



Qura
Curriculum

Islamic Studies

Book 5

School Years 4-6

(Suitable for ages 8-11 years)

FIANZ Education Series





Islamic Studies

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(Suitable for ages 8-11 years)

First published 2002.

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Published in Wellington, New Zealand

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Teacher's Note

This textbook is part of the Qura Curriculum series that has been in continuous use in New Zealand madrasah settings for 20 years. Its content has been refined and tested in teaching situations and has been proven to deliver age appropriate, inclusive Islamic learning, together with broad minded attitudes that suit its Western setting. Learning is achieved through focussing on key concepts, as well as listening to or reading stories and informative text. At age 8 -11, students should have already learnt and be practising Salah. However, they will need to revise this learning often, and add to it with extra ad'iyah and surahs. A deeper understanding of Iman, Islam, Ihsan and Akhlaq (with emphasis on Prophetic character) is also provided at this age level. Some students of this age will still need help to read the text by themselves, so teacher support is important. Exercises are often interactive and are mainly designed to be part of the lesson. At this age range, a few selected tasks can be given as homework and followed up on in the next lesson.

Suggested Lesson Format



For an hour's lesson, it is wise to divide the lesson into chunks of time. Some time should be spent as a whole group and some time spent on individual or small group practical activities.

For each lesson, the teacher should be ready with extra paper, pens and colouring things, spare paper and whatever is needed for any extra activity at the end (if required). The teacher should work carefully through the exercises built into each lesson, rather than bypassing them, and should encourage any discussion that is generated. The exercises are an important aspect, allowing students to reflect on the subject matter of the lesson. If there isn't time to finish the exercises one week or if some exercises are given as homework, they should be returned to and revised in the following week.

A suggested format for time management in one hour, that generally works well is:

1. **5 min:** Take roll and settle students at tables or in a circle. Recite the learning du'a together: "Rabbi zidni 'ilmaa" "Oh Allah give me knowledge."
2. **5 min:** Recite Surah Fatiha, the last 10 surahs and parts of Salah, perhaps with saved visual aids of Arabic and English words, flash cards, posters, etc.
3. **25 min:** Read and discuss the book lesson, with teacher questions that bring out the main ideas and challenge students to think about them. Take time for any generated discussion or questions, don't be in a rush.
4. **15 min:** Colouring, writing or drawing for the book exercises, with teacher and parent help if required.
5. **5 min:** Extra activity if required, such as listening to a book or podcast story or doing a more in-depth practical activity involving Arabic language, drawing, cutting out or some other creative work. Or alternatively play an active game that uses words from the lesson. Or have a short team quiz or individual quiz about the lesson and other revision, where correct answers are rewarded by stickers, team points, etc.
6. **Last 5 min:** Tidy up paper, pens, books, etc, pick up rubbish, sit back in the circle and finish with the teacher helping the children recall the main points of the lesson, then Surah Fatiha and a finishing du'a together.



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Lesson 1&2: SALAH REVISION



(The teacher should use various strategies to help students revise the parts of Salah, using the text as a resource. The teacher should keep returning to this lesson to ensure that students are continuing to learn the parts of Salah that they do not know. The same applies to learning of ad'iyah.)

Check that you know all the following things for Salah and try to get tested on them. If you do not know something or you have forgotten, spend time learning or revising it.

- > The names and times of the five Salah
- > Istiftah / Thana (du'a at start of Salah)
- > Surah Al Fatiha
- > Surah Al Ikhlas
- > 6 other surahs
- > Recitations in Ruku, Qiyaam and Sujood (bending, standing and prostrating)
- > Tahiyat (Attahaatu...)
- > Salawaat (Allahumma salli 'alaa...)
- > Ad'iyah (du'a) for the end of Salah



Things I need to revise and learn:

Learnt

| | |
|-------|--------------------------|
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| _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Recitations in Salah



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

A'udthu billaahi min ash-shaitanir-rajeem

I seek protection with Allah from the Shaitan, the rejected.

(Said only in first Rakah)

Surah al Fatiha

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ١

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ٧

Bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rraheem.

Alhamdu lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen. Arrahmaani-rraheem.

Maaliki yawmiddeen. Eeyaaka na'budu wa eeyaaka nasta'een.

Ihdina-ssiraatal mustaqeem. Siraatal ladheena an'amta 'alaihim

Ghairil maghdoobi 'alaihim Wala-ddhaaa-ileen.

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

All praise is to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds.

The Most Kind, the Most Merciful. Master of the Day of Judgement.

Only You do we worship and Only Your help do we seek.

Guide us to the straight path - the path of those whom You blessed, Not of those with whom You were angry And not of those who went astray.





Surah Al Ikhlas

سُورَةُ الْاِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ۝۱ اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝۲ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِهٖ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝۳ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ۝۴

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem
Qul huw-Allaahu ahad. Allahu-ssamad.
Lam yalid wa lam yoolad
Wa lam yakullahoo kufuwan ahad.

Say! He is Allah, the One. Allah does not need anything.
He did not have any children and He was not born.
There is no one like Him.

(Say this or another surah, after Surah Al Fatiha, in the first two Rakaat of a Fard Salah, and in all the Rakaat of a Sunnah or Nafl Salah.)



Recitations in Movements

Allahu Akbar

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is Great!

(When starting Salah, and in most movements)



Subhaana Rabbiyal 'Azheem

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory to My Rabb the Mighty

(Three times in Ruku)





Sami Allaahu liman hamidah

سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah listens to one who praises Him.
(While getting up from Ruku)



Rabbanaa walakal hamd

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Our Rabb! for You is all Praise.
(While standing after Ruku)

Subhaana Rabbiy-ala'la

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to My Rabb the Most High.
(Three times in Sujood)



Rabbighfirlee

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

O Rabb, forgive me.
(Optional, while sitting after first Sujood)



Assalaamu alaikum wa rahmatullah

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ

May peace and blessing
of Allah be upon you.
(Once, while turning head to right, and once
again while turning head to left,
to finish Salah)





Tahiyaat

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ

**At-tahiyaatu lillaahi was-salawaatu
wat-tayyibaat.**

(Alternative first line below:)(Schools of thought)

التَّحِيَّاتُ الْمُبَارَكَاتُ الصَّلَوَاتُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ لِلَّهِ

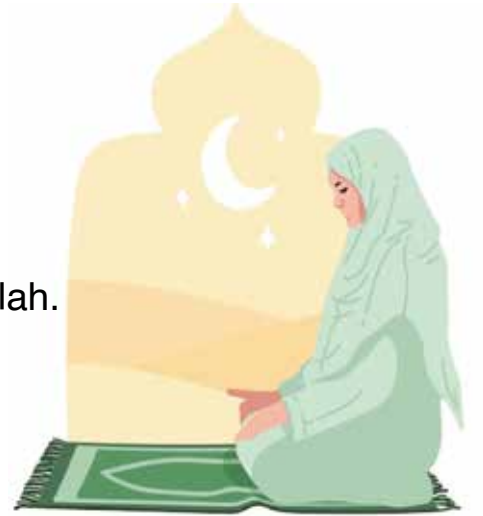
**At-tahiyaatul mubarakaatus-
salawaatut-tayyibaatu lillaah**

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

**Assalamu 'alaika ayyuhannabbiyu
wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuh.
Assalamu 'alaina wa 'ala 'ibaadillaahis saliheen.
Ash hadu an-laa laaha illAllahu
Wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan
'abduhu wa Rasuluh.**

All good words, actions and spending are purely for Allah.
Oh Prophet! May the Peace, blessing and mercy
of Allah be upon you. Peace be upon us - the pious
servants of Allah. I witness that there is no god
except Allah and I witness that Muhammad is
His servant and messenger.

(While sitting in Julooos, after two Rakaat and before finishing Salah)





Salawaat (Darood)

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

**Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw-wa 'alaa aali Muhammad.
Kamaa sallaita 'alaa Ibraahima wa 'alaa aali Ibraahima
innaka hamidum-majeed.**

**Allahumma baarik 'alaa Muhammadiw-wa 'ala aali Muhammad.
Kama baarakta 'alaa Ibraahima wa 'alaa aali Ibrahima
innaka hamidum-majeed.**

Oh Allah! Send peace on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad, as You sent peace on Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. Indeed You are Praiseworthy and Exalted.

Oh Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad, as You sent blessings on Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. Indeed You are Praiseworthy and Exalted.

(While sitting in Juloos before finishing Salah)



Du'a دُعَاءُ



رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا

لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخُسِرِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾

**Rabbanaa zhalamnaa anfusanaa wa illam taghfiranaa
wa tarhamnaa lanakoonanna min-al khaasireen.**

Oh Allah! We have done wrong to ourselves.
If you do not forgive us then surely we will be among the losers.

(Du'a of Adam and Hawwa)

(Quran Surah 7, Al A'raaf, Ayah 23)



رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ﴿٤٠﴾

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ﴿٤١﴾

**Rabbij'alnee muqeemassalaati wa min dhuriyatee Rabbanaa
wa taqabbal du'aa. Rabanna-ghfirlee
wa liwaalidaiya wa lil-mu'mineena
yawma yaqoomul hisaab.**

Lord, make me and my children those who establish prayers. Our Lord,
accept our prayer. Our Lord, forgive me and my parents and the believers
on the Day of Judgement.

(Quran Surah 14, Ibrahim, Ayaat 40-41)



رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿٢٠١﴾
سورة البقرة

**Rabbanaa aatinaa fiddunyaa hasanata-wa filakhirati
hasanata-wa qinaa 'adhaaban-naar.**

Our Lord, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter
and save us from the punishment of the Fire.

(Quran Surah 2, Al Baqarah, Ayah 201)





Istiftah 1 (Thana)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

**Subhaanak-Allahumma wa bihamdika
wa tabaarak-asmuka wa ta'aalaa jadduka
wa laa ilaaha ghairuk.**

Glory is to You O Allah, and all praise is for You. And Your name is blessed and Your position is high and there is no god except You.

Istiftah 2

الله اكبر * الله اكبر كبيرا * والحمد لله كثيرا *
و سبحان الله بكرة و اصيلا و جهت وجهي للذي فطر
السموات و الأرض حنيفا مسلما وما أنا من المشركين *
إن صلاتي و نسكي و محياي و مماتي
لله رب العالمين * لا شريك له و بذلك أمرت
و أنا من المسلمين

**Allaahu Akbar. Allaahu Akbaru kabeera. Wal hamdulillaahi katheera.
Wa subhaan Allaahi bukrata-wwa aseela. Wajjahto waj-hiya lillathee
fatara-ssamaawaati wal arddha haneefa-mmuslimaa. Wa maa ana
minal mushrikeen. Inna salaatee wa nusukee wa mahyaaya wa
mamaatee lillaahi rabbil 'aalameen. Laa shareeka lahu wa bi-dha-lika
umirtu wa ana minal muslimen.**

Allah is Great, Allah is the Greatest. All praise is for Allah. Glory is to Allah in the morning and the evening. I turn towards the Creator of the universe and the earth in sincere submission. I am not a person who worships things other than Allah. My Salah, my devotion, my life and my dying are for Allah the Rabb of the worlds. Allah does not have a partner and this I am told. And I am a Muslim.

(Say either of these after Takbir at beginning of Salah)





Surahs to Revise

Surah Al Falaq

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ① مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ② وَمِنْ
شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ③ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي
الْعُقَدِ ④ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑤

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

**Qul a'uthu bi rabbil falaq. Min sharri maa khalaq. Wa min sharri
ghaasiqin ithaa waqab. Wa min sharrin naffaathaati fil 'uqad.
Wa min sharri haasidin ithaa hasad.**

I begin in the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful
Say, I seek safety with the Lord of the dawn. From the evil of created
things. From the evil of darkness as it spreads. From the evil of those who
practise magic. And from the evil of the jealous person who practises envy.



Surah An Naas

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ① مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ② إِلَهِ
النَّاسِ ③ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ④ الَّذِي
يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

**Qul a'uthu bi rabbinnaas. Malikinnaas. Ilaahinnaas. Min sharril waswaasil
khannaas. Allathi yuwaswisu fee sudoorinnaas.
Minal jinnati wannaas.**

Say, I seek safety with the Lord of the people, The King of the people,
The God of the people, From the harm of the hidden whisperer,
Who whispers into the hearts of the people,
From among the jinns and the people.





Surah Al Kawthar

سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

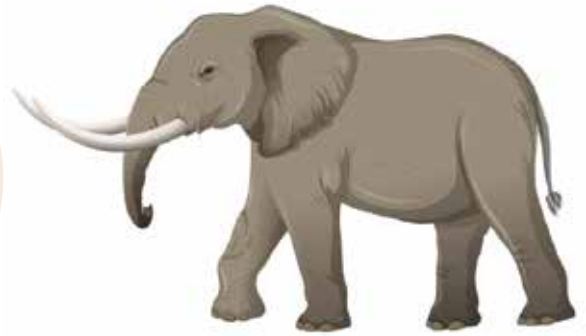
**Bismillah hirrahmaanir Raheem.
Innaa a'taynaakal kawthar. Fasalli lirabbika wanhar.
Inna shaani-aka huwal abtar.**

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful.
Indeed We (Allah) have given you Al Kawthar (Abundance). So pray to
your Lord and sacrifice. Indeed the one who hates you, he will be cut off.



Surah Al Fiil

سُورَةُ الْفِيلِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ﴿١﴾ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ
فِي تَضَلُّلٍ ﴿٢﴾ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ﴿٣﴾ تَرْمِيهِمْ
بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ﴿٤﴾ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾



**Bismillah hirrahmaanir Raheem.
Alam tara kaifa f'ala Rabbuka bi
as-haabil fiil. Alam yaj'al kaida
hum fee tadleel. Wa-arsala
'alahim tairan abaabeel.
Tarmeehim bihijaa ratimmin
sijjeel. Faja'alahum
ka'asfim-ma'kool.**

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind
and the Most Merciful.
Haven't you seen how your Lord
dealt with the army of the elephant?
Didn't He ruin their plan? He sent
against them flocks of birds.
That pelted them with stones
of baked clay. Leaving them like
chewed up straw.





Surah An Nasr

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ
وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾



Bismillah hirrahmaanir Raheem.

Idtha jaa-a nasrullahi wal fat-h. Wara-ayta-naasa yadkhuloona fee deenillahi afwaajaa. Fasabbih bi hamdi Rabbika wastaghfirhu, Innahu kaana tawwaabaa.

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful. When the help of Allah comes, and victory. And you see people enter God's religion in crowds. Then celebrate the praises of your Rabb and ask His forgiveness, indeed He is ever turning (towards you) to forgive.



Surah Al Kafiroon

سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾



Bismillah-irrahman-nirraheem

Qul yaa ayuhal kafiroon. Laa a'budu maa ta'budoon. Wa laa antum 'aabidoona maa a'bud. Wa laa ana 'aabidummaa 'abattum. Wa laa antum 'aabidoona maa a'bud. Lakum deenukum wa liya deen.

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind and the Most Merciful. Say: Oh you who reject faith. I do not worship what you worship. And you will not worship what I worship. And I will not worship what you are worshipping. And you will not worship what I worship. To you your way (religion) and to me my way.



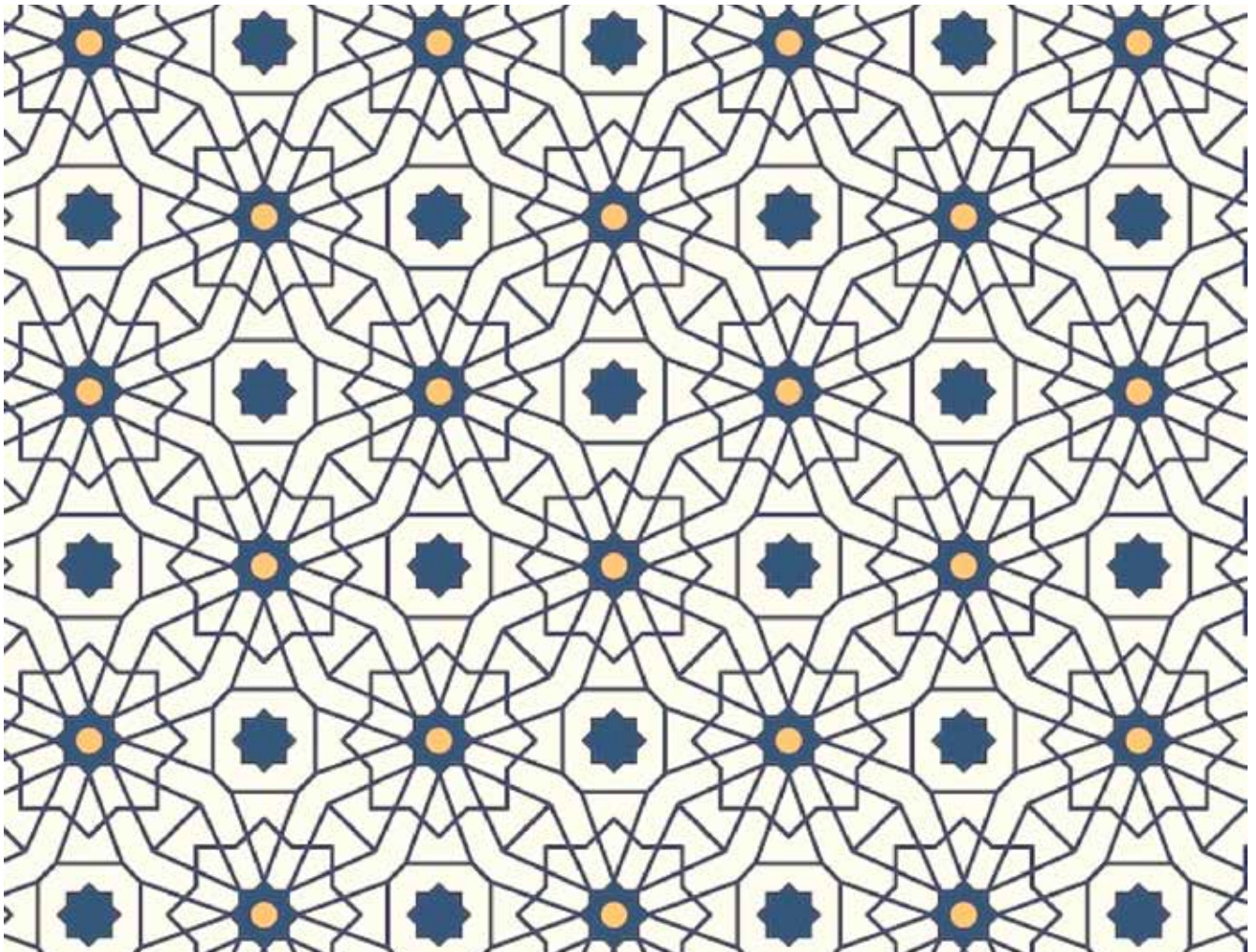


Exercise: While practising your Salah or waiting to be tested, or if you have finished, colour the Islamic geometric designs, using a rule for yourself about the shapes you will colour.



The colours that I chose were:

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|



Lesson 3: PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S CHARACTER



We pray for Prophet Muhammad and Prophet Ibrahim in Salawaat of Salah ('Alaihmus Salaam, peace be on them both).

We call Prophet Ibrahim 'the father of faith' because, almost 4,000 years ago, he taught people to worship Allah alone, and he and his son Ismail built the Ka'ba as the prayer house to Allah in Makkah.

Prophet Muhammad was one of the descendants of Prophet Ibrahim and he was born in Makkah. Prophet Muhammad was known as **Al Amin**, the **Truthful** and **Trustworthy** person. He always told the truth and he taught all Muslims to do the same.



The Quran tells us that Prophet Muhammad had the best of character. If we find out what Prophet Muhammad said and what he did, we can learn how to become people of good character too. Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, may peace and blessings be upon him!

Here are six Hadiths (sayings) about the Prophet's advice on good character:

1. Aisha

(RadhiAllahu 'anha, may Allah be pleased with her) said:

"The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said, 'Truly, the most complete believers in their faith are those with the best character and who are most kind to their families.'"

(Source: Tirmidhī 2612)



2. Abdullah ibn Amr

(RadhiAllahu 'anhu, may Allah be pleased with him) said:

"A man asked the Prophet, 'Which Islam is best?' The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said: 'To feed the hungry and to greet with peace those you know and those you do not know.'"

(Source: Bukhārī 28)





3. “The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said: ‘Truly, Allah does not look at your appearance or wealth, but rather He looks at your hearts and actions.’
(Source: Muslim 2564)



4. Jabir ibn Abdullah (RadhiAllahu ‘anhu, may Allah be pleased with him) said: “The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said: ‘Every good deed is Sadaqah (charity). Truly, it is a good deed to meet your brother with a cheerful face.’”
(Source: Tirmidhī 1970)

5. Abu Huraira (RadhiAllahu ‘anhu, may Allah be pleased with him) said:

“The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said: ‘A man suffered from thirst while he was walking on a journey. When he found a well, he climbed down into it and drank from it. Then he came out and saw a dog lolling its tongue from thirst and licking the ground. The man said: This dog has suffered thirst just as I have suffered from it. He climbed down into the well, filled his shoe with water, and caught it in his mouth as he climbed up. Then he gave the dog a drink. Allah liked this deed, so He forgave the man.’ (Someone listening) said, ‘O Messenger of Allah, is there a reward for charity, even for the animals?’ The Prophet replied: ‘In every being with a moist liver there is a reward for charity.’
(Source: Bukhārī 6009)





6. Abu Huraira

(RadhiAllahu ‘anhu, may Allah be pleased with him) said:

“The Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said, ‘A woman entered the Hellfire because of a cat or kitten she had imprisoned. She did not let it eat, or release it to eat the mice of the earth, until it died of starvation.’”

(Source: Muslim 2619)



Exercise: Choose one of the Hadiths and copy down what the Prophet said:



Exercise: Draw a picture about the Hadith you chose, in the box below. Remember not to draw any pictures of Prophet Muhammad or the Sahabah!



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher helps students memorise several of these Hadiths, using stickers and rewards for success.





الإسلام

Islam is the name of our **deen**, or religion. Islam is what we follow if we are **Muslims**. A Muslim is a person who follows the religion of Islam.

Islam means **Peace**. To follow Islam brings peace to our lives. Islam also means **Submission** to the Will of Allah. This means that a Muslim is ready to do whatever Allah wants him or her to do. Following Allah's Will is the way to find peace.

To be a Muslim, we must know and follow **Kalimah Tayyibah**.

الكلمة الطيبة Kalimah Tayyibah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Laa ilaaha il-Allah Muhammadur rasoo-lullah

There is no god except Allah
Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

Knowing the Kalimah means that we believe in Allah with all His Powers and Attributes. We believe that He knows what is best for us and we agree to follow what He told us to do.

Following the Kalimah also means that we believe that what Prophet Muhammad said is true, and we agree to follow the Quran and the Sunnah (the practice) of the Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu alaihi wa salam, peace be upon him.

Muslims do not try to think about what Allah looks like, because He has told us in the Quran that human beings can never imagine Allah.

He is too great for us to imagine and so whatever we think of, we will get it wrong.





Instead, Muslims learn about **Allah's Attributes**. When we learn about what He is like, it helps us to get closer to Him.

The **99 Names of Allah** help to tell us about Him. It is good to recite and learn the 99 Names of Allah. Here are fifteen names of Allah:

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <p>الْوَدُودُ</p> <p>AL-WADOOD</p> <p>The Loving</p> | <p>الرَّزَّاقُ</p> <p>AR-RAZZAAQ</p> <p>The Provider of Sustenance</p> | <p>الْعَزِيزُ</p> <p>AL-AZEEZ</p> <p>The Mighty</p> | <p>الرَّحِيمُ</p> <p>AR-RAHEEM</p> <p>The Most Merciful</p> | <p>الرَّحْمَانُ</p> <p>AR-RAHMAAN</p> <p>The Most Compassionate</p> |
| <p>الْمُهَيِّمِينَ</p> <p>AL-MUHAIMIN</p> <p>The Protector</p> | <p>الْمُؤْمِنُ</p> <p>AL-MOMIN</p> <p>The Keeper of Faith</p> | <p>السَّلَامُ</p> <p>AS-SALAAM</p> <p>The Source of Peace</p> | <p>الْقُدُّوسُ</p> <p>AL-QUDDOOS</p> <p>The Holy One</p> | <p>الْمَلِكُ</p> <p>AL-MALIK</p> <p>The King</p> |
| <p>الْبَصِيرُ</p> <p>AL-BASEER</p> <p>The All Seeing</p> | <p>السَّمِيعُ</p> <p>AS-SAMEE'</p> <p>The All Hearing</p> | <p>الْعَظِيمُ</p> <p>AL-AZEEM</p> <p>The Greatest</p> | <p>الْحَكِيمُ</p> <p>AL-HAKEEM</p> <p>The Wise</p> | <p>الْعَلِيمُ</p> <p>AL-ALEEM</p> <p>The All Knowing</p> |

How can knowing Allah's Attributes help us? For example, if we are feeling lonely and we remember that Allah is Al Wadood, The Loving, and that He loves every one of His creatures, we will be reminded that He loves us and knows what is happening to us, and we will be able to ask Him to help us feel better.

Another example is if we need food or clothes or a place to live, we can remember that Allah is Ar Razzaaq, The Provider of Sustenance. We can pray and ask Him to make it easier for us to get the things we need, and InshaAllah (if Allah Wills), it will happen.



Exercise: : Learn the Names of Allah listed above, with meanings.

I know _____ (how many) Names of Allah

Suggested Extra Activity: Students write one of Allah's Names on a paper in Arabic and English and decorate it. The teacher puts this up as a wall frieze and students recite it regularly.



Lesson 5: WHO IS ALLAH?



الله

Allah is our God. He is the only God. He is the Master of the Universe, which means that He is the only One Who has Power over everything in the whole universe. Nobody else has Powers like Him.

Muslims do not pray to anyone or anything else besides Allah. If we prayed to someone else, how could they help us? Only Allah can make things happen. If we need anything at all, we should ask Allah Subhaanahu wa Ta'ala, Glorious and Most High is He!



Allah was not born and He will never die. He never sleeps and never gets tired. He is not like us human beings. He is not male or female. He is not like anything that we know or can think of. He has got no parents and no children and no family at all. There is nobody and nothing like Him!

Surah Al Ikhlas (Quran, Surah 112) talks about Allah. We can translate this Surah into a rhyme to remember:

Allah is one
His needs are none
He has no daughter and no son
Mother and father, He has none
Like Him there is no one.



Exercise: Get an adult or friend to test you on saying Surah Al Ikhlas

I can say Surah Al Ikhlas

I know what it means





Sometimes it is hard to understand how Great Allah is! The Quran tells us to think about the amazing things in the universe and remember that only Allah made them.

Look at the sun and the moon. They look near but they are far away. The sun is about a million times bigger than earth. Allah keeps the sun, the moon and all the planets going in their orbits without even a tiny mistake. If the sun went further away from us, our planet would freeze. If it came nearer to us, we would all fry!



There are millions of stars in the sky. When scientists make bigger telescopes to look at the sky, they find out that the universe is even bigger than they thought. Even a tiny star that we can hardly see is usually bigger than our sun!

Allah knows exactly what is happening on every planet and star, and every part of the universe. He knows if a single leaf falls off a tree in our garden! Even if we try, we cannot imagine just how great Allah's Power is!

On our planet earth there are many things to remind us about Allah's Greatness. Look at the mountains and the hills. Think about the earth and how big it is. Think about the sea and how much water is in it. Think about all the different kinds of animals, birds, fish, insects and plants. Scientists have spent hundreds of years studying all these things, and they still haven't even discovered how many different kinds of fish there are in the sea!





SubhanAllah

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory to Allah!

Look in a microscope and see the very small worlds that Allah has created. Even our own bodies are made up of millions of small parts, each working together to keep us alive. When scientists make stronger microscopes, they find more tiny parts that they never saw before. Allah knows what each part is doing and why. He is the One who makes everything do what it does!

The Quran says: “We will show them Our Signs in the universe, and in their own selves, until it becomes clear to them that this (Quran) is the truth” (Surah Fussilat 41, Ayah 53)



Exercise: Look at the drawing of the inside of a human body. How many parts can you name?



Who made all these body parts?



Lesson 6: DU'A QUNOOT



Some families say a special du'a called Du'a Qunoot at night or in the morning to help them remember the Greatness of Allah.

Du'a Qunoot 'Isha is said in a 3 Rakaat Salah after 'Isha Prayer. This prayer becomes the last prayer of the day and is called Salatul Witr. Ask your family if they say Salatul Witr at night. If they do, then you should learn Du'a Qunoot 'Isha and say it in the third Rakaat of the Witr Prayer.



Du'a Qunoot 'Isha

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ
الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ. اللَّهُمَّ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وَلَا نُصَلِّيُ وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعَى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى
عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

Allahumma inaa nasta'iynuka wa nastaghfiruka wa nu'minu bika wa natawakkalu 'alaika wa nuthnee 'alaikal khair.

Wa nashkuruka walaa nakfuruka wa nakh-la'u wa natruku ma-yyafjuruk.

**Allahumma iyyaaka na'budu wa laka nusallee
wa nasjudu wa ilaika nas'aa.**

Wa nahfidoo narjoo rahmataka wa nakh-shaa 'adthaabaka.

Inna 'adthaabaka bil-kuffaari mulhiq.

“Oh Allah! We ask for your help and your forgiveness. And we believe in You and we have trust in You. And we praise You in the best way. We thank You and we are not ungrateful to You. We keep away from, and are not close to, those who disobey You. Oh Allah! You alone we worship, and to You we pray salah and do sajdah. And towards You we strive. We hope for Your mercy and we fear your punishment. Indeed, Your punishment is for the disbelievers.”





Some families say a special du'a in the morning in Fajr Salah. This du'a is called Du'a Qunoot Fajr. Ask your family if they say Du'a Qunoot Fajr in the morning. If they do, then you should learn it and say it in the Fajr Salah.



Du'a Qunoot Fajr

اللهم اهدنا في من هديت وعافنا في من عافيت وتولنا في من توليت
وبارك لنا في ما أعطيت وقنا شر ما قضيت فانك تقضي ولا يقضى
عليك وانه لا يضل من واليت تباركت ربنا وتعاليت

Allahummah-dinaa fee man hadait. Wa 'aafinaa fee man 'aafait. Wa tawallanaa fee man tawallait. Wa baarik lanaa fee maa a'tait wa qinaa sharra maa qaddait. Fa innaka taqddee walaa yuqddaa 'alaik. Wa innahu laa yaddillu man wallait. Tabaarakta rabbanaa wa ta'aalait.

“Oh Allah, guide us with those You have guided. Give us good with those You have given good. Be our Protector with those You have protected. Bless us in what You give us. And save us from the bad from what You decide for us.

Indeed, You are the One who decides and no one decides over You. And whoever You befriend does not go wrong. You are Magnificent and Most High!”



Exercise: Learn one Du'a Qunoot.

I can say one Du'a Qunoot



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher helps students practice one of the Du'a Qunoots and shows them how to fit it into either the Witr or Fajr Salah.



Lesson 7: THE MUSLIM CALENDAR



In Book 4 we learned about the Muslim Calendar. In this lesson we revise what we know about the Muslim Calendar. It is also called the **Hijri** calendar and it has 12 months. Each month has 29 or 30 days.

| MONTHS OF THE MUSLIM CALENDAR | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Muharram | |
| Safar | |
| Rabi 1 (Rabi ul-Awwal) | |
| Rabi 2 (Rabi uth-Thaani) | |
| Jamaadi 1 (Jamaadi ul-Awwal) | |
| Jamaadi 2 (Jamaadi uth-Thaani) | |
| Rajab | |
| Shabaan | |
| Ramadhan | |
| Shawaal | |
| Dhul Qi'dah | |
| Dhul Hijjah | |

The Muslim Calendar does not use the sun or the seasons. It uses the moon. It is called a Lunar calendar.

Each time the very **thin crescent moon** is seen in the **evening sky**, it is a new Muslim month. On the 29th of each Muslim month, Muslims look for the new moon in the western sky after sunset. If the new moon is seen, the next day is a new Muslim month. If the thin crescent moon is not seen, the next day is the 30th of the month. After that, the new month starts.



Important Dates in the Muslim Calendar:

- > 1st Ramadhan - start fasting (Sawm) for one month
- > 1st Shawaal - Eid ul Fitr
- > 8th Dhul Hijjah - start Hajj
- > 10th Dhul Hijjah - Eid ul Adha

The **four sacred months** of the Muslim Calendar are: Dhul Qi'dah, Dhul Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab.





Exercise: Draw lines to join the sentences correctly.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Eid ul Fitr is on | | Dhul Qi'dah, Dhul Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab |
| The 4 sacred months are | | 10 th Dhul Hijjah |
| The number of months in the Muslim Calendar is | | Ramadhan |
| Eid ul Adha is on | | 8 th Dhul Hijjah |
| Hajj starts on | | 1 st Shawwal |
| The month of Sawm is | | 12 |



Exercise: Learn the months of the Muslim Calendar.

I know the 12 Muslim months



Exercise: Draw a picture of the new crescent moon that would be seen after sunset for a new Muslim month.



Suggested Extra Activity: 1. The teacher helps students find out the current Muslim date. 2. The teacher goes around the circle reciting the Muslim months, with each child saying what month comes next. 3. Students go around the circle recalling a time when they looked for the crescent moon. 4. The teacher holds a team or individual quiz about the Muslim Calendar - names of months, special dates, sacred months, etc.



Lesson 8: SEEKING KNOWLEDGE



Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, peace be on him, taught that seeking knowledge is important. Both boys and girls should learn as much as they can. Knowledge is one of the best gifts of life, so every day we should look for ways to learn, instead of wasting our time.



One of Prophet Muhammad's sayings (**Hadiths**) is:

"Seeking knowledge is a must (Fard) for every Muslim."

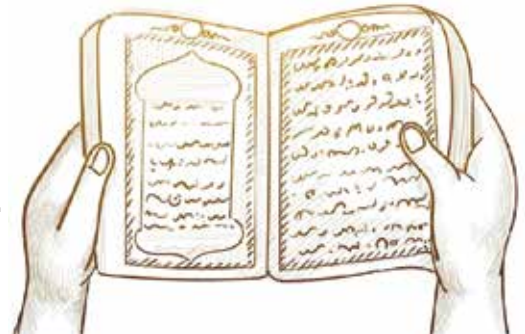
(Source: Ibn Majah 224)

Another saying is:

"If Allah wants good for someone, He gives them understanding of the deen (religion)."

(Source: Bukhāri 71)

Learning takes time and patience. It means asking questions and having respect for the teacher. It means trying hard and not being afraid to make mistakes.



All learning can be good but learning about the Quran is the best knowledge of all. Every Muslim should learn to read the Quran in Arabic. We should try to learn to understand the Arabic language too. We should also learn what the Quran is saying by reading a translation in our own language.

We need to learn other things about our deen too. We need to learn how to say Salah, because Salah is an essential part of being Muslim. It takes time and effort to learn how to pray, but Allah will not be happy with us if He knows we are too lazy to learn. It is also important to know what is **Fard** (compulsory) in our deen and what is **Haram** (forbidden). Allah will not be happy with us if He knows we are too lazy to find out about these things.





Learning about our faith and Islamic way of life is important and also, we should work hard at school and learn the good things that school teaches us. A good Muslim doesn't waste time. A Muslim takes the chance to learn as much knowledge as they can, to help them in their life. We should also not waste time learning about useless or Haram things, that will not be good for us or for the world.

We should ask Allah to help us learn more easily.
A du'a to say at school or at madrasah classes is:

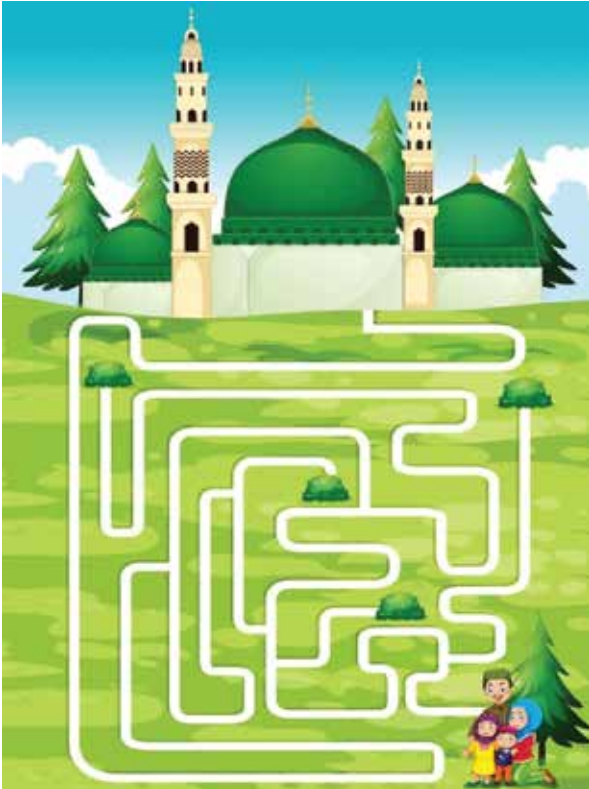
Rabbi zidni 'ilma.

رَبِّي زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

O My Lord, give me more knowledge
(Quran Surah TaHa, Ayah 114)



Exercise: Write the right word in the spaces, then find the way to the mosque.



When we are learning, we should never be afraid to make _____, because it helps us to learn more.

The best knowledge is learning about the _____.

If we are too lazy to learn about our Deen, on Judgement Day we will feel _____.

I know the du'a for gaining knowledge



Lesson 9: ABDULLAH IBN ABBAS (RA)



A story about a boy who loved learning

Abdullah Ibn Abbas, Radhi-Allahu Anhu, May Allah be pleased with him, was the son of Abbas, an uncle of Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi was sallam, may peace be on him. Abdullah was a young boy of seven years when he started learning from the Prophet. Abdullah spent six years learning, until the Prophet passed away.

When he grew older, Abdullah taught the Muslim community. His house was like a school but with only one teacher. One of Abdullah's students described the scene in front of his house like this:

“I saw people waiting on the roads leading to his house. The roads were very crowded. I went into his house to tell him about the waiting people. Abdullah asked me to bring him water for wudu. He made wudu and sat down. Then he said, ‘Go out and tell whoever wants to learn about the Quran and its letters to come in.’
(Tajweed) I did this. People entered until the house was full. He answered all their questions and gave some more information. Those people left.



“Then he said to me, ‘Tell whoever wants to learn about the Quran and its meaning to enter.’
(Tafseer) I did as he said. Again, the house was full of people. He answered their questions and passed on his knowledge. This continued all day long.

“The crowds continued to gather in front of Abdullah's house. He decided to discuss a different topic of Islamic Science each day. He spoke about law (**Fiqh**), battles of the Prophet, poetry and Arab history, all on different days. His words were clear and easy for people to understand.”





Abdullah was very generous, feeding guests the best food he had. People said that they had not seen a house which had more food, drink or knowledge for the guests than the house of Abdullah Ibn Abbas.

Abdullah Ibn Abbas lived a long life and spent it all in learning and teaching. He died when he was about seventy years old. People used to call him the Sea of Knowledge and the Explainer of the Quran. (Source: MSA West Biographies)



Exercise: Draw lines to connect sentences that go together.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Abdullah was seven when he started learning from the Prophet, pbuh. | | He taught Tafseer, Tajweed, Fiqh and history. |
| Crowds of people waited outside to be invited in. | | He was called the Explainer of the Quran. |
| Abdullah taught many subjects. | | He taught a different subject each day. |
| He was called the Sea of Knowledge. | | Abdullah learned with the Prophet for six years. |
| Abdullah's house was like a school. | | He gave his guests food, drink and a lot of knowledge. |



Exercise: Write down one thing you could do now, so that you might, InshaAllah one day, be more like Abdullah Ibn Abbas, Radhi-Allahu Anhu, May Allah be pleased with him.



Lesson 10: THE PROPHET'S TEACHINGS



Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi was sallam, may peace be on him, taught thousands of people during his life. Even now, a long time after his death, he is still teaching us through his words and actions, that were written down. We call these his **Hadiths** and his **Sunnah**. Thanks to Allah, Prophet Muhammad is still the best of teachers!

The Prophet was full of mercy and compassion to people, animals and even trees. He taught his Companions to be the same, so that mercy and kindness would be the norm in Muslim society.

He is reported to have said:

“Have mercy on those on earth, so that the One Who is in heaven will have mercy on you.”

(Source: Al Tabrani)

Abdullah bin Ja'fir Abi Talib reported: “The Prophet went into a garden of an Ansar man and there was a camel. When the Prophet saw the camel, he felt compassion and his eyes had tears. The Prophet went to the camel and patted it between the ears, and the camel calmed down. The Prophet said: ‘Who is the owner of this camel?’ A boy from the Ansār came and said, ‘He is mine, O Prophet.’ The Prophet said: ‘Don't you fear Allah about this animal that He has given to you? This camel has complained to me that you starve him and work him endlessly.’” (Source: Abu Dawud 784)



The Prophet is reported to have said: “Fear God with regard to animals. Ride them when they are fit to be ridden, and get off their backs when they are tired. Truly, there are rewards for being kind and gentle to animals, and for giving them water to drink.” (Source: Abu Dawud)

He also is reported to have said: “Kindness in a thing makes it beautiful and lack of kindness in a thing makes it ugly (repulsive).” (Source: Muslim)





The Prophet's good character (**Akhlaq**) is what made all his Companions (**Sahabah**) love him. The Prophet also loved his Companions. Every Companion thought he or she was the most loved by the Prophet!

The Prophet honoured everyone who came to see him. He used to spread his shawl for a visitor or give them his cushion to lean on. He would look at a person he was talking to and not turn his face away. Voices were never loud in his gatherings and no backbiting (Ghiba) was allowed. The Prophet's talks were not too long to make the people tired and he smiled a lot, to made the people feel comfortable.

The Sahabah all copied his nice behaviour, and people later learned from them. This is how the Prophet's Akhlaq became the standard of good behaviour for all times (**Adab**).

Allah says in the Quran:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ
وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

“Truly, for you the Messenger of Allah is an excellent example for every person who has hope in Allah and the Last Day and who remembers Allah very much.”

(Quran, Surah Ahzab, 33. Ayah 21)



Exercise: This lesson has some Hadiths of our Beloved Prophet. Copy the right part of a Hadith in the box next to the right sentence.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Hadith: | If we are kind to others in the earth, Allah will be kind to us. |
| Hadith (part): | If we are mean to animals, we should fear Allah about it. |
| Hadith: | Kindness creates beauty but unkindness creates ugliness. |

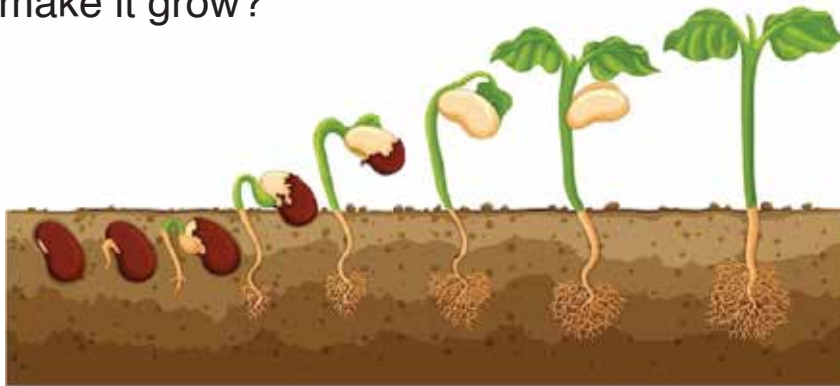


Lesson 11: WHAT DOES ALLAH DO?



Allah is the Creator of everything that we see and everything that we can't see. He made everything in the universe, and made it all work perfectly, and nobody helped Him to do it.

Everything that happens in the world and outside the world is due to Allah. He brings rain and wind, so that water can go around the earth for plants, animals and people. He makes the sun come up every day. Can anyone make the sun come up, if Allah decides not to make it rise one day? Can anyone make a seed grow into a plant if Allah decides not to make it grow?



Everything that happens to each of us is in Allah's control. If we are well or sick, if we are rich or poor, if we have good things happen or bad things happen, it is all from Allah. If we have something good, we should be thankful to Him and remember that He is the One who brought us the good. If we have something bad, we should ask Allah for help and remember that He is the only One who can take the bad away or turn it into something good. Nobody else can make things happen except Him.

All the plants and animals and rocks and things in the sky follow the Laws of Allah. Everything that we can see and cannot see follows the Laws of Allah. A rock is hard because Allah made it hard, but Allah also made a law that says a rock will melt into lava if it gets very hot. A bird flies because Allah gave it wings and gave it the knowledge of how to use them.





Exercise: Have a discussion about the gifts of Allah in the world and how we need them. Then, for three of these gifts, draw a picture in the right hand box and write a sentence about it in the left hand box.

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |



Exercise: In the last 4 lessons we learned some new Islamic words. Write the correct word in the box next to the meaning.

| | |
|--|--|
| A thing or action that Allah has forbidden because it is bad for us. | |
| | An action that Allah has said we must do. |
| The science of Islamic law and rules. | |
| | A saying of the Prophet, pbuh. |
| An action of the Prophet, pbuh. | |
| | Good manners and behaviour like the Prophet, pbuh. |

Suggested Extra Activity: 1. The teacher holds a discussion about conservation of natural resources and how, as Muslims of good character, we can help preserve Allah's gifts of Nature. 2. The teacher holds a team quiz helping students learn the new Islamic words.





ادعية

Saying **Du'a** is one way to show gratefulness to Allah for His gifts. It is good Adab to praise Allah and say ad'iyah after Salah and at other times. We have learned some ad'iyah in Book 4.

For du'a we can use any words we want to say to Allah and we can also say beautiful words from the Quran or Hadith. We can use du'a to ask Allah for anything we need. Here are some ad'iyah to learn, so that you can use them after Salah or anytime.

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

**Allaahumma antassalaam wa minkassalaam
tabaarakta yaa dha-ljalaali walikraam.**

O Allah, You are the Giver of peace and from You comes peace. Blessed are You O Possessor of Greatness and Honour.

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ، وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

**Subhaanak-Allaahumma wa bihamdika. Ash-hadu an-laa
ilaaha illaa anta. Astaghfiruka wa atoobu ilaik.**

Glory to You O Allah and Praise to You. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except You. I seek Your forgiveness and I repent and turn to You.

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

**Allaahumma a'innaa 'alaa dhikrika
wa shukrika wa husni 'ibaadatik**

O Allah, Help us in remembering You and thanking You and worshipping You to the best of our ability.





أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

Astaghfir-ullaaha-l'adtheemi-lladthi laa ilaaha illaa huwa-lhayyul qayoomu wa atoobu ilaih.

I seek the forgiveness of Allah, the Glorious; there is no other god besides Him, the Alive, the Eternal, and I repent to Him.



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ط وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ ط

Subhaan-Allaahi walhamdu lillaahi wa laa ilaaha ill-Allaahu wallaahu akbar, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata ilaa billaahi-'aleeyi-l'adtheem.

Glory to Allah and praise to Allah and there is no one worthy of worship except Allah and Allah is Great. And there is no power and no might except from Allah the Most High, the Magnificent.



Exercise: Learn the ad'iyah to say after Salah. You can also use any of the ad'iyah that you have learned for the end of Salah, in your du'a after Salah. If you already know these ad'iyah, find some others to learn for this lesson.

I can say 3 ad'iyah to use in du'a



Lesson 13: WHAT DOES ALLAH WANT US TO DO?



The Quran says that Allah made people so that they could worship Him. This means that to be successful in life we should think of Allah, be grateful and try to do what would please Him.

The Quran and our Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him, tell us how we can please Allah. There are some things we should believe, and some things we should do, and some things we should not do. We have learned about some of these things in Book 4.

We should believe in the Six Articles of Faith:

THE SIX ARTICLES OF FAITH

We believe in:

1. Allah
2. Allah's Angels
3. Allah's Books
4. Allah's Prophets
5. The Last Day, and
6. Allah's Power and Control (Qada and Qadr)

We should practice The Five Pillars:

THE FIVE PILLARS

1. Say the Shahadah and have faith in Allah
2. Say the five daily prayers (Salah)
3. Fast in the month of Ramadhan (Sawm)
4. Give money and things to needy people (Zakah)
5. Go to visit the Ka'ba in Makkah (Hajj)

If you are unsure about any of the above things, revise them in Book 4. We will also study these in more detail later in this book.



Exercise: Learn the Six Articles of Faith and the Five Pillars.

I know the Six Articles of Faith

I know the Five Pillars

Suggested Extra Activity: The students go around in the circle taking turns to say the next 'Article' or next 'Pillar' (memory practice).



Lesson 14: WHAT ELSE DOES THE QURAN SAY?



The Quran has Allah's words in it, which were given to Prophet Muhammad by the angel Jibril (Gabriel, Alaihissalam, peace be upon him). The Quran has some stories and lessons about life, and it has some instructions that Allah asks us to follow.

Some of the things that Allah asks us to do in the Holy Quran are:

- > Be kind and respectful to parents
- > Treat people fairly and think of their rights
- > Be trustworthy (do what you say we will do)
- > Be honest in jobs, business and with all people
- > Have good manners and speak nicely
- > Be clean and dress modestly
- > Be patient and thankful to Allah
- > Seek knowledge and work at good jobs (that are not haram)
- > Be kind to people but be firm against bad behaviour
- > Be forgiving when someone does us harm
- > Be generous and help others in good ways

If we do the things that Allah asks us to do, then He has promised us great rewards. If we do the things that Allah has told us not to do, then we might be punished.





Some of the things that Allah asks us **NOT** to do are:

- Lie to people or cheat them
- Steal or bribe or blackmail
- Murder or assault people
- Be suspicious, slander or talk badly about people (ghiba)
- Curse people
- Be wasteful
- Be proud or look down on people
- Drink alcohol (beer, wine, champagne, whisky, gin, etc)
- Take drugs (marijuana, cannabis, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy, meth, khat, kava, etc)
- Gamble (lottery, raffles, jackpots, casinos, etc)
- Eat pig meat (pork, ham, bacon, lard) and some other unclean meats



Exercise: Write 5 things in each column.

| 5 things the Quran tells us to do | 5 things the Quran tells us NOT to do |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a discussion about the consequences of some good actions the Quran asks us to do and some bad actions that the Quran tells us not to do (haram).



Lesson 15: ADHAN AND IQAMAH BEFORE SALAH



Adhan is the loud call that tells people to come and pray Salah. **Iqamah** is the quieter call that tells people to line up, just before the Fard Salah starts. It is Sunnah to say Adhan and Iqamah for each Fard Salah, whether praying in Jamah (together) or alone. Adhan and Iqamah should be said in Arabic.

It is not Sunnah for women praying together or alone to say Adhan, but it is Sunnah for women to say Iqamah.



The Adhan:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ



Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar.
Ash-hadu an-ilaaha il-Allah,
Ash-hadu an-ilaaha il-Allah.
Ash-hadu anna Muhammada-rasoolullah,
Ash-hadu anna Muhammada-rasoolullah.
Hayaa 'ala-ssalah, Hayaa 'ala-ssalah.
Hayaa 'ala-lfalah, Hayaa 'ala-lfalah.
Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar, Laa ilaaha il-Allah.

Allah is Great, Allah is Great, (repeat).

I Bear witness that there is no god except Allah, (repeat).

I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, (repeat). Come to Salah, (repeat). Come to success, (repeat).

Allah is Great, Allah is Great, there is no god except Allah.





Adhan of Fajr (early morning Salah) includes the extra line (before the final “Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar”) saying:



الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

Assalaatu khairum-minan-nawm

Salah is better than sleep!

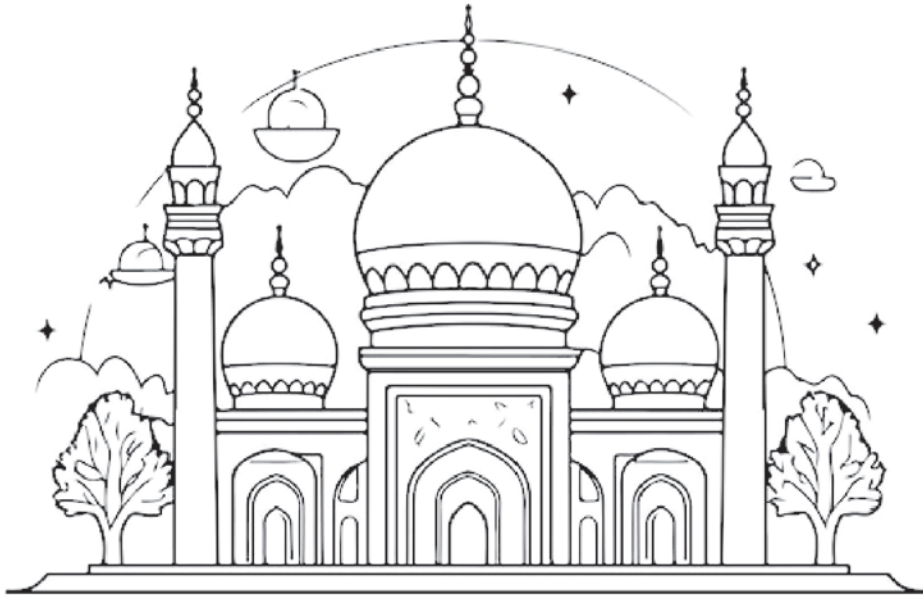
We should stop talking and listen while Adhan is being said. We should reply to the Adhan by repeating each line quietly, except for the lines that say “hayaa ‘alas-salah” and “hayaa ‘alaal falah”; after these lines we should quietly say:

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Laa Hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billah

There is no power and no effect, except from Allah.

In Fajr Adhan when we hear the line “Assalaatu khairum-minan-nawm” we should reply with “Sadaqta wa bararta” meaning “pious and true”.





دُعَاء بَعْد الْأَذَان Dua after Adhan

After the Adhan finishes we should say this du'a:

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ
آتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا
مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ

**Allahumma Rabba haadhihi-dda'wati-taaamati
wassalaati-lqaaa-imah, Aati
Muhammadan-ilwaseelata
walfaddheelata, Wab'ath-hu
maqama-Mmahmoodaani-lladhi wa 'attah.**

O Allah, Lord of this perfect call and of the established prayer, Give Muhammad the Waseelah and superiority, and raise him up to the praiseworthy position which You have promised him.



Iqamah

Reciting Iqamah is the same as reciting Adhan but it is said with a normal voice. There is an extra line, repeated twice, before the last "Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar". This line is:

قَد قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ قَد قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Qad qaama tis-salah, Qad qaama tis-salah

Stand for prayer, Stand for prayer

When hearing "Qad qaama tis-salah" in Iqamah, it is Sunnah to reply to it by saying "AqaamahaAllah".



Exercise: Practice saying Adhan, Iqamah and the Du'a after Adhan and get an adult to check you.

I can say Adhan

I can say Iqamah

I can say the du'a





الإيمان

In Book 4, we learned about **Iman Mufasssal**.

Iman Mufasssal says in Arabic

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ كُتُبِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَ الْقَدْرِ
خَيْرِهِ وَ شَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَ الْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

**“Aamantu billaahi wa malaaikatihi wa kutubihi
wa rusulihi wal yawmil aakhiri wal qadri khairihi
wa sharrihi minAllahi wal ba’thi ba’dalmawt”**

I believe in Allah and in His angels and in His books
and in His messengers and in the Last Day, and that Qadr,
good and bad, is from Allah, and in the Raising after death



Exercise: Revise Iman Mufasssal

I know Iman Mufasssal

I know how to say it in English



When we believe in Allah it means that we believe in Him being the only God, and that He is in control of everything. We believe that He loves us and gives us everything in our lives. We believe that He sees and knows everything that happens. We agree to pray only to Him. We agree to obey Him and we try to love Him more than anything else in the world.

Allah is our **Rabb**. He is the One who provides everything that people, animals and all things in the universe need. He gives everything life and movement and energy. Nothing can happen in the universe without Allah's Power making it happen. Even if everyone in the world got together to try to make something happen, if Allah didn't say it should happen, it will not happen. But if Allah wants something to happen, He doesn't need any help from anyone. He can just say to it "Be!" and it happens. A good **Dhikr** (saying that remembers Allah) about this is:





لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله

Lalaa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billah

There is no movement and no power except by Allah

People do not know everything about Allah. We should only say about Allah what we have been told in the Quran or by Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi was sallam, may peace be on him. If we have a question about Allah that the Quran doesn't talk about, then we should not think about it because it might lead us to make a mistake about Him.



For example, some religions think that Allah looks like a person. But Muslims know that humans can never imagine what Allah looks like and that He certainly doesn't look like any of us! That's why Muslims say it is wrong to try to draw a picture or make a statue of what we think He looks like. This is one reason why Islam is against making statues and idols.



Muslims also know that nothing in creation can be like Allah. For example, we know that Allah is perfect and never makes mistakes. But people are not perfect. Even an important leader or scholar or imam makes mistakes sometimes. Nature is beautiful and perfect in the way that Allah made it. But Nature has no power of its own. Everything in Nature only obeys what Allah tells it to do.

No person in our world today can say they know about the Unseen (**Ghaib**) things, or the future, because only Allah knows the future and the secrets of the universe. Muslims should not go to fortune tellers or look at horoscopes because we do not believe that they will know the truth about the future.





One of the most important things a Muslim must remember is to only pray to Allah and only ask Him for help. In Surah Fatiha (the first chapter of the Quran) it says:

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

Iyaaka na'budu wa'iyaka nasta'een

Only You (Allah) do we worship and only You do we ask for help

This means that for anything we need or want, we should ask Allah for it. If we whisper a silent du'a for help, Allah will hear it and know. It is very wrong to make du'a and ask help from other things in Allah's creation. This is called **Shirk** and is a major sin in Islam. Allah has said that He might choose to forgive any of our sins on Judgement Day, but He won't forgive the sin of Shirk (unless we already repented from it and stopped doing it while we were alive).



For example, dead people cannot help us. Angels, jinns and spirits cannot help us. Even the prophets cannot help us from their graves. We should never pray to any of these, or anything else in creation. If we do it we will be making partners with Allah, and this is Shirk. We should never go to get help from people who talk to jinns and spirits, because these people are also doing the sin of Shirk, and we would end up committing the same sin by getting their help.

People who practice witchcraft use jinns to help them with their magic. Muslims are not allowed to try to get help from people who practice magic because this is doing the sin of Shirk. It is also wrong for Muslims to believe in good luck or bad luck. If we think that something that we wear or something that we do will bring us good luck, then we are making that thing become a partner to Allah, and that is Shirk. Everything in our lives comes from Allah. The only thing to do is pray to Allah so that He can help us.





People from some other religions believe in God or Allah, but they might also do Shirk by praying to other things. They think that those other things have powers to help them in their lives but they are wrong. For example, they might think that a god will help their crops to grow and another god will give them healthy children. Or they might think that a saint (a good person who has died) or an ancestor can go to God and ask Him to answer prayers. Some Christians believe that God listens to prayers if people direct them through Jesus or Mary or a priest. All these things are wrong in Islam. They are Shirk or idol worship. A Muslim can never join in with these kinds of actions.



Exercise: : Write a word in the box next to the right sentence.

| | |
|--|--|
| | The One Who gives everything that is needed for all of creation. |
| The Unseen things that only Allah knows. | |
| | Praying to other things besides Allah. |
| Words that help to remember Allah. | |



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a discussion about different ways that people could do Shirk, like having good luck or bad luck superstitions, looking up horoscopes, using people who cast magic spells, visiting graves to make du'a to the dead, etc.





الملائكة

As Muslims we believe that Allah made the angels, just like He made everything else in the universe. Angels are creatures made of light. We can't usually see them, although they can see us. Angels always obey Allah and do good. There are many thousands of angels in the universe.

Some of the angels that Allah has told us about are:

- > Angel Jibril (Alaihissalam, peace on him) who brought Allah's messages to the prophets.
- > Angel Izrail (Alaihissalam) who takes people's souls away when they die.
- > Angel Israfil (Alaihissalam) who will blow the Trumpet before the Last Day and again before the Day of Judgement.

Every person has two angels that sit on their shoulders who record all the things that they do. When we become adults (at puberty), the angel on the right records our good deeds and the angel on the left records our bad deeds.



Angels will ask us questions in the grave after we die. They will ask three questions that we should know the answers to:



1. Who is your Lord?
2. Who is your messenger?
3. What is your religion?

Many thousands of angels do other things, like continuously praying, praising and worshipping Allah. We should try to make our character as much like the angels as possible. This means we should try to obey Allah and praise and thank Him often.





Exercise: Write a correct word in the box next to the sentence.



| | |
|--|--|
| The Angel who brought Allah's messages to the prophets | |
| | The Angel who takes people's souls when they die |
| The Angel who will blow the trumpet on the Last Day | |
| | Allah made the angels from |
| Did Allah make any bad angels? | |



Exercise: Talk about the answers to the 3 questions that the angels in the grave will ask, and then write the correct answers.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Who is your Lord? | |
| Who is your messenger? | |
| What is your deen (religion)? | |



Lesson 18 & 19: ALLAH'S BOOKS



(This lesson is a longer one, to study some extra Quranic knowledge.)

كتب الله

As Muslims we believe that Allah sent books to the prophets so that people could know what Allah wants them to do. When Allah sends His words, He usually sends the angel Jibril, Alaihissalam, to give the message. We don't know all of the books but we know of four named books that Allah sent. They are:



The Taurah, which was sent to Prophet Musa (Moses).

The Zaboor, which was sent to Prophet Dawud (David).

The Injeel, which was sent to Prophet 'Isa (Jesus).

The Quran, which was sent to Prophet Muhammad.

Alaihimus salam, peace be on them all.



The Quran is the only book left that has Allah's words still properly written down. The other three books have been changed and lost by people through the ages.



Exercise: Write the name of the book in the right box.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| | Sent to Prophet Musa |
| | Sent to Prophet Dawud |
| | Sent to Prophet 'Isa |
| | Sent to Prophet Muhammad |



The Quran القرآن



The Quran is the book that Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, Glorious and Most High, sent to our Prophet Muhammad. It is the latest Book from Allah and it is also the last Book that Allah is going to send.

Allah has promised to protect the Quran until the last days of the world, so that people will always be able to read the truth about what Allah says. The words of the Quran have not changed at all since they were first brought to Prophet Muhammad, 1400 years ago. The word "Quran" means "to read aloud".

It took 23 years for the whole Quran to be revealed. Allah sent Angel Jibril with some verses each time He wanted the people to know something new. Prophet Muhammad did not know how to read or write, but he memorised the verses. His Companions (Sahabah) also memorised them and wrote them down. The Quran was revealed in Arabic and Muslims still read it in Arabic.



We should try hard to learn the Arabic language so we can understand what we are reading. We can also read translations to understand the meaning.



Some Chapters (**Surahs**) of the Quran came when the Muslims were in Makkah in the early days. They are called the Makkah Surahs. Other chapters came later when the Muslims were in Madinah. They are called the Madinah Surahs. There are 114 Surahs in the whole Quran. Some Surahs are very long and some are short. The Surahs are made of verses, called Ayaat (a verse is called an **Ayah**).

For easy reading, the Quran is divided into 30 Ajza (plural of Juz). If we read one Juz each day, we can finish reading the whole Quran in one month. We should make a habit of reading a bit of the Quran each day. It is the best way to remember Allah and get guidance from Him. When we get to the end of reading the Quran, we should start it again so that we are always in the process of reading the Quran.





The first time Angel Jibril came to Prophet Muhammad with some Ayaat of the Quran was in the month of Ramadhan, in the year 610 CE. Prophet Muhammad was 40 years old. He was sitting in the cave of Hira, near Makkah, thinking about Allah. Suddenly, the Angel appeared and ordered him: "Iqra!" (Read!) The five verses that were the first ones revealed are from Surah 96, Surah Al-'Alaq:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ، خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ، الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ، عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

Read, in the name of your Rabb Who created, Created humankind from a clinging clot. Read! And your Lord is Most Bountiful. Who taught the use of the pen, Taught humankind what they did not know.

Here are some more facts about the Quran:

- The first Surah in the Quran is Surah Al Fatiha. "Fatiha" means to open, and it is the opening chapter of the Book. It is the most important Surah in the Quran.

- The longest Surah in the Quran is Surah Al Baqarah (Surah 2). It has 286 Ayaat.

- The shortest Surah is Surah Al Kawthar (Surah 108). It has 3 Ayaat.

- Every Surah in the Quran begins with "Bismillah hirrahmaan nirraheem", except one. That is Surah At Tawbah (Surah 9).





The First Five Surahs:

| Name | Arabic Name | Meaning | Revealed in |
|------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| Al Fatiha | الْفَاتِحَة | The Opening | Makkah |
| Al Baqara | الْبَقَرَة | The Cow | Madinah |
| Aali Imran | آلِ عِمْرَانَ | Family of Imran | Madinah |
| An Nisaa | النِّسَاء | The Women | Madinah |
| Al Maida | الْمَائِدَة | The Table Spread | Madinah |



The Last Ten Surahs:

| Name | Arabic Name | Meaning | Revealed in |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Al Fil | الفيل | The Elephant | Makkah |
| Quraish | قُرَيْش | Quraish Tribe | Makkah |
| Al Maa'oon | الْمَاعُون | Small Kindness | Makkah |
| Al Kawthar | الْكَوْثَر | Abundance | Makkah |
| Al Kaafiroon | الْكَافِرُونَ | The Unbelievers | Makkah |
| An Nasr | النَّصْر | The Help | Madinah |
| Al Masad | الْمَسَد | The Palm Fibre | Makkah |
| Al Ikhlaas | الْإِخْلَاص | Purity of Faith | Makkah |
| Al Falaq | الْفَلَق | The Dawn | Makkah |
| An Naas | النَّاس | Mankind | Makkah |





Exercise: Write a word or number in each box next to the right sentence.



| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | A chapter of the Quran |
| A verse of the Quran | |
| | Number of Surahs in the Quran |
| Number of Ajza in the Quran | |
| | Name of the longest Surah |
| Name of the shortest Surah | |
| | The first word revealed of the Quran |
| The Angel who brought the Quran | |



Exercise: Learn the names of the first five surahs, in order.

I know the names of the first 5 surahs



Exercise: Learn the names of the last ten surahs, in order.

I know the names of the last 10 surahs



Exercise: Learn or revise the last ten surahs by heart (**Hifdh**).

I have learnt the last 10 surahs off by heart



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds quizzes and practice sessions over the following weeks to help students remember the Quranic knowledge from this lesson.





رسل اللہ

When we believe in Allah's Prophets, it means that we believe Allah sent thousands of prophets as messengers to people. Prophets are people just like us. We should never pray to prophets, even though they are very special. We believe that whatever the prophets told us about Allah is true and that we should follow it.

The first prophet was also the first man, Adam, Alaihissalam, peace on him. Allah told Adam what he should teach his family, so that they would be guided to the right path.

After some time, the people started to forget what Adam had taught, and so they went away from the right path. Then, Allah sent Prophet Nuh (Noah), Alaihissalam, with the same message, to remind people. Each time the people got forgetful or changed their religion from the truth, Allah sent a new prophet.



There were hundreds of thousands of prophets but we only know the names of the ones in the Quran. There are 25 prophets' names in the Quran. They are:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Adam | Nuh (Noah) |
| Idris | Hud |
| Saleh | Ibrahim (Abraham) |
| Lut (Lot) | Shu'aib (Jethro) |
| Alyasa' (Elisha) | Ilyas (Elijah) |
| Dhul Kifl (Ezekiel) | Ayyub (Job) |
| Ismail (Ishmael) | Ishaaq (Isaac) |
| Yaqub (Jacob) | Yusuf (Joseph) |
| Musa (Moses) | Haroon (Aaron) |
| Yunus (Jonah) | Dawud (David) |
| Sulaiman (Solomon) | Zakariyah (Zachariah) |
| Yahya (John the Baptist) | 'Isa (Jesus) |
| Muhammad | |





Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu ‘alaihi was sallam, was the last prophet that Allah sent. Allah has said there will be no more prophets after Prophet Muhammad. Prophet Muhammad is the prophet of Islam. On Judgement Day, all the Muslims will line up behind Prophet Muhammad because he is our prophet and our leader.

The Book that Allah gave our Prophet (Quran) and things that he taught (Sunnah) are what we learn and follow.

The Quran has some Surahs named after prophets. They are: Hud, Ibrahim, Muhammad, Nuh, Yusuf and Yunus. There is also a Surah named after Maryam, Prophet ‘Isa's mother, Alaihimussalam.



Every prophet had a good lesson to teach the people. Some prophets had special skills that Allah gave them or had special things happen to them. In Book 7 we will learn about the stories of all the prophets.



Exercise: Write a word or number in each box next to the right sentence.

| | |
|--|--|
| The first Prophet. | |
| | The last Prophet. |
| The number of Surahs named after prophets. | |
| | The number of prophets named in the Quran. |

I know the names of 10 Prophets

I know the names of all 25 Prophets



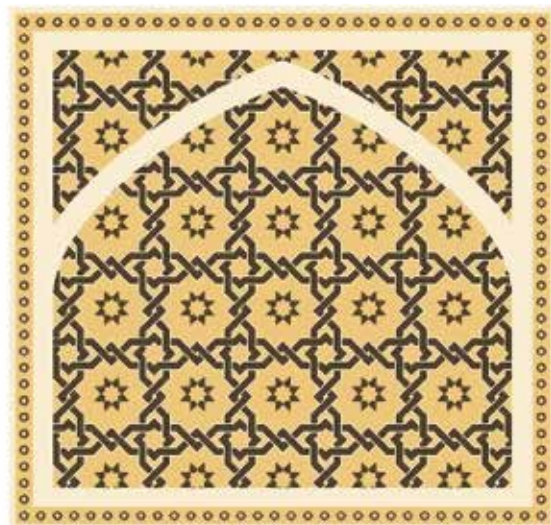
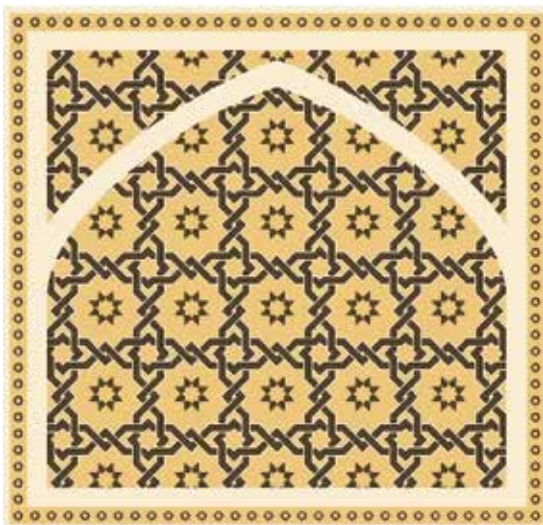


PROPHETS WORD FIND

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | L | L | A | H | A | B | R | A | B | F | I |
| M | S | I | D | R | I | S | N | L | U | Y | S |
| Y | S | H | A | I | B | U | B | S | Q | A | H |
| U | I | S | M | U | H | A | M | M | A | D | A |
| N | I | D | R | E | U | P | U | I | Y | U | A |
| U | T | U | L | U | D | R | S | H | A | T | Q |
| S | D | A | U | D | B | O | A | A | H | E | S |
| H | S | H | U | A | I | B | S | R | Y | H | H |
| Y | U | S | U | F | S | T | U | B | A | P | D |
| A | L | B | L | I | A | M | S | I | R | O | U |
| N | A | M | I | A | L | U | S | I | D | R | H |
| B | Z | A | K | A | R | I | Y | A | H | P | H |

ALLAH
MUHAMMAD
HUD
LUT
IBRAHIM
ISHAAQ
YUSUF
ZAKARIYAH
YAHYA

PROPHET
IDRIS
YUNUS
SHUAIB
ISMAIL
YAQUB
MUSA
ISA





يوم الآخر

As Muslims we believe in the Last Day, **Yawmul Aakhirah**. It means we believe that one day the world will end. The sky will split and even the planets and stars will be destroyed. There will be nothing left of the earth and everything on it. Then Allah will make a new creation and all the people will have new life. This will be the **Aakhirah**, or the Life of the Hereafter.



The first thing that will happen in the Aakhirah will be the Day of Resurrection (**Yawmul Qiyaamah**) when everyone who has ever lived will get new life and stand in front of Allah.

Next there will be Judgement Day (**Yawmul Hisaab**). The Quran says that on that day, nothing will be hidden from Allah. Everyone will know for sure about Allah and His Power. The people who believed in Him and did their best in their lives will be happy to see Him. The people who refused to believe in Him and lived bad lives will be frightened and sorry.



Every person who has lived in the world since it began will be asked by Allah to show everything they did in their lives. It won't matter what family they belonged to, or how much wealth they had, or if they were kings or leaders or beggars. What matters will be their belief in Allah, what they did in their lives and what is in their hearts.

Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, will be the Judge of every person. Every person's life will be told and it will take a very long time. Allah will judge if their hearts are good or not good. He will decide if they are going to live in Heaven (**Jannah**) or in Hell (**Jahannam**). Heaven is a place of peace and beauty and happiness. Hell is a place of misery and regret and pain.





The new life that Allah will make for everyone will be a permanent life. That means no-one will ever die.

The disbelievers and disobedient people will be frightened and upset. They will realise that Allah is real and they will wish they had lived their lives differently. They will ask Allah to send them back to earth to give them another chance, but they will not be allowed to do that. They will be told that they had plenty of chances in their lives, and they will know in their hearts that this is true.



Every person in the world has one chance to live a good life. Every day is a new chance to improve and learn something that is good for the soul. As we live our lives, we have to remember to look after our soul as well as our body.

When we die, that is the end of our chance to do good for ourselves. Our bodies will decay into the earth, but our souls will still live, and stay as they were when we died. On Judgement Day, Allah will revive our souls and give us new bodies. We will not be able to hide from Allah and from the truth. He will know what our souls are like and what we did to develop our souls in this world. Allah (SWT) says in the Quran:



ونفس وما سواها فألهمها فجورها و تقوها قد أفلح
من زكّاه و قد خاب من دسّاه

“By the soul and the proportion and order given to it, and its knowledge about its wrong and its right actions; truly he succeeds who purifies it and he fails who corrupts it.”

(Surah 91, Ayaat 7-10)





Exercise: Write a word in each box next to the right sentence.



| | |
|---|--|
| The Last Day when everything will be destroyed. | |
| | The Day of Resurrection when souls will get new bodies. |
| The Day of Judgement when Allah will Judge all souls. | |
| | Heaven, the place of peace. |
| Hell, the place of misery. | |
| | The part of us that we have to look after as well as our bodies. |



Exercise: Life can be like a maze. Help this man find his way.



Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a discussion on how people can live, so that their souls and hearts are in good shape when they die.





القدر

When we believe in Qada and Qadr, or Allah's Decision and Power, it means we believe that everything in life comes from Allah and happens because of Allah's Will. Whether it seems good or bad, whether we understand why it happens or not, whether it is hard or easy, it is all from Allah. Believing in Qada and Qadr can help us to be strong and patient when life gets hard.

We are all
in this
together

Abu Hurairah, RadhiAllahu 'anhu,
reported that the Prophet said:

“A strong believer is better and more lovable to Allah than a weak believer, and there is good in everyone. Be eager for what gives you benefit (in the Hereafter) and seek help from Allah and do not lose heart. And if any trouble comes to you, don't say, ‘If I had not done that, it would not have happened...’ but say, ‘Allah did what He Willed to do.’ (Because) your ‘if’ opens the (way) for the Shaitan.”

(Source: Muslim 2664)

BE
Brave

We believe that Allah knows what is best for us and what is best for our future. We believe that He can make anything happen just by saying "Be", and that He needs no-one to help Him.

And we believe that even if every person on earth tried to make something happen, it won't happen unless Allah Wills it to happen.

We also believe that people are different from most other creations of Allah, because He has allowed us to choose to listen to Him or not. We can choose to do good or bad. Allah has also given us brains to understand many things, so we can understand the difference between right and wrong. This means that whatever happens to us in life, the important thing is not what happened, but how we responded (acted) when it happened.





Animals, angels and other things that Allah created might be a bit similar to us, but the difference is that they always follow the laws of Allah, while we humans sometimes don't. What scientists call the laws of Nature are really the laws of Allah, and animals follow these laws through their instincts. Animals, angels and other things in Nature never do wrong, because Allah didn't give them the choice.



When children are born, they are innocent. Their souls are pure and they have nothing bad in them. As they grow older they learn the difference between good and bad. When they become young adults (about 12 to 15 years old) they understand more and can choose to do right or wrong (**Mukallaf**). From this time, the angels record their good deeds and bad deeds and write them in their book of life. This is how Allah gave a big responsibility to humans!



People have intelligence to work out complicated thoughts and ideas. Each of us also has a Conscience. Our Conscience warns us when something is not right. Some people are proud or stubborn or lazy and they don't listen to their consciences. They think that they can figure out what is best for themselves, and not listen to Allah's advice. This is how people get distracted from the Straight Path (**Siraat al Mustaqeem**). This is how things in the world get unbalanced, with problems like war, famine and suffering of people, animals and the environment.

Allah wants us to recognise Him and recognise what is good and true. He wants us to live in a way that is good for us, and for the world and all the creatures in it. He wants to reward us for believing in Him and doing good works, through our own choice. He wants to forgive us when we make mistakes and turn to him in repentance (**Tawbah**).





Exercise: Write words in each box next to the right sentence.



| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| The Decision and Power of Allah. | |
| | The Straight Path. |
| Turning to Allah in repentance. | |
| | Old enough to know right and wrong. |



Exercise: Choose two of the topics here and have a class discussion about them. Then write a sentence in your own words about each discussion.

1. Being patient and strong and accepting what Allah brings for us.
2. People are different from animals and other things in Nature.
3. The difference between children and adults.
4. Conscience and how it should it be used.





الشهادة

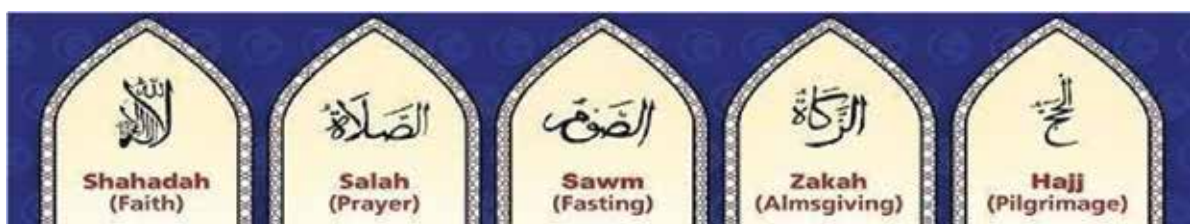
The Five Pillars (**Arkan ul Islam**) are about worshipping Allah (**'Ibadah**) in five special ways.

There are lots of ways we can worship Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala. For example, if we remember that Allah has asked us to be honest and kind, and we do that to make Him pleased, then that is 'Ibadah. If we are good to our parents because we know Allah will be happy with us, then that is 'Ibadah. If we keep away from alcohol and drugs and gambling because of what Allah said in the Quran, then that is 'Ibadah. Even if we just sit and think about Allah and all the things he made in the world, that is also 'Ibadah.



But we also need some special kinds of worship that will help us to develop our souls and get closer to Allah. The Five Pillars are a list of things that every adult Muslim should do, so that they can become better, happier people who have developed their souls. A Muslim should not stop doing these five things:

"Say the Shahadah, Pray 5 times a day (Salah), Fast in Ramadhan (Sawm), give Zakah and go on Hajj when it is possible."





Shahadah means being a witness to the truth about Allah, and saying it out loud. A Muslim should learn the Shahadah and say it often, every day.

If we say all our daily Salah then we will say the Shahadah at least 9 times a day. We should also repeat it often as a Dhikr because saying the Shahadah strengthens our faith.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Ash-hadu an laa ilaaha illAllahu

Wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan ‘abduhu wa rasooluh.

I witness that there is no god to pray to except Allah and
I witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.

Shahadah is the sentence that makes a person a Muslim. If a person who wasn't Muslim says the Shahadah and believes it with their heart, they become a Muslim. At that moment, all their previous sins and wrongs are wiped out!

Islam doesn't have any ceremonies or tests for a person to be allowed to become Muslim. It is everybody's right to choose Islam, and the Shahadah is the door to entering the Faith. If we know someone who wishes to become a Muslim, we should invite them to say the Shahadah and tell them what it means.



Exercise: Revise the Shahadah and its meaning, then say it to someone else.

I know the Shahadah

I know the meaning of the Shahadah



Exercise: Write the answers in the right box.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Two ways we can worship Allah are: | |
| A person becomes a Muslim by saying: | |
| The Arkanul Islam are: | |



Lesson 24 & 25: SALAH



(This lesson is longer, to give time for revising Salah and its conditions)

الصلاة

Anyone can pray to Allah at any time to praise and thank Him or ask Him for help (**Du'a**), but **Salah** is a special prayer that Allah asks us to do. Salah has special actions and words, saying parts of the Quran that are learnt in Arabic. By the time a Muslim is 10 years old, they should be praying Salah. If they are not praying their Salah by about age 13 to 15, the angels will record each Salah they missed, in their book of life.

In Books 3 and 4 we learned a lot about Salah. This lesson has some revision on Salah. Revise your learning of Salah in this lesson.

To pray Salah, we must be clean. This means that sometimes we must take a full shower (**Ghusl**), and before each prayer we should make sure we have **Wudu** (ablution). We have to learn how to clean ourselves after going to the toilet (**Istinja**). We have to learn how to do **Tayammum** if we can't use water for Wudu or Ghusl. We should also check that our clothes are clean and the place is clean (earth is clean and so are stones, sand, grass, etc).

(Qura Books 3&4)



We need to dress properly when we pray Salah. We should cover our **Awrah**, the parts of the body that adults should not show in public. Boys should wear long shirts, and trousers that go past the knees. Girls should wear long, loose skirts or trousers that go past the ankles, and tops with long sleeves. They should also wear scarves that cover all their hair and necks. We should take care that our clothes don't have pictures of animals or people on them that might distract us while praying.





I know how to make Ghusl

I know how to make Wudu

I know how to do Istinja

I know how to do Taymmum



Exercise: Write in your own words how boys and girls should dress for Salah.

Boys _____

Girls _____

When praying Salah, we face a special direction called **Qibla**, which is towards the **Ka'ba** in Makkah. The Ka'ba is the cube shaped building at the centre of **Masjid-al-Haram** in Makkah, in Saudi Arabia. The Ka'ba is the first prayer place built to worship Allah.

The Ka'ba was first built by Prophet Adam and then rebuilt by Prophets Ibrahim and Ismail, Alaihimussalam. Sometimes we use a compass to check the Qibla direction to find the right way to face the Ka'ba.



Exercise: Write in your own words what Qibla is. Then mark an arrow on the compass to show the direction of Qibla for your town.

Qibla is _____





Salah needs to be prayed at the correct times. The five compulsory or Fard Salah are very important because if we do not pray them at their correct times, Allah can judge us sternly on Judgment Day. We are told that if our five Fard Salah are good on Judgment Day, then the rest of our judgment will be easy.

Here are the Five Fard Salah, their lengths (Rakaat) and their times:

THE FIVE FARD SALAH

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Fajr (Subh) | 2 Rakaat before sunrise |
| 2. Dhuhr | 4 Rakaat just after midday |
| 3. Asr | 4 Rakaat in the later afternoon |
| 4. Maghrib | 3 Rakaat just after sunset |
| 5. 'Isha | 4 Rakaat at night when it is dark |

Prophet Muhammad, SallAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam, also taught some Sunnah (optional) Salah to say with each Fard Salah. The Sunnah Salah are important. Here are the Sunnah Salah that Prophet Muhammad never missed (**Sunnah Mu'akkadah**):

THE SUNNAH SALAH

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Fajr | 2 Rakaat before Fard |
| 2. Dhuhr | 2 or 4 Rakaat before Fard and 2 Rakaat after Fard |
| 3. Maghrib | 2 Rakaat after Fard |
| 4. 'Isha | 2 Rakaat after Fard (and 3 Rakaat Witr) |



Exercise: Write the Five Salah names and number of Fard Rakaat in the arches.





Exercise: Write the Five Salah names and number of **Sunnah** Rakaat in the arches.



How do we know when it is time for Salah? We have to learn when the time for each Salah begins and ends. Prophet Muhammad taught that we should try not to pray Salah at sunrise, sunset and midday, because some idol worshippers do that.



Salah clock times are different for different cities and countries, and for different seasons too. Most places have a Salah timetable that tells the times to pray. The table here shows how the position of the sun and shadows can tell us when Salah times begin and end.

| SALAH | BEGINS | ENDS |
|---------|---|---|
| Fajr | At first light of dawn | Just before sunrise |
| Dhuhr | Just after midday | When Asr time starts |
| Asr | When shadows are 1 or 2 times the height of the object (schools of thought), plus their midday length | Just before sunset |
| Maghrib | Just after sunset | When Isha time starts |
| 'Isha | When the sky is all dark or when all the red of sunset is gone (schools of thought) | When Fajr time starts, but best to pray before midnight |



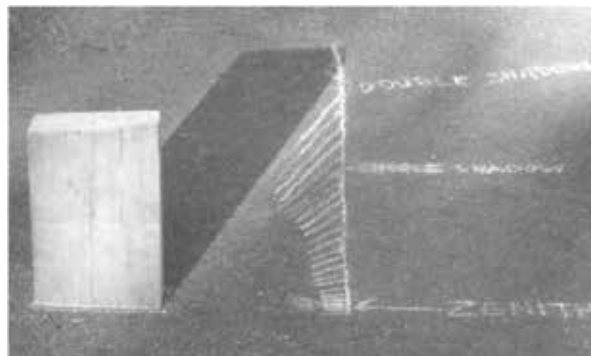


Exercise: Write the sun and shadow times of day for each Salah.



| | |
|---------|--|
| Fajr | |
| Dhuhr | |
| Asr | |
| Maghrib | |
| 'Isha | |

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher takes the students outside on a sunny day with a tape measure and measures the shadows of objects. Have a discussion about whether the time is before or after midday (shadow directions East or West), whether it is near Dhuhr or Asr time, how long shadows of objects are at midday, etc.



When we pray, we should try to feel that we are in front of Allah. We should concentrate and not be distracted by what is going on around us.



The Prophet, Sallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, is reported to have said, "**Ihsan** is to worship Allah as if you see Him, and if you cannot do this (well enough), then (know that) Allah sees you."

(Source Bukhari 4777)





We should think of Salah as a kind of talking with Allah or a kind of meditation. Salah is how we try to get close to Allah with our hearts. Saying Salah helps us to remember Allah and turn to Him for help and thank Him often.

We should not talk or look around while praying Salah. Talking in Salah breaks the prayer and if we do this, we need to start the prayer again. Here is a list of things that break Salah:

Our Salah breaks if:

1. Our Wudu breaks while praying.
2. We laugh out loud while praying. (Some teachings also say we must make wudu again if we break Salah by laughing loudly.)
3. We pick up something and eat it.
4. We talk while praying.
5. We move around too much.
6. We turn our chest away from Qibla (the prayer direction).



If our Salah breaks, we have to start again. If our Wudu breaks, we need to make Wudu and then say the Salah again.

Girls and women do not pray Salah while having their periods. They do not have to make up their missed Salah. When their periods are finished, they must make ghusl and start praying Salah again.



Exercise: Write 4 things that break Salah in the boxes.

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |





When praying Salah, we should try to think about the meaning of what we are saying. We should not be thinking about what we are going to do later! We should not fidget, make noises or disturb other people.



If we imagine that we are standing in front of the most important Being in the universe, then we will behave very nicely and talk to Him with our whole heart. We should behave better in Salah than we would in front of the school principal, our boss, a famous person, or a king or queen! If it is hard for us to feel that we are in front of Allah, then at least we should realise that He is seeing us. This thought will help us behave well and concentrate.

Salah makes us feel calm and helps with our day. When we stop for Salah, it reminds us to think of the important things in life. It gives us a few minutes to rest and focus. Some people practise meditation to get this feeling. Muslims have Salah to make them feel good, to exercise their body and to talk to Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala.



If you do not know how to pray all the Salah, revise it now (Lessons 1&2).

I know how to pray all of Salah.

I usually pray Sunnah Salah.

I know the Qibla direction in my town and house.

I know where to look to find out the times of Salah.

At the moment I pray _____ (how many) Salah each day

I practise looking at the sun and shadows for Salah time.





الصوم

Fasting or **Sawm** means not eating or drinking in daylight hours, from dawn until sunset. Each day in the month of **Ramadhan** (9th month of the Islamic Calendar), Muslims who are healthy do Sawm. While fasting, married couples don't do any sexual activity. During the night hours, people can live as normal.

A Muslim fasts to please Allah. Like Salah, Sawm is a kind of worship ('**Ibadah**). We are told that the reward for fasting will come straight from Him, Insha-Allah.

Fasting teaches us to have discipline and learn to control ourselves. Fasting helps us to work on our soul, rather than only think about our body. In Ramadhan, Muslims do extra prayers at night, called **Tarawih** prayers, and also read more Quran. Many people try to finish reading the whole Quran in Ramadhan.



Fasting helps us appreciate food and other good things that Allah has given us. Fasting also helps us remember other people in the world who do not have enough to eat. We understand what being hungry feels like and it makes us feel more like helping them. In Ramadhan we should be generous and feed others (family, friends, neighbours, the poor and strangers).

Many Muslims also give their Zakah to poor people in Ramadhan.

All Muslim adults who are healthy should fast in Ramadhan. If we are healthy, then fasting is good for our bodies in lots of ways.





We are allowed to not fast if we are sick or weak. For example, old people, pregnant mothers, mothers who are feeding their babies and people who have chronic illnesses like diabetes are allowed to not fast in Ramadhan. People who are sick in Ramadhan should stop fasting, but should make up the fasts later when they get better. If someone is too sick or weak to make up the fast, then they should pay some money or feed needy people. They should give away a day's worth of food for every day that they missed of fasting (**Fidya**).



People are also allowed to not fast if they are travelling in Ramadhan, but they need to make up the missed fasts later.



Children can practise fasting if they are strong enough. They might practise fasting for a few hours or even the whole day if it is easy for them. Sometimes when children are growing fast, it is difficult to fast. Then later when they are not growing so fast, it becomes easier. When children reach puberty, they are like young adults (Mukallaf), and then fasting becomes Fard for them.

Girls and women do not fast when they have their periods, but they need to make up the missed fasts later.

Part of fasting is also practising not lying, swearing or arguing with people. Lying is forbidden in Islam, but it is still a bad habit with some people. These people can use Ramadhan to help them become strong enough to break their bad habits. If someone tries to pick a fight or argument with us in Ramadhan, we should stop and say "I am fasting".





Ramadhan is also a special month because the first time Angel Jibril came to Prophet Muhammad with the first Ayaat of the Quran was in the month of Ramadhan.

Ramadhan has got a very special night, called **Lailatul Qadr** (The Night of Power). Nobody knows which night it is, but it is probably one of the last 10 nights. It is good to spend extra time praying in the last 10 nights, to try to find Lailatul Qadr and get the blessings of the night. Some people do **I'tikaaf** (staying in the mosque) at this time, to try to find Lailatul Qadr.



When beginning each day's fast, it is good to eat a small meal or breakfast very early in the morning before dawn starts. This meal is called **Suhoor**. We must stop eating Suhoor before the sky starts to get light. Before dawn, we should make intention (**Niyah**) to do the Ramadhan fast to please Allah. For example, in the evening before or at Suhoor time, a person can quietly say to themselves, "I intend to keep the fast for Ramadhan tomorrow / today."

While fasting, we should not swallow any food, drink or medicine. We are not allowed to smoke. We should not make ourselves vomit. If we do any of these things on purpose, our fast is broken and we might need to pay a penalty (**Kaffarah**). If we do any of these things by mistake because we forgot, we must stop as soon as we remember and then our fast is not broken.

In the evening, a few minutes after sunset we break our fast. It is Sunnah to break the fast with dates or water. This meal of breaking the fast is called **Iftar**. After this we can eat and drink normally until dawn the next morning. We should say a du'a before breaking our fast.





For example:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي لَكَ صُومْتُ وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ
وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

**Allahumma laka sumtu wa bika aamantu wa ‘alaika tawakaltu
wa ‘alaa rizqika aftartu.**

O Allah I have fasted for You and I have believed in You and I rely on You and with Your Rizq I break the fast.”



Exercise: Write a word in the box next to the right sentence.

| | |
|--|--|
| Fasting from dawn until sunset. | |
| | The Muslim month of fasting. |
| Arabic word for Muslim worship. | |
| | Extra night prayers in Ramadhan. |
| Special night in the last days of Ramadhan. | |
| | Staying in the mosque for some nights of Ramadhan. |
| Arabic word for Intention for Sawm or other ‘Ibadah. | |
| | Breakfast meal before fasting starts. |
| Evening meal at the end of a fasting day. | |



Exercise: Have a class discussion on two of these topics and then write two sentences in your own words about it.

- What does a Muslim gain from fasting?
 - What does fasting remind people to do or not do?
 - Which people are allowed to not fast in Ramadhan?
 - What special event happened to Prophet Muhammad in Ramadhan?
-
-





الزكاة

Zakah is money (or things) that people pay to the poor once a year if they are not poor themselves. Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, says in the Quran that paying Zakah purifies and blesses our wealth. It shows that we are grateful to Allah for giving us enough money for what we need, and we remember to share it with others who do not have the things that we have. We also remember that it is Allah Who gives us everything we have and He has the Power to increase it or to take it away.



Zakah is paid on money that we have **saved** during the year. Usually we pay 2 ½ % (two and a half percent) of what we have saved. This means that for every \$100 saved during the year, we pay \$2.50 in Zakah.



For another example, if we saved \$10,000 during the year, we would pay \$250 in Zakah.

If people own gold or silver, like coins or jewellery, they might need to count that in their wealth and pay Zakah for it. If a person has a farm or business, they might need to give away a part of their stock in Zakah each year.

People who have not saved enough wealth during the year do not have to pay Zakah. The minimum wealth for paying Zakah is called **Nisaab**. Nisaab is wealth equal to about 80 grams of gold.

It is good to give Zakah to poor Muslims that we know. We should give it quietly and not boast about it or bother the person by reminding them about it later. That would make them feel embarrassed. We should give it only to please Allah. If we don't know any poor Muslims then we can send it to another country where poor Muslim people need it.





We can also give it to the mosque so that the imam can give it to someone who needs it.

Who should receive Zakah? The Quran tells us that the following people are allowed to receive Zakah:

- > Poor people (who ask for help)
- > Needy people (who don't ask but do need help)
- > Zakah collectors (as wages)
- > People whose hearts are new to Islam (new converts)
- > Slaves
- > People in debt
- > People who are spending all their time learning for Allah
- > Travellers in trouble

Muslims should also give **Sadaqah** as often as they can. Sadaqah is giving money or wealth to needy people, just like Zakah. The difference is that we don't have to calculate how much we need to give, and we can give it at any time, to anybody (Muslims or non Muslims). One of the ways to come closer to Allah is to give Sadaqah often.



Many things can be Sadaqah. Being helpful to others can be Sadaqah. Planting a tree can be Sadaqah. Our Prophet, Sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, told us that even smiling at someone is Sadaqah!



Exercise: Write the answer or right word in each box.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Giving away 2.5% of saved wealth once a year. | |
| | Giving away any charity at any time. |
| If you saved \$5,000 one year, how much Zakat would you pay? | |
| | Why do you think a smile is Sadaqah? |





الحج

Hajj is going on pilgrimage to visit the **Ka'ba** in **Makkah**. Muslims should go on Hajj at least once in their lifetime, if they can.

الكعبة

The Ka'ba is the oldest building in the world that was built to glorify Allah, Subhanahu wa Ta'ala. We are told that Prophet Adam built it first, and then Prophet Ibrahim and his son Ismail rebuilt it later, 'Alaihimussalam, as a special place to worship Allah. Every time we pray Salah, we face the Ka'ba (**Qibla** direction), so the Ka'ba is a place we think about often.



The mosque around the Ka'ba is called **Masjid al Haram**. It is the holiest place in Islam. Makkah is also the home town of our Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam, so it is where our Islam started.

Muslims make Hajj at a special time of year, from the 8th to the 12th of Dhul Hijjah. **Dhul Hijjah** is the last month of the Islamic calendar. Every year, millions of Muslims from all over the world travel to Makkah for Hajj. The Hajji men all wear the same simple clothes; two pieces of white cloth. Nobody can tell if a person is rich or poor, and everybody feels equal. The Hajja women wear their normal Hijab clothes.



Everybody performs the Hajj together, even though they may not understand each other's languages. It is really amazing to see so many different kinds of people all worshipping Allah together in the same place!





Before going on Hajj, there are things to learn. For example, a Hajji cannot kill or hunt any living thing while in Makkah (unless they are in great need of food). Hajjis learn where to go and what to pray at the places of Hajj. They learn the intentions and the stories behind some of the rituals of Hajj.

A person starting the Hajj recites **Talbiyah** often. Part of the Talbiyah is:

لبيك اللهم لبيك

Labbaik, Allaahmma Labbaik!

Here I am, O Allah, Here I am!

There are some special places near Makkah to go to during the Hajj. An important place is the plain of '**Arafah**. Everyone gathers there together on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah and spends the whole day, making du'a to Allah, asking for His forgiveness and asking for anything they need for themselves or their families or friends. 'Arafah is a very special place where dua's are accepted, InshaAllah. Being at 'Arafah on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah is the most important part of Hajj, and no Hajji can miss it.



Next, the Hajjis go to **Muzdalifah** to spend the night and pray there. In the morning they move to **Mina**, where they have to throw small stones at the pillars of **Jamraat**. They have to do this for three days in a row. When they throw these stones, they are imagining that they are throwing them at the Shaitan, and rejecting his evil ways. It is what Prophet Ibrahim did when the Shaitan tempted him to disobey Allah.





After stoning the Jamraat, most people offer a sacrifice of an animal like a sheep, goat, cow or camel. When they do this, it is the 10th of Dhul Hijjah, the day of **Eid ul Adha**. Muslims all over the world are also sacrificing animals to remind themselves to always be ready to sacrifice anything they value, to please Allah. The meat is eaten and shared with other people.

Nowadays in Makkah, the sacrificed meat is frozen and sent to countries where people do not have enough to eat. After the sacrifice, the men cut or shave their hair and the women cut off a small piece of hair.



Next (on the 10th of Dul Hijjah or the days after it), the Hajjis go back to Makkah to perform **Tawaaf** and **Sa'ii**. Tawaaf is walking around the



Ka'ba seven times while making du'a and saying "Allahu Akbar!" (Allah is Great!) Sa'ii is walking between the two small hills of **Safaa** and **Marwah** seven times. Safaa and Marwah are next to the Ka'ba, and they are where Prophet Ibrahim's wife Hagar, 'Alaihassalam, ran to look for water and help, when she and baby Ismail were left in the desert alone.

Being near the Ka'ba is very special because it helps us to feel very close to Allah. In the corner of one wall of the Ka'ba is the Black Stone (**Hajar al Aswad**). While doing Tawaaf, Prophet Muhammad used to touch the Black Stone or kiss it. Hajjis try to do this to copy what he did. The Black Stone is the only stone left of the original building of the Ka'ba.





After the Hajj Tawaaf and Sa'ii, the pilgrims go back to Mina to finish the days of throwing stones at the Jamraat. Then they go back to Makkah again. On the day that they leave Makkah, they do a Farewell Tawaaf (**Tawaaf al Wida**) at the Ka'ba before they go.



Makkah is a very hot and dry place where hardly anything grows. Hajjis have to look after themselves in the crowds and the heat. One of the great blessings of visiting Makkah is the water from the well of **Zamzam**. It is right next to the Ka'ba and it is always cold and fresh and sweet. Zamzam is the same well that came out of the sand when Hagar and baby Ismail needed water when they were left in the desert. Many people take Zamzam water home with them. Our Prophet Muhammad said that it is very good for us and can help cure many illnesses, InshaAllah.



When people go on Hajj, it is a time to think about what they have done in their lives and how they want to behave in the future. They leave their jobs and families and have time to think about what kind of people they are. The Quran says that they must not swear or behave badly on Hajj. When they travel, they have to learn to be patient when things go wrong or when other people annoy them. Allah might not accept a person's Hajj if they have lost their temper or complained about things. During the Hajj people make new intentions and set themselves goals for improving their lives when they return home.

Muslims can also visit Makkah and the Ka'ba at any time of the year. If we do this, it is called **Umrah**. For Umrah, a person does Tawaaf and Sa'ii just like in Hajj, but doesn't need to visit 'Arafah or Muzdalifah or Mina.





While people are visiting the country of Saudi Arabia to go on Hajj or Umrah, they can also visit the city of **Madinah**, which is around 400km from Makkah. Madinah is a holy city. It was the first proper Muslim city, and Prophet Muhammad, Sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam, is buried there. It is good to visit his grave and say "Assalamu alaika" to him, and ask Allah to give him peace and blessings. Many other Sahabah (Companions) are also buried in Madinah.

Praying in the Prophet's Mosque (**Masjid un Nabawi**) at Madinah gives people a very special feeling of peace. Visiting the places that are important to the history of Islam is also a wonderful experience (**Ziyarah**). We remember the great personalities who helped to make Islam strong in its early days and we try to follow their example.



Exercise: Write a word in the box next to the right sentence.

| | |
|--|--|
| Making Pilgrimage to Makkah in the month of Dhul Hijjah. | |
| | Making Pilgrimage to Makkah at any time of year. |
| Islamic dates of Hajj. | |
| | 4 places Hajjis must visit for Hajj. |
| Walking around the Ka'ba 7 times in Hajj or Umrah. | |
| | Walking 7 times between the hills of Safaa and Marwah. |
| The 3 Pillars in Mina where Hajjis throw small stones. | |
| | The special well of water at the Ka'ba. |
| Arabic name for the mosque around the Ka'ba. | |
| | Arabic name for the Prophet's Mosque. |
| The city where the K'aba is. | |
| | The city where the Prophet's Mosque is. |

Suggested Extra Activity: The teacher holds a discussion on some of the things Hajjis might think about, to improve their lives when they return home.



Lesson 30: PILLARS WORDFIND



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SHAHADAH

QIBLA

SUHOOR

SALAH

FARD

IFTAR

ZAKAH

SUNNAH

SADAQAH

SAWM

RAMADHAN

MAKKAH

HAJJ

TARAWIH

MADINAH

ARAFAH

MUZDALIFAH

MINA

TAWAAF

SAFAA

MARWAH

UMRAH





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