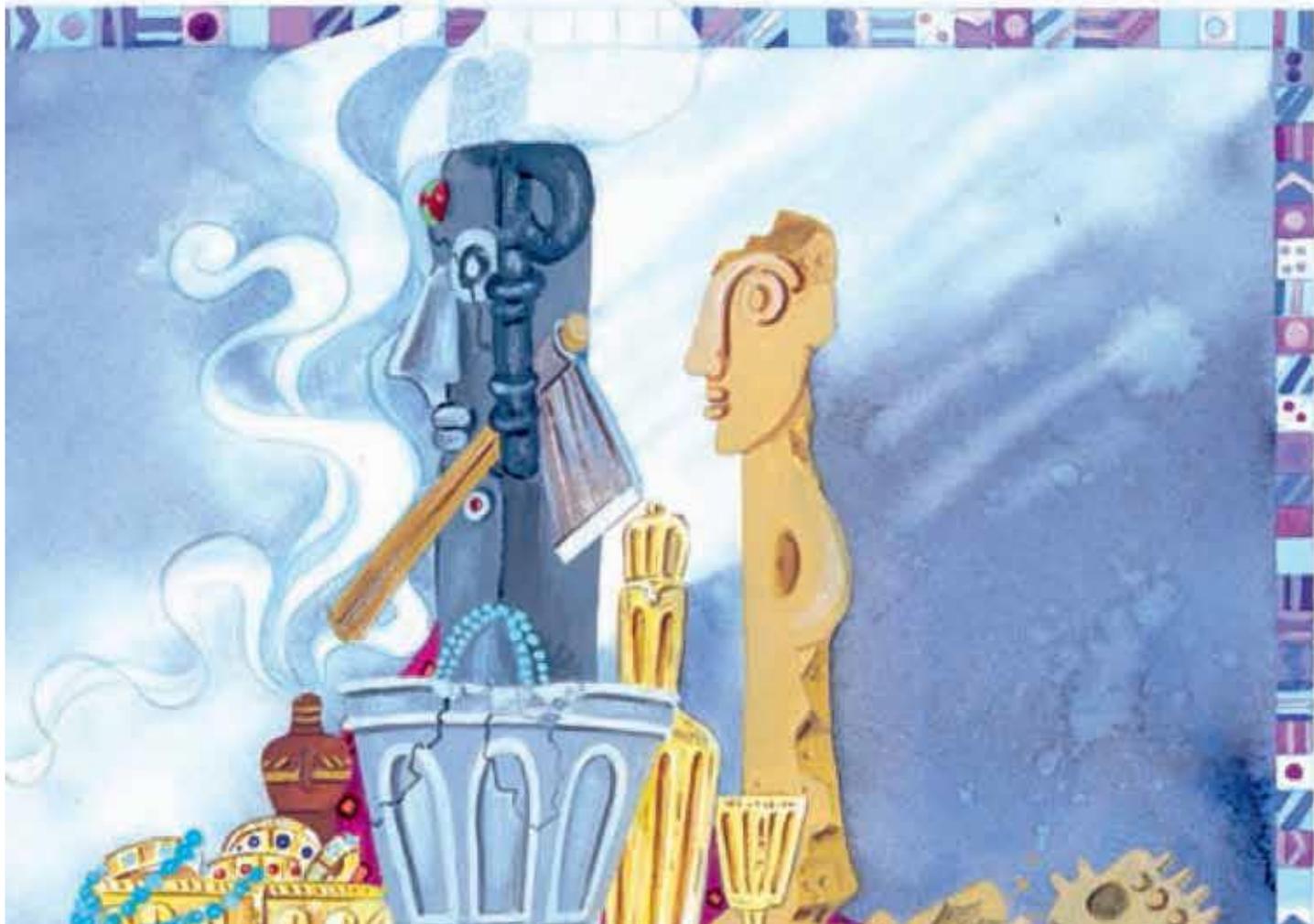
## The Brave Idol Destroyer



One day when the idol worshippers were away from the town, Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) took an axe and headed for the temple where the Idols were placed for worship. Hazrat Ibrahim destroyed all the Idols except one and hanged the axe on the biggest idol. When people of the town returned they were shocked to see the site and were very upset and they immediately understood that this should be the work of Hazrat Ibrahim as he never worshipped idols





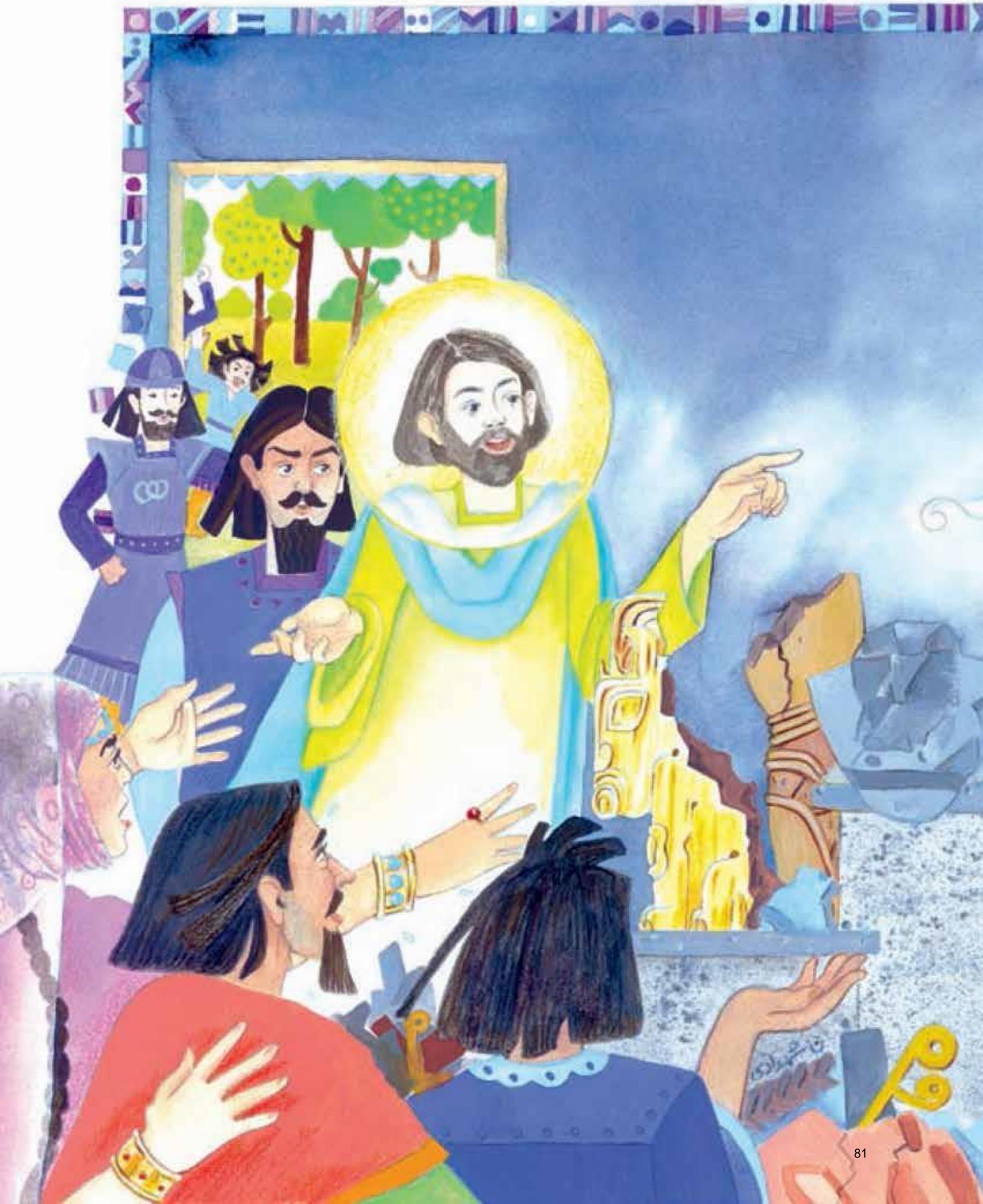


The idol worshippers got to the home of Hazrat Ibrahim and took him out and got him to the temple and asked him as to who destroyed their idols.

Hazrat Ibrahim said: Don't you see the axe is on the shoulder of the biggest idol? Maybe that idol might have destroyed other idols. Why don't you ask it if it can speak?

People looked at each other and said: how can we ask the idol, it cannot speak. Hazrat Ibrahim said: The idols are just wood and stone and cannot do anything, why don't you worship the Lord who is All knowing and able to do everything?

A group of them thought and realized, then said to themselves: Maybe Ibrahim is right?



## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Qadr and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

٢- وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

٣- وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Sura Baqarah:201

## SESSION 1

Recite the verses of Sura Masad



Sura Masad

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- تَبَّتْ یَدَا اَبِی لَهَبٍ وَ تَبَّتْ

۲- مَا اَغْنٰی عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَ مَا كَسَبَ

۳- سَیَصْلٰی نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ

۴- وَ اَمْرًا تُهْوٰی حَمٰلَةَ الْخَطْبِ

۵- فِی جِیْدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ

**Activity:** Hear Sura Masad on tape or internet and repeat along with it pointing to the verses from above.





أَنْ أَشْكُرَ لِي وَ لِوَالِدَيْكَ  
*Give thanks to Me (Allah) and to your parents*

Sura Luqman:14



Discuss the message of Quran and seek the opinion of the class and summarize the discussion.

## SESSION 2

Read the verse below of Quran.  
Verse 95-97 of Sura Saafat talks about throwing of Hazrat Ibrahim into fire.



١- قَالَ أَتَعْبُدُونَ مَا تَنْحِتُونَ

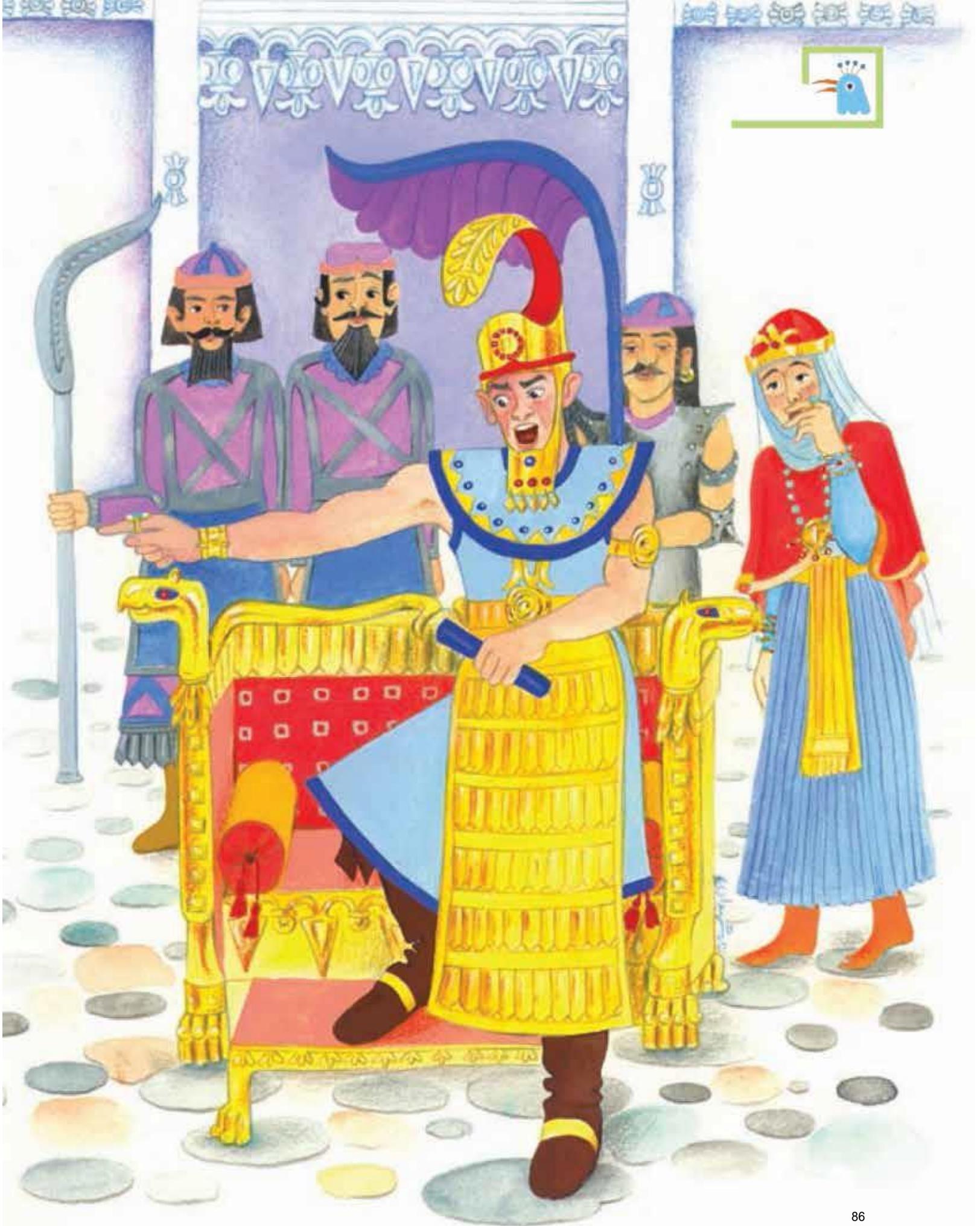
٢- وَاللَّهُ خَلَقَكُمْ وَ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ

٣- قَالُوا ابْنُوا لَهُ بُنْيَانًا

٤- فَأَلْقُوهُ فِي الْجَحِيمِ

**Activity:** Read each of you a line of Quranic phrases and word from above.

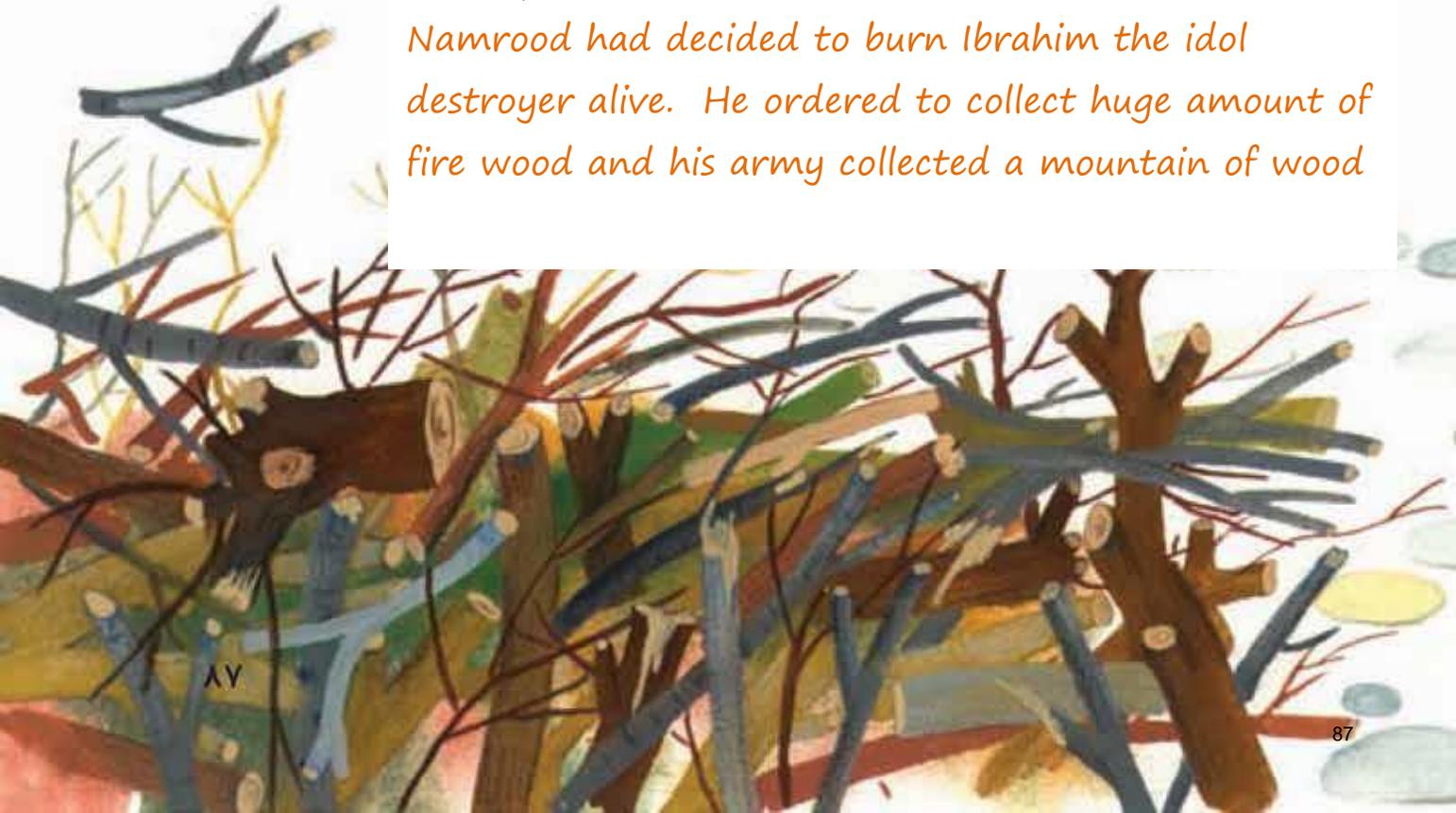






**Traitor to be hurled into fire**

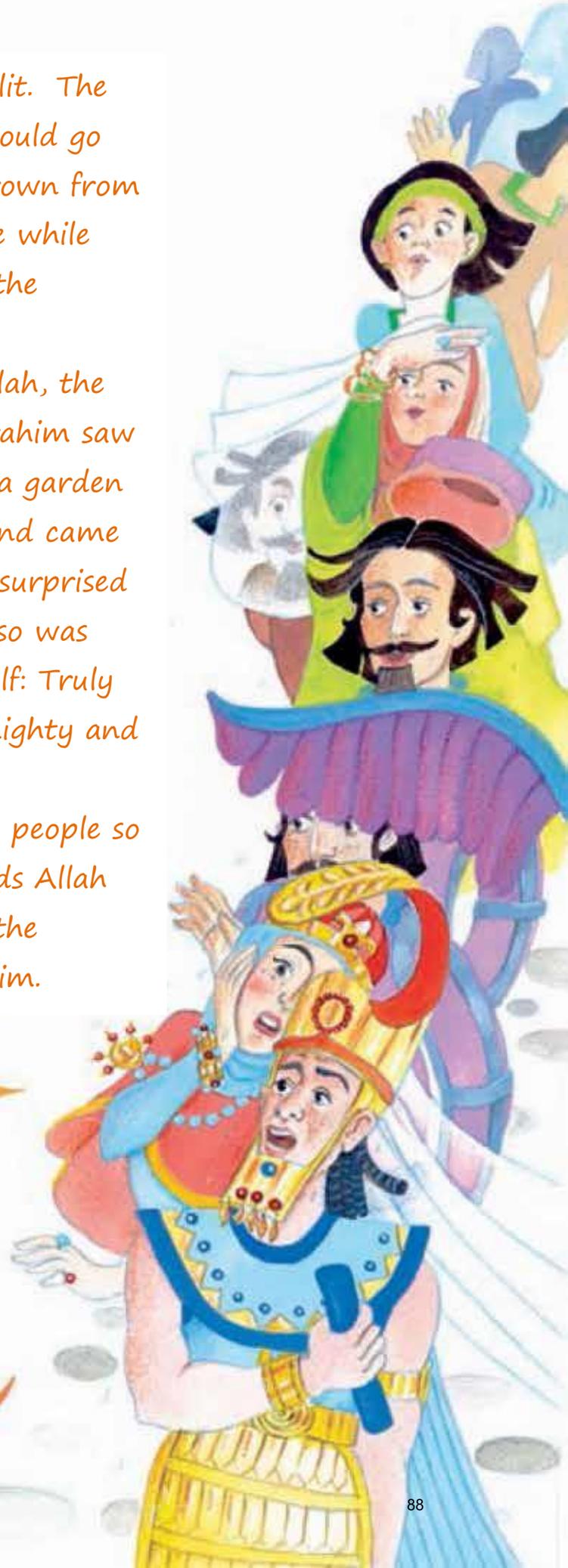
The news of destruction of idols reached Namrood who was a tyrant ruler of that time and he ordered the arrest of Ibrahim (a.s). When Ibrahim was brought to him. Namrood said to his courtiers: We should finish Ibrahim otherwise people will start to worship Allah and would not listen to us. Namrood had decided to burn Ibrahim the idol destroyer alive. He ordered to collect huge amount of fire wood and his army collected a mountain of wood



Namrood ordered the fire to be lit. The fire was so intense that no one could go near it. Hazrat Ibrahim was thrown from far away by a swing into the fire while Namrood watched and enjoyed the moment.

Suddenly by the command of Allah, the fire became cold, and Hazrat Ibrahim saw himself not sitting in fire but in a garden filled with flowers. He rose up and came out of it happily. Everyone was surprised to see Hazrat Ibrahim alive and so was Namrood and he said told himself: Truly Ibrahim has a Lord Who is all-mighty and able Who saved Ibrahim.

Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) went to the people so that he could invite them towards Allah the all-merciful because he was the prophet of Allah appointed by Him.





## SESSION 3

Quranic awareness at home:

Dear students, to further enlighten you with Quran review the following material:

Exercise:

1. Read loudly and practice sura Masad and phrases of Quran you learned previously.
2. If possible it would be good to revise with a Qari on-line or on tape.

Read the following phrases of Quran

١- رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا

٢- كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا

٣- رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ

٤- وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا

٥- أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا

٦- فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Sura Baqarah:286

اللَّهُمَّ  
صَلِّ عَلَي مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

خداوندا  
درود فرست بر محمد  
و آل محمد



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

