



ISLAMIC MASUMEEN SCHOOL

Of New England

115 Wood St, Hopkinton, MA



ISLAMIC STUDIES

LEVEL 4

Enrolled student loaner copy

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

Islamic Masumeen School is thankful to
Madressa Administration for allowing us to
use their latest version of Sunday School
text

Agha Mehdi Ali

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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 4 Student

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 4 Student

IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT]...

AND OUR NIYYAH

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What is *Niyyah*? There should be a *Niyyah* for everything that we do.
- Allāh [SWT]'s gave us everything!

SECTION 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm

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

In everything that we do, we should start with the name of Allāh [SWT], Who has given us the ability to be here today. He gave us life so that we could wake up this morning, He gave us feet so that we could walk and get ready, He gave us wonderful parents who gave us breakfast and helped us in the morning, and He gave us good teachers who are ready to teach us new things this year.

Before we begin our lessons this year, we have to try and understand the meaning of “*Niyyah*”.

1. *Niyyah* – this means “Intention”.

In Islam, there should be a *niyyah* for everything that we do and our *niyyah* should be ***Qurbatan ilallāh*** – seeking closeness to Allāh [SWT]

Can you answer why we come to Madressa?

When we come to Madressa, we make a *niyyah* in our mind that we will come to the Madressa to learn something new. We make a *niyyah* in our mind that we will take some new information and try to practice it in our lives.

Everything we do, we should know **why** we are doing it and should be aware. For example, when we pray our *ṣalāh*, we are doing it for the pleasure of Allāh [SWT].

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What does it mean to make a *Niyyah* when we are doing something? Help your child to make a *Niyyah* before he/she does anything.

IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT]...

AND OUR NIYYAH

When we are praying *ṣalāh* we say **“I am praying x raka‘āt, Qurbatan ilallāh”**. Our *niyyah* is that we are praying, for *fajr*, two *raka‘āt*, for the Pleasure of Allāh [SWT].

The *niyyah* that we make; for *ṣalāh*, for fasting in the month of *Ramaḍān*, or even for coming to Madressa, should **always be for the pleasure of Allāh [SWT]**.

For any good action, we should always think that we are doing this because Allāh [SWT] is watching us and knows what we are doing at all times. This action will make Him happy with us.

Can you give an example of how coming to Madressa can be for the Pleasure of Allāh [SWT]?

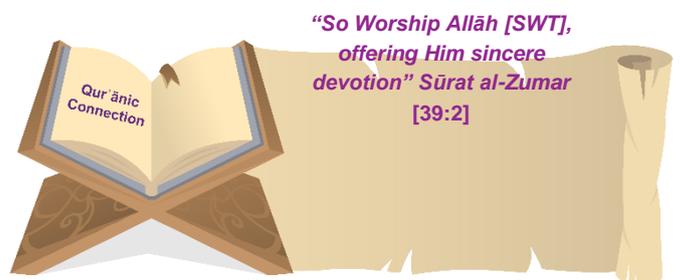
By coming to Madressa, we might be making our parents happy; and by making our parents happy, we are also making Allāh [SWT] happy.

Also, we can take everything that we have learnt and teach it to others, or even try to practice it in our lives, so that Allāh [SWT] will be happy with us.

We must understand the importance of having the right *niyyah*. If we do not have the right *niyyah* for our actions, they can be as big as mountains, but they will not weigh more than a piece of straw.

Let us start by making the right *Niyyah* for everything that we do. Allāh [SWT] is Just and Fair and will give us reward for that which we do sincerely (*al-‘Adl*).

He is also All-Forgiving and will forgive us if we ask Him sincerely if we make a mistake (*al-Ghafūr*)

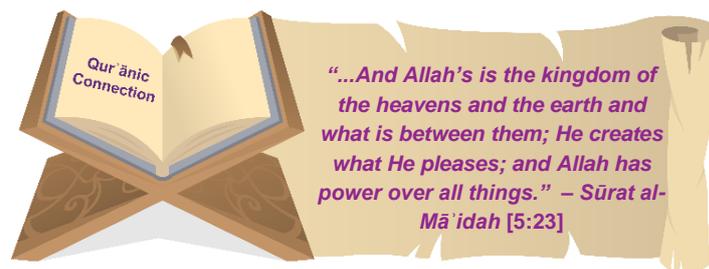


IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT] ...

AND SOME OF HIS NAMES

SECTION 2

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-Bari'** which means 'The One who Puts in Order'. This name refers to how Allāh [SWT] Creates everything and determines how it will be in His design. Allāh [SWT] is the One who has Created everything, even the peace and harmony around us. We should keep this name in mind when we are trying to organise or arrange something in our lives in the right way.

Allāh [SWT] also has a name known as **Al-Ghaffar** which means 'The Forgiving'. It is mentioned several times in the Holy Qur'an that Allāh [SWT] is All-Forgiving. It is very important for us to understand the Power of Forgiving. Not only should we forgive others, but we should also forgive ourselves as Allāh [SWT] may also forgive us if we ask sincerely. This name is highly recommended to be recited to control our anger (so that we do not get upset with others).

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.

ALLĀH [SWT] LOVES US

HE HAS GIVEN US EVERYTHING...

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Allāh [SWT] is our Creator and loves us
- We should also show our love for Allāh [SWT]'

SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] is our Creator and loves us a lot! How do we know that Allāh [SWT] loves us? He has given us wonderful air to breath and the life to live every day. Allāh [SWT] has given us wonderful parents to take care of us, and so much more!

Can you count Allāh [SWT]'s blessings on your finger? We can't!

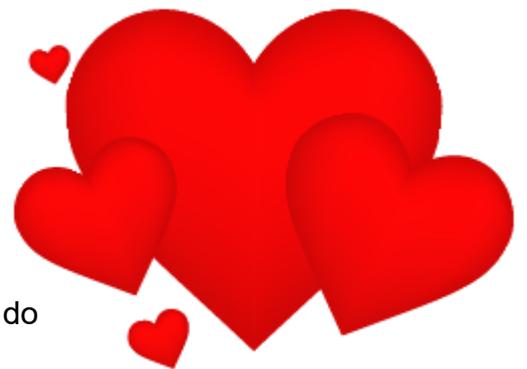
Let's try and count a few. Can you name five blessings that Allāh [SWT] has given you?

We should also show our love for Allāh [SWT], and how can we do that?

The Holy Prophet [S] was told to tell his followers that if they love Allāh [SWT] they should follow him and listen to his teachings. We must obey Allāh [SWT] and listen to what He has told the Prophet [S] to teach us.

We obey Allāh [SWT] by doing the things that He would love for us to do. We should always remember to thank Him by offering Ṣalāh, being kind to our parents, and respecting our teachers and those around us.

We also obey Allāh [SWT] by not doing things that Allāh [SWT] doesn't like for us to do. We should stay away from arguing with our brothers and sisters, and being naughty.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

How can we show our love for Allāh [SWT]? What are some of the blessings He has given us?

ALLĀH [SWT] LOVES US

HE HAS GIVEN US EVERYTHING...

Al-ḥamdu lillāh, we are Muslims and we follow the religion of Islam which teaches us to love Allāh [SWT] and obey what He asks for us to do.

Allāh [SWT] says in the Qur'ān **“Indeed the religion with Allāh is Islam”** which also means we must understand the teachings of Islam that make Allāh [SWT] happy.

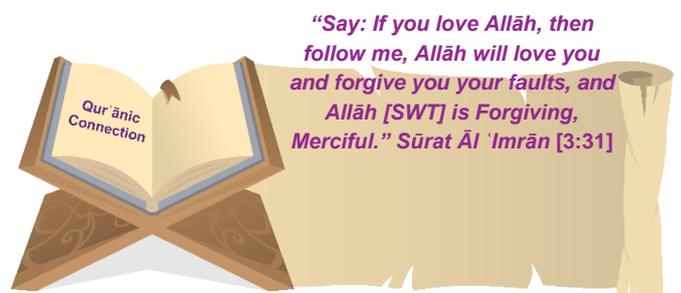
Allāh [SWT] sent 124,000 Prophets, from the first being Prophet Ādam [A] to the last, Prophet Muḥammad [S] and all of them taught the people to believe in and obey and worship one God, Allāh [SWT].

Allāh [SWT] Loves us so much and has given us many things, that we want to do all the things that will make him happy with us and for us to be good people so that He is pleased with us and proud of us.

Every morning we should think to ourselves that we want to be good today so that Allāh [SWT] is pleased with me. During the day, before I do anything I should think to myself “Allāh [SWT] is watching me, will He be pleased if I do this action?”

If the answer is yes, then we should do it because we want to please Allāh [SWT]. If the answer is no, then we should not do it.

We must also always remember to thank Allāh [SWT] for all the blessings he has given us.



UŞŪL AL-DĪN INTRODUCTION

TAWHĪD AND ʿADĀLAH

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- *Uşūl al-dīn* are the roots of religion
- The five *Uşūl al-dīn*

SECTION 1

Uşūl al-dīn are the roots of religion. Every tree that we see outside is made up of roots, and branches. In the same way, the religion of Islam is like a tree, made up of roots and branches.

The roots of a tree are extremely important, if in a tree, the branches were to be chopped off, the tree will still live and the branches will slowly grow back, but if the roots of the tree were to be cut, the tree would die.

If we do not understand the roots of religion, which are the *uşūl al-dīn*, our faith will also die because we need these basic beliefs in Islam in order to live a successful Islamic life.

Every Muslim has to do their best to understand the *uşūl* as best as they can.

What are the *uşūl al-dīn*?

The roots of religion are five.

Tawhīd – Allāh [SWT] is One

ʿAdālah - Allāh [SWT] is Fair and Just

Nubuwwah – Allāh [SWT] has sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us

Imāmah – Allāh [SWT] has sent 12 Imāms as a guide for us

Qiyāmah - The Day of Judgement



Lesson in Practice: At Home

What are the five roots of religion? What does *Tawhīd* mean? What does *ʿAdālah* mean?

UŞŪL AL-DĪN INTRODUCTION

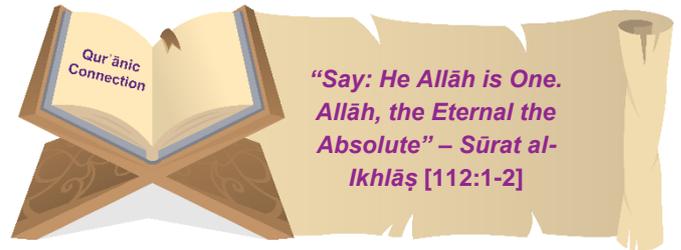
TAWHĪD AND ʿADĀLAH

Today we are going to look at the first two of the *uṣūl*.

Tawhīd means that Allāh [SWT] is One. Allāh talks about *Tawhīd* in *Sūrat al-Ikhlāṣ*

Ṣurat al-Ikhlāṣ perfectly describes the qualities of Allāh [SWT], and because it explains that Allāh [SWT] is only One God, we sometimes call this *Ṣurah*, *Ṣurat al-Tawhīd*.

Believing in *Tawhīd* means to understand that there is only One God whom we worship. He is the One we rely on for everything and He is the one we please and do everything for.



SECTION 2

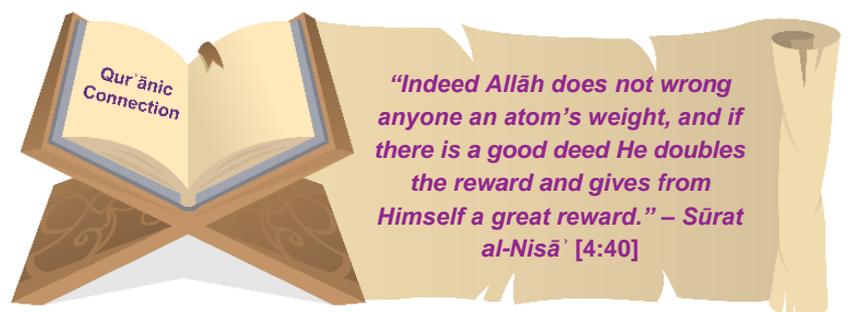
When we really trust Allāh [SWT], we do not need others or we won't be scared of others because we know Allāh [SWT] will look after us. **ʿAdālah** means Allāh [SWT] is Fair and Just.

Muslims believe that Allāh [SWT] is always Fair and Just. He does not do wrong to anyone.

Justice means that Allāh [SWT] keeps a balance between the needs of all His Creation. Allāh [SWT] is All-Wise and knows what is fair and unfair more than anybody else. Everything Allāh [SWT] does is for a reason but we do not know everything that Allāh [SWT] knows.

Sometimes Allāh [SWT] is testing a person to see if he or she will still remain a good Muslim when they lose something. Sometimes Allāh [SWT] wants a person to be patient so that he or she can be stronger and go to *Jannah* (paradise).

The justice of Allāh [SWT] is called *ʿAdālah* and it is *wājib* for Muslims to believe that Allāh [SWT] is Just. We must believe that Allāh [SWT] is fair to everyone and He never does anything wrong.



UŞŪL AL-DĪN: NUBUWWAH

ALLĀH [SWT] HAS SENT 124,000 PROPHETS TO GUIDE US

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Allāh [SWT] has sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us
- Why did Allāh [SWT] send Prophets?

SECTION 1

Nubuwwah is the belief that Allāh [SWT] has sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us. The last of these Prophets was Prophet Muḥammad [S].

If Allāh [SWT] had just Created us but not sent any messengers to guide us then we would not know how to worship Allāh [SWT] or what He wants us to do and not to do.

Allāh [SWT] chose His Prophets and Messengers from human beings so that they could live amongst us and be our role models.

For example, imagine if we went to a park where there was a nature trail. We want to see all the animals on the nature trail, but we do not know our way. What can we do? We need to get a guide who can show us the way on the nature trail. What kind of person should this guide be?

He should be honest and should know his way. We should be able to trust him and know that he won't leave us.

In the same way, Allāh [SWT] sent Prophets as guides that we can trust. These were honest people who could show us the right path.

The Prophets knew what made Allāh [SWT] happy as they would receive messages either in their dreams or through Angel Jibrā'īl. The Prophets could also perform miracles with Allāh [SWT]'s permission so that people would really believe that they were sent by Allāh [SWT].

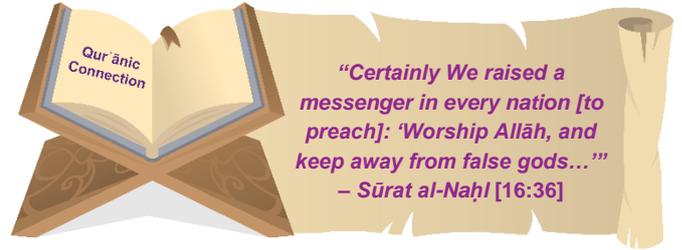


UŞŪL AL-DĪN: NUBUWWAH

ALLĀH [SWT] HAS SENT 124,000 PROPHETS TO GUIDE US

SECTION 2

For example, Prophet Mūsā [A] and his people crossed the seas which parted into two. Prophet ʿĪsā [A] could cure the sick and help the blind to see again. Prophet Muḥammad [S] put pebbles into his hands which recited the *taṣbīḥ* of Allāh [SWT].



From the time of Prophet Ādam [A], each Prophet [S] brought the message of Allāh [SWT] in stages. As the people developed, they could understand more and Allāh [SWT] sent Prophets to teach them more.

Our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muḥammad [S] brought the full message of Islam to his people, revealed by Allāh [SWT]. He also brought the special book which was a miracle, called the Qur'ān. It is a miracle because it still exists after 1400 years in the same Arabic language that Allāh [SWT] revealed it to the Prophet [S] in. Nobody can write anything like it!

Our final Prophet [S] is not physically with us; so we should read the Qur'ān as it can be our guide and teach us what is right and wrong.

Allāh [SWT] would speak to the Prophets [S] in different ways. Sometimes the Prophets [S] would see a message from Allāh [SWT] in a dream, other times, even though they would be awake, they would hear words clearly or think thoughts they knew were coming from Allāh [SWT]. Allāh [SWT] also spoke to the Prophets [S] through an angel, like angel Jibrā'īl.

Some of the Prophets [S] are mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān, like Prophet Ādam [S], Prophet Mūsā [S], Prophet ʿĪsā [S] and others as well.

Now we know that Prophets are there to show us how to be good Muslims and to teach us just like teachers. They are human beings like us, so that we can copy them, and they can be role models for us.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Why did Allāh [SWT] send Prophets? What should we do now that our Holy Prophet [S] is no longer with us?

UŞŪL AL-DĪN: IMĀMAH

IMĀM IS A GUIDE AND A LEADER

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What is an Imām and how many are there?
- Who are our Imāms?

SECTION 1

An Imām is a guide and a leader. There are 12 Imāms. When the Holy Prophet [S] was on his deathbed he once again let everyone know that Imām ‘Alī [A] would be the leader after him. Just like the Prophets, the Imāms were the most perfect people of their time in everything.

Prophet Muḥammad [S] laid the religion of Islam for people to follow, and the Imāms looked after the religion and kept spreading the message of Islam and teaching people right and wrong.

Imāms are also chosen by Allāh [SWT]. They do not do things that displease Allāh [SWT] or make Him unhappy. Each of the Imāms sent by Allāh [SWT] shared something special with the people of their time. For example, Imām al-Ḥusayn [A] was given the mission of Karbalā’.

Who are our Imāms?

- Our first Imām is Imām ‘Alī Ibn Abī Ṭālib [A]
- Our second Imām is Imām al-Ḥasan al-Mujtabā [A]
- Our third Imām is Imām al-Ḥusayn [A]
- Our fourth Imām is Imām ‘Alī Zayn al-‘Ābidīn [A]
- Our fifth Imām is Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir [A]
- Our sixth Imām is Imām Ja‘far al-Şādiq [A]
- Our seventh Imām is Imām Mūsā al-Kāzim [A]
- Our eighth Imām is Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā [A]
- Our ninth Imām is Imām Muḥammad al-Taqī al-Jawād [A]
- Our tenth Imām is Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī al-Hadī [A]
- Our eleventh Imām is Imām al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A]
- Our twelfth Imām, the Imām of our time, is Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī (may he return to us quickly!)



UŞŪL AL-DĪN: IMĀMAH

IMĀM IS A GUIDE AND A LEADER

SECTION 2

Our twelfth Imām is alive and is with us all the time. He guides us, but it is up to us to remember him at all times and to make him happy.

How can we make our Imām happy?

Every night, before we fall asleep, we should take account of what we did that day. Did we do anything that would make our Imām unhappy?

Our Holy Prophet [S] has said that “any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imām of his time has died the death of a non-believer.”

Just like the Prophets [A], the Imāms are chosen by Allāh [SWT]. They are *ma‘ṣūm*, meaning they do not commit sin, even by mistake. They are those who have the best *akhlāq* and are the most knowledgeable of their time and people can ask them whatever they wish.

Just because we cannot see our Imām, does not mean he is not there. We can also ask him anything we wish, and if we are sincere, we will receive the answer.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Who are our 12 Imāms? Who is the Imām of our time? How can we make the Imām of our time happy? Ask your child to provide some examples.

UŞŪL AL-DĪN: QIYĀMAH

THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The fifth of the *uṣūl al-dīn* is *Qiyāmah*.
- What does *Qiyāmah* mean, what is another name for it?

SECTION 1

The fifth of the *uṣūl al-dīn* is *Qiyāmah*. This means the Day of Judgement. Another name for the Day of Judgement is *Ma'ād*. Every Muslim must believe that a day will come when everyone will die and a day will come when Allāh [SWT] will bring everybody back to life and judge him or her.

On that day, those people who had faith, and did good deeds in this world, they will enter *Jannah* (Paradise). Here, they will live forever.

Those who did not believe, and did not have faith, and did not do good deeds, and they also never asked Allāh [SWT] for forgiveness, they will enter *Jahannam* (the fire of Hell).

There are many different names for the Day of Judgement in the Holy Qur'ān, some of these names are:

***Yaum al-Ba'ath* – The day of Rising**

This name is given because it is the day when everybody from the time of Prophet Ādam [A], will be raised from the dead and will be answerable for their deeds.

***Yaum al-Hasrah* – The day of Regret**

Why does the Holy Qur'ān also refer to this day as the 'day of Regret'? This is because on this day, there will be people who, when they see the reward for goodness, will wish they had more time in this world to do good. There will be others who wasted time in this world, and upon answering for how they spent their time, they will regret their records.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Who are our 12 Imāms? Who is the Imām of our time? How can we make the Imām of our time happy? Ask your child to provide some examples.

UŞŪL AL-DĪN: QIYĀMAH

THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

Yaum at-Taghābun – The day of Gain & Loss

This day is also referred to as the day of Gain & Loss because on this day there will be people who will ‘Gain’ thawāb for their good deeds, and there will be people who will have ‘losses’ and will be ashamed of what they could have earned, but chose not to, in this world.



Al-Hāqqah – The Truth

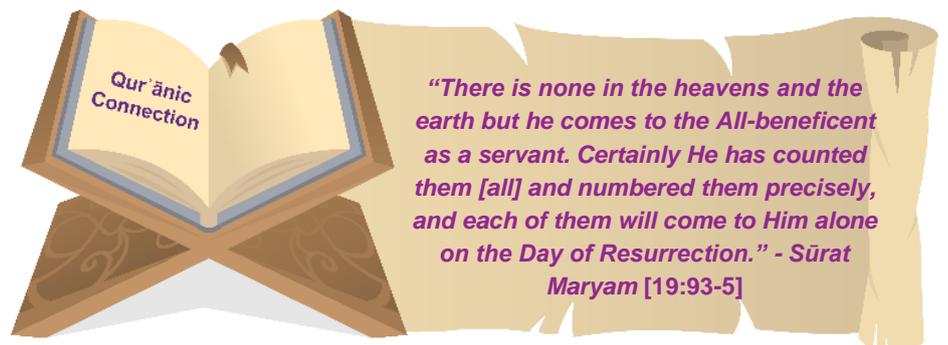
This day is also called ‘The Truth’ because it is definitely going to happen. There are many people in this world who do not believe in the Day of Judgement. However, the Holy Qur’ān says that this day will come and those who did not believe will see the truth and then will not be able to avoid it.

Why will there be a Day of Judgement?

There are several reasons for a Day of Judgement.

1. Allāh [SWT] did not create us without a purpose. If he did, it would be like an artist who creates a beautiful painting then ruins it. The purpose of our creation is to live happily forever, but not in this world. This world is a test for us to prepare for our real home.
2. There are some people in this world who have done wrong, and have not been caught, or their punishment for what they did is not a fair punishment. On the Day of Judgement there will be ‘*Adālah* (Justice) for every single deed no matter how big or small.

How will Allāh [SWT] bring us back to life? He tells us in the Holy Qur’ān that the One who will bring back the dead will be the same One who Created them in the first place.



WUḌŪ'

ACTIONS AND WHAT BREAKS THE WUḌŪ'

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Recapping on the actions of *Wuḍū'*
- What breaks my *Wuḍū'*

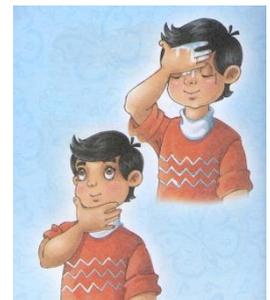
SECTION 1

The *mustahab* actions of *wuḍū'*, along with the *wājib* actions of *wuḍū'* were covered in Class 3. However, we will look at the *wājib* actions of *wuḍū'* in more depth and look at which actions break the *wuḍū'*.

1. *Niyah*: I am performing *wuḍū'* ***Qurbatan ilallāh***, which means 'I am performing *wuḍū'* for the pleasure of Allāh [SWT]' *you don't have to say the niyyah out loudly.*

2. Washing your face: Wash your face from where the hair of the head normally grows, all the way down to the chin. Make sure you wipe to an area close to your ears. 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.*

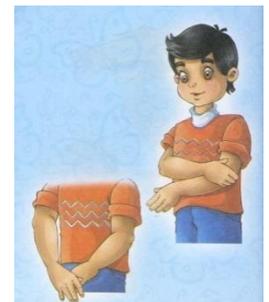


You can pour or splash water on your face as many times as you need, but once you start wiping your face with your hands, you should not add more water.

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 okay to wash some of the arm above the elbow as well.*

There is no limit in how much water you can pour on your arms, but once you start wiping your arm, that is considered one wash.

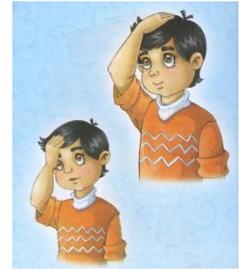
You can add more water a second time if you need it, and wipe again. You cannot add water a third time. After you have washed your right arm, wash the left arm. Make sure you start wiping from a little above the elbow and that water reaches all sides of the elbow and the arm (inside and outside), all the way down to the fingertips.



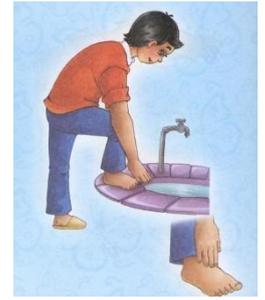
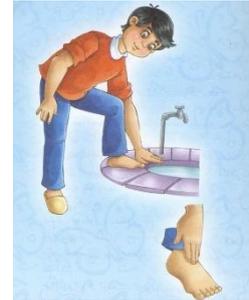
WUḌŪ'

ACTIONS AND WHAT BREAKS THE WUḌŪ'

4. Wiping (*masā*) of the head with a wet hand: After washing your left arm, you should wipe the top of your head with the wetness on your right palm, without taking any new water. *Move the wet fingers of the right hand from the front quarter of the head all the way up 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.*



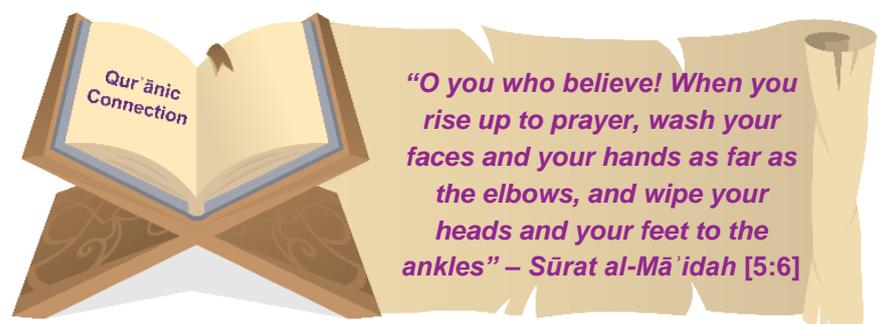
What Breaks my wuḌŪ'?

Our wuḌŪ' can break if:

- We go to the bathroom,
- We pass wind.
- We go to sleep
- We become unconscious.



It is good to do wuḌŪ' before going to sleep at night, before going to the Mosque, and even when you are feeling angry. It is good to stay in wuḌŪ' **all the time**.



PERFECTING MY ṢALĀH

PREPARING TO PRAY

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The *wājib* rukn and *ghayr* rukn of ṣalāh
- Preparing ourselves for ṣalāh
- What breaks my ṣalāh?

SECTION 1

Muslims are required to pray 5 times a day. How can we prepare for our ṣalāh?

When we are expecting friends to come over to our house, and they are going to be staying with us, we will prepare. How will we prepare? We will tidy up our room! We will prepare nice toys for our friend to play with and to have a good time.

In the same way, we must also prepare for ṣalāh.

- Our body must be clean
- Our clothes must also be clean and ṭāhir.
- We must know the right time for ṣalāh
- We must perform wuḍūʾ
- Qiblah should be correct
- The place where we are praying must also be ṭāhir.



The five prayers a day are:

<i>Ṣalāt al-fajr</i>	The Dawn prayer is prayed early morning before sunrise	2 raka'āt
<i>Ṣalāt al-ẓuhr</i>	Noon Prayers.	4 raka'āt
<i>Ṣalāh al-ʿaṣr</i>	Afternoon Prayers – prayed after ṣalāt al-ẓuhr and before sunset.	4 raka'āt
<i>Ṣalāt al-maghrib</i>	Evening prayers. It is prayed soon after sunset	3 raka'āt
<i>Ṣalāt al-ʿishāʾ</i>	Night prayers. It is prayed after ṣalāt al-maghrib and before midnight	4 raka'āt

PERFECTING MY ṢALĀH

PREPARING TO PRAY

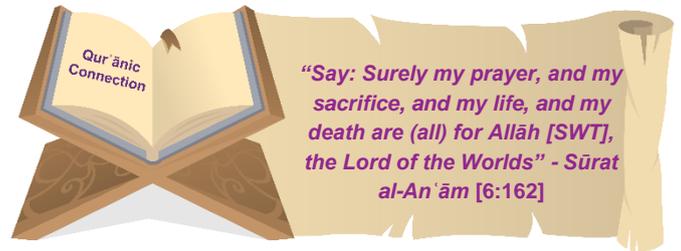
SECTION 3

WHAT BREAKS MY ṢALĀH?

There are certain actions which break the ṣalāh, for example, we know that praying ṣalāh without doing wuḍū' is not acceptable.

Actions which break the ṣalāh are:

- Laughing out loud
- Crying for worldly things
- Eating or drinking
- Folding arms intentionally
- Saying “Āmīn” after *Sūrat al-Fātiḥah*
- Speaking intentionally
- Turning away from *qiblah*
- Any actions that show you are no longer praying, like clapping
- Leaving out any **wājib rukn** of ṣalāh
- Doing anything that breaks the *wuḍū'* (like passing wind)
- Missing an action that you have to be sure about before ṣalāh (like are my clothes “*ṭāhir*”?)
- Doubts about which *rak'ah* you are in



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Quiz your child on what breaks the ṣalāh. You can act out the ṣalāh and do one of the above intentionally and see if they are able to identify it as something that breaks the ṣalāh

PERFECTING MY ṢALĀH

PREPARING TO PRAY

SECTION 4

HOW TO PRAY A 3 RAK'AH SALĀH

A 3-rak'ah *salāh* is like a two rak'ah *salāh* except after *Tashahhud* of the 2nd rak'ah, we do not recite the *salām*. Instead we stand up for *Qiyām* again.

In *Qiyām* and during *Qirā'ah*, instead of reciting *Surah al-Hamd* and *Surah al-Ikhlās*, we recite the *Tasbihāt al-Arba'a* three times. *Tasbihāt al-Arba'a* is as follows:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Subhānallāhi wal Hamdu lillāhi wa Lā lāha illalāhu wallāhu Akbar!

Then we perform *Ruku'*, two *Sajdahs*, *Tashahhud* and *Salām* to complete our *Salāh*.

HOW TO PRAY A 4 RAK'AH SALĀH

A 4-rak'ah *salāh* is like a 3 rak'ah *salāh* but instead of reciting *Tashahhud* and *Salām* after the 3rd rak'ah, we stand up again for *Qiyām* and *Qirā'ah* and we recite the *Tasbihāt al-Arba'a* three times again.

Then we perform *Ruku'*, two *Sajdahs*, *Tashahhud* and *Salām* to complete our *Salāh*.

Your teacher will help you to pray a two, three and four rak'ah *salāh* in class or during *salāh* time.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Assist your child in learning how to pray a 3 *Rak'ah* and 4 *Rak'ah salāh*

TA 'QIBĀT AND ṢALĀH

THE RECITATIONS AFTER OUR ṢALĀH

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- What is *ta 'qibāt*?
- The recitations after our *ṣalāh*

SECTION 1

Ta 'qibāt is the recitation of Qur'ān, *du 'ā'*, *taṣbīḥ*, and *ziyārah* after we have finished praying our *ṣalāh*.

The *du 'ā'* we recite after each *ṣalāh* are different, for example:

After praying our *fajr ṣalāh*, we say that ***“there is no strength nor power except Allāh [SWT] and He is enough for me! There is no God except Allāh [SWT] and I have put my full trust in Him.”***



After praying our *ẓuhr ṣalāh*, we ask Allāh [SWT] ***“not to leave any of our sins unforgiven, or any of my sicknesses without being healed. And allow me to do what makes you happy and from which I can receive your reward.”***

After praying our *'aṣr ṣalāh*, we say to Allāh [SWT] that ***“You are the source from which each and every favour we get and I pray that You forgive me. Give me comfort when times are hard, and make times easy for me when I find them difficult.”***

After *maghrib ṣalāh* we say ***“Oh Allāh [SWT] save us from the Hellfire, and let us be in Paradise, Heaven, near your Holy Prophet [S].”***

After *'ishā' ṣalāh* we say ***“Oh Allāh [SWT], I have full knowledge that you know where my sustenance is, while I look for it in the mountains, in the lands and the seas. So please make it easy for me to find, and please do not let me get tired by chasing that which you have not meant for me”***



TA 'QIBĀT AND ŞALĀH

THE RECITATIONS AFTER OUR ŞALĀH

So each *du'ā'* has a special meaning that we should try and understand so that we can become closer to Allāh [SWT]. We can also recite any *sūrah* we want after our *şalāh*, to make it special.

The *taşbīh* that we recite after our *şalāh* is known as the *taşbīh* of *Sayyidah Fāṭimah* [A], because her father, the Holy Prophet [S] gave this to her as a present.

After the recitation of the *taşbīh* we should go into *sajdah* to thank Allāh [SWT] for all that He has given us and ask for whatever we wish. It is highly recommended to recite ***shukran lillāh*** as many times as we can, Thanking Allāh [SWT].

We should also recite *ziyārah* after our *şalāh*.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

What is *ta'qibāt*? Sit with your child after *şalāh* and read the different *du'ā'* that are recommended after each prayer. Help him/her learn the basic *ziyārah* to recite after their *şalāh*.

NAJĀSAH AND ṬAHĀRAH

UNCLEAN AND CLEAN, AND PURE

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Understanding the meaning of *najāsah* and *ṭahārah*
- How can we make something *ṭāhir*?

SECTION 1

Najāsah means those things which the Islamic Law says are unclean – because they are always *najis*, they are called ‘*āyn al-najis*’ (they never become pure – *ṭāhir*)



Najāsah can spread from one place to another, if the *najis* item is wet and touches something else, or if the place it is put is wet.

For example, a dog is ‘*āyn al-najis*’.

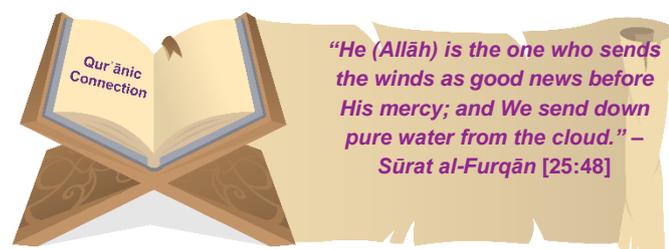
If a man is walking his dog and they walk past you, you do not become *najis* even though the dog is *najis*, because the dog did not touch you.

However, if the dog comes and licks your hand, because the dog’s tongue is wet, and it has touched your hand, now your hand is *najis* and it needs to be made *ṭāhir*.



What are some of the ‘*āyn al-najāsah*’?

- Urine and Stool
- Blood
- Pig
- Dog



“He (Allāh) is the one who sends the winds as good news before His mercy; and We send down pure water from the cloud.” –
Sūrat al-Furqān [25:48]

NAJĀSAH AND ṬAHĀRAH

UNCLEAN AND CLEAN, AND PURE

How can I make my hand *ṭāhir* if it has been licked by a dog?

There are 12 different **MUṬAHHIRĀT** (things that can make something *ṭāhir*) – the most common of these is water.

Water can be **PURE** or it can be **MIXED WITH SOMETHING**

PURE WATER is called **MUṬLAQ**

MIXED WATER is called **MUḌĀF**

If the water is pure (*muṭlaq*), it has not changed in its colour, taste or smell. It **CAN** make a *najis* thing *ṭāhir*. For example, tap water is *muṭlaq* water.



If the water is mixed (*muḍāf*), it has been mixed. It **CANNOT** make a *najis* thing *ṭāhir* and it also becomes *najis* when it touches the *najis* thing. For example, lemon juice is *muḍāf* water because it has changed in colour, taste and smell. If your hand is *najis* and the lemon juice touches your hand, it also becomes *najis*.

Before we get ready for ṣalāh we have to make sure our clothes are clean **but also that they are ṭāhir**.

When something *najis* comes on our clothes, there is a special way that we must wash it, so the *najāsah* goes away. It isn't like normal dirt where we just wash it off.

To make our body or clothes **ṬĀHIR** when it has become *najis* with urine, we must first remove the *najāsah* by washing once, and then we must wash the area a second time. In total we must wash it three times.

To make our body or clothes **ṬĀHIR** when it has become *najis* with blood, we must first remove the *najāsah* by washing once, and then washing once again. In total we must wash it two times.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Help your child understand the difference between **MUṬLAQ** and **MUḌĀF**. What are some of the 'āyn al-*najāsah*?

OUR CHARACTER

MODESTY AND *HIJĀB*

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

- What is *hijāb*?
- Understanding *hijāb* for girls and *hijāb* for boys

SECTION 1

What is *hijāb*?

Allāh [SWT] has made everyone beautiful. When we grow up and become young adults, we will be even more beautiful. Allāh [SWT] does not like boys looking at the beauty of girls and admiring them, or girls staring at **GHAYR-MAḤRAM** boys.

What does *ghayr-maḥram* mean? Our close relatives, like our siblings are our '*maḥram*' in Islam. The opposite gender that are not related to us are '*ghayr-maḥram*'.

Sometimes, we want to stare at those who are *ghayr-maḥram*, or sometimes *ghayr-maḥram* want to stare at us. This can also lead to other sins. This is why it is not allowed for us to admire the beauty of someone who is not *maḥram* to us or to look at them while they are not dressed properly.



Islamic teaches boys and girls not to show off their beauty and to be modest.

Hijāb comes in many forms. One of the forms is to cover ourselves properly so strangers do not look at our bodies. For girls, the scarf is also part of *Hijāb*. When a girl becomes *bālighah*, it is *wājib* for her to cover all her hair and body in front of *ghayr-maḥram*. *Bālighah* girls and women do not have to wear *Hijāb* in front of other women, or in front close relatives, including brothers, fathers, uncles (mum's brothers and dad's brothers) and grandfathers. However, we should still dress respectfully.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Why is it important for us to keep our *hijāb*? What is *hijāb* for girls and what is *hijāb* for boys?

OUR CHARACTER

MODESTY AND *HIJĀB*

Dressing modestly means not wearing clothes that are too tight on the body.

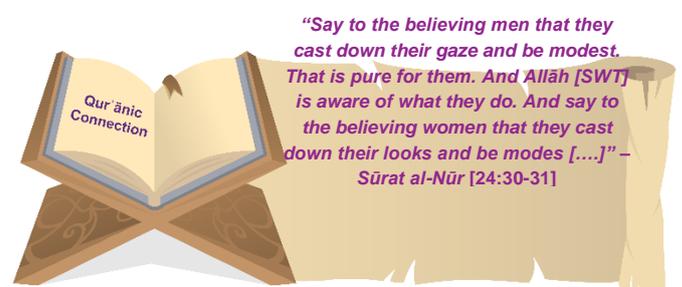
Hijāb and Modesty is important in Islam as people see us for who we really are.

We do not want people to judge us as shameless, and we would like to be treated with respect. Which is why, at all times, we should dress properly and smartly so that we are seen as respectful.



For boys, there is also *hijāb*; and that is not to stare and admire girls whether they are wearing *hijāb* or not. The responsibility of *hijāb* is for both the men and the women.

Once a blind man by the name of ‘Abd Allah came to the house of the Holy Prophet [S]. *Sayyidah Fāṭimah* [A] was home and went into her room when she saw ‘Abd Allah was coming. She later told the Holy Prophet [S] that she went away because even though ‘Abd Allah was blind and could not see her, she was not blind and could see him, which was not right.



“Say to the believing men that they cast down their gaze and be modest. That is pure for them. And Allāh [SWT] is aware of what they do. And say to the believing women that they cast down their looks and be modest [...]” – Sūrat al-Nūr [24:30-31]

PROPHET MŪSĀ [A]

IN THE PALACE OF FIR‘AWN

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Egypt at the time of Prophet Mūsā [A]
- Prophet Mūsā [A] lived in the Palace of Fir‘awn

SECTION 1

Many years after Prophet Yūsuf [A] passed away in Egypt, there was a man who was not very nice, by the name of Fir‘awn, who became the king in Egypt.

During the time of Fir‘awn, many of the people living in Egypt were not actually Egyptian. They were the friends and relatives of Prophet Ya‘qūb [A] and Prophet Yūsuf [A] who had moved to Egypt after Prophet Yusūf [A] had become the governor there. These people were known as the Banī Isrā‘īl.

Fir‘awn saw that there were a lot of Banī Isrā‘īl in Egypt and he did not like it. He decided to make the Banī Isrā‘īl his slaves, and made them work for him, so that they would never have power in Egypt.

He would make them work very hard and gave them very little food and water. He was not a very nice master to the slaves.

As Fir‘awn talked to the Banī Isrā‘īl, he learned that they believed a boy would be born soon who would be their saviour and will destroy Fir‘awn.

Fir‘awn became scared and angry when he heard this and decided that he would not let this happen. From that day on, every time he heard a boy was born in the Banī Isrā‘īl tribe, he would order his men to kill the child.

The child that Banī Isrā‘īl were waiting for was Prophet Mūsā [A]. It was Allāh [SWT]’s plan that Prophet Mūsā [A] would save the Banī Isrā‘īl and fight against Fir‘awn.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Why did Fir‘awn order baby boys to be killed? What was the miracle of Prophet Mūsā [A]?
Where did he live?

PROPHET MŪSĀ [A]

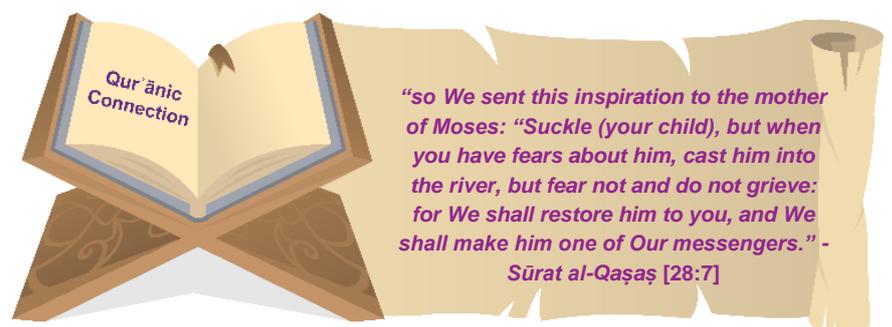
IN THE PALACE OF FIR‘AWN

Soon, Prophet Mūsā [A] was born, and his mother was worried that the soldiers of Fir‘awn would come and kill her son. Allāh [SWT] guided the mother of Prophet Mūsā [A] to put her baby in a basket and to then put the basket in the river.

As Prophet Mūsā [A] began to float in the basket down the river, his mother sent his older sister to follow the basket and to see where it went. Allāh [SWT] made the basket float down the river and stop outside Fir‘awn’s palace. Fir‘awn’s wife, *Sayyidah Āsiyah*, was a very good woman and loved Allāh [SWT].

When she saw the basket, she opened it and saw this young boy. She decided she would keep this baby and raise him as her own. She told Fir‘awn that she loved this child and that he could not kill this little boy.

Fir‘awn was looking everywhere for this child who would grow up and fight him, while Prophet Mūsā [A] was growing up in his own palace! Not once did he realise that the boy being raised in his palace was the special Prophet Mūsā [A] – how amazing is the miracle of Allāh [SWT]?



PROPHET 'ĪSĀ [A]

HIS MIRACLE BIRTH

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- Sayyidah Maryam [A] is the mother of Prophet 'Īsā [A]
- Prophet 'Īsā [A] and an introduction to his life

SECTION 1

Sayyidah Maryam [A], the mother of Prophet 'Īsā [A] was a very pious lady who used to spend a lot of her time worshipping. Allāh [SWT] would send Sayyidah Maryam [A] special food from *Jannah*.

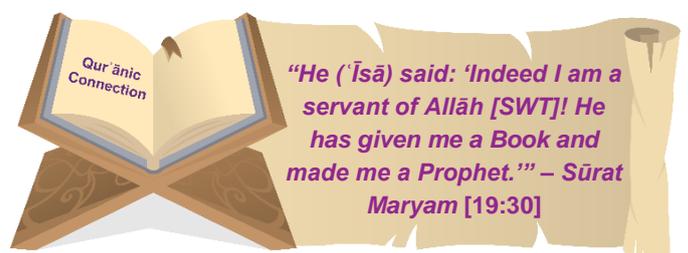
The angel *Jibrā'īl* once visited Sayyidah Maryam [A] and told her that Allāh [SWT] had chosen her from all the women in the world for a special miracle. She would give birth to a Prophet of Allāh [SWT] – a great Prophet!

Sayyidah Maryam [A] asked the angel *Jibrā'īl* how it would be possible for her to have a child when she is not married? The angel *Jibrā'īl* responded that nothing was impossible for Allāh [SWT]. Allāh [SWT] can say 'Be!' and it will become.

By the miracle of Allāh [SWT], Sayyidah Maryam [A] gave birth to Prophet 'Īsā [A]. People started talking and saying that Sayyidah Maryam [A] was not a good woman because she had a baby and was not married. Allāh [SWT] told Sayyidah Maryam [A] not to say anything.

Prophet 'Īsā [A] spoke miraculously from the cradle saying *"I am a servant of Allāh [SWT]. I have been given a Book and Allāh [SWT] has made me a Prophet. He has made me blessed, wherever I may be, and He has commanded me to Prayer and to give Ṣadaqah as long as I live, and to be good to my mother, and He has not made me harsh..."*

This miracle of Allāh [SWT] is mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān. The people were so shocked to hear a baby speak from the cradle.



PROPHET 'ĪSĀ [A]

HIS MIRACLE BIRTH

When Prophet 'Īsā [A] grew up, Allāh [SWT] revealed the *Injīl* to him. He began to preach and share knowledge with the people around him and taught them to worship Allāh [SWT].

Prophet 'Īsā [A] had some very special miracles given to him by Allāh [SWT]. He could bring the dead back to life, he could cure the sick, he could walk on water, and he could also create birds out of clay and blow life into them so that they could really fly.

He lived a very simple life; his clothes were simple and he ate very simple food. He would go to different places, telling people to prepare themselves for the hereafter.

He also gave people the good news that after him there would come a final prophet, who would be the best of Allāh [SWT]'s messengers and his name would be Aḥmad – another name of Prophet Muḥammad [S].

Prophet 'Īsā [A] is one of the four prophets who are still alive today.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

33 | Page Ask your child to tell you the story of Prophet 'Īsā [A]'s birth.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE HOLY PROPHET [S]

SAYYIDAH KHADĪJAH [A] AND SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH [A]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] and her life
- *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] and her love for her father

SECTION 1

In the holy Household of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad [S], there were two very important women. The first of these was *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A]. *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] was the first wife of the Holy Prophet [S] and the mother of *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A]. Do you know the story of *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A]?

Sayyidah Khadījah [A] was the daughter of a very wealthy trader. When her father died, *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] continued his business of trading. Soon, she was one of the richest traders in Makkah.



Abū Ṭālib [A] knew *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] and suggested to her that she should send Prophet Muḥammad [S] as a representative to Syria for her business. The Holy Prophet [S] was so honest in his work that *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] saw her business was doing better than before.

She was so impressed by the Prophet [S], that soon after, *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] requested a friend to send a marriage proposal on her behalf to the Holy Prophet [S] and the Prophet accepted.

After her marriage, *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] did not do much business, but she was still very wealthy. *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] would help the poor, the widows, the orphans, the sick, and disabled, with her wealth.

At the age of 40, the Holy Prophet [S] received his first revelation and was told to start announcing to the people that he was a prophet and guide from Allāh [SWT]. *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] was the first woman to accept the message of Islam. The wealth of *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] helped save Islam.

Sayyidah Khadījah [A] and the Holy Prophet [S] had two sons, Qāsim and Ṭāhir, who both died when they were young. The Prophet [S] was very sad. When Imām ‘Alī [A] was born, he looked after him like his own son.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

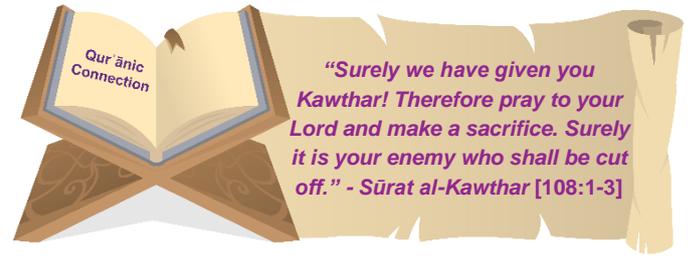
Who were *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] and *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A]? How did they help the Holy Prophet [S] and the mission of Islam?

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE HOLY PROPHET [S]

SAYYIDAH KHADĪJAH [A] AND SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH [A]

SECTION 2

Seven years before *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] passed away, and five years after the Holy Prophet [S] had announced his Prophethood, Allāh [SWT] blessed them with a daughter on the 20th of Jamādī al-Ākhar. She was named Fāṭimah.



Nobody wanted to help *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] when *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] was about to be born; but Allāh [SWT] sent four women from Paradise to help her. These were: Hawwa (the wife of Prophet Adam [A]), Asiya (the mother of Prophet Mūsā [A]), Umm Kulthum (the sister of Prophet Mūsā [A]), and Maryam (the mother of Prophet ʿĪsā [A]).

From a young age, *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] knew that her father was a very special man and that he was the Messenger of Allāh [SWT]. When people would throw stones at the Holy Prophet [S], *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] would wipe his wounds when he returned home. The Holy Prophet [S] loved *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] so much; he called her 'Umm Abīhā' which means 'The mother of her father'.

After *Sayyidah* Khadījah [A] passed away, *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] was like a mother to the Holy Prophet [S]. *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] loved her father more than anybody in the world. The Holy Prophet [S] said "Fāṭimah is a part of me, whoever makes her angry, makes me angry, and whoever makes her happy, makes me happy."

When *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] was old enough to get married, the Holy Prophet [S] arranged for her to marry Imām ʿAlī [A] on the guidance of Allāh [SWT], asking Allāh [SWT] to protect them as they were the two people he loved the most. When the Holy Prophet [S] passed away, *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] cried a lot, as the people troubled her and Imām ʿAlī [A]. They took Imām ʿAlī [A]'s rights and her house door was burnt, killing Mūḥsin, the child that was in her stomach and not born yet.



Two or three months after the Holy Prophet [S] passed away, *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A] passed away, leaving behind four children: *Sayyidah* Zaynab, *Sayyidah* Umm Kulthūm, Imām al-Ḥasan [A] and Imām al-Ḥusayn [A].

THE FIVE EIDS

A JOYOUS AND HAPPY TIME FOR MUSLIMS

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- There are five Eids
- The names of the Five Eids and why they are important and joyous days for Muslims

SECTION 1

Eid is a joyous and happy time for Muslims all around the world. In Islam we celebrate Eid as the happy festival which comes every year.

In the Holy Qur'ān, Prophet 'Īsā [A] asks Allāh [SWT] to send food from the heavens which should be a feast, and the word 'Eid' is used. This was because his followers wanted a miracle to increase their faith and to always celebrate that occasion with joy.

We have five types of Eid in one year.

The first of these is *Eid al-Jumu'ah*.

Jumu'ah means Friday, and for Muslims, Friday is a religious day.

The Holy Prophet [S] has said that prayers and worship on *jumu'ah* are better than prayers and worship on any other day.

There are certain actions that are highly recommended on this day, like doing the *ghusl* of *Jumu'ah*, cutting our nails, visiting the graveyard, and going to the mosque and praying together.

The second Eid is *Eid al-Ḥajj*. This is also known as *Eid al-Aḏḥā*, the Eid of Sacrifice. This is on the 10th of *Dhū'l-Hijjah* and marks the end of the *Ḥajj* for Muslims.

This Eid specifically honours the sacrifice of Prophet Ismā'īl [A] made by Prophet Ibrāhīm [A].

The third Eid is *Eid al-Fitr*. This is the Eid after the Holy Month of *Ramaḏān*. It is on the 1st of *Shawwāl* every year. *Fitr* means 'to break' and marks the end of fasting. It is a happy occasion because through our prayers in the Holy Month of *Ramaḏān*, Allāh [SWT] may have forgiven our sins.



THE FIVE EIDS

A JOYOUS AND HAPPY TIME FOR MUSLIMS

Allāh [SWT] has made a specific charity *wājib* on every family on this day to help the poor people who don't have money to feed themselves.

The fourth Eid is *Eid al-Ghadīr*. This is on the 18th of *Dhū'l-Hijjah* - the day when the Holy Prophet [S] stopped at *Ghadīr Khumm* when returning from his farewell *Hajj*. Here he declared that Imām 'Alī [A] would be his successor and a leader for the Muslims after he passes away. He also told the people that he was leaving two very special things; the Qur'ān and the *Ahl al-Bayt* [A].



The fifth Eid is *Eid al-Mubāhilah*. The Holy Prophet [S] had sent many letters to different countries, inviting them to Islam. This is the Eid when the Holy Prophet [S], along with Imām 'Alī [A], *Sayyidah* Fāṭimah [A], Imām al-Ḥasan [A], and Imām al-Ḥusayn [A], met with the Christians of Najrān to pray to Allāh [SWT] to punish those who were not speaking the truth.

On the 24th of *Dhū'l-Hijjah*, the Muslims met with the Christians. When the Christians saw the light shining from the face of the Holy Prophet [S] and his family, they began to tremble. They backed away realising that if the Holy Prophet [S] prayed to Allāh [SWT], they would be punished.

Eid is a time for sharing and giving and being joyous. We should remember those around the world who do not have what we have.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child to name the five eids. Help him/her understand the importance of each Eid and why we celebrate them.

WORKING HARD

AND NOT BEING LAZY

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

- Islam does not like people who are lazy and do not work hard
- Allāh [SWT] helps those who help themselves.

SECTION 1

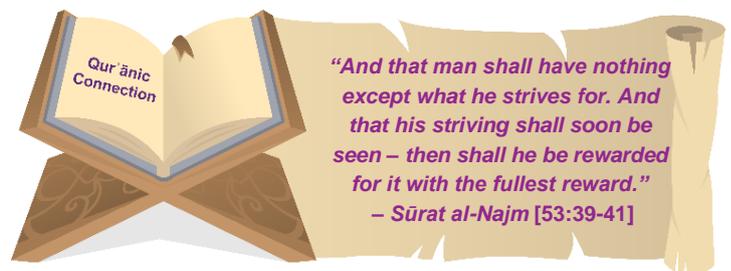
Islam does not like people who are lazy and those who do not work hard. There are some people who are very lazy and do not work for themselves but expect others to do their work for them.

Allāh [SWT] has promised that he will help those that help themselves. This means that we should not beg to others, and only ask from Allāh [SWT], and try our best at all times.



A true Muslim has to work harder than others. Most people work for this life; to provide food for their families, and a comfortable home to live in. However, a true Muslim has to work hard to also collect bonus points for the hereafter. In every action, we should think of how we can also build for our hereafter as well. For example, when we go out to work, if we have the intention to feed our families then we are also getting thawāb for our work.

Working hard requires us to always remember Allāh [SWT] and to be thoughtful of His Creations around us. Once, the 6th Imām, Imām Ja‘far al-Şādiq [A] was working very hard in the fields.



A man passed and said to him, *“How is it that you are working so hard for this world, instead of worshipping Allāh [SWT]?”* The Imām replied, *“Doing hard work that is ḥalāl is one of the best forms of worship and Allāh [SWT] would reward a person who died whilst working hard to help himself and his family.”*

Islam encourages us to go out and work hard and not only to sit at home. If we don't work hard and expect others to do work for us, we are being lazy.

Laziness means we are avoiding work and not putting effort into what needs to be done. A true and faithful Muslim will never be lazy; he will always be trying hard to help himself and those around him.

WORKING HARD

AND NOT BEING LAZY

Sitting around all day and doing nothing useful, like watching too much television, sleeping too much or playing computer games so much that we do not have time for anything else, is being lazy.

If we have finished all our work, we should try finding an interest or hobby. We can read books, recite the Qur'ān or even learn more about Islamic history. We can join book clubs, study circles or even participate in some sports. We should try our best to live a balanced life and do as much for our hereafter and learn more about Islam, as well as just going to school and working hard for this life.

Remember: Allāh [SWT] will help those who help themselves.

STORY TIME

'ABD ALLĀH AND THE FIREWOOD

'*Abd Allāh* sat down feeling hopeless because he could not find any means of providing food and support for his family. His wife noticed how sad he was and said to him, 'Why don't you go to Rasulullāh (s) and ask him to help us with some money?'

So '*Abd Allāh* plucked the courage and set out to meet Rasulullāh (s) and to ask for help. Before he could meet Rasulullāh (s), he heard Rasulullāh (s) saying: 'Whoever asks us, we will give him. But one who tries to help himself, Allāh helps him.' So '*Abd Allāh* never said a word and went back home hiding his problem. But his poverty forced him to go again to Rasulullāh (s) and ask for help. Again he heard Rasulullāh (s) saying the same thing as before. Once again, '*Abd Allāh* kept quiet and went back home. But soon he felt he had to go and ask for help.

So on the third day, he stood up determined that he would tell Rasulullāh (s) of his problem. But again he heard the same hadith. This time however, when he heard the words, 'Allāh helps the person who tries to help himself', they had a different effect on him. Instead of feeling hopeless, '*Abd Allāh* felt as if he had just understood the key to unlocking all his problems.



STORY TIME

‘ABD ALLĀH AND THE FIREWOOD

‘*Abd Allāh* now refused to beg or ask for help. He began thinking how strong he was and what he could do with his own hands without asking someone else for help!!

‘What work can I do?’ he began asking himself. Then he noticed that everyone needs firewood everyday but the wood is not easily available and has to be brought from the mountains and the shrubs in the desert. So he decided he would chop wood and sell it as firewood. But ‘*Abd Allāh* did not have any tools to chop wood and he could not afford to buy any. He remembered he had a friend who had an axe. So he went to his friend and asked him if he could borrow the axe to chop wood.

When ‘*Abd Allāh* got to the desert, he was surprised to see how far one dead tree was from the other and how far he would have to carry the heavy wood back to the city to sell it. The sun was also very hot and the sand would sometimes blow into his eyes. But every time ‘*Abd Allāh* remembered his hungry children and family, he would gain courage to work and he would chop the wood and walk long distances carrying them.

As the sun began going down, ‘*Abd Allāh* had to rush back before the market places would close and people would go back home. With all the strength he had left after chopping the wood, ‘*Abd Allāh* carried the logs to the market and began shouting at the top of his voice: ‘Wood!... wood!... firewood!.... lots of firewood!’

People began buying from him and ‘*Abd Allāh* began seeing the reward of his hard work and tasting the pleasure of struggling with his own hands. His wife could not believe her eyes when she saw ‘*Abd Allāh* coming home with food for dinner that night. The next morning ‘*Abd Allāh* woke up very early and went out again to chop more wood. Soon soon he was able to return the axe and buy a new one of his own.



After sometime, ‘*Abd Allāh* became rich. He bought a camel and hired two people to help him carry the wood from the desert. ‘*Abd Allāh* became an example for anyone willing to work hard for himself and how not to beg or depend on anyone except Allāh [SWT].

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What can we learn from the story of ‘*Abd Allāh*? What should we do if we have finished all our work, so that we are not lazy?

KEEPING GOOD FRIENDS

AND BEING IN GOOD COMPANY

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

- It is very important for us to have good friends.
- What should we remember when choosing our friends?

SECTION 1

Islam talks about the importance of having good friends. After our own family and relatives, the most important people in our lives are our friends. What kind of friends should we have?

Our friends are usually closer to us in age, and like to do a lot of the things that we also like to do. They have similar interests and goals as us.



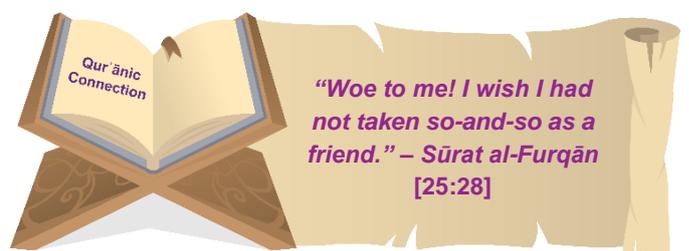
Imām ‘Alī [A] says “Friends are like one soul in different bodies.”

Our friends have a lot of influence over us. What does this mean? They can encourage us to be good and righteous, or they can encourage us to sin and tell us that nobody is watching so it is okay.

The influence of friends can be either positive or negative. When we hang out with friends who have bad manners and do not follow good teachings, they can influence us negatively. People will see us hanging around with those who are rude, who don’t have respect, who say bad words, and will judge that we are also like that because of the company we keep.

Prophet Sulaymān [A] once said *“Do not judge a person until you see what kind of friends he spends time with. A friend is known by the company he keeps.”*

The Qur’ān teaches us that some people will stand on the Day of Judgment in regret, wishing they had different friends and did not hang around in bad company, because had they been in good company, they could have gone to Paradise forever instead of going to the Hellfire.



KEEPING GOOD FRIENDS

AND BEING IN GOOD COMPANY

There will also be some people on that day who will go to Paradise because they were wise and strong and chose good friends. The Holy Prophet [S] has taught us that it is better to have no friends at all, and be alone, than to have sinful friends.



We should remember the following when choosing our friends:

1. Keep a friend who is good for our religion and for our hereafter
2. Keep a friend who encourages us to do good and reminds us of Allāh [SWT] and loves Islam
3. Keep a friend who prays on time and encourage us to pray on time as well.
4. Keep a friend who loves his family and respects them and encourages us to do the same
5. Keep friends who are hard-working and share with us.

Imām Zayn al-Ābidīn [A] has advised us not to be friends with the following:

1. Those who lie, because they will take us away from the right path
2. Sinners, because their friendship cannot be trusted
3. Stingy people, because they will not be there for us when we need them
4. Foolish, because they will try to help us but because they are not wise they will end up hurting us instead.

Islam emphasises for us to have good Muslim friends, because they will influence how we talk, what we eat, how we dress, how we talk to our parents, the values that we have, and our goals in life.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child about his/her friends. What do they feel are good qualities about their friends? Would they also do anything for their friends? Does his/her friend have the qualities mentioned above?

FORGIVENESS

AND IT'S IMPORTANCE

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

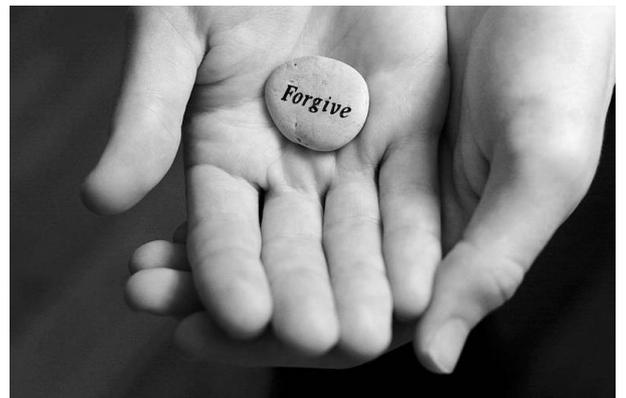
- When we make mistakes or disobey Allāh [SWT], we ask for His forgiveness.
- We should also be forgiving to others.

SECTION 1

When we make mistakes or disobey Allāh [SWT], we ask Him to forgive us and pardon our mistakes. We tell Allāh [SWT] that we are truly sorry and ask for a second chance.

We should do our best not to sin, but also always ask for forgiveness as we are still learning and will make mistakes. When we ask Allāh [SWT] for forgiveness we should remember the following:

- We should truly regret what we have done and really mean it when we say sorry
- We should apologise sincerely and feel shameful for the sin that we have committed
- We should Promise to Allāh [SWT] that we will never repeat the sin and obey Allāh [SWT]'s commands
- We should ask Allāh [SWT] to be Merciful to us



We always ask Allāh [SWT] to judge us with His Mercy and not His Justice. What is the difference?

Once there was a man who was so sure that he had led a good life that he used to pray to Allāh [SWT] that he should be judged with **His Justice and not with His Mercy.**



One night that man had a dream that it was the Day of Judgment and in front of him was a scale with all his good deeds on one side and on the other side was an apple. What amazed the man was that the side with the apple was so much heavier than the side with all the good deeds. When the man asked why there was an apple there, he was told that once he had gone to the shops and tasted an apple to see how sweet it was, intending to buy it if it was to his liking, but he had not asked the permission of the shop owner.

FORGIVENESS

AND IT'S IMPORTANCE

As that man had asked Allāh [SWT] to judge him with His Justice that one small apple outweighed all his good deeds.

When we hurt other people, we also say “sorry” and ask them for forgiveness. In the same way, it is important for us to also forgive others as well as asking for forgiveness.

Sometimes people do wrong to us and hurt us, but we must remember that Allāh [SWT] loves those who are kind and forgiving like Him instead of getting angry and upset. Not everybody hurts us on purpose.

Imām ‘Alī [A] says that true forgiveness is when somebody is sorry and you can be upset or angry with them, or hurt them back for what they did, but instead you choose not to, and you forgive them. That is also showing true courage.

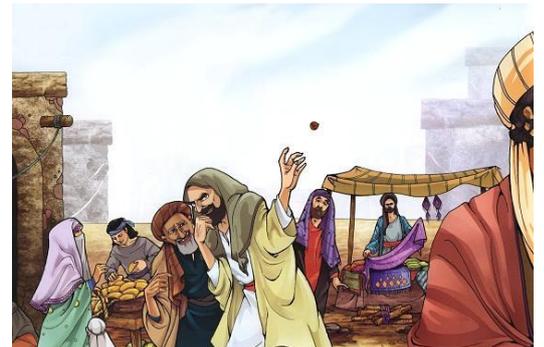


STORY TIME

MĀLIK AL-ASHTAR AND THE PASSER-BY

Malik al-Ashtar was the commander of Imām Ali (‘a)’s army and was one of the bravest and most feared soldiers in battle. He was very tall and strong. He loved to imitate his teacher, Imām Ali (‘a), in all his behaviour and manners.

One day, Mālik was passing by the market in Kufa when one of the shopkeepers decided to make fun of him and threw a hazelnut at Mālik. Then he waited a little to see what this passer-by will do. The people in the marketplace were surprised to see what this man had done.



But Mālik al-Ashtar did not care about what this shopkeeper had done. He did not even look back or pay any attention to what the shopkeeper had done and continued walking on until he disappeared in the crowd of people. As he walked he just looked down with humility. What was Mālik al-Ashtar thinking? What was going on in his mind?

STORY TIME

MĀLIK AL-ASHTAR AND THE PASSER-BY

One of the other shopkeepers in the market said to this shopkeeper, 'Do you know who the man that you threw the hazelnut at was?' 'No,' said the man, 'he was just a passer-by like all the other passers-by'.

No, he was not,' said the other shopkeeper. 'That was Mālik al-Ashtar, the follower of Amir al-Mu'minin Imām Ali ('a) and the commander of his army.'

'Was this really the same Mālik al-Ashtar from whom even the lions tremble in fear and the bravest of warriors flee from him in battle?' asked the man in disbelief.

'Yes, that was him,' replied the other shopkeeper. The shopkeeper ran after Mālik al-Ashtar to apologize to him but he could not find him because Mālik had disappeared in the crowd and was now far away. But the shopkeeper kept asking about him until he was told that Mālik had gone to the masjid. The man then started looking for Mālik in the masjid and saw him praying to Allāh.



When Mālik finished praying, the man fell at his feet and wanted to kiss them and beg for forgiveness because he thought the commander of the Muslim army would punish him severely because of what he did to him in the marketplace.

But Mālik moved his feet away and held the man's hands and asked him, 'what is wrong?!!'

The shopkeeper said, 'I am very sorry because of what I did at the marketplace. I am the one who threw a hazelnut at you to make fun of you but I have come to ask for your forgiveness.'

Mālik replied him politely and in a beautiful manner, 'Do not worry. It is not a problem. I only came to the masjid to pray to Allāh to forgive you... you are free to go and I have no hatred for you in my heart.'

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What can we learn from the story of Mālik al-Ashtar? Ask your child if he/she has ever found it hard to forgive someone for hurting them? How did they feel after they forgave that person?

IMĀM ‘ALĪ AL-NAQĪ [A]

OUR TENTH HOLY IMĀM

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The qualities of Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A]
- Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A] and the difficulties of the Caliph at his time

SECTION 1

Our tenth Imām, Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A] was born on the 15th of *Dhū’l-Hijjah*, 212 years after the hijrah of the Prophet [S] to the city of Madina. His father is the ninth Imām, Imām Muḥammad Al-Taḳī [A], and his mother was a very pious lady by the name of Samānah.

Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A] was eight years old when his father passed away. He has many titles, some of which are: *al-Murtaḍā*, *al-Hādī*, *Al-Naqī*, *al-Ālim*, and *al-Faqīh*.

Of these, the most popular was *al-Hādī* which means ‘the guide’ and *al-Naqī* which means ‘the pure’.

The Tenth Imām [A] lived a very contented life and often quoted from Imām ‘Alī [A] saying, ‘the one whose greatest concern is the *Ākhirah* (Hereafter), he will be content with his life even without wealth’.

The Caliph at the time of the tenth Imām [A] tried to make sure that the Imām had no access to any wealth or luxuries. He kept the Imām under house arrest and watched his every move.

Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A] lived a simple lifestyle in a room that had furniture. There was a straw prayer mat for his *Ṣalāh*. He would spend a lot of time reading the Qur’ān and reflecting on the meaning of the verses.



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Lesson in Practice: At Home

How did the Caliph try to tempt the tenth Imām? What did the tenth Imām do with what the Caliph gave him?

IMĀM ‘ALĪ AL-NAQĪ [A]

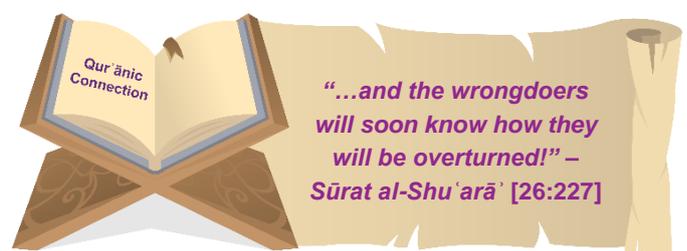
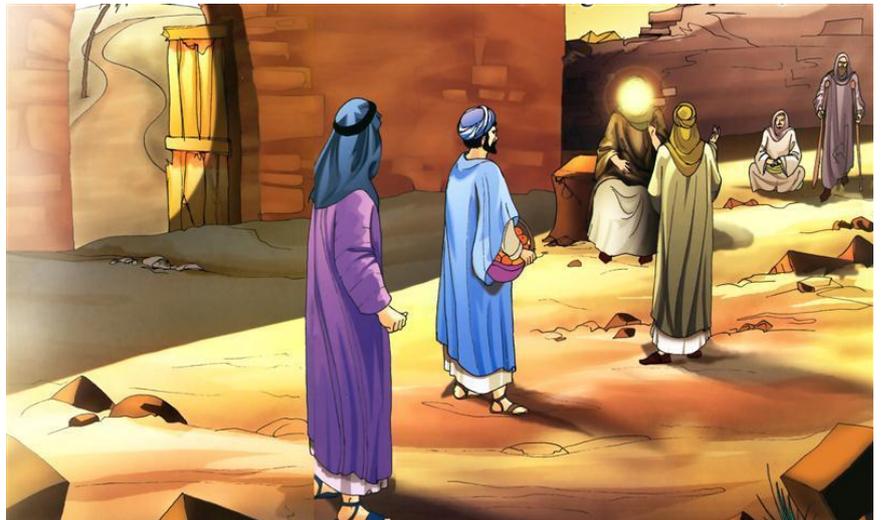
OUR TENTH HOLY IMĀM

The tenth Imām [A] warmly welcomed people. He loved to help the poor people. Sometimes, the Caliph would send money to the tenth Imām [A] to see what he would do with it, but the Imām would distribute all of it to the poor and needy.

The tenth Imām [A] was ordered to move to Sāmarrāh by the Caliph Mutawakkil. He went with his son, Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A], his family members and some of his followers.

No matter how hard Mutawakkil tried to harm the Imām, the personality and great akhlāq of the Imām caused people to love him and be humble towards him as he was towards them.

The Imām has said: “People in this world are ranked by their wealth and money, and in the hereafter by their ā‘māl and deeds.”



IMĀM ḤASAN AL-‘ASKARĪ [A]

OUR ELEVENTH HOLY IMĀM

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

- The qualities of Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A]
- ‘We were not created to play’.

SECTION 1

Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] was born on the 8th *Rabī‘ al-Ākhar*, 232 years after *Hijrah*. His father is the tenth Imām, Imām ‘Alī al-Naqī [A], and his mother was a pure and noble woman by the name of Sawsan.

From a very young age, the Imām taught people not to waste time.

One day, when he was a young boy and he was walking past a group of other boys who were playing, a man asked him, ‘do you want to play with the other boys your age?’



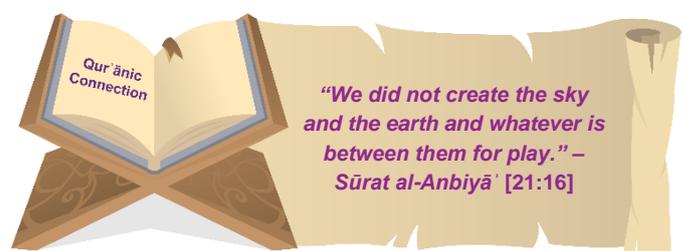
And Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] replied the man, ‘we were not created to play’. Then the Imām recited the following ayah of the Qur’ān:

“We did not create the sky and the earth and whatever is between them for play.” – *Sūrat al-Anbiyā’* [21:16]

Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] spent the first 22 years of his life under the care of his father. He had moved with his father to Sāmarrāh.

After, during his Imāmah, he was imprisoned time and time again because Mutawakkil was scared of how many people would begin to follow him and the great influence he would have.

The guard of the prison, Šāliḥ, told Mutawakkil that he had put two of his worst men in charge of troubling the Imām while he was in prison, but the Imām was so influential that they became the best of people and were now worshipping Allāh [SWT] and spending a lot of time in prayer.



IMĀM ḤASAN AL-‘ASKARĪ [A]

OUR ELEVENTH HOLY IMĀM

Many years later, there was a lot of unsettled tension in Sāmarrāh. This was the time that the Holy 12th Imām was born. There were many who had heard that a saviour will be born and that he will be the 12th after the Holy Prophet [S]. This was why the birth of the 12th Imām was kept a secret.

For his close friends and followers, Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] told them and even showed them his son and said to them that he will be the next leader and guide after him.

Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] tried to prepare the Shī‘ah for the final Imām and the Ghaybah – when people would not know where he is.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī [A] lived a simple life and taught us one key lesson. What was that key lesson?

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

A lot of people ask ‘why do we need an Imām?’

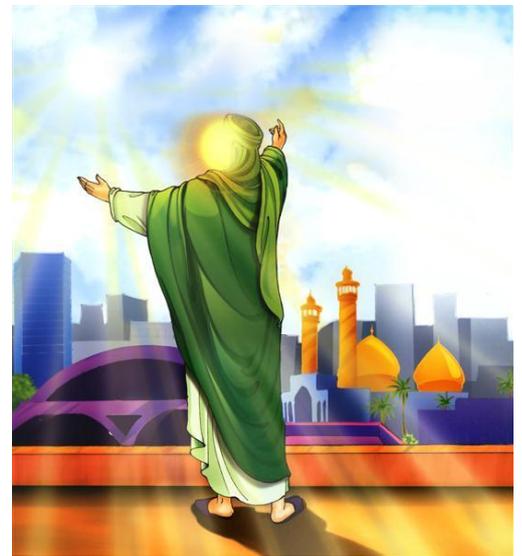
Some people say that the Holy Qur’ān is enough to guide us and that we don’t need an Imām. Some say that he is in hiding so how is he helping us?

We know that the Imām is helping us, and that we definitely need him. Even though there are millions of Muslims today, some still disagree on what the message of the Qur’ān is, and for that reason, we need someone who can tell us the exact meaning of the Qur’ān and the message of the Qur’ān.

We also need somebody who can bring all the people together, so that they do not fight. Just like our eyes, ears, hands, and legs are useful, but depend on the brain to instruct them, we need an Imām to make sure the Qur’ān, and all Islamic teachings are understood and followed properly.

When the Imām will come, he will need individuals who are prepared to assist and help him. Will we be one of those individuals?

If the answer is ‘yes’ then we need to do our best to prepare ourselves so that when the Imām does come, we are ready to answer him and be a part of his army that will establish true Islam and peace.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

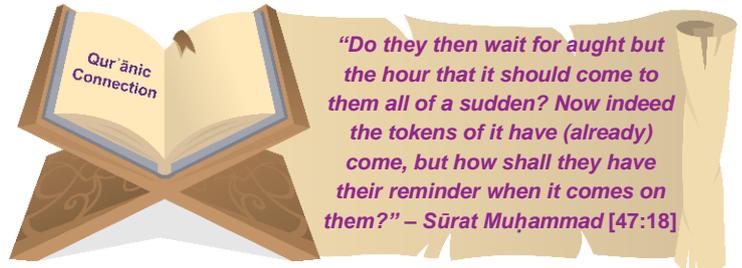
Why is there a need for an Imām? What can we do to prepare for the Imām?

IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL MAHDĪ [A]

OUR GUIDE AND AWAITED ONE

In everything we do, we should remember our Imām. We should always ask ourselves if we are contributing to the mission of our Imām or if we are the ones who are adding more trouble and making the Imām sad?

We should try to speak about our Imām and the Ma‘šūmīn [A] and Islam, to our friends and family and help each other prepare for the Imām.



When we hear the names of any of the 14 Ma‘šūmīn [A], we should ask Allāh [SWT] to send His blessings on them by reciting the Salawāt.

But remember that when we mention the name of Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī (may he come to us quickly!) then we must show him an even more special respect.

We should:

- Bow our heads a little
- Say ‘Allāhumma ‘Ajil Farajahu’ – This means ‘O Allāh! Make his return quicker!’

We all look forward to the day that Imām al-Mahdī (May he come to us quickly!) returns and establishes peace and justice and true Islam all over the world.

We look forward to the times when human beings around the world are not fighting and are not at war, but love towards each other.

We should always pray for the return of our Imām in our lifetime and hope that he will come before we die.



APPENDIX

STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] IS THE ONLY CREATOR

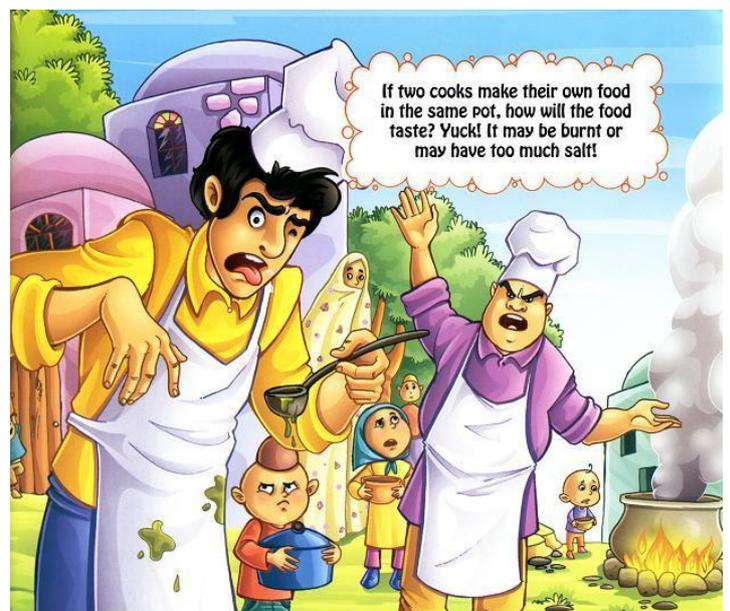
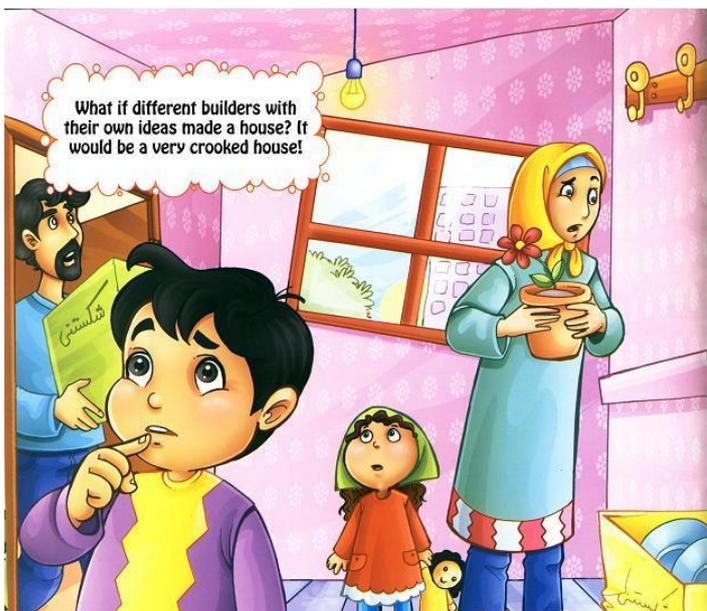
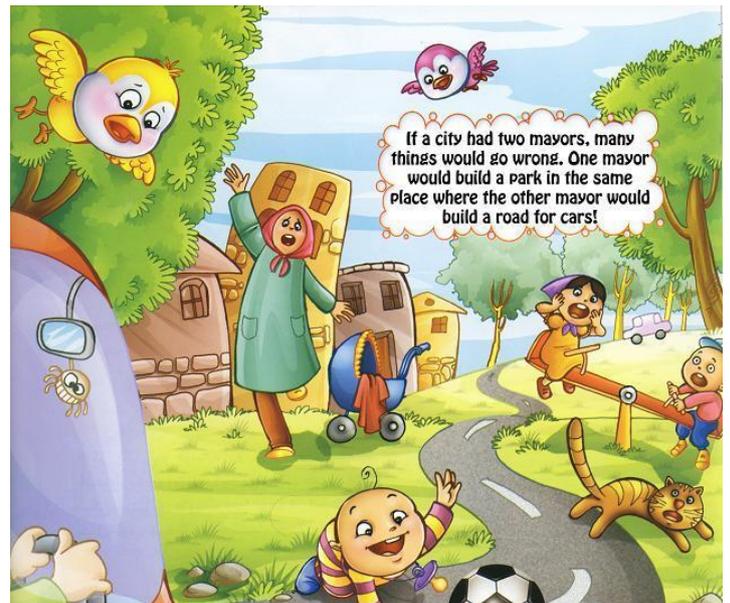
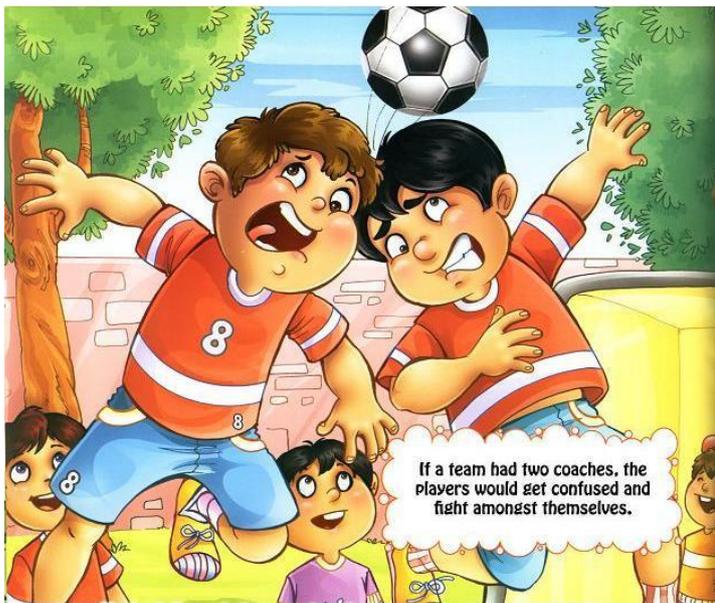
STORY TIME SPECIAL: TALK TO ALLĀH [SWT]!

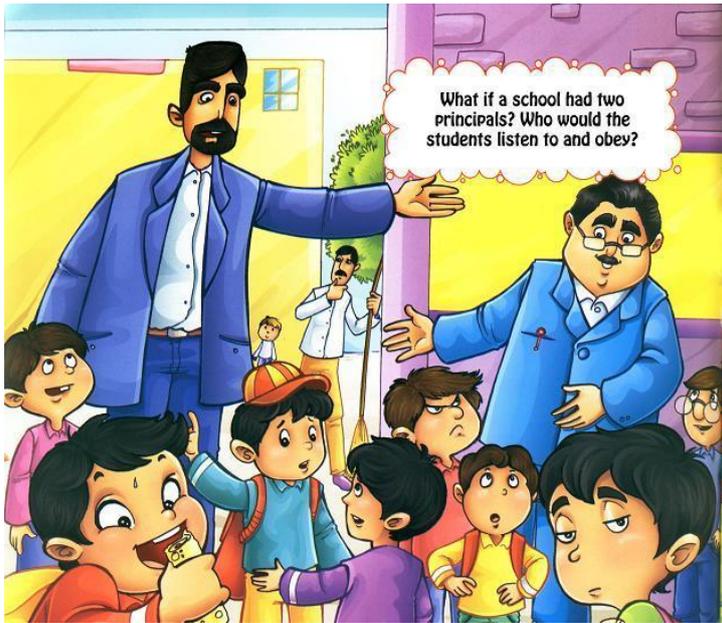
APPENDIX I

STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] IS THE ONLY CREATOR

Allāh [SWT] is the only Creator. How would the world be if there were to be more than one Creator? There would be chaos!

Allāh [SWT] is the All-Wise and All-Knowing and can do the best for everybody in this world.

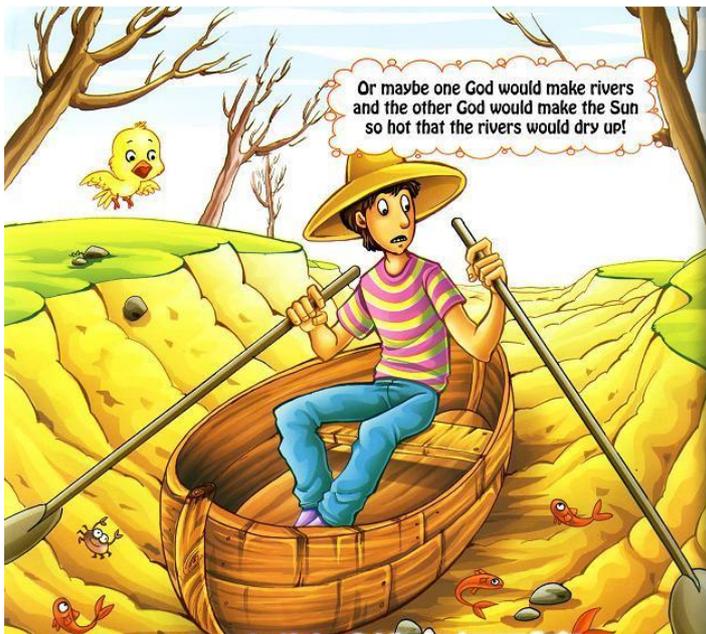




What if a school had two principals? Who would the students listen to and obey?



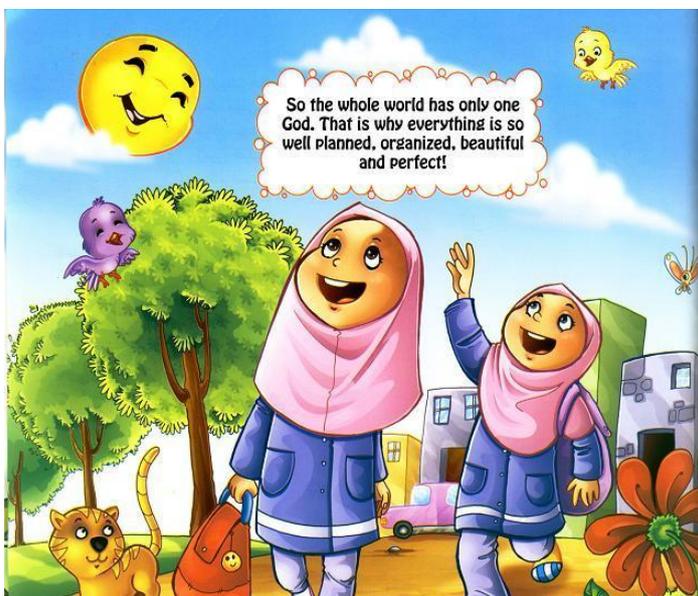
What if the world had two Gods, would there be any order? What if one God would bring out the Sun when the other brings out the Moon? People would not know when to sleep or wake up!!



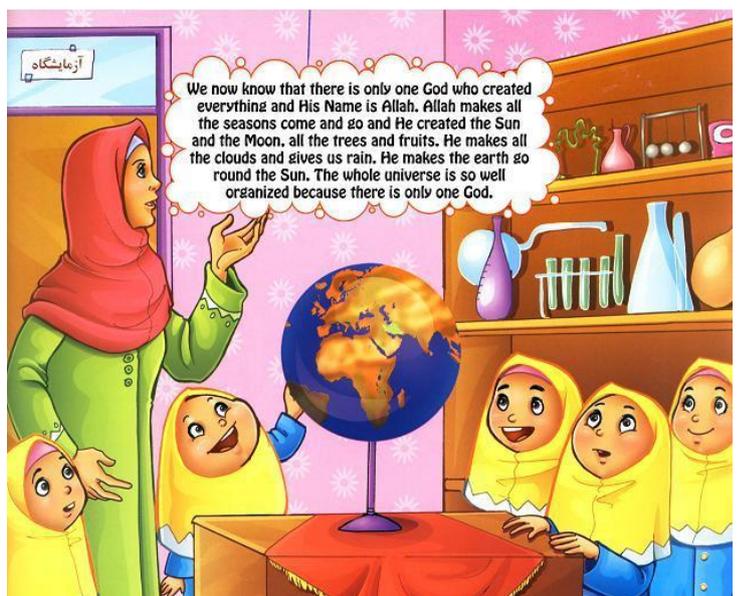
Or maybe one God would make rivers and the other God would make the Sun so hot that the rivers would dry up!



What if each God made His own moon and the moons collided with each other?



So the whole world has only one God. That is why everything is so well planned, organized, beautiful and perfect!



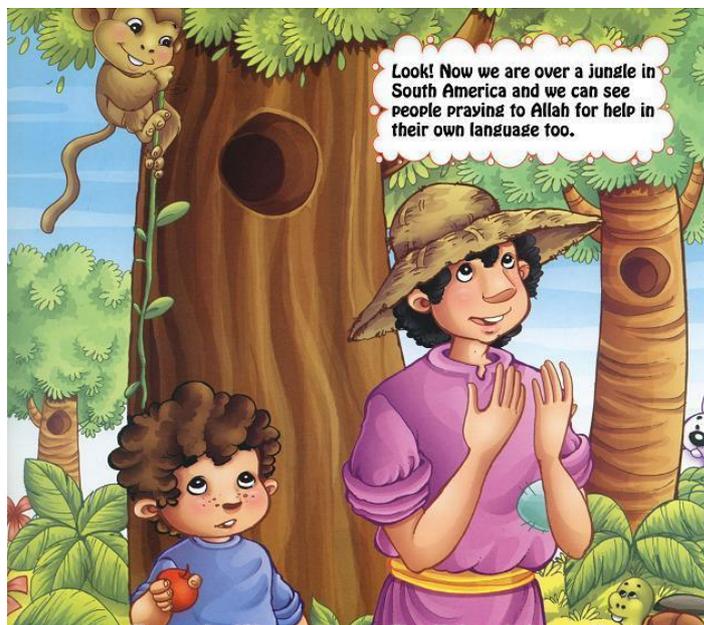
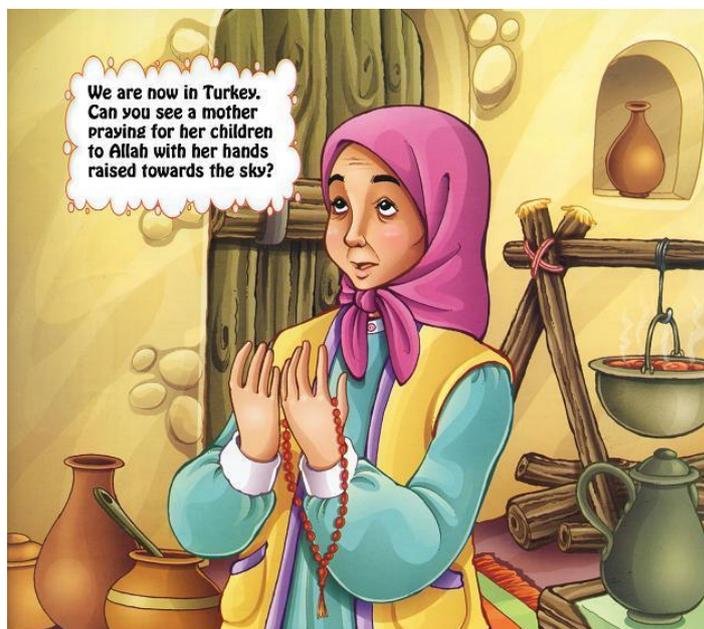
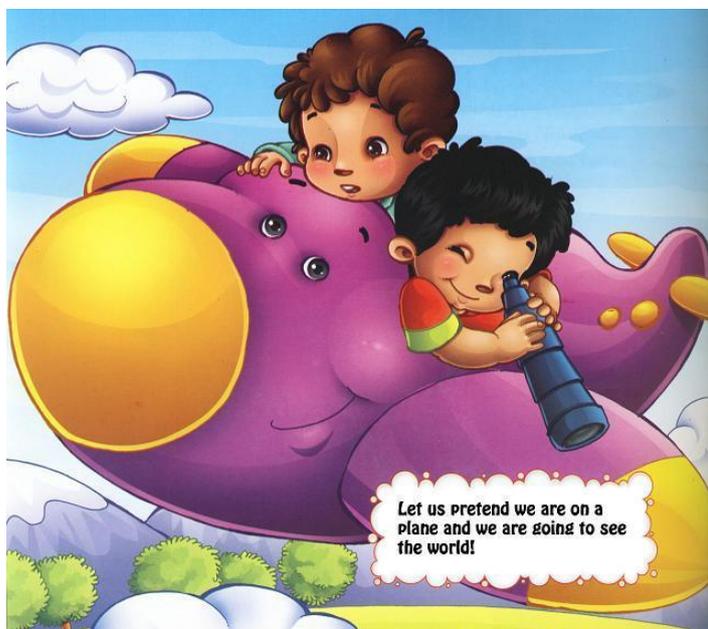
We now know that there is only one God who created everything and His Name is Allah. Allah makes all the seasons come and go and He created the Sun and the Moon, all the trees and fruits. He makes all the clouds and gives us rain. He makes the earth go round the Sun. The whole universe is so well organized because there is only one God.

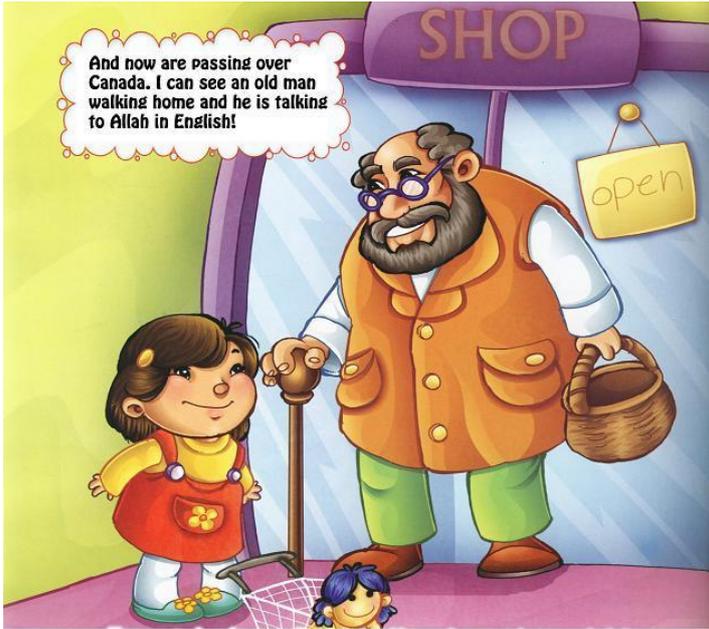
APPENDIX II

STORY TIME SPECIAL: TALK TO ALLĀH [SWT]!

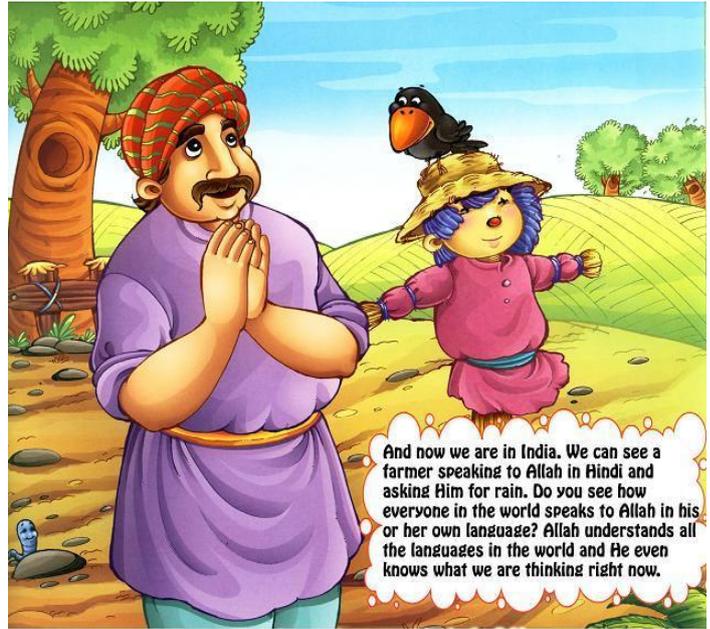
People all around the world pray to Allāh [SWT]. They talk to Him in their own languages; Allāh [SWT] understands every language!

Allāh [SWT] knows the needs of the people and loves it when we ask Him to Guide us, assist us, or even for something simple that we really want. He created us, so he will provide for us, we just need to talk to Him and show our love for Him and obey Him so that He is happy with us.

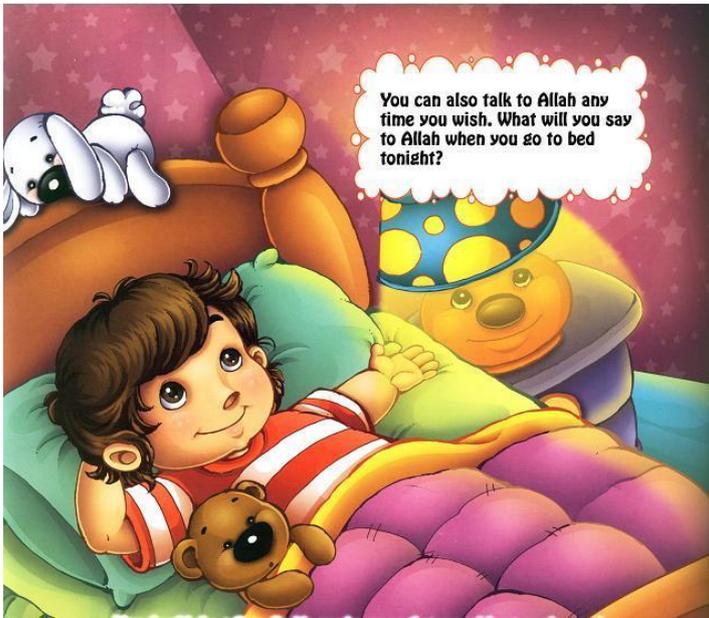




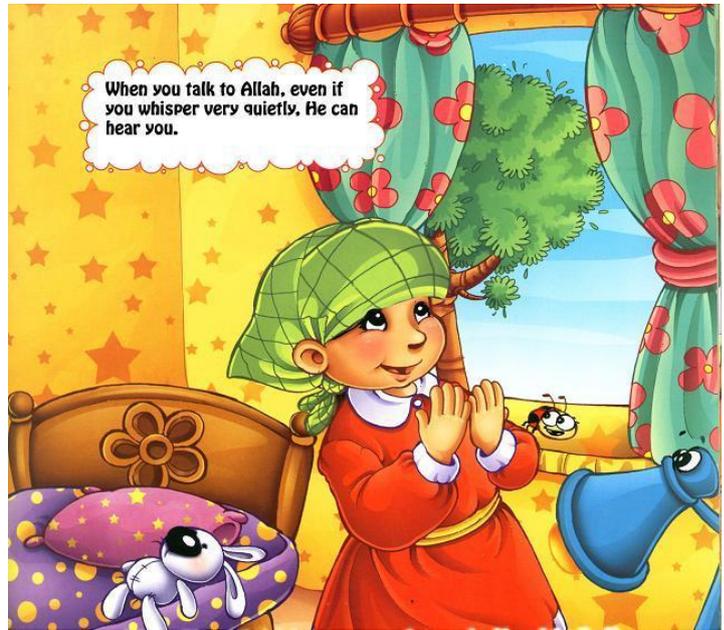
And now are passing over Canada. I can see an old man walking home and he is talking to Allah in English!



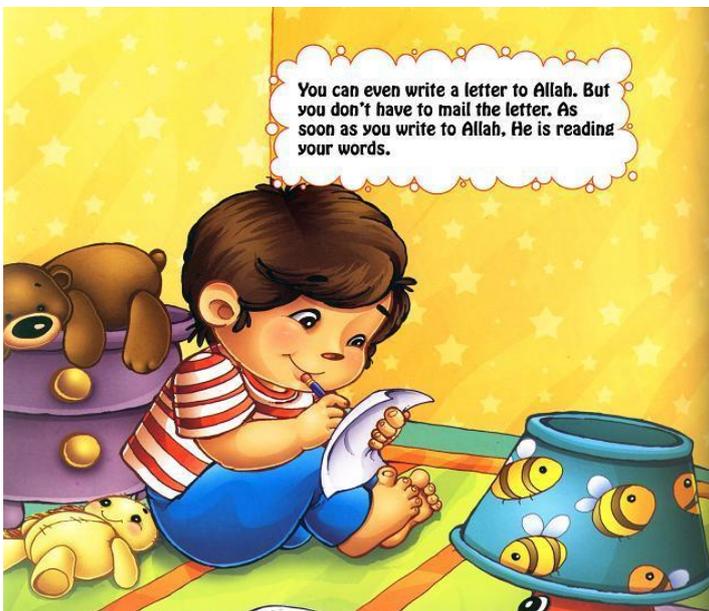
And now we are in India. We can see a farmer speaking to Allah in Hindi and asking Him for rain. Do you see how everyone in the world speaks to Allah in his or her own language? Allah understands all the languages in the world and He even knows what we are thinking right now.



You can also talk to Allah any time you wish. What will you say to Allah when you go to bed tonight?



When you talk to Allah, even if you whisper very quietly, He can hear you.

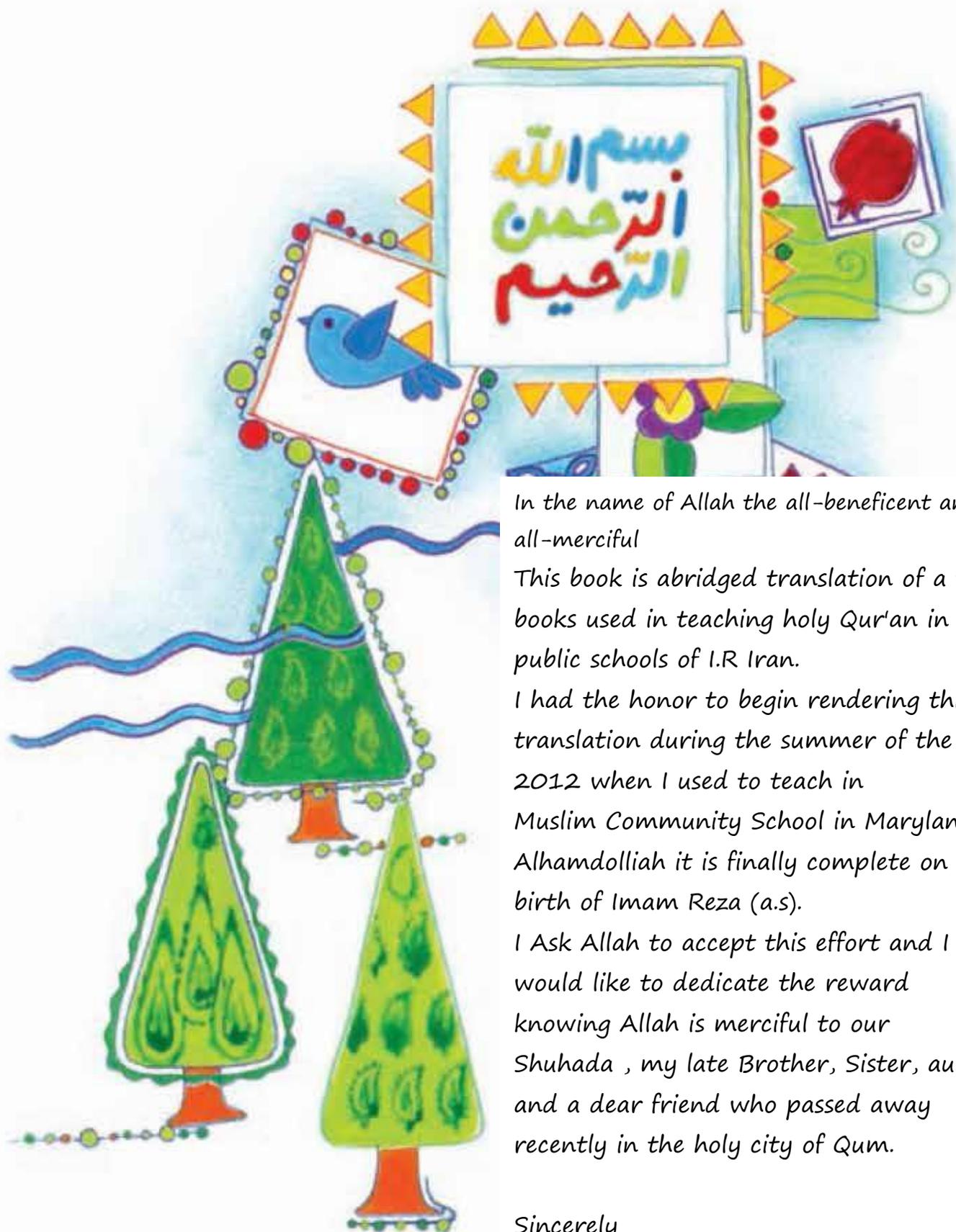


You can even write a letter to Allah. But you don't have to mail the letter. As soon as you write to Allah, He is reading your words.



You can even talk to Allah in your heart. He knows what you are thinking of and what is in your heart every moment. So talk to Allah any time and every time you remember Him!

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, aunt and a dear friend who passed away recently in the holy city of Qum.

Sincerely

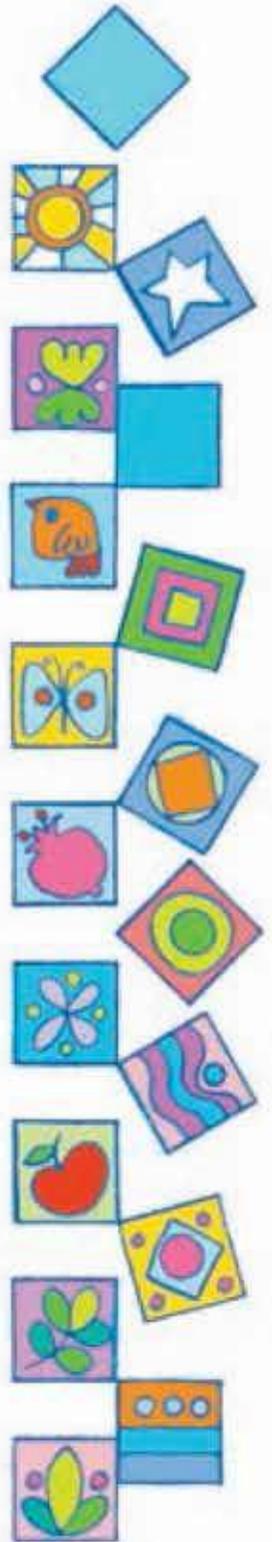
Agha Mehdi Ali, Boston 8/26/15

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

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| 14. Sura Al-Maaon | Pg-65 |
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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 زَوْاسِيَ

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 تَمَلِكُ

١- وَ إِلَيْكَ أَنْبَا

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 ثُمَّ
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.

سوره ی 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



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

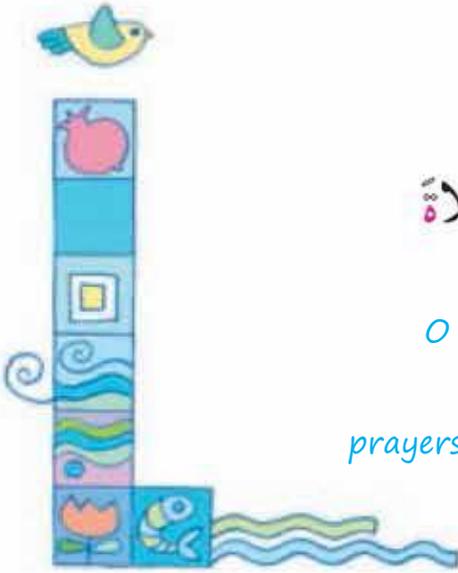
١- لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

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.

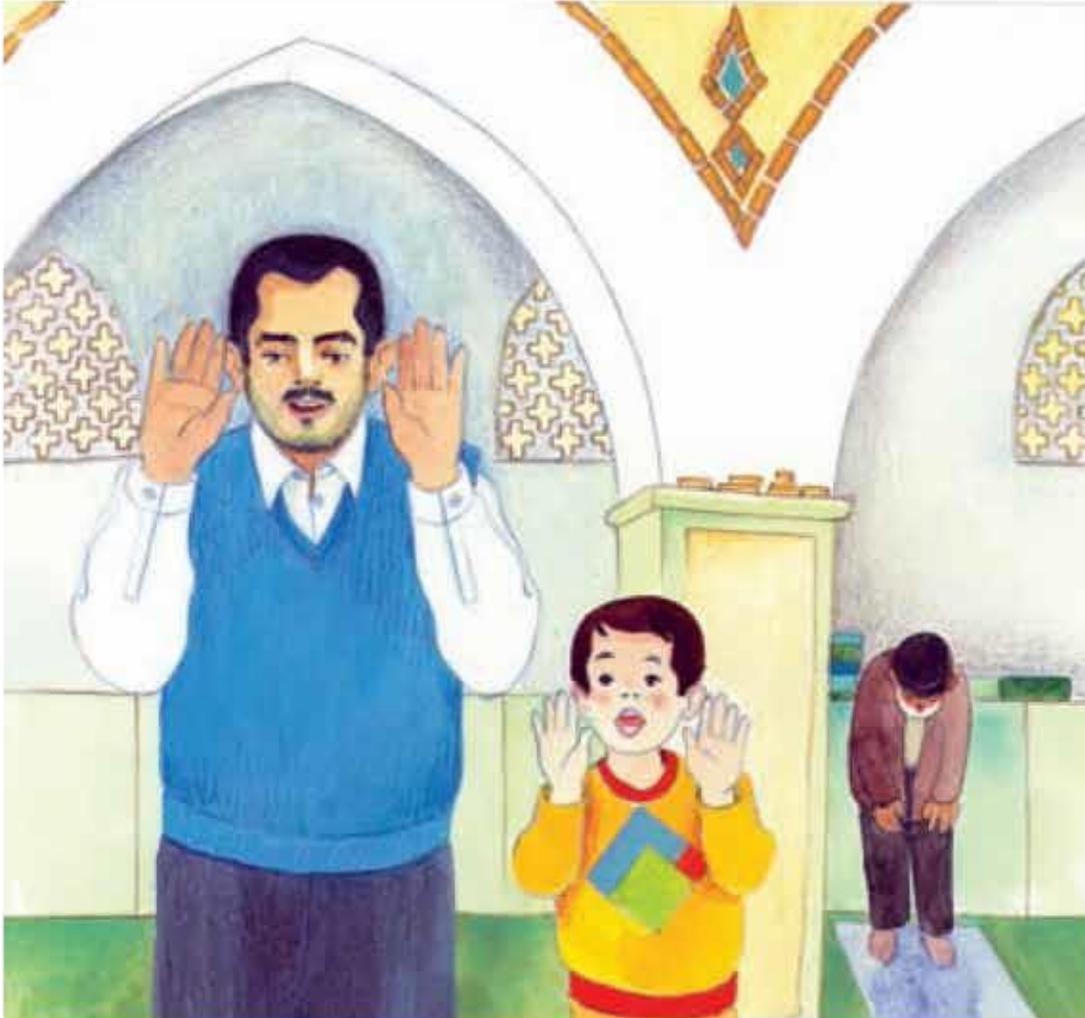
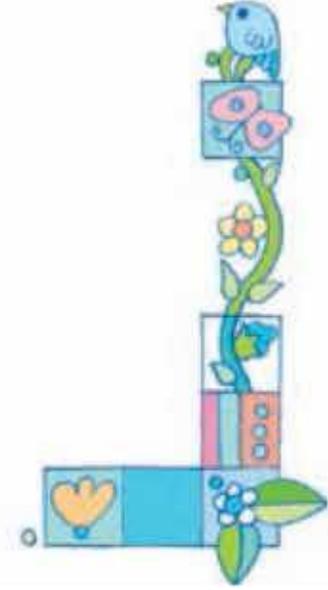




يا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ

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

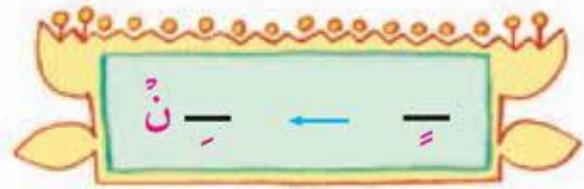
١- لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ

٢- أَلْمَالُ وَالْبَنُونَ زِينَةُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا

٣- وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُو إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِإِذْنِهِ

SESSION 1

Recite the alphabets with sound of Kasratayn



ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ح	ز	ط	ي	ك	ل
م	ن	هـ	و	ي	ك
ح	ز	ط	ي	ك	ل
م	ن	هـ	و	ي	ك
ح	ز	ط	ي	ك	ل
م	ن	هـ	و	ي	ك

SESSION 2

Read the following words and phrases of Quran



نوح قُوَّة صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ

١- وَمَا تَسْقُطُ مِنْ وَرَقَةٍ إِلَّا يَعْلَمُهَا

٢- وَلَا حَبَّةٌ فِي ظُلُمَاتِ الْأَرْضِ

٣- وَلَا رَطْبٌ وَلَا يَابِسٌ

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

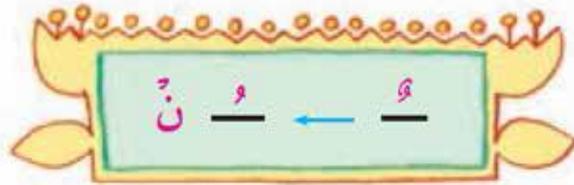
١- إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي مَقَامِ آمِينَ

٢- فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَعُيُونٍ

٣- يَلْبَسُونَ مِنْ سُندُسٍ وَإِسْتَبْرَقٍ مُتَقَابِلِينَ

SESSION 1

Read the following alphabet along with Tanwin of Zammatayn:



ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و
ن	و	ن	و	ن	و

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



Sura Kafiroom

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

۱- قُلْ يَا اَیُّهَا الْکٰفِرُوْنَ

۲- لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ

۳- وَلَا اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَا اَعْبُدُ

۴- وَلَا اَنَا عٰبِدُ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

۵- وَلَا اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَا اَعْبُدُ

۶- لَكُمْ دِیْنُكُمْ وَاِلٰی دِیْنِ

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

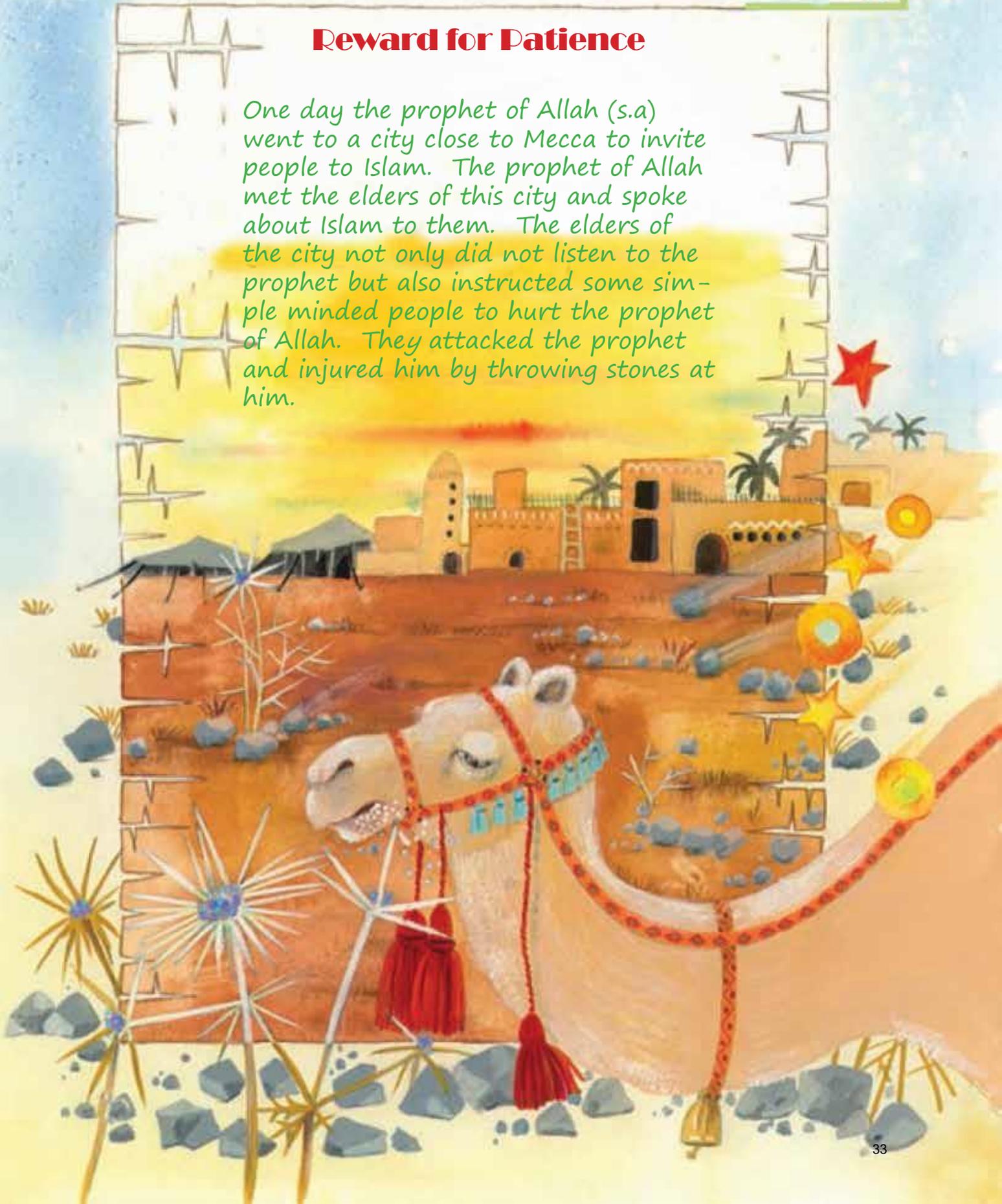
۸- وَ اِلَى رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

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.

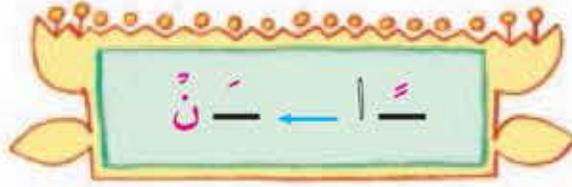
Then the prophet asked the servant where is he from?. The servant replied: I'm from Nainawa. The prophet smiled and said "That is the city of hazrat Yunus the prophet of Allah". The servant asked the prophet if he knows prophet Yunus. Rasulallah looked towards the sky and said very calmly "yes I'm like 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



بَ . جَ . رَ . فَ . وَ .
يَ . حَ . زَ . طَ . فَا . مَ .
هَ . خَ . سَ . ظَ . فَا . نَا .
ةَ . حَا . سَا . ظَا . فَا . نَا .
ثَ . ذَا . شَا . عَا . قَا . وَا .
ثَا . ذَا . شَا . عَا . قَا . وَا .
هَ . خَ . سَ . ظَ . فَا . نَا .
ةَ . حَا . سَا . ظَا . فَا . نَا .
ثَ . ذَا . شَا . عَا . قَا . وَا .
ثَا . ذَا . شَا . عَا . قَا . وَا .
هَ . خَ . سَ . ظَ . فَا . نَا .
ةَ . حَا . سَا . ظَا . فَا . نَا .

Read the following words and phrases of Quran



شَاكِرًا حَلَالًا رَفِيقًا طَيِّرًا

١- اِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا

٢- وَ يَنْصُرَكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا عَزِيمًا

٣- اِنَّ اللّٰهَ 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 وَ مُبَشِّرًا وَ نَذِيرًا

SESSION 2

Read the Quranic words and phrases of Quran



مَالُهُ وَوَحْدَهُ وَرَبِّهِ عَبْدِهِ

۱- إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ أَسْلِمِ

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

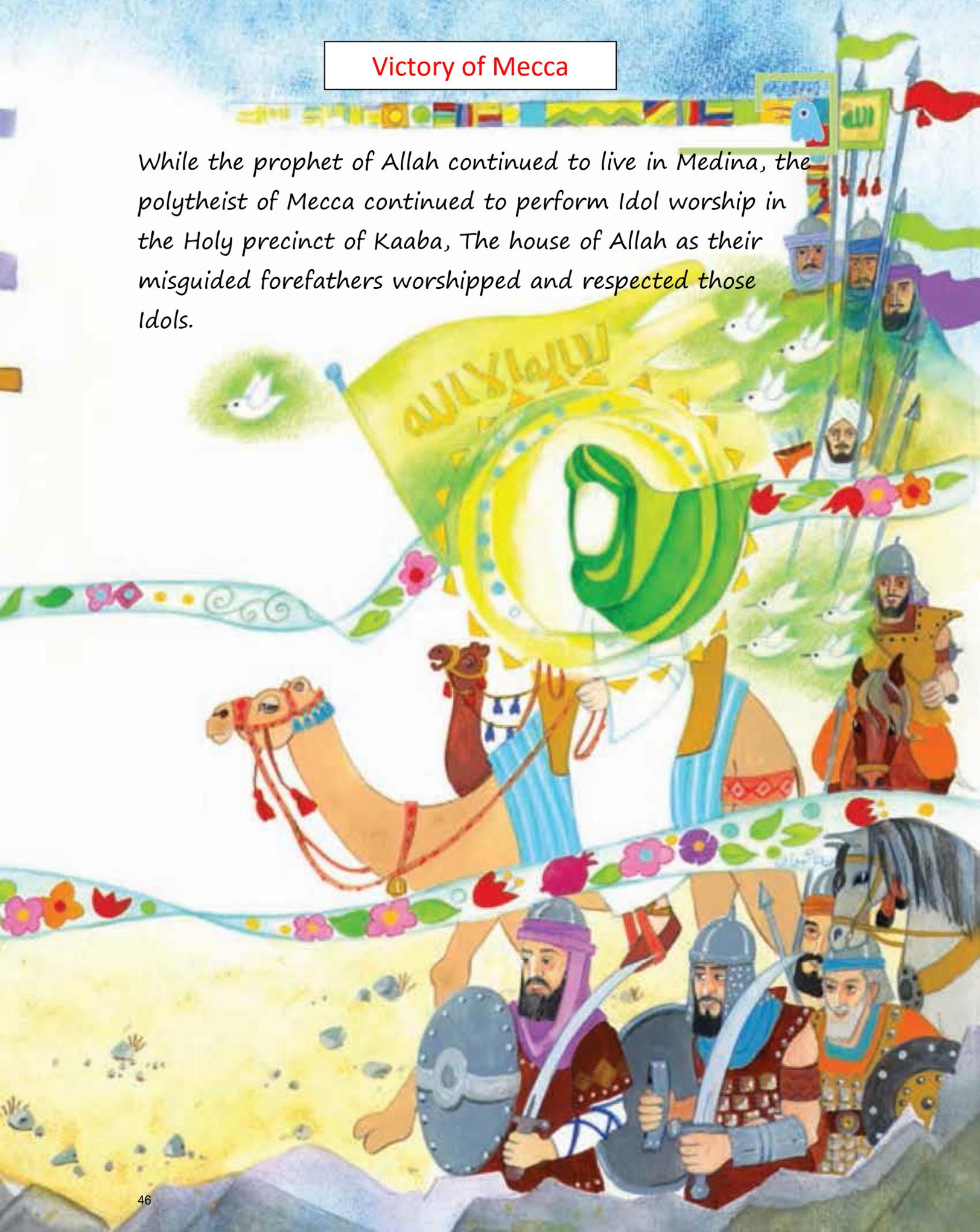
٤- وَاللَّهُ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

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.

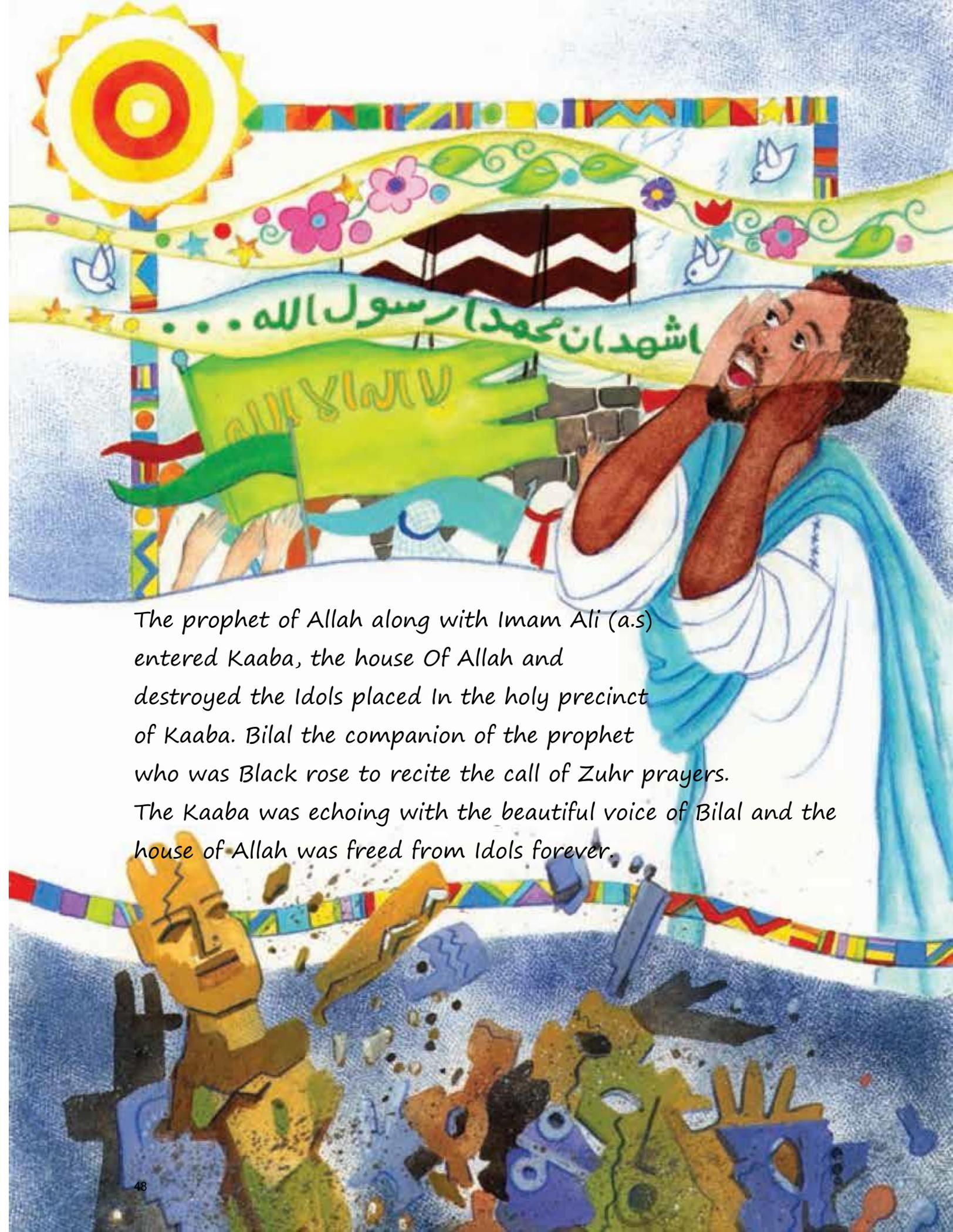




The prophet always objected to their deviant beliefs and had wished of emptying Kaaba of their idols.

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 اَعْطٰیْنَاكَ الْکَوْثَرَ

۲- فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَ اَنْحَرْ

۳- اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ

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 following alphabet along with Tanwin of Fathatayn, Zammatayn, and Kasratayn.

ت	تِ	تَا	ب	بِ	بَا	ث	ثِ	ثَا
ح	حِ	حَا	ج	جِ	جَا	خ	خِ	خَا
ز	زِ	زَا	د	دِ	دَا	ر	رِ	رَا
س	سِ	سَا	ز	زِ	زَا	ش	شِ	شَا
ض	ضِ	ضَا	ص	صِ	صَا	ط	طِ	طَا
ع	عِ	عَا	ظ	ظِ	ظَا	غ	غِ	غَا
ف	فِ	فَا	ق	قِ	قَا	ك	كِ	كَا
م	مِ	مَا	ل	لِ	لَا	ن	نِ	نَا
ه	هِ	هَا	و	وِ	وَا			
			ي	يِ	يَا			

Activity: Read each of you a line from the table 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

١- وَالْعَصْرِ

٢- إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ

٣- 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 آيَاتَ اللَّهِ

٢- تِلْكَ آيَاتُ الْكِتَابِ وَقُرْآنٍ مُبِينٍ

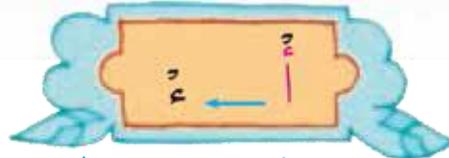
٣- وَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا

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 كَيْدَهُمْ فِی تَضْلِیْلِ
 ۳- وَ اَرْسَلَ عَلَیْهِمْ طَیْرًا اَبَابِیْلَ
 ۴- تَرْمِیْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّیْلِ
 ۵- فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِلٍ



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 مُبِينٍ

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

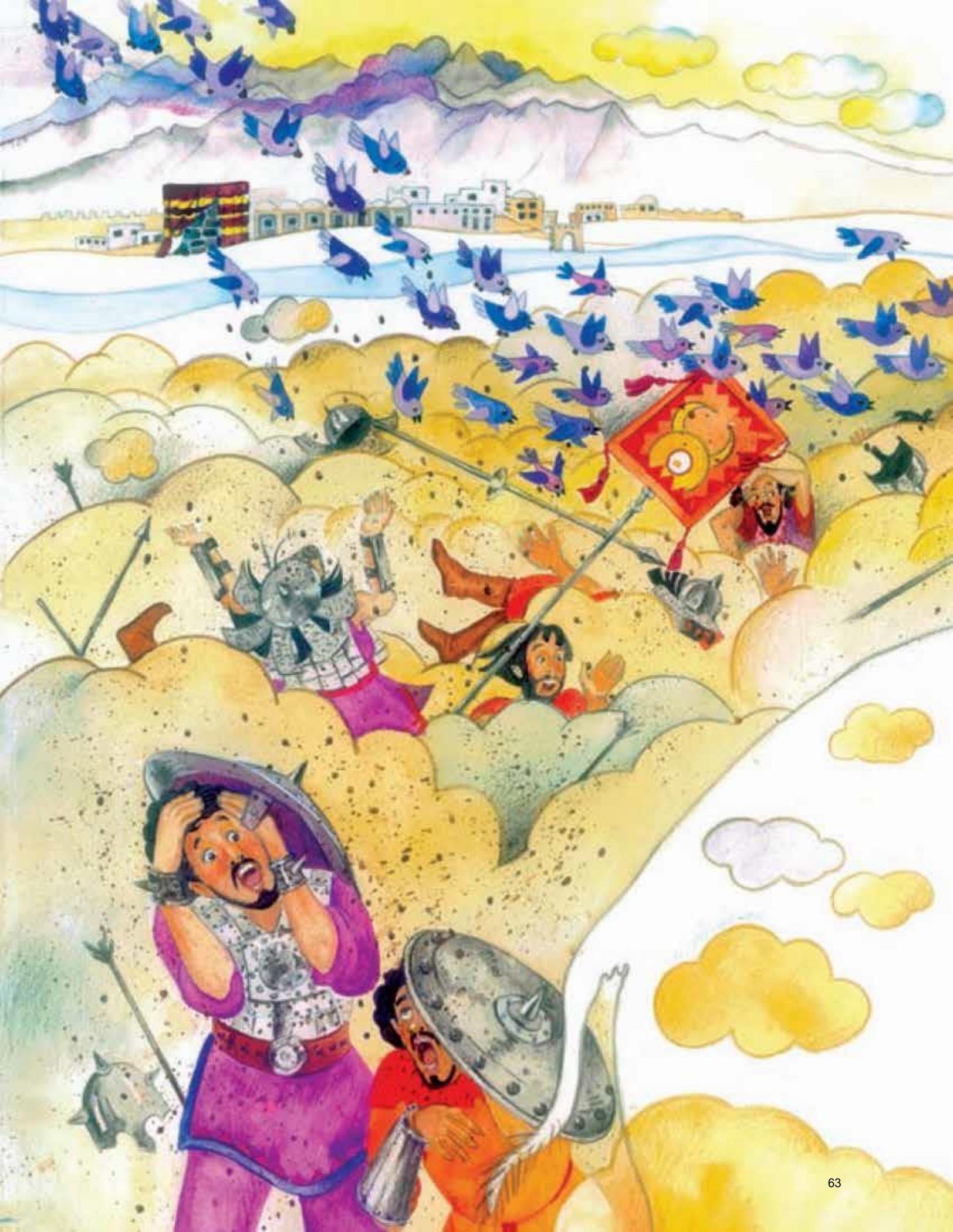
Long ago on the land of Yemen a king whose name was Abraha lived. He was faithless and oppressive ruler. One day Abraha heard that people are going to Mecca for pilgrimage, he became very angry and said to himself: I should do something that will make people come to Yemen instead of Mecca. Abraha decided 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

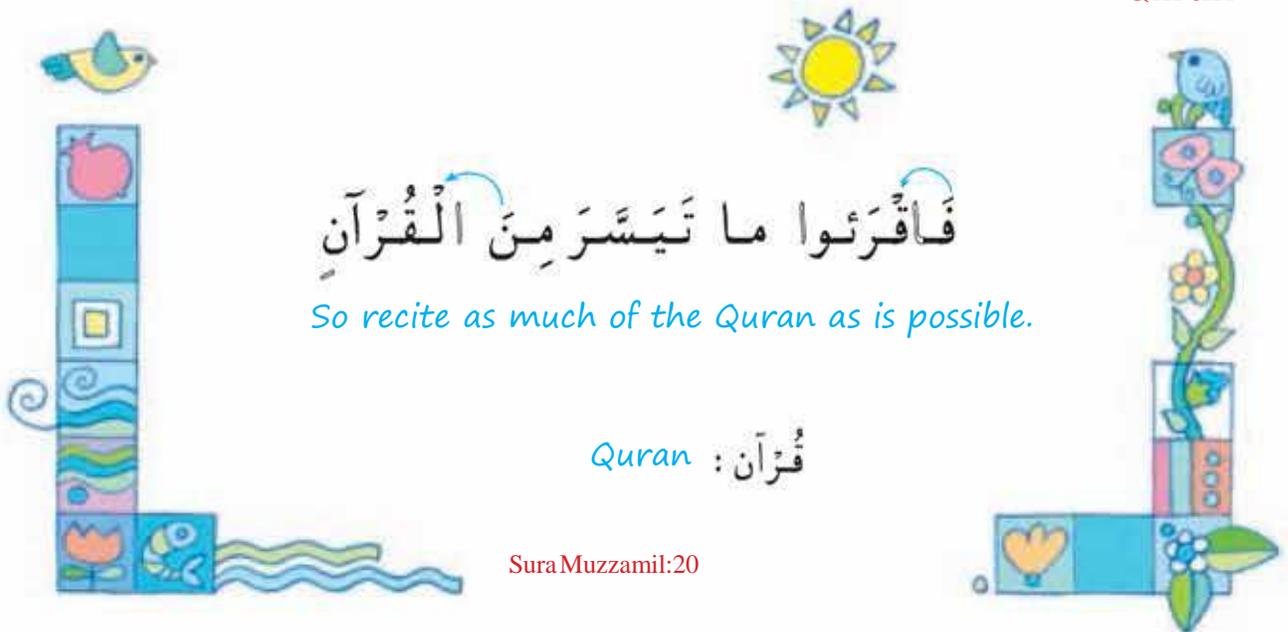
٣- إِنَّ الْعَهْدَ كَانَ مَسْئُولًا

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- لایلافِ قُرَیْشٍ

۲- ایلایفِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّیْفِ

۳- فَلِیَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَیْتِ

۴- الَّذِیْ اطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ

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- أَتَتَّخِذُ 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 فَاعْفُفْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا

٤- وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا

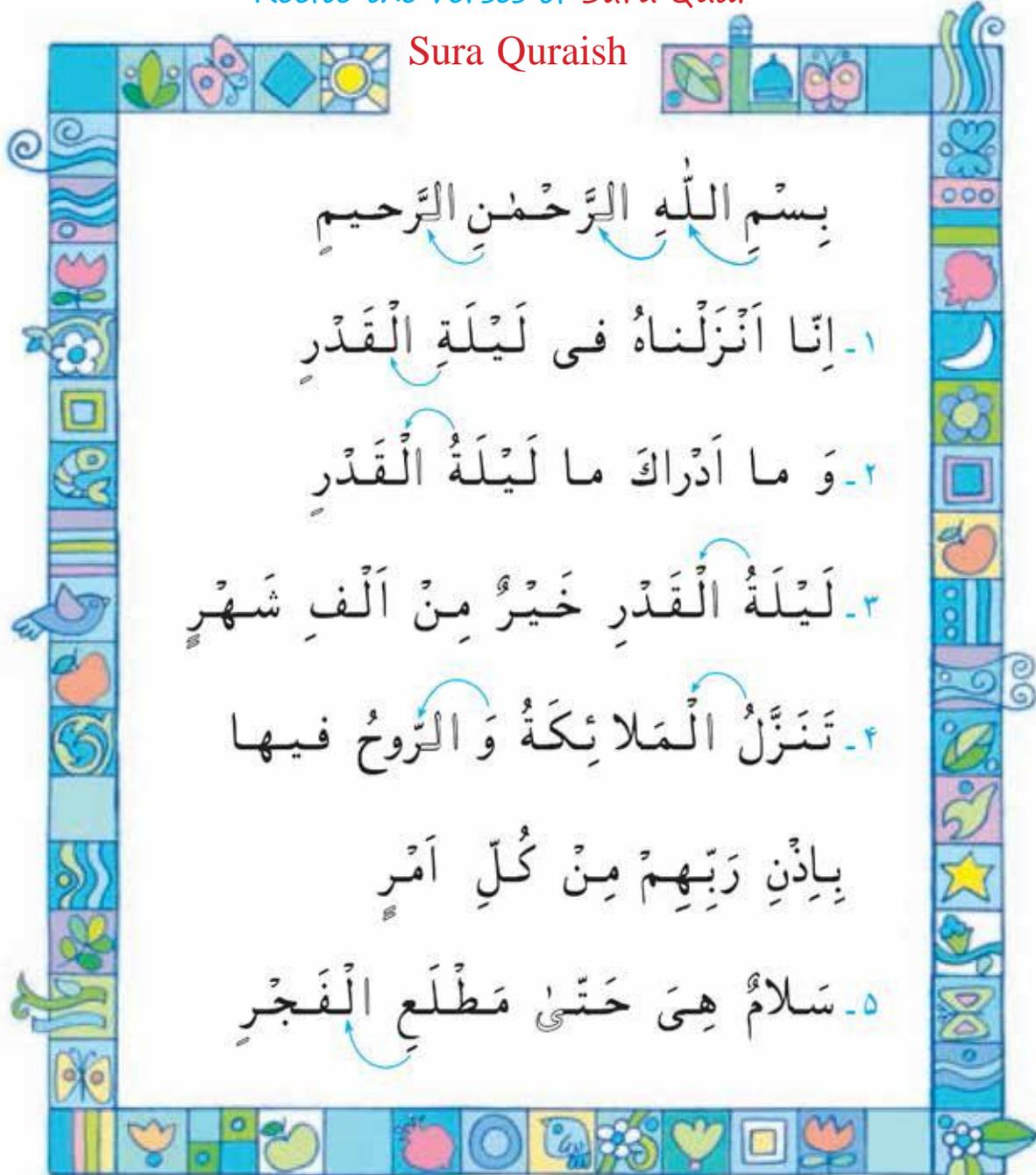
٥- وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ

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 مِّنْ اَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

۴- تَنْزَلُ الْمَلٰٓئِکَةُ وَ الرُّوحُ فِیْهَا

بِاِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ 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 تُوۡلُوا مُدۡبِرِيۡنَ

۳- فَجَعَلَهُمۡ جُذَاۡا

۴- اِلَّا كَبِيۡرًا لَّهُمۡ

۵- لَعَلَّهُمۡ اِلَيۡهِ يَّرۡجِعُوۡنَ

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



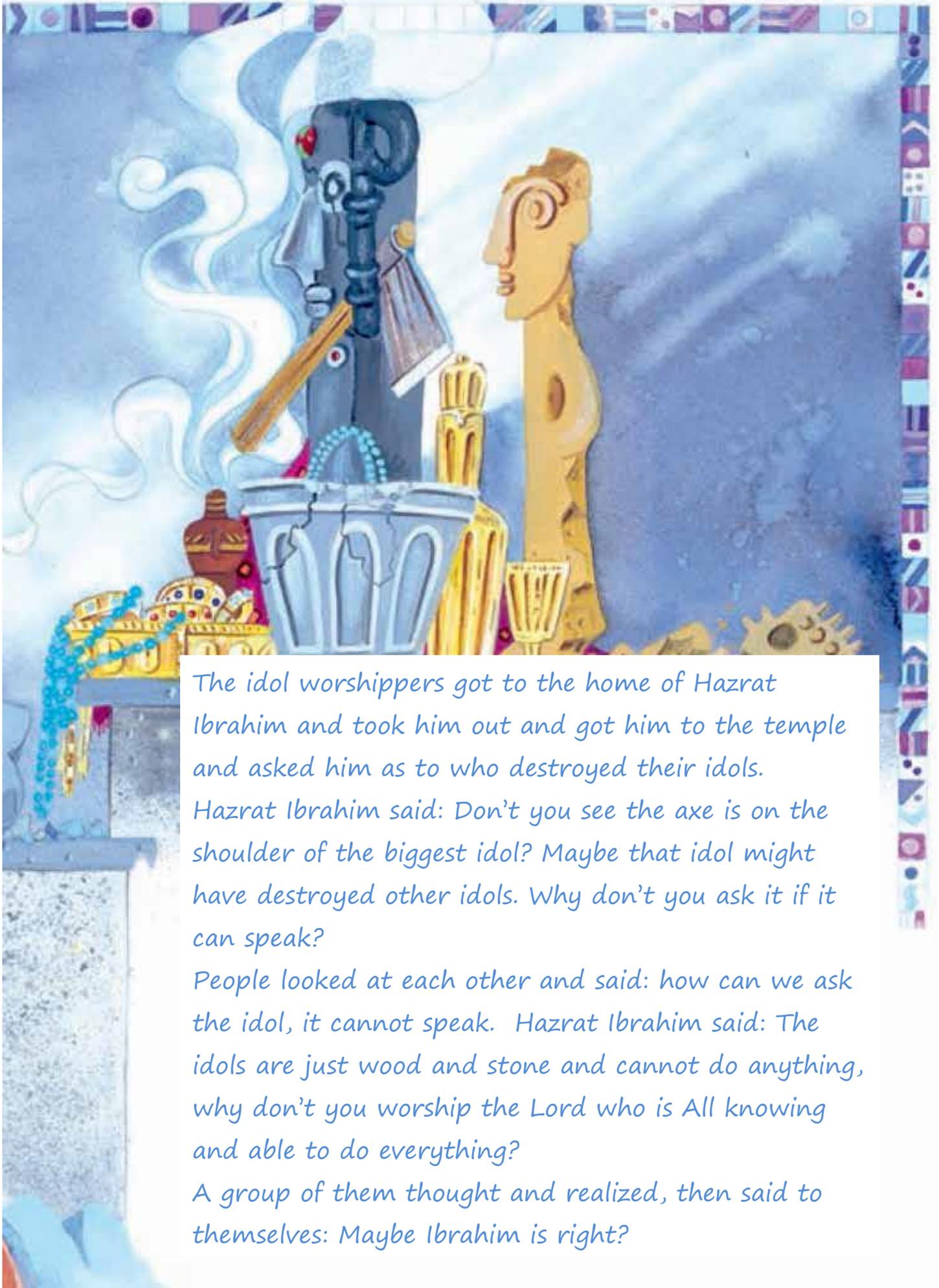
The Brave Idol Destroyer



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





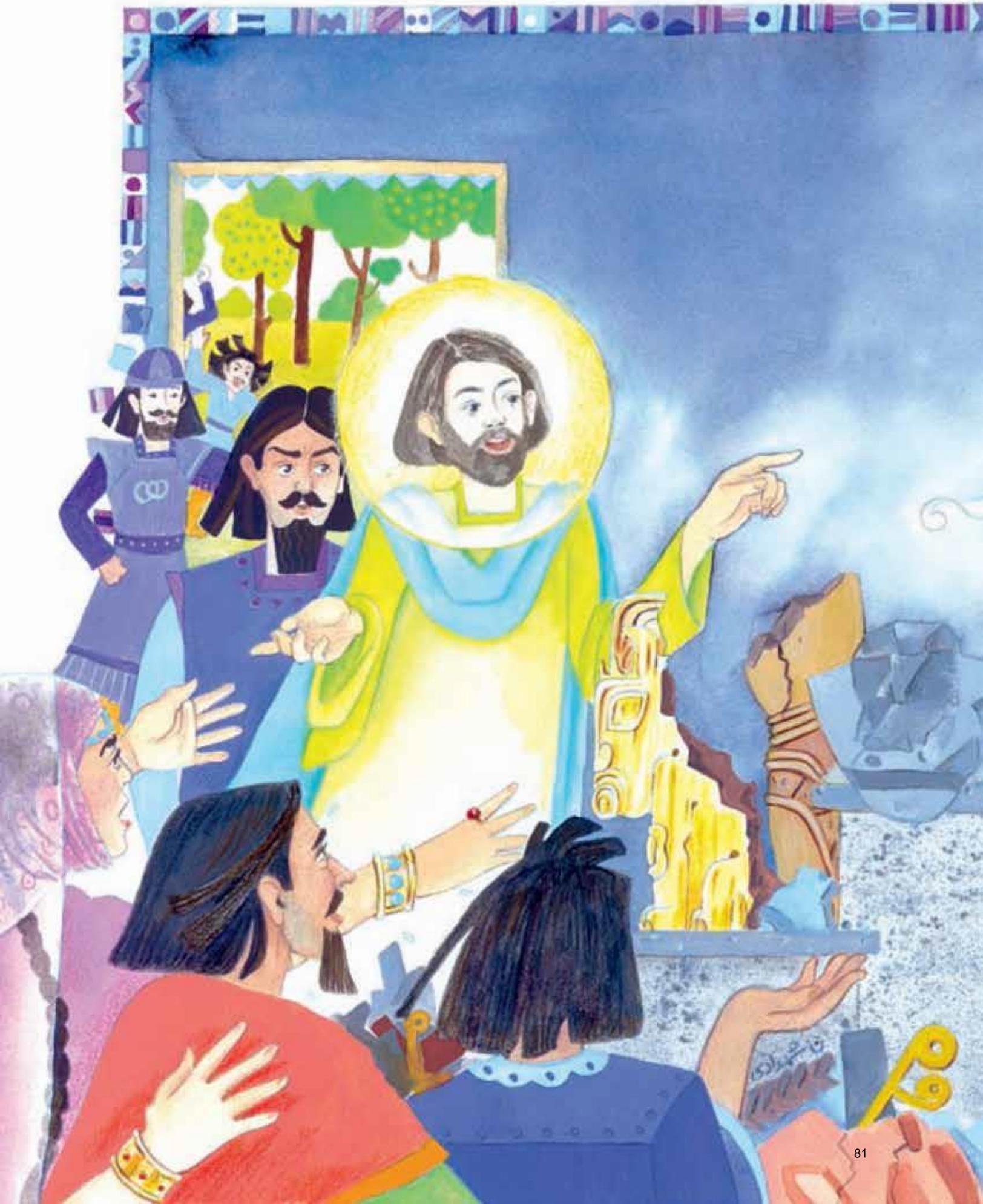


The idol worshippers got to the home of Hazrat Ibrahim and took him out and got him to the temple and asked him as to who destroyed their idols.

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 throw-
ing of Hazrat Ibrahim into fire.



١- قَالَ أَتَعْبُدُونَ مَا تَنْحِتُونَ

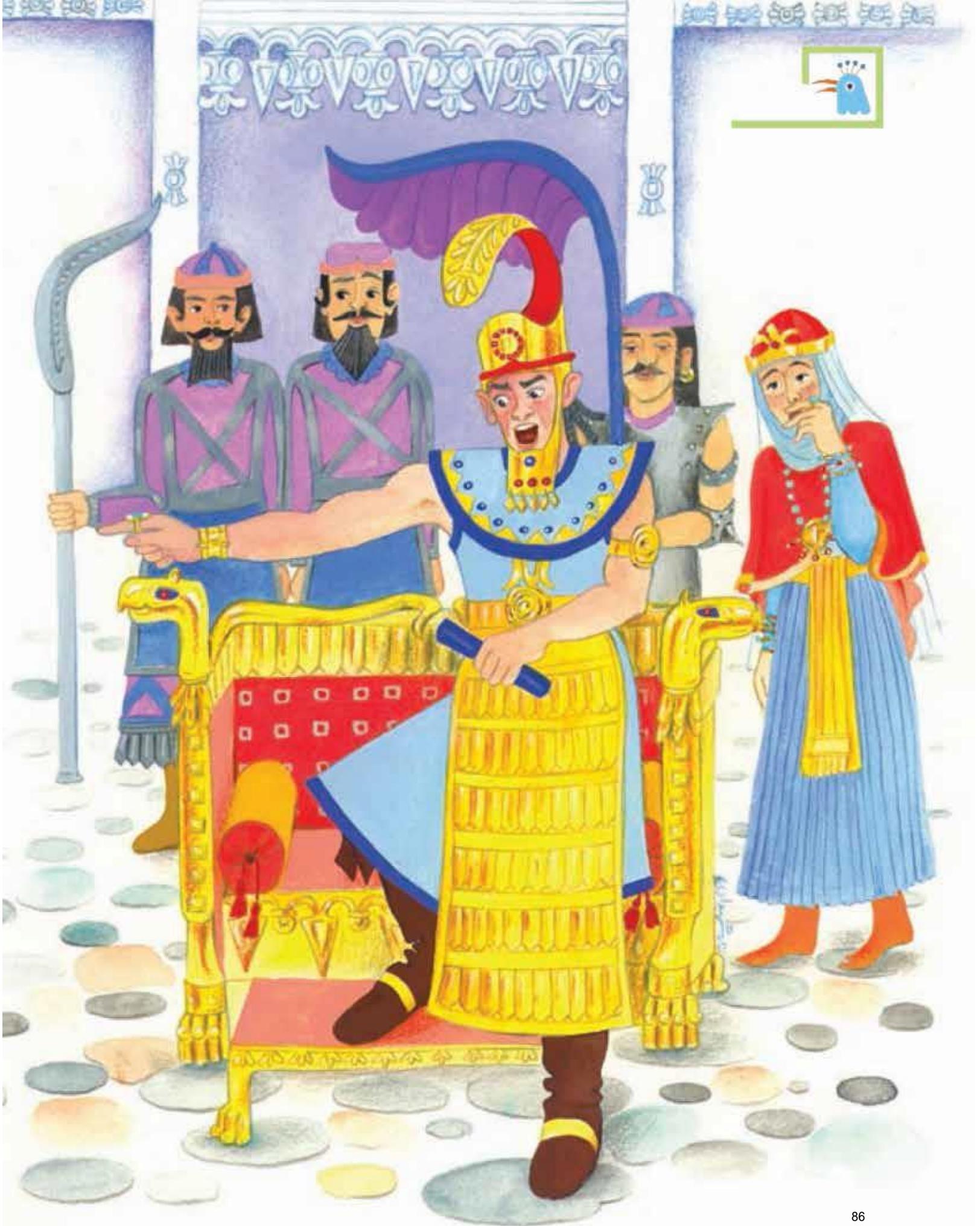
٢- وَاللَّهُ خَلَقَكُمْ وَ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ

٣- قَالُوا ابْنُوا لَهُ بُنْيَانًا

٤- فَأَلْقَوْهُ فِي الْجَحِيمِ

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



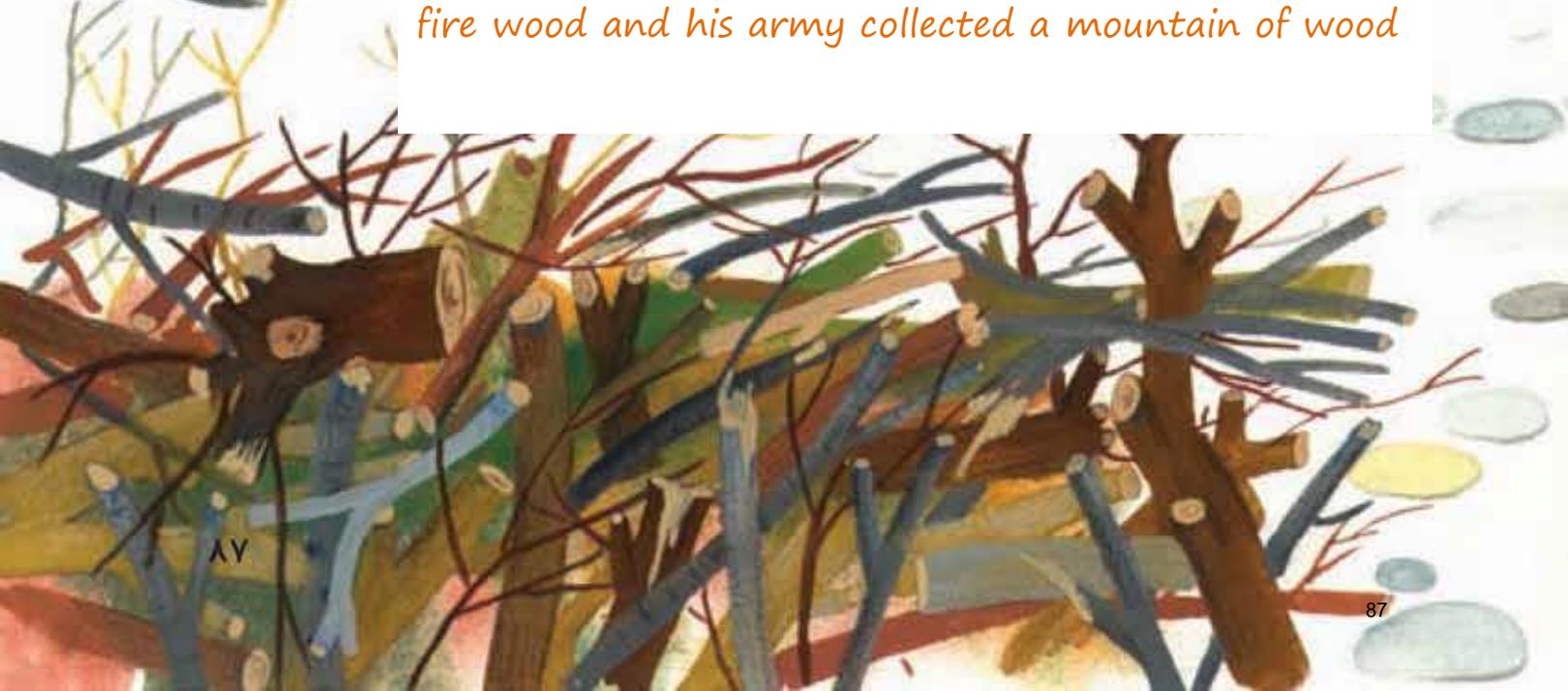




Traitor to be hurled into fire

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.

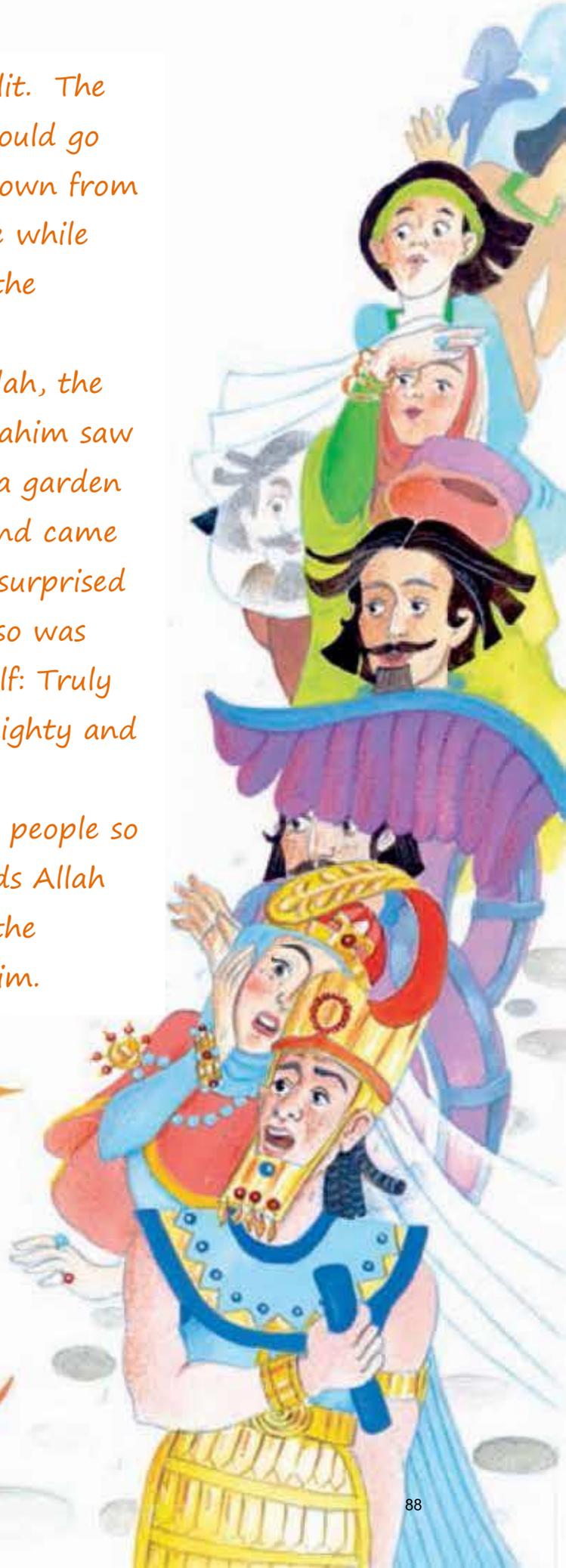
Namrood had decided to burn Ibrahim the idol destroyer alive. He ordered to collect huge amount of fire wood and his army collected a mountain of wood

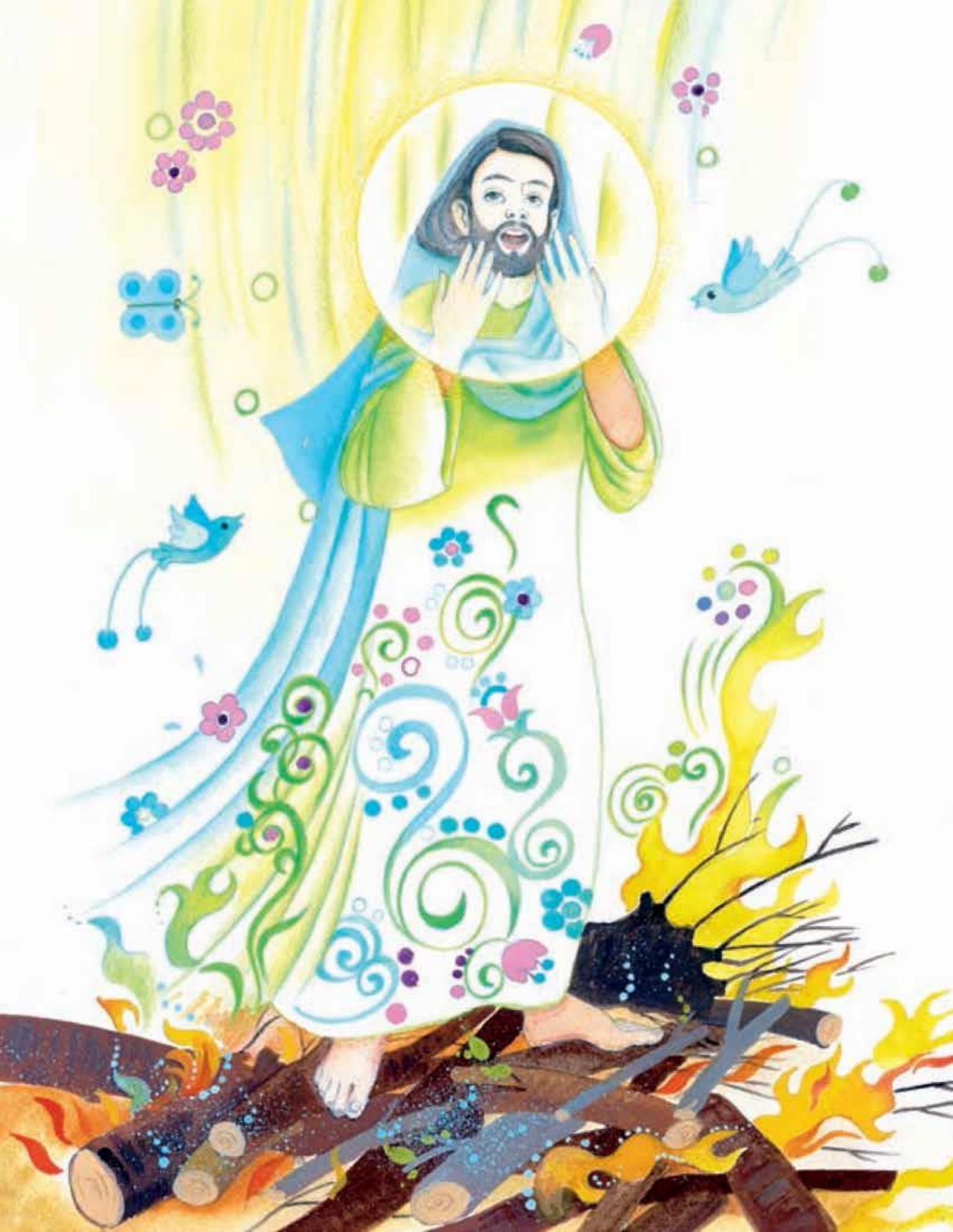


Namrood ordered the fire to be lit. The fire was so intense that no one could go near it. Hazrat Ibrahim was thrown from far away by a swing into the fire while Namrood watched and enjoyed the moment.

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 to 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 إِصْرًا

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

