

Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys)  
**COURSE BOOK**

5<sup>th</sup> Edition / 2021



# M02

For children of classes II and III

Full Name:

# DINIYAT CLASSES MUSCAT

## BOYS SECTION

### COURSE BOOK

# M02

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# 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
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- 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-M02

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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## Aqaid Chapter 01

### WAS THE WORLD CREATED BY ITSELF?

Long ago there lived a wise king who ruled over a kingdom in which some of the people believed in Allah and some did not.

To find out who was right and who was wrong, the wise king decided that the believers and the non-believers should sit together and discuss it.

When the time arrived for the discussion, the unbelievers came but the wise old man who was a believer did not come.

Everyone waited and waited but the old man still did not come. The unbelievers said that he had not come because they were right and that there was no god.

At last the wise old man came. Everyone wanted to know why he was so late. So the king asked him to explain why he was so late.

The man explained that he had left home in time but to get to there he had to cross a river and when he reached the river there was no boat there.

Everyone in the court listened. The man then continued with his explanation.

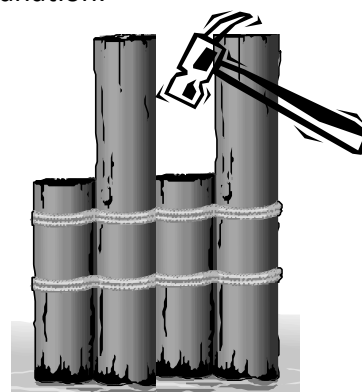
He then told everyone that while he was waiting for a boat, some pieces of wood suddenly started coming out of the water by themselves and fixing themselves to each other with nails until a boat was made all by itself.

It took a while for this boat to make itself and the old man had to wait, so that is why he was late.

All the unbelievers were very angry and called the old man a liar.

The wise old man asked the people why they did not believe his story of the boat being made by itself, while they wanted everyone to believe that this whole world and everything in it had been made by itself, as they did not believe in Allah as the Creator.

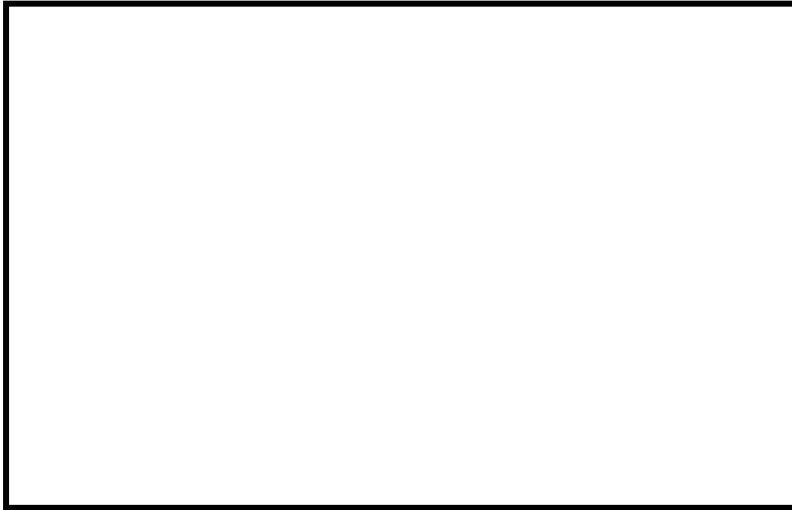
None of the unbelievers could answer the wise old man, and so the believers won the discussion.





**WORKSHEET:**

**Draw what the wise old man used to cross the river.**



What was the wise old man trying to teach the unbelievers by making up this story?

**The wise man was trying to teach the non-believers that..**

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## Aqaid Chapter 02

### IN THE PARK

Daud and Saeed went on an outing to a park with their father. The park was very beautiful. It had tall green trees, lush green fields and beautiful flowers of different colours. A stream was flowing through the centre of the park and ducks and swans were busy in swimming in it. The ducks swam effortlessly in the water, occasionally putting their heads in the water, catching something and eating it.



Daud said to his brother: “See how easy it is for them to swim. Do you wish you could swim like that? Look at that duck that has come out of the water. Look how it is shaking its wings. Look at its feet, it’s quite dry; as if was never in water at all. Why don’t the duck’s wings soak up with water? Look at that duck. Look at it flying off. If its wings were still wet, it wouldn’t be able to fly like that”

Said looked at the ducks and said, “You are right! it seems that the ducks’ wings don’t become wet, but I don’t know why. Let’s go and ask Father.”

Daud and Said ran up to their father and said “Father! Come and see the ducks swimming in the water; see how their wings don’t become wet! Tell us, Father, why the ducks wings don’t become wet?!”

All of them went together to the side of the stream. Their father said, “Well done, for now you want to understand. People must think about the things they see, and whenever they see something they don’t understand they must ask someone who does, so that their knowledge increases.

The reason the ducks’ wings don’t get wet by water is because they are oily. If the ducks’ wings weren’t oily they would become wet and heavy, and the ducks wouldn’t be able to swim in the water or fly in the air.”

“Father,” said Said, “who was thinking of the duck? Surely the duck itself doesn’t know how to oil its wings!”

The father replied. “Allah the All-knowing and Kind, Who created all things, was thinking of the duck. Allah created the duck to swim in the water, so He created it in a way that its wings are always oily, so that it can swim in the water and fly in the air with ease.”

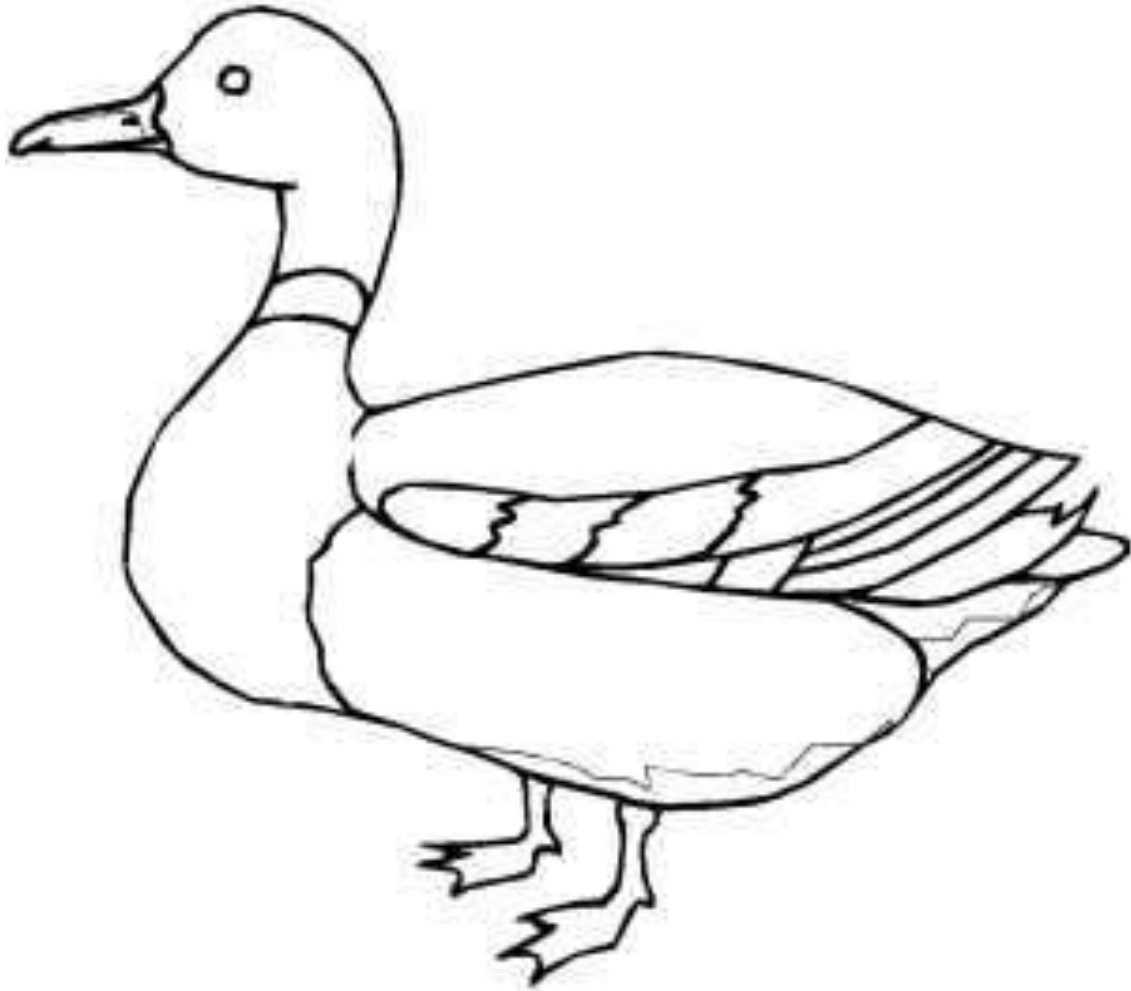
#### Questions:

1. When the duck came out of water, what did Daud say to his brother?
2. What was Said’s reply?
3. What did they ask their father?
4. What did their father tell them?
5. When you don’t know something, what must you do?

## 6. Worksheet-

Colour the picture

Like the duck has oily wings we have many blessings which we don't even notice or think of them



**Aqaid Chapter 03**  
**CAN THIS BOY SEE?**

If a boy does not have eyes, can he see? What would we do if we had no eyes? Could we see, run and play?

If a boy does not have legs, can he run? can he play? What would we do if we had no legs? Could we walk, run and play?

If a boy does not have hands, will he be able to pick up the ball? Can he eat? What would we do if we had no hands Who has given us eyes, ears, hands and legs? Allah

Allah loves us, to have created us and given us all these blessings. He gave us eyes so that we see, ears for us to hear, a tongue for us to speak nicely and taste the flavors of food, feet for us to walk, hands for us to work and help others, and common sense for us to understand the good and bad.

How would we live if we didn't have eyes, ears, a tongue, hands, feet and commonsense?

Even when someone is deprived of a blessing that most of the others have it is actually a blessing from Allah and Allah definitely has a reason for it.



**Questions:**

1. What do we do with our eyes? If we didn't have eyes, what would happen?
2. What do we do with our ears? If we didn't have ears, what would happen?
3. What do we do with our tongue? If we didn't have a tongue, what would happen?
4. What do we do with our hands? If we didn't have hands, what would happen?
5. What do we do with our feet? If we didn't have feet, what would happen?
6. What do we do with commonsense? If we didn't have common sense, what would happen?
7. Who has given us all these blessings?
8. Does Allah love us?
9. How do you know that Allah loves us?

## Aqaid Chapter 04

### ADAL

Adal of Allah means He never does anything wrong (zulm).

To believe in Adal of Allah means to believe that:

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

Allah never does zulm because

1. HE has control over everything (Qader/قادر)
2. HE is the all knowing (Aleem/عليم)
3. HE does not do anything without any reason (Hakeem/حكيم)

Allah has control over everything. HE does everything with his knowledge, we may not know the reason because our knowledge is so limited in comparison to HIS. And he does not do anything without any reason there is always some purpose behind it but It is not necessary that we know it.

Thus sometimes we think that Allah is not fair because of our limited knowledge. We don't know the actual reason and we may not even know because Quran says in Surah Isra ayat 85

“...And mankind has not been given of knowledge except a little”

Allah's Adal does not mean that HE will give equal to everyone. Equal and Adal are not the same thing.

He will reward everybody according to his/her deeds. Those who obey HIS commands will be awarded a place in Paradise and those who disobey HIM deserves to be punished. For example, a teacher will not give equal marks to all students. Everyone will get marks according to their performance.

## **Aqaid Chapter 05**

### **NABUWWAT**

#### **Characteristics of Nabi**

Allah (SWT) has sent 124,000 prophets to us, who were human beings. They ate, slept, work etc. just like human beings

However they possessed some characteristics which are not available in common human being:

- Prophets have been sent by Allah for our guidance
- Prophets are born learned
- Prophets are ma'sum, i.e. they are free from sin and error
- They follow religion right from the time of birth

#### **Last Prophet**

Allah has sent 124000 prophets, among them 313 Rasuls, and among them 5 Ulul-Azm prophets, and gave divine books and shari'at (laws) to them

The ulul Azm prophets are:

- Prophet Nuh (alayhissalaam),
- Prophet Ibrahim (alayhissalaam),
- Prophet Isa (alayhissalaam),
- Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam), AND
- Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam)

Among all of them, our last prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) is the best

Allah has given him a great book (Quran) and great religion (Islam) which has guidance about everything for World and Hereafter.

Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) has a great position with Allah. Allah and angels send durood to him and mo'mineen are also asked to do so. Whenever we hear the name of our Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) we must say "Sal lal lahu alaihe wa aalehi wasallam". Whenever we write his name, we must write (sallallaho alayhe wa aaleh).

Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) was the last prophet, and anyone who claims prophethood after him is a liar

**Answer the following**

1. Name the Ulul Azm Prophets:

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

## **A-IMMAH (ALAYHIMUSSALAAM)**

Since Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) was the last prophet, and there is no prophet after him, and mankind will continue to be in need of guidance till Qayamat, hence Allah (SUBHANAHU WA TA'AALA) has sent 12 Imams for our guidance, and the safeguarding of Islam. The Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) has informed about the Imams during his life

A-immah = Imams (Plural of Imam)

### **Just like the Prophets, the A-immah (alayhissalaam) have to:**

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum – free from sin and error
- be able to perform miracles
- have the most Knowledge.

### **The 12<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Mahdi (ajjalallahu ta'aala farajahush shareef):**

- is the Imam of our time
- is still alive.
- when we hear his name, it is better to stand up and put our right hand on our head and bow our head down, in order to show our respect for him.

Our Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) has said that: **“Any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer”**.



**WORKSHEET : NAMES OF A-IMMAH (alayhissalaam):**

Join the Imam's name with the right number box.

Imam Ali (alayhissalaam)	1	
Imam Husain (alayhissalaam)	2	
Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (alayhissalaam)	3	
Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalaam)	4	
Imam Al-Mahdi (alayhissalaam)	5	
Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir	6	(alayhissalaam)
Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (alayhissalaam)	7	
Imam Ali Ar-Riza (alayhissalaam)	8	
Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (alayhissalaam)	9	
Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalaam)	10	
Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam)	11	
Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalaam)	12	

## Aqaid Chapter 07

### DO WE NEED AN IMAM?

Once in a mosque in Iraq there was a man called Amr bin Ubayd who told people that he did not believe in the need of A-immah

I don't think there is any need for an Imam



A young student of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (alayhissalaam), whose name was Hisham, asked Amr that if he was so sure that there was no need of an Imam, could he please answer some of his questions. Amr agreed.

Hisham: "Do you have eyes?"

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

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

Amr: "They are to see with."

Hisham: "Do you have ears?"

Amr: "Yes, I have ears."

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

Amr: "They are to hear with."

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

Amr thought what foolish questions he was being asked.

Hisham: "Do you have a brain?"

Amr : "yes, I have a brain."

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

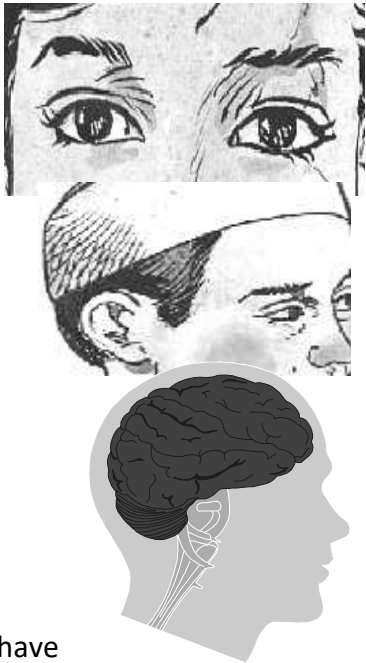
Amr: "It is with the brain that I am able to understand the information received by all the other organs."

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

Hisham: "So, if Allah has made a brain to guide the organs in the body,

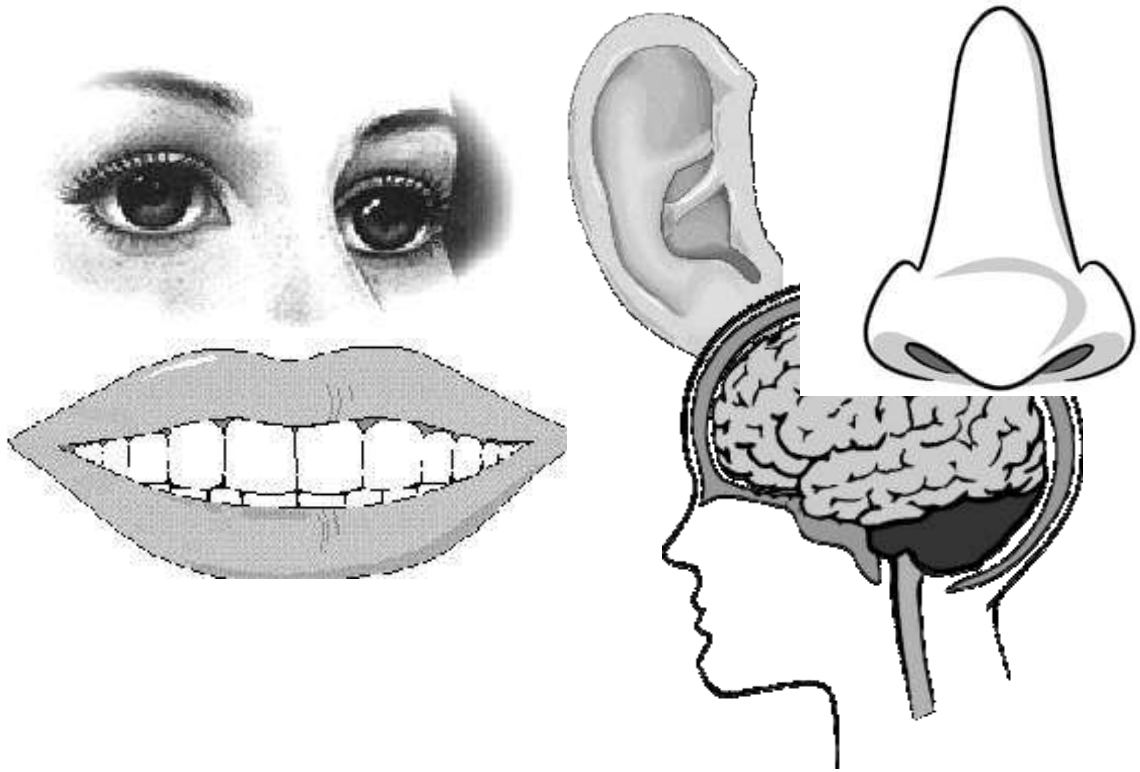
**DON'T YOU THINK THAT ALLAH WOULD LEAVE A GUIDE (IMAM) FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD?"**

**Amr could not reply!**



**WORKSHEET :**

What do you use the following for ?



Why do we need an Imam?

**We need an Imam because:**

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Jameel said he was an Imam, why can this not be true?

**This cannot be true because an Imam has to be:**

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## Aqaid Chapter 08

### THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

At the end of the year, when the pupils receive their school reports, some of the children are happy and smiling. They show their reports to others and everybody congratulates them; these children have worked hard and have succeeded.

And some of the children become unhappy when they take their reports. They hang their heads in shame and say to themselves, "How I wish I had learnt my lessons! How I wish I had worked hard! How I wish..."

On the Day of qayamat too, some will be happy and smiling and will receive their reports in their right hands. They will go to Paradise and will live there with good friends in lush gardens full of fruits.

Paradise is the reward for their good and beautiful deeds.

But some of the people will receive their reports in their left hands. These are unhappy and crying and they hang their heads in shame and say to themselves, "How I wish I had been good in the world. How I wish I didn't make trouble for anybody. How I wish ....."

These go to hell and they receive nothing but pain and fire. The burning hell is the punishment of their bad deeds.

**Questions:**

1. On the Day of qayamat, who will receive their reports in their right hands?
2. Who will receive their reports in their left hands?
3. What do these people say to themselves?

**Complete the following sentences**

1. At the end of the year, when the pupils receive their school reports, some of the children are \_\_\_\_\_ They show their reports to others and everybody congratulates them; these children have worked hard and have \_\_\_\_\_.
2. And some of the children become \_\_\_\_\_ when they take their reports. They hang their heads in shame and say to themselves, "How I wish I had learnt my lessons! How I wish I \_\_\_\_\_...'

## Aqaid Chapter 09

### THE RELIGION OF ISLAM

Islam is the only Religion for the Best Life in this world and hereafter.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) has brought for us all the good of this world and the Hereafter, and Allah has commanded him to call all the people of the world to Islam.”

#### What is Islam?

All the instructions that the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) brought from Allah are called “the religion of Islam”.

#### Islam tells us that:

- The world is not created by itself. It has been created by Allah, who is one
- Allah has sent prophets to guide us, and the last prophet is Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam)
- After Prophet Muhammed, Allah has sent Imams to guide us. First Imam is Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) and the last is Imam Mahdi (ajjalallahu ta’aala farajahush shareef) who is alive
- One day everyone will die, after that Allah (SWT) will bring all human beings to life. On this day, people will be rewarded for their good deeds and punished for their bad deeds

#### Islam teaches us:

- How to pray
- Kindness to relatives
- Be good to others
- Dont lie. Always speak truth
- Obedience to Allah, Rasool (sallalaho alayhi wa aalehe wa sallam) and Aimmah(alayhimussalaam)
- Etc.

Islam gives us a complete way of life, and is indeed the best way of life. You will find many people telling you what to do and what not. But Islam is the best system because Allah (SUBHANAHU WA TA’AALA) has prepared it for us, and only he knows what is best for us and this world, because he is the one who created us and the world

#### Who is a Muslim?

A Muslim is a person who accepts Islam

**What does a muslim do?** A muslim must try to follow all the instructions that the Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) brought from Allah.

# AKHLAQ-M02

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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## Akhlaq Chapter 01

### TRUST IN ALLAH/TAWAKKUL

Allah says in the Holy Quran:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ

surely Allah loves those who trust(Sura e Ale Imran ayat 159)

Tawakkul means having complete faith and trust in Allāh (SWT)

A person who has tawakkul on Allāh (SWT) is always content and pleased with what Allāh (SWT) has given him/her. He/she does not rely on others, and has full faith that Allāh (SWT) will not abandon him/her. People who do not have tawakkul are always afraid of losing their wealth etc.

#### **A story of a trader who trusted in Allah completely**

During the time of the Noble Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) there lived a trader who always placed his trust in Allah. He used to travel from Syria to Madinah for trade and during one of his trips, a bandit came in front of him and took out his sword and wanted to kill him.

“If it is my wealth that you want, come and take it and leave me alone,” said the trader.

“Killing you is a must, for if I let you go free, you will identify me to the authorities,” said the bandit.

“In that case give me time till I have offered a two rak’at prayer,” requested the trader.

The bandit agreed and the trader engaged himself in prayers. Having completed the prayers, he raised his hands and said: ‘O’ Lord! I have heard from Your Prophet that whoever places his trust in You shall remain protected. I have no helper in this desert and Your grace is my only hope.’

Having placed all his trust in Allah, he had hardly completed his supplication when a rider on a white horse appeared in the distance. When he came close, the rider confronted the bandit and killed him with one stroke of his sword. Then, turning to the trader, he said: “O’ You, who places your trust in Allah! I have killed the enemy of Allah and He has delivered(saved) you from him.”

“Who are you that you have come to my help in this desert?” the trader asked.

“I am your *tawakkul*. Allah brought me out in the form of an Angel and I was in the heavens when Jibra`il called out to me and said: “Hasten to the help of your master and kill his enemy”, and here I have come and killed your enemy.” Having said thus, he disappeared out of sight.

The trader fell down in sajda of thanksgiving to Allah.....<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Khazinatul Jawahir, Page 679; Majalis al-Muttaqin (of Shahid-e-Thalith)

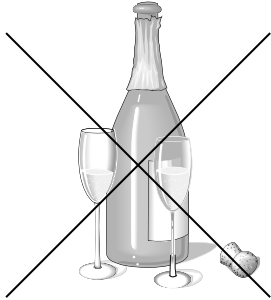


## Akhlaq Chapter 02

### MANNERS OF EATING:

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:.. Eat of the good things with which We have provided you, and give thanks to Allah."

So, before you sit down to eat, you must make sure that the food is "of the good things", that is, it is HALAAL.



Never eat in a place where there is Alcohol.

Always wash your hands before you start eating



Before you start to eat say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Take a pinch of salt before starting to eat



Always eat with your right hand, and take small bites and chew the food.

Never talk with your mouth full or look at other people faces or plate while eating.



Don't eat hot food or blow on it, and always finish all the food on your plate.

Do not over eat. Always put a little food on your plate and add more if you are still hungry.



Only get up from the table when you have finished your food.

Before getting up, take another pinch of salt and say: **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**

Finally, rinse your mouth, wash your hands and dry them with a towel.



**WORKSHEET: TABLE MANNERS:**

**Fill in the blanks using the pictures below:**

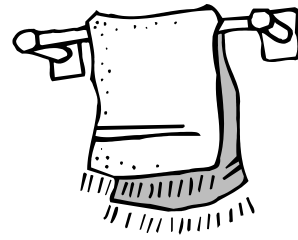
1. Before you start eating you should \_\_\_\_\_ your hands.
2. You should never sit at a table which has \_\_\_\_\_ on it.
3. Before you start eating you should take a pinch of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You should wait for food to \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. You should not eat \_\_\_\_\_ food.
6. You should never \_\_\_\_\_ at other people's food when eating.
7. You should always eat with your \_\_\_\_\_ hand.
8. When you have finished you should \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ your hands.



**salt**



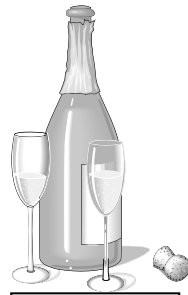
**right**



**dry**



**wash**



**alcohol**



**COOL**



**wash**



**look**



**Too much**

## Akhlaq Chapter 03

### HONESTY / LYING:

**Honesty means truthfulness - in your words and actions.**

**Lying is the opposite of honesty.**

**Allah says we should never lie. It is Haraam. Whether it is a big or a small lie, whether it is done in seriousness or jokingly. It is Haraam!**

A perfect example of honesty is our Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), who was known as the truthful one even by his enemies.

Once a man came to the Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and told him that he was committing many sins like drinking, gambling, stealing...And now he had decided to become a Muslim but he could only give up one of the sins at a time.



**The Holy Prophet told him to give up lying.**

The man agreed, thinking he had got off lightly.

Now the next day, when the man went to steal something, he stopped and thought. If he got caught, he would not be able to say he did not do it because he could not lie.

And even if he did not get caught, how would he be able to face the Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and tell him all the wrong he had done. It would be so embarrassing.

**So by giving up lying the man also gave up his other sins.**

One lie usually leads to another, as you try to cover the lie you told before.

So, it is better to tell the truth at the beginning. Otherwise you will soon get into the habit of lying without even thinking about it.

Allah knows everything, so although you may think you have got away with telling a lie and no-one knows, remember Allah knows and He is who you have to answer to.

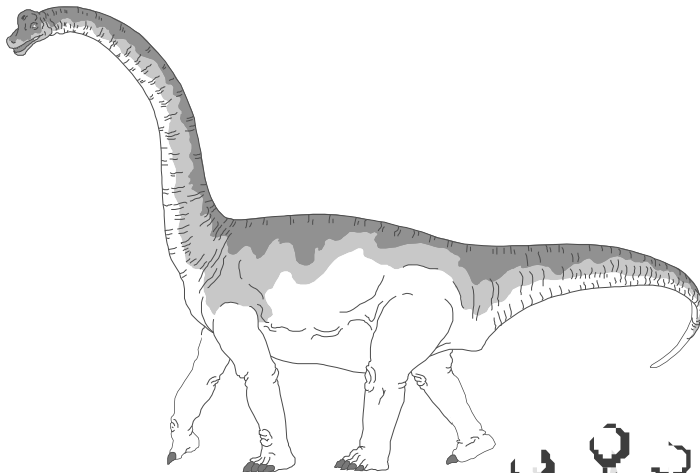
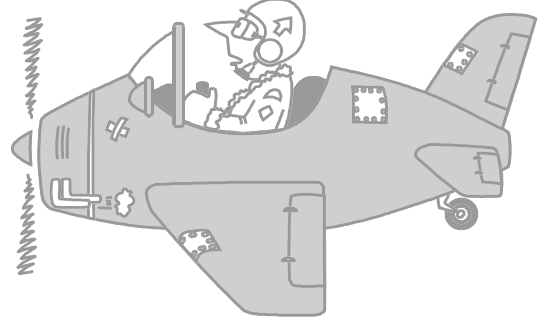
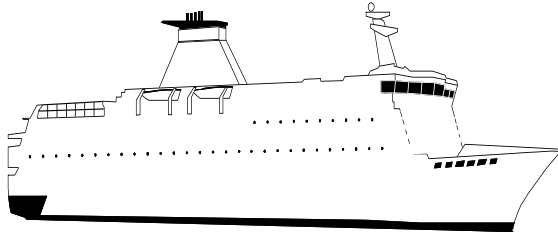
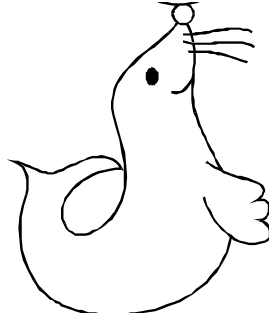
So, it is better to tell the truth and be punished if you have done something wrong; than to lie and be punished by Allah in the hereafter.

**WORKSHEET : HONESTY / LYING:**

One of the titles of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was the truthful one, as you were told in the notes.

If you take the first letter of each of the pictures below, you will know how to say this title in Arabic.

THE TRUTHFUL ONE - \_ \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ \_



## Akhlaq Chapter 04

### TO LOOK AFTER OTHERS PROPERTY:

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: "Surely only those believers, who guard the properties of others entrusted to them and keep their promises have achieved success."**

The above verse tells us that successful believers are the ones that:

- take proper care of other people's things that have been given to them to look after  
**AND**
- keep their promises.

Things that have been left in your trust can be left on purpose or by mistake. **E.g.:**  
some one can give you something to look after, **OR** to pass it on to someone else,

**OR**, they may have forgotten something at your house.

In all these cases you have to take proper care of the thing until you have given it to whom it belongs.

It can be really expensive or of no value at all. You still have to take great care of it.

If something has been given to you to look after, you are not allowed to use it or open it to look at, without the person's permission.

In the time of Imam Ali (alayhissalam) 2 people named Talha and Zubair came to see him. Imam Ali (alayhissalam) was sitting by a lighted candle doing some official work. As Talha and Zubair sat down to talk to him, he put out the lighted candle and lit another one.

When they asked why he had done this, he replied that the first candle was bought from the treasury money and while he was doing official work he had lit it. Now that Talha and Zubair had come, not on official work, but to meet with him, he had to use a candle bought with his own money.

#### **Moral:**

**Imam was trying to show the importance of other people's properties, so much so, that as little as the light of a candle cannot be used without permission.**

## **WORKSHEET : TO LOOK AFTER OTHER'S PROPERTY:**

### **Teacher Assisted Discussion:**

Write what these children should do now:

- a. Zahra gave Sakina a pencil to use, but she lost it.
  
- b. Husain gave Abbas a remote control car to pass on to his brother Hasan but Abbas liked the car very much and gave Hasan one of his other cars instead.
  
- c. When Fatimah came to Madressa she wrote on the blackboard without asking her teacher if she could use the chalk.
  
- d. Sabira borrowed Tahira's sharpener in class and forgot to give it back to her.
  
- e. Haider forgot his Gameboy at your house with the latest game in it and you played with it.
  
- f. Zahid's teacher forgot her Madressa bag in his classroom and he just opened it to quickly see how he had done in his test.
  
- g. Ali's mother gave him a big box of chocolates to give to his grandmother and he ate only one small one.
  
- h. Sayyada's father bought 2 boxes of smarties, one for her and one for her sister. After she had eaten hers, she ate her sister's as well because she was very hungry and her sister was not at home anyway.
  
- i. Kadhim drew a picture of a beautiful house in his big brother's homework book.

## Akhlaq Chapter 05

### YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE:

Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an: "If you do good, you do good to yourself and if you do evil you do evil to yourselves..."

One of the followers of our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) used to recite this verse repeatedly.

A Jewish woman who used to hear him wanted to prove him wrong, so as to show that Islam was wrong.

One day, she prepared some sweets mixed with poison and sent them to him.



On the day that he received them it so happened that he was going out of town, so he put the sweets in his pocket and went on his journey.

On the way he met two men who were returning home from a long journey. They looked tired and hungry.

The man remembered the sweets he had in his pocket and thought that the two men would like them.

So he gave them the sweets, not knowing that they were poisoned.

No sooner had the two men eaten the sweets that they collapsed and died.

When the news of their death reached Madina, the man was arrested and brought before the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

When the man told his story, the Jewish woman who had given him the sweets was also brought to the court.



When the woman saw the two dead bodies, she was stunned, because it so happened that the two dead travellers were her two sons returning from a long journey.



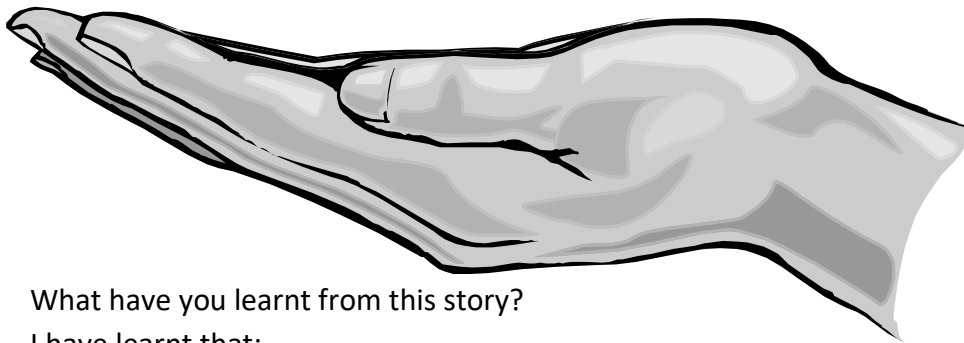
She admitted her evil intention to the Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and all the people present. The poison she had mixed in the sweets to kill the Muslim had instead killed her own two sons.

**Moral:**

**One reaps what one sows. If you wish evil for others it may come back to you. Always do to others what you would like done to you.**

**WORKSHEET : YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE:**

Draw what is in the man's hand which he is giving to the two travellers returning home from their journey.



What have you learnt from this story?

I have learnt that:

## Akhlaq Chapter 06

### **ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE:**

**You should try always to seek the pleasure of Allah and only Allah. Everything you do in your lives should be for the pleasure of Allah and no-one else.**

**Remember that Allah will reward you and you can be sure that His reward will be better than anything that anyone else can give you.**

A long time ago there lived a wise man called Luqman.

Luqman was not a Prophet but he was so wise and respected that there is a Surah in the Holy Qur'an that is called by his name.

Once Luqman told his son: **"..Do not pay attention to what people say. Instead tell yourself always to seek the pleasure of Allah."**

Although his son had listened to him, Luqman wanted to make sure that his son understood this lesson properly and would never forget it.

So Luqman got a donkey and **told his son to ride it while he followed on foot. His son obeyed him.**

After travelling for a while, they came across a group of people. On seeing the son riding the donkey while his old father was following on foot; the people said **how rude and bad the son was for making his father walk while he sat on the donkey.**

Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying and **so the son got off the donkey and Luqman got on.**

After travelling for a while, they came across another group of people. On seeing the father riding the donkey while his young son was following on foot; the people said **how bad and selfish the father was for making his son walk while he sat on the donkey.**

Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying **and so Luqman got off the donkey.**

After travelling for a while, they came across another group of people. On seeing the father and son walking with the donkey walking beside them: the people said on **how silly they were not to ride the donkey.**

Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying and **so they both got on the donkey.**

After travelling for a while, they came across another group of people. On seeing the father and son both riding the donkey: the people said **how cruel they were to make such a small animal carry such weight.**

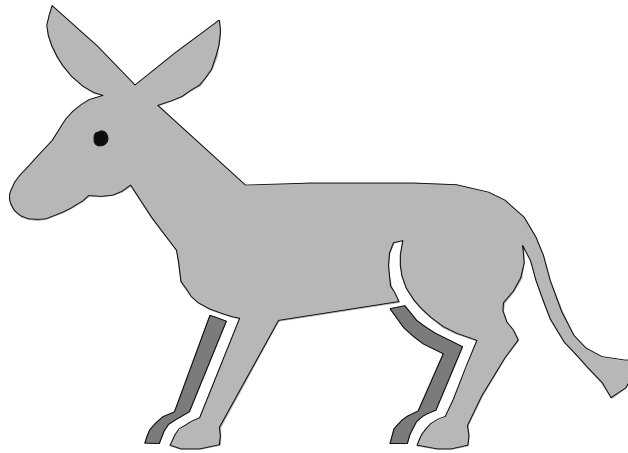
Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying and so they both got off the donkey.

Luqman then turned to his son and said: **"You have heard and seen what the people said. Do you now understand why you should only try to please Allah.**

**Moral: Do things for the pleasure of Allah and no-one else.**

**WORKSHEET: ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE:**

Draw, who was on the donkey, when the people felt sorry for it.



**This story has been recommended for  
Role Play**

## Akhlaq Chapter 07

### CLEANLINESS:

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: that He loves those who keep themselves clean.

There is a difference between Clean and Pak:

**Clean = free from dirt. Physically clean.**

**Pak = to be pure according to Islam. Spiritually clean.**

You should always be clean and try to be Pak all of the time.

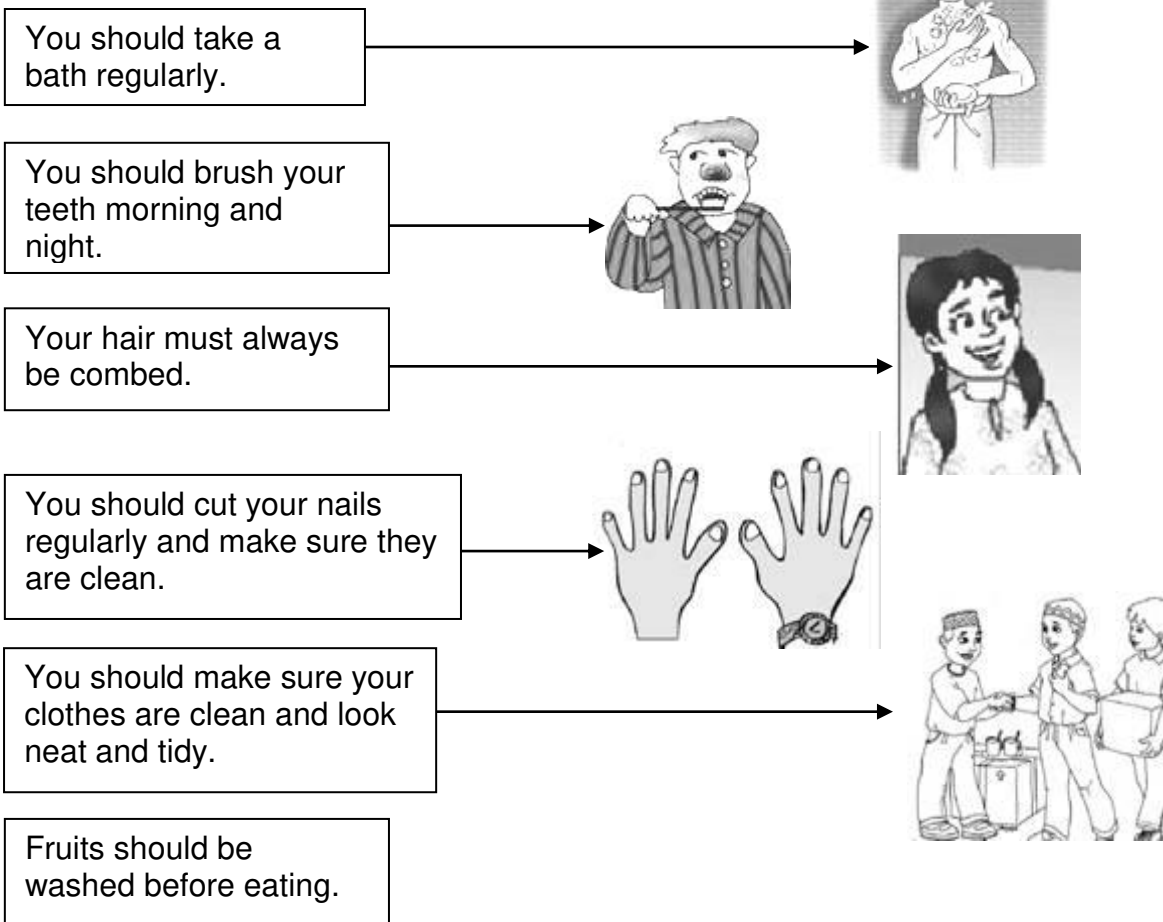
**Why is it so important to be clean?**

Our Eighth Imam (alayhessalaam) explained that:

**To be pure and clean is amongst the habits of the Prophets.**

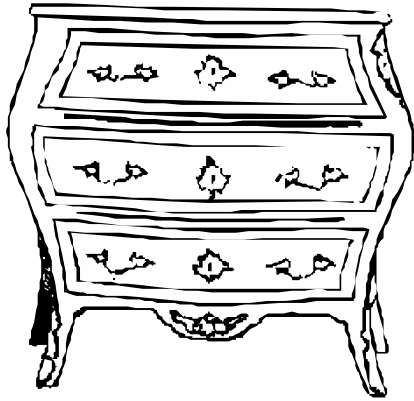
If you do not keep yourself clean then you will get ill, as germs that cause sickness live in places of dirt.

How do you keep yourself clean?



Besides keeping yourselves clean you should make sure that the food that you eat is clean (and always Halaal).

You should also make sure that the things around you are clean - your house, your room, your cupboards...

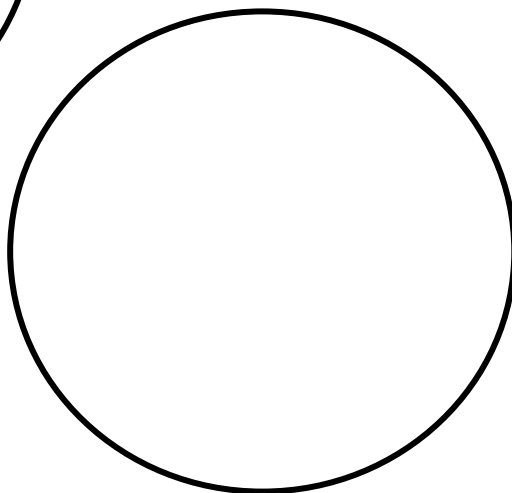
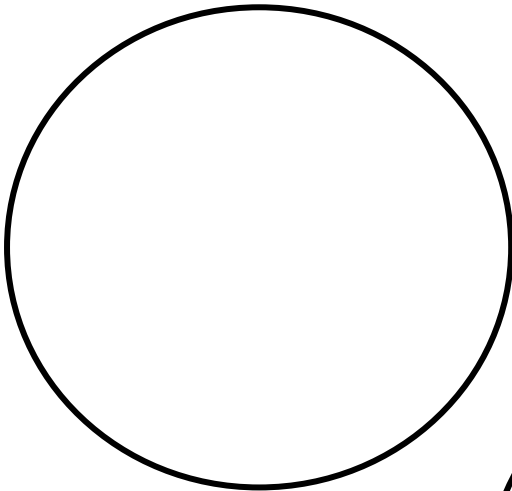
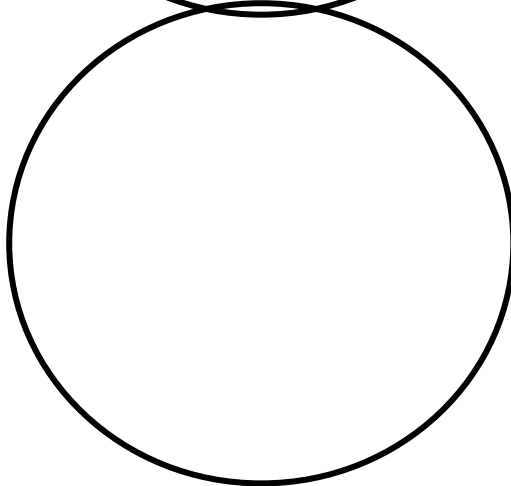
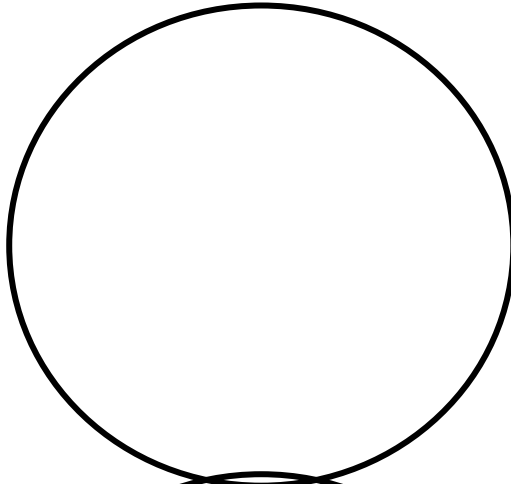


**WORKSHEET : CLEANLINESS:**

We should make sure what we eat is Halaal and that our homes are clean and our rooms are tidy.

In the other circles draw what you should do to keep yourself clean.

**E.g.: Change our clothes when they are dirty.**



## Akhlaq Chapter 08

### RESPECT OF TEACHERS:

The respect towards a teacher is as great as that of a parent. A person who teaches you is giving you something more valuable than any other wealth, because knowledge is the greatest of all treasures.

Just as your parents deserve your respect because of all that they have done for you, **your teachers deserve your respect because they are giving you knowledge** - with which you are able to do great things.

You can only get this knowledge if you:

- Listen to your teacher.
- Pay attention - make sure you understand what you have listened to.

### How do you respect your teacher?

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



**WORKSHEET : RESPECT OF TEACHERS:**

Write in each 'bang' how you would respect your teacher. Then ask your teacher to tick the ones you already do. If all of them are ticked then write your name on the trophy.





## Akhlaq Chapter 09

### TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS:

*Feelings are your emotions, how happy or sad you are.*

If you hurt someone physically, on their body, they can get medicine for it and it soon gets better.

However, if you hurt someone's feelings, there is no medicine for that. The pain feels more and lasts much longer. It may even change the way the person feels about him/herself. They may even lose confidence in themselves.



#### **When you pick on someone or make fun of someone:**

- Think how you would feel if you were him.
- Think how much you are hurting him.

So, next time when you are just making fun of someone with your friends - **THINK.**

#### **Making fun of others:**

The Messenger of Allah (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) says,

“Those who make fun will be brought on the day of Qiyāma and a door will be opened towards Paradise. He would be told to enter it fast. Full of grief and misery, as soon as he tries to enter it the door will slam shut and another door will open on the other side. He would be told enter quickly, but as soon as he reaches it they will shut that door also. He will continue in this struggle but he would not be able to enter any of the doors. At last he would lose all hope and now when he is called, he shall decline.”<sup>2</sup>

**Remember that you have to account for everything on the Day of Judgement.**

Allah says that He might forgive you for the sins you have committed against Him, E.g. not praying or fasting..)

BUT He will not forgive you for hurting other people's feelings – unless they forgive you first.

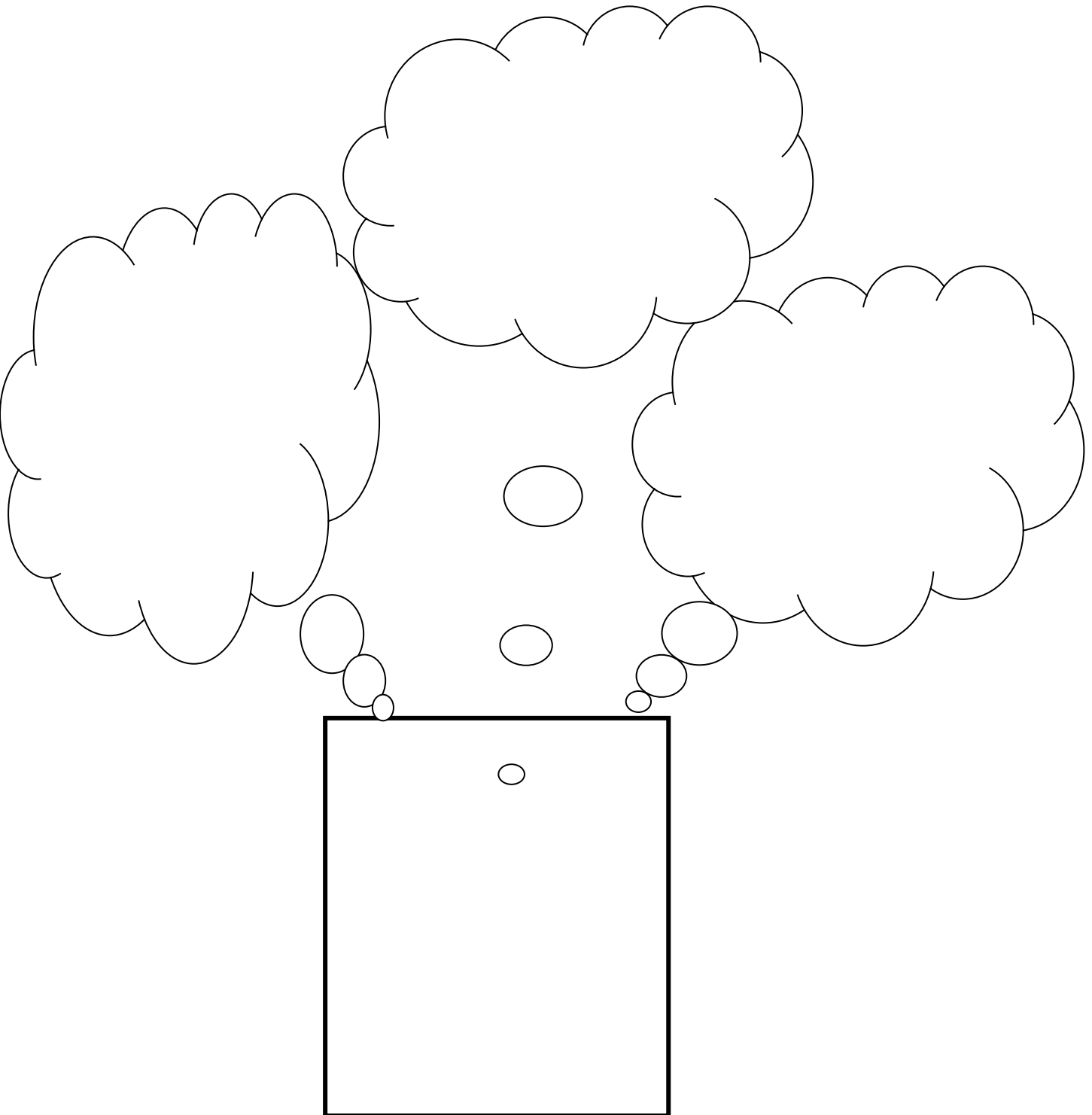
So, act now and ask for forgiveness from anyone whose feelings you may have hurt and make sure you do not hurt others feelings in the future.

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<sup>2</sup> Muhajjatul Baiza Vol. 5 page 326

**WORKSHEET : TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS:**

Draw a picture of you in the centre and write in the bubbles the 3 "thinks" you should think of.



## Akhlaq Chapter 10

### BIG AND SMALL SINS:

Our 1<sup>st</sup> Imam, Imam Ali (alayhissalam) has said that the biggest sin that a person does is the one that he considers the smallest.

When you do something that you think is really bad you will feel guilty and ask Allah for forgiveness and try not to do it again.

Whereas when you do something that you think is not so bad but is still a sin you will not feel so bad and forget about it, and all these small sins add up and up to a huge amount of Gunah.

Once In the time of our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (alayhissalam), two men came and said that they wanted to ask Allah for forgiveness for their sins.

The first man said that he had done 2 very big sins, while the second man said that he had only done lots of small sins.

I have done 2  
BIG sins!!

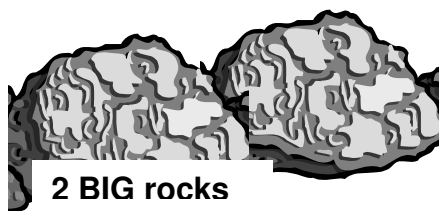


I have only  
done lots of  
small sins!



Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) told the men that they should bring to him stones, one for each sin they had committed. **BUT the man who had done the two big sins had to bring two enormous rocks, whilst the other had to bring pebbles.**

After a while the two men returned to Imam (alayhissalam). The man who had done the big sins was very tired from carrying the large rocks whereas the other one was fine.



2 BIG rocks



Lots of small pebbles



Imam (alayhissalam) then told them both to put the stones back in the exact place they had found them.

The man who had done the big sins found it very tiring and difficult, but finally managed to put the two rocks in their place.

The man who had done the small sins had picked up so many pebbles from everywhere that he had no idea where the exact place of each one was and so could not put them back.

**Moral:**

**It is very difficult to ask Allah for forgiveness for the sins that we think are small because we forget about them.**

We should consider each sin as something that displeases Allah and that should not be taken lightly.

**WORKSHEET : BIG AND SMALL SINS:**

**Do the following in the class with your teacher.**

Get a piece of paper cut it in half - one half cut into two and the other half cut into lots of small pieces.

Imagine each one of these pieces as sins, the big pieces as big sins and the small pieces as small sins.

Now scatter the pieces of paper on your desk, then pick them up and now replace them in their exact same place. Which was easier- the big or the small and why?

## Akhlaq Chapter 11

### ANGER:

Allah says in the Qur'an: "The good people are those who swallow their anger and forgive people...."

The above verse tells us that we should not get angry but that we should swallow our anger.

#### Why is it so important to swallow our anger?

When we get angry, we do not think or reason properly. Then we later regret it and wish we could take back what we had said in anger.

It is very difficult to undo or unsay something, therefore, it is better to think before we say or do anything. To do this, we have to be able to control our anger.

#### How do we control our anger?

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) has said that if we are angry and we are standing, we should sit down and if we are sitting, we should lie down.

This gives us a chance to think and control our anger.



If standing? → Then sit! If sitting? → Then lie down!!!

Our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said that anger is from Shaytan and Shaytan is made from fire and fire is put out with water, so whenever you are angry, do WUDHU!!



WUDHU

SHAYTAN → MADE FROM FIRE → PUT OUT WITH WATER

This, however, does not mean that we should never get angry because anger is a feeling, which if properly used can produce a lot of strength.

If someone is doing something bad on purpose, like:

- hurting somebody, **OR**
- abusing Allah, our Prophets or Imams..

Then we should get angry BUT at the same time, we should use this anger wisely.

**WORKSHEET : ANGER:**

**Our Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said that we should do Wudhu when we are angry.**

**Write down and draw:**

**The 3 Mustahab actions of Wudhu are:**

\_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_ .


**The 5 Wajib actions of Wudhu are:**

\_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ ,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_ .


## Akhlaq Chapter 12

### ISRAF

**Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an, ".....eat and drink, but waste not by excess; for Allah does not love the wasters."**

The above verse tells us that we are allowed to have nice things but not so much that it is wasteful.

If Allah has blessed us with something (e.g. wealth) we are allowed to enjoy it but at the same time we should think of others who are not as fortunate and help them.

Allah does not like for you to buy something that you will not use or need.

You should never buy things to make yourself look better than someone or to make someone feel small.

You should be careful not to do israf with anything:

- Your clothes
- Your books
- Your toys
- Your food

Sometimes when we see our favourite food on the table we put lots of it in our plate but then we cannot finish it.

We should never do this but instead we should take a little, eat it and then take some more if we are still hungry.

You should always think of others who have not got as much as you and should never waste what Allah has given you, but instead use it and share it with others.

Now think for a minute of other things that we should not do israf of.

#### **DID ANYONE THINK OF TIME?**

We should never waste our time. Allah has given us time and we should not waste it by doing things that are not important.

**E.g.: think about your 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday- do you remember it? The time of your 3<sup>rd</sup> birthday will never come back again.**

This shows us we must not waste our time but instead should do useful things with it.

**WORKSHEET ISRAF:**

Israf is not just with food, but also with other things. Draw 4 things that we should not do Israf of:

**E.g.: we should not waste our whole day by just sleeping:**





## Akhlaq Chapter 13

### BE THANKFUL TO ALLAH

My uncle lives in a little village in the mountains. It is a very pretty village, about five miles from the main road.

“Let us go and visit your uncle in his village,” said my father one day, “and breathe some fresh air too.”

We were very happy and thanked our father. Early one morning my brother and sister and I went out with father and mother and boarded a bus. After having travelled some way my father said, “Here we have to get off. It is about five miles from here to your uncle’s village, and we can only reach there by foot.”

We got off the bus, and then my brother and sister and I ran ahead so as to arrive at our uncle’s house sooner. We ran some distance but we didn’t come to the village. So we decided to wait for our parents. We waited a while but they didn’t come. We had lost our way. However much we ran this way and that, still we couldn’t find the village. After all that running about we were tired and very thirsty. We couldn’t walk any more. We sat down exhausted, hungry and thirsty. We were almost crying and dying of hunger and thirst. Then we prayed to Allah to help us.

An old man riding on a donkey came around the hill. He got down from his donkey and gave us water from a jug he was carrying. Never did water taste so tasty! We were revived. The kind old man brought out a large napkin in which he had some food. It was bread and cheese. We ate some bread and cheese and we recovered our strength. What delicious bread and cheese! The old man had cheered us up, had restored our strength and spirits. Now we were able to walk and talk, it was then that I appreciated the value of food and water. We thanked the old man.

“Dear children,” he said, “thank Allah Who has created food and water for us. How could we stay alive if there was no food and water? How could we walk and work? We must thank Allah, appreciate the value of His blessings and follow His commands.”

Then the old man put us on his donkey and took us to our uncle’s village. We thanked him and ran as fast as we could towards the house of our uncle.

#### How should we thank Allah?

- After we finish our namaz we can go into ‘sajda of shukr’ and say at least 3 times ‘Shukran lillah’
- Whenever we see someone who hasn’t got something that we have, we should quietly thank Allah. For example if we see someone sick while we are well we should thank Allah because we are not sick
- We can thank Allah by saying ‘Alhamdulillah’ every time we eat or drink.

## Questions and Exercises:

1. Why were the three children lying on the ground?
2. What did the old man do when he saw them?
3. What did he give them?
4. Why did they thank the old man?
5. What did the old man say to them?

Look at these children. Why are they lying half- unconscious on the ground?

Why is it that they were able to run before?

What happened to them?

Would they have been retored without food or water?

Who gave them food and water?

Who created food and water for us?

# FIQH-M02

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(BOYS)

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## Fiqh Chapter 01

### SHARI'AT

Anis was a 6 year old boy. One day his father brought home a brand new automatic washing machine. The whole family was excited

Anis said to his mother: "Can we wash it under the shower so it becomes shiny?"

"I am afraid not, my dear" replied his mom. "The Instruction Manual says you cannot wash it directly under water, but can wipe it with soaked cloth"

Anis was surprised. "What is an Instruction Manual, and why do we follow it. Can't we think ourselves what is good for the machine and what is not?"

"No my dear", replied his mom. "The washing machine is a complex thing, and it requires the correct usage and maintenance in order to work correctly. So the machine is accompanied with an Instruction Manual which tells us how to operate and maintain it"

"And who writes the Instruction Manual, mom?" asked Anis

"The engineers who designed the machine write the Instruction Manual. They know the machine much much better than us, as they have designed that, not us. So they know what is good for the machine and what is not" explained his mother

Anis remembered something. He said "Our diniyat teacher was telling us that Allah (SWT) has made us, and that human beings are complex beings. So did Allah (SWT) also sent Instruction Manual for us?"

His mother was pleased with the question. "Very intelligent question, Anis", she said. "Yes human being is much more complex than a washing machine, and if we start operating and maintaining it the way we think, it will spoil the physical and spiritual purpose of its development"

She continued: "Allah (SWT) loves us, and hence has given us a detailed way of spending our life. This Instruction Manual is known as 'Shari'at'. It gives us rules about everything in our life, the way we talk, the way we sleep, the way we pray etc."

"Is this in the form of a book?", asked Anis

His mother replied: "Allah (SWT) has sent a book and some people to explain it. The book is known as 'Quran' and the people who can explain it are 'Ma'sumeen (alayhissalam)

"As the Imam (alayhissalam) of our time is hidden, the naib-e-Imams (mujtahids) study the Quran and life of Ma'sumeen and simply tell us the rules of shari'at"

"These rules are divided in 5 types, viz. Wajib, Haraam, Mustahab, Makrooh, Mubah". These are collectively known as 'Ahkam-e-Khamsa' which means 5 rules"

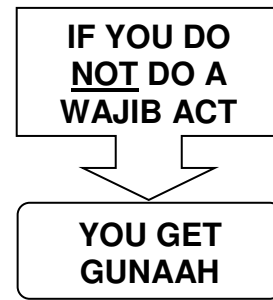
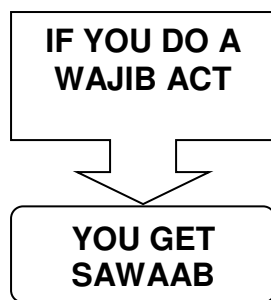
## AHKAM-E-KHAMSA (THE FIVE RULES)

Allah (SWT) loves us and hence has informed us about how to spend our lives in such a way that is appropriate and makes Allah (SWT) and Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam) happy

These rules are divided in 5, viz. Wajib, Haram, Mustahab, Makrooh, Mubah. Hence it is known as Ahkam-e-Khamsa, which in Arabic means ‘The five rules’

### Wajib

Wajib means compulsory, we must do it. Allah has given us so many blessings. In return, when He tells us to do something, we must obey Him.

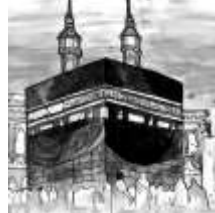


Examples of Wajib acts

- Daily Prayers (Namaz), Fasting in Ramzan, replying to Salam of a muslim, going for Hajj at least once in a lifetime, paying Zakat Fitra at Eidul Fitr etc.

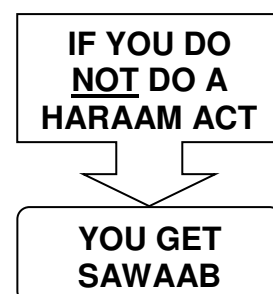
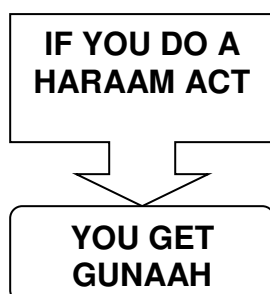


**GOING FOR  
HAJJ**



### Haram

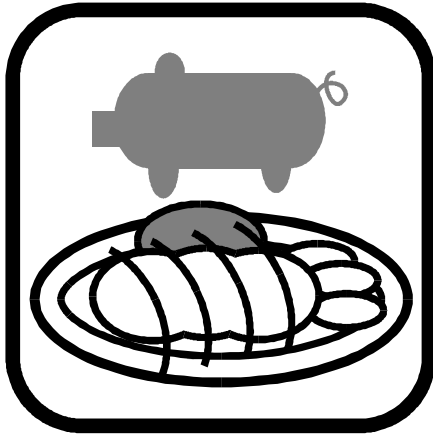
Haram means forbidden, we must never do it. This is because Allah does not like it, because it is actually not good for us



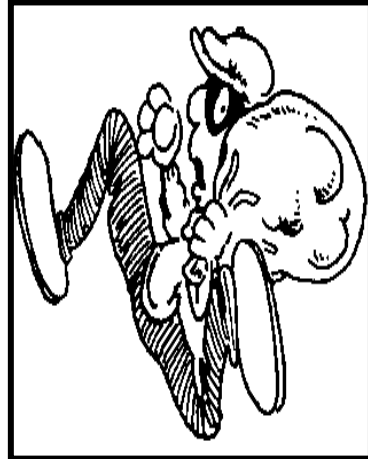
## Examples of Haraam acts

- Telling lies, listening to Music, eating Pork, stealing etc.

### EATING PORK



### STEALING



### TELLING LIES



## Mustahab

A Mustahab act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib



### Examples of Mustahab acts

- Saying Bismillah before starting food, saying Azan and Iqama before Namaz, visiting the sick, reciting Qur'an etc.

## VISIT THE SICK

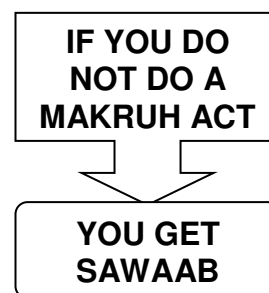
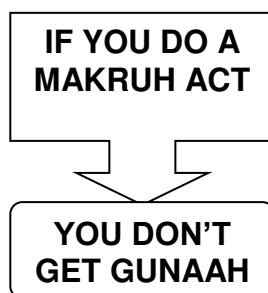


## RECITING QUR'AN



### Makruh

A Makruh act is one that we should try not to do because it is not liked by Allah. However, it is not Haraam.



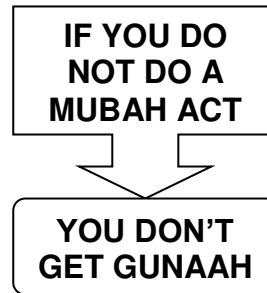
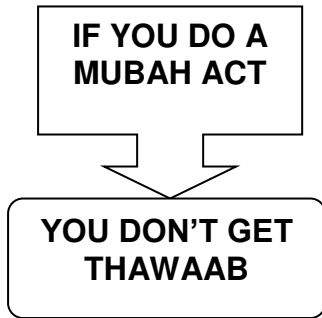
### Examples of Makruh acts

- Urinating while standing.

## URINATING WHILE STANDING

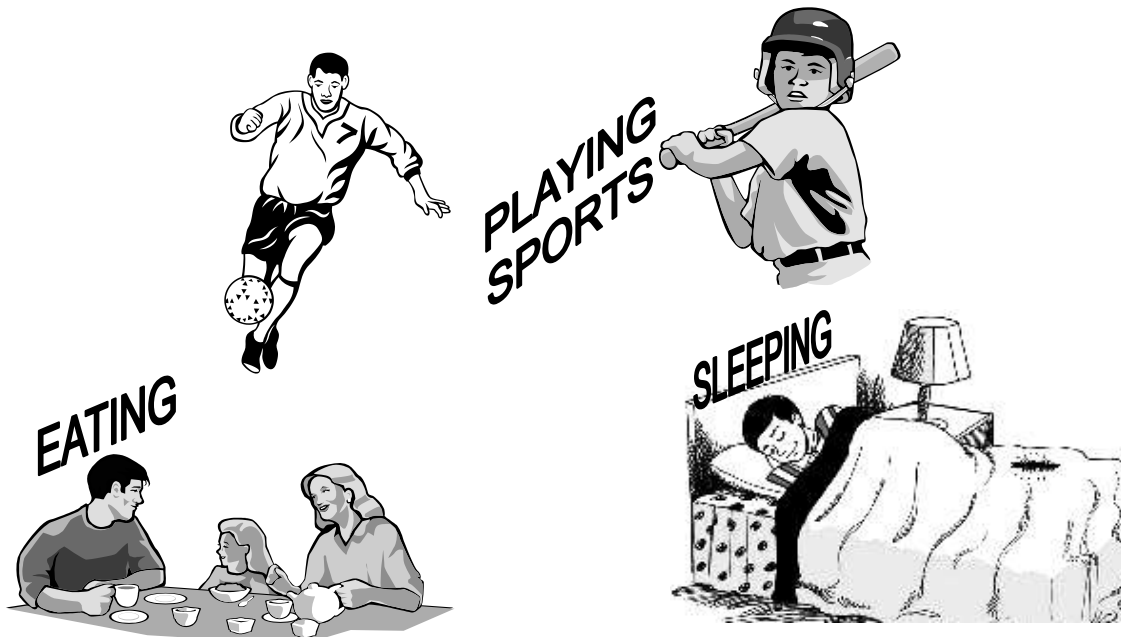
## Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. It neither carries sawaab nor gunaah



### Examples of Mubah acts

- Walking, eating, sports<sup>1</sup>, sleeping etc.



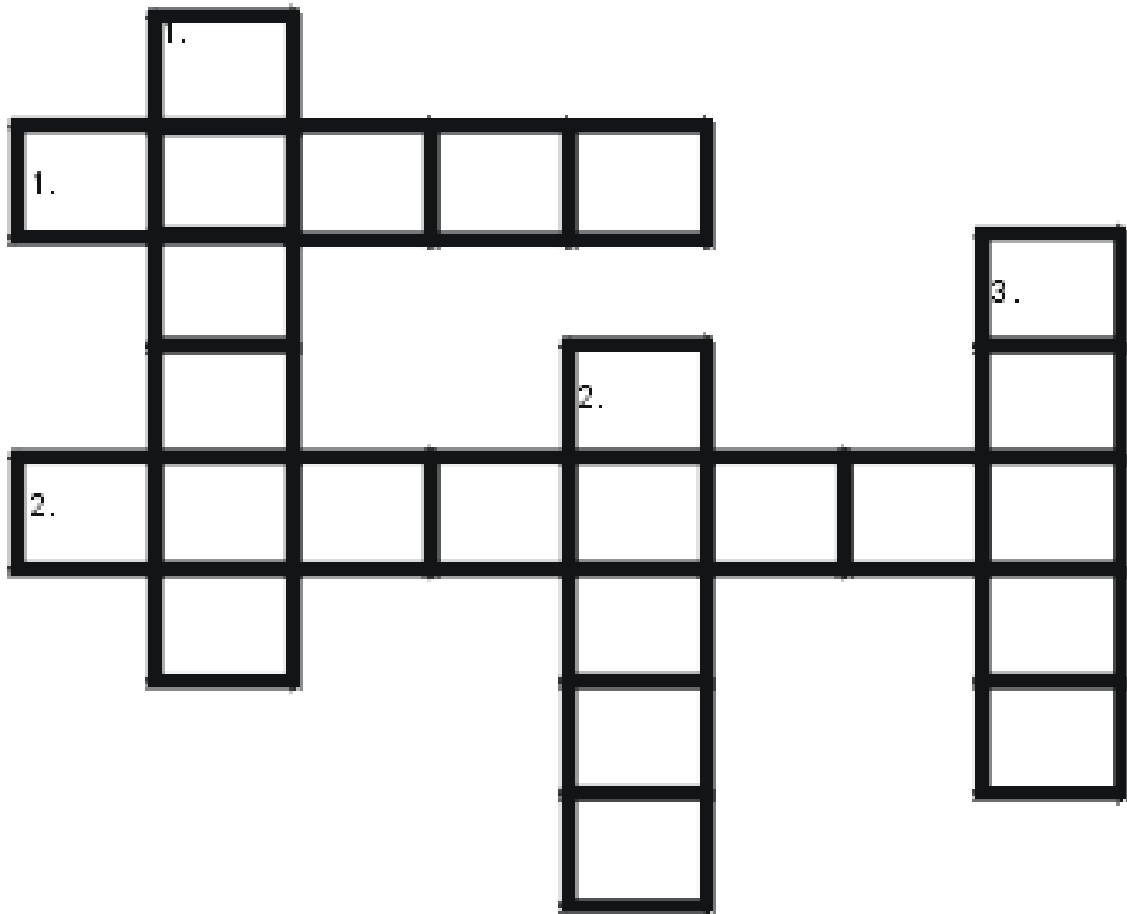
WAJIB	WE MUST DO THEM
HARAAM	WE MUST NEVER DO THEM
MUSTAHAB	WE SHOULD TRY TO DO THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE
MAKRUH	WE SHOULD TRY NOT TO DO THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE
MUBAH	WE CAN DO IT OR LEAVE IT. NO DIFFERENCE

<sup>1</sup> is mai bhi aik had tak hai warna moumeen ki shan nahi kai apnai awqaat kou zaaya karai



## WORKSHEET

Now do this crossword to see if you really understand the terms taught in the last lecture



### Clues Across:

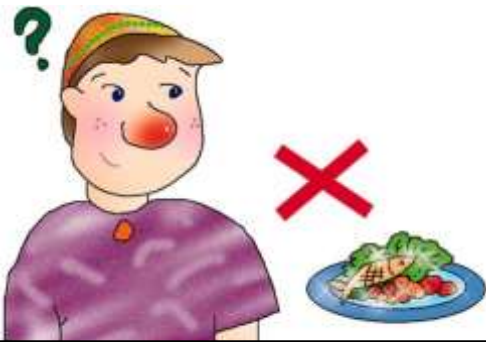
1. You have to do it.
2. You should try to do it.

### Clues Down:

1. You should try not to do it.
2. You should never do it.
3. You can, or cannot do it, it does not matter.

WORKSHEET

Circle the things which are wajib, draw a square around those which are haram and colour the text box of the deed which is mustahab



Fasting



lying



Hijab



Stealing



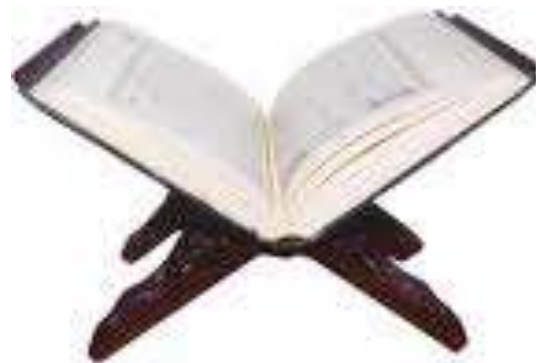
helping



Drinking wine



praying



reading quran

## Fiqh Chapter 03

### IMPORTANCE OF NAMAZ

#### STORY FROM BATTLE OF SIFFIN

It was the battlefield of Siffin; there was heavy battle going on. The soldiers of the Islamic army were going forward to attack the enemy. In this tumult, the chief of the army (ameer ul momeneen alalhissalam) looked towards the sky, sheathed his sword, dismounted from his horse and started praying Namaz e Zuhr. A person came forward and said: "Ya Ali(alayhissalam)! Namaz in the middle of such heavy battle!" The chief, Hazrat Ali (alayhissalam) replied: "It is for this Namaz that we are fighting".

Dear students! You saw that Namaz is so important that it cannot be forsaken at any time

- Quran Majeed says in numerous places: "Aqemus-salat wa aatuz-zakat" "Stand in namaz and pay zakat"
- Our last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has thrown light on the importance of Namaz by saying: "Namaz is the pillar of religion"<sup>2</sup>
- Quran and Ahadees of Ma'sumeen have told us countless benefits of Namaz. Surah e Ankabut says: "Innas salaata tanha 'anil fahshaa wal munkar" "Without a doubt Namaz stops evil and immodesty"
- One day the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said to his companions: "If a rivulet flows in front of a person's house and he bathes in it five times a day, will there be any dirt left on him?" The companions replied: "No". The Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said: "The same way if a person offers prayers 5 times a day he will have no sins left"<sup>3</sup>
- At another Place the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said: "A person whose Namaz is accepted, his other a'maal will also be accepted. And he whose Namaz is rejected, his other a'maal will also be rejected"<sup>4</sup>
- It is our belief that the Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his Progeny (alayhissalam) will intercede (shafa'at) on behalf of the mo'mineen on the Day of Judgement. Our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam willed at his last moment to his followers: "A person who takes Namaz lightly will be deprived of our intercession"<sup>5</sup>

Come, let us pledge that we will not miss our prayers so that we can benefit from intercession on the Day of Judgment.

#### Questions:

1. How did Imam Ali (alayhissalam) explain the importance of namaz in the battle of Siffin?
2. Write down the benefits of namaz in the light of Quran and Ahadith.
3. What will be the result of he who takes namaz lightly?

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<sup>2</sup> (ref behar vol 75 pg 223)

<sup>3</sup> (ref behar vol 75 pg 223)

<sup>4</sup> (ref behar vol 80 pg 20)

<sup>5</sup> ( ref behar vol 47 pg 8)

## Fiqh Chapter 04

### NAMAZ – QIRAAT

As we have read earlier, Namaz is very important. In order to get it accepted by Allah, it is important to take care of certain things

One of them is to recite clearly (talaffuz)

- We must recite each word correctly and clearly

Hence it is very important to say the recitation part clearly

Another condition is that the words are pronounced like Arabs (Makharij)

- Some letters are pronounced differently in Arabic. These are:
  - o 'Qaf' pronounced differently than 'Kaf' (Example Qul vs. Karbala)
  - o 'Hh' pronounced differently than 'Ha' (Example Alhamd vs. Huallah)
  - o 'Ain' pronounced differently than 'Hamza' (Example Nasta'een vs. Alhamd)

Hence it is very important to learn and recite the recitation part of Namaz with correct Makharij

Another important rule is:

- If you join two words, don't be silent on the first word, and if you don't join them, and say separately, be silent on the first word
- As an example, consider two sentences:
  - o Alhamdolillahe Rabbil Alameen
  - o Arrahmanir Raheem
- If you join these two sentences, you will read Alameenar Rahman
- If you separate them, you will read Alameen – Arrahman
- You cannot do vice versa

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَدِيجَةَ الْكُبْرَى  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَسَنَ الْمُجْتَبَى  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ  
وَ عَلَى التَّسْعَةِ الْمَعْصُومِينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ  
عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَمُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ  
وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ  
وَ الْحُجَّةِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَجَهُ  
وَ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ مَخْرَجَهُ وَ ظَهَّرَهُ  
وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

Learn the ziyarat and try and recite after your salaah everyday

## Fiqh Chapter 06

### **FASTING (ROZA)**

#### **Roza = fasting in Islamic Way**

In Roza, we don't eat and drink from 'Subhe-Sadiq' (true dawn) to Maghrib time .

It is **Wajib** for every muslim who is baligh to fast in the month of Ramzan.

**The month of Ramzan is the Holiest month in the Islamic calendar.**

#### **Amongst the blessings of this month are:**

1. The Holy Qur'an
2. The night of Qadr

In this month, every action, whether good or bad, carries more weight.

So:

- reciting the Holy Qur'an is good at all times, but more in this month; **AND**
- lying is an evil at all times, but more in this month.

#### **Roza may help you to:**

- Strengthen your willpower.
- Think of the people who are not as lucky as you are.
- Think of Allah more often throughout the day.
- Clean up your digestive system.
- Change the way your life is to become a better Muslim

But we don't fast due to the above reasons. We fast just for Allah (Qurbatan Ilallah)

#### **Some of the things that break a fast (Mubtilaat e Roza)**

1. Eating intentionally.
  2. Drinking intentionally.
  3. Vomitting intentionally.
  4. Letting the dust reach one's throat.
  5. Lying about Allah and Masumeen (alayhissalam)
- Etc.

#### **Types of Fasts**

##### **Some Wajib Fasts:**

1. Month of Ramzan
2. Qaza of the month of Ramzan

##### **Some Mustahab Fasts:**

1. On the 13th, 14th & 15th of every Lunar month.
2. The 18th of Zilhajj (Eid-e-Ghadir)
3. The 24th of Zilhajj (Eid-e-Mubahila)
4. The 27th of Rajab (Mab'as)

##### **Some Haraam Fasts:**

1. 1st of Shawwal (Eid-ul-Fitr)
2. 10th of Zilhajj (Eid-ul-Hajj)

##### **A Makruh Fast:**

It is Makruh to fast on the 10th of Muharram (Ashura Day)



WORKSHEET

Tick the things that break your fast

Vomiting intentionally Playing Working



Brushing teeth



Drinking



Sleeping



Laughing



Giving injection



Eating



## INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

### What are Najasaat?

In our daily life, we come across many dirty things. Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shari'at. Najasaat is the plural of Najasat

It is quite possible that a few things are considered dirty by people but are not Najis, e.g. mud (keechar)

Similarly a few things are considered clean by people but are Najis, such as blood

The following some of the things which are considered Najis by Shari'at

Urine



Stool



Blood



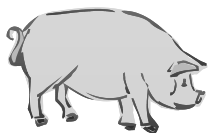
Dead body



Dog



Pig



Kafir



Liquor



Beer



Najis does not necessarily mean dirty. A dog may be washed clean but it is still najis. If there is urine on the clothes which have dried, the clothes may look clean but they are still najis.

### How does pak thing become Najis?

The opposite of Najis is Pak. Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean by wet-contact. A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist. (should be transferable )

Thus a dry Najasaat does not make another dry thing Najis.



For example, if we shake hands with Hindu person, and our hand or his hand is wet such that the wetness transfers, then our hand also becomes najis

Those things which are Najis and can make other things Najis are known as Aine Najis, means those who themselves are Najis

Those things which are Pak but become Najis by coming in wet-contact with an Aine Najis are known as Mutanajjis, which means those which has become Najis

In the above example, Hindu's hand is Aine Najis and our hand has become Mutanajjis

Another example is when we pass urine, and if we touch urine, or urine's droplets reach our feet or other parts of body, or even cloth, it makes them Najis (Mutanajjis) and we need to Pak them

It is also not allowed to eat/drink Najis things (whether Aine Najis or Mutanajjis). We have seen some people, if blood oozes out from their finger, they immediately put the finger in the mouth and start sucking. This is Haraam

### **How to make the Najis things Pak**

Aine Najis things can never be cleaned (made Pak). Mutanajjis things can be made Pak in various ways

- The mutanajjis things which became Najis from urine, shall be cleaned with water at least two times after cleaning the urine from the part of the body
- If a cloth becomes Najis by urine, it has to be washed three times, such that the first and second time, it has to be squeezed in a way that water comes out of it
- Similarly there are other rulings related to dogs, utensils etc. which can be seen in detailed Jurisprudence books

### **What is Mutahhiraat?**

Mutahhiraat is a plural of mutahhir, which means that which can make Najis thing Pak.

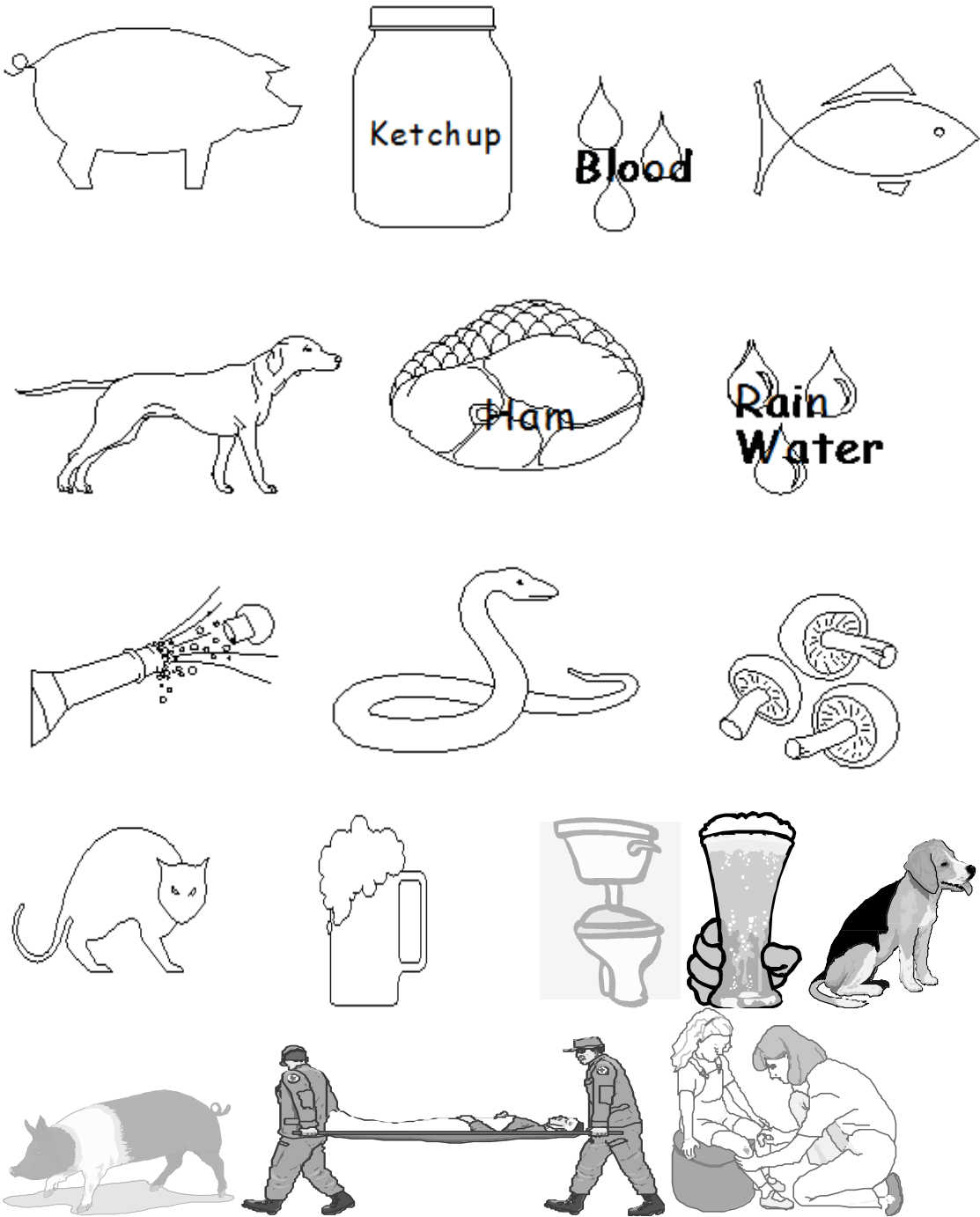
If you cut your knee and the blood touches your clothes, then your clothes become najis. They can only be made taahir by washing them with water.

Similarly, your knee can only become taahir by washing it with water.

Hence water is mutahhir. There are other mutahhiraat also, such as sun, earth, accepting Islam etc. which will be taught to you in higher classes

WORKSHEET

Circle the Najis things. Color all of them



# HISTORY-M02

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)-BOYS

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## History Chapter 01

### IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (ALAYHISSALAM):

#### 9<sup>th</sup> Imam - IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI مُحَمَّدُ النَّقِيُّ (A.S.)

- He is the only son of Imam Ali -Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam)
- His mother was Sayyida Sabika Khaizaran.
- He was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Rajab 195 A.H. in Madina.

One day when he was 5 years old, he was with some other children. The bad ruler Ma'mun who had poisoned his father passed by in his carriage. All the other children ran away but Imam stayed.

Mamun stopped his carriage and asked the young Imam why he was standing there. Imam told him that the road was wide enough for all of them and he had not done anything wrong. Ma'mun asked him who he was. When Imam told him that he was the son of Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) Ma'mun asked him if he knew what was in Ma'mun's hand (Ma'mun was hiding a tiny fish in his hand).

Imam said: "Allah has made tiny fish in the rivers. These fish are hunted by the rulers and it is the Aemma who reveal the secrets of the rulers."

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) prepared the Muslims for the time when the 12<sup>th</sup> Imam would come. He did this by training the Muslims to ask questions and take advice from those who had learnt the Qur'an, the laws of Islam and who were muttaqee (those with taqwa - who did all the wajib things and did not do haram things). This is called taqleed.

- After Ma'mun died the bad ruler Mu'tasam arranged for Imam to be poisoned.
- Imam was only 25 years old when he was poisoned and he is buried near his grandfather in Kadhmain (Iraq). His wafat (death day) is on the 29<sup>th</sup> of Dhulqa'da 220 A.H.

When our 9<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) was only 8 years old, his father our 8<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) was killed by the king Ma'mun.

Ma'mun decided that he would try to buy lots of things and bribe Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) and make him live the same way of life because Imam (alayhissalam) was still only a child.

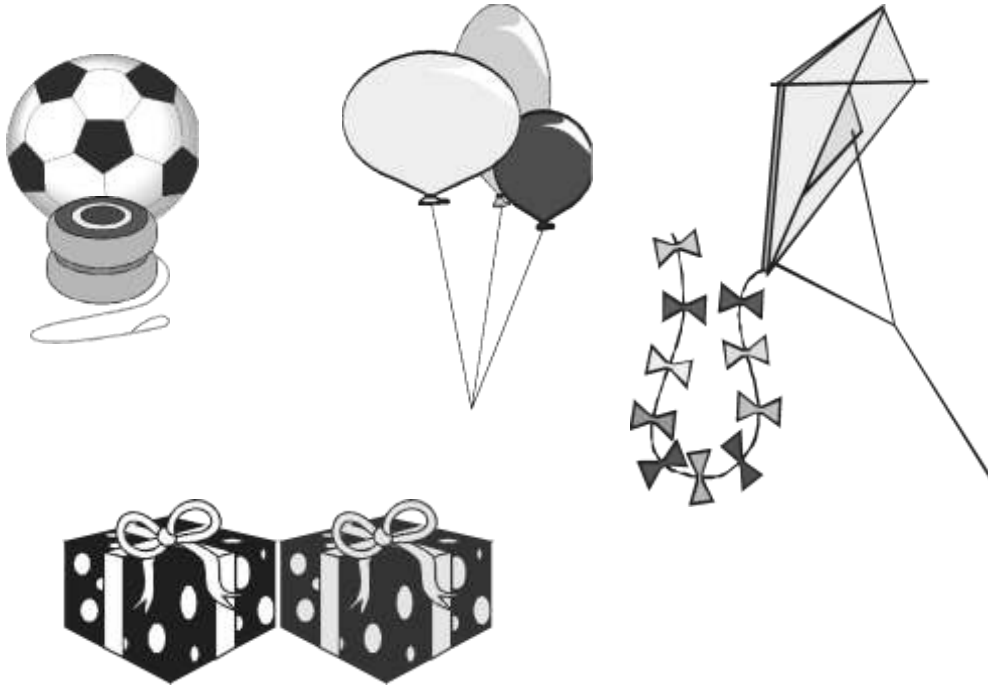
So, Ma'mun took Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) to his palace and gave him whatever money could buy, but Imam (alayhissalam) was not interested, because he knew Allah could give him much much more.

No matter how much Ma'mun gave him, Imam (alayhissalam) did not do anything against Allah's commands as Ma'mun wished.

**Moral: Whatever anyone gives you always remember that Allah can give you so much more but only if you are a good Muslim and do as Allah tells you.**

**WORKSHEET : IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (alayhissalam):**

If someone was to give you all the things below would you listen to that person or Allah?  
Why?



What did our 9<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) do when Ma'mun tried to buy him everything?

He: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## History Chapter 02

### IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (ALAYHISSALAM):

#### 10 - IMAM ALI AN-NAQI **عَلِي النَّقِيُّ** (alayhissalam)

- He was born in Surba/ Busriyya (a district of Madina) on 15<sup>th</sup> Dhulhijja 212 A.H.
- His father is Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Sumaanaa.

The ruler of the time was a bad man called Mutawakkil. Like Saddam Tikriti he too tried to destroy the shrine of Imam Husayn (alayhissalam) and was very cruel. He even tried to flood the grave of Imam Husayn (alayhissalam) so nobody would know where it was. He did not like anyone to visit Karbala. Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalam) encouraged people to visit Karbala even though it was very difficult due to the cruel ruler Mutawakkil Abbasi.

He, like his father also prepared the rules of taqleed - to follow someone who knows the Qur'an, laws of Islam, and has taqwa. This was to prepare Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam)

Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalam) continued to teach and train a number of students who then went far and wide to fulfill the requirement of the followers of AhlulBait (alayhimussalam). The bad ruler Mutawakkil did not like this and summoned Imam to Samarra where he would not let Imam leave his house or let anyone visit him (kept him under house arrest).

- Another bad ruler called Mu'taz poisoned Imam and he died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Rajab 254 A.H.
- He is buried in Samarra (Iraq).

Once in the time of our 10th Imam, Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalam), a man came to Imam (alayhissalam) and told him that if Imam (alayhissalam) did not help him, he would be killed. Imam Ali an-Naqi (alayhissalam) asked the man to explain.

The man explained that he had been given an expensive stone by the King and told to write something on it.

The man continued that when he went to write on it, the stone broke in half and when the king would find out, he would kill the man.

Imam Ali an-Naqi (alayhissalam) prayed for the man, then told the man not to worry, and that Allah would look after him.

The next day when the king came to pick up his stone, the man was shaking because he was so scared.

The king told the man that he had changed his mind and now wanted the stone broken in half, one piece for each one of his two daughters, with the writing on each half of the stone.

**Moral: No matter what trouble you are faced with always trust in Allah and ask for His help as He can make anything happen.**

## History Chapter 03

### IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (ALAYHISSALAM):

#### 11 - IMAM HASAN AL-ASKERY حَسَنَ الْعَسْكَرِي (alayhissalam)

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (alayhissalam) was born in Madina on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Rabi ul Aakher 232 A.H.

His father is Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalam) who is our 10<sup>th</sup> Imam and his mother was Sayyida Sulail.

Once when he was a little boy he fell into a well near his house. His father was praying salaa and his mum started crying. When Imam Ali An-Naqi (alayhissalam) finished praying he was told what had happened. Smiling he went to the well. The water rose up to the top and the young Imam Hasan Al-Askery was sitting on it.

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (alayhissalam) was put into prison from a young age. The prison was a tunnel under the bad ruler's bedroom with no space to stand or lie down. His daily meal was a piece of dry bread and a glass of hot water.

Like his father and grandfather, he prepared the Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) He compiled all the laws of fiqh completing his fathers' work. He also set up a system whereby people could contact his representatives. This system today in the ghayba of Imam helps us to turn to the mujtahideen when we are in need of guidance.

He was poisoned by the bad ruler Mu'tamad. The poison made him very ill and he was in pain for 8 days.

He died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of Rabi ul Awwal 260 A.H. and is buried in Samarra.

His salaa alal mayyit was led by Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam)

Once in the time of our 11<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalam), there lived a man who only had a little money left.

Now this man was scared about what he was going to do when even this little bit of money finished, so he decided to hide this money by digging a hole in his garden and putting it there.



The man then went to Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalam) and told him that he had no money and needed Imam's help.

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalam) gave the man a whole bag of money and told him that the Imams (alayhissalam) always help anyone that asks them for help, so there had been no need for him to have lied.

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalam) continued that the man should be grateful for whatever Allah has given him. Imam (alayhissalam) then told him that the money that he had hidden would not be there when he would need it.

The man realised what he had done was wrong.

Later when the man needed some more money, he went to dig out the money that he had hidden and found it gone. His son had found out about it and taken it.

Exactly like Imam Hasan Al-Askari (alayhissalam) had said, that when he would need the money it would not be there.

**Moral:**

- **You should trust in Allah to look after you.**
- **You should thank Allah for whatever He has given you.**
- **You should never lie, as you will be found out. Even if no-one finds out, Allah knows.**



## History Chapter 04

### IMAM AL-MAHDI (ALAYHISSALAM):

As soon as our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) was born, he did Sajdah.

Soon after his birth one of the maids went to see Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam), who was lying in his cradle. The maid said "Salaam" to the Imam (alayhissalam) and the Imam (alayhissalam) answered her salaam.

The maid was surprised. The maid then sneezed and Imam Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) said from the cradle:

"Yarhamukallah, it is a blessing from Allah and you can be sure to live for the next 3 days."

**Moral:**

- When anyone says Salaam to you it is Wajib on you to answer and you should try to answer more than what was said to you.
- When anyone else sneezes you should say Yarhamukallah; when you yourself sneeze you should say Alhamdulillah.

### WORKSHEET : IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (alayhissalam):

When Aabid's Mummy says Salaam to him what should he say?



What should you say when you sneeze and when someone else sneezes:

**When I sneeze, I say:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**When someone else sneezes, I say:**

\_\_\_\_\_



## History Chapter 05

### MA'SUMEEN (ALAYHISSALAM):

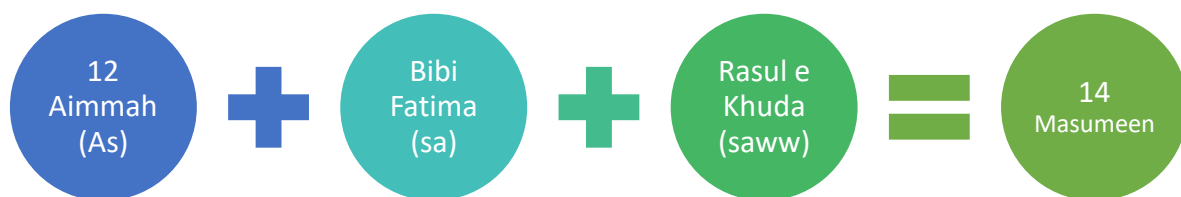
**The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin.**

These are the people of the House (Ahlul Bayt) that Allah refers to in the Holy Qur'an in Sura Al-Ahzab, verse 33:

**"Verily Allah intends to keep off from you (every kind of) uncleanness, O you the people of the house, and purify you (with) a thorough purification. (33:33)**

This Ayah was revealed when **Bibi Fatimah** (alayhissalam), her father, **Prophet Muhammad** (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), her husband, **Imam Ali** (alayhissalam), and her two sons, **Imam Hasan** (alayhissalam) and **Imam Husain** (alayhissalam), were under the **Kisa**.

In the Ayah, Allah tells us that the people of the house, and not just those under the blanket, are totally clean and Pak, all uncleanness is kept away from them.



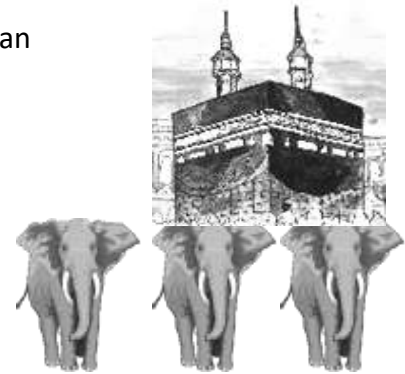
## History Chapter 06

### AAMUL FEEL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT):

In 570 AD, the year of the birth of our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), a Christian governor called **Abraha** marched to **Makka to destroy the Holy Ka'aba**.

He wanted to destroy the Ka'aba, because he wanted people to come and worship at a huge church he had built in Yemen.

Abraha's army also had elephants, which wasn't very common in Arabia. History calls this army "**Ashabul Feel**" or "**The People of the Elephant**".



When he reached Makka, he captured some camels belonging to the chief of Makka, Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam). When Abdul Muttalib went to see him, Abraha thought he would ask him to spare the Holy Ka'aba. Instead, Abdul Muttalib asked for the camels to be returned.

Abraha laughed and said, "What! I have come to destroy your place of worship, and you are speaking of your camels!" Abdul Muttalib gave a famous reply, "**I am the owner of the camels, so I have come for them. The Ka'aba too has an Owner, Who will look after it**"

On his return, Abdul Muttalib ordered the people to leave Makka and go to the hills for safety. He then prayed to Allah to protect them and the Holy Ka'aba from any harm.

The next morning Abraha prepared to march towards Makka. All of a sudden, a flock of birds appeared from the side of the sea, holding tiny stones in their claws and beaks.

Each bird held three stones and they showered the stones on the army of Abraha in such a way that many men and elephants were soon dead. One of the stones hit Abraha on his head and he was so frightened that he ordered the remaining men in his army to retreat at once.

Many of his men died on the way back

Many of his men died on the way back and Abraha himself died a painful death.

This event is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Feel, Verses 1-5

## History Chapter 07

### **THE HOLY PROPHET (SALLALLAHO ALAYHE WA ALEHI WASALLAM):**

The Holy Prophet of Islam, Muhammad Mustafa (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), was born in Makka, in the Year of the Elephant, when Abraha tried to destroy the Holy Ka'aba.

His father = **Abdullah**

His mother = **Aamina**.

He belonged to the family of **Bani Hashim** from the tribe of **Quraish**.

His father, died two months before he was born. He is buried in Madina.

His mother, died when he was only 6 years old. She is buried in Abwa( a place between Makkah and Madina).

Abdul Muttalib, his grandfather, decided to bring him up.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) was only 8 years old when his grandfather died.

After that his uncle, Abu Talib, took care of the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam).

When the time came for the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) to announce his Prophethood, Abu Talib was one of his strongest supporters and protectors

While he was under the powerful protection of his uncle, the Quraish did not dare to harm the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) personally.

The death of his uncle made the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) very sad.

During the same year he also lost his dear wife, Bibi Khadija.

As both his uncle and his wife died in the same year, the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) called this year "Aamul Huzn".

#### **Aamul Huzn = Year of Grief**

**Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) had the best Akhlaq.**

- He was always polite and cheerful.
- He never lied, **AND**
- he was always careful when entrusted with other people's things.

**This earned him 2 titles:**

- As-Sadiq = the Truthful one, **AND**
- Al-Ameen = the Trustworthy one

## History Chapter 08

### 1<sup>ST</sup> HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA:

Hijrat = when the Muslims had to leave their hometowns and move to another country because they were in danger.

**There were two main Hijra:**

**Hijra to Abyssinia (Ethiopia).**

**Hijrat to Madina.**

#### THE HIJRAT TO ABYSSINIA:

The unbelievers of Makka had made life very difficult for the Muslims.

**This was the first Hijrat in Islam.**

The Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) told some Muslims to move to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), which was ruled by a kind Christian king whose name was **Negus**.

It happened 5 years after the Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) started his mission.

**First 10 people went, then 40/70/83 followed.**

The Muslims were shown much kindness in Abyssinia and found the life there very pleasant and comfortable.

When the chiefs of Makka found out that the Muslims had moved and were living peacefully in Abyssinia, they sent 2 men to the king of Abyssinia, to try to convince him to send the Muslims back to Makka.

The king asked if the Muslims had committed any crimes in Makka. When he was told that their only crime was inventing a new religion, the King asked to speak to the leader of the Muslims, who was Imam Ali's brother, Ja'far.

The king ~~to~~ called Ja'far and asked, **"Why have you given up the beliefs of your forefathers and started a new religion?"**

Ja'far replied, **"We used to be ignorant people who worshipped idols. We committed bad deeds. We had no respect for our neighbours and fought amongst ourselves. The weak were bullied by the strong. We spent a long time in this manner, until the Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), invited us to worship One God.**

The king asked Ja'far, to recite something from the Book of the Muslims. Ja'far recited and explained some verses of Suratul Maryam from the Holy Qur'an.

When the king and bishops heard the words of Allah about the Bibi Maryam and Prophet Isa, tears came to their eyes as they recognised the truth.

King Negus declared that he would never surrender the Muslims to the Quraish and asked them to leave his court.



**WORKSHEET : 1<sup>st</sup> HIJRAT: ABYSSINIA:**

<b>Match the following regarding the 1<sup>st</sup> Hijrat of Muslims</b>	
It was FROM	Negus
It was TO	Makka
The leader with them was	Abyssinia
The king of Abyssinia was	Jafar

## History Chapter 09

### 2<sup>ND</sup> HIJRAT: MADINA:

When the Quraish realised that the Muslims had more support, they were very angry and started bullying and troubling the Muslims even more.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) advised all the Muslims to migrate to Madina secretly, and await his arrival there.

The Quraish realised that the Muslims were all leaving Makka. They managed to stop a few, but by that time most people had already escaped and were on their way to Madina.

Only the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), his family, Imam Ali (alayhissalam) and a few old and ill Muslims were left. These last few Muslims were also about to leave.

The Quraish were very angry because they knew that the Muslims would now become a danger to them, so, they decided that the only action that would stop the spread of Islam would be to kill the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam).

The only problem was the revenge that the Bani Hashim, the family of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), would take on the killer.

Finally, they decided that instead of sending one man to kill the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), they would send one young man from each tribe. That way, it would be impossible to lay the blame on any one person. This plan was approved and 40 young men were selected to carry out this cowardly deed.

On the same night that the Quraish planned to kill the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), he was ordered by Allah to leave Makka for Madina, through Angel Jibraeel.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) turned to Imam Ali (alayhissalam) and said, **"Sleep in my bed tonight and cover yourself with the green sheet that I use when I sleep."**

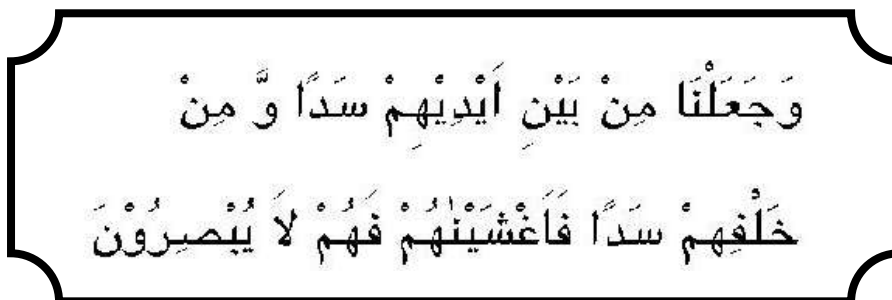
He then told Imam Ali (alayhissalam) to follow him to Madina after he had returned the property that certain people of Makka had left with the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam).

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) was quite happy to obey the orders he had been given because he knew that his actions would mean the safety of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam).

That night the house of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam), was surrounded by the 40 men of Quraish. They decided to wait till the morning before killing the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam).

When half the night was over, the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) left his house to begin his journey.

As he came out of the house he threw some sand towards the men who were waiting to kill him and recited the following verse: Suratul Yasin: Verse 9:



In the morning the men burst into his house and rushed to the bed making a great noise as each tried to be first to strike a blow. On hearing the noise, Imam Ali (alayhissalam) calmly raised his head from the pillow and threw the green sheet aside.

The sight of Imam Ali (alayhissalam) stopped the would-be killers. "Where is Muhammad?", they asked.

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) replied, **"Did you hand him to me, so that I may deliver him back to you? Anyway, he is not in the house at present."**

The Quraish were angry, because they failed but they left Imam Ali (alayhissalam) unharmed because they had no quarrel with him. They left the house, sorry that they had waited till the morning.

MUHARRAM 1 A.H.						
S	S	M	T	W	T	F

It is from this year that Muslims mark the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.

**This is the year 1422 A.H. That means it is now 1422 years after the Hijrat to Madina took place.**



## History Chapter 10

### PROPHET IBRAHIM:

Prophet Ibrahim was born at the time of king Namrud,

A short while before Prophet Ibrahim was born, Namrud was told that a special child would soon be born, who would bring a new religion and tell the people to stop worshipping him and the idols.

Namrud ordered to separate men from their wives and to kill newly born babies.

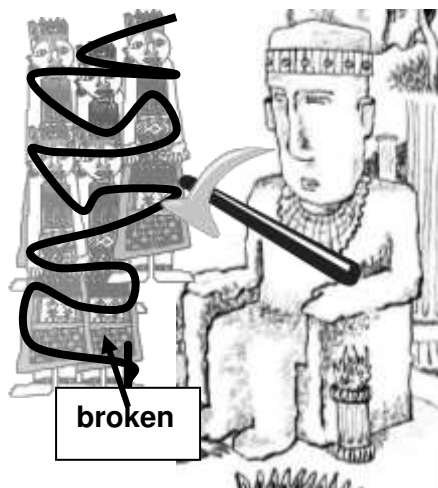
Prophet Ibrahim's mother had shown no signs of pregnancy when she carried him.

To protect him from Namrud's men, she hid the baby in a cave and returned to the town. Allah caused milk to flow from the fingers of Prophet Ibrahim and so he didn't go hungry.

Prophet Ibrahim grew up outside the town for 13 years before his mother brought him to her home secretly.

Prophet Ibrahim believed in Allah and he hated idols. He wanted to show the people how useless their idols were.

So on the day of a special festival, when all the people, young and old, had left the town. Prophet Ibrahim went to the main temple where all the important idols were kept. He took an axe and broke all the idols except the largest one. He then put the axe in the hands of the largest, unbroken, idol.



When the people returned and found what had happened to their gods, they were shocked and said, "Who has done this cruel thing to our lords?" One of them said, "It must be Ibrahim. He has always hated idol worshipping."

Prophet Ibrahim was brought to court to face trial for damaging the idols. When he was asked whether he was guilty he replied, "**It must have been done by the biggest idol so Ask them about it if they can speak.**" But the people said, "**Our idols do not talk or answer questions.**"



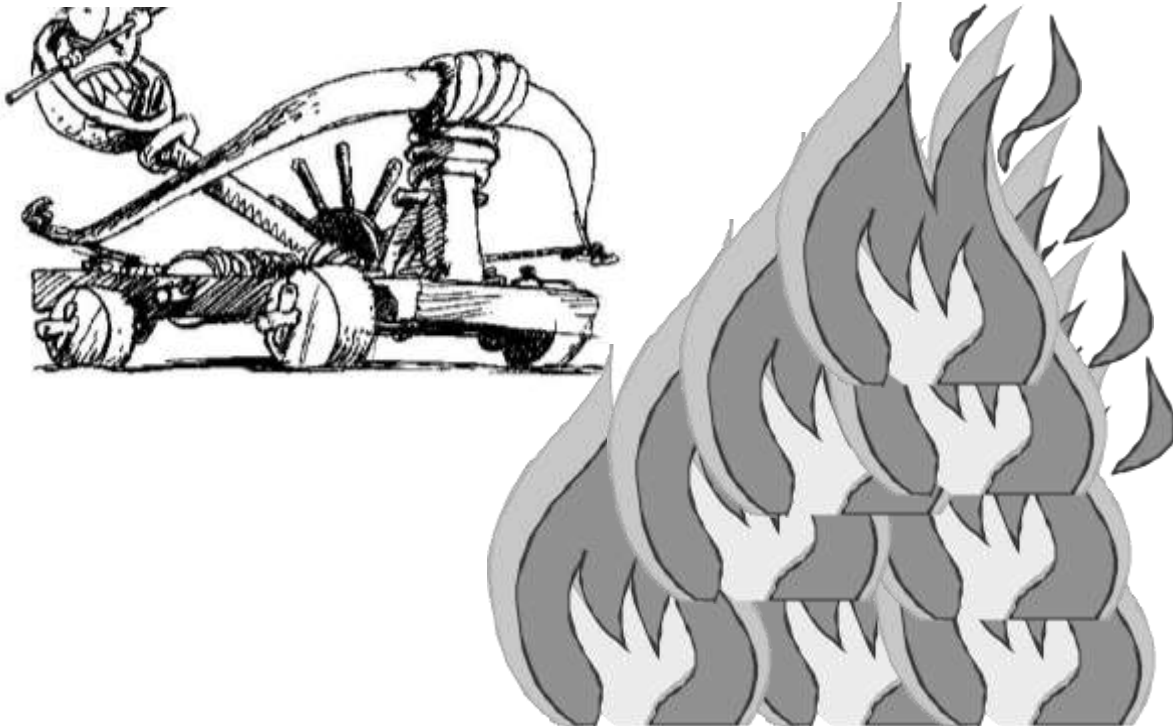
Now Prophet Ibrahim took the opportunity to make the people understand how useless their idols were. He said, "**Shame on you! How can you worship pieces of wood and stone? They do not know anything and can neither harm nor benefit you.**"

However, nobody was willing to listen to his words and he was declared guilty.

Namrud decided to burn Prophet Ibrahim alive to please his idols.

He ordered that wood be collected to make a huge bonfire. So much wood was brought that when the fire was lit, no one could get close enough to throw Prophet Ibrahim into it.

Namrud decided to build a large catapult and Prophet Ibrahim was thrown into the fire using this catapult.



When Prophet Ibrahim landed in the fire he prayed to Allah to protect him. By Allah's command, the fire became cool and harmless.

## History Chapter 11

### PROPHET MUSA 1:

Prophet Musa grew up in the palace of Firaun:

As the years passed, Prophet Musa grew up strong and healthy. He then left Egypt and went to Madyan where he married Safura daughter of Prophet Shuaib

After staying in Madyan for a while, he left to return to Egypt.

On their way to Egypt in the severe winter night Prophet Musa and his wife who had lost their way, saw a fire in the distance.

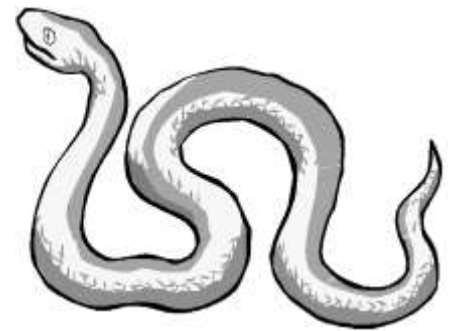
Prophet Musa told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.

When he reached the fire, he saw that the flames were coming from a green tree, but there was no one there.

While Prophet Musa looked around in surprise, he suddenly heard a voice saying, "**O Musa, I am your Lord!**"

The voice then asked him to throw his staff onto the ground. At once it changed into a serpent, scaring him. He was then commanded to lift the snake without fear and as he did so, it changed back into a stick.

Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



The Divine voice said to him, "**O Musa! These are the two great Signs of your Lord. Go back to Fir'aun and his people and invite them towards your Lord!**"

Prophet Musa told Fir'aun that he was a Messenger of Allah and that he was speaking the truth. He threw his staff on the ground and it changed into a snake.

The miracle frightened Fir'aun and he turned to his ministers for advice. They told him that Prophet Musa was just a good magician and that their own magicians could easily perform such tricks.

Fir'aun called all the great magicians to his court. When they were told what had to be done, they were not worried. They threw pieces of rope on the ground and these cords began to wriggle like snakes.

But when Prophet Musa (alayhissalam) cast his staff down his serpent ate all the pieces of rope. The magicians immediately realised **that this was no magic but a miracle**, and threw themselves in prostration saying, "**We believe in the faith of Musa**".

This made Fir'aun very angry and he warned them that if they did not take back their words, they would be killed. They did not change their minds and so he killed them.

**WORKSHEET : PROPHET MUSA 1:**

**Draw below the two miracles that Allah gave to Prophet Musa (alayhissalam):**



## History Chapter 12

### PROPHET MUSA 2:

Allah told Prophet Musa to warn Fir'aun that He would punish him and his people if they continued in their ways; but Fir'aun was too proud to listen to the warning.



Soon lots of locusts ate away their crops. The River Nile got flooded and the people suffered with lice and illnesses.



When all of this happened the people rushed to Prophet Musa asking him to pray for their relief and promised to follow his religion. But when they were cured and the situation improved, they returned to their idol worship.

Prophet Musa collected the people of Bani Israa'il and left for Palestine. Fir'aun learnt of their escape and followed them with a huge army.

When the Bani Israa'il reached the Red Sea they saw Fir'aun approaching and were sure they were going to be killed. However, Prophet Musa struck the waters of the sea with his staff and the waters parted, making a dry path. The people rushed through and crossed safely.

When Fir'aun saw the path he entered the sea at the head of his army. But while he was in the middle of the sea the waters suddenly closed around him and his men.



**In the final moments of his life Fir'aun realised the Power and Greatness of Allah, but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.**

Prophet Musa had promised the Bani Israa'il that once they left Egypt he would bring to them a Divine Book for their guidance.

Prophet Musa prayed to Allah for that Book. Allah told him to come to Mount Sinai and pass thirty nights there.



When Prophet Musa returned to his people from Mount Sinai, he had with him the Tawrat, with the Divine revelations written on tablets of stone.



However, while he was away, a man called Samiri made a golden calf by collecting gold from the people.

Then he had sprinkled some dust into its mouth, which he had collected from under the feet of Angel Jibraeel on the day that Fir'aun had drowned. So, the calf made a



sound and the people began to worship it.

That made Prophet Musa very angry, and he asked them if they too wanted to displease Allah as Fir'aun had done.

The people blamed Samiri for misguiding them and were sorry for their actions. Prophet Musa then got the golden calf melted and threw every trace of it in the sea

## History Chapter 13

### PROPHET ISA:

Prophet Isa's mother = Bibi Maryam

#### He had no father.

When Prophet Isa was 30 years old, he got the order of Allah to start his mission and the Divine Book, Injil, was revealed to him.

#### He too could perform miracles like:

- make a dead person alive again
- make a blind person see again
- curing illnesses

These miracles made the Jew believe in him and others became his enemies.

He chose 12 people from his followers and taught them from the Injil, so that they could travel and teach others.

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

They gave, Yahuda, one of his followers, 30 pieces of silver to tell them which house Prophet Isa was in. They wanted to nail him to a cross and kill him.

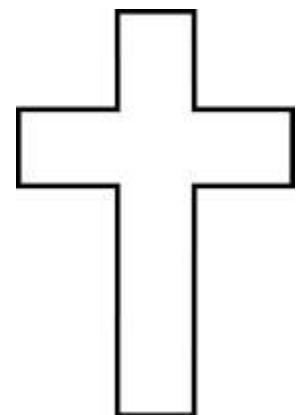
At this time, Allah raised Prophet Isa to the heavens to keep him safe.

In the meantime, Yahuda went to his house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah changed his face to look like Prophet Isa's.

When he came out of the house to tell the enemies that the house was empty, they grabbed him and took him away.

Although he told them that he wasn't Prophet Isa, they wouldn't believe him and he was crucified instead.

Today the Jews and Christians believe that Prophet Isa died on the cross.



**Our Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) said: When our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (alayhissalam) re-appears, Prophet Isa will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.**

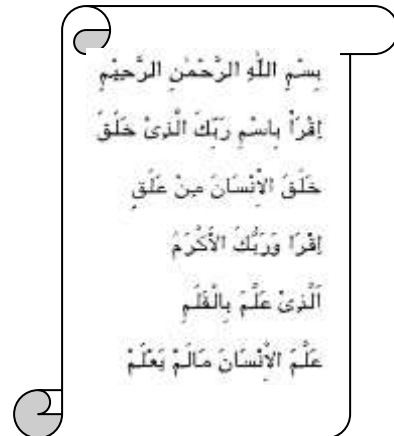
## History Chapter 14

### THE 1<sup>ST</sup> REVELATION:

When the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) was 40 years old, he received his 1<sup>st</sup> revelation.

At that time he was in the cave of Mount Hira, which is a mountain near the Holy Ka'aba. When Jibreel (alayhissalam) brought from Allah Ta'aala the first 5 verses of Suratul Alaq.

When the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) returned home, he told his wife Bibi Khadija and his young 12 years old cousin Imam Ali (alayhissalam) what had happened, and they both believed him.



**Bibi Khadija = 1<sup>st</sup> woman to accept Islam**

**Imam Ali (alayhissalam) = 1<sup>st</sup> man to accept Islam**

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wasallam) received more revelations from Allah and he slowly began to spread the religion of Islam.

For the first 3 years, he only told certain special people who he thought were ready to follow the religion of Allah.

**Only 30 people became Muslims in the first 3 years.**

### WORKSHEET : THE 1<sup>ST</sup> REVELATION:

What is so special about these verses?

\_\_\_\_\_

What Surah are these verses from?

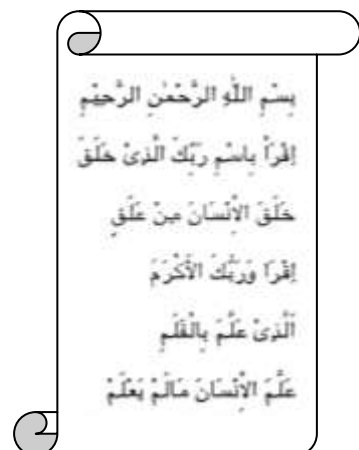
\_\_\_\_\_

Who were they revealed to?

\_\_\_\_\_

How were they revealed? \_\_\_\_\_

Where were they revealed? \_\_\_\_\_





# QURAN-M02

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(BOYS)

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1. SURATUL IKHLAS:.....	2
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**WORKSHEET : SURATUL IKHLAS:**

Learn Suratul Ikhlas with correct Makharij and rules.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِیْ یُوسِّسُ فِیْ صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

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 ۝

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 ۚ

WORKSHEET : SURATUL KAFIROON:

Learn Suratul Kafiroon with correct Makharij and rules.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اِنَّا اَنْزَلْنٰهُ فِیْ لَیْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ج صلی

وَ مَا اَدْرٰکَ مَا لَیْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ط

لَیْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ اَحْسَنُ مِنْ اَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ط

تَنْزَلُ الْمَلٰٓئِکَةُ وَالرُّوْحُ فِیْهَا بِاِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ ج مِنْ کُلِّ اَمْرِ لَ

سَلَّمَ فَفِیْ حَتّٰی مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ج

WORKSHEET : SURATUL QADR:

Learn Suratul Qadr with correct Makharij and rules.



**WORKSHEET : SURATUL LAHAB:**

**Learn Suratul Lahab with correct Makharij and rules.**

**Draw below what you have learnt from Suratul Lahab**

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِاَصْحٰبِ الْفِیْلِ ط

اَلَمْ یَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِیْ تَضْلِیْلِ لَا

وَ اَرْسَلَ عَلَیْهِمْ طَیْرًا اَبَابِیْلَ لَا

تَرْمِیْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّیْلِ ص لَا

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّاكُوْلٍ ع

**WORKSHEET : SURATUL FEEL:**

**Learn Suratul Feel with correct Makharij and rules.**

**Draw below what you have learnt from Suratul Feel**



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

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

<p><b>bismil lâhi wa billâh, wal hamdu lillâhil ladhî ja'alal mâ'a tahûraw wa lam yaj'alhu najisâ</b></p>	<p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الْمَاءَ طَهُورًا وَلَمْ 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><b>bismil lâhi wa billâh, allâhummaj 'alnî minat tawwâbîna waj 'alnî minal mutatahhiirîn</b></p>	<p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَأَجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ</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>b allâhumma laqqinnî hujjatî yawma alqâk, wa atliq lisânî bidhikrik</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ لَقِّنِي حُجَّتِي يَوْمَ الْقَائِكِ وَأَطْلِقْ لِسَانِي 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>b allâhumma lâ tuharim 'alayya rîhal jannah, waj 'alnî mimmay yashammu rîhahâ wa rawhahâ wa tibahâ</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ لَا تُحَرِّمْ عَلَيَّ رِيحَ الْجَنَّةِ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِمَّنْ يَشْتُمُّ رِيحَهَا وَرَوْحَهَا وَطِبَّهَا۔</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>b allâhumma bayyid wajhî yawma taswaddu f ihil wujûh, wa lâ tusawwid wajhî yawma tabyaddul wujûh</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ بَيِّضْ وَجْهِي يَوْمَ تَسْوَدُ فِيهِ الْوُجُوهُ وَلَا تُسْوِدْ وَجْهِي يَوْمَ تَبْيَضُ الْوُجُوهُ۔</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>b allâhumma a'tinî kitâbî biyamîni, wal khulda fil jinâni biyasârî, wa hâsibnî hisâbay yasîrâ</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ اعْطِنِي كِتَابِي بِيَمِينِي وَالْخُلْدَ فِي الْجِنَانِ بَيْسَارِي وَحَاسِبْنِي حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا۔</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>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</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ لَا تُعْطِنِي كِتَابِي بِشِمَالِي وَلَا مِنْ وَرَاءِ ظَهْرِي وَلَا تَجْعَلْهَا مَغْلُولَةً إِلَى عُنُقِي، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُقَطَّعَاتِ النَّيِّرَانِ۔</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>b allâhumma ghashshinî birahmatika wa barakâtika wa 'afwik</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ غَشِّشْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ وَبَرَكَاتِكَ وَعَفْوِكَ۔</p>
<p><i>i O Allah! Envelop me in Your mercy, Your blessings, and Your pardon.</i></p>	

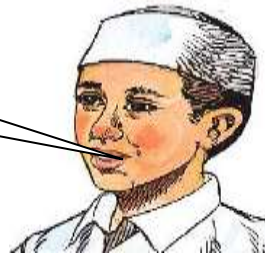
When wiping the feet, he should say:

<p><b>b allâhumma thabbitnî 'alas sirâti yawma tazillu f ihil aqdâm, waj 'al sa'yî f Imâ yurdhîka 'annî, yâ dhal jalâli wal ikrâm</b></p>	<p>اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنِي عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ يَوْمَ تَزِلُّ فِيهِ الْأَقْدَامُ وَاجْعَلْ سَعْيِي فِي مَا يُرْضِيكَ عَنِّي يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ۔</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**



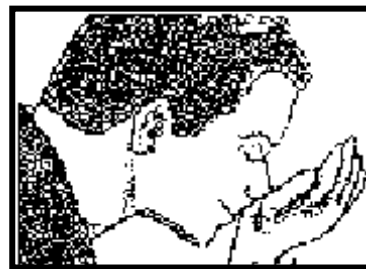
## 1. NIYYAT



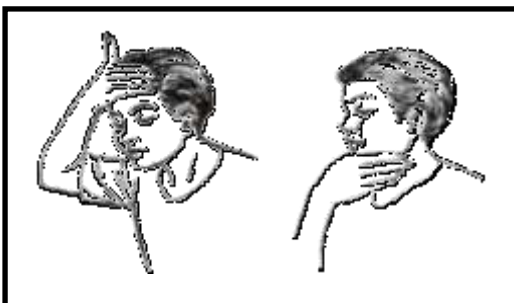
2. Washing Hands



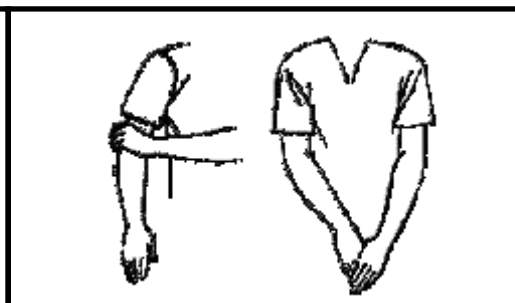
3. Gargling 3 times



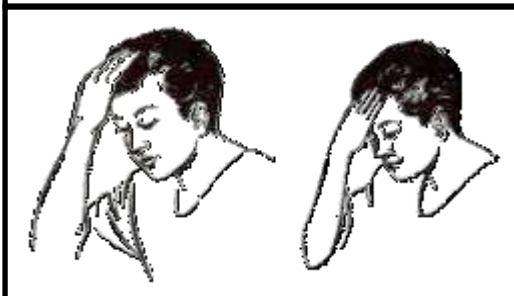
4. Washing Nose 3 times



5. Washing of the face  
From Top to Bottom



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



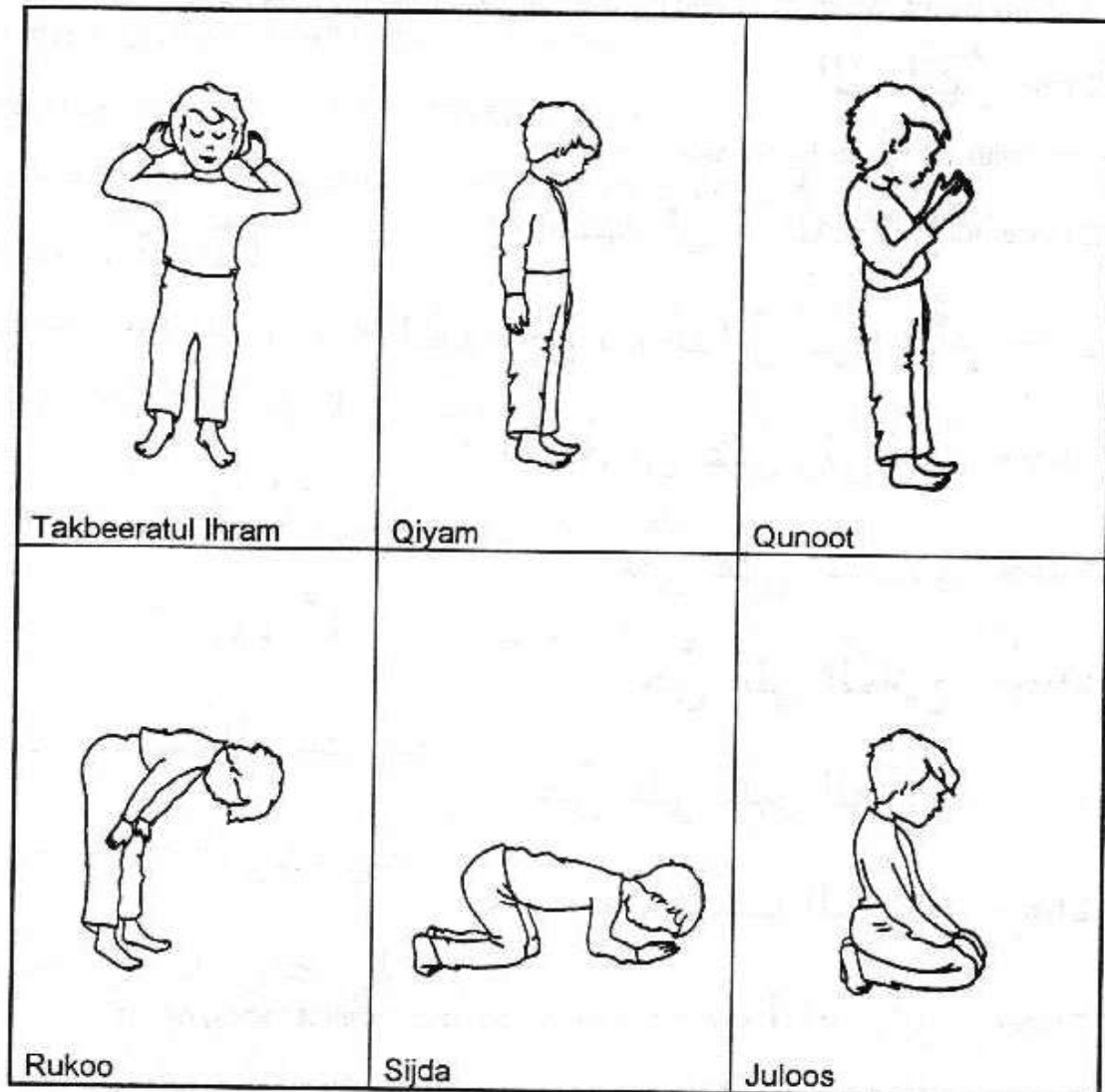
7. Masah of the head  
From back to Front



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



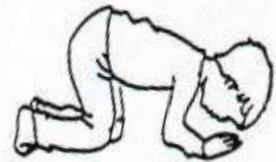
5. Stand up from ruku’ and recite: “Sami’allahu liman hamidah” ﴿٢﴾

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.



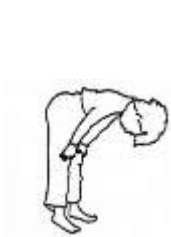
12. Raise hands for qunoot and recite: "Rabbanaa aatinaa fid dunya 'hasanataw wa fil aakhirati 'hasanataw waqinaa 'azaaban naar.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

13. Then do ruku' and the two sajdass 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 - 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: “Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

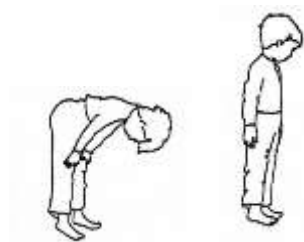
16. In qiyam of third rak’at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba’a 3 times: “Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar”

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

17. Then do ruku’ and the two sajdahs 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: “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 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 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 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 یُوَلَدْ  
وَلَمْ یَكُنْ لَهُ 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