

Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys)

COURSE BOOK

5th Edition / 2021



M01

For children of classes I and II

Full Name:

DINIYAT CLASSES MUSCAT

BOYS SECTION

COURSE BOOK

M01

MASTER INDEX

General Section

- Master Index
- Acknowledgement
- Munajaat for Children
- Dua before starting a lesson
- Parents Feedback Form

Chapters

- Aqaid Section
- Akhlaq Section
- Fiqh Section
- History Section
- Quran Section

(Index of individual chapters is available in the beginning of each of the above sections)

Appendix

- Wuzu Supplications
- Wuzu Method
- Namaz Method
- Namaz ki Ibaratein
- Practical Wuzu Assessment Checklist
- Practical Namaz Assessment Checklist
- Quranic Ayat

Acknowledgement

This Diniyat Course Book is compiled by “Diniyat Classes Muscat” to suit its requirements

The following courses were referred and utilized to compile this Course Book. We are thankful to all those who have compiled these individual courses

- SIM (madressa.net), UK
- Hujjat Workshop, UK
- Qfatima, UK
- Talimat-e-Ahle Bait, Pakistan
- Imamia Diniyat, Pakistan
- Ahkam-ul-Islam, Pakistan
- Amozish-e-Deen, by Ayt. Ibrahim Amini, Iran
- Misc articles and books

We also feel our duty to inform that while the above courses were utilized in preparation of this Course Book, but since the content were modified as per our needs, the above-mentioned course administrators and managements are not responsible of the errors in this Course Book

We are also thankful to all those who have helped us in compiling as well as cross checking various sections of the course

Disclaimer

While due care has been observed in compilation of this Course Book, and the same was cross checked by various scholars according to their skills/expertise/knowledge, the Diniyat Classes Muscat does not take any responsibility for any error which may still exist. These course books are used as ‘reference’ only, and hence all those who teach from this Course Book are requested to cross check the content with authentic books before teaching.

We acknowledge that the course is not perfect. We are planning to revise it every year based on the feedback provided by you and our teachers

We extend our request to Teachers & Parents to kindly inform us if they find anything wrong or doubtful, so we can incorporate and correct the same in our Course Book

Munajaat for Children

O merciful Lord!

O merciful Lord, you have created us.

O merciful Lord, you have given us favors

You have sent Prophets (AS) and Imams (AS) to guide us to the straight path. And to acquaint us with the ways of a good life.

O wise and able God, Help us:

- To know your commands and follow them well
- To value your gifts and use them well.
- To help those in need and always do good.
- To treat people with love and kindness.
- To respect our parents and our teachers and make them happy.
- To know what we do not know.
- To try to work together, to spread Islam.

اے مہربان پروردگار

اے مہربان پروردگار، تو نے ہمیں پیدا کیا
اے مہربان پروردگار، تو نے ہمیں نعمتوں سے نوازا
تو نے پیغمبر (ع) اور ائمہ (ع) بھیجے تاکہ ہمیں سیدھے راستے کی ہدایت کریں۔ اور ہمیں اچھی
زندگی کے طریقوں سے آشنا کریں
اے خدائے دانا و توانا
ہماری مدد فرما کہ
• ہم تیرے حکم کو اچھی طرح جانیں اور ان پر عمل کریں
• ہم تیری نعمتوں کی قدر کریں اور انہیں اچھی طرح استعمال کریں
• ہم ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کریں اور ہمیشہ نیک کام کریں
• ہم لوگوں کے ساتھ محبت و نرمی سے پیش آئیں
• ہم اپنے والدین اور استاد کو خوش کریں اور انکا احترام کریں
• ہم جو کچھ نہیں جانتے وہ جان جائیں
• ہم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مل کر کوشش کریں، دین اسلام کو پھیلانے کی

DUA BEFORE STARTING A LESSON

Mafatihul Jinaan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

اللَّهُمَّ أَخْرِجْنِي مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ

O Allah! Take me out from the darkness of doubt (conjecture)

وَ أَكْرِمْنِي بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ

And favour me with the light of understanding

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

O Allah! Open for us the doors of Your mercy

وَ انْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ

And unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge

بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

With Your mercy, O the Most Merciful of the Merciful

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah! Send Your blessings on Muhammad and his ahlulbayt

Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys Section)
Parents' Suggestions

Dear Parents/Guardians

We believe that parents/guardians play a vital role in the Diniyat Classes effectiveness.

In order to improve ourselves, we need your feedback & suggestions

The suggestion can be for anything related to Diniyat Classes, such as:

- Teachers quality,
- Teaching Quality & Communication,
- Impact/effectiveness of classes on the student,
- Course content,
- Administrative procedures etc.

Your suggestions will be reviewed in detail, and will be considered for implementation to the extent possible

You can send us the feedback through WhatsApp (through the Class Teacher, as announced in the WhatsApp group of your child)

Or you can fill this form and send it along with your child/ward in a sealed envelope

Management, Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys Section)

Full Name of Parent/Guardian

Contact number Email ID

Name of all students studying in this Diniyat Classes

Suggestions:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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(if this space is not enough, please write on the back of the paper)

Signature Date

AQAID-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Allah (Subhanahu wa ta'ala) | 1 |
| 2. How do you know that there is Allah | 4 |
| 3. Fish | 6 |
| 4. Allah has no beginning or end | 8 |
| 5. Who Taught Her To Cry? | 11 |
| 6. ALLAH KNOWS EVERYTHING | 13 |
| 7. ALLAH CAN MAKE ANYTHING TALK | 15 |
| 8. Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)'s Blessings..... | 17 |
| 9. ADAL..... | 18 |
| 10. NABUWWAT (PROPHETHOOD)..... | 21 |
| 11. IMAMAT | 23 |
| 12. Aimma and Ma'sumeen (alayhissalaam) | 25 |
| 13. PANJETAN..... | 27 |
| 14. A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT | 29 |
| 15. Qayamat..... | 31 |

ALLAH (SUBHANAHU WA TA'ALA)

There is only one God and His name is ALLAH.

Who is Allah?

He is the One:

- Who made us all and everything around us.
- Allah made me and He made you. Allah made everything from the smallest creatures to the highest mountains
- Who looks after us
- Whom we ask for help.
- Whom we listen to.
- Whom we will go back to.

The existence of Allah

Q) The house where we live, has it been created by itself?

No, the masons have made it

Q) The chair on which we are sitting, has it been created by itself?

No, carpenters have made it

Q) The bus in which we ride, is it driven by itself?

No, the driver drives it

So we conclude that neither does anything get created by itself, nor does it run by itself

The same is true for this world also. Neither it has been created itself, nor it is running by itself

The ONE who created and is running the world is known as ALLAH

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is one

Q) Is the creator of this world ONE?

Yes, without doubt

Q) What could have happened if there were TWO gods?

If there were TWO gods, then they would have fought with each other about various tasks, such as blowing the winds and its direction, direction of sun moon etc., and if they fought, the world would have been destroyed till now

Now answer the following:

- Can anything gets created or runs by itself?
- How did we know that the world is created and is run by someone?
- Who has created and is running this world?

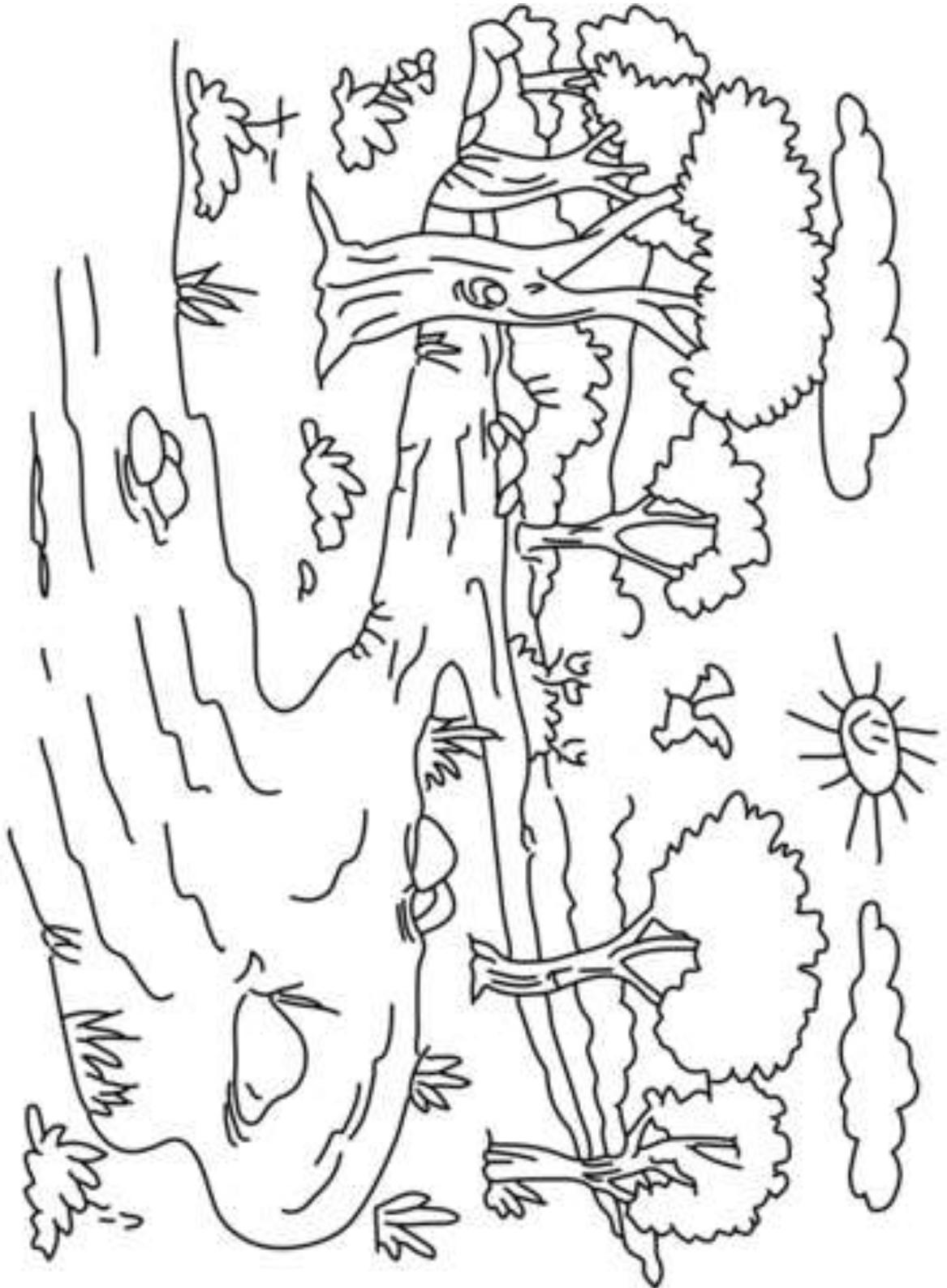
WORKSHEET

Colour the following: *Allah made us all and everything around us*



WORKSHEET

Colour the following: *Allah made us all and everything around us*

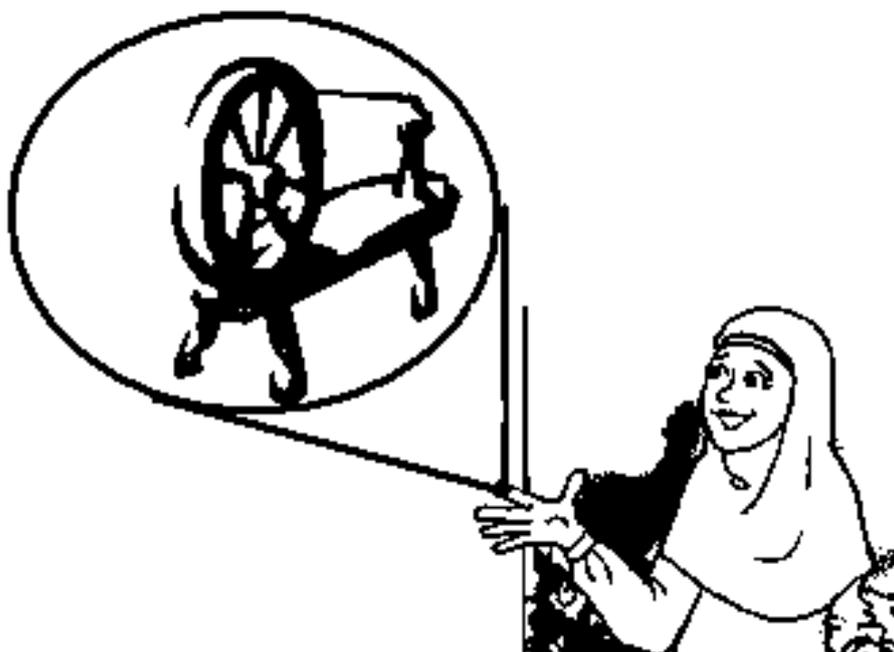


HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS ALLAH

One day the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) was going somewhere with his companions, he saw a women who was spinning a wheel to make thread out of cotton

The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked her “How do you know that there is Allah?”

She stopped spinning the wheel and it stopped. The she said “When I spin this wheel it runs, and when I stop spinning it, it stops. If a small wheel cannot run by itself, how can this big world be run by itself. So definitely there is someone who is running this world, and he is ALLAH”



Now answer the following:

Q: When the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked the old lady how did she know there is Allah, what did she do?

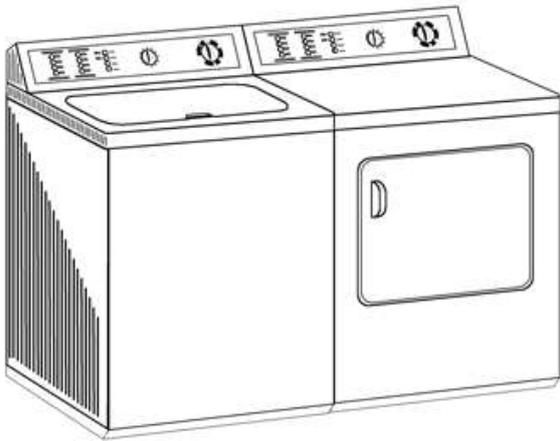
WORKSHEET

When the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked the old lady a question, the woman used the spinning wheel to prove that the world is running by someone and not running by itself

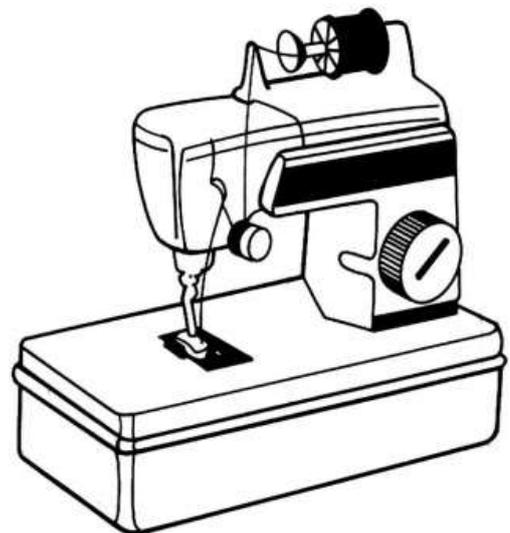
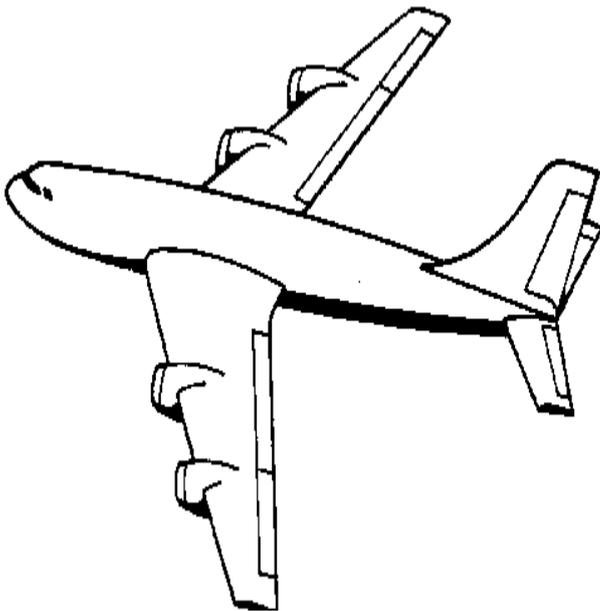
How would you prove if someone ask you the same question?

Here are a few more examples. Colour the pictures and think how they are used to conclude

Washing Machine Car



Airoplane Sewing machine



Aqaid Chapter 03

FISH

Do you have a fish in your house?

Do you like fish?

Where do fish live?

Do you know how does a fish swim in the water?

If they didn't have fins, could they still swim in the water?

Did the fish make their fins for themselves?

No, the fish did not create their fins for themselves, nor has any other creature given fins to them.



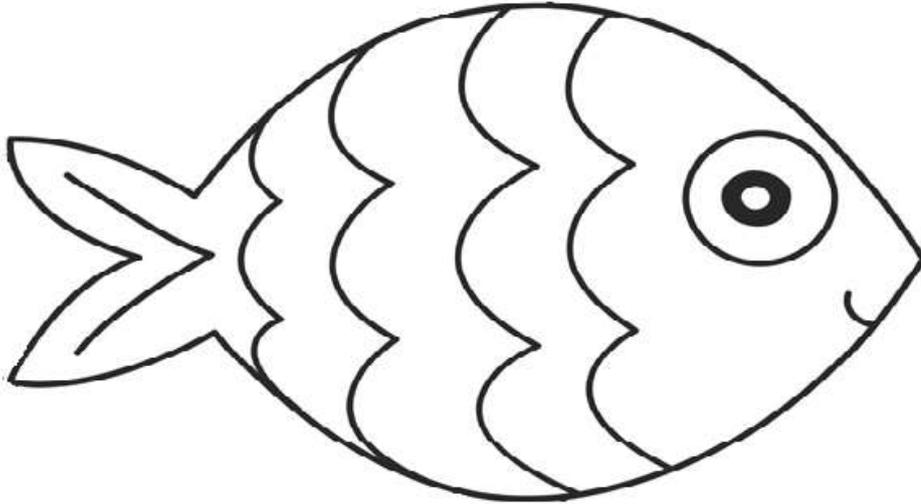
Yes, it is God the Kind and Merciful Who, because He knows that fins are necessary for these beautiful animals, created them finned so that they can swim in the water.

Now answer the following

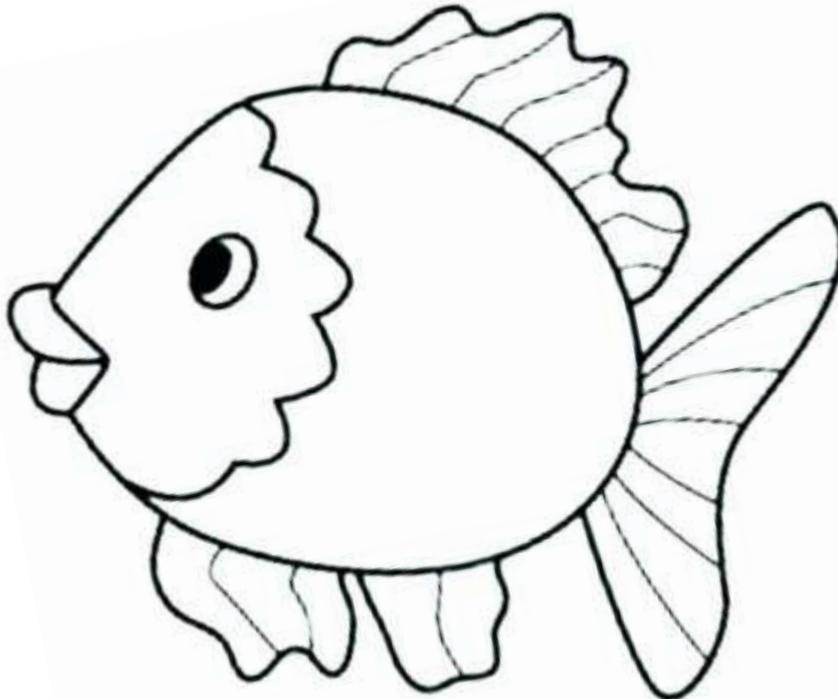
- a. What enables fish to swim in the water?
- b. Can a fish swim without its fins?
- c. Did the fish itself create its fins?
- d. Who gave the fish its fins for it to swim in the water

WORKSHEET

Draw fins for this fish. And colour the picture



Color the following fish. Color the fins with different color



ALLAH HAS NO BEGINNING OR END

Zahid couldn't understand what it meant that **Allah has no beginning or end**

His mummy explained to him that:

- there was a time when he was not there,
- then he was born and that was the beginning of him.
- Then he grew and will carry on growing older,
- Then he will die and go back to Allah and that will be his end.

So, Zahid, Remember always, that, Allah has no beginning because there was never a time when He was not there and Allah has no end, because there will never be a time when He will not be there



I understand now Mummy Thank you

Allah was never born and He will not die.

Allah was always there and will always be there forever.

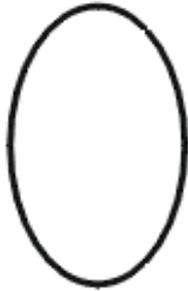
Allah made everything but no one made Him

Allah takes care of everyone and everything

WORKSHEET

Observe the following, and then draw in the boxes given:

BEFORE



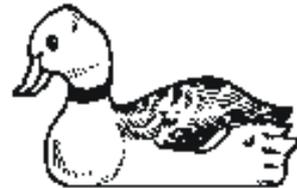
Egg

NOW

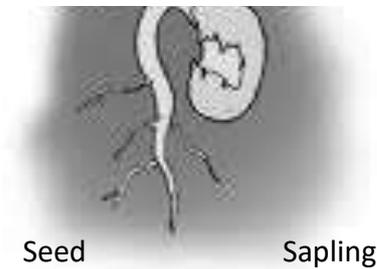


duckling

AFTER



duck



Seed

Sapling



Me as a baby



Me now



Me older

Allah has always been there, He is here now, and He will always be there forever.

Now color the above pictures

WORKSHEET

Color the following



WHO TAUGHT HER TO CRY?

Abbas watched his new baby sister Sarah. She had tiny little hands that gripped his finger tightly.

"She is so perfect, mum!" he said.

"Subhanallah! Allah makes everything perfect" mum replied.

Suddenly baby Sarah started to screw her face up and cry. Abbas got worried and looked up at his mother.

"Mum, why is she crying?" he said

"I think she is hungry" mum said and picked up Sarah to feed her.

"Who taught her that she should cry when she is hungry?, mum? Abbas asked.

"It is Allah who taught this little baby to cry, she cannot speak so she cries whenever she wants anything so that someone will come to help!" mum replied.

"Allahu Akbar! Allah is so great and so kind" said Abbas. "I Love Him very much!"



WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures below

Who taught these babies to cry?



ALLAH KNOWS EVERYTHING

Fatima asked her mummy if she could go outside to play. Her mummy said she could but only after she cleared up her toys. It would be too late then, she wanted to go now. She went upstairs to clear up her room. When she reached upstairs, she shut her room door so that her mother could not hear her and then quietly to herself started saying how horrible her mummy was.

She suddenly stopped because she had remembered that although her mummy could not hear her, Allah knew everything and could hear her and she was sure that Allah would not like what she was saying.

Fatima went to her mummy and gave her a big hug and told her how sorry she was, for being angry with her because she knew that she was just trying to teach her.



Nothing can be kept a secret from Allah.

He knows what you shout, what you whisper, even what you think and do not say out loud.

He knows when you are good and when you are bad.

He knows if you are telling the truth and when you are lying.

He knows when you are happy and when you are sad.

He knows when you need help and He helps you.

WORKSHEET

Color the following



ALLAH CAN MAKE ANYTHING TALK¹

A perfect example of Allah making a non-living thing speak is:

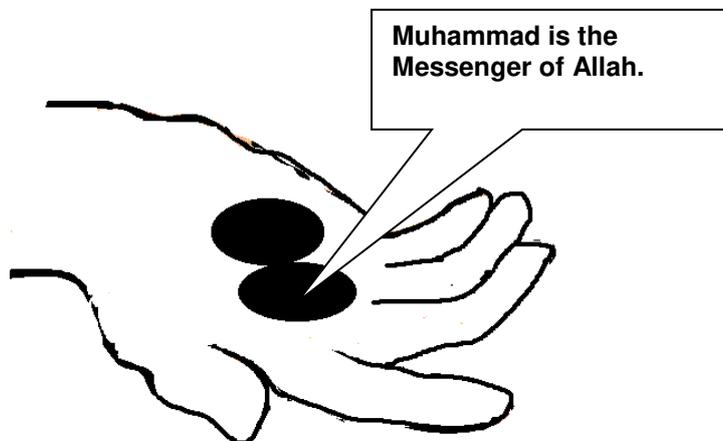
The story about, Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam.); and the pebbles:

The people of Makka asked Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam.) to prove that he was a Prophet.

Our last Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam.) picked up some pebbles in his hand and all of a sudden in front of everyone the pebbles began to speak.

The pebbles said: "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah."

Everyone knows that pebbles are not alive and have no mouth and cannot speak but these pebbles could because Allah had commanded them to.



**Allah can make the trees talk
He can make the stones talk,
He can make anything talk; even if it is not alive.**

Because

He made everything and He is the strongest

**So remember!
Allah can make anything talk.**

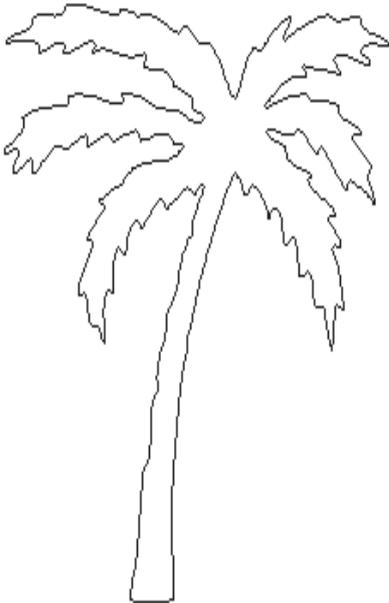
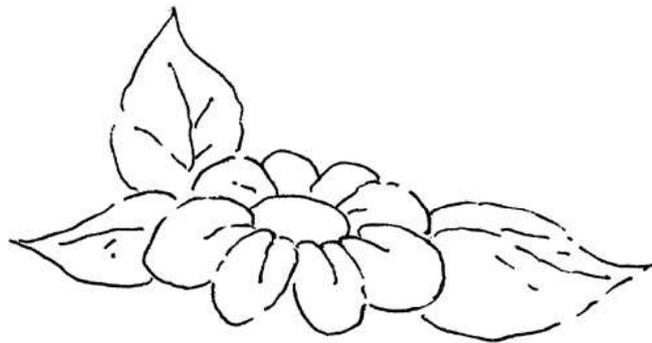
¹ Check teachers note

WORKSHEET:

Tell your mummy and daddy the story of our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallohu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and the talking stones.

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) can make anything talk

Below are some examples of things that can talk if Allah wants them to. Colour them:



ALLAH (SUBHANAHU WA TA'AALAA)'S BLESSINGS

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is very kind and has given us many blessings.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created air for us to breathe.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created water for us to drink and to wash ourselves.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created trees and plants for us to eat their sweet and tasty fruits and to make good foods.

How could we live if we didn't have air, water, trees and plants?



Who could have created such good blessings for us, other than Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)?

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is very Merciful and Kind to have created for us these blessings.

So we love Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) and thank Him.

We follow His commands so as to live in happiness in this world and in the Hereafter.

Questions

1. How do we understand that Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is Merciful and Kind towards us?
2. Why do we thank Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)?
3. Say the names of five of Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)'s blessings.
4. Whose instructions must we follow in order to live happy in this world and in the Hereafter?

Complete these sentences:

1. Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is and and has created many blessings for us.
2. He has created air for us to and has created water for us to
3. So we our Merciful Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa).

ADAL

As we learned earlier, there are 5 usool e deen and Adl is the second one

Adal means Allah is Adil and He never does anything wrong – zulm.

Sometimes we confuse adal with being equal. Instead Allah gives everything according to His wisdom(hikmat).

To believe in adal of Allah means to believe that:

1. He never does anything wrong.
2. He never forces anyone to do bad things and then punish them.
3. He will not ask us to do anything which is not possible for us.
4. He will always reward those who obey Him.

It will not happen that we do good things in this world and allah does not reward us. This is not possible because allah is adil.

If a momin does good deed, Allah may not reward in this world, however the reward for hereafter is saved.

There is no zulm in his decision. As allah never does anything wrong.

Surah baqrah ayat no. 216 says “.....it may be that you dislike a thing even though it is good for you, and it may be that you like a thing even though it is bad for you. Allah knows and you do not know”.

ALLAH NEVER DOES ANYTHING WRONG:

Husain wanted a cat so he prayed to Allah; he was very upset when he didn't get one and he thought Allah was not listening to him.

One day Husain went to his friend's house, he was very excited as he had never been before and his friend had a pet cat.

Husain was playing with his friend's cat wishing that Allah would listen to him and let him get a cat, when suddenly he started feeling very ill. He began to cough and sneeze and was finding it very difficult to breathe.

He was rushed to hospital where the doctor gave him some medicine to make him feel better. When he was feeling better his mummy came to explain to him what had happened.

She told him that his body did not like something of the cat's, probably its hairs which cats tend to lose a lot of; and that Husain had probably got some of these hairs onto his body when he was playing with the cat.

Husain smiled. When his mummy asked him why; he replied that he had just realised that it is true that Allah listens to everyone and does only that which is good for you.

ALLAH never does anything wrong.

He told his mummy that he had been praying for a cat of his own for so long and because he had not got it he had thought Allah had not been listening to him, however Allah listens to everyone but may not give us what is bad for us, that is why He may not have granted his wish.



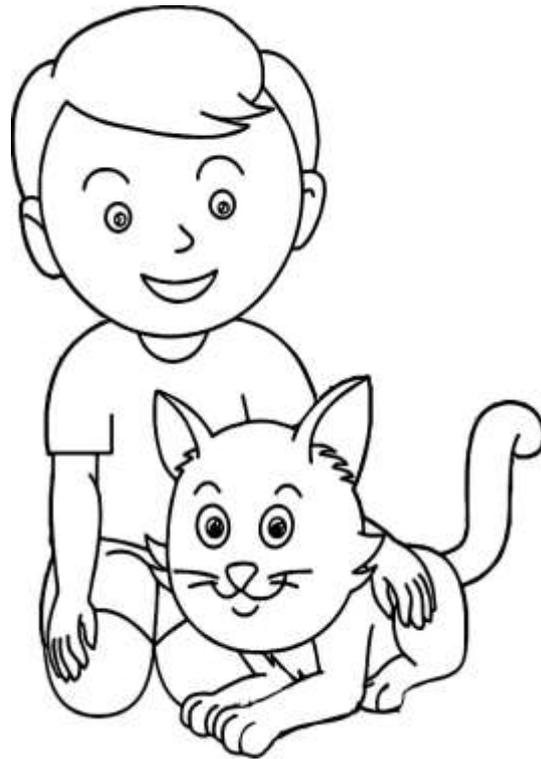
Whatever Allah does is always good. He never does anything wrong.

Worksheet : Adal

WORKSHEET - ALLAH NEVER DOES ANYTHING WRONG:

Husain had wished for a cat but did not get it as it may have not have been better for him.

Colour the picture:



Draw or write below something that you have wished for but not got.

Aqaid Chapter 10

NABUWWAT (PROPHETHOOD)

Allah sent 124,000 messengers (Prophets) to the world to teach us how to be good Muslims.

The first of the messengers was Prophet Adam (alaihissalaam) and the last one is Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alaihe wa aaleh)

- These 124,000 messengers are known as NABI
- Among the 124,000 Nabis, Allah has given special high status to 313, who are known as RASOOL
- Among these 313 Rasools, Allah has given law (SHARIAT) to 5, who are known as ULUL AZM

They are:

1. Prophet Nuh (alayhissalaam)
2. Prophet Ibraheem (alayhissalaam)
3. Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam)
4. Prophet Isa ((alayhissalaam)
5. Prophet Muhammad ((SALLALLAHO ALAYHE WA AALEHI WASALLAM).)

The leader of all the messengers is Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)

Whenever we hear the name of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) we should say the salawaat.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

(O Allah! Send Your blessings upon Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and his AhlulBayt (his family). [AS])

Allah has created us, so we have to follow the life which he wants

Allah is very kind, hence he has sent Nabis and Rasuls for our guidance, who have taught us to live as per the wish of Allah

- Nabi is a knowledgeable person, not an ignorant. He does not take knowledge from anyone in this world
 - Nabi is ma'sum, which means infallible. He never does anything wrong (gunah)
 - Nabi does not make mistakes
- They are ma'sum because Allah has sent them for our guidance, so if they make a mistake, people will not obey them.
- Nabi does not require a guide like we do
 - Nabi is able to perform miracles

WORKSHEET

Which of these are **not** ulul azm prophets? Circle them

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Prophet Nuh (as) | Prophet Adam (as) | Prophet Musa (as) | Prophet Isa (as) | Prophet Ismail (as) | Prophet Muhammad (saww) |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|

Colour the name of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and remember to recite salawaat as you colour it-



Aqaid Chapter 11

IMAMAT

Imam means leader.

Just like a Prophet, the Imam must be the perfect person in his time in everything.

Plural of Imam is Imams (or AImma)

Imams are those who protect and explain about the religion.

AImma, like prophets must be chosen by Allah.

AImma, like prophets are MA'SUM (they do not do anything wrong and they do not make mistakes) Their life is free of mistakes from beginning to end

They are ma'sum because Allah has sent them for our guidance, so if they make a mistake, people will not obey them.

AImmah are able to perform miracles

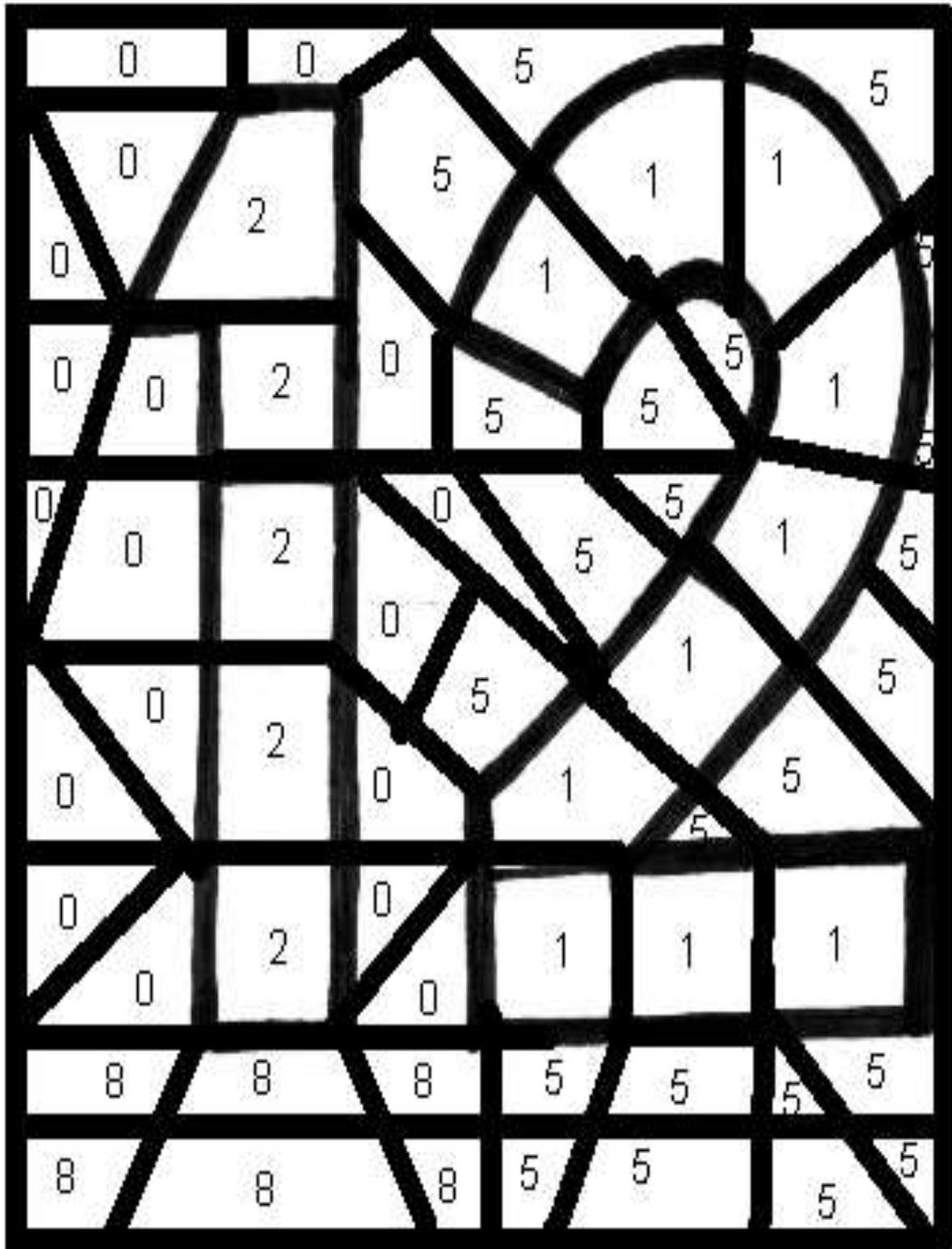
If someone leaves Imams, then he will die a death of ignorance, and his place will be Jahannum

Imam's presence is a must, because he is responsible for Islam. It is because of him that the world is remaining. Allah is recognized through Imams

WORKSHEET

Learn the names of the 12 imams and colour in the picture below:

0-yellow 1-blue 2-red 5-black 8-green



AIMMA AND MA'SUMEEN (ALAYHISSALAAM)

There are 12 Imams

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) | 6. Imam Ja'fer Sadiq (alayhissalaam) |
| 2. Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam) | 7. Imam Musa Kadhim (alayhissalaam) |
| 3. Imam Husayn (alayhissalaam) | 8. Imam Ali Riza (alayhissalaam) |
| 4. Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (alayhissalaam) | 9. Imam Muhammad Taqi (alayhissalaam) |
| 5. Imam Muhamad Baqir (alayhissalaam) | 10. Imam Ali aqi (alayhissalaam) |
| | 11. Imam Hasan Askery (alayhissalaam) |
| | 12. Imam Mahdi (alayhissalaam) |

The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin or mistakes.

They are 14 ma'sumeen(alayhissalaam):

- Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) 1
- Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) 1
- Imams (alayhissalaam) 12

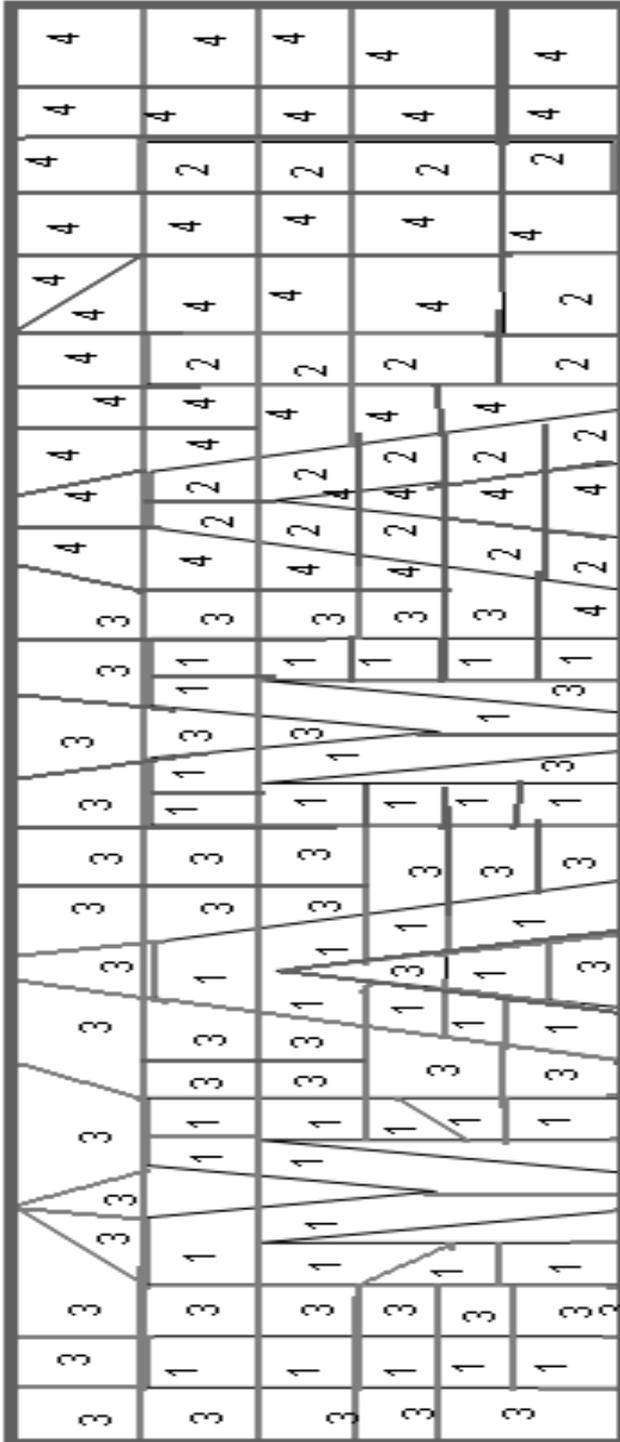
- Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) is the last prophet
- Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) is the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) is the husband of Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) and first cousin of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam) and Imam Husain (alayhissalaam) are the sons of Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) and Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Other 9 Imams (alayhissalaam) are: son of Imam Husain (alayhissalaam), his son, his son and so on

WORKSHEET

Do you know which masoom was born in Holy kaba?

Colour and find the answer

1-RED 2-GREEN 3-YELLOW 4-BLUE



Aqaid Chapter 13

PANJETAN

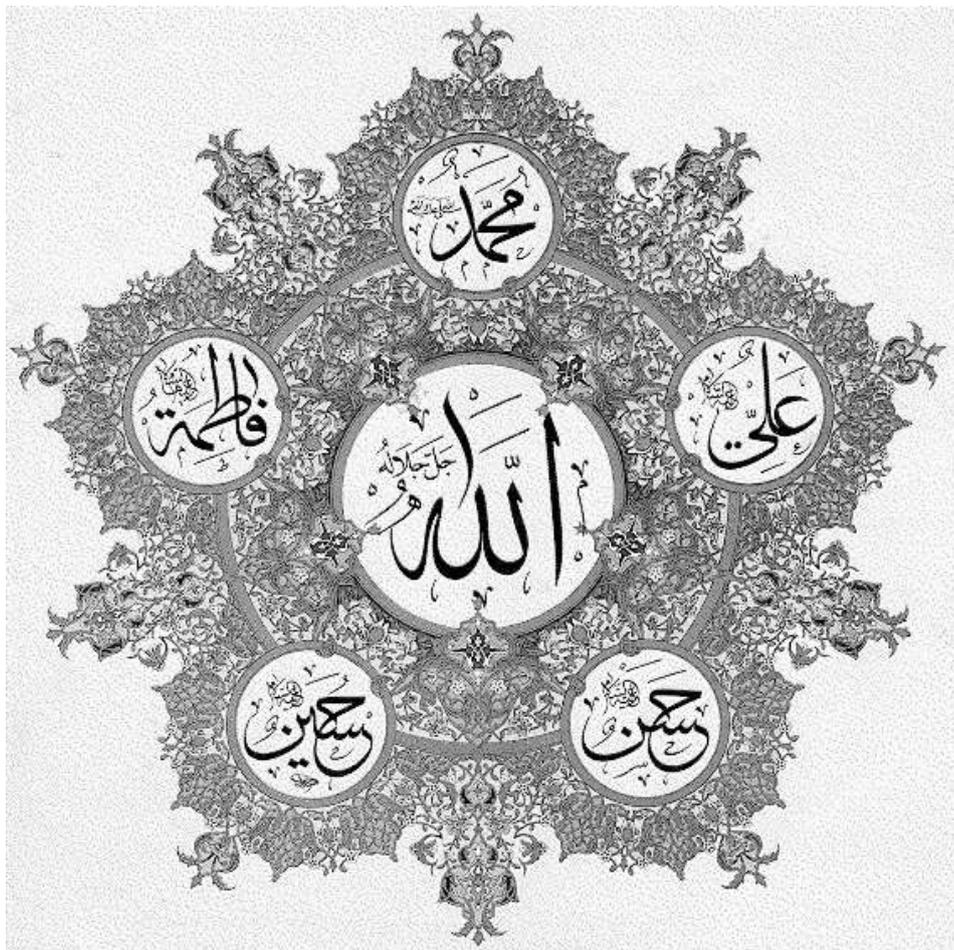
5 people are known as Panjetan

- Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Imam Ali (alayhissalaam)
- Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam)
- Imam Husain (alayhissalaam)

They are known as Panjetan because when they gathered under a 'chadar', Ayat e Tatheer was revealed

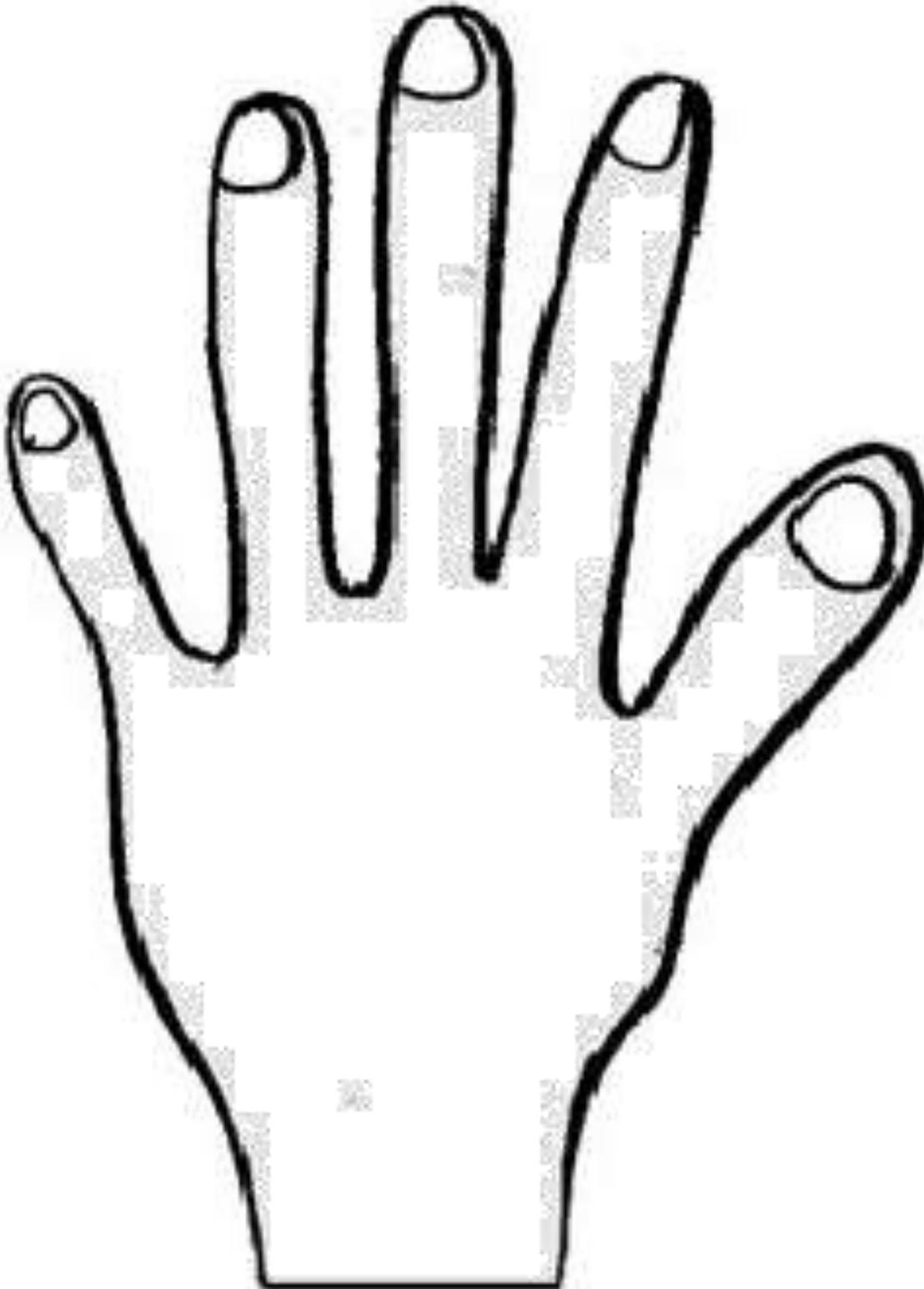
- This chadar belonged to Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Ayat e Tatheer is an ayat in Quran which proves the purity and ismat(ma'sum) of Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalaam)

This event is mentioned in Hadis-e-Kisa which is regularly recited by mo'mineen



WORKSHEET

Colour the hand and write the names of the five panjitan



A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It was a hot sunny day.

Lots and lots of people were coming back from Makka after performing Hajj with the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam).

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) stopped them at a place near Johfa which was known as Ghadeer e Khum.

The angel Jibraail (alayhissalaam) came and told the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) that he had a special announcement for the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) to make to the people.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) asked Bilal to give the Azan.

When the people heard the Azan, they all came to hear the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam). Even those who had gone forward came back.

After the Zuhr Namaz, Prophet Muhammed (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) stood on a pulpit (mimbar) made out of saddles (the seats which are put over camels to ride them).

He told the people that he was leaving behind two very important things which the Muslims should always follow:

The Quran and The AhlulBayt.(alayhimussalaam)

He also said that whoever will follow them, will never be misguided

He then held the hand of Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) high up and told the people that as per the command of Allah, Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) would be the leader of the Muslims after him. He said:

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

For whosoever I am the mawla (master), this Ali(alayhissalam) is his mawla (master)
He repeated this three times.

As soon as he had announced this, Jibraail (alayhissalaam) brought another message from Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) which said that Islam was now complete. This was the last ayat of the Qur'an to be revealed. It is ayat 3 of Suratul Maaida.

Questions:

1. What was the name of the place where this event happened
2. Which two important things were left behind by the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
3. What was announced by Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)? Learn the Arabic and translation both

WORKSHEET

Find the following words in the word search. If the word appears more than once, mark them all

Makka Johfa Jibrail Bilal Quran
Ali Islam Allah Maida

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

Aqaid Chapter 15

QAYAMAT

One day everyone will die, after that Allah (subhanahu wa ta'alaah) will make alive all human beings

Everyone will be gathered at a place, where he/she will be shown what he/she has done in this life. He/She will be questioned about everything what he/she has done in this world

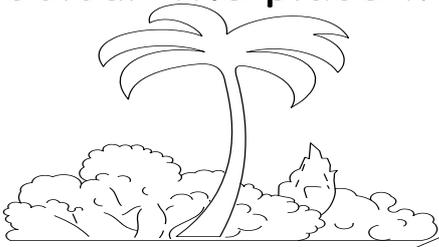
Anybody who works hard for an exam gets a good result and a good gift. In the same way, whoever does good deeds in this world will get a good result & gift in the hereafter

This day is known as Qayamat (Day of Judgement). On this day, people will be rewarded for their good deeds and punished for their bad deeds

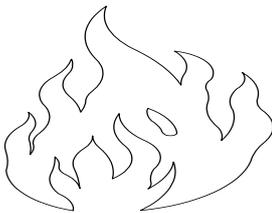
WORKSHEET

CHOICES

Colour the place where you choose to go!



Janna
Jannat



Jahannum

What did Hazrat Hurr choose?

What did he do?

AQAID-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Allah (Subhanahu wa ta'ala) | 1 |
| 2. How do you know that there is Allah | 4 |
| 3. Fish | 6 |
| 4. Allah has no beginning or end | 8 |
| 5. Who Taught Her To Cry? | 11 |
| 6. ALLAH KNOWS EVERYTHING | 13 |
| 7. ALLAH CAN MAKE ANYTHING TALK | 15 |
| 8. Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)'s Blessings..... | 17 |
| 9. ADAL..... | 18 |
| 10. NABUWWAT (PROPHETHOOD)..... | 21 |
| 11. IMAMAT | 23 |
| 12. Aimma and Ma'sumeen (alayhissalaam) | 25 |
| 13. PANJETAN..... | 27 |
| 14. A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT | 29 |
| 15. Qayamat..... | 31 |

AKHLAQ-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| <u>1)</u> AL-HAMDO-LILLAH..... | 1 |
| <u>2)</u> JAZAKALLAH..... | 2 |
| <u>3)</u> INSHALLAH..... | 4 |
| <u>4)</u> ALL CREATURES OF ALLAH ARE IMPORTANT..... | 6 |
| <u>5)</u> BEING NICE TO OTHERS:..... | 8 |
| <u>6)</u> SHARING WITH SIBLINGS:..... | 10 |
| <u>7)</u> SALAWAAT:..... | 12 |
| <u>8)</u> SNEEZING:..... | 14 |
| <u>9)</u> MANNERS BEFORE A LESSON:..... | 16 |
| <u>10)</u> MANNERS OF SLEEPING:..... | 18 |
| <u>11)</u> MANNERS OF WAKING UP:..... | 20 |
| <u>12)</u> RESPECT OF PARENTS:..... | 21 |

AL-HAMDO-LILLAH

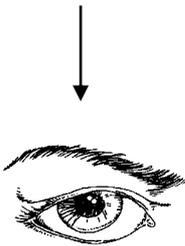
Alhamdulillah = a way of thanking Allah.

Alhamdulillah means all praise is for Allah

Why do we thank Allah?

We thank Him because of all the lovely things He has given us:

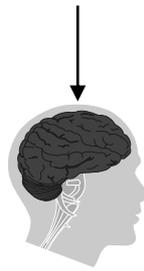
Eyes to
see with



Hands to
hold things



A brain to
understand things



A family to
care for us



So let us remember to do only good things which Allah likes, and say Alhamdulillah for all the things he has given us.

WORKSHEET :

Draw something else for which you can say Alhamdulillah:

E.g.: To be thankful for a bed to sleep in



Akhlaq Chapter 2

JAZAKALLAH

We are Muslims, which means that every thing we do is for Allah. Allah tells us that all Muslims are brothers and that we should care for each other.



Jazakallah = May Allah reward you.

This tells a person that you care about them because you are asking Allah to reward them for what they have done for you.

By saying Jazakallah to someone, you are asking Allah to give them more thawaab so that they may go to heaven. In return, Allah also gives you more thawaab.

You should say Jazakallah when someone is kind to you, helps you in any way or gives you something.

WORKSHEET

When someone helps you or gives you something you say Jazakallah.

Draw 2 pictures of when someone would say Jazakallah:

E.g.: Helping Mummy to sweep up the leaves:

Jazakallah



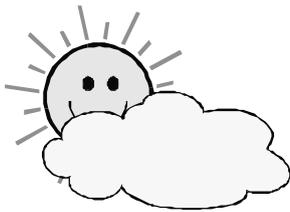
INSHALLAH

Inshallah means that no matter how much we plan something, if Allah does not want it to happen, it will not happen.

Little Ali's mummy had told him again and again to say Inshallah after he said he was going to do something. But Ali usually didn't say Inshallah.



One day, Ali decided he wanted to go to the park to play. He looked out of the window and the sun was shining.



It was a nice day! He asked his mummy if she would drive him to the park later. She said she would Inshallah take him that afternoon.

Ali called his friends to tell them that he was going to the park that afternoon. Ali's mummy heard him and told him that he should have said that he was going to go to the park **Inshallah**.



Ali replied that that he was going for sure because the day was so nice.

That afternoon, when it was time to go to the park, the sky had become less sunny and much more cloudy, but Ali was still happy about driving to the park.

But just before he reached the park, it started to rain. Very soon, it was raining very heavily, and Ali's mummy said he could not play in the park in the rain, so they drove back home. Ali was very sad.

The next day Ali made sure he said Inshallah after everything he was planning to do

Inshallah means if Allah wants you to do something, then you will do it. So always make sure you say Inshallah when YOU PLAN TO do something.

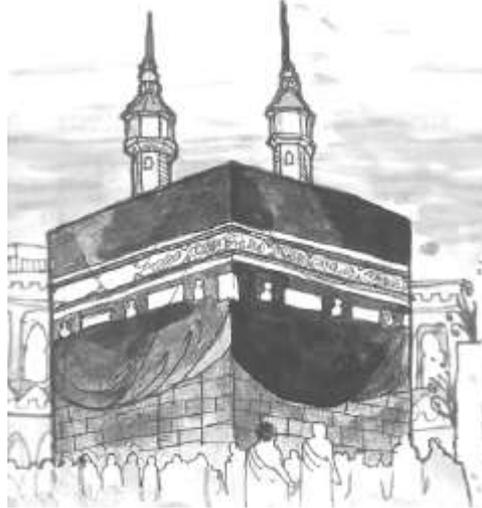
But remember, you should not say Inshallah when you are talking about something you do not intend to do.

WORKSHEET

You should always say Inshallah when you decide to do something.

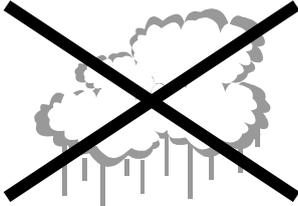
Draw a picture of something you should say Inshallah after you decide to do it:

E.g. I will go for Umrah in the Summer, INSHALLAH:

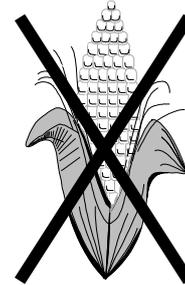


ALL CREATURES OF ALLAH ARE IMPORTANT

All creatures of Allah are important. He listens to the prayers of all His creatures, no matter how big or small, or rich or poor they are. Allah loves them all.



A long time ago, in the time of Prophet Sulaiman , there had been no rain for a long time. All the plants were dying and the people had very little food.



The people asked Prophet Sulaiman to pray to Allah for them. Prophet Sulaiman came out with his people to pray for rain. Suddenly he noticed an ant standing on its two legs, raising it's hands up to the sky and saying:
"Oh Allah! We are very small. We cannot survive without Your help. Please send rain so that we have food to eat."

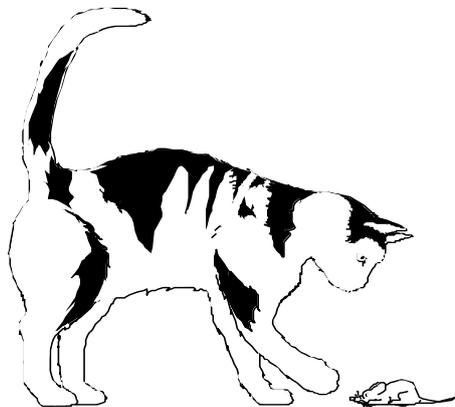
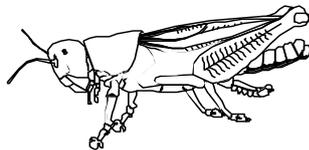
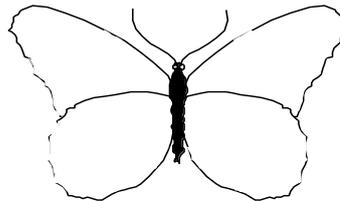
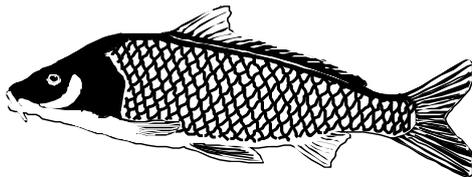
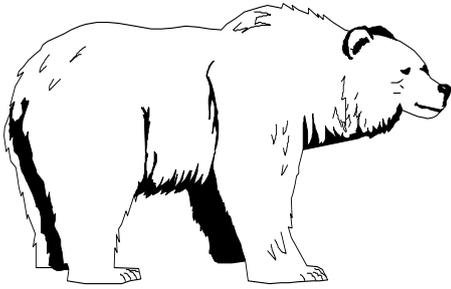
Prophet Sulaiman , who understood the language of the animals, told his people that they could all go home as the prayer of that one little ant was enough. It then rained heavily and all the land became green.



Moral: No matter who or what you are. Allah loves you and always listens to your prayers (Du'a) if they are from your heart.

Worksheet

Colour the creatures whose prayers Allah will answer.



Akhlaq Chapter 5

BEING NICE TO OTHERS:

The Holy Prophet has said that the act most liked by Allah is making other Muslims happy. Allah will give lots of Thawaab to a person who smiles when s/he meets another Muslim. By smiling, you are telling people that you are happy to see them.

If you are happy, people will want to be with you and they will also be happy, but if you are sad then people will leave you on your own because they do not want to be sad as well.



Whenever anyone was rude to Our Holy Prophet or the Imams(alayhemussalam), they used to just smile and be nice to them. The people being rude would immediately feel bad about what they had done.

There was once an old, naughty woman who used to throw rubbish on Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) everyday when he passed by her house on his way to the mosque, but he never ever got angry with her.

One day when the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) passed by the old woman's house, any rubbish did not hit him.

He stopped and asked the old woman's neighbour if she was all right because she was not there to throw rubbish on him.

The neighbour told him that the old woman was not well and she was in bed.



So the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) went to visit the old woman because it is good to go and see people who are not well.

The old woman thought the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) had come to tell her off, and she said:

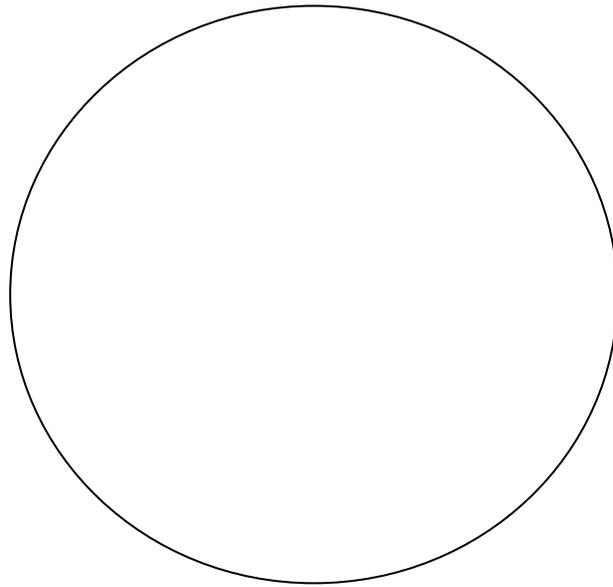
"Why did you wait until I was ill to tell me off. Why didn't you come when I was well and strong?"

Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) replied to the old woman:

"I have not come to tell you off, but to visit you because Allah tells us to look after people who are not well."

The old woman was so surprised that the Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was being so kind to her, after she had been so means to him, that she decided to listen to him and she became a Muslim.

WORKSHEET



Draw the kind of face that Allah is pleased with.

SHARING WITH SIBLINGS:

Allah likes us to share our things, especially with our brothers and sisters.

Remember that everything we have is from Allah, and if we share Allah will give us more.



One day a woman came to Kazim's house to see his mummy. She brought her son, Raza.

Kazim's mummy told him to play with Raza.

So, they played in Kazim's room with his toys.

Soon, Kazim's younger brother Adam came, and he, too, wanted to play with his brother's toys.

But Kazim did not want to play with his brother, in case Adam broke his toys.



Adam was very upset and started crying.

Kazim's mummy asked Kazim to share his toys with his brother, but Kazim would not.



A few days later, Kazim went to Raza's house, but Raza was being mean, and would not let Kazim play with his toys. Kazim was very sad.

When Kazim got home he told his mummy how mean Raza had been. His brother Adam heard him, and told Kazim he could have his (Adam's) favorite book to colour in.



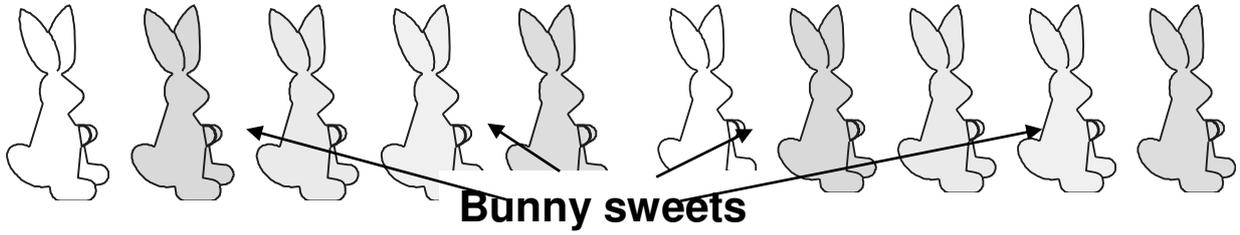
Kazim realised how much his brother loved him, and was very sorry for not sharing with Adam and making him sad.

He promised that from then on he would always share all his things with his brother.

Brothers and sisters are very special. If we fight with a friend, they will go away, but even if we fight with our brother or sister they will always be there with us.

WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures below and draw how many of your bunny sweets you will share:



SALAWAAT:

Allah has **asked** us in the Qur'an to recite Salawaat for the Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his family, because of His great love for them.

When you are reciting Salawaat you are asking Allah to send His blessings on the Prophet Muhammad and his family.

The Prophet's family are:

- Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam), AND
- the 12 Imams (alayhissalam)

Whenever you hear the name of our Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) or his family you should recite Salawaat.

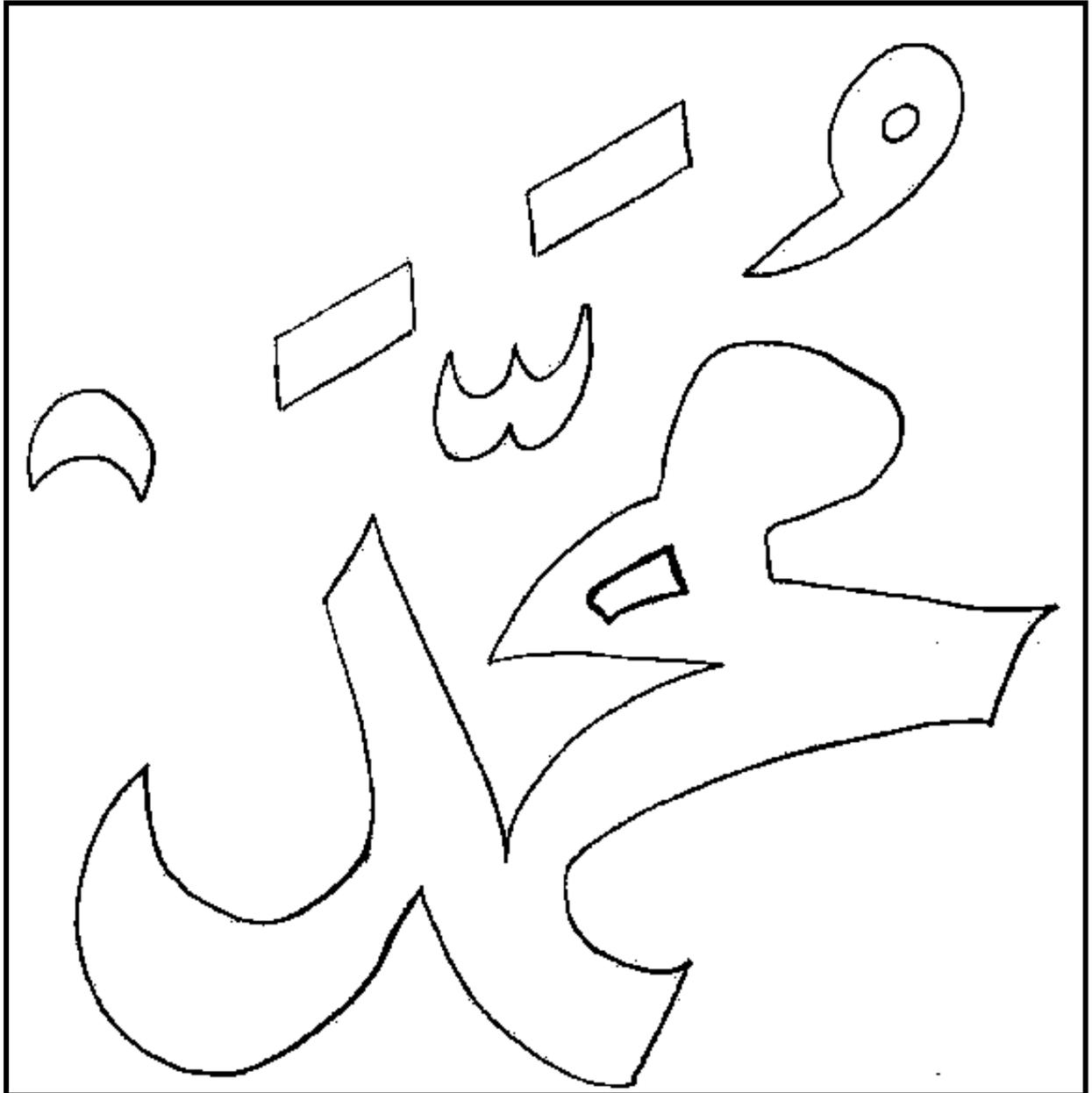
When you hear the name of our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam), you should:

- stand up
- put your right hand on your head
- bow down your head

Inshallah on the Day of Judgement the Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his family will ask Allah to forgive you, in return for all the Salawaat you sent to them.

WORKSHEET

Below is the name Our Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) in Arabic.
Remember to recite Salawaat as you colour it in:



SNEEZING:

When you sneeze you should say Alhamdulillah

When you sneeze you should put your hands or a tissue in front of your mouth so that you do not pass your germs to anyone else and give them your cold.



When someone else sneezes you should say **Yarhamukallah**, because Islam teaches us to care for each other.

WORKSHEET

Below is a game you can play in the class with your friends:

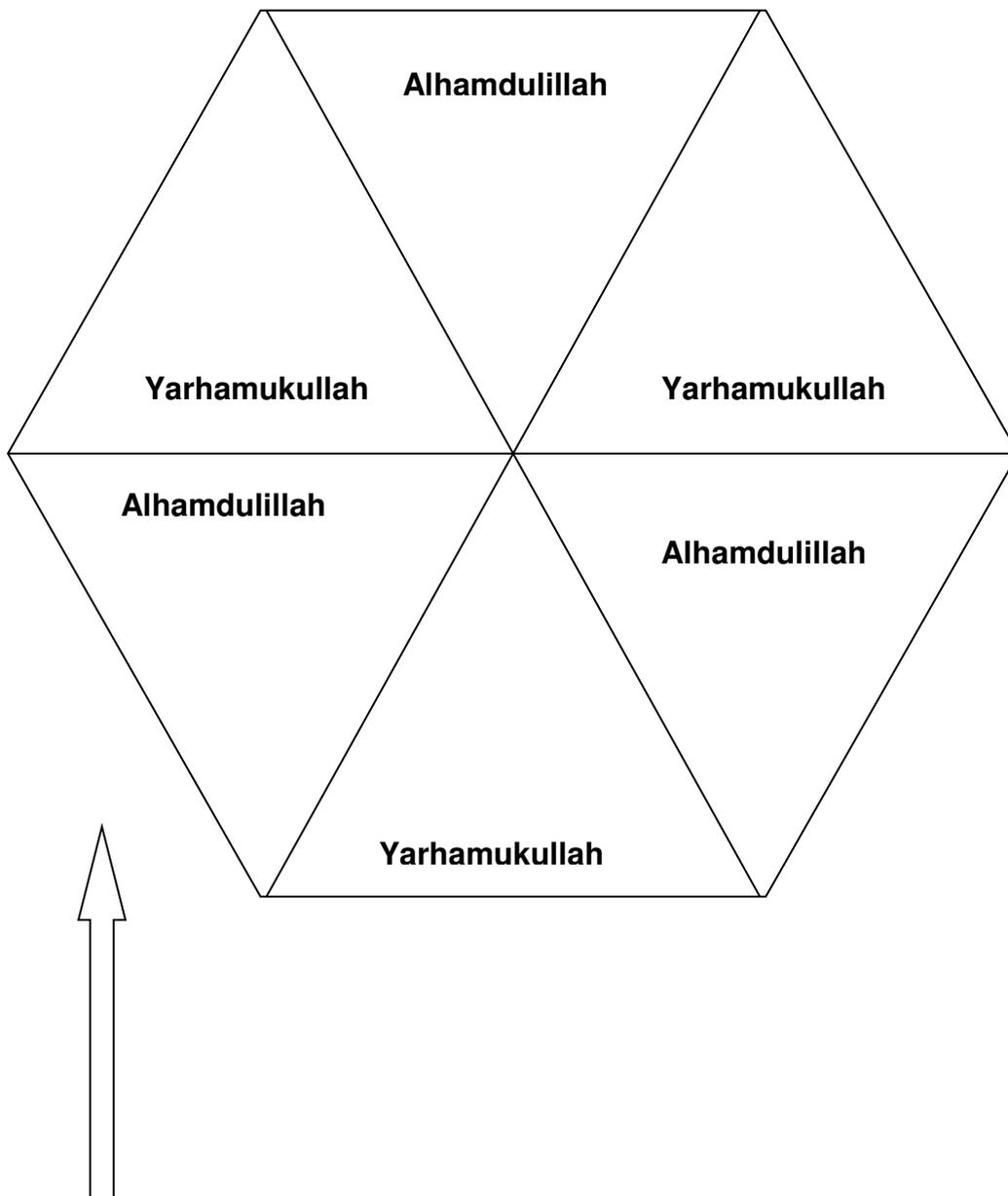
Your teacher will give you a big spinner:

How to play:

Spin the arrow

Take it in turn to sneeze (pretending)

Who has to say the word the spinner lands on? the person who sneezed or the friend?



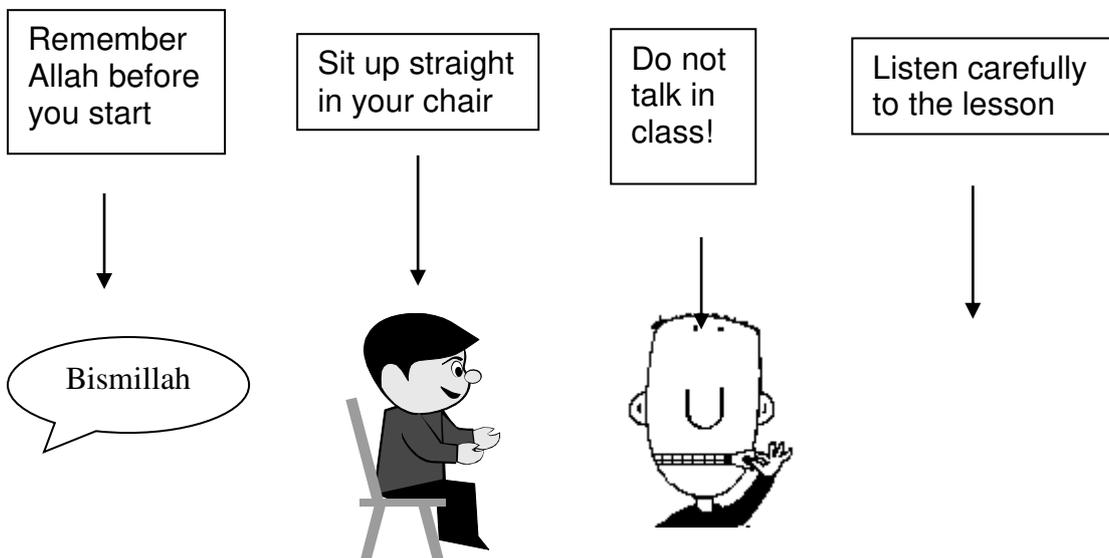
MANNERS BEFORE A LESSON:

It is every Muslim's duty to gain knowledge,
and learn as much as you can.

Knowledge is what you learn and what you know.

You can learn new things at home, at mosque, in Madressa, at school, and many other places. We will concentrate on learning in Madressa.

There are some important things you must do when you are learning something:



Remember to thank the person who is teaching you.



Use that knowledge to make yourself a better person and also teach others (your younger brothers or sisters, and your friends) what you have learnt.



WORKSHEET

Remember always to concentrate on your lesson completely:

Learn the little poem!

Work while you work,

Play while you play,

One thing each time,

That is the way,

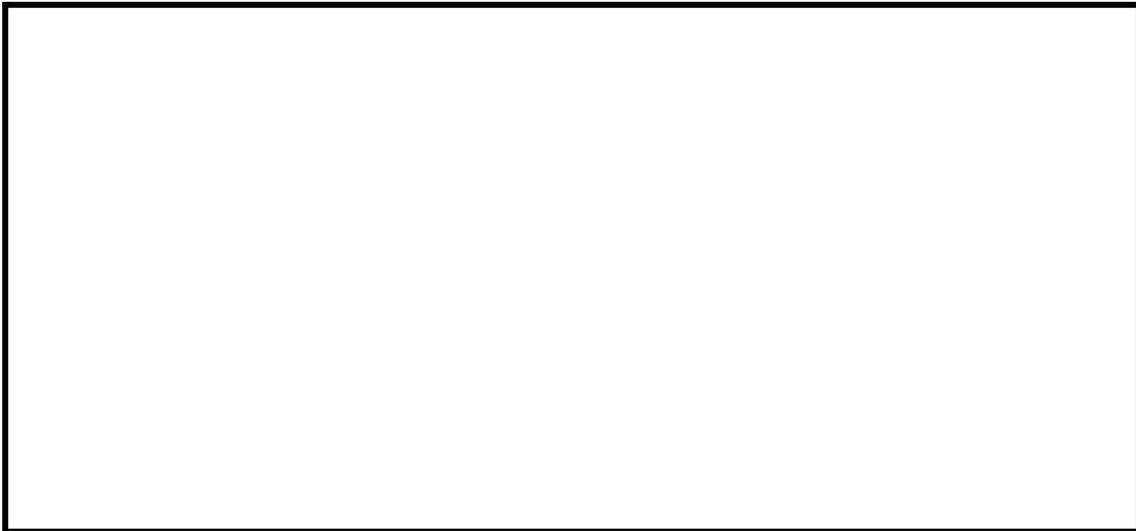
All that you do,

Do with your might,

Things done by halves,

Are not done right.

Draw a picture of something you should NOT do in your lesson:



MANNERS OF SLEEPING:

Before going to bed, you should do the following things:

Brush
your teeth

Do
Wudhu

Say Khuda-Hafiz
to your family

Recite a Surah
from the Qur'an



Before going to sleep you should think of all good and bad deeds you have done in the day.



Which angel has done more writing: the angel on your right shoulder writing good deeds, or the angel on your left writing bad deeds.

Say sorry to Allah for anything bad that you have done, and promise that you will not do it again.

If you have been mean to anyone, tell yourself that tomorrow you will say sorry to them.



You should then sleep on your back or your right side. It is not good to sleep on your tummy.



WORKSHEET

Draw all the things you should try and do before you go to sleep:

E.g. Finish your homework:



MANNERS OF WAKING UP:

You should remember to do the following when you wake up in the morning:

Remember
Allah first

Say Salaam to
our 12th Imam

Greet, hug & kiss
your parents

Remember, knock on your parents door and wait for permission **before** you enter.
You should then put on your slippers and go to the toilet.

WORKSHEET

We remember Allah as soon as we wake up, then send Salaams to our 12th Imam (alayhissalam) and then go and greet our parents.

Draw 2 other things you can do after you wake up:

E.g.: Put on our clothes:



RESPECT OF PARENTS:

Allah Says in the Holy Qur'an: "...Do not worship anyone except Allah and be kind to your parents.."

Allah is telling us in the same sentence to worship only Him, and to be good to our parents. This shows us how important being kind to our parents is in Islam.

The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has also said that when we please our parents we are pleasing Allah, and when we upset them we are upsetting Allah.

Your mother fed you, clothed you and looked after you since your birth



This is why in Islam we are told that Heaven lies under the feet of your mother.

When you are ill, your parents look after you.



When you are sad they are sad. When you are happy, they are happy.

When you need help they are there for you.

They pray for you, without you asking or even knowing.



You can never repay your parents for everything they have done for you, but you can thank them by respecting them:



Remember to treat your grandparents with the same respect that you treat your parents. They cared for your parents just like your parents cared for you

- Doing things for them, without being told to
- Never raising your voice when you are talking to them
- Thanking them and praying for them

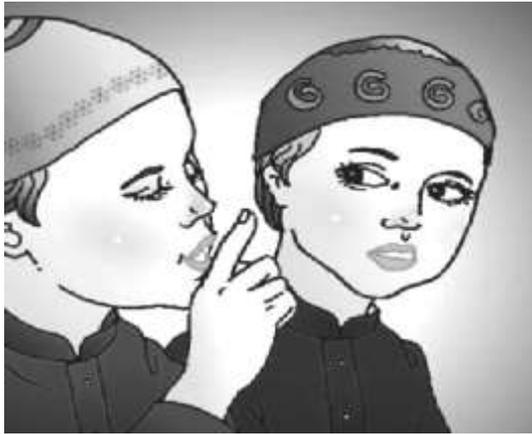


WORKSHEET 2.12: RESPECT OF PARENTS:

Allah wants us to be kind to our parents.

Draw 2 pictures of how you can be kind to you parents:

E.g. By playing quietly when they are resting:



FIQH-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| 1. FIQH TERMS AND THEIR MEANING | 64 |
| 2. Importance of Namaz | 65 |
| 3. WUZU-EXPLANATION:..... | 67 |
| 4. WUDHU- MUSTAHAB ACTIONS: | 69 |
| 5. WUDHU- WAJIB ACTIONS | 70 |
| 6. QIBLA..... | 72 |
| 7. AZAN | 74 |
| 8. IQAMAT..... | 76 |
| 9. Namaz – Method (Zuhr Namaz)..... | 78 |
| 10. QUNOOT قُنُوت | 85 |
| 11. TA'QIBAAT (تَعْقِيبَات) | 87 |
| 12. TASBEEH..... | 89 |
| 13. Toilet Manners..... | 91 |

Fiqh Chapter 1

FIQH TERMS AND THEIR MEANING

| WORD | MEANING | EXAMPLE |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Wajib | MUST DO Something that has to be done and not to do it is a sin(gunah). | Salaa, Sawm, Khums, Hijab..... |
| Haram | MUST NOT DO Something that if done is a sin. | Stealing, eating non-halal food,listening songs/music, singing,lying..... |
| Mustahab | BETTER TO DO Something which if done is rewarded. If it is not done there is no sin. | Adhan, Iqama, Salatul Tahajjud (Shab), Reciting Qur'an, Dua... |
| Makruh | BETTER NOT TO DO Something which is better not to do, but if done is not a sin. | Praying salaa in front of a mirror,picture.... |
| Jāiz (Mubah) | All those things that do not fall in the above categories are Jāiz. | Paani peena , khana khana |

| WORD | MEANING | EXAMPLE |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|
| Adhāb | PUNISHMENT | Jahannam |
| Thawāb | REWARD | Janna |

Fiqh Chapter 02

IMPORTANCE OF NAMAZ

The Arabic name of Namaz is Salaat صَلَاة

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

All praise is for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Allah made me and looks after me. He knows when I am happy and when I am sad. He knows when I am good and when I am naughty. He has given me everything. I love Allah.

Allah wants me to talk to Him too so in the Qur'an and through Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam). He has taught me how to pray Namaz. Namaz is talking to Allah.

I can talk to Allah anywhere about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears me if I whisper or if I shout or even if I think of something in my mind.

However, when I stand for Namaz I pray the way He wants me to because I love Him and I want to do what He says.

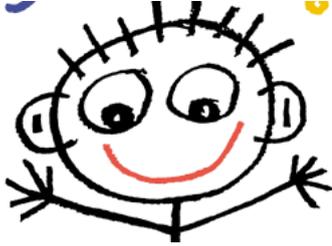
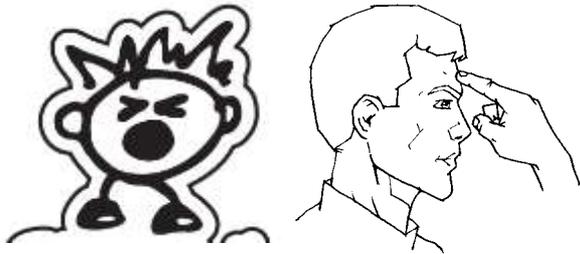
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is Greater than anything and/or anyone.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said that Namaz has greater sawab when we pray together in Jama'at. I try to pray my Namaz with Jama'at as much as possible.

WORKSHEET

Colour the following

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Allah has created us</p>  | <p>He knows when we are sad</p>  |
| <p>He knows when we are happy</p>  | <p>And when we are Naughty</p>  |
| <p>He has taught us Namaz</p>  | <p>He hears and understands us if whisper or we shout O even if We think something in my mind</p>  |

**Allah is greater
Than Anything
Or anyone**



Fiqh Chapter 03

WUZU-EXPLANATION:

Wuzu was taught, by our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), after he came back from Me'raj.

In Me'raj the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) did Wuzu with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wuzu is the special way to wash yourself before you pray.

Wuzu is not only needed(wajib) for Namaz but also for:

- Tawaf around the Ka'ba
- Touching the writing of the Holy Qur'an
- Touching the names of Allah

It is very good to do Wuzu:

- before you go to sleep
- before you go to the Imambargah
- when you are angry (as it calms you down)
- In fact anytime at all(for taharat).



Before doing Wuzu you should make sure that:

- the parts of Wuzu (face, arms, head, feet) are all Pak, **AND**
- there is nothing on them which would stop the water reaching it **E.g.** Plaster, nail varnish, rings, etc

WORKSHEET

Draw a circle round those things that you **have to do** Wuzu for AND a square around those things it is **good to do** Wuzu for.



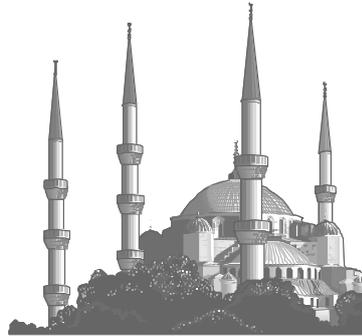
Before reciting Qur'an



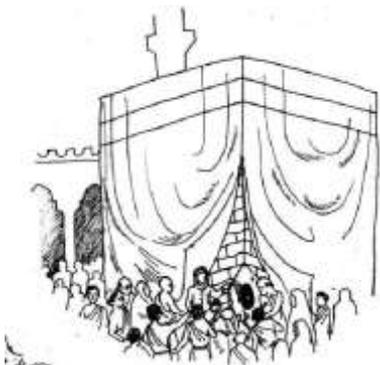
Before going to sleep



Before offering Namaz



Before going to the Mosque



Before Tawaf of Kaa'ba



When you become angry

Fiqh Chapter 4

WUDHU- MUSTAHAB ACTIONS:

Wudhu is divided into:

- Mustahab actions **AND**
- Wajib actions.

Those actions that are Mustahab, not compulsory to do, but if you do them you get a lot of Thawaab.

Those actions that are Wajib, have to be done.

The Mustahab actions are:



Washing your hands twice



Gargling three times.



taking water into the nostrils three times.

Fiqh Chapter 5
WUDHU- WAJIB ACTIONS

1st wajib = **Niyat.**

I am doing Wudhu in
obedience to Allah,
Qurbatan ilallah



Niyat must always be of Qurbatan ilallah.

2nd wajib = **Washing of the face:**



3rd wajib = **Washing of the arms:**



4th wajib = **Masah of the head:**

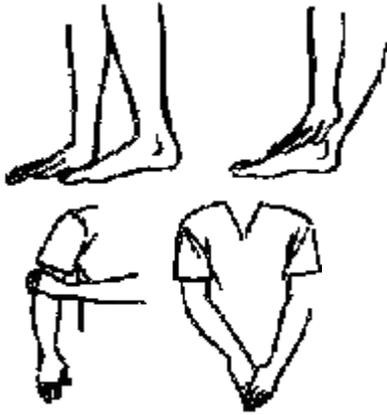


5th wajib = **Masah of the feet:**



WORKSHEET

- Number the actions in sequence (1st, 2nd etc.)
- Write how many times it has to be done
- Colour them in



Fiqh Chapter 06

QIBLA

After I have done Wuzu I lay out my Musalla (Janamaz) and face the Qibla.

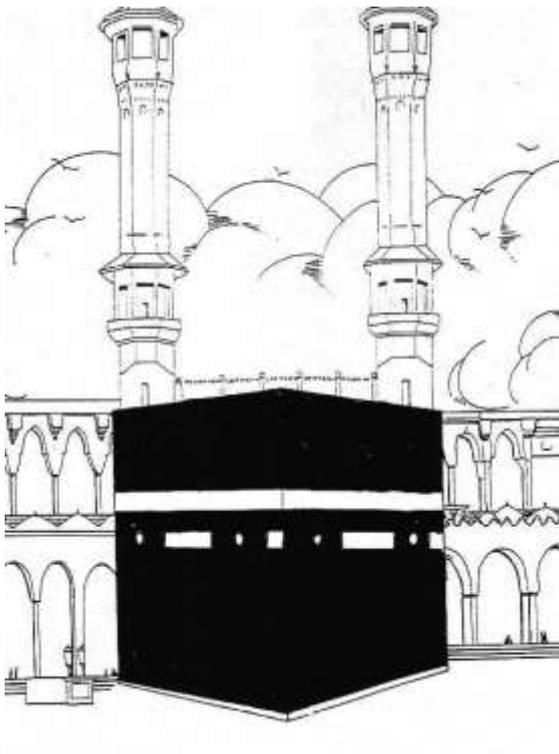
Qibla is the direction to the Ka'ba in Makka.

It is necessary to pray Namaz while facing the Qibla

If we don't know the direction of Qibla, we have to find it

We can find Qibla by:

1. Asking a reliable person.
2. Using a compass if we rely on it
3. Looking at a Mehrab in a Masjid. Mehrab is a niche (cut out arch) in the wall which is made in the direction of Ka'ba.
4. By looking at the graves in a Muslim graveyard. If we stand in front of the grave, such as the kutba (name plate) is on our right, then it means we are facing the qibla



WORKSHEET

Tick the things which are used for finding out the qiblah-and cross those which are not



Using a compass



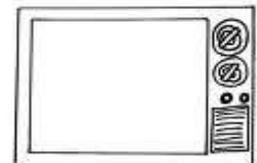
Asking a Kafir



Mehraab



Grave of muslim



Facing TV

Fiqh Chapter 07

AZAN

It is narrated from the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) that one who recites Azan with true spirit will get reward from Allah (SWT) equivalent to that for 40,000 martyrs and 40,000 men of piety (Allama Mohammed Baqir Majlisi in Ain al-Hayat)

When muazzin says “Ash hadu an la ilaha illallah”, 90,000 angels say durood for him.
When muazzin says “Ash hadu anna muhammadar rasulallah”, 40,000 angels record blessings for him

Azan is the call for Namaz (prayer). It is called in a loud voice. It can be called from the minaret of a Masjid (mosque) or from where ever I pray

I always begin my Namaz with Azan and Iqamat.

After I have done Wuzu, I stand on my musalla facing the qibla.

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 4 times | ALLAHU AKBAR | اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَليُّ اللَّهِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA | حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH | حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL | حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ |
| 2 times | ALLAHU AKBAR | اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| 2 times | LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ |

When I say Allahu Akbar, I raise my hands such that palms are facing Qibla, and thumbs are under my ears

When I say or listen names of the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Imam Ali (alayhissalam) in Azan, I say salawat (Durood)

If someone else is reciting Azan loudly, I sit with respect and follow the recitations, repeat with him

WORKSHEET:

Mark the correct sequence of the following sentences, and also mention how many times you say them in Azan

| Sentence | Sequence (e.g. 1, 2) | How many times? |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Ash hadu anl laa ilaaha illallah | | |
| Hayya 'alas salaa | | |
| Hayya 'alal falaah | | |
| Allahu Akbar | | |
| Laa ilaaha illallah | | |
| Allahu Akbar | | |
| Ash hadu anna Aliyyanw waliyullah | | |
| Hayya 'alaa khayril 'amal | | |
| Ash hadu anna Muhammadar rasulullah | | |

ACTIVITY

Tick(V) in the space provided if you have recited Azan for Maghribain namaz.

| | Azan Recited (Tick or Cross) |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| Friday | |
| Saturday | |
| Sunday | |
| Monday | |
| Tuesday | |
| Wednesday | |
| Thursday | |

Fiqh Chapter 08

IQAMAT

Iqamat is the call to start Namaz. It is said just before Namaz

After I have said my Azan, I give Iqamat as follows

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2 times | ALLAHU AKBAR | اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ |
| 2 times | ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH | أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA | حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH | حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ |
| 2 times | HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL | حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ |
| 2 times | QAD QAMATIS SALAAT | قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ |
| 2 times | ALLAHU AKBAR | اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| 1 time | LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ |

When I say Allahu Akbar, I raise my hands such that palms are facing Qibla, and thumbs are under my ears

When I say or listen names of the Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Imam Ali (alayhissalam) in Azan, I say salawat (Durood)

If someone else is reciting Iqamat loudly, I sit with respect and follow the recitations, repeat with him

After the Iqamat, I begin my Namaz(without gap and talking)

WORKSHEET:

Mark the correct sequence of the following sentences, and also mention how many times you say them in Iqamat

| Sentence | Sequence | How many times? |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| ALLAHU AKBAR | | |
| ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH | | |
| HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA | | |
| HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL | | |
| QAD QAMATIS SALAAT | | |
| LAA ILAAHA ILLALLA | | |
| ALLAHU AKBAR | | |
| HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH | | |
| ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH | | |
| ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | | |

ACTIVITY

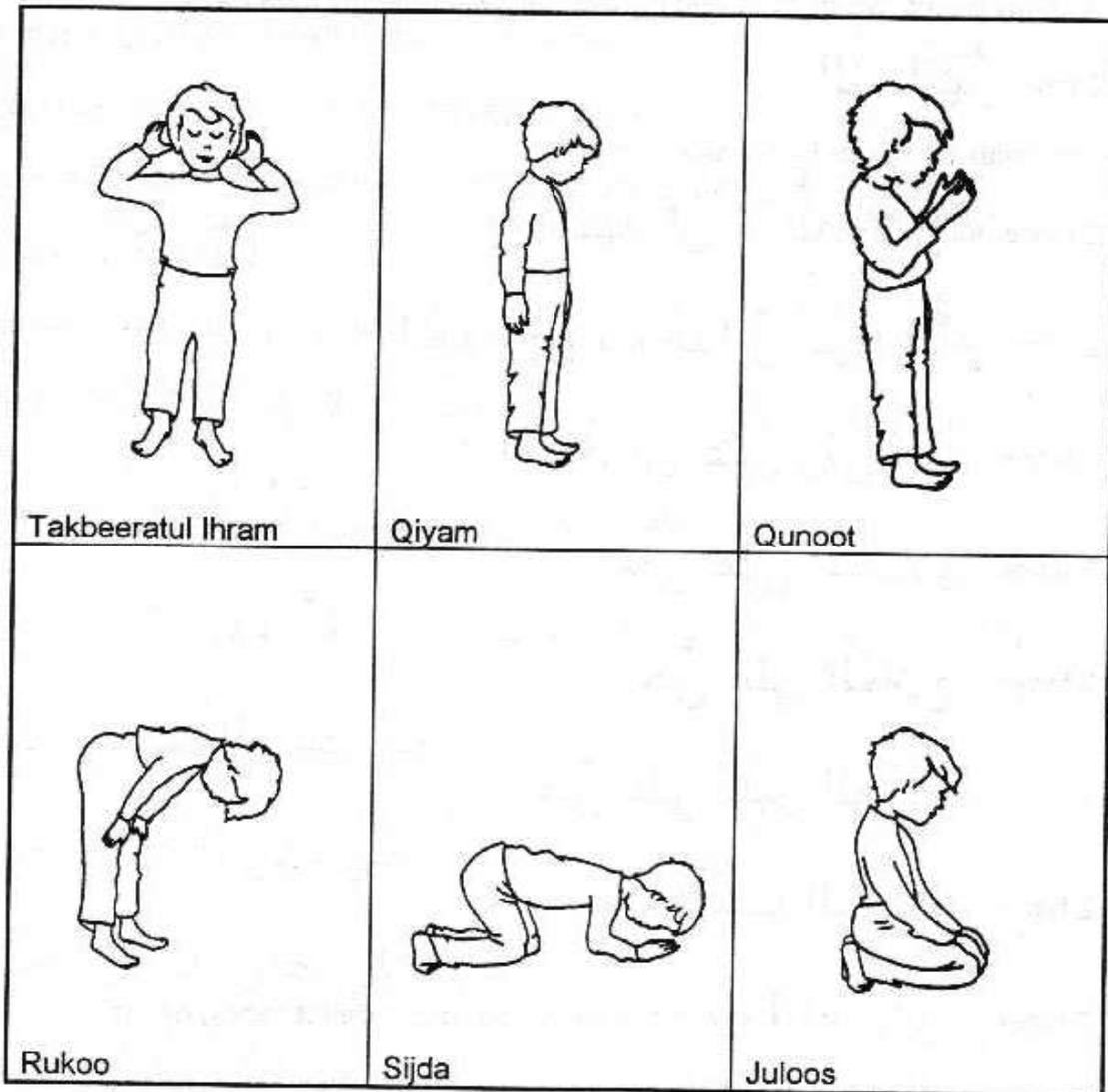
Ask your parents to read the meanings of the sentences below and explain you

| Sentence | Meaning |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ALLAHU AKBAR | ALLAH is the greatest |
| ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | I bear witness that there is no god but ALLAH |
| ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH | I bear witness that Muhammad (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) is the messenger of Allah |
| ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH | I bear witness that Ali (alayhissalam) is the wali of Allah |
| HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA | Hasten to prayers |
| HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH | Hasten to success |
| HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL | Haseten to the best deed |
| QAD QAMATIS SALAAT | Indeed the Namaz has begun |
| LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH | There is no god but ALLAH |

Fiqh Chapter 09

NAMAZ – METHOD (ZUHR NAMAZ)

These are the actions that I have to know before I pray namaz. They all have special names.



Following is the method of Zuhr Namaz

1. Say niyyat “I am praying 4 rak’ats of Zuhr Prayers, Qur-batan Ilallah (for Allah)”

2. Raise hands up to ear and say “Allahu Akbar”

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

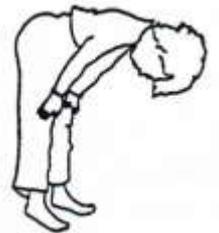


3. Stand still for qiyam and looking at the ground (mohr, turbat). Recite Suratul Fatiha and Sura Ikhlas (or any other sura from the Qur’an)



4. Say “Allahu Akbar” and then go to ruku’. Looking between your feet, recite: “Sub-hana rabbiyal ‘azeemi wa biham-dih”

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



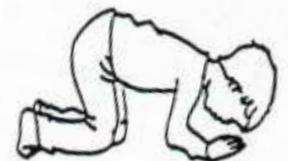
5. Stand up from ruku’ and recite: “Sami’allahu liman hamidah” ﴿٢﴾

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ



6. Say “Allahu Akbar” and then go to sajda making sure that the seven parts of your body touch the ground – Forehead, two palms, two knees, and the two tips of toes. In sajda, recite: “Sub-hana rabbiyal a’laa wa bihamdi”

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



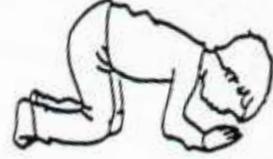
7. Sit up from sajda and looking at your lap, say: “Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ



8. Go back to sajda once more and recite: “Sub-hana rabbiyal a’laa wa bihamdi

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



9. Sit up from sajda and recite: “Allahu Akbar”

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



10. Now stand up for qiyam of the second rak’at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: “Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقُودُ



11. Stand for qiyam and recite Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas.

12. Raise hands for qunoot and recite: “Rabbanaa aatinaa fid dunya ‘hasanataw wa fil aakhirati ‘hasanataw waqinaa ‘azaaban naar.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ



13. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



14. Sit after the second sajdah, say Takbeer "Allahu Akbar" and then recite Tashahhud: "Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad - ﴿﴾"

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

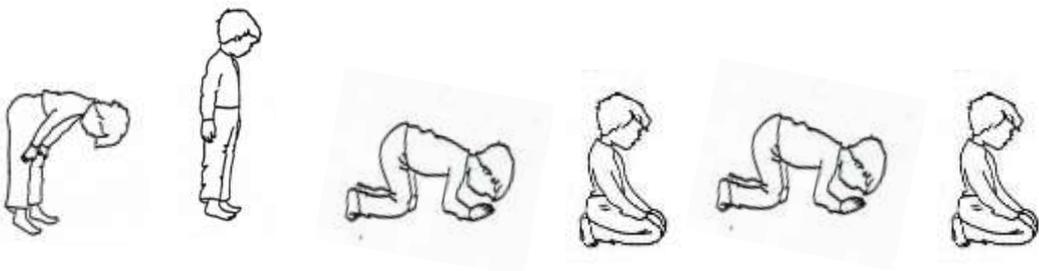
15. . Now stand up for qiyam of the third rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

16. In qiyam of third rak'at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba'a 3 times: "Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar"

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

17. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



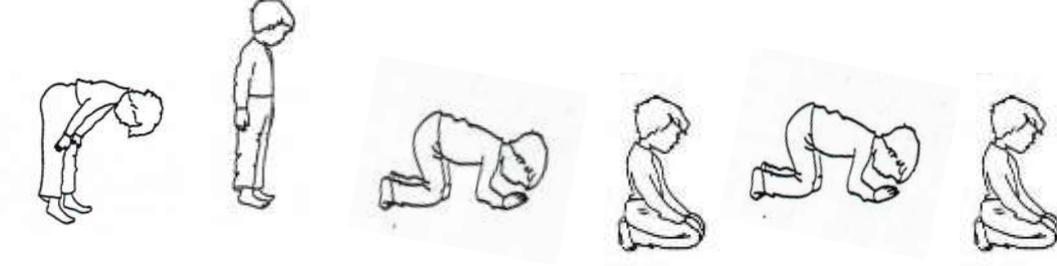
18. Now stand up for qiyam of the fourth rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

19. In qiyam of fourth rak'at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba'a 3 times: "Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar"

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

20. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



21. Sit after the second sajda, say Takbeer "Allahu Akbar" and then recite Tashahhud: "Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad"

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

22. Then say salaam: "Assalamu 'alayka ayyuhan nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh; Assalamu 'alaynaa wa 'alaa ibadillahis saaliheen; Assalamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh -

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

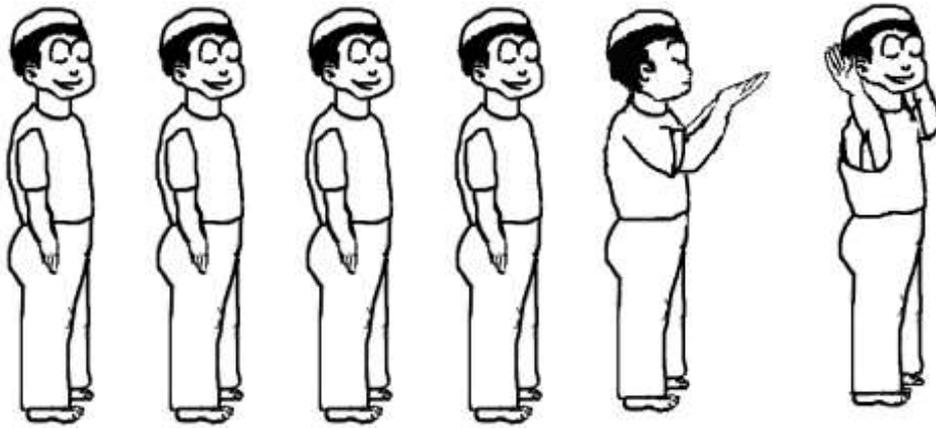
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

23. Then three times (raising your hands each time) say Allahu Akbar:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

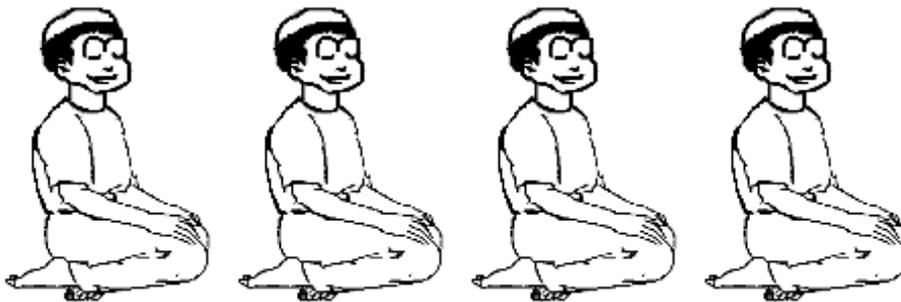
WORKSHEET

Mark the following actions in the correct sequence for a 2 rak'at Namaz, and color them also









Memorize the following Surahs

Suratul Hamd

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Suratul Ikhlas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Fiqh Chapter 10

QUNOOT قُنُوت

In Namaz, Qunoot refers to when I raise my hands for dua to Allah in the second rak'at just before I go to ruku'.

Allah loves listening to my dua.

Before I raise my hands for Qunoot I say اللهُ أَكْبَرُ

I raise my hands keeping them together just below my face with the fingers together and thumbs apart. I am asking from Allah humbly.



I recite my du'a loudly. These are some of the duas that I recite. Allah has taught them to us. They are all found in the Qur'an.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

"Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the fire." (Qur'an - Surah Baqara 2:201)

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْنِي صَغِيرًا ط

"Lord! Have mercy on them (my parents) just as they had mercy on me when I was little..." (Qur'an - Surah Bani Israil 17:24)

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

"Lord! Increase my knowledge.." (Qur'an - Surah Taha 20:114)

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

"Our Lord! Forgive me, my parents and the believers on the day of accounting" (Qur'an - Surah Ibrahim 14:41)

WORKSHEET

Learn the dua recited in Qunoot and color the picture below



Fiqh Chapter 11

TA'QIBAAT (تَعْوِيَّاتُ)

Ta'qibaat means the tasbeeh and du'as etc. that follow Namaz.

After I have finished my Namaz I first recite 'Allahu Akbar'

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ three times.

Then I recite salawat - صَلَّى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

After salawat I recite the tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (SA)

34 times اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

33 times الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

33 times سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

After the tasbeeh I recite a surah from the Qur'an and then one of the recommended du'as.

I then go into sajda to thank Allah for everything and to ask for forgiveness.

In sajda I recite the following as many times as I can

شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا لِلَّهِ

Thank you, Allah

عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا

Forgive me

Finally, I get up and face qibla to recite the Ziyarat of the ma'sumeen.

WORK SHEET - TA'QEEBAAT

put a star in the box adjacent to the ta'qeebaat you recite after Namaz.

Recite اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 3 times

Recite Salawat اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Recite Tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (SA)

(٣٤) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(٣٣) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

(٣٢) سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Recite specific du'a after every Namaz (Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib & Isha)

Recite a surah From The Holy Quran

In sajda recite the following as many times as possible

شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا لِلَّهِ

عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا

Recite Ziarat

Fiqh Chapter 12

TASBEEH

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Namaz is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Zahra (SA), because, her father, our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) gave it to her as a present.

Bibi Fatima (SA) used to work very hard in her house.

Her father saw how hard she worked.

So one day he told her that he was going to give her something that would be better than anything else in the world.

He gave her '**Tasbeeh**'.

He told her that after every Namaz she should say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ = Allah is the Greatest : **34 times**

لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ = All praise is to Allah: **33 times**

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ = Glory to Allah: **33 times**

Imam Sadiq (alayhissalam) has said)

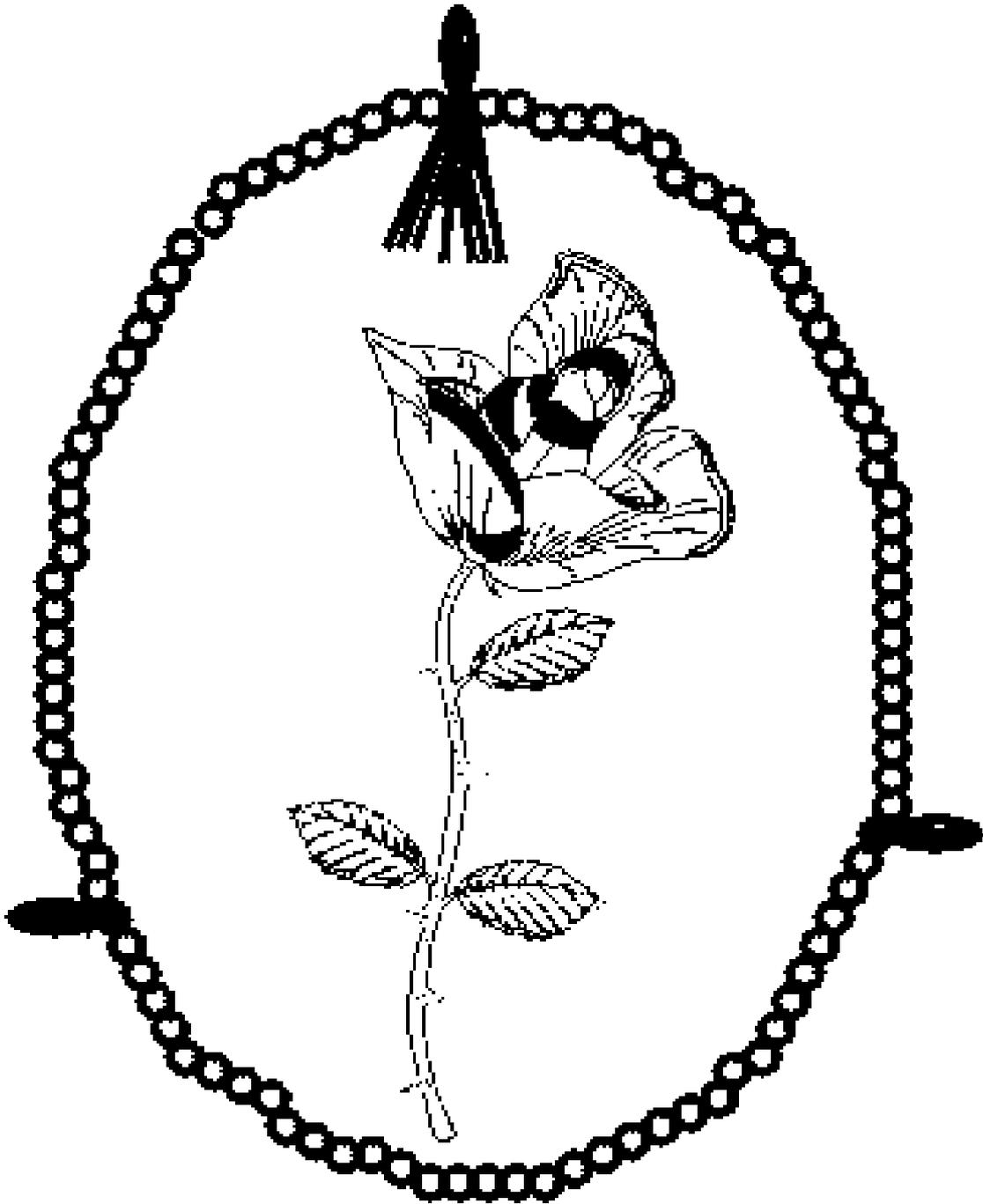
Who ever recites the tasbih of Bibi Fatima (alayhissalam) before he changes his posture from that of the obligatory prayer/or before he crosses his legs to sit comfortably God will forgive him'.¹

¹ Al-Wasa'il chapter 7 on the topic of al-ta'qib, hadith number 5, cited in Al-Zubdatu al-Fiqhiyya pg 239.

WORKSHEET

Color the beads saying:

- 34 - Allahu Akbar,
- 33 - Alhamdulillah, **AND**
- 33 - Subhanallah



Fiqh Chapter 13

TOILET MANNERS

Dear Children

Allah (SWT) has created us, and loves us

He has asked us to be clean, and loves clean people

Remember:

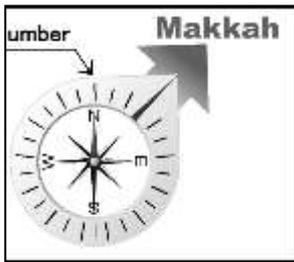
- Urine and stool are najis, and you must clean yourself from them when you go to toilet
- If urine or stool touches other parts of body, or cloth, they make them najis also, so you have to clean them also. It is therefore better to be careful

Remember:

- Don't face qibla or back qibla while passing urine or stool
- Use tahir (pak) water to wash yourself
- First remove the Najis items and then pour water **at least** twice, better still thrice
- Don't urinate whilst standing
- Don't hold your want to visit the toilet
- It is better to urinate before Namaz, and before going to sleep
- Enter the toilet with your left foot and come out with your right foot
- Don't wash with the right hand
- Wear slippers in the toilet
- Wash hands after coming out of toilet
- Take care of the droplets of urine. If you get it on your body, wash it with water. If you got it on your clothes, tell your parents to help you clean them (paak them)
- Ask permission to use the toilet if it does not belong to you.
- Cover your private parts from others all the time

WORKSHEET

Tick in the things which you should do and cross the things you should not do.



Facing
the qiblah



Using
tahir water



Going to the toilet
before sleeping



Going to the toilet
before namaz



Entering with
right foot



Washing with
right hand



Wearing
slippers



Washing
hands



Asking
permission

HISTORY-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)-BOYS

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. PROPHET NUH:..... | 2 |
| 2. PROPHET MUSA..... | 4 |
| 3. AHLUL KISA:..... | 6 |
| 4. IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR ALAYHISSALAM)..... | 8 |
| 5. IMAM JA'FAR AS-SADIQ (ALAYHISSALAM):..... | 9 |
| 6. IMAM MUSA AL-KADHIM ALAYHISSALAM):..... | 11 |
| 7. IMAM ALI AR-RIDHA (ALAYHISSALAM):..... | 12 |
| 8. IMAM MAHDI (ALAYHISSALAM)..... | 13 |
| 9. THE ISLAMIC YEAR..... | 15 |

History Chapter 1

PROPHET NUH:

A long time ago there was a group of people who worshipped idols.



Then Allah sent **PROPHET NUH** to guide these people to the right path.

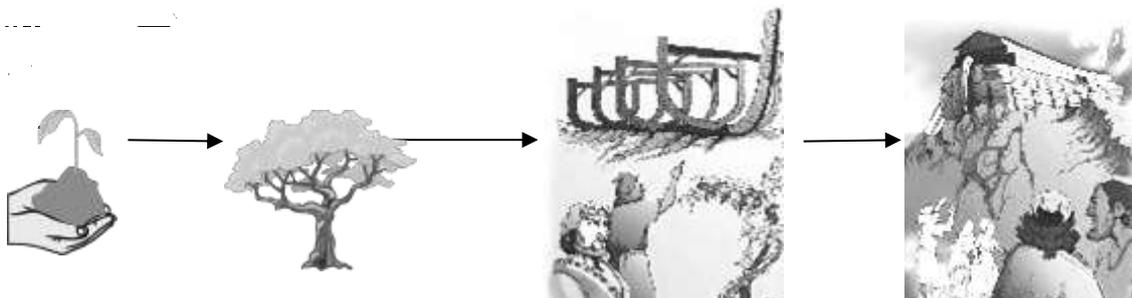
PROPHET NUH was a wise and patient man and he tried to teach the people about Allah and told them not to worship pieces of clay or wood, which they had made themselves as their gods. The **people did not listen to him** and when he warned them to be afraid of Allah's punishment, they laughed at him.

Believe in One God and pray to Him for your needs – DO NOT WORSHIP IDOLS!!

PROPHET NUH did not give up and continued to preach the message of Allah to them for 950 years. But as time passed, the people grew worse, and began to attack him with stones whenever he tried to talk them.

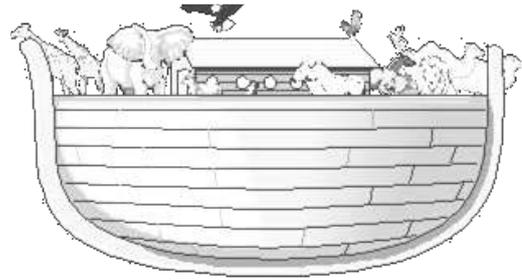
Finally **PROPHET NUH** complained to Allah about the people and asked Him to **HELP**. Allah accepted the prayer of **PROPHET NUH** and ordered him to build a large boat, an ark, and also told him that there would be a great flood in which all the bad people would be drowned.

PROPHET NUH planted small trees and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to make the ark.



It took 80 years to complete the ark, and during this time the people began teasing him saying that he had given up being a Prophet and had become a carpenter.

When the ark was ready, Allah told **PROPHET NUH** to tell **his followers** to go inside the ark **and also to take one pair of each type of animal.**



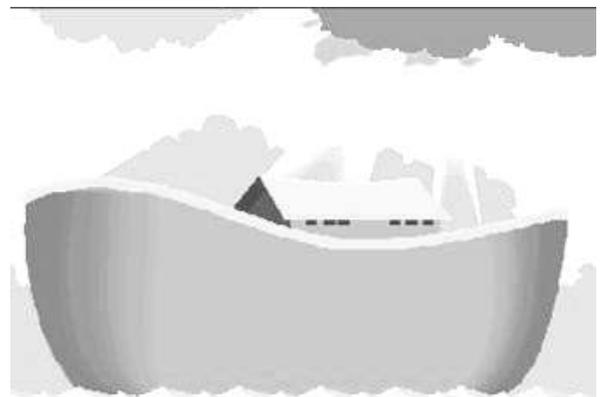
Suddenly, it began to rain heavily and streams of water came out from the ground. Soon the land was covered with water and the ark began to float.



His son **Kanaan**, who was an unbeliever, refused to come with them.

PROPHET NUH saw his son **Kanaan** struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kanaan replied that he would go to top of a mountain and be safe there.

PROPHET NUH warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's Curse, except in the ark. In the meantime, a huge wave came and swept **Kanaan** off forever.



The ark floated for a long time while the whole land was flooded so that nobody was left alive on it. Finally, the punishment of Allah was over and it stopped raining. The water level began to get less and the ark came down on a mountain called **Judi**.



PROPHET NUH was commanded to come out of the ark with his followers and the animals. In this new land they began their lives a fresh under the blessings of Allah.

History Chapter 2

PROPHET MUSA

**Prophet Musa was born at the time of Fir'aun.
Fir'aun was a king who hated the Banilsraa'il.
Banilsraa'il was the tribe of Prophet Musa**

A little while before Prophet Musa was born, Fir'aun was told that a boy from the Banilsraa'il would soon be born and he would destroy Fir'aun's kingdom.

When Fir'aun, who was a cruel king, heard this, he ordered that every male child born to the Banilsraa'il should be killed.

When Prophet Musa was born, his mother put him in a box and it in the River Nile. She then sent her daughter to follow the little **"boat"** and see where it went. The box floated towards Fir'aun's Palace, where his men fished it out and brought the baby to him.

He wanted to kill it immediately, because he thought that it might be a child of the Banilsraa'il, but his wife Aasiya, who was a pious woman, stopped him. They did not have children of their own, so she asked him to adopt the child.

Fir'aun agreed to his wife's request and then called some women to feed the crying child. However, the baby refused milk from all the women who came to feed him, except his mother.

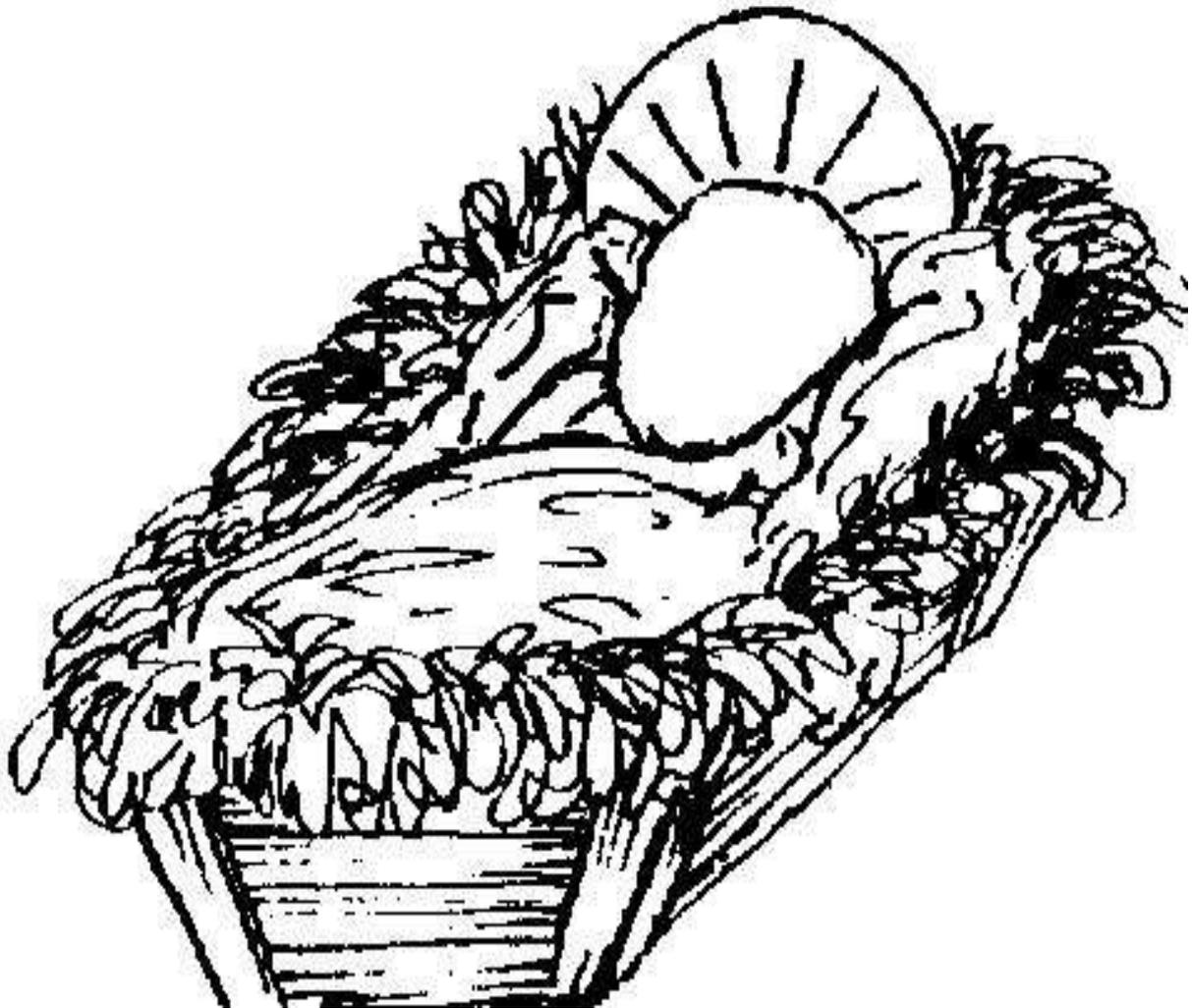
So Allah reunited the mother and child in the very Palace of Fir'aun.

As the years passed, Prophet Musa grew up strong and healthy.

He then left Egypt and went to Madyan

WORKSHEET

Colour the picture and answer the questions:



History Chapter 3

AHLUL KISA:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| AHLUL = | People |
| KISA = | Blanket/ Cloak |
| HADITH = | Narration/Talk |
| AHLUL KISA = | People of the Blanket. |
| HADITH-E-KISA: | Story of the blanket. |

HADITH-E-KISA:

One day **Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)** went to the house of his daughter, **Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam)** and told her that he wanted to lie down and could she give him a Cloak, (**Kisa**), which she did.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hasan (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house.

His mother replied that he was.

Imam Hasan (alayhissalam) went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**.

The Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door.

It was her son, **Imam Husain (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was.

Imam Husain (alayhissalam) went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**.

The Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed, so **Imam Husain (alayhissalam)** joined his grandfather and his brother, under the Kisa.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her husband, **Imam Ali (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his wife and then asked if his cousin, the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was in the house. His wife replied that he was.

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) went to his cousin and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed.

So, **Imam Ali (alayhissalam)** then joined his cousin (and father-in-law), and his two sons, under the Kisa.

A little while later **Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam)** went to her father and asked if she may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed, so she joined her father, her husband, and her two sons, under the Kisa.

The Angel Jibrail asked Allah who was under the blanket and he was told that it was:

“FATIMAH,

HER FATHER, PROPHET MUHAMMAD (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

HER HUSBAND , IMAM ALI (alayhissalam)

HER TWO SONS.”, IMAM HASAN (alayhissalam) AND IMAM HUSAIN (alayhissalam)

AhlulKisa = Ahlul Bayt = Panjatan Pak are:

- **Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam),**
- **Imam Ali (alayhissalam),**
- **Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam),**
- **Imam Hasan (alayhissalam),**
- **Imam Husain (alayhissalam).**

WORKSHEET

Find the names of the Panjatan in the Word-search below:

**FLTALIBPHH
AUANASAHUI
THSATWQSSW
MUHAMMADAI
JKHSLILFIQ
HAMITAFBNX**

History Chapter 4

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR مُحَمَّدُ الْبَاقِرُ (ALAYHISSALAM)

He was born in Madina on the 1st of Rajab 57 A.D. .

His father is Imam Ali Zayn ulAabideen (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima bint Al-Hasan (alayhissalam) (She was the daughter of Imam Hasan (alayhissalam))
He was 3 years old in Karbala and was taken as prisoner with the women and children of the family of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

Imam was called Baqir al Uloom which means one who splits open knowledge, he taught many students.

He was the first to teach Fiqh.

Although he was an Imam he still used to work hard in the fields under the hot sun.
The ruler of the time wanted an idea of what to write on the coins of that country called Deenar which was the money of that time. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) advised him to write:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - 'There is no god except Allah' on one side and

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - 'Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' on the other side.

The bad ruler of the time called Hisham sent Imam a poisoned saddle as a present. When Imam sat on it, the poison went into his body and he died on the 7th of Dhulhijja.
He is buried in JannatulBaqee in Madina.

Story

It was a very hot day and a man was walking past our 5th Imam's farm.
He saw Imam Muhammad al-Baqir working very hard on the farm, looking hot and tired.

He told the Imam that he should sit down and rest, and not work so hard.
Imam Muhammad al-Baqir answered that he was working so hard so that he could look after his family, and not have to ask anyone for help.

Allah likes for us to work hard and do things for ourselves.

Moral: You should always try hard to do something by yourself, and only when you have tried and cannot do it, should you ask for help

History Chapter 5

IMAM JA'FAR AS-SADIQ جَعْفَرُ الصَّادِقُ (ALAYHISALAM):

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) was born in Madina on the 17th of Rabi ulAwwal. He has the same birth date as Prophet Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

His father is Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima better known as UmmeFarwa. She was a very clever lady who taught the laws of Islam.

After Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) was poisoned the bad rulers (Banu Umayyah) were busy fighting fighting their opponents(Banu Abbas) and this allowed Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) to continue his father's path in teaching Islam's true teachings and elevating their Religious Intellectual level without any interference.

He taught many subjects including medicine, chemistry, geography, fiqh (laws of Islam), explanation of the Qur'an.....

He had some very clever students like Jabir bin Hayyan who is known today as the 'Father of Chemistry'. Jabir always started his writings with "...I have learnt this from my master Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam)....."

We are known as Ja'fery because we are the followers of the Fiqh (laws of Islam) as taught by Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam).

- When Imam was 65 years old, a bad ruler called Mansur sent him poisoned grapes.
- Imam died on the 25th of Shawwal and is buried in JannatulBaqee in Madina.

One of the companions of Imam - Abu Baseer went to the house of Imam to give his condolences to the family after Imam had died. Imam's wife - SayyidaUmmeHameeda was very sad. She told Abu Baseer that just before Imam had died he called his family members close to him and said:

"Those who take salaa (Prayers) lightly will not get our shafa'a (intercession)"

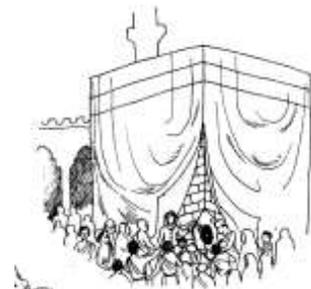
Story:

In the time of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (alayhissalam) there lived a young man called Zakariya who had converted from Christianity to Islam.

On his way to Haj, Zakariya stopped in Madina to visit Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (alayhissalam).

Zakariya asked the Imam how he should behave towards his family who were still Christians.

Imam replied that parents should be greatly respected in Islam, and told Zakariya to be kinder and more helpful to his mother than he had ever been.



When Zakariya returned home, he was much more respectful and helpful to his old mother than before.



He gave her food and drink with his own hands.
He washed her clothes and kept the house tidy.



And he would hug and kiss her all the time.

His mother was very surprised but very happy with her son, and asked Zakariya what had made him become so kind towards her.

When Zakariya explained about our 6th Imam (alayhissalam), his mother wanted to know more about Islam.

Zakariya told her all about the teachings of Islam and when he had finished, his mother became a Muslim too.

Moral: Always behave with good Akhlaq towards other people and never forget the rights of your parents.

History Chapter 6

IMAM MUSA AL-KADHIM ALAYHISALAM):

- ❖ He is the son of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) and SayyidaHameeda.
- ❖ He was born on the 7th of Safar,
- ❖ He was born in Abwa which is a place between Makka and Madina. Prophet Muhammad's (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) mother - Sayyida Amina is buried there.

He was given the title Al-Kadhim which means 'someone who swallows his anger'. One who does not show his/her anger is patient.

Like all the other Aemma, he too could speak with wisdom from birth. Once when Imam was 5 years old, a visitor of his father saw the young Imam with a lamb telling the lamb to bow down saying:
"Bow down to the One who made you."

A bad ruler called Harun Rashid put Imam in prison for 19 years. **(4,7,14¹)** The prison was so small that Imam could not even stretch his legs. He was given only 2 pieces of dry bread and a glass of hot water per day.

The same bad ruler killed the Imam by giving him poisoned dates.

- ❖ Imam died in Baghdad on 25th Rajab .
- ❖ He is buried in Kadhmain - a part of Baghdad (Iraq).

One day Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (alayhissalam) passed by a poor man. The Imam greeted him and talked to him for a while, asking him if everything was all right.

Before he went, the Imam told the man that if there was anything that he could do for the man then he would do it.

The followers of Imam were unhappy that Imam had been so nice to this poor, ordinary man.

They told Imam it did not look right for someone so important as the Imam to talk to and help someone so ordinary.

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (alayhissalam) replied that Allah has created all men equal. Being rich or better dressed doesn't mean you are better than someone else.



¹ Other aqwaal

History Chapter 7

IMAM ALI AR-RIDHA (ALAYHISSALAM):

Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) was born in Madina on the 11th Dhulqa'da.

His father is Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Ummulbanin Najma.

His grandfather Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) used to tell his companions to await the birth of his grandson who would be very clever and known as 'Aalim aali Muhammad' - the learned one from the household of the Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

He was also known as Imam Zaamin (alayhissalam). Zaamin means safety.

One day Imam was walking through the market place when he saw a hunter about to kill a deer. The deer was struggling. When the deer saw Imam she said something to him which he understood. Imam asked the hunter to free her so that she could feed her little ones who were hungry. The deer would then return to the hunter.

The hunter thought Imam was making a fool of him, so Imam stood with the hunter until the deer came back with her young ones. She asked Imam to look after them.

When Mamun saw that Imam was becoming more popular than him he invited him one evening and gave him poisoned grapes.

Imam died on 17TH OR 29th Safar.

He is buried in Mash'had in Iran. He is also known as 'GharibulGhuraba' meaning one who is a stranger and far from family and home (Imam's home was in Madina).



The servants of King Ma'mun were very angry that he had made Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) his successor.

To show the Imam that they did not respect him, the servants decided that they would not open the doors, or lift up the curtains for Imam to pass through when he came to the court.

That day when Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) came to the court, the doors and curtains opened by themselves for Imam, under the command of Allah.

The servants became very scared and ashamed and resumed their duty of opening the doors and curtains for Imam.



Moral: No-one can do anything to you when Allah is looking after you, as Allah is the most powerful and in control of everything.

History Chapter 8

IMAM MAHDI

مُحَمَّدُ الْمَهْدِيُّ (a.s.): (ALAYHISSALAM)

He was born on the 15th of Sha'ban 255 A.H. in Samarra.

His father is Imam Hasan Al-Askery (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Nargis.

Imam is still alive and in this year (_____ A.H.) he is _____ years old).

He is OUR Imam. Every week he gets a report of what we do from the angels recording our deeds with Allah's permission. He feels very sad when he sees if we have done something that is naughty or bad.

Imam Mahdi (alayhissalam) is in ghayba. This means that although he is amongst us we do not recognise him when we see him.

Whenever we need help we ask Allah through Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam)

Whenever we hear his name we should bow down, put our hand on our head and recite salawaat.

When Allah orders, Imam will make himself known to us. We must pray to Allah to make this happen quickly and to keep Imam safe.

When he makes himself known to the world, he will want us to be his soldiers so that the world can be a better place. A world of justice. We should prepare to be his soldiers by being the best of Muslims - by having taqwa (keeping away from all haram acts and doing all the wajib acts).



One day, a good man called Syed Muhammad Amili was travelling through the desert with a group of people, when he got lost.

Syed Amili searched and searched for his group but could not find them.

It soon became dark. He was tired, hungry, frightened and alone in the hot desert

He was preparing to die when suddenly he saw some water. He went to the water, drank some and then did Wudhu and prayed his Salaat.

After his Salaat he felt very weak, and just lay there.

All of a sudden he saw a person riding a horse getting closer and closer to him.

When the rider reached Syed Amili, he greeted him and asked him what the matter was. Syed Amili explained that he was lost and hungry.



him and explained that

On hearing this, the rider asked why Syed Amili had not eaten the melons that were behind him. Syed Amili turned around, and was surprised to find some melons.



The rider then told him to eat one melon and take the rest with him and pointed out the direction he was to go in to find his group. Then the rider disappeared.

Syed Amili then realised that it was our 12th Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (alayhissalam), who had helped him. Syed Amili reached his group safely

History Chapter 9

THE ISLAMIC YEAR

There are 12 months in a year .

As a Muslim I follow the Islamic calendar (Lunar / Qamri calendar).

The Islamic/Lunar month is the time between two new moons. Lunar comes from the Latin word Luna which means moon. A Lunar month is either 29 or 30 days long.

The Islamic/Lunar year is approximately 11 days shorter than the Solar year (January to December).

The months are :

Muharram

Safar

Rabi ulAwwal

Rabi ulAakher

JamadulAwwal

JamadulAakher

Rajab

Sha'ban

Ramadhan

Shawwal

Dhulqa'ada

Dhulhijja

QURAN-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(BOYS)

Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. AYAT-E-DUROOD & AYAT-E-TATHEER | 2 |
| 2. INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN | 3 |
| 3. MEMORISATION OF SURATUN NAAS: | 4 |
| 4. MEMORISATION OF SURATUL FALAQ: | 5 |
| 5. MEMORISATION OF SURATUL KAFIROON:..... | 6 |

آیة درود مع ترجمہ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
اِنَّ اللّٰهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ یُصَلُّوْنَ عَلٰی
النَّبِیِّؕ یَاٰیُّهَا الَّذِیْنَ اٰمَنُوْا
صَلُّوْا عَلَیْهِ وَسَلِّمُوْا تَسْلِیْمًا ۝

ترجمہ

بے شک خدا اور اس کے فرشتے، پیغمبر (اور ان کی آل) پر درود بھیجتے ہیں تو اسے ایماندارو تم بھی درود بھیجتے رہو اور برابر سلام کرتے رہو۔

آیة تطہیر مع ترجمہ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
اِنَّمَا یُرِیْدُ اللّٰهُ لِیُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ
الرِّجْسَ اَهْلَ الْبَیْتِ وَیُطَهِّرَکُمْ
تَطْهِیْرًا ۝

ترجمہ

اے (پیغمبر کے) اہل بیت خدا تو بس یہ چاہتا ہے کہ تم کو (ہر طرح کی) بُرائی سے محفوظ رکھے اور جو پاک و پاکیزہ رکھنے کا حق ہے ایسا پاک و پاکیزہ رکھے۔

Quran Chapter 02

INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN

Qur'an is the last book of Allah. It is written in Arabic

Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

When we recite Qur'an, Allah gets pleased

Even seeing the wordings of Qur'an gives Sawaab

It is better to do wuzu and then recite Qur'an

Qur'an shall be respected, and should be handled with care. We should:

- hold it properly (show the child)
- never leave it open when no-one is reciting from it
- never touch the writing in it without wuzu (you can read it without teaching it but will get less sawab)

It is better to face the qibla while reciting the Qur'an

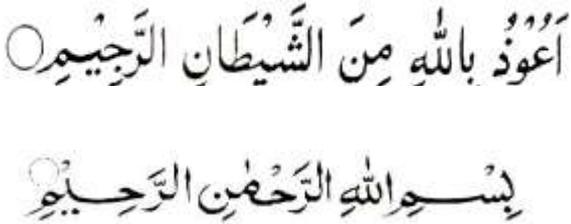
We should learn the correct makharij to recite the Qur'an

We shall follow Qur'an's teachings

Allah tell us in the Holy Qur'an:

- true stories of the Prophets.
- how He wants us to act.
- about heaven and hell.

Before starting to recite the Holy Qur'an, you should say:

And 

MEMORISATION OF SURATUN NAAS:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِیْ یُوسْوِسُ فِیْ صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

MEMORISATION OF SURATUL FALAQ:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝

وَ مِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ ۝

وَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثِۃِ فِی الْعُقَدِ ۝

وَ مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

MEMORISATION OF SURATUL KAFIROON:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ یٰٓاَیُّهَا الْکٰفِرُوْنَ ۙ

لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ۙ

وَلَا اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَا اَعْبُدُ ۚ

وَلَا اَنَا عٰبِدُ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ ۙ

وَلَا اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَا اَعْبُدُ ۙ

لَكُمْ دِیْنُكُمْ وَلِیَّ دِیْنِ ۚ

RECOMMENDED WUZU SUPPLICATIONS (TOZIH AL-SISTANI – REF 263)

When his eyes fall on the water, he should say:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>bismil lâhi wa billâh, wal hamdu lillâhil ladhî ja'alal mâ'a tahûraw wa lam yaj'alhu najisâ</p> | <p>بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَبِاللّٰهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ جَعَلَ الْمَاءَ طَهُوْرًا وَّ لَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ نَجِسًا۔</p> |
| <p><i>In the name of Allah and by Allah. All praise is for Allah who made water pure and did not make it impure.</i></p> | |

When washing his hands before performing wudû', he should say:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>bismil lâhi wa billâh, allâhummaj 'alnî minat tawwâbîna waj 'alnî minal mutatahhi'rîn</p> | <p>بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَبِاللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ</p> |
| <p><i>In the name of Allah and by Allah. O Allah! Make me of those who often repent and make me of those who purify themselves.</i></p> | |

When rinsing the mouth, he should say:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>b allâhumma laqqinnî hujjatî yawma alqâk, wa atliq lisânî bidhikrik</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ لَقِّنِيْ حُجَّتِيْ يَوْمَ الْقَاكِ وَاَطْلِقْ لِسَانِيْ بِذِكْرِكَ۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Inculcate in me my proof on the day I meet You, and make my tongue fluent with Your remembrance.</i></p> | |

When rinsing the nose, he should say:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>b allâhumma lâ tuharim 'alayya rîhal jannah, waj 'alnî mimmay yashammu rîhahâ wa rawhahâ wa tibahâ</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تُحَرِّمْ عَلَيَّ رِيْحَ الْجَنَّةِ وَاَجْعَلْنِيْ مِمَّنْ يَشْتُمُّ رِيْحَهَا وَرَوْحَهَا وَطِيْبَهَا۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Do not deprive me of the fragrance of Paradise, and make me of those who smell its fragrance, its breeze, and its perfume.</i></p> | |

When washing the face, he should say:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>b allâhumma bayyid wajhî yawma taswaddu f ihil wujûh, wa lâ tusawwid wajhî yawma tabyaddul wujûh</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ بَيِّضْ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَسْوَدُّ فِيْهِ الْوُجُوْهُ وَاَلَا تُسْوَدُّ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَبْيَضُّ الْوُجُوْهُ۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Brighten my face on the day when [some] faces shall darken, and do not darken my face on the day when [some] faces shall brighten.</i></p> | |

When washing the right arm, he should say:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>b allâhumma a'tinî kitâbî biyamîni, wal khulda fil jinâni biyasârî, wa hâsibnî hisâbay yasîrâ</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعْطِنِيْ كِتَابِيْ بِيَمِيْنِيْ وَاخْلُدْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ بِيَسَارِيْ وَحَاسِبْنِيْ حِسَابًا يَّسِيْرًا۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Give me my book [of deeds] in my right hand, and a permanent stay in Paradise with ease, and account me [for my deeds] with an easy accounting.</i></p> | |

When washing the left arm, he should say:

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>b allâhumma lâ tu'tinî kitâbî bishimâli, wa lâ miw warâ'î zahrî, wa lâ taj'alhâ maghlûlatan ilâ 'unuqî, wa a'ûdhu bika mim muqatta'âtin nîrân</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تُعْطِنِيْ كِتَابِيْ بِشِمَالِيْ وَلَا مِنْ وَّرَآءِ ظَهْرِيْ وَلَا تَجْعَلْهَا مَغْلُوْلَةً اِلَى عُنُقِيْ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُّقَطَّعَاتِ النَّيْرَانِ۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Do not give me my book [of deeds] in my left hand, nor from behind my back, and do not chain it to my neck. I seek refuge with You from the garments made from Hell-fire.</i></p> | |

When wiping the head, he should say:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>b allâhumma ghashshinî birahmatika wa barakâtika wa 'afwik</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ غَشِّشْنِيْ بِرَحْمَتِكَ وَبَرَكَاتِكَ وَوَعْفُوكِ۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Envelop me in Your mercy, Your blessings, and Your pardon.</i></p> | |

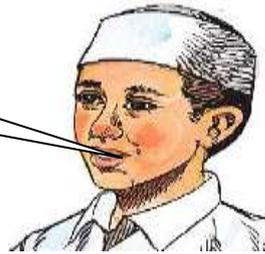
When wiping the feet, he should say:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>b allâhumma thabbitnî 'alas sirâti yawma tazillu f ihil aqdâm, waj 'al sa'yî f Imâ yurdhîka 'annî, yâ dhal jalâli wal ikrâm</p> | <p>اَللّٰهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنِيْ عَلَي الصِّرَاطِ يَوْمَ تَزِلُّ فِيْهِ الْاَقْدَامُ وَاَجْعَلْ سَعْيِيْ فِيْ مَا يُرْضِيْكَ عَنِّيْ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْاِكْرَامِ۔</p> |
| <p><i>i O Allah! Keep me firmly on the path on the day when feet shall stumble, and let my efforts be in those things that make You pleased with me, O Possessor of Majesty and Bounty!</i></p> | |

WUZU – METHOD

We have to do Wuzu for Namaz

I am doing Wuzu in obedience to Allah,
Qurbatan ilallah



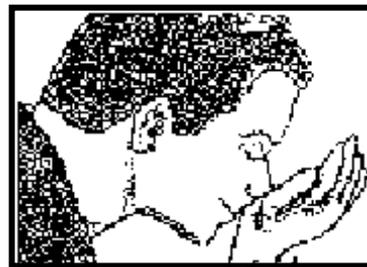
1. NIYYAT



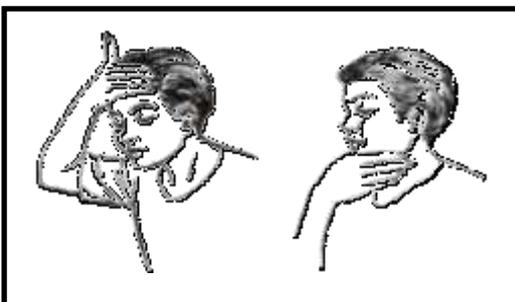
2. Washing Hands



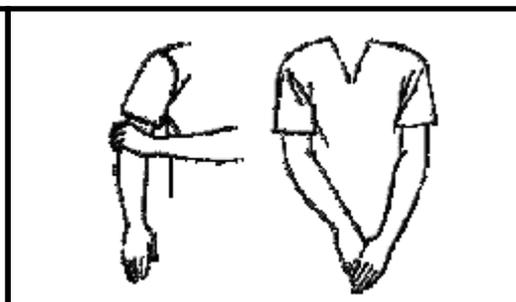
3. Gargling 3 times



4. Washing Nose 3 times



5. Washing of the face
From Top to Bottom



6. Washing of the arms, from elbow
to fingertips, First Right, then Left



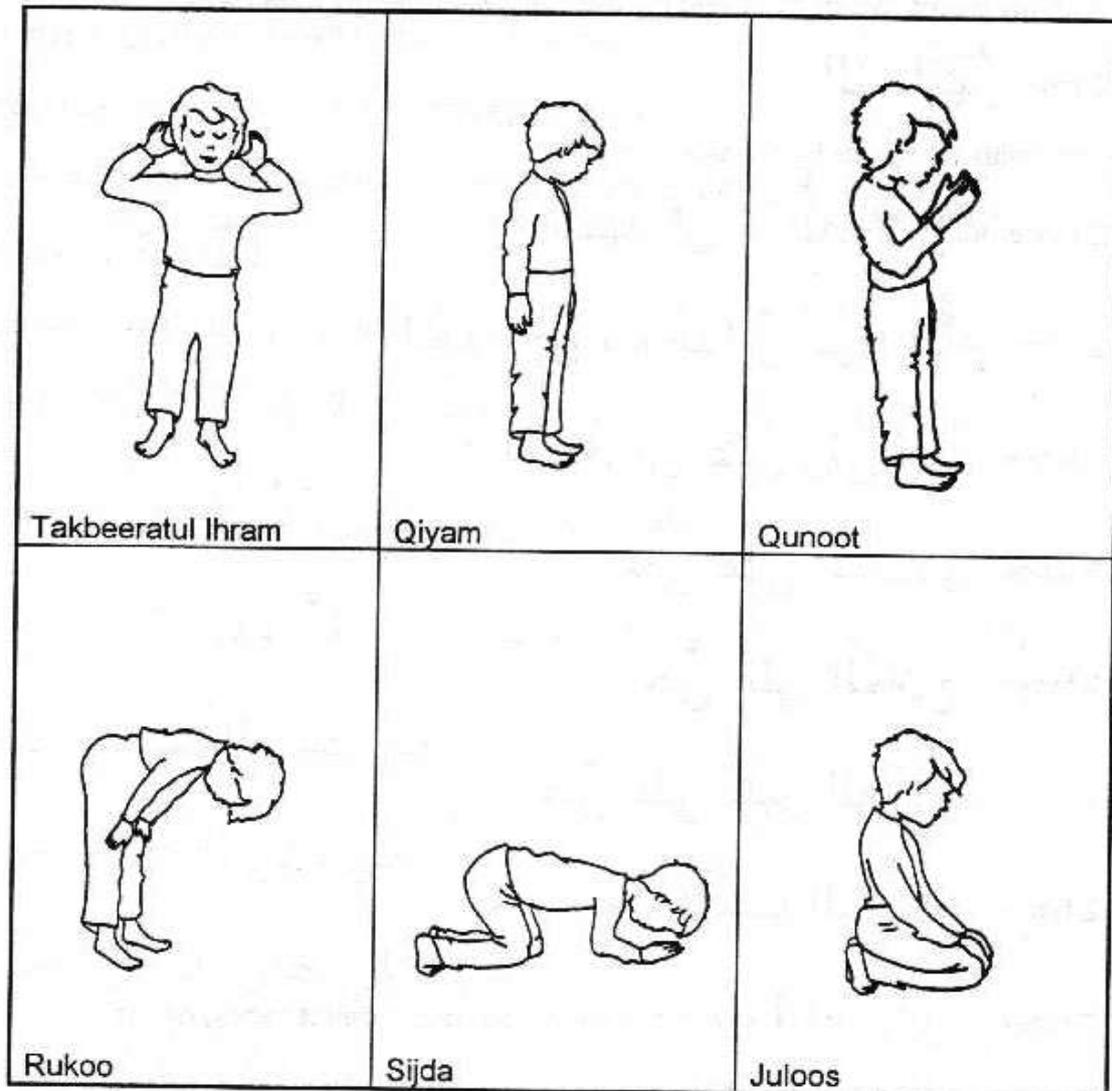
7. Masah of the head
From back to Front



8. Masah of the feet, from fingertips
to mound, First Right, then Left

NAMAZ – METHOD (ZUHR NAMAZ)

These are the actions that I have to know before I pray namaz. They all have special names.



Following is the method of Zuhr Namaz

1. Say niyyat “I am praying 4 rak’ats of Zuhr Prayers, Qur-batan Ilallah (for Allah)”



2. Raise hands up to ear and say “Allahu Akbar”

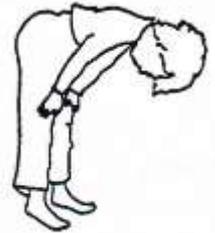
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

3. Stand still for qiyam and looking at the ground (mohr, turbat). Recite Suratul Fatiha and Sura Ikhlas (or any other sura from the Qur’an)



4. Say “Allahu Akbar” and then go to ruku’. Looking between your feet, recite: “Sub-hana rabbiyal ‘azeemi wa biham-dih”

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



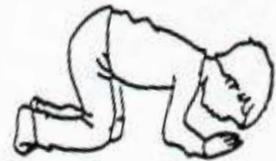
5. Stand up from ruku’ and recite: “Sami’allahu liman hamidah” ﴿٢﴾

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ



6. Say “Allahu Akbar” and then go to sajda making sure that the seven parts of your body touch the ground – Forehead, two palms, two knees, and the two tips of toes. In sajda, recite: “Sub-hana rabbiyal a’laa wa bihamdi”

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



7. Sit up from sajda and looking at your lap, say: “Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ



8. Go back to sajda once more and recite: "Sub-hana rabbiyal a'laa wa bihamdi

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



9. Sit up from sajda and recite: "Allahu Akbar"

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



10. Now stand up for qiyam of the second rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ



11. Stand for qiyam and recite Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas.



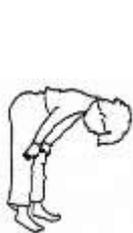
12. Raise hands for qunoot and recite: "Rabbanaa aatinaa fid dunya 'hasanataw wa fil aakhirati 'hasanataw waqinaa 'azaaban naar.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

13. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



14. Sit after the second sajda, say Takbeer “Allahu Akbar” and then recite Tashahhud: “Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan ‘abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli ‘alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad - 2

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

15. . Now stand up for qiyam of the third rak’at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: “Bihawillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

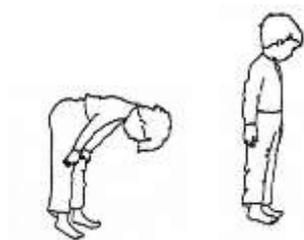
16. In qiyam of third rak’at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba’a 3 times: “Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar”

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

17. Then do ruku’ and the two sajdas just rak’at.



like the first



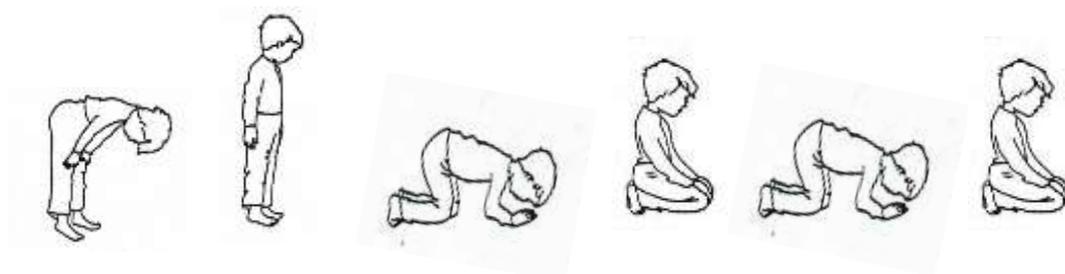
18. Now stand up for qiyam of the fourth rak’at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: “Bihawillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

19. In qiyam of fourth rak’at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba’a 3 times: “Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar”

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

20. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



21. Sit after the second sajdah, say Takbeer "Allahu Akbar" and then recite Tashahhud: "Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad"

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

22. Then say salaam: "Assalamu 'alayka ayyuhan nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh; Assalamu 'alaynaa wa 'alaa ibadillahis saaliheen; Assalamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh -

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

23. Then three times (raising your hands each time) say Allahu Akbar:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Memorize the following Surahs

Suratul Hamd

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ
الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ
اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ
اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ
صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ
غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ
وَالضَّالِّیْنَ

Suratul Ikhlas

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ
اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ
لَمْ یَلِدْ
وَلَمْ یُوْلَدْ
وَلَمْ یَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ

NAMAZ KI IBARATEIN

| When | What |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Start of namaz & After every action | اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| Ruku | سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ |
| Rising from Ruku | سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ |
| Sajda | سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ |
| Sitting between two sajdas | أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ |
| Rising from second sajda | بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ |
| Qunoot | رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ |
| Tashahhud | أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ |
| Third and Fourth Rakat | سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ |
| Salam | السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ |

PRACTICAL WUZU - ASSESSMENT

- Washing
 - Washes hands
 - Rinses mouth
 - Rinses nose
 - Washes face from top to bottom
 - Washes face – From beginning of forehead to end of chin
 - Washes face – Full width
 - Washes hands from elbow to fingers completely
 - Washes hands from elbow to fingers direction
 - Washes right hand first, then left hand

- Wiping
 - Wipes head with correct side of fingers
 - Wipes head from behind to front
 - Wipes feet from fingertips to mound
 - Wipes right feet first, then left hand
 - Wipes from the water which remains while washing left hand
 - Wipes while water is not dried

- General
 - Not much gap between different actions
 - Does not waste water(makrooh)

PRACTICAL NAMAZ – ASSESSMENT

Rak'at 1- Actions

Niyyat

- Does niyyat before starting namaz
- Says and understand Qurbatan Ilallah

Takbiratul Ahram

- Says correct words
- Straight, and calm

Qir'at

- Recites Suratul Hamd
- Recites Suratul Ikhlas
- Straight, and calm
- No rhythmic movement

Ruku'

- Waits for a while, straight, before going to Ruku
- Starts zikr after getting calm
- Recites zikr
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then stands up

Samiallah

- Recites 'Samiallah'
- Recites 'Samiallah' standing straight and calm
- After 'Samiallah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

Sajda

- Seven parts on the floor
- Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- Recites zikr
- Stays calm during zikr
- Correct part of thumb on the floor
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

Astaghfirullah

- Recites 'Astaghfirullah'
- Recites 'Astaghfirullah' sitting straight and calm
- After 'Astaghfirullah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

Sajda No. 2

- Seven parts on the floor
- Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- Recites zikr
- Stays calm during zikr
- Correct part of thumb on the floor
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, sits for a while, and then stand up for second rak'at
- Recites Bihawl

Rak'at 2

Qir'at

- Recites Suratul Hamd
- Recites Suratul Ikhlas
- Straight, and calm
- No rhythmic movement

Qunoot

- Raises hand
- Recites Qunoot

Ruku'

- Waits for a while, straight, before going to Ruku
- Starts zikr after getting calm
- Recites zikr
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then stands up

Samiallah

- Recites 'Samiallah'
- Recites 'Samiallah' standing straight and calm
- After 'Samiallah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

Sajda

- Seven parts on the floor
- Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- Recites zikr
- Stays calm during zikr
- Correct part of thumb on the floor
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

Astaghfirullah

- Recites 'Astaghfirullah'
- Recites 'Astaghfirullah' sitting straight and calm

- After 'Astaghfirullah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

Sajda No. 2

- Seven parts on the floor
- Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- Recites zikr
- Stays calm during zikr
- Correct part of thumb on the floor
- After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

Tashahhud

- Recite tashahhud
- Recited tashahhud sitting straight and calm

Salam

- Recite all 3 salams
- Recited salam sitting straight and calm

Closing

- Recite Allahu Akbar three times

Recitation Assessment

The student should be able to recite correctly, with accurate talaffuz

- Takbiratul Ahram
- Suratul Hamd
- Suratul Ikhlas
- Zikr-e-Ruku'
- Samiallah
- Zikr-e-Sajda
- Astaghfir
- Bihawl
- Qunoot
- Tashahhud
- Salam 1
- Salam 2
- Salam 3

Quranic Ayats with translation

| Aya-e-Tatheer | Ahzab 33:33 |
|---|-------------|
| <p>إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا</p> | |
| <p><i>Bus Allah (SWT) ka irada ye hai ai Ahle Bait (AS) kay wo tum sey har burai ko door rakhey aur is tarah pak o pakeeza rakhey jo pak o pakeeza rakhnay ka haq hai</i></p> | |
| <p>Allah only desires to keep away the uncleanness from you, O people of the House! and to purify you a (thorough) purifying</p> | |

| Aya-e-Mawaddat | Shoora 42:23 |
|--|--------------|
| <p>قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ</p> | |
| <p><i>Aap kah dijie kay main tum say is tableegh e risalat ka koi ajar naheen chahta ilawa is kay kay merey aqraba say mohabbat karo</i></p> | |
| <p>Say: I do not ask of you any reward for it but love for my near relatives</p> | |

| Ayat-e-Durood | Ahzab 33:56 |
|---|-------------|
| <p>إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا</p> | |
| <p><i>Be shak Allah (SWT) aur us kay malaika rasool par salawat bhejtay hain, to ay sahibat-e-iman, tum bhi un par salawat bhejtey raho aur salam kartey raho</i></p> | |
| <p>Surely Allah and His angels bless the Prophet; O you who believe! call for (Divine) blessings on him and salute him with a (becoming) salutation</p> | |

| Aya-e-Mubahila | Ale Imran 3:61 |
|--|----------------|
| <p>فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَأَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنْفُسَنَا وَأَنْفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ</p> | |
| <p><i>Inhein kay dijie kay ao hum log apney apney farjand, apni apni aurtaun aur apney apney nafson ko bulaien aur phir khuda ki bargah main dua karein aur khoon par khuda ki lanat qarar dain</i></p> | |
| <p>then say: Come let us call our sons and your sons and our women and your women and our near people and your near people, then let us be earnest in prayer, and pray for the curse of Allah on the liars</p> | |

| Aya-e-Ikmal-ud-Deen | Maida 5:3 |
|--|-----------|
| <p>الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا</p> | |
| <p><i>Aaj main nay tumharey liey deen ko kamil kardia hai aur apni nemataun ko tamam kardia hai aur islam tko tumharey liey pasandeeda banadia hai</i></p> | |
| <p>This day have I perfected for you your religion and completed My favor on you and chosen for you Islam as a religion</p> | |

Aya-e-Wilayat**Maida 5:55**

إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ

Iman walon, bus tumhara wali Allah (SWT) hai, aur iska rasool aur wo sahiban-e-iman jo namaz qaim kartey hain aur halat-e-rukoo main zakaat detey hai

Only Allah is your Vali and His Messenger and those who believe, those who keep up prayers and pay the poor-rate while they bow

Aya-e-Baligh**Maida 5:67**

يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا بَلَّغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ

Ai paighambar, aap is hukm ko pohonchadein jo aap kay parwardigar ki taraf say nazil kia gaya hai aur agar aap ney ye na kia to goya is kay paigham ko naheen pohonchaya. Aur khuda aap ko logon kay shar say mehfooz rakhega kay allah kafiron ki hidayat naheen karta hai

O Messenger! deliver what has been revealed to you from your Lord; and if you do it not, then you have not delivered His message, and Allah will protect you from the people; surely Allah will not guide the unbelieving people

Aya-e-Baqiyatullah**Hood 11:86**

بَقِيَّةُ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ

Allah ki taraf ka zakheera tumrahay haq main bohut behtar hai aur tum sahabe iman ho

What remains with Allah is better for you if you are believers, and I am not a keeper over you

Aya-e-Jaa-al-Haq**Bani Israil 17:81**

وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا

Aur keh dijiyey kay haq agaya aur batil fana hogaya kay batil baharhal fana honey wala hai

And say: The truth has come and the falsehood has vanished; surely falsehood is a vanishing (thing).

Aya-e-Ghalba-e-Islam**Tawba 9:33**

هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ

Wo khuda wo hai jisney apney rasool ko hidayat aur dine haq kay sath bheja takey apney deen ko tamam adyan par ghalib banaye chahey mushrakeen ko kitna hi nagawar kyoh na guzrey

He it is Who sent His Messenger with guidance and the religion of truth, that He might cause it to prevail over all religions, though the polytheists may be averse

References:

- ❑ Arabic text from al-Islam.org
- ❑ English translation by Shakir, from al-Islam.org
- ❑ Urdu translation by Allama Zeeshan Hyder Jawwadi