



IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

The most valuable treasure is knowledge and wisdom and the worst misfortune is ignorance". Amir al-Mu'minin, Imam Ali (AS)

TEACHERS NOTES FOR CLASS 3 TAREEKH 2014/2015



O Allah, send Your blessings on Muhammad and his family

NAME: _____

TEL: _____

IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

Attendance List 2012-2013

Teacher's Name: _____

Class: _____

Time: _____

	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NO	
											Student's Name	
First Day of School/Orientation/25 Shawwaal												09/16/12
Martyrdom of 6th Imam, Hazrat Imam Jaffer Sadiq (AS).												09/23/12
1 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Masuma-e-Qum												09/30/12
11 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of 8th Imam, Hazrat Imam Reza a.s.												10/07/12
25 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Eesaa (AS)												10/14/12
29 Dhu al Qa'dah Martyrdom of 9th Imam, Hazrat Imam Mohammed Taqi A.S.												10/21/12
1 Dhu al Hijjah Wedding of Imam Ali (AS) and Syedda Fatima Zehra (SA)												10/28/12
9 Dhu al Hijjah Martyrdom of Hazrat Muslim ibne Aqeel (AS) / 10 Dhu al Hijjah Eid-ul-Adha												11/04/12
15 Dhu al Hijjah Birthday of 10th Imam, Hazrat Imam Ali un Naqi a.s / 18 Dhu al Hijjah EID e Ghadeer												11/11/12
24 Dhu al Hijjah Eid e Mubahila											11/18/12	
Thanksgiving Holiday/10 Moharram - Ashura - Martyrdom of 3rd Imam Husain AS	HOLIDAY										11/25/12	
											12/02/12	
25 Muharram Martyrdom of 4th Imam, Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											12/09/12	
											12/16/12	
Christmas/7 Safar Birthday of 7th Imam Mossa Kazim (AS)	HOLIDAY										12/23/12	
New Year	HOLIDAY										12/30/12	
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 th) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13	
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	MID TERM										01/13/13	
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	MID TERM										01/20/13	
17 Rabi' al Awwal - Prophet Muhammad SAW & 6th Imam Jaffer as Sadiq AS / 18 Rabi' al Awwal - Birthday Syedda Umme Kulsoom bint Ali (AS)											01/27/13	
Parents - Teachers Meeting	PARENTS DAY										02/03/13	
											02/10/13	
											02/17/13	
10 Rabi' at Thaani - Birthday 11th Imam Hassan al Askari AS											02/24/13	
											03/03/13	
											03/10/13	
5 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Sayyida Zainab AS											03/17/13	
13 Jamaada al Ula - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											03/24/13	
15 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											03/31/13	
											04/07/13	
3 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											04/14/13	
10 Jamaada al Thaani - Battle of Mu'ta & Maryrdom of Jaafar al Tayyar 8 AH											04/21/13	
20 Jamaada al Thaani - Birthday Sayyida Fatima Zehra S.A.											04/28/13	
26 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)											05/05/13	
1st Rajab - Birthday 5th Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)Mohammad Baqir (AS)	FINALS										05/12/13	



Imamia Sunday School

TAREEKH SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 1	2
MA'SUMEEN (a.s.)	2
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 2	5
IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)	5
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 3	8
IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.)	8
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 4	11
IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)	11
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 5	13
IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)	14
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 6	21
AAMUL FEEL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT)	21
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 7	23
PROPHETHOOD:	23
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 8	26
THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.)	26
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 9	29
THE 1 ST REVELATION	29
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 10	32
1 ST HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA	32
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 11	34
2 ND HIJRAT: MADINA	34
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 12	37
PROPHET MUSA 1	37
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 13	39
PROPHET MUSA 2	39
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 14	42
PROPHET ISA	42

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 1

MA'SUMEEN (a.s.)

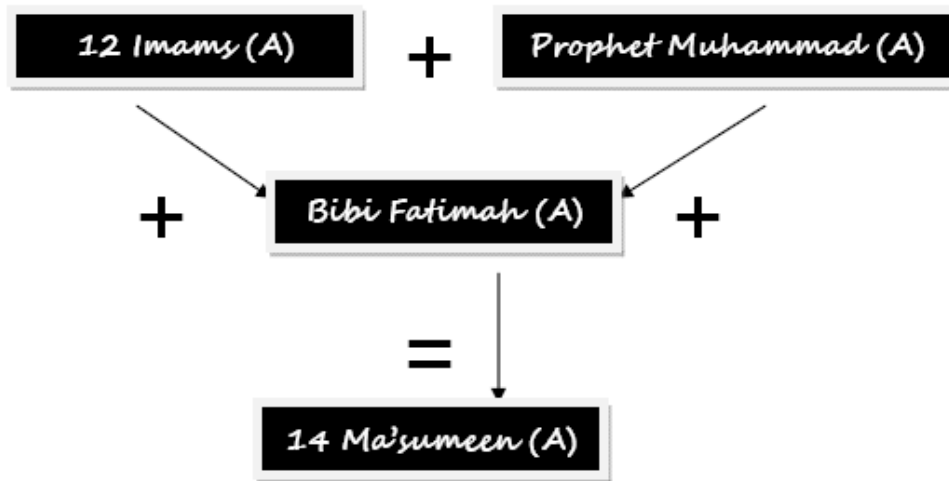
The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin.

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

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

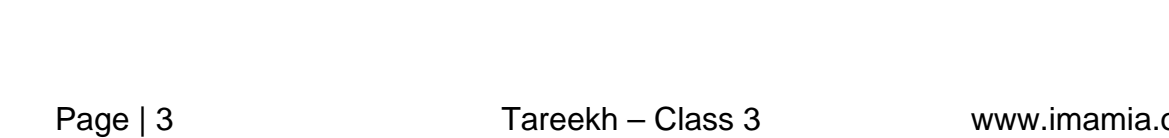
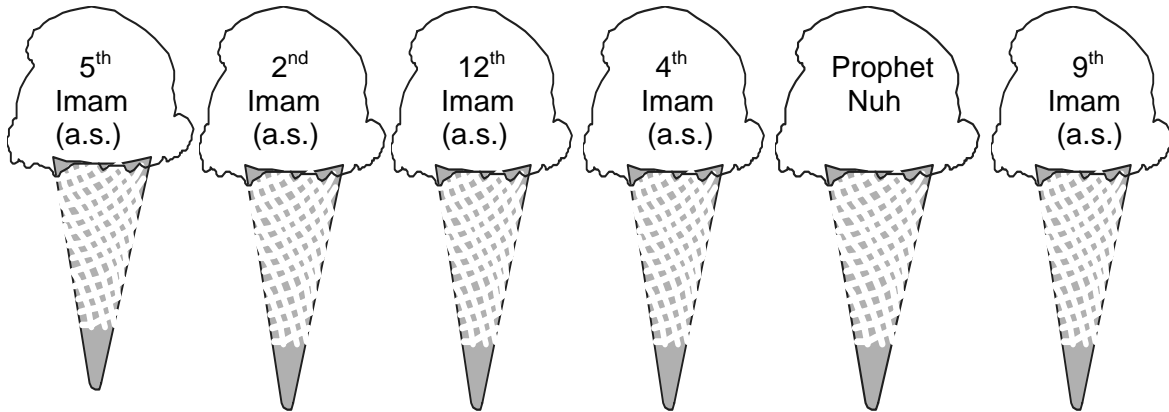
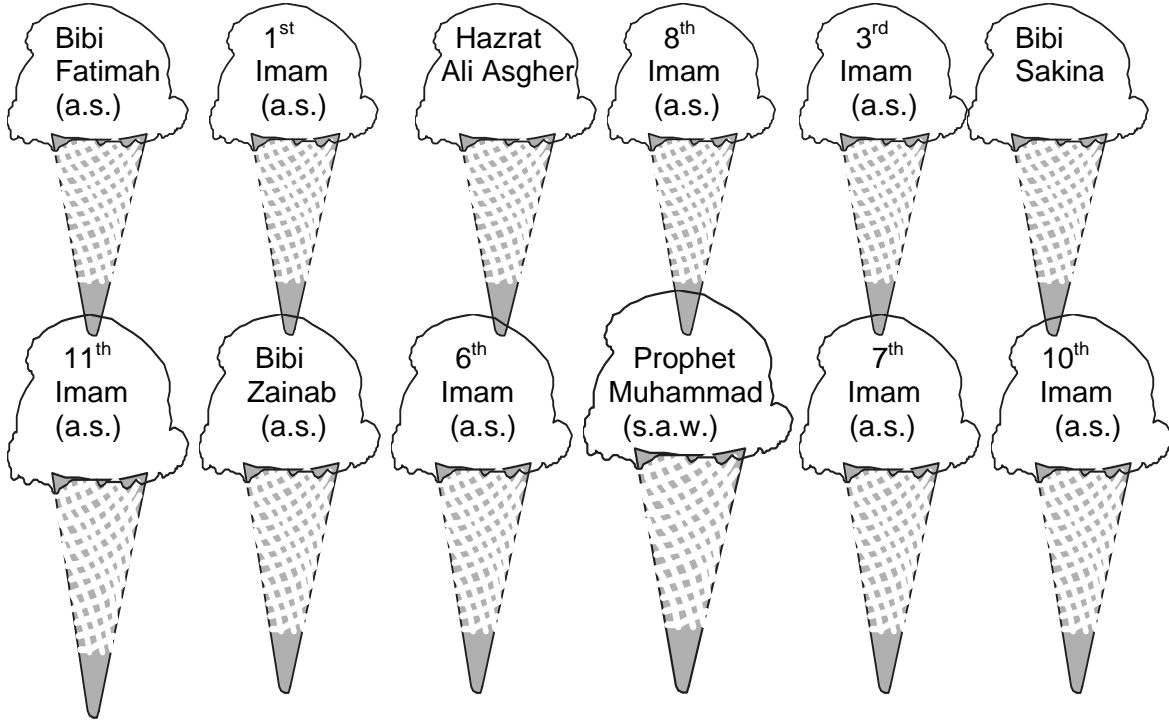
This Ayah was revealed when **Bibi Fatimah** (a.s.), her father, **Prophet Muhammad** (s.a.w.), her husband, **Imam Ali** (a.s.), and her two sons, **Imam Hasan** (a.s.) and **Imam Husain** (a.s.), were under the **Kisa**.

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



WORKSHEET: MA'SUMEEN (A.S.):

Only color in the ice-cream with the name of one of the 14 Ma'sumeen in it.



THE HADITH OF THE TWO WEIGHTY THINGS:

Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "Verily, I am leaving behind two precious things among you:

1. The Book of Allah and
2. The Ahlul Bayt,

For indeed, the two will never separate until they come back to me by the Pond of Kawthar on the Day of Judgment)."

This Hadith of the two weighty things is called Hadith-e-Thaqalayn

The Ahlul Bayt is as important in the eyes of Allah as the Holy Qur'an.

Qur'an:

- True from the beginning to the end
- Very important to follow the commands in it



Ahlul Bayt:

- True and sincere guides
- Very important that we follow their commands



It is, therefore, important that all Muslims follow the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (S).

Prophet Muhammad (S) and his Ahlul Bayt (A) sacrificed all the worldly comforts and even their lives in order to teach true religion of Islam to us.

In return of their sacrifices, we are commanded by Allah to love them.

The aim is that through their love, we follow their footsteps. We follow the true teachings of Islam taught by them, so that we live a good and decent life in this world and earn the pleasure of Allah in the life hereafter.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 2

IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)

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

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

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

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



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

IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (A) – FEAR NO ONE EXCEPT ALLAH:

One day, when our 9th Imam, Imam Taqi (A) was only nine years old, he was walking down a street of Baghdad, when Mamun al-Rashid and his soldiers came by. All the other children on the street ran away but Imam Taqi (A) did not.

Noting this, Mamun al-Rashid stopped his carriage and asked, "Young man, why did you not run away like the other children?"

Imam Taqi (A) replied calmly, "I have not done anything wrong and I am not blocking the way. Why should I have run away or be afraid? And I also know that you will not cause any unnecessary trouble when your way is not blocked."

Mamun al-Rashid was surprised with this mature reply and asked, "What is your name?"

"Muhammad," came the reply. Whose son are you? asked Mamun al-Rashid. "Son of Imam Ali Ridha (A)."

Mamun al-Rashid rode on. During his hunt the hawk returned to him with a fish in its beak.

Mamun al-Rashid was surprised. He returned back toward the city. Once again, he found children playing on the same spot, who ran away seeing the caliph's soldiers, except this young man who said he was Muhammad son of Imam Ali Ridha (A) who remained where he was.



Mamun al-Rashid hid the fish in his alm, stopped his carriage near Imam Taqi (A) and said, "Tell me, what is there in my fist?"

Imam Taqi (A) replied, "Allah has created tiny fish in the river. The hawks sometimes catch fish from there and bring it to the Kings who hide it in their fist and ask a member of the family of the Prophet (S), "Tell me what is there in my fist."

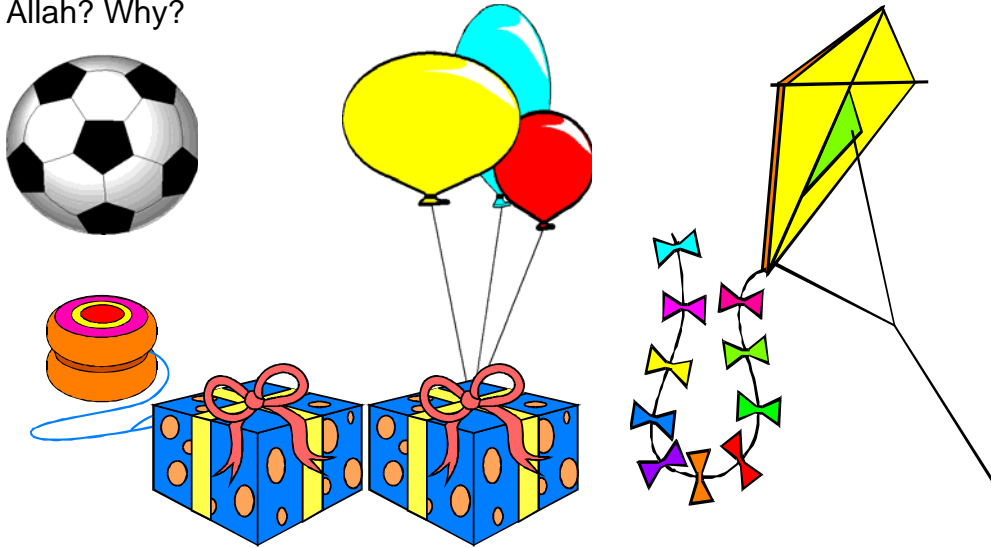
Mamun al-Rashid said, "Truly, you are the worthy son of Imam Ali Ridha (A).

Mamun al-Rashid took the young Imam Taqi (A) with him, and let him live in a nearby house next to the Royal Palace.

Moral: You should not be scared of anything or anyone as Allah is the strongest and will look after you.

WORKSHEET: IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.):

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



What did our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) do when Ma'mun tried to buy him everything?

He: _____

_____.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 3

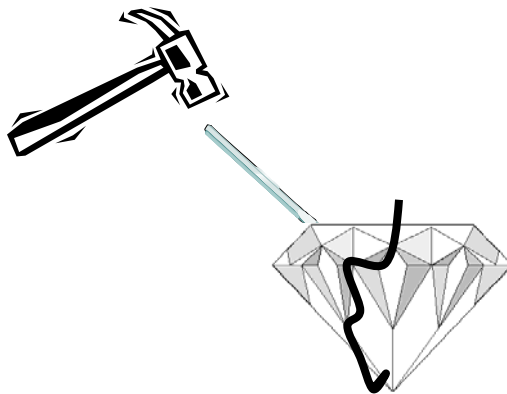
IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.)

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

Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) asked the man to explain.



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



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

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



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

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



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

IMAM ALI HADI AN NAQI (A) AND THE CRUEL ABBASID KING ALMUTAWAKKIL:



During the time of our 10th Imam, Imam Ali Hadi An Naqi (A), Al-Mutawakkil, the cruel Abbasid Caliph fell very ill. The doctors could not make him better.

Al-Mutawakkil's mother was very sad and asked Imam Hadi (A) to help him.



Imam Hadi (A) told her what medicine to use to make her son, Al-Mutawakkil better and when she used what Imam (A) had told her to use, Al-Mutawakkil became well again.

All the doctors were very surprised.

Although Al-Mutawakkil was a cruel, bad man, Imam Hadi (A) still helped him, because his mother had come to him for help.

Moral: If anyone ever asks you for help you should help them even if they are not very nice.

WORKSHEET: IMAM ALI HADI AN NAQI (A):

If Zahra laughed when you tripped and fell over, what would you do if the same thing happened to her to someone else?

Husain was always teasing Sabira in the class and this upset her very much. After a few months, when it was time for the exams, Husain came to Sabira and asked her to help him with his science revision, what is your advice to Sabira? And Husain?

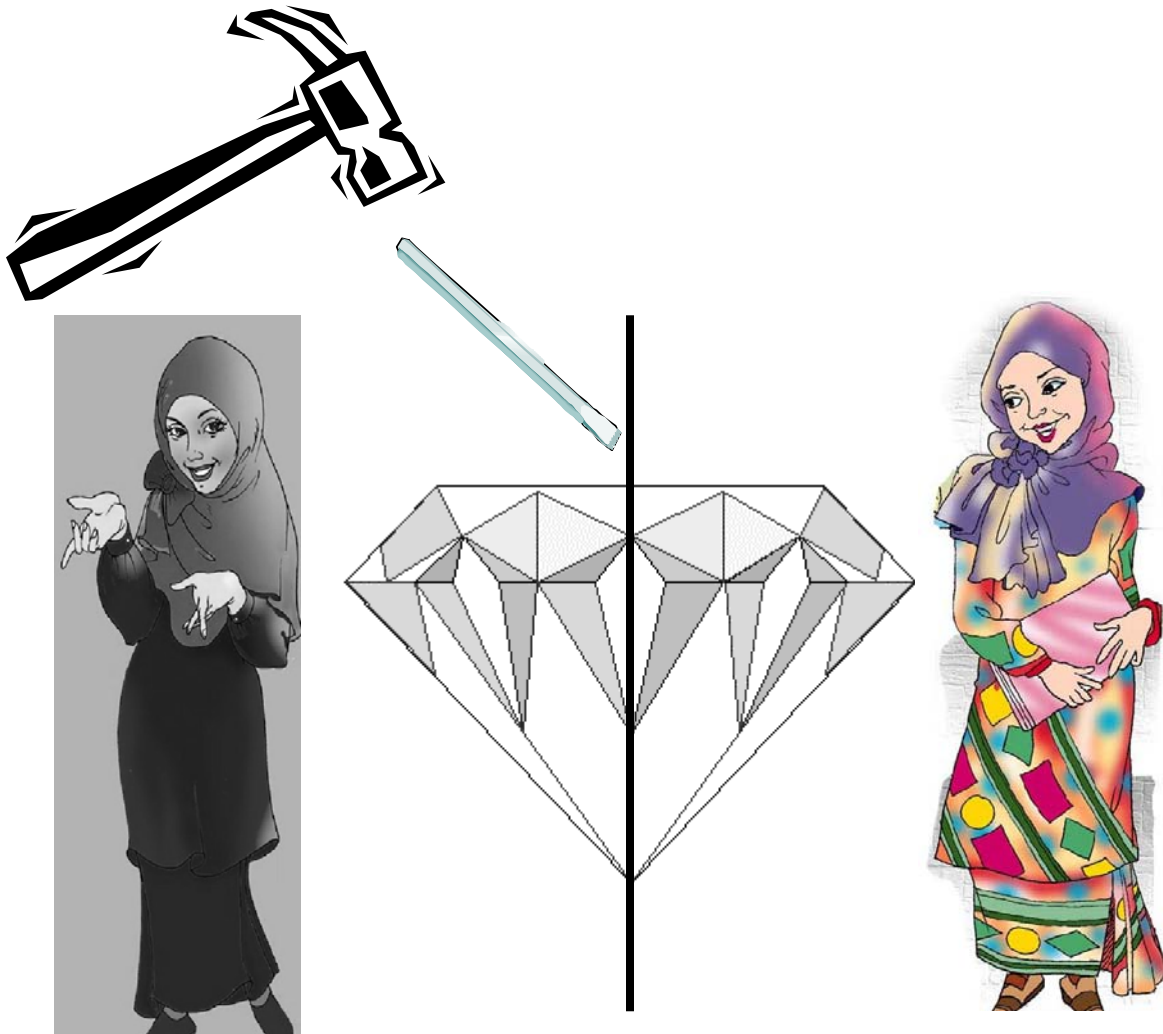
Sabira: _____

Husain: _____

WORKSHEET: IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.):

Tell your parents how our 10th Imam, Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) helped the man who broke the expensive stone.

Cooler the picture



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 4

IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)

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

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



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

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

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

The man realized what he had done was wrong.



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

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

Moral:

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

WORKSHEET: IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.):

Tell your parents what our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan al-Askari (a.s.), told the man who asked him for money saying he had none, when he did.

Cooler the picture and answer the question:



What did our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) say when the man told him he had no money?

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (A) said: _____

IMAM HASSAN AL ASKARI (A) AND HELPING THE POOR:



A poet called Abu Yousef says: "My hard life, plus with the birth of a son and having no money made me write to the Abbasid government for help with some money, but I was refused.

When I got very sad I remembered Prophet Muhammad (S)'s grandson, Imam Hassan Askari (A). I went to him.

Slowly I explained my problem because I was afraid that he might not help me because I was a poet of the Abbasids who were not very nice to the Imam (A).

I walked around Imam Hassan Askari (A)'s house for some time, before knocking at his door.

The door opened and to my surprise a companion of Imam Hassan Askari (A) came out and put in my hand a purse, saying: "Take these 400 dirhams.

Imam (A) says to use this money to pay for all the things you will need for your baby. May God bless you and the child".



Abu Yousef said: "I was surprised because not only had I not even met Imam (A) as yet but I had not even asked for the help of money and here I was given the money.

I thanked Allah for blessing the earth with the presence of such great and generous person.

Our Aimmah always made sure that they helped the poor without making them feel bad about asking for money or help with anything else.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 5

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)

As soon as our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.) was born, he did Sajdah.

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

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

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

Moral:

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

WORKSHEET 3.5: IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.):

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



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



When I sneeze, I say:

When someone else sneezes, I say:

HIDDEN IMAM (A): IMAM MUHAMMAD MAHDI (A):

Ahmed had sat sadly in his room and was thinking about what his father has said before he left on his trip.

He thought to himself, "Can I succeed to prove to my father that my love to Imam Al-Mahdi (A) is very great, or will my sister Huda be better than me in showing her love to the hidden Imam (A)?"

After that he went to his bed to sleep when suddenly he heard light knocks on his door.



Ahmed: "You may enter my room, who is it?" And his grandfather entered his room.

Ahmed stood and greeted him.

Grandfather: "As I was walking past your room, I saw your light still switched on; and wondered if maybe you had forgotten to switch off your light before going to bed.

Ahmed: "No, my grandfather, I was unable to sleep".

Grandfather: Why my son?

Ahmed: My mind was busy with my father speech.

Grandfather: I wish that everything is good.

Ahmed: First of all, have a seat my grandfather.

Grandfather: I am sitting now "tell me what you have heard from your father?"

Ahmed: "Our father has said to my sister Huda and me".

Father: "If you love Imam Al-Mahdi (A) as you say, you have to know about him more, because when you love someone, you have to know everything about that person, and your love will increase according to knowledge.

And this is your chance to prove your ability and intelligence while I am away on my trip; so, you have to try to get information about Imam Al-Mahdi (A); and whoever gets new and further information I will give him a very valuable present".

Grandfather: "What is wrong with that? This is a very good challenge, Ahmed".

Ahmed: "That is true my grandfather, but"?

Grandfather: "but, what"?

Ahmed: "I feel kind of sad, because I know very little about my Imam (A) and this means that my love towards Imam Al-Mahdi (A) is so little".

Grandfather: "You have to be patience and brave and this is a chance for you to prove your ability and intelligence and you have to go step by step in collecting information, and slowly you will get further information.

In this way your love for Imam Al-Mahdi (A) will be more".

Ahmed: "And how can I get a lot of information, my grandfather"?

Grandfather: "First, you have to think, and then you have to ask lot about what you think about. And after that you have to record what you have got in a private book".

Ahmed: "That is right, but I am afraid that my sister Huda will be better than me in this matter".

Grandfather: "The competition is something good in this matter; you have to get the first step; first, you have to think quietly, then you can ask about matters which you do not know and I will be ready to answer any question you want to ask".

Ahmed sat and thought about Imam Al Mahdi (A) and then he started asking his grandfather the questions that came to his mind.

The first question that he asked was: "Why do we call Imam Al-Mahdi (A) the hidden Imam? And why he is hidden"?

Grandfather: "This is a nice and good question, but you have to know the meaning of the word "hidden"".

Ahmed: "I think "hidden" means that it cannot be seen by our eyes".

Grandfather: "that is right. But many people may see Imam Al-Mahdi (A), but they cannot recognize him.

Ahmed: "So he is not hidden".

Grandfather: "If he is not hidden, why can we not see him"?

Ahmed: "I don't know".



Grandfather: "Then let me explain to you. You see Ahmed, he is called the hidden Imam, because we don't know all of his qualities, but we know that as a person he is definitely alive".

Ahmed: "I cannot understand what you are saying my dear grandfather".

Grandfather: "Ok then, very simply, let us suppose that you enter to the school hall and see thousands of children and one of them is called Haider and you do not know him, will you be able to recognize him, my dear?"

Ahmed: "Surely, I cannot recognize him among them".

Grandfather: "So the person who is called Haider does exist in the school; and that is what I mean that he is existed as a person, but you don't know what he looks like".

Ahmed: "I understand this phrase. Now I know the meaning of the "hidden", it means that my Imam (A) exists as a person but we do not know what he looks like – so, his identity is unknown".

Grandfather: "Ahmed, that is good".

Ahmed: "Now what about the 2nd part of my question"?

Grandfather: "Yes dear, you wanted to know why did Imam Al-Mahdi (A) disappear and people cannot see him."

Ahmed: "Yes, my grandfather".

Grandfather: "I will explain that to you through a story and that should answer your question".

Ahmed: "That is great, thanks you".

Grandfather: "When I was a very young boy, I lived in a very small and beautiful village, and this village was surrounded by trees and hills in everywhere. And this village had only one path that people could use to reach the town.

One day, the Mayor of this village decided to put a lamp post in the middle of the town so that the people could see where they were going. This made the people of my village very happy; and I remember that we used to gather at night around the lamp post and play; but our happiness never last long".

Ahmed: "Why"?



Grandfather: "There were some thieves in the village and they would break the lamp at night".

Ahmed: "O! Allah, why do they do that"?

Grandfather: "They used to steal chickens and other animals and they broke the lamp because they didn't want to be seen by any one".

Ahmed: "What happen after that"?

Grandfather: "The next day, the broken lamp was replaced with another one, but they broke the new lamp again; so the Mayor of the village asked the villagers to guard the lamp post".

Ahmed: "Did the villagers respond positively"?

Grandfather: "Yes, at the beginning; but slowly by slowly they began to feel bored; and stopped looking after the lamp post and so during these times; the thieves decided would take advantage and break the lamp.

This situation has continued, and the lamp was broken eleven times. So, the Mayor decided that the village would have to remain in complete darkness, because the villagers have given up guarding the lamp from thieves".

Ahmed: "I think this story explains to me that we as human beings did not benefit from these lamps of the earth, (our Imams (A)), and killed Imam Ali (A) and the Imams (A), after him".



Grandfather: "Yes, my son. So, as a result; people live in a kind of darkness as Allah has ordered Imam Al-Mahdi (A) to hide himself until his followers are ready to begin taking responsibility of their actions, then Allah will give him the permission to re-appear".

Ahmed: "Thank you my grandfather to give me this valuable information and I will record everything in my private book".

Grandfather: "Now, go to sleep so that you are able to pray your Fajr Namaaz".

Ahmed: "Good night my grandfather".

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "In Ghaibat, our Imam-e-Zamana (A) is like a sun hidden behind the clouds."

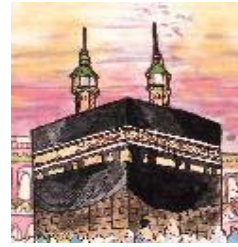
So, even though we do not see Imam Al-Mahdi (A), he is near us all the time and will help us whenever we ask him. Sometimes when we are lost or frightened somewhere, he helps us even if we don't ask

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 6

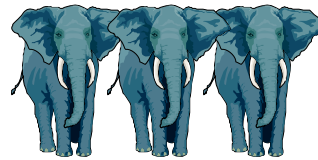
AAMUL FEEL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT)

In **570 AD**, the year of the birth of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), a Christian governor called **Abraha** marched to **Makka to destroy the Holy Ka'aba**.

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



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



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

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



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

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

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



Many of his men died on the way back and Abraha himself died a painful death. This event is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Feel, Verses 1-5

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

“I am the owner of the camels.
The House too has a Master who looks after it.”

Who said the above famous saying? _____

Which House was he talking about? _____

Draw this House:



Who is the Master of this House? _____

Now draw what happened to Abraha's army of elephants.



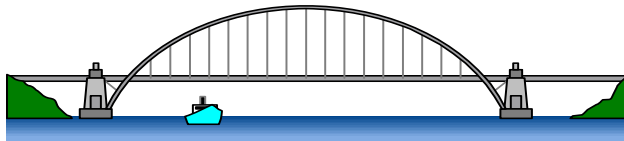
PROPHETHOOD:

Allah sent 124 000 prophets to guide us.
The first was Prophet Adam (A), who was also the person Allah created.
The last of them was Prophet Muhammad (S).

Why do we need Prophets?

Prophets are there to show us how to be good Muslims and to teach us just like teachers. They are humans like us, so that we can copy them, and they can be an example for us.

The Prophets are like a bridge between us and Allah.



Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- Directly **E.g.:** Prophet Musa
- Through a dream **E.g.:** Prophet Ibrahim
- Through the Angel Jibrail **E.g.:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The Prophets then tell us what Allah has told them.

The Prophets have to have the following qualities:

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- be able to perform miracles
- have the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge.

The Arabic word for a Prophet = **Nabi**.

Amongst the Nabi, are a certain few who were given new commands, (set of laws, Shari'ah); for the people to follow; these Prophets are called **Rasul**.

Then there are 5 Prophets who have an even higher rank and these are known as the **Ulul Adhm** Prophets (The special Prophets). They are:

- **Prophet Nuh,**

- Prophet Ibrahim,
- Prophet Isa,
- Prophet Musa, AND
- Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Islam has been the religion from the time of Prophet Adam but was finally completed at the time of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w).

Each Prophet brought the message of Allah in stages. How much they brought depended on how much their people would be able to understand.

As the people developed and could understand more, Allah revealed more of the message of Islam to them through the Prophet of their time.

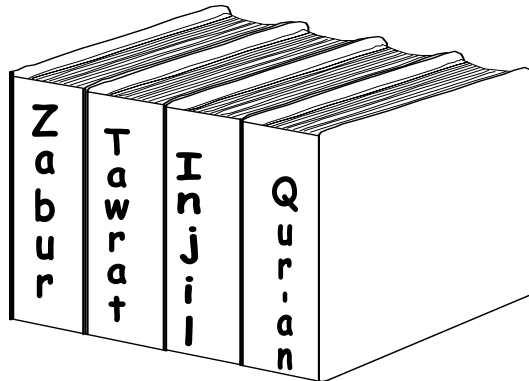
It was not until the time of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), that Allah revealed the whole message of Islam.

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) written into a book.

These books are known as Divine books.

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:



- Taurat was revealed to Prophet Musa
- Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood
- Injil was revealed to Prophet Isa
- Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

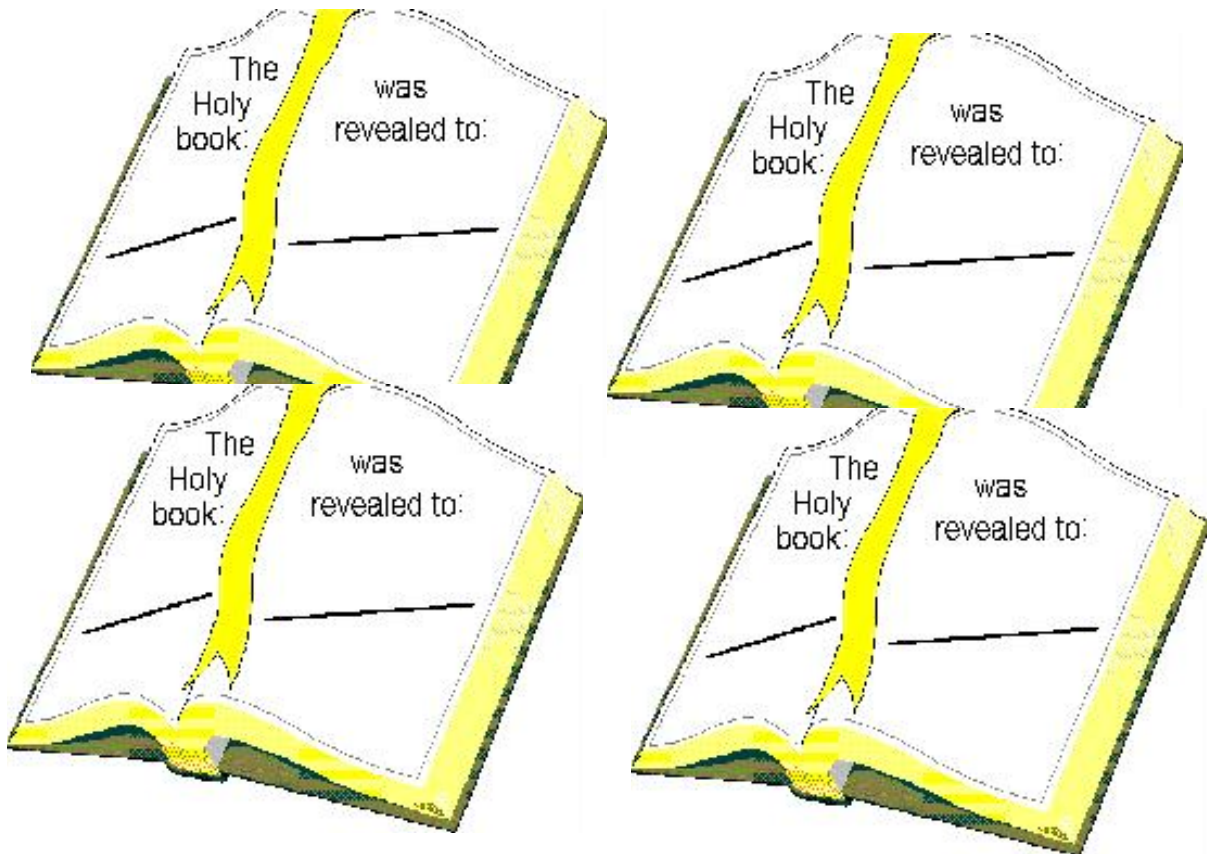
Islam is the only religion taught by all the Prophets

WORKSHEET: PROPHEHOOD:

Find the names of the 5 Ulul Adhm Prophets in the Wordsearch below.

A S D O O W A D L P
S M U H A M M A D A
U Q N E R T Y N S I
M M I H A R B I U S
N U H H I S S A T H

In the four books below write the names of the 4 holy books that we know of and who they were revealed to:



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 8

THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.)

The Holy Prophet of Islam, Muhammad Mustafa (s.a.w.), was born in Makka, in the Year of the Elephant, when Abraha tried to destroy the Holy Ka'aba.

His father = **Abdullah**

His mother = **Aamina**.

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

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

His mother, died when he was only 6 years old. She is buried in Abwa.

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

The Prophet (s.a.w.) was only 8 years old his grandfather died.

After that his uncle, Abu Talib, took care of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When the time came for the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to announce his Prophethood, Abu Talib was one of his strongest followers.

While he was under the powerful protection of his uncle, the Quraish did not dare to harm the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) personally.

The death of his uncle made the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) very sad.

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

As both his uncle and his wife died in the same year, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) called this year "Aamul Huzn".

Aamul Huzn = Year of Grief

Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (s.a.w.) had the best Akhlaq.

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

This earned him 2 titles:

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

WORKSHEET: THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.):



Look for the answers to the questions in the Word search:

1. The name of the year when both his wife and uncle died.
2. The grandfather of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
3. The wife of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
4. The tribe of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
5. One of his titles meaning Trustworthy
6. One of his titles meaning the Truthful one
7. The father of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
8. The age of the Prophet's when his mother died
9. The family of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
10. The uncle of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
11. The mother of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
12. The name of the year when the Prophet (s.a.w.) was born

STORY ABOUT PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) – THE PERSON WHO IS CLOSEST TO ALLAH IS THE ONE WHO OBEYS HIM IN EVERY ACTION.



The Holy Prophet (S) was sitting in the mosque in Madina giving a talk to some of his followers while they were waiting for Salaat time to set in.

A rich man wearing expensive clothes came and sat in front of the Holy Prophet (S) to listen to his talk.

Meanwhile another man who had also came to listen to the Holy Prophet (S) sat down beside the rich man.

The second man was not rich, in fact he was quite poor. The old and torn clothes he was wearing showed just how poor he was.



The rich man did not like for the poor man to sit next to him. He pulled his nice, new, expensive clothes closer to himself, so that they would not be touched by the dirty, old, torn clothes of the poor man.

The Holy Prophet (S) noticed what the rich man had done and was upset and disappointed. He asked the rich man why he had done this? Was it because he thought that some of his wealth might go to the poor man, or was it because he thought some of the poverty of the poor man might come to him.

The rich man, who was not a bad person, realized what he had done was wrong and was truly sorry.

To make up for his mistake and to show how sorry he was, the rich man after apologizing to the poor man, offered him half of all his wealth.

The poor man told the rich man that he accepted his apology and forgave him, but did not want half of his wealth as he did not want to get something without having worked for it.

Moral:

In the eyes of Allah how rich or poor a person is makes no difference. The person who is closest to Allah is the one who obeys Him in every action.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 9

THE 1st REVELATION



The Prophet (s.a.w), use to spend a lot of his time in the cave, of Mount Hira, which is a mountain near the Holy Ka'aba.

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) was 40 years old, he received his 1st revelation.

He was in the cave of Mount Hira, when heard a voice calling his name and suddenly there was a bright light in

the cave.

The Prophet (S) sat at his place calmly and saw that a man was approaching him. It was the angel Jibrail in human form.

Jibrail came very close to the Prophet (S) and asked him to read what was written in a silken scroll that he had in his hands.

The Prophet (S) read the words which were the first revelation from Allah, and which later became the first 5 verses of Suratul Alaq.



When the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) returned home, he told his wife Bibi Khadija and his young 12 years old cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) what had happened, and they both believed him.

Bibi Khadija = 1st woman to accept Islam

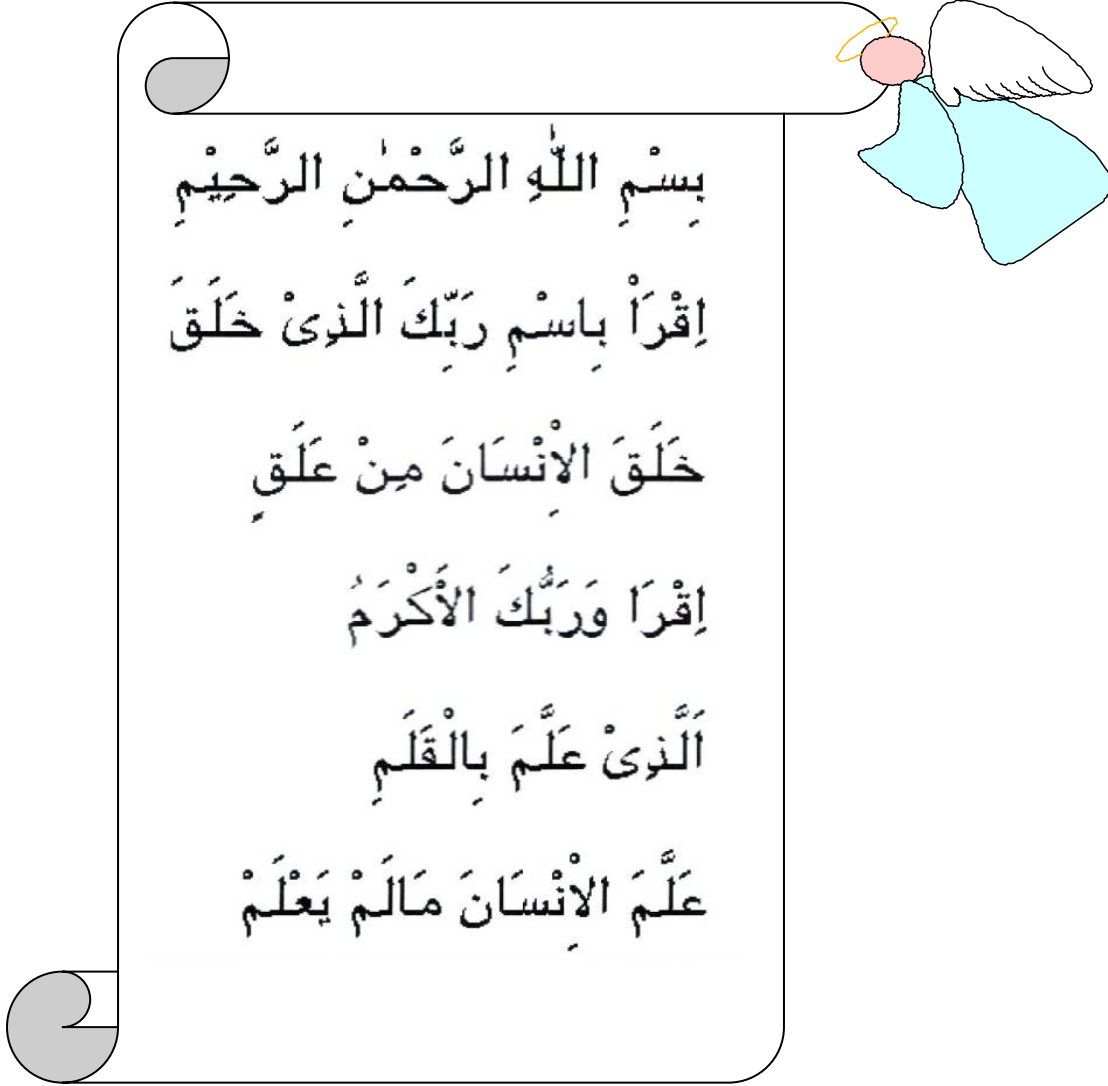
Imam Ali (a.s.) = 1st man to declare Islam

The Prophet (s.a.w.) received more revelations from Allah and he slowly began to spread the religion of Islam.

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

Only 30 people became Muslims in the first 3 years

WORKSHEET: THE 1st REVELATION:



What is so special about these verses? _____

What Surah are these verses from? _____

Who were they revealed to? _____

How were they revealed? _____

Where were they revealed? _____

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 10

1ST HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA

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

There were two main Hijra:

Hijra to Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

Hijrat to Madina.

THE HIJRAT TO ABYSSINIA:

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

This was the first Hijrat in Islam.



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

It happened 5 years after the Prophet (s.a.w.) started his mission.

First 10 people went, and then 40 followed.

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

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

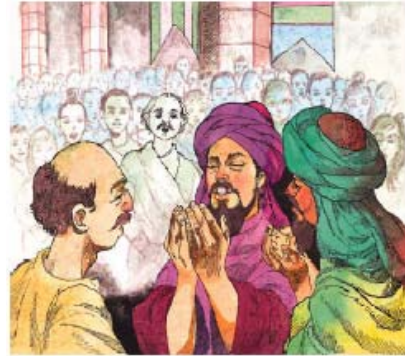
The king asked if the Muslims had committed any crimes in Makka. When he was told that their only crime was inventing a new religion, the King asked to speak to the leader of the Muslims, who was Imam Ali's brother, Ja'far.

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

Ja'far replied, **"We used to be ignorant people who worshipped idols. We committed bad deeds. We had no respect for our neighbours and fought**

amongst ourselves. The weak were bullied by the strong. We spent a long time in this manner, until the Prophet (s.a.w.), invited us to worship One God.

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

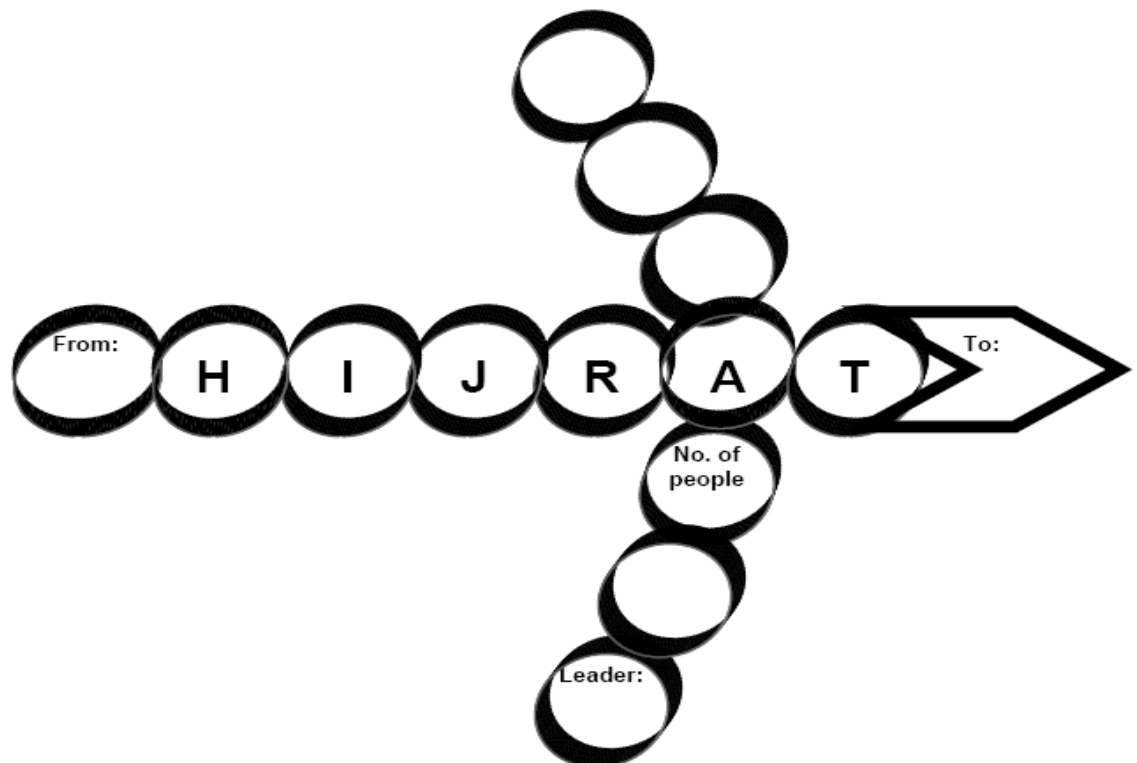


When the king and bishops heard the words of Allah about the Bibi Maryam and Prophet Isa, tears came to their eyes as they recognised the truth

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

WORKSHEET 3.10: 1st HIJRAT: ABYSSINIA:

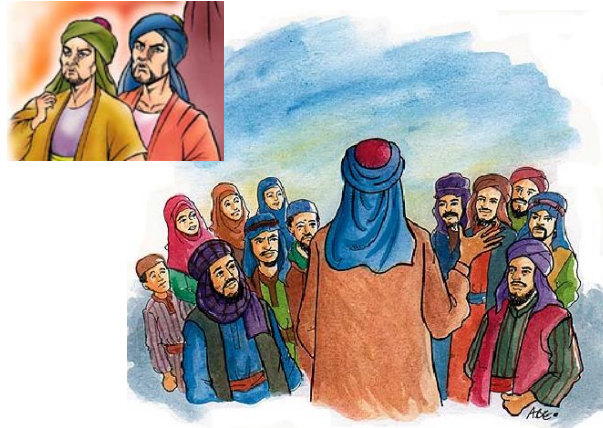
Fill in the circles of the arrow about the first Hijra of the Muslims.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 11

2ND HIJRAT: MADINA

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



The Prophet (s.a.w.) advised all the Muslims to migrate to Madina secretly, and await his arrival there.

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

Only the Prophet (s.a.w.), his family, Imam Ali (a.s.) and a few old and ill Muslims were left. These last few Muslims were also about to leave.

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

The only problem was the revenge that the Bani Hashim, the family of the Prophet (s.a.w.), would take on the killer.

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

On the same night that the Quraish planned to kill the Prophet (s.a.w.), he was ordered by Allah to leave Makka for Madina, through Angel Jibraeel.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) turned to Imam Ali (a.s.) and said, **"Sleep in my bed tonight and cover yourself with the green sheet that I use when I sleep."**

He then told Imam Ali (a.s.) to follow him to Madina after he had returned the property that certain people of Makka had left with the Prophet (s.a.w.).

Imam Ali (a.s.) was quite happy to obey the orders he had been given because he knew that his actions would mean the safety of the Prophet (s.a.w.).

That night the house of the Prophet (s.a.w.), was surrounded by the 40 men of Quraish. They decided to wait till the morning before killing the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When half the night was over, the Prophet (s.a.w.) left his house to begin his journey.

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

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ
خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَعْشَيْنَهُمُ فُهُمْ لَا يَبْصُرُونَ



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

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

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

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

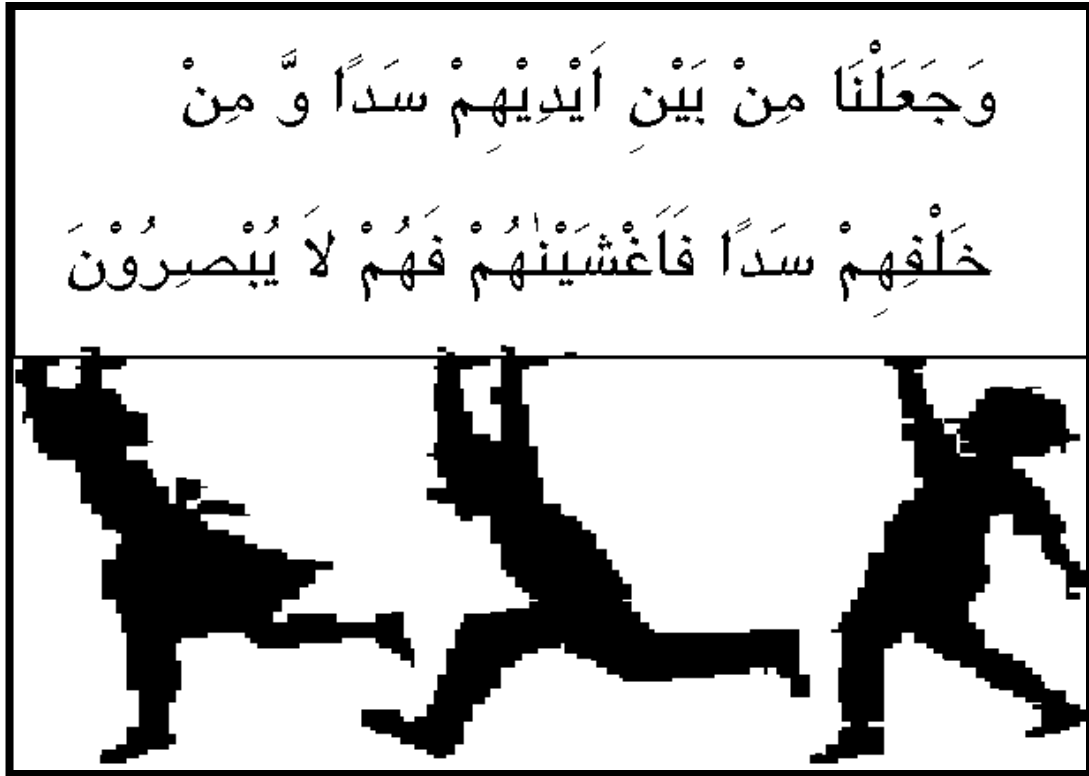
MUHARRAM 1 A.H.					
s					s

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

This is the year 1428 A.H. That means it is now 1428 years after the Hijrat to Madina took place.

WORKSHEET: 2ND HIJRAT: MADINA:

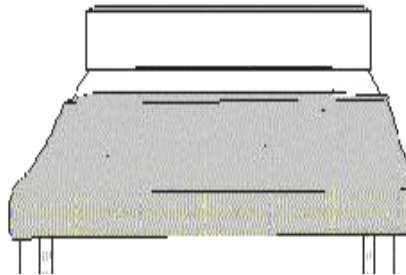
Learn Verse 9, Suratul Yasiin on the board:



What happened when the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse on the night of Hijrat?

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse:

In the bed below write the name of the person who slept in the Prophet's bed on the night of Hijrat.



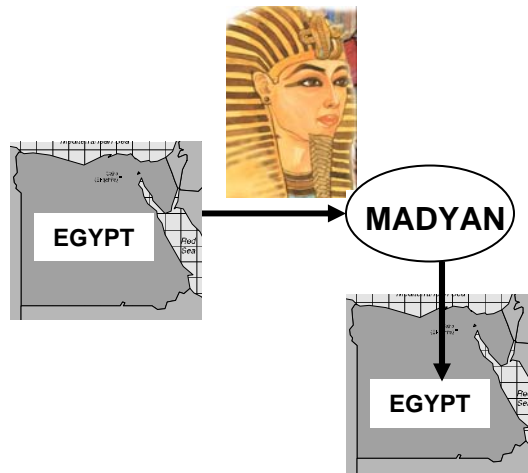
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 12

PROPHET MUSA 1

Prophet Musa grew up in the palace of Firaun:

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

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



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

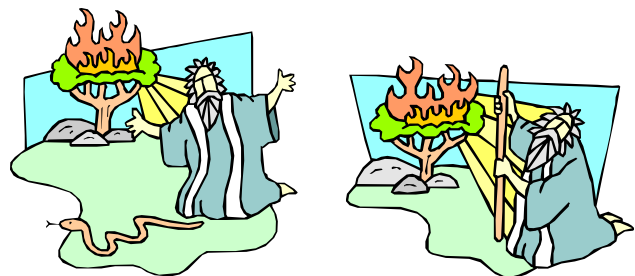
Prophet Musa told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.

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

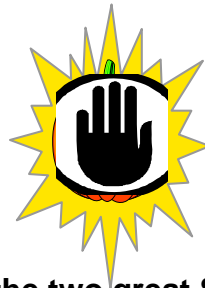


While Prophet Musa looked around in surprise, he suddenly heard a voice saying, "**O Musa, I am your Lord!**"

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

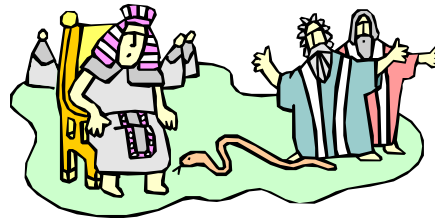


Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



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

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



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

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

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

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

WORKSHEET: PROPHET MUSA 1:

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

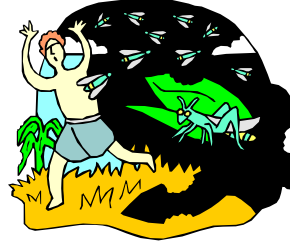


Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 13

PROPHET MUSA 2

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

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



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



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

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



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

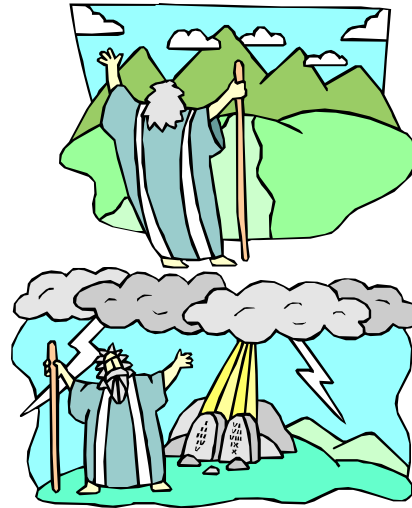


In the final moments of his life Fir'aun realised the Power and Greatness of Allah, but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.

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

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

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



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

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

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



WORKSHEET: PROPHET MUSA 2:

Draw how Prophet Musa parted the sea:



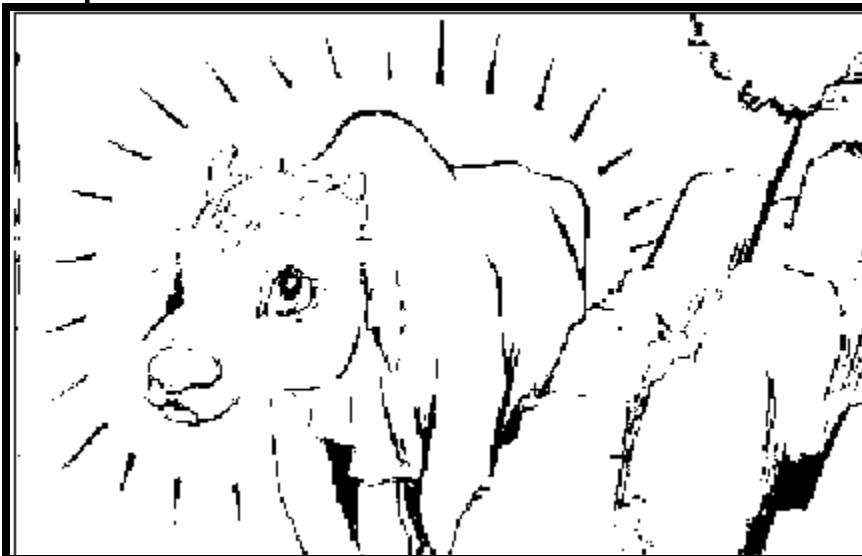
When Firaun and his men entered the parted river what happened?

When Fir'ain and his men entered the river _____
_____.

How it was possible that the calf made of gold could make noises?

The calf could make noises because _____
_____.

Color the picture.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 14

PROPHET ISA

Prophet Isa's mother = Bibi Maryam

He had no father.

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

He too could perform miracles like:

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

These miracles made the Jew believe in him and others became his enemies. He chose 12 people from his followers and taught them from the Injil, so that they could travel and teach others.

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

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

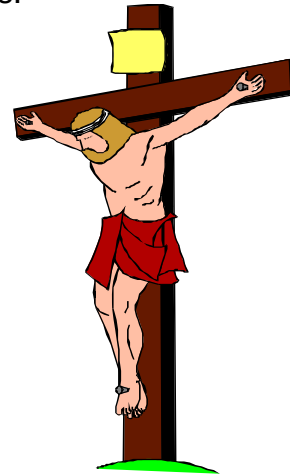


At this time, Allah raised Prophet Isa to the heavens to keep him safe. In the meantime, Yahuda went to his house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah changed his face to look like Prophet Isa's.

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

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

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



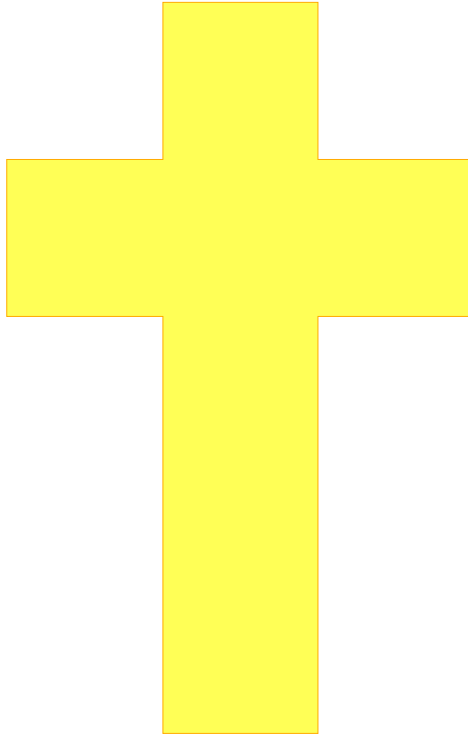
Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said: When our 12th Imam (a.s.) re-appears, Prophet Isa will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.

WORKSHEET: PROPHET ISA:

Which of the followers of Prophet Isa told his enemies where to find him?

_____.

In the cross below, write the name of the person who was mistaken for Prophet Isa and killed on the cross:



Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Isa?

This person was mistaken for Prophet Isa because: _____

_____.

What happened to Prophet Isa?

Prophet Isa: _____

_____.



IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

The most valuable treasure is knowledge and wisdom and the worst misfortune is ignorance". Amir al-Mu'minin, Imam Ali (AS)

TEACHERS NOTES FOR CLASS 3 AKHLAQ 2014/2015



O Allah, send Your blessings on Muhammad and his family

NAME: _____
TEL: _____

IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

Attendance List 2012-2013

Teacher's Name: _____

Class: _____

Time: _____

	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NO
Student's Name											
First Day of School/Orientation/25 Shawwaal Martyrdom of 6th Imam, Hazrat Imam Jaffer Sadiq (AS).											09/16/12
1 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Masuma-e-Qum											09/23/12
11 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of 8th Imam, Hazrat Imam Reza a.s.											09/30/12
25 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Eesaa (AS)											10/07/12
29 Dhu al Qa'dah Martyrdom of 9th Imam, Hazrat Imam Mohammed Taqi A.S.											10/14/12
1 Dhu al Hijjah Wedding of Imam Ali (AS) and Syedda Fatima Zehra (SA)											10/21/12
9 Dhu al Hijjah Martyrdom of Hazrat Muslim ibne Aqeel (AS) / 10 Dhu al Hijjah Eid-ul-Adha											10/28/12
15 Dhu al Hijjah Birthday of 10th Imam, Hazrat Imam Ali un Naqi a.s / 18 Dhu al Hijjah EID e Ghadeer											11/04/12
24 Dhu al Hijjah Eid e Mubahila											11/11/12
											11/18/12
Thanksgiving Holiday/10 Moharram - Ashura - Martyrdom of 3rd Imam Husain AS	HOLIDAY										11/25/12
											12/02/12
25 Muharram Martyrdom of 4th Imam, Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											12/09/12
											12/16/12
Christmas/7 Safar Birthday of 7th Imam Mossa Kazim (AS)	HOLIDAY										12/23/12
New Year	HOLIDAY										12/30/12
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 th) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	MID TERM										01/13/13
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	MID TERM										01/20/13
17 Rabi' al Awwal - Prophet Muhammad SAW & 6th Imam Jaffer as Sadiq AS / 18 Rabi' al Awwal - Birthday Syedda Umme Kulsoom bint Ali (AS)											01/27/13
Parents - Teachers Meeting	PARENTS DAY										02/03/13
											02/10/13
											02/17/13
10 Rabi' at Thaani - Birthday 11th Imam Hassan al Askari AS											02/24/13
											03/03/13
											03/10/13
5 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Sayyida Zainab AS											03/17/13
13 Jamaada al Ula - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											03/24/13
15 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											03/31/13
											04/07/13
3 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											04/14/13
10 Jamaada al Thaani - Battle of Mu'ta & Maryrdom of Jaafar al Tayyar 8 AH											04/21/13
20 Jamaada al Thaani - Birthday Sayyida Fatima Zehra S.A.											04/28/13
26 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)											05/05/13
1st Rajab - Birthday 5th Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)Mohammad Baqir (AS)	FINALS										05/12/13



Imamia Sunday School

AKHLAQ SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 1	2
TRUST IN ALLAH	2
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 2	5
TOILET MANNERS	5
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 3	8
MANNERS OF EATING	8
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 4	11
HONESTY / LYING	11
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 5	14
TO LOOK AFTER OTHERS PROPERTY	14
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 6	16
YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE	16
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 7	19
ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE	19
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 8	22
CLEANLINESS	22
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 9	25
RESPECT OF TEACHERS	25
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 10	27
TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS	27
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 11	30
BIG AND SMALL SINS	30
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 12	32
ANGER	32
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 13	34
ASRAF	34
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 14	36
REPAYING DEBTS	36
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 15	37
DO NOT DO ZULM (INJUSTICE)	37
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 16	38
FRIENDSHIP	38
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 17	40
GENEROSITY	40
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 18, 19 & 20	42
AVOID HUNGER & THIRST ON THE DAY OF QIYAMAT	42

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 1

TRUST IN ALLAH

Allah loves honest people and will always protect them.

When Prophet Musa was born, his mother was scared that he would be killed by Firaun's soldiers; so, she went to a carpenter called Hazkeel and asked him to make her a wooden box.

Hazkeel wanted to know why she wanted the box and because Prophet Musa's mother was honest, she told him the truth, which was that she was going to hide her son in it.



Hazkeel made her the box but because he was one of Firaun's men, he went straight to Firaun to tell him of the plan. But when he reached the palace, he could not speak, he had become dumb. The people in the palace thought he was crazy and threw him out.

When Hazkeel reached his shop, he could talk again. So he went back to the palace to try again.

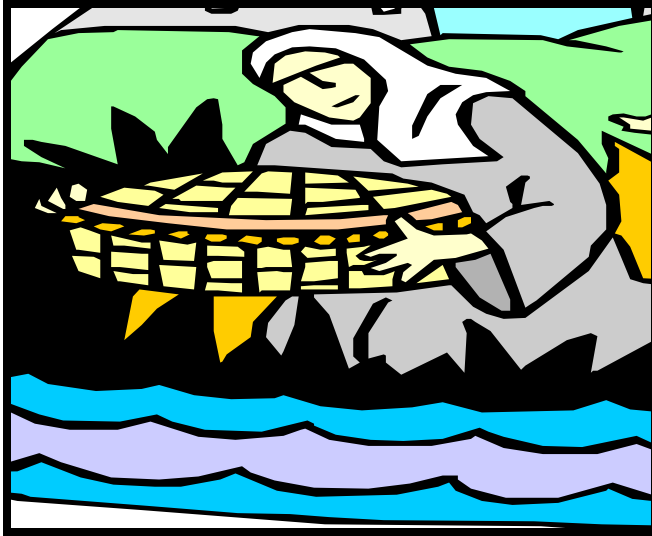
This time he not only became dumb but blind, as well and so could not tell his story.

Hazkeel then realized that Prophet Musa was a Prophet and that Allah would save him from any danger.

So, Hazkeel then became a Muslim.

Exercise:

Tell your parents why Prophet Musa's mother wanted to have a box made for him.



What happened to Hazkeel the 1st time he went to tell Firaun about Prophet Musa?

The 1st time Hazkeel went to Fir'aun, he: _____
_____.

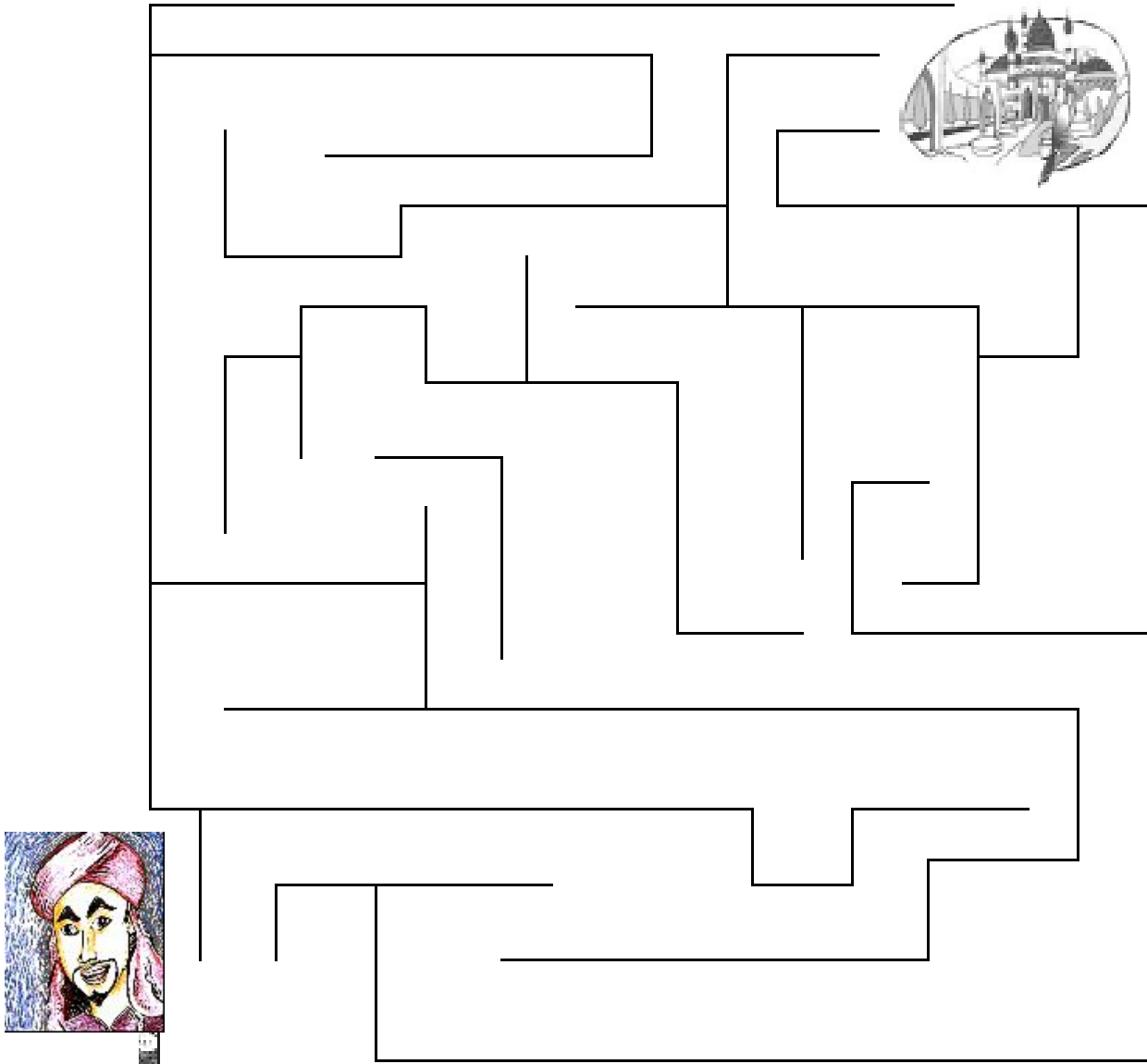
What happened to Hazkeel the 2nd time he went to tell Firaun about Prophet Musa?

The 2nd time Hazkeel went to Fir'aun, he: _____
_____.

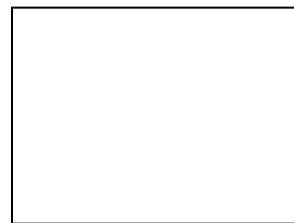
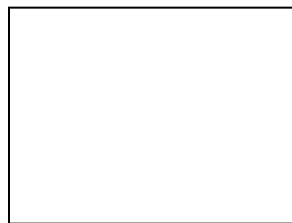
What did Hazkeel finally realize?

Hazkeel finally realized that: _____
_____.

Hazkeel is trying to get to the palace as he wants to tell Firaun the plan for Prophet Musa (a.s.). Help him find his way.



Hazkeel has finally reached the palace. He goes to the palace twice but each time he loses something. Next to the picture draw what he loses.



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 2

TOILET MANNERS



You should go to the toilet as soon as you need to, and not wait to finish what you are doing.

Wear some slippers, because the floor may be wet (najis)



Enter the toilet with your left foot.



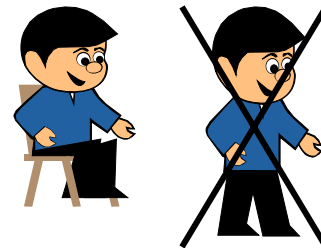
Fill a jug with water



At school, take some water in a cup. If there is no cup, then after you have finished dry yourself with toilet paper.

When you get home, tell your mummy that you used toilet paper and not water, as your underwear may be Najis and has to be washed.

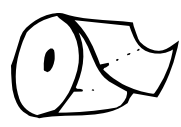
When you go to the toilet, SIT on the seat. DO NOT STAND and do wee-wee



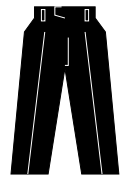
Then, wash yourself 2 times



Wipe yourself dry



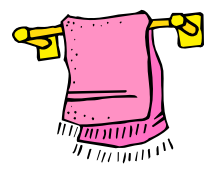
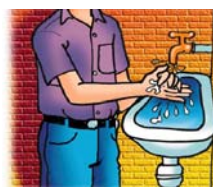
Get off the toilet and put your clothes on again



Flush the toilet



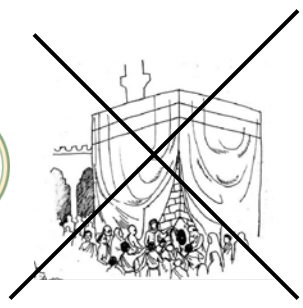
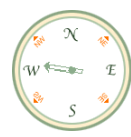
Wash your hands and wipe them dry



Leave the toilet with your right foot

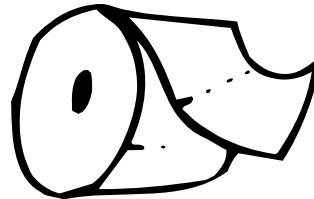
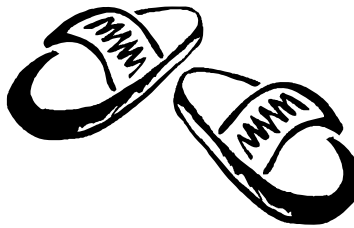
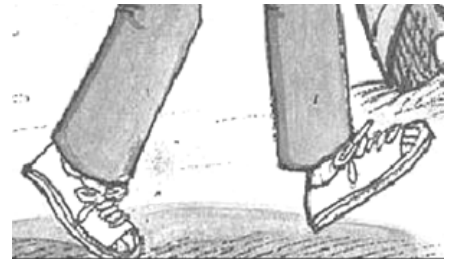
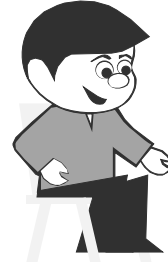
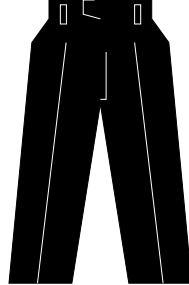


Remember that when you are sitting on the toilet you should **not face or have your back to Qiblah**.
If the toilet is facing Qiblah then sit a little sideways.



Exercise:

Number the following in the right order, and then color them in:



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 3

MANNERS OF EATING

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

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



Never eat in a place
where there is Alcohol.

Always wash your hands
before you start eating



Before you start to eat say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Take a pinch of salt
before starting to eat



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

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





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

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



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



Before getting up, take another pinch of salt and say: **اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ**

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



Exercise:

Fill in the blanks using the pictures below:

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



salt



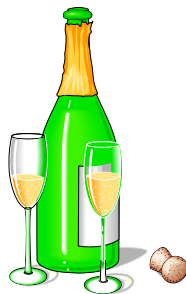
right



dry



wash



alcohol



Cool down



wash



look



Too much

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 4

HONESTY / LYING

Honesty means truthfulness - in your words and actions.

Lying is the opposite of honesty.

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

A perfect example of honesty is our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), who was known as the truthful one even by his enemies.

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



The Holy Prophet told him to give up lying.

The man agreed, thinking he had got off lightly.

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

And even if he did not get caught, how would he be able to face the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and tell him all the wrong he had done. It would be so embarrassing.

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

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

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

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

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

The Blue Stone and the White Lie

When my daughter Abrielle was four, she came running down the hall in a visible panic. “I don’t want to die!” she screamed. “I swallowed a stone and I’m gonna die.”

Nothing was obstructing her throat, and I assured her, “It’s okay, you’re not going to die.”

“But I swallowed a stone!” she repeated. “A blue one!” She thought blue stones were particularly deadly. A babysitter had told Aby she could die if she swallowed things she shouldn’t put in her mouth.

I told her there was no danger, that the stone was in her tummy and would come out when she went “poop.”

She ran to the toilet crying, “I want it out now!” She started pushing so hard, it looked like a blood vessel would burst. She was frightened and desperate.

Moments like this test and refine your values. Truth and reason weren't working. So I lied.

“I know what to do,” I said, and I ran to get a spoonful of maple syrup. “Here, swallow this syrup. It will melt the stone.”

“Really?” she said.

“Absolutely,” I answered.

She swallowed the syrup and, after a moment, announced triumphantly, “Daddy melted the stone. I’m not going to die.”

The emergency was over, but I felt horrible about lying to her. Fearing she might never trust me again, I told her the truth a week later. She smiled, gave me a hug and kiss, and thanked me for loving her so much.

Was I wrong to lie? I don’t think so in that instance. What do you think?

ISLAM SAYS THAT AS A RULE LIEING IS HARAM BUT THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS AND SOME TIME LIEING IS WAJIB, SOME TIME IT IS MUSTHAB AND SOME TIME MAKROO. YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT THIS MORE AFTER WARDS ON

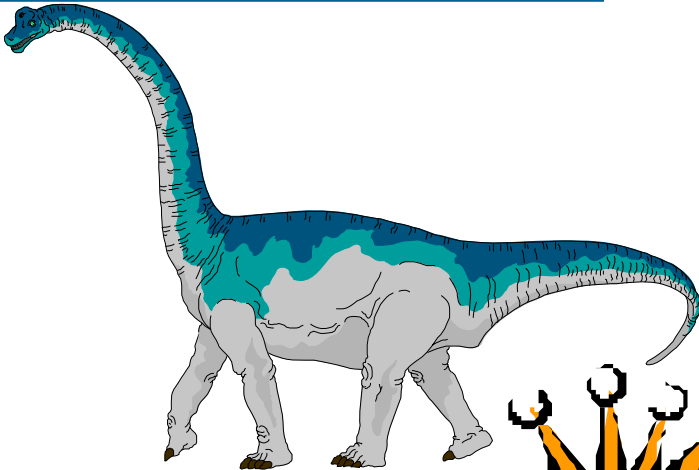
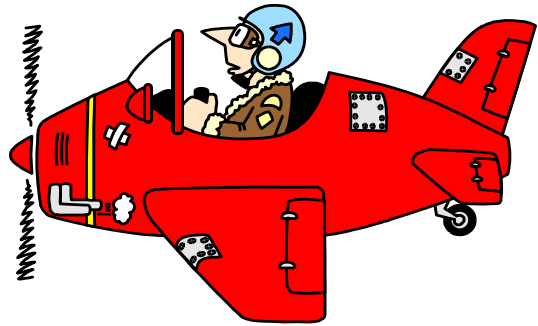
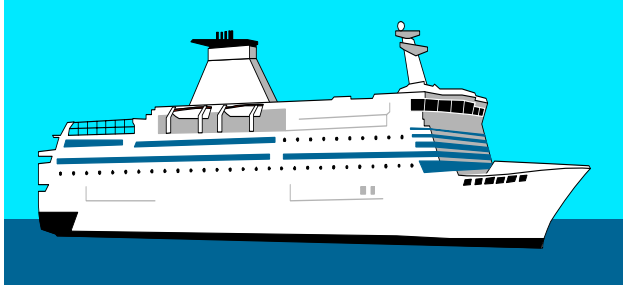
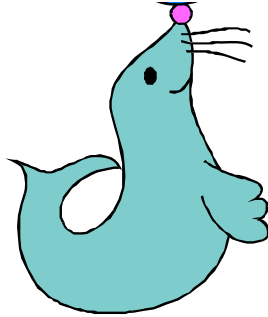
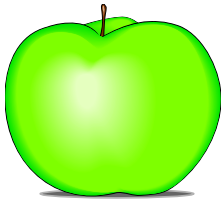
charactercounts.org

Exercise:

One of the titles of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) was **the truthful one**, as you were told in the notes.

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 5

TO LOOK AFTER OTHERS PROPERTY

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

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

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

Things that have been left in your trust can be left on purpose or by mistake.

E.g.: some one can give you something to look after, **OR** to pass it on to someone else, **OR**, they may have forgotten something at your house.

In all these cases you have to take proper care of the thing until you have given it to whom it belongs. It can be really expensive or of no value at all. You still have to take great care of it.

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

In the time of Imam Ali (a.s.) 2 people named Talha and Zubair came to see him.

Imam Ali (a.s.) was sitting by a lighted candle doing some official work. As Talha and Zubair sat down to talk to him, he put out the lighted candle and lit another one.

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



Moral:

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

Exercise:

Teacher Assisted Discussion:

Write what these children should do now:

- a. Zahra gave Sakina a pencil to use, but she lost it.

- b. Hussain gave Abbas a remote control car to pass on to his brother Hasan but Abbas like the car very much and gave Hasan one of his other cars instead.

- c. When Fatimah came to Madressa she wrote on the blackboard without asking her teacher if she could use the chalk.

- d. Sabira borrowed Tahira's sharpener in class and forgot to give it back to her.

- e. Haider forgot his Gameboy at your house with the latest game in it and you played with it.

- f. Zahid's teacher forgot her Madressa bag in his father's car and he just opened it to quickly see how he had done in his test.

- g. Ali's mother gave him a big box of chocolates to give to his grandmother and he ate only one small one.

- h. Sayyada's father bought 2 boxes of chocolate, one for her and one for her sister. After she had eaten hers, she ate her sister's as well because she was very hungry and her sister was not at home anyway.

- i. Kazim drew a picture of a beautiful house in his big brother's homework book.

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 6

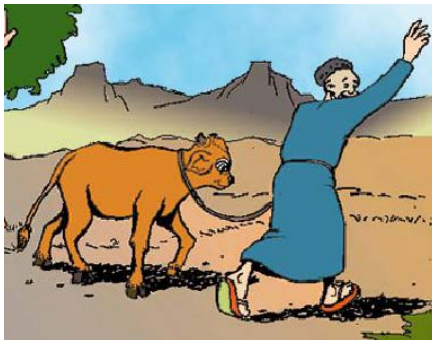
YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE

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

One of the followers of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) used to recite this verse repeatedly.

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

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



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

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

The man remembered the sweets he had in his pocket and thought that the two men would like them. So he gave them the sweets, not knowing that they were poisoned.



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

When the news of their death reached Madina, the man was arrested and brought before the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

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

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



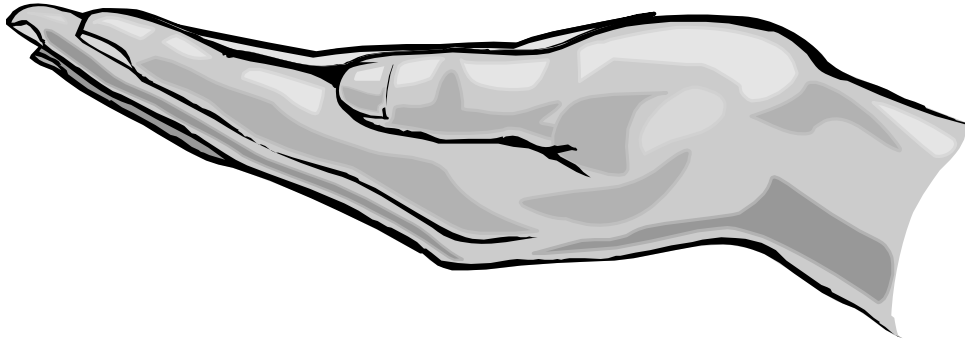
She admitted her evil intention to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and all the people present. The poison she had mixed in the sweets to kill the Muslim had instead killed her own two sons.

Moral:

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

Exercise:

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



What have you learnt from this story?

I have learnt that:

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 7

ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

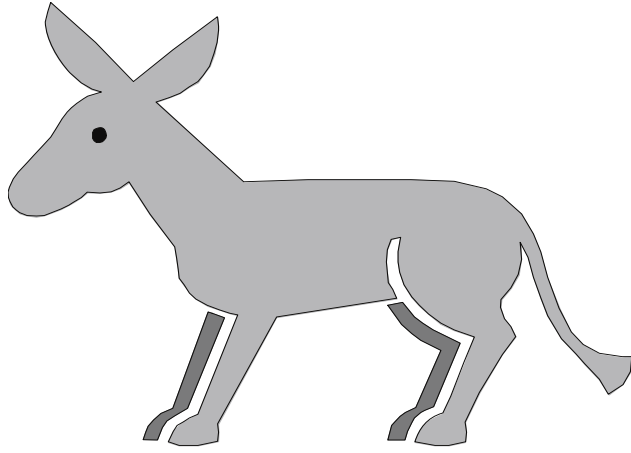
Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying and so they both got off the donkey.

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

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

Exercise:

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



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

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 8

CLEANLINESS

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

There is a difference between Clean and Tahir:

Clean = free from dirt. Physically clean.

Tahir = to be pure according to Islam. Spiritually clean.

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

Why is it so important to be clean?

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

How do you keep yourself clean?

You should take a bath regularly.



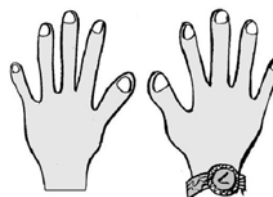
You should brush your teeth morning and night.



Your hair must always be combed.



You should cut your nails regularly and make sure they are clean.

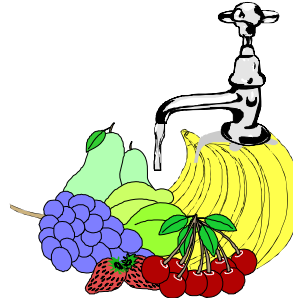


You should make sure your clothes are clean and look neat and tidy.

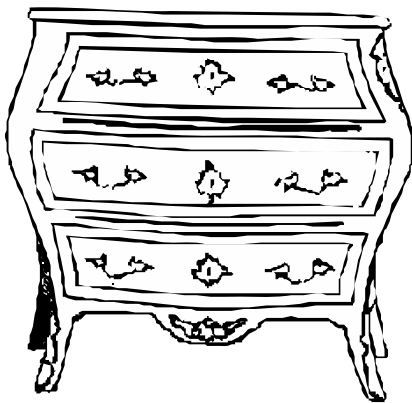


Besides keeping yourselves clean you should make sure that the food that you eat is clean (and always Halaal).

Fruits should be washed before eating.



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

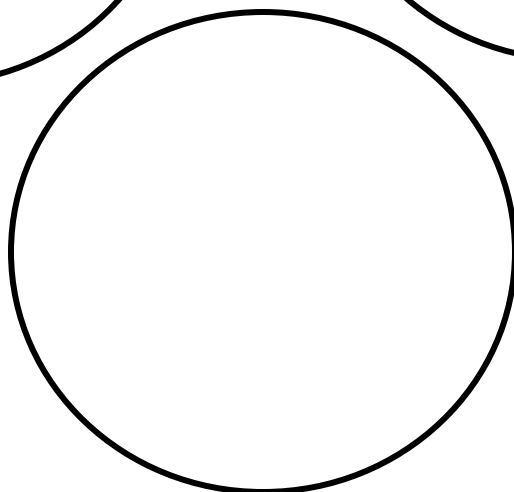
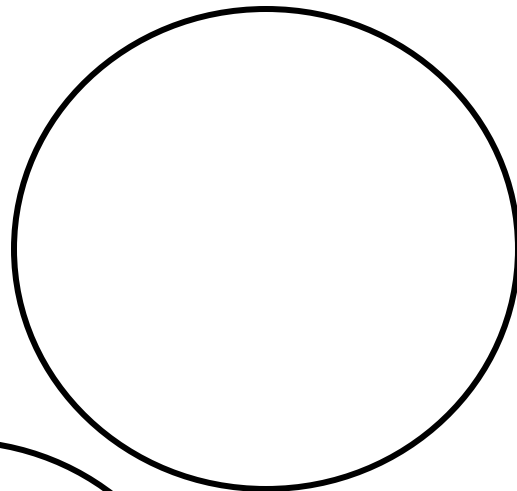
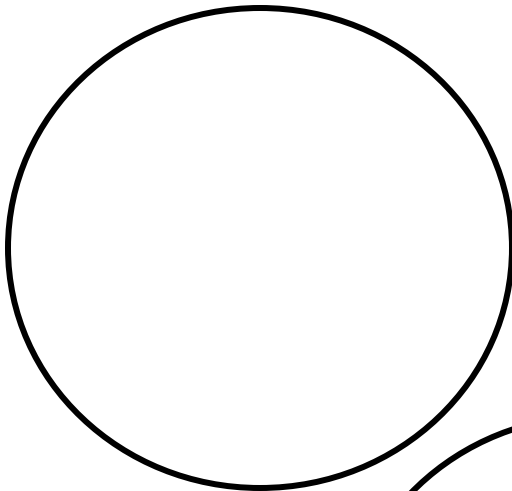
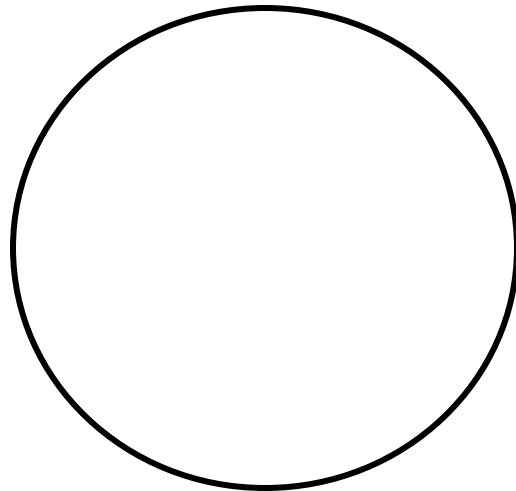


Exercise:

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

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 9

RESPECT OF TEACHERS

A teacher who teaches any subject, in school is following the example of our Prophets and Imams who were also teachers, teaching us how to follow the right path.

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

You can only get this knowledge if you:

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

How do you respect you teacher?

- You should stand and say Salaamun Alykum when your teacher enters the class.
- You should not talk to anyone else when your teacher is talking.
- You should never interrupt your teacher.



- If you want to say something you should put your hand up, and wait until your teacher tells you to talk.

- You should not shout out the answer, if someone else has been asked the question.
- You should sit properly on your chair.
- You should always look at your teacher.



- You should never eat or drink in class.
- You should not scribble when your teacher is talking.
- You should always thank your teacher for giving up their time to teach you.



Exercise:

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

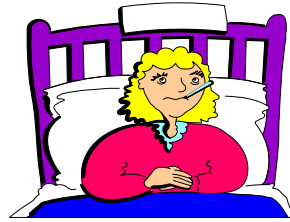


AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 10

TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS

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

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



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

When you pick on someone or make fun of someone:

- Think how you would feel if you were them.
- Think how much you are hurting them.
- Think that this person may lose confidence in themselves, (which may affect their whole life).

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

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

Allah says that He might forgive you for the sins you have committed against Him, E.g. not praying or fasting..) BUT He will not forgive you for hurting other people's feelings – unless they forgive you first.

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

If You Can't Say Something Nice

"Sticks and stones will break your bones, but words will never hurt you." Not so, according to Joseph Telushkin in his profoundly impactful book, *Words That Hurt, Words That Heal*.

Harsh criticism, snide sarcasm, nasty nicknames, and thoughtless gossip and rumours can inflict deep and lasting harm on individuals and their relationships. Some of the worst and most enduring pains we've suffered were caused by words.

What's more, Telushkin says, most of us say hurtful things about others much more than we realize. He challenges readers to go 24 hours without saying an unkind word to or about anyone. I flunked.

He's particularly down on gossip. Although we justify it as harmless and entertaining chatter, many things we say about others are fundamentally unkind and often unfair. Even worse, as anyone knows who has been the target of someone else's digs, jabs, and judgments, whether the gossip is innocent, insensitive, or malicious, the result is often the same: hurt feelings and damaged reputations and relationships.

Next time you're tempted to say unkind things about another -- either to them or behind their back -- ask yourself:

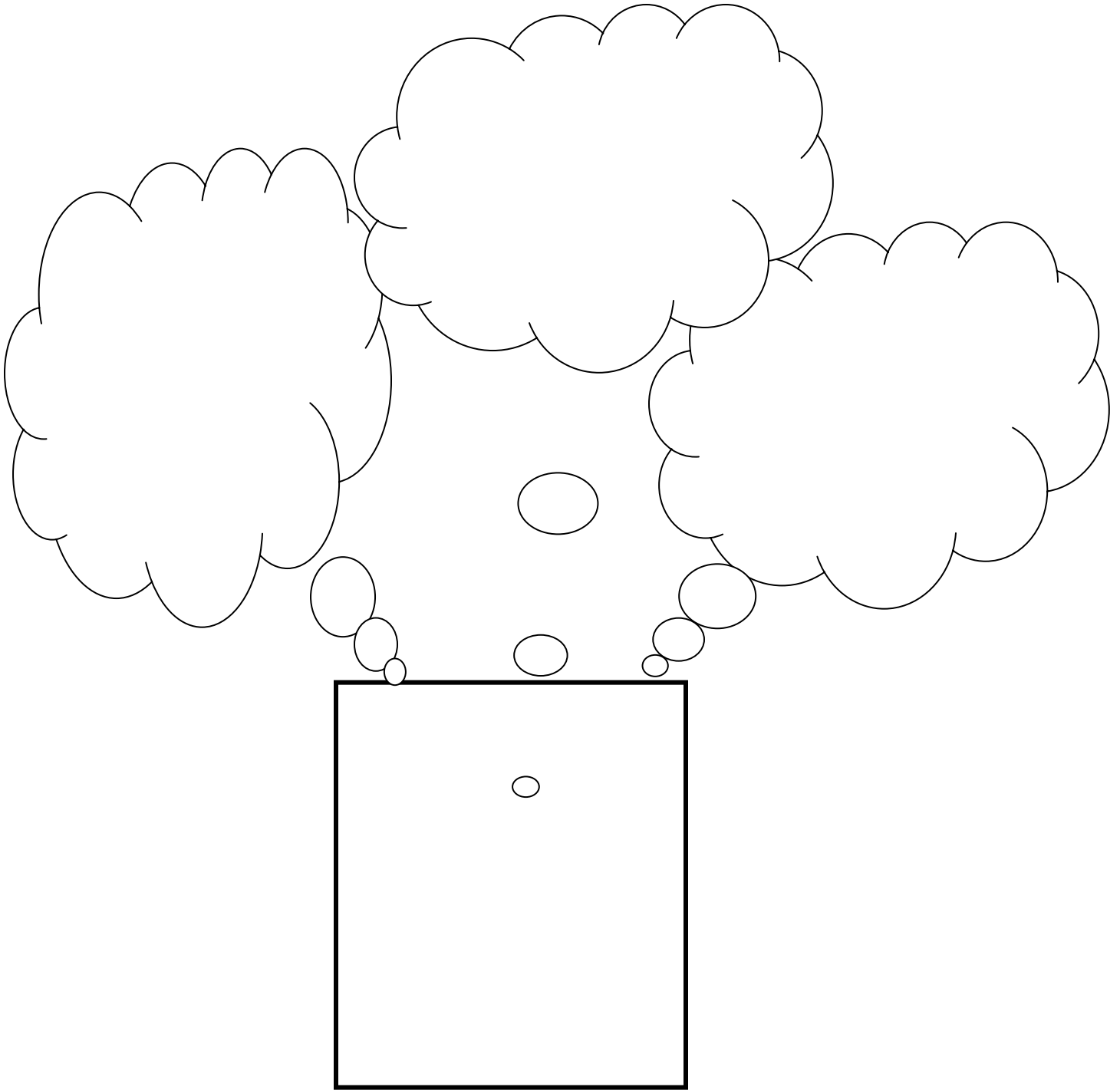
- What is the point and purpose? Is there any good that could come of these remarks?
- Could my words create or reinforce negative opinions that could harm or hurt the person I'm talking about?
- Would I be comfortable if the object of my gossip overheard my comments?

Tact, timing, and tone are all important. When we start being more responsible for our words, we realize the wisdom of the old adage: "If you can't say something nice, don't say anything at all."

From charactercounts.org

Exercise:

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



BIG AND SMALL SINS

Our 1st Imam, Imam Ali (a.s.) has said that the biggest sin that a person does is the one that he considers the smallest.

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

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

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

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

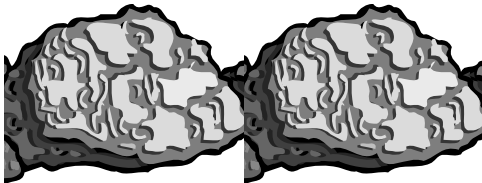
**I have done 2
BIG sins!!**



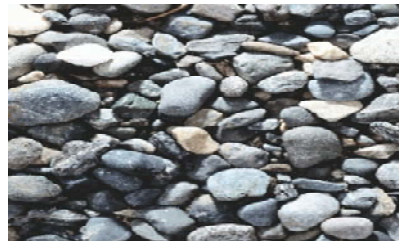
**I have only
done lots of
small sins!**

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

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



2 BIG rocks



Lots of small pebbles

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

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

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

Moral:

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

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

Exercise:

Do the following in the class with your teacher.

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

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

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

MY TWO ANGELS

I have two angels that follow me
wherever I may go,
One of them is quick to write,
the other one is slow.
The one who is quick to write
is when I'm being good
the other doesn't like to write
even when it should!



The one who doesn't like to write
is when I am being bad
it wants to hear me say "I'm sorry"
to my mom and dad.



And when I say "I'm sorry Allah,
I won't do that again"
it rubs away my bad deed
marked against my name.

The one who is quick to write,
writes the good I try to do
even, when it doesn't work out right
it writes that one down too
so when I get to Paradise
waiting there for me
will be lots of lovely presents -
oh, how happy I will be!



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 12

ANGER

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

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

Why is it so important to swallow our anger?

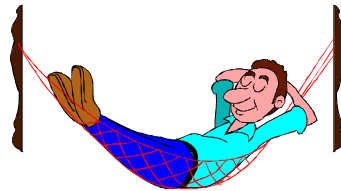
When we get angry, we do not think or reason properly. Then we later regret it and wish we could take back what we had said in anger.

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

How do we control our anger?

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

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



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

Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that anger is from Shaytan and Shaytan is made from fire and fire is put out with water, so whenever you are angry, do WUDHU!!



WUDHU

Shaytan → made from fire → put out with water → angry? Do Wudhu

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

If someone is doing something bad on purpose, like:

- Hurting somebody, **OR**
- Abusing Allah, our Prophets or Imams.

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

Exercise:

Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that we should do Wudhu when we are angry.

Write down and draw:

The 3 Sunnat actions of Wudhu are:

_____,
_____ and
_____.

The 5 Wajib actions of Wudhu are:

_____,
_____,
_____,
_____ and
_____.

--	--

--

--

A STORY ABOUT ANGER – HAMMERING NAILS INTO THE FENCE:

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



The first day the little boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down.

Little boy discovered it was easier to hold his temper (anger) than to hammer those nails into the fence...

Finally the day came when the little boy did not lose his temper (anger) at all.

He told his father about it and the father suggested that the little boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper (anger).

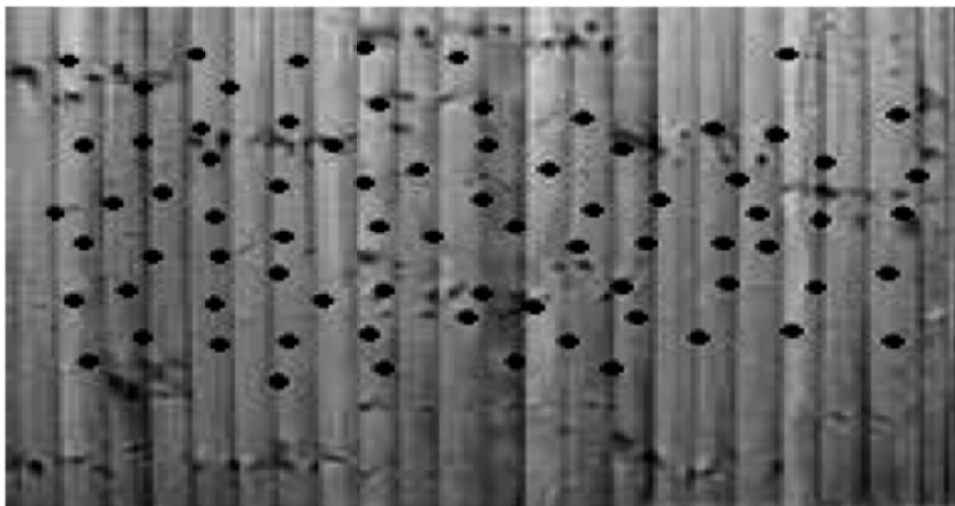
The day passed and the little boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took his little boy by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but **look at the holes in the fence.**

The fence will never be the same.

When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one.

When we hurt the people we love the most by saying horrible and mean things when we are ANGRY, it won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound will always remain."



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 13

ASRAF

Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an, "... wear your beautiful clothes at every time and place of prayer; eat and drink, but waste not by excess; for Allah does not love the wasters."

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

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

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

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

You should be careful not to do asraf with anything:

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

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

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

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

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

Did anyone think of time?

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

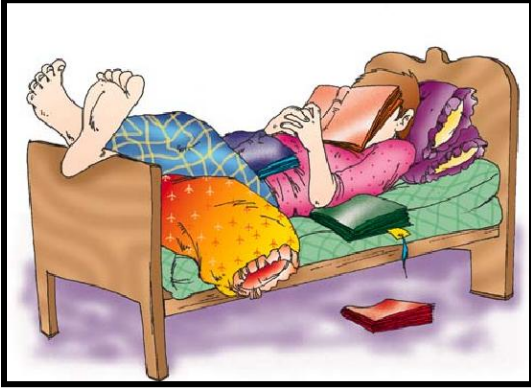
E.g.: think about your 3rd birthday- do you remember it? The time of your 3rd birthday will never come back again.

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

Exercise:

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 14

REPAYING DEBTS

You should always try never to borrow anything from anyone. But if you have to, try to repay it as soon as possible. Our 6th Imam said.

"My son! You should know that if a person takes a loan and has it in his/her view that he/she has to repay it, then he/she is under Allah's protection until the intention is put into practice. However, if he/she does not care for its repayment then he/she is a thief." **Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.)**

Islam considers it necessary for debtors to repay loans at the appointed time by whatever means possible even though they may be obliged to sell their belongings. However, the necessities such as home, etc.. are exempt. It is reported that a close companion of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.) called Muhammad bin Abu Umayr became bankrupt. He lost his entire wealth and property and became extremely needy.

However, he did owe someone 10,000 dirhams. When the man heard of his need he sold his house for 10,000 dirhams and brought the money to Muhammad bin Abu Umayr as repayment of his debt.

Muhammad asked him:

"Have you inherited the money?"

The man replied:

"No!"

Muhammad asked:

"Have you sold a garden or an orchard?"

The man replied:

"No!"

Muhammad asked:

"Then how were you able to get the money?"

The man replied:

"I had a house which I sold to repay your debt."

Muhammad said:

I have heard from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.) that no-one should sell his house to repay a debt. Take your money for although I need it, I will not take it from the proceeds of the sale of your residence."

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 15

DO NOT DO ZULM (INJUSTICE)

"Do not do zulm on others any more than you would like zulm to be done to yourself." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

"Whoever instigates zulm will in the future bite his/her hands in regret"
Imam Ali (A.S.)

A man wrote to Abu Dharr who was a respected companion of the Prophet (S.A.W.) for some good advice.

Abu Dharr asked him not to do zulm to the one he loved the most. When the man received the reply he was a little disappointed. What was Abu Dharr trying to say? How would anyone do zulm on the one he loved the most? He decided to write back to Abu Dharr asking for an explanation.

Abu Dharr replied:

"The meaning is quite simple. To every living being the most loved one is the self (nafs). To you, your nafs is the most beloved and therefore I meant for you not to do zulm on your nafs."

"Remember, when one commits a sin and acts against the laws of Allah, one harms one self."

Someone asked Imam Muhammad Baqir (A.S.)

"What is the smallest punishable sin (zulm) that one commits against another person?"

Imam asked him to stretch his hand. Then Imam asked for permission to squeeze it.

Imam squeezed his hand gently. The man gasped a little.
Imam said:

"That is the smallest punishable sin."

Bullying is a form of zulm which must be avoided at all costs.

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 16

FRIENDSHIP

A friend is a very important person in one's life. He/she has a great effect on our thoughts and actions.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) has said:

"The behavior of everyone will be according to the beliefs and principles of his/her friend".

Qualities one should look for in a friend:

Knowledge.

Imam Ali (A.S.) has said:

"The best of companions (friends) are those who have knowledge and patience." If you have friends who have knowledge or are interested in learning than rather than waste time talking about worthless things or gossiping you will talk about events and ideas.

Reliability

Our Ma'sumeen have told us that:

"A friend who is reliable is an adornment at the times of happiness and a security in times of difficulty".

This means that when one is happy and does not need anyone as such it is a pleasure to be in his/her company. When one is in difficulty then one knows that there is always someone there to fall back on.

Good Akhlaq

Because the Akhlaq of a friend affects and rubs off on another it is important to have and be friends with those having good Akhlaq. There is a Spanish saying which says:

"If you go to the wolves, it is howling which you will learn from them."

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

"Avoid friendship with three types of people:

A traitor because on one day he will deceive others in order to benefit you and on another day he will deceive you to benefit others...

A tyrant because if he oppresses others for your sake, one day he will oppress you...

A rumor monger (one who gossips) because if he gossips about others in front of you then one day he will gossip about you before others."

A Muslim friend is a mirror for his friend.

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

"A friend is one who fulfils the conditions below:

What he/she feels towards you and what he/she says about you must be the same.

He/she should consider your good things as his/her good things and your bad things as his/her bad things. Similarly he/she should consider your honor as his/her honor and your disgrace to be his/her disgrace.

If his/her financial position changes for the better or he/she acquires a high position his/her attitude towards you should not change.

He/she should not fail to assist you to the maximum extent of his/her capability. He/she should not abandon you and leave you alone when you are in trouble."

Finally, Imam Ali (A.S.) has said:

"If after investigation a person establishes friendship, it will be a firm stable friendship."

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 17

GENEROSITY

Generosity is nearness to the Creator and creation, and miserliness is farness from the Creator and creation." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

Imam Ali (A.S.) has also said:

"Generosity and giving people are displayed in feeding people, not in giving them wealth. Whoever gives away a thousand while being mean with a plate of food is not generous."

In the battle of Moota, there were a number of the companions of the Prophet (S.A.W.) who lay mortally wounded on the ground. They were all thirsty groaning for water).

A man seeing them took some water and offered it to one of them who pointed to another saying he was in greater need of water.

The man went to the second mujahid who pointed to a third saying he was in greater need.

When the man got to the third mujahid he found him dead.

He returned to the second mujahid but he too was dead and so was the first man.

That is generosity - giving priority to others before oneself, one of the greatest of human values.

There are three kinds of givers-

- ◆ The flint;
- ◆ The sponge and
- ◆ The honeycomb

To get anything out of a flint you must hammer it. And then only you get chips and sparks.

To get anything out of a sponge you have to squeeze it. The more pressure you use the more you will get. However, the honeycomb just overflows with it's own sweetness.

Which kind of giver are you?

"Overlook and forgive the weaknesses of generous people, because if they fall down, the hands of Allah lifts them up." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

Give and Receive As If It's the Thought That Counts

According to legend, a desert wanderer discovered a spring of cool, crystal-clear water. It tasted so good; he filled a leather container with the precious liquid so he could bring it to the king. After a long journey, he presented his gift to the king, who drank it with great pleasure and lavishly thanked the wanderer, who went away with a happy heart.

The king's son tasted the water and spit it out. It had picked up the smell of the old leather canteen and had become foul. The boy asked his father why he pretended to like the awful tasting water.

The king said, "Son, that man gave me a gift from his heart. It wasn't the water I enjoyed; it was the sweet taste of his generosity. When someone gives you something with genuine love, the thing given is simply the container. The real gift is the thought inside."

The wisdom of the king's insight is best experienced when we get a gift from a child who loves us. Whether it's a ceramic tray, a macaroni pin, or a crayon drawing, the purity of the child's sweet intentions generates a form of joy we call gratitude.

Yet more often than not, polite expressions of gratitude are empty courtesies. We don't experience real gratitude. One reason is we're conditioned to value gifts based on their cost. Another is that gifts are often given to meet an obligation or as a form of investment rather than as expressions of generous affection.

Wouldn't the holidays be so more joyous if we gave and received gifts as if they really were the thought that counts?

charactercounts.org

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 18, 19 & 20

AVOID HUNGER & THIRST ON THE DAY OF QIYAMAT

“ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO BE HUNGRY ON THE DAY OF QIYAMA SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE HUNGRY IN THE WORLD”

World food supply is defined as the ratio of food produced to world population. Other factors however, determine the extent of hunger and malnutrition in the world. These include food demand, food distribution, food availability, food wastage, and abuse of the environment.

The persistence of hunger in a world of plenty will be a responsibility which we will all have to answer for. Statistics tell us that of the 5 billion human beings that reside on the earth, 1 billion are desperately poor and face food insecurity. Every day 35,000 children under the age of 5 years die of malnutrition. Millions become blind, retarded or suffer other disabilities for a lack of vitamins and minerals. Hunger increases pressures that lead to refugees, migrants, political turmoil and armed conflict.

The Prophet (S.A.W.) has said:

“All Muslims are like part of one body. When one part is in pain, the other parts rush to it's aid.”

“He/she is not a Muslim who eats to his/her fill whilst his/her neighbor goes hungry”

Ending hunger in the world is an achievable goal if ALL of us have a strong commitment not to want to enter the door of Jahannam.

Abuse of the environment

Through time the human being has mismanaged his/her environment, thus reducing the productivity of the land. Since maximizing profits was the goal in modern agricultural practices, it was not until recently that the human being realized that natural resources were being depleted and harmed. The recent ‘mad cow’ disease and an increase in ‘asthma’ sufferers is an example of the abuse of our resources.

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

“ The human being should lead his/her life in such a way that he/she should not pollute the environment, because if he/she does this there will come a day when it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for the human being to survive on account of pollution.”

Exploitation of the poor by the rich

The practice of giving over land in the third world countries for the production of cash crops like cotton, sugar cane, and worst of all tobacco for the use of multi national companies should be condemned by one and all. The Prophet (S.A.W.) encouraged agricultural production linking it with thawab. "One who plants a tree, or sows a crop for a people, animals or birds to benefit from merits thawab."

Food Wastage

"..Eat and drink and do not be wasteful; indeed He does not love those who are wasteful." Qur'an - Suratul A'raf - 7:32

"ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO BE THIRSTY ON THE DAY OF QIYAMA SHOULD QUENCH THE THIRSTY IN THE WORLD"

The availability of clean, fresh water is vital to healthy human life. To keep a human body healthy it is recommended to drink 6 -8 glasses of water a day. Even those human beings who are classified as brain dead perceive thirst. "...sensation of thirst can be demonstrated to persist despite very severe damage to the brain.." Dr Peter McCullagh - John Curtis School of Medical Research - Canberra (Sunday Times - 2nd June 1996)

Water is a human being's basic right and Allah has provided an unlimited amount of fresh water. However, billions of people on the earth do not have all the water they need, often because their local water supply is polluted or because in most countries water is regarded as the property of the government. It is public officials who decide who gets it, at what price and how it is used. Another factor is the wastage of water in developed countries where water is taken for granted. It was never known for a Muslim country to charge for water; the introduction of a charge for water was an innovation of the colonial powers.

Incidents in Islamic history demonstrate the basic right to water for all human beings. When Imam Ali (A.S.) led his army to Syria to the land of Siffeen, Muawiya and his army had already occupied the bank of the Euphrates. Imam was forced to camp away from the water. Muawiya had wished to prevail against Imam using the weapon of thirst. Imam sent a message to Muawiya telling him that he did not come to fight for water but to uphold the truth and bring the Muslims together after the leaders of falsehood had divided them. Muawiya did not heed Imam's request and Imam had to wage a battle for water. He succeeded in occupying the bank of the Euphrates and driving Muawiya's army away from the river. The situation was reversed. When his men shouted; "Now prevent them from water as they prevented us from water!" Imam replied: Allah has given you victory against them because of their injustice and aggression. Certainly, the issue is more important than depriving them of water." Then he

sent a message to Muawiya: “We shall not treat you as you treated us. Come to the water, we are equal.”

How can you help to conserve and protect valuable drinking water for the generations to come?

- ◆ Avoid running water in the sink when brushing teeth, washing up.....(a closed tap while you brush your teeth can save 5 gallons of water a minute).
- ◆ Take shorter showers.
- ◆ Do full loads of clothes and dishes in their respective washers.
- ◆ Fix leaks - A drippy tap can waste 20 gallons a day.
- ◆ Wash cars with a bucket rather than a running hose.
- ◆ Remember, every little bit helps and we are all answerable for wastage on the day of Qiyama.



IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

The most valuable treasure is knowledge and wisdom and the worst misfortune is ignorance". Amir al-Mu'minin, Imam Ali (AS)

**STUDENTS NOTES FOR CLASS 3
2014/2015
AKHLAQ FIQH TAREEKH**



O Allah, send Your blessings on Muhammad and his family

NAME: _____
TEL: _____

IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL
Proposed School Calendar 2012-2013

WEEK	DATE	ISLAMIC DATE 1432/1433	COMMENTS	ISLAMIC EVENTS/NOTES
1	09/16/12	Shawwaal 29		First Day of School/Orientation/25 Shawwaal Martyrdom of 6th Imam, Hazrat Imam Jaffer Sadiq (AS).
2	09/23/12	Dhu al Qa'dah 7		1 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Masuma-e-Qum
3	09/30/12	Dhu al Qa'dah 14		11 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of 8th Imam, Hazrat Imam Reza a.s.
4	10/07/12	Dhu al Qa'dah 21		25 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Eesaa (AS)
5	10/14/12	Dhu al Qa'dah 28		29 Dhu al Qa'dah Martyrdom of 9th Imam, Hazrat Imam Mohammed Taqi A.S.
6	10/21/12	Dhu al Hijjah 5		1 Dhu al Hijjah Wedding of Imam Ali (AS) and Syedda Fatima Zehra (SA)
7	10/28/12	Dhu al Hijjah 12		9 Dhu al Hijjah Martyrdom of Hazrat Muslim ibne Aqeel (AS) / 10 Dhu al Hijjah Eid-ul-Adha
8	11/04/12	Dhu al Hijjah 19		15 Dhu al Hijjah Birthday of 10th Imam, Hazrat Imam Ali un Naqi a.s / 18 Dhu al Hijjah EID e Ghadeer
9	11/11/12	Dhu al Hijjah 26		24 Dhu al Hijjah Eid e Mubahila
10	11/18/12	Muharram 4		
11	11/25/12	Muharram 11	HOLIDAY	Thanksgiving Holiday/10 Moharram - Ashura - Martyrdom of 3rd Imam Husain AS
12	12/02/12	Muharram 18		
13	12/09/12	Muharram 25		25 Muharram Martyrdom of 4th Imam, Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).
14	12/16/12	Safar 2		
15	12/23/12	Safar 9	HOLIDAY	Christmas/7 Safar Birthday of 7th Imam Mossa Kazim (AS)
16	12/30/12	Safar 6	HOLIDAY	New Year
17	01/06/13	Safar 23		Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 th) of Shuhada of Kerbala
18	01/13/13	Rabi' al Awwal 1	MID TERM	Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS
19	01/20/13	Rabi' al Awwal 8	MID TERM	9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)
20	01/27/13	Rabi' al Awwal 15		17 Rabi' al Awwal - Prophet Muhammad SAW & 6th Imam Jaffer as Sadiq AS / 18 Rabi' al Awwal - Birthday Syedda Umme Kulsoom bint Ali (AS)
21	02/03/13	Rabi' al Awwal 22	PARENTS DAY	Parents - Teachers Meeting
22	02/10/13	Rabi' al Awwal 29		
23	02/17/13	Rabi' at Thaani 6		
24	02/24/13	Rabi' at Thaani 13		10 Rabi' at Thaani - Birthday 11th Imam Hassan al Askari AS
25	03/03/13	Rabi' at Thaani 20		
26	03/10/13	Rabi' at Thaani 27		
27	03/17/13	Jamaada al Ula 5		5 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Sayyida Zainab AS
28	03/24/13	Jamaada al Ula 12		13 Jamaada al Ula - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)
29	03/31/13	Jamaada al Ula 19		15 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).
30	04/07/13	Jamaada al Ula 26		
31	04/14/13	Jamaada al Thaani 3		3 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)
32	04/21/13	Jamaada al Thaani 10		10 Jamaada al Thaani - Battle of Mu'ta & Maryrdom of Jaafar al Tayyar 8 AH
33	04/28/13	Jamaada al Thaani 17		20 Jamaada al Thaani - Birthday Sayyida Fatima Zehra S.A.
34	05/05/13	Jamaada al Thaani 24		26 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)
35	05/12/13	Rajab 2	FINALS	1st Rajab - Birthday 5th Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)Mohammad Baqir (AS)
34	05/19/13	Rajab 9	FINALS	13th Rajab - Birthday 10th Imam Mohammad Taqi (A.S.)
35	05/26/13	Rajab 16	HOLIDAY	Memorial Day Holiday

A Note To All Students

Salaamun Alaykum,

Welcome to your new class. There are some things that we would like to bring to your attention.

1. Make sure you know exactly where your class is in your centre. Also make sure you know where the fire exits are in case you have to leave the centre in the event of a fire.
2. If ever you hurt yourself and need medical attention, contact the Principal, Administrator or any teacher.
3. Please arrive to Sunday School in time so that you can be in class by 11.00 am. Make sure you have your book, your Holy Qur'an and a pen and some paper.
4. This text book should be treated with respect. It contains verses of the Holy Qur'an as well as the names of Allah. Do not scribble all over it or throw it around.
5. Get to know all your teachers and feel free to talk with them outside School hours as well. The following grid should be filled in on the first day of term.

My Fiqh teacher is _____. Phone Number _____

My Qur'an teacher is _____. Phone Number _____

My Tareekh teacher is _____. Phone Number _____

My Akhlaq teacher is _____. Phone Number _____

My Aqaaid teacher is _____. Phone Number _____

We hope you have a good year at School. If you have any suggestions to improve the School let us know.

Thank you for your time.

From the Imamia Sunday School Administration Team

AKHLAQ TAB

BLANK PAGE



Imamia Sunday School

AKHLAQ SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 1	2
TRUST IN ALLAH	2
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 2	5
TOILET MANNERS	5
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 3	8
MANNERS OF EATING	8
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 4	11
HONESTY / LYING	11
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 5	14
TO LOOK AFTER OTHERS PROPERTY	14
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 6	16
YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE	16
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 7	19
ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE	19
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 8	22
CLEANLINESS	22
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 9	25
RESPECT OF TEACHERS	25
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 10	27
TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS	27
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 11	30
BIG AND SMALL SINS	30
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 12	32
ANGER	32
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 13	34
ASRAF	34
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 14	36
REPAYING DEBTS	36
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 15	37
DO NOT DO ZULM (INJUSTICE)	37
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 16	38
FRIENDSHIP	38
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 17	40
GENEROSITY	40
AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 18, 19 & 20	42
AVOID HUNGER & THIRST ON THE DAY OF QIYAMAT	42

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 1

TRUST IN ALLAH

Allah loves honest people and will always protect them.

When Prophet Musa was born, his mother was scared that he would be killed by Firaun's soldiers; so, she went to a carpenter called Hazkeel and asked him to make her a wooden box.

Hazkeel wanted to know why she wanted the box and because Prophet Musa's mother was honest, she told him the truth, which was that she was going to hide her son in it.



Hazkeel made her the box but because he was one of Firaun's men, he went straight to Firaun to tell him of the plan. But when he reached the palace, he could not speak, he had become dumb. The people in the palace thought he was crazy and threw him out.

When Hazkeel reached his shop, he could talk again. So he went back to the palace to try again.

This time he not only became dumb but blind, as well and so could not tell his story.

Hazkeel then realized that Prophet Musa was a Prophet and that Allah would save him from any danger.

So, Hazkeel then became a Muslim.

Exercise:

Tell your parents why Prophet Musa's mother wanted to have a box made for him.



What happened to Hazkeel the 1st time he went to tell Firaun about Prophet Musa?

The 1st time Hazkeel went to Fir'aun, he: _____
_____.

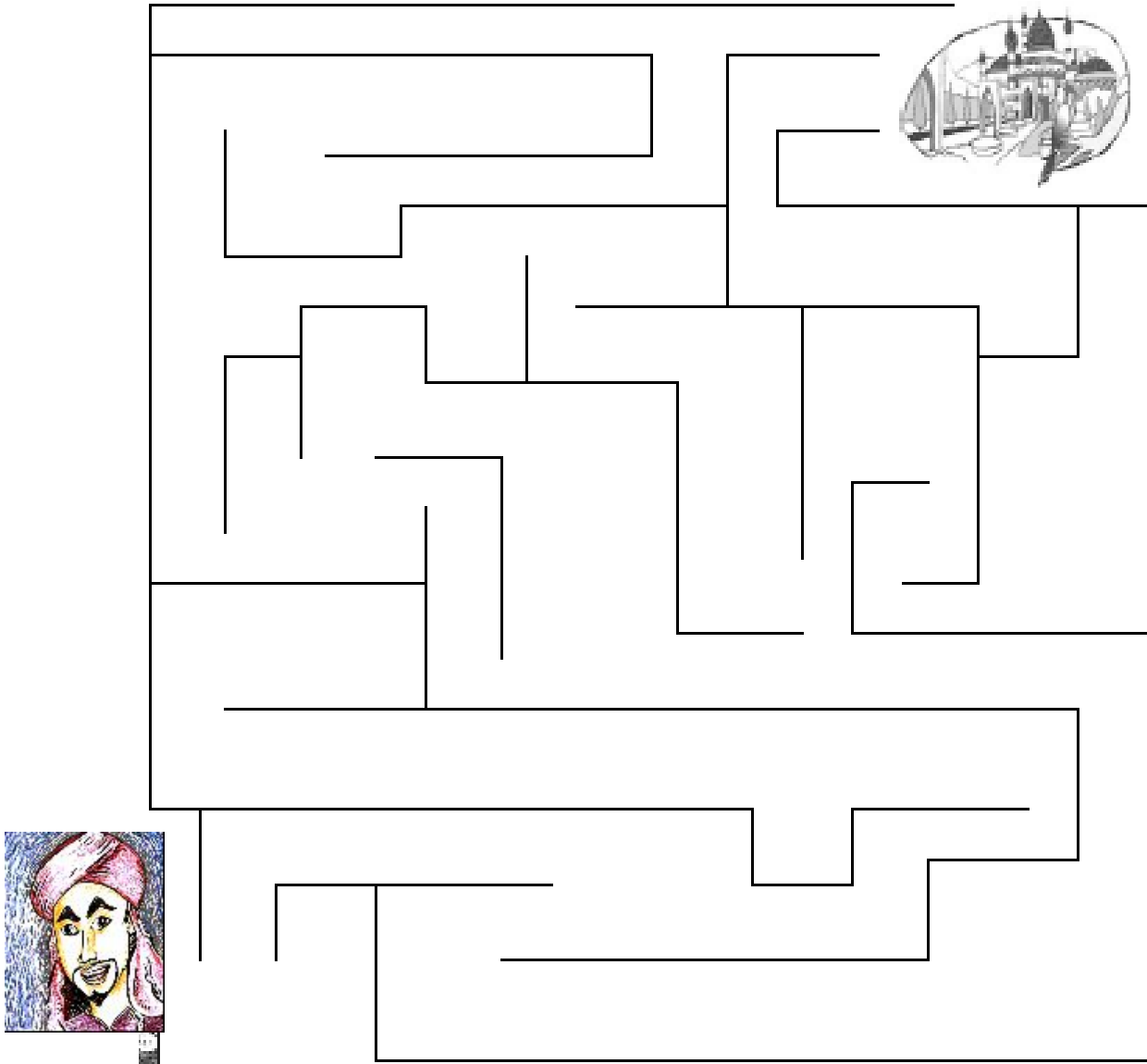
What happened to Hazkeel the 2nd time he went to tell Firaun about Prophet Musa?

The 2nd time Hazkeel went to Fir'aun, he: _____
_____.

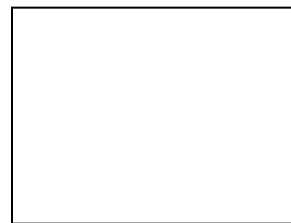
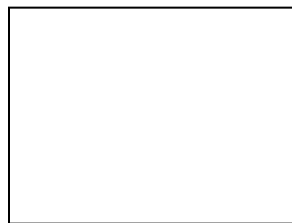
What did Hazkeel finally realize?

Hazkeel finally realized that: _____
_____.

Hazkeel is trying to get to the palace as he wants to tell Firaun the plan for Prophet Musa (a.s.). Help him find his way.



Hazkeel has finally reached the palace. He goes to the palace twice but each time he loses something. Next to the picture draw what he loses.



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 2

TOILET MANNERS



You should go to the toilet as soon as you need to, and not wait to finish what you are doing.

Wear some slippers, because the floor may be wet (najis)



Enter the toilet with your left foot.



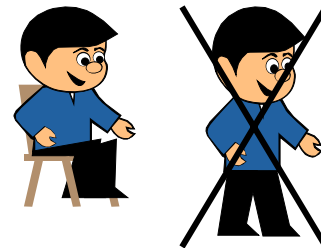
Fill a jug with water



At school, take some water in a cup. If there is no cup, then after you have finished dry yourself with toilet paper.

When you get home, tell your mummy that you used toilet paper and not water, as your underwear may be Najis and has to be washed.

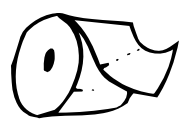
When you go to the toilet, SIT on the seat. DO NOT STAND and do wee-wee



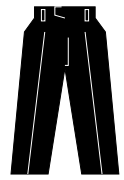
Then, wash yourself 2 times



Wipe yourself dry



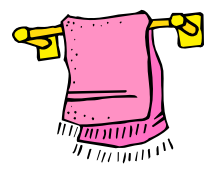
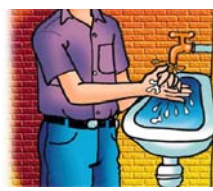
Get off the toilet and put your clothes on again



Flush the toilet



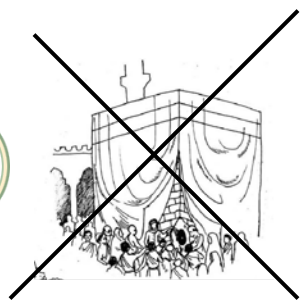
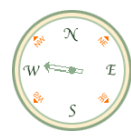
Wash your hands and wipe them dry



Leave the toilet with your right foot

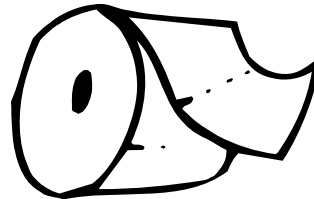
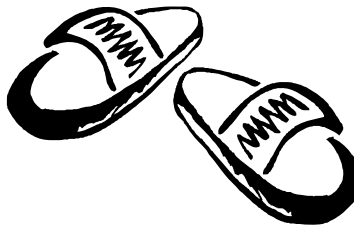
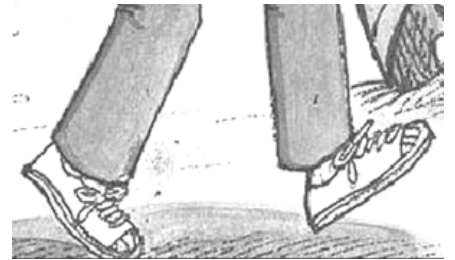
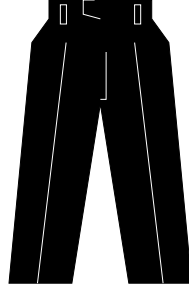


Remember that when you are sitting on the toilet you should **not face or have your back to Qiblah**.
If the toilet is facing Qiblah then sit a little sideways.



Exercise:

Number the following in the right order, and then color them in:



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 3

MANNERS OF EATING

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

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



Never eat in a place
where there is Alcohol.

Always wash your hands
before you start eating



Before you start to eat say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Take a pinch of salt
before starting to eat



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

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





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

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



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



Before getting up, take another pinch of salt and say: **اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ**

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



Exercise:

Fill in the blanks using the pictures below:

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



salt



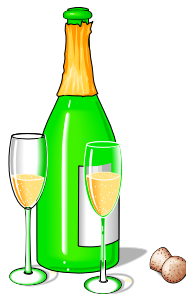
right



dry



wash



alcohol



Cool down



wash



look



Too much

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 4

HONESTY / LYING

Honesty means truthfulness - in your words and actions.

Lying is the opposite of honesty.

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

A perfect example of honesty is our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), who was known as the truthful one even by his enemies.

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



The Holy Prophet told him to give up lying.

The man agreed, thinking he had got off lightly.

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

And even if he did not get caught, how would he be able to face the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and tell him all the wrong he had done. It would be so embarrassing.

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

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

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

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

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

The Blue Stone and the White Lie

When my daughter Abrielle was four, she came running down the hall in a visible panic. “I don’t want to die!” she screamed. “I swallowed a stone and I’m gonna die.”

Nothing was obstructing her throat, and I assured her, “It’s okay, you’re not going to die.”

“But I swallowed a stone!” she repeated. “A blue one!” She thought blue stones were particularly deadly. A babysitter had told Aby she could die if she swallowed things she shouldn’t put in her mouth.

I told her there was no danger, that the stone was in her tummy and would come out when she went “poop.”

She ran to the toilet crying, “I want it out now!” She started pushing so hard, it looked like a blood vessel would burst. She was frightened and desperate.

Moments like this test and refine your values. Truth and reason weren't working. So I lied.

“I know what to do,” I said, and I ran to get a spoonful of maple syrup. “Here, swallow this syrup. It will melt the stone.”

“Really?” she said.

“Absolutely,” I answered.

She swallowed the syrup and, after a moment, announced triumphantly, “Daddy melted the stone. I’m not going to die.”

The emergency was over, but I felt horrible about lying to her. Fearing she might never trust me again, I told her the truth a week later. She smiled, gave me a hug and kiss, and thanked me for loving her so much.

Was I wrong to lie? I don’t think so in that instance. What do you think?

ISLAM SAYS THAT AS A RULE LIEING IS HARAM BUT THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS AND SOME TIME LIEING IS WAJIB, SOME TIME IT IS MUSTHAB AND SOME TIME MAKROO. YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT THIS MORE AFTER WARDS ON

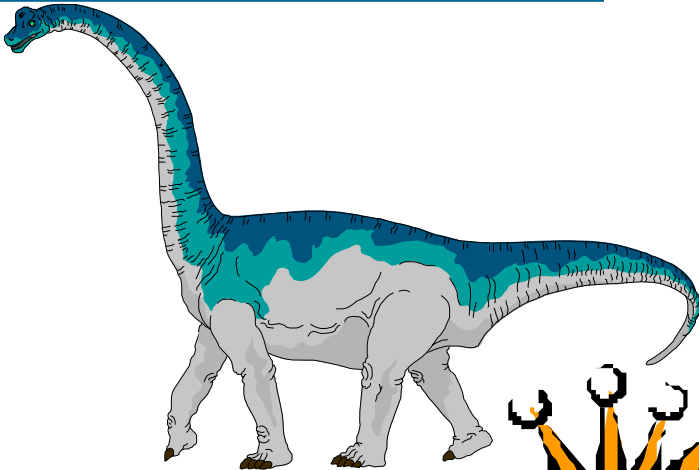
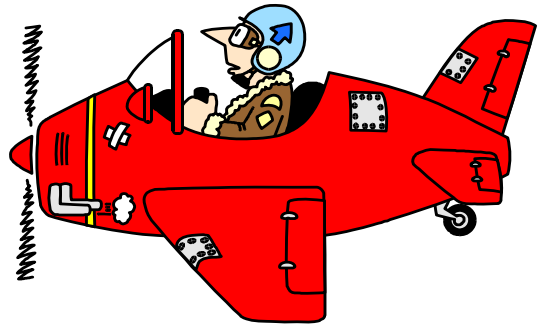
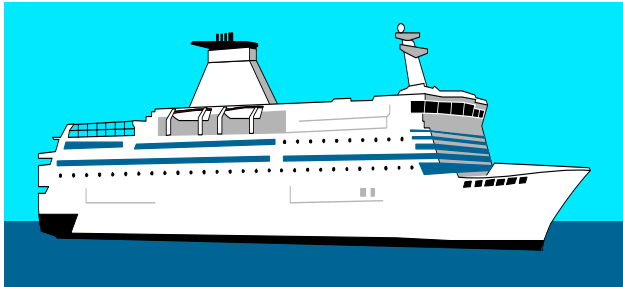
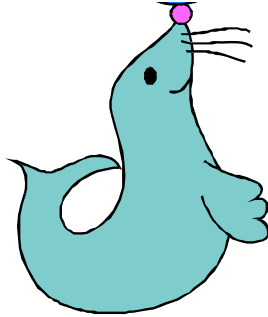
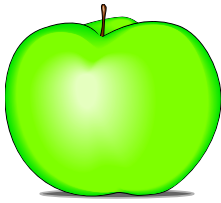
charactercounts.org

Exercise:

One of the titles of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) was **the truthful one**, as you were told in the notes.

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 5

TO LOOK AFTER OTHERS PROPERTY

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

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

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

Things that have been left in your trust can be left on purpose or by mistake.

E.g.: some one can give you something to look after, **OR** to pass it on to someone else, **OR**, they may have forgotten something at your house.

In all these cases you have to take proper care of the thing until you have given it to whom it belongs. It can be really expensive or of no value at all. You still have to take great care of it.

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

In the time of Imam Ali (a.s.) 2 people named Talha and Zubair came to see him.

Imam Ali (a.s.) was sitting by a lighted candle doing some official work. As Talha and Zubair sat down to talk to him, he put out the lighted candle and lit another one.

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



Moral:

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

Exercise:

Teacher Assisted Discussion:

Write what these children should do now:

- a. Zahra gave Sakina a pencil to use, but she lost it.

- b. Hussain gave Abbas a remote control car to pass on to his brother Hasan but Abbas like the car very much and gave Hasan one of his other cars instead.

- c. When Fatimah came to Madressa she wrote on the blackboard without asking her teacher if she could use the chalk.

- d. Sabira borrowed Tahira's sharpener in class and forgot to give it back to her.

- e. Haider forgot his Gameboy at your house with the latest game in it and you played with it.

- f. Zahid's teacher forgot her Madressa bag in his father's car and he just opened it to quickly see how he had done in his test.

- g. Ali's mother gave him a big box of chocolates to give to his grandmother and he ate only one small one.

- h. Sayyada's father bought 2 boxes of chocolate, one for her and one for her sister. After she had eaten hers, she ate her sister's as well because she was very hungry and her sister was not at home anyway.

- i. Kazim drew a picture of a beautiful house in his big brother's homework book.

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 6

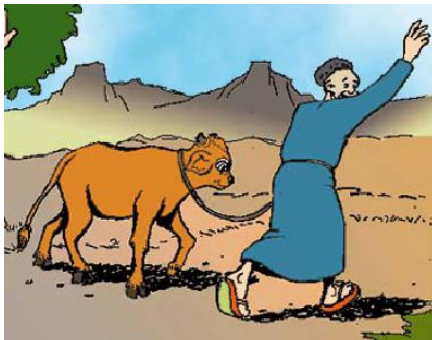
YOU WILL EARN WHAT YOU DESERVE

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

One of the followers of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) used to recite this verse repeatedly.

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

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



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

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

The man remembered the sweets he had in his pocket and thought that the two men would like them. So he gave them the sweets, not knowing that they were poisoned.



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

When the news of their death reached Madina, the man was arrested and brought before the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

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

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



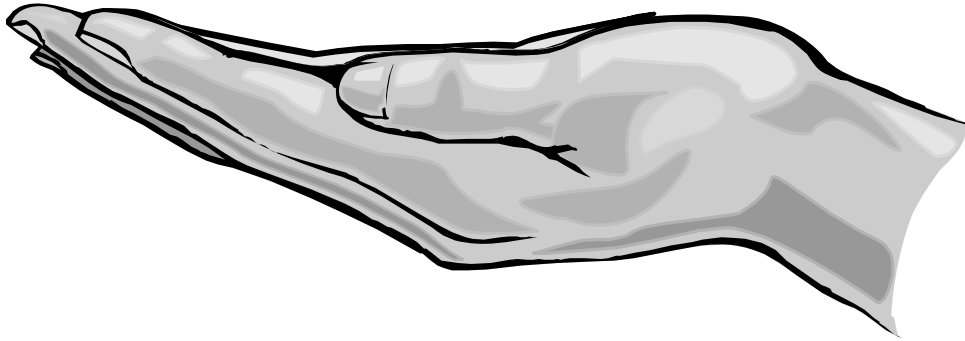
She admitted her evil intention to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and all the people present. The poison she had mixed in the sweets to kill the Muslim had instead killed her own two sons.

Moral:

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

Exercise:

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



What have you learnt from this story?

I have learnt that:

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 7

ONLY SEEK ALLAH'S PLEASURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

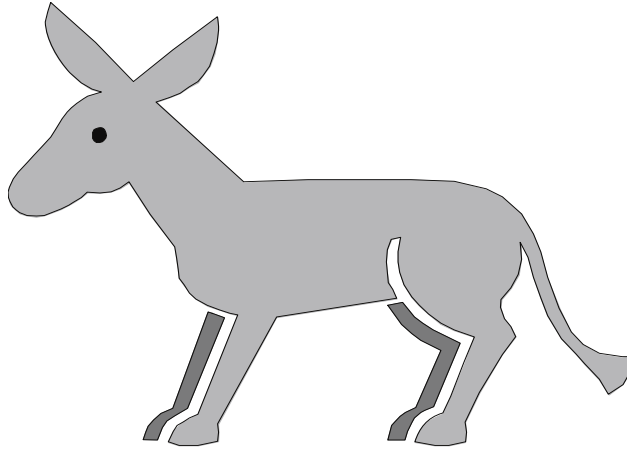
Luqman and his son heard what the people were saying and so they both got off the donkey.

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

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

Exercise:

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



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

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 8

CLEANLINESS

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

There is a difference between Clean and Tahir:

Clean = free from dirt. Physically clean.

Tahir = to be pure according to Islam. Spiritually clean.

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

Why is it so important to be clean?

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

How do you keep yourself clean?

You should take a bath regularly.



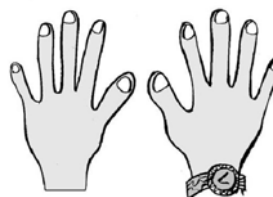
You should brush your teeth morning and night.



Your hair must always be combed.



You should cut your nails regularly and make sure they are clean.

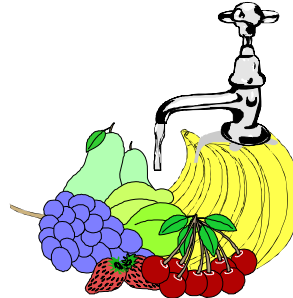


You should make sure your clothes are clean and look neat and tidy.

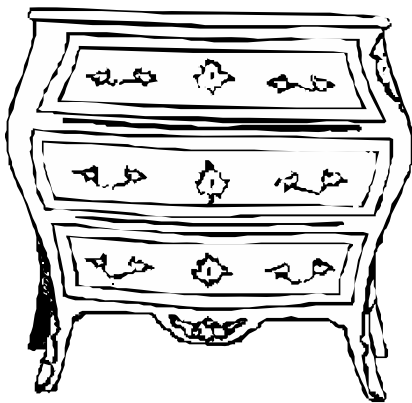


Besides keeping yourselves clean you should make sure that the food that you eat is clean (and always Halaal).

Fruits should be washed before eating.



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

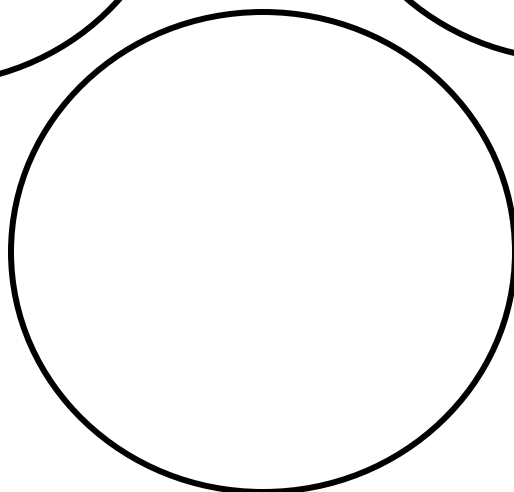
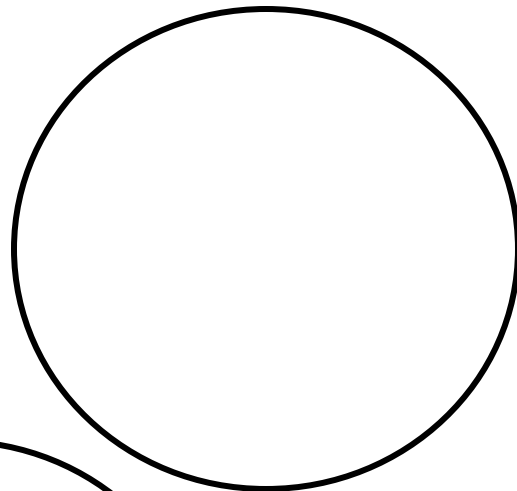
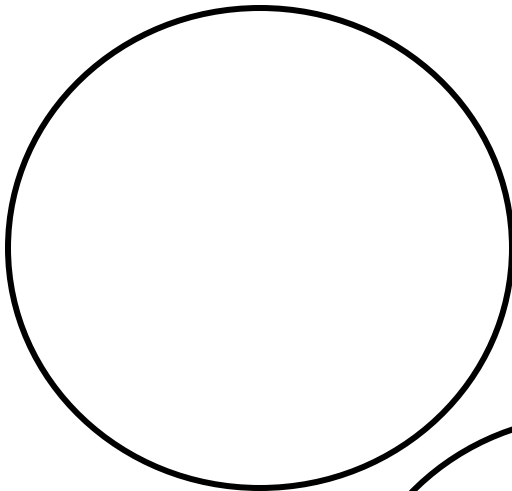
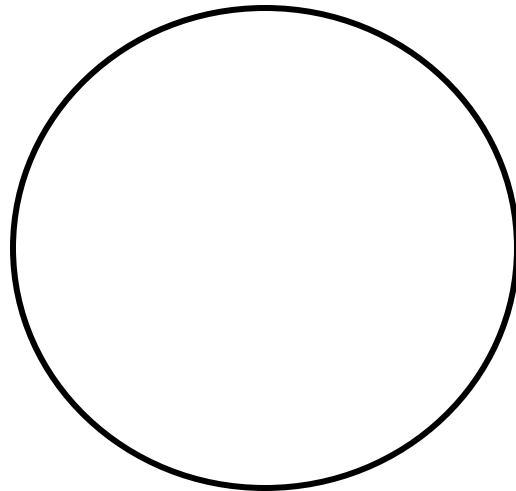


Exercise:

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

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 9

RESPECT OF TEACHERS

A teacher who teaches any subject, in school is following the example of our Prophets and Imams who were also teachers, teaching us how to follow the right path.

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

You can only get this knowledge if you:

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

How do you respect you teacher?

- You should stand and say Salaamun Alykum when your teacher enters the class.
- You should not talk to anyone else when your teacher is talking.
- You should never interrupt your teacher.



- If you want to say something you should put your hand up, and wait until your teacher tells you to talk.

- You should not shout out the answer, if someone else has been asked the question.
- You should sit properly on your chair.
- You should always look at your teacher.



- You should never eat or drink in class.
- You should not scribble when your teacher is talking.
- You should always thank your teacher for giving up their time to teach you.



Exercise:

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

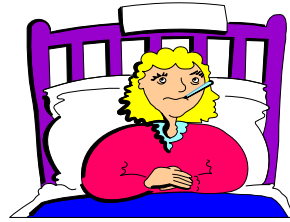


AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 10

TO HURT OTHERS FEELINGS

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

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



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

When you pick on someone or make fun of someone:

- Think how you would feel if you were them.
- Think how much you are hurting them.
- Think that this person may lose confidence in themselves, (which may affect their whole life).

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

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

Allah says that He might forgive you for the sins you have committed against Him, E.g. not praying or fasting..) BUT He will not forgive you for hurting other people's feelings – unless they forgive you first.

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

If You Can't Say Something Nice

"Sticks and stones will break your bones, but words will never hurt you." Not so, according to Joseph Telushkin in his profoundly impactful book, *Words That Hurt, Words That Heal*.

Harsh criticism, snide sarcasm, nasty nicknames, and thoughtless gossip and rumours can inflict deep and lasting harm on individuals and their relationships. Some of the worst and most enduring pains we've suffered were caused by words.

What's more, Telushkin says, most of us say hurtful things about others much more than we realize. He challenges readers to go 24 hours without saying an unkind word to or about anyone. I flunked.

He's particularly down on gossip. Although we justify it as harmless and entertaining chatter, many things we say about others are fundamentally unkind and often unfair. Even worse, as anyone knows who has been the target of someone else's digs, jabs, and judgments, whether the gossip is innocent, insensitive, or malicious, the result is often the same: hurt feelings and damaged reputations and relationships.

Next time you're tempted to say unkind things about another -- either to them or behind their back -- ask yourself:

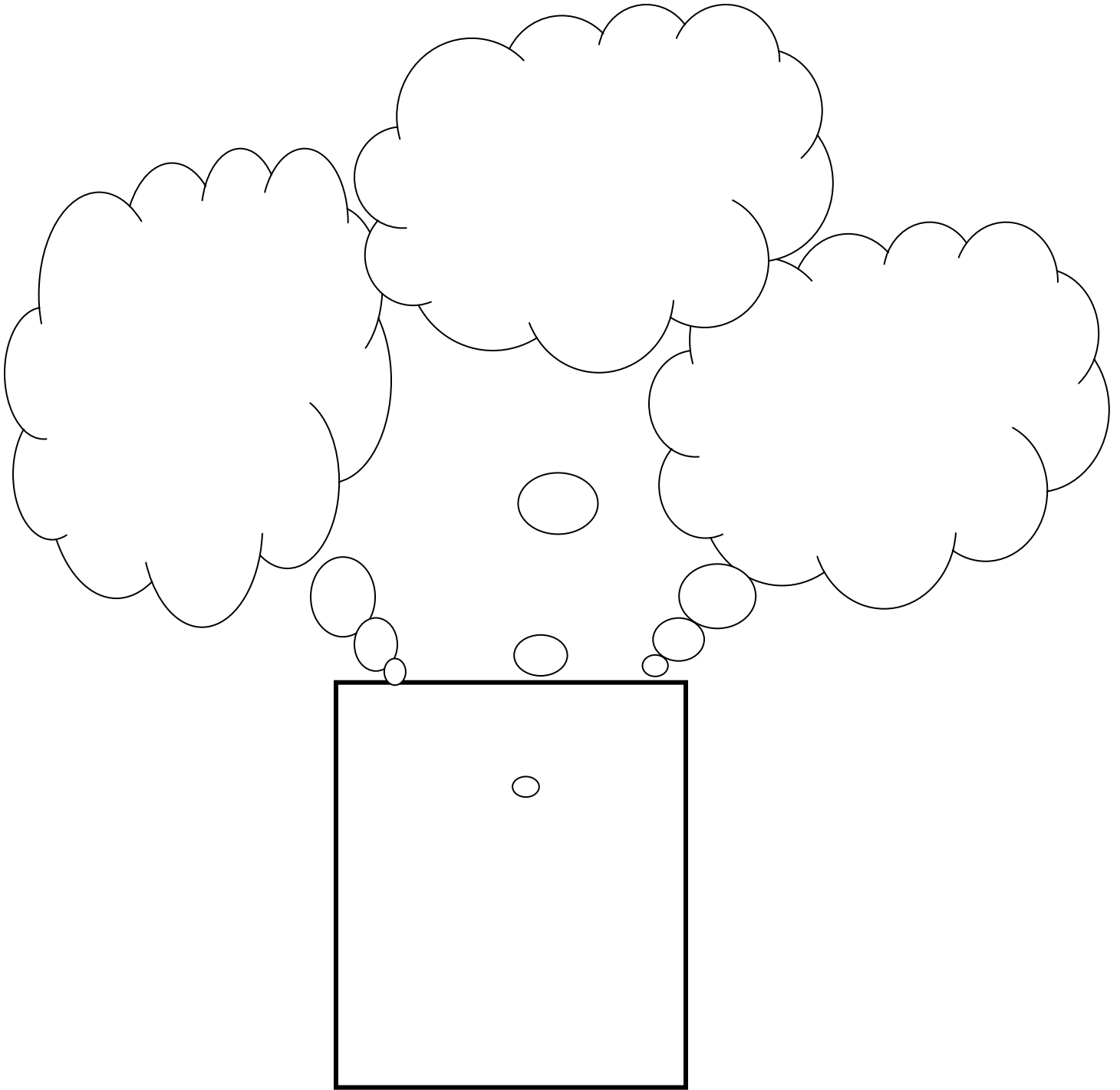
- What is the point and purpose? Is there any good that could come of these remarks?
- Could my words create or reinforce negative opinions that could harm or hurt the person I'm talking about?
- Would I be comfortable if the object of my gossip overheard my comments?

Tact, timing, and tone are all important. When we start being more responsible for our words, we realize the wisdom of the old adage: "If you can't say something nice, don't say anything at all."

From charactercounts.org

Exercise:

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 11

BIG AND SMALL SINS

Our 1st Imam, Imam Ali (a.s.) has said that the biggest sin that a person does is the one that he considers the smallest.

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

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

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

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

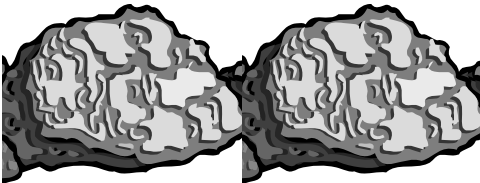
I have done 2
BIG sins!!



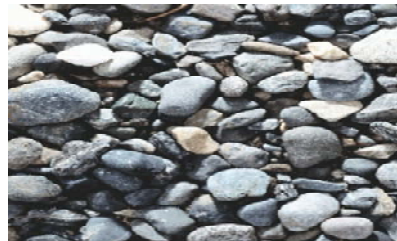
I have only
done lots of
small sins!

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

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



2 BIG rocks



Lots of small pebbles

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

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

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

Moral:

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

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

Exercise:

Do the following in the class with your teacher.

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

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

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

MY TWO ANGELS

I have two angels that follow me
wherever I may go,
One of them is quick to write,
the other one is slow.
The one who is quick to write
is when I'm being good
the other doesn't like to write
even when it should!



The one who doesn't like to write
is when I am being bad
it wants to hear me say "I'm sorry"
to my mom and dad.



And when I say "I'm sorry Allah,
I won't do that again"
it rubs away my bad deed
marked against my name.

The one who is quick to write,
writes the good I try to do
even, when it doesn't work out right
it writes that one down too
so when I get to Paradise
waiting there for me
will be lots of lovely presents -
oh, how happy I will be!



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 12

ANGER

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

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

Why is it so important to swallow our anger?

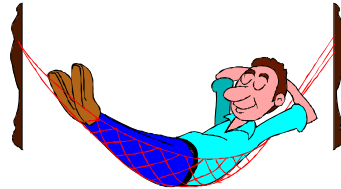
When we get angry, we do not think or reason properly. Then we later regret it and wish we could take back what we had said in anger.

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

How do we control our anger?

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

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



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

Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that anger is from Shaytan and Shaytan is made from fire and fire is put out with water, so whenever you are angry, do WUDHU!!



WUDHU

Shaytan → made from fire → put out with water → angry? Do Wudhu

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

If someone is doing something bad on purpose, like:

- Hurting somebody, **OR**
- Abusing Allah, our Prophets or Imams.

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

Exercise:

Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that we should do Wudhu when we are angry.

Write down and draw:

The 3 Sunnat actions of Wudhu are:

_____ ,
_____ and
_____ .

The 5 Wajib actions of Wudhu are:

_____ ,
_____ ,
_____ ,
_____ and
_____ .

--	--

--

--

A STORY ABOUT ANGER – HAMMERING NAILS INTO THE FENCE:

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



The first day the little boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down.

Little boy discovered it was easier to hold his temper (anger) than to hammer those nails into the fence...

Finally the day came when the little boy did not lose his temper (anger) at all.

He told his father about it and the father suggested that the little boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper (anger).

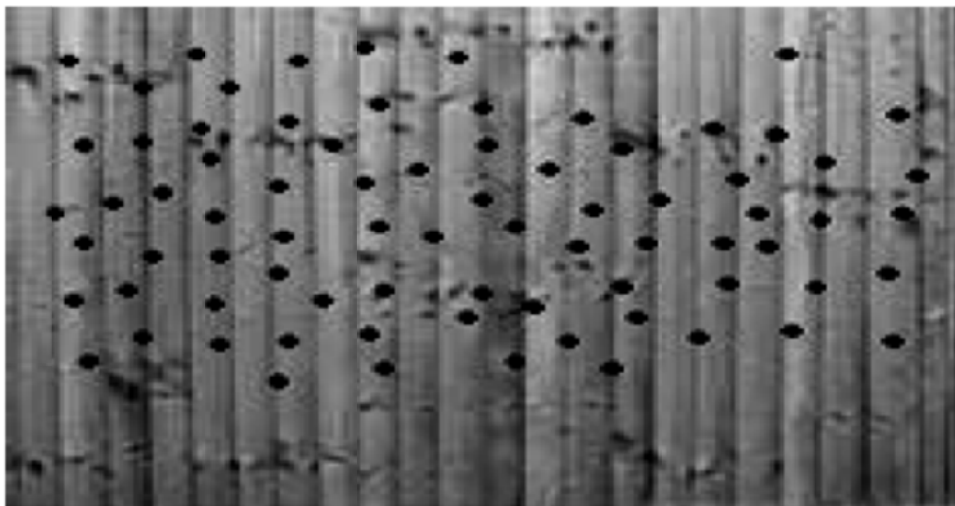
The day passed and the little boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took his little boy by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but **look at the holes in the fence.**

The fence will never be the same.

When you say things in anger, they leave a scar just like this one.

When we hurt the people we love the most by saying horrible and mean things when we are ANGRY, it won't matter how many times you say I'm sorry, the wound will always remain."



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 13

ASRAF

Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an, "... wear your beautiful clothes at every time and place of prayer; eat and drink, but waste not by excess; for Allah does not love the wasters."

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

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

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

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

You should be careful not to do asraf with anything:

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

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

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

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

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

Did anyone think of time?

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

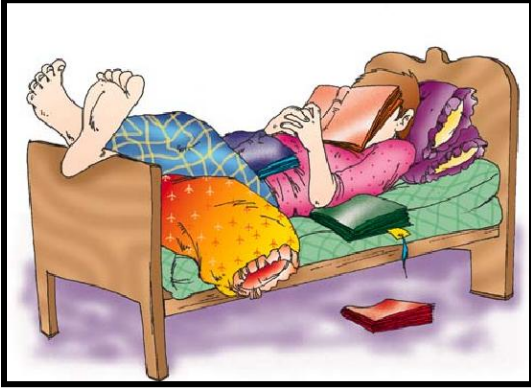
E.g.: think about your 3rd birthday- do you remember it? The time of your 3rd birthday will never come back again.

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

Exercise:

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

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



AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 14

REPAYING DEBTS

You should always try never to borrow anything from anyone. But if you have to, try to repay it as soon as possible. Our 6th Imam said.

"My son! You should know that if a person takes a loan and has it in his/her view that he/she has to repay it, then he/she is under Allah's protection until the intention is put into practice. However, if he/she does not care for its repayment then he/she is a thief." **Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.)**

Islam considers it necessary for debtors to repay loans at the appointed time by whatever means possible even though they may be obliged to sell their belongings. However, the necessities such as home, etc.. are exempt. It is reported that a close companion of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.) called Muhammad bin Abu Umayr became bankrupt. He lost his entire wealth and property and became extremely needy.

However, he did owe someone 10,000 dirhams. When the man heard of his need he sold his house for 10,000 dirhams and brought the money to Muhammad bin Abu Umayr as repayment of his debt.

Muhammad asked him:

"Have you inherited the money?"

The man replied:

"No!"

Muhammad asked:

"Have you sold a garden or an orchard?"

The man replied:

"No!"

Muhammad asked:

"Then how were you able to get the money?"

The man replied:

"I had a house which I sold to repay your debt."

Muhammad said:

"I have heard from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (A.S.) that no-one should sell his house to repay a debt. Take your money for although I need it, I will not take it from the proceeds of the sale of your residence."

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 15

DO NOT DO ZULM (INJUSTICE)

"Do not do zulm on others any more than you would like zulm to be done to yourself." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

"Whoever instigates zulm will in the future bite his/her hands in regret"
Imam Ali (A.S.)

A man wrote to Abu Dharr who was a respected companion of the Prophet (S.A.W.) for some good advice.

Abu Dharr asked him not to do zulm to the one he loved the most. When the man received the reply he was a little disappointed. What was Abu Dharr trying to say? How would anyone do zulm on the one he loved the most? He decided to write back to Abu Dharr asking for an explanation.

Abu Dharr replied:

"The meaning is quite simple. To every living being the most loved one is the self (nafs). To you, your nafs is the most beloved and therefore I meant for you not to do zulm on your nafs."

"Remember, when one commits a sin and acts against the laws of Allah, one harms one self."

Someone asked Imam Muhammad Baqir (A.S.)

"What is the smallest punishable sin (zulm) that one commits against another person?"

Imam asked him to stretch his hand. Then Imam asked for permission to squeeze it.

Imam squeezed his hand gently. The man gasped a little.
Imam said:

"That is the smallest punishable sin."

Bullying is a form of zulm which must be avoided at all costs.

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 16

FRIENDSHIP

A friend is a very important person in one's life. He/she has a great effect on our thoughts and actions.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) has said:

"The behavior of everyone will be according to the beliefs and principles of his/her friend".

Qualities one should look for in a friend:

Knowledge.

Imam Ali (A.S.) has said:

"The best of companions (friends) are those who have knowledge and patience." If you have friends who have knowledge or are interested in learning than rather than waste time talking about worthless things or gossiping you will talk about events and ideas.

Reliability

Our Ma'sumeen have told us that:

"A friend who is reliable is an adornment at the times of happiness and a security in times of difficulty".

This means that when one is happy and does not need anyone as such it is a pleasure to be in his/her company. When one is in difficulty then one knows that there is always someone there to fall back on.

Good Akhlaq

Because the Akhlaq of a friend affects and rubs off on another it is important to have and be friends with those having good Akhlaq. There is a Spanish saying which says:

"If you go to the wolves, it is howling which you will learn from them."

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

"Avoid friendship with three types of people:

A traitor because on one day he will deceive others in order to benefit you and on another day he will deceive you to benefit others...

A tyrant because if he oppresses others for your sake, one day he will oppress you...

A rumor monger (one who gossips) because if he gossips about others in front of you then one day he will gossip about you before others."

A Muslim friend is a mirror for his friend.

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

"A friend is one who fulfils the conditions below:

What he/she feels towards you and what he/she says about you must be the same.

He/she should consider your good things as his/her good things and your bad things as his/her bad things. Similarly he/she should consider your honor as his/her honor and your disgrace to be his/her disgrace.

If his/her financial position changes for the better or he/she acquires a high position his/her attitude towards you should not change.

He/she should not fail to assist you to the maximum extent of his/her capability. He/she should not abandon you and leave you alone when you are in trouble."

Finally, Imam Ali (A.S.) has said:

"If after investigation a person establishes friendship, it will be a firm stable friendship."

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 17

GENEROSITY

Generosity is nearness to the Creator and creation, and miserliness is farness from the Creator and creation." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

Imam Ali (A.S.) has also said:

"Generosity and giving people are displayed in feeding people, not in giving them wealth. Whoever gives away a thousand while being mean with a plate of food is not generous."

In the battle of Moota, there were a number of the companions of the Prophet (S.A.W.) who lay mortally wounded on the ground. They were all thirsty groaning for water).

A man seeing them took some water and offered it to one of them who pointed to another saying he was in greater need of water.

The man went to the second mujahid who pointed to a third saying he was in greater need.

When the man got to the third mujahid he found him dead.

He returned to the second mujahid but he too was dead and so was the first man.

That is generosity - giving priority to others before oneself, one of the greatest of human values.

There are three kinds of givers-

- ◆ The flint;
- ◆ The sponge and
- ◆ The honeycomb

To get anything out of a flint you must hammer it. And then only you get chips and sparks.

To get anything out of a sponge you have to squeeze it. The more pressure you use the more you will get. However, the honeycomb just overflows with its own sweetness.

Which kind of giver are you?

"Overlook and forgive the weaknesses of generous people, because if they fall down, the hands of Allah lifts them up." **Imam Ali (A.S.)**

Give and Receive As If It's the Thought That Counts

According to legend, a desert wanderer discovered a spring of cool, crystal-clear water. It tasted so good; he filled a leather container with the precious liquid so he could bring it to the king. After a long journey, he presented his gift to the king, who drank it with great pleasure and lavishly thanked the wanderer, who went away with a happy heart.

The king's son tasted the water and spit it out. It had picked up the smell of the old leather canteen and had become foul. The boy asked his father why he pretended to like the awful tasting water.

The king said, "Son, that man gave me a gift from his heart. It wasn't the water I enjoyed; it was the sweet taste of his generosity. When someone gives you something with genuine love, the thing given is simply the container. The real gift is the thought inside."

The wisdom of the king's insight is best experienced when we get a gift from a child who loves us. Whether it's a ceramic tray, a macaroni pin, or a crayon drawing, the purity of the child's sweet intentions generates a form of joy we call gratitude.

Yet more often than not, polite expressions of gratitude are empty courtesies. We don't experience real gratitude. One reason is we're conditioned to value gifts based on their cost. Another is that gifts are often given to meet an obligation or as a form of investment rather than as expressions of generous affection.

Wouldn't the holidays be so more joyous if we gave and received gifts as if they really were the thought that counts?

charactercounts.org

AKHLAQ CLASS 3 - LESSON 18, 19 & 20

AVOID HUNGER & THIRST ON THE DAY OF QIYAMAT

“ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO BE HUNGRY ON THE DAY OF QIYAMA SHOULD PROVIDE FOR THE HUNGRY IN THE WORLD”

World food supply is defined as the ratio of food produced to world population. Other factors however, determine the extent of hunger and malnutrition in the world. These include food demand, food distribution, food availability, food wastage, and abuse of the environment.

The persistence of hunger in a world of plenty will be a responsibility which we will all have to answer for. Statistics tell us that of the 5 billion human beings that reside on the earth, 1 billion are desperately poor and face food insecurity. Every day 35,000 children under the age of 5 years die of malnutrition. Millions become blind, retarded or suffer other disabilities for a lack of vitamins and minerals. Hunger increases pressures that lead to refugees, migrants, political turmoil and armed conflict.

The Prophet (S.A.W.) has said:

“All Muslims are like part of one body. When one part is in pain, the other parts rush to it's aid.”

“He/she is not a Muslim who eats to his/her fill whilst his/her neighbor goes hungry”

Ending hunger in the world is an achievable goal if ALL of us have a strong commitment not to want to enter the door of Jahannam.

Abuse of the environment

Through time the human being has mismanaged his/her environment, thus reducing the productivity of the land. Since maximizing profits was the goal in modern agricultural practices, it was not until recently that the human being realized that natural resources were being depleted and harmed. The recent ‘mad cow’ disease and an increase in ‘asthma’ sufferers is an example of the abuse of our resources.

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A.S.) has said:

“ The human being should lead his/her life in such a way that he/she should not pollute the environment, because if he/she does this there will come a day when it will be difficult and perhaps impossible for the human being to survive on account of pollution.”

Exploitation of the poor by the rich

The practice of giving over land in the third world countries for the production of cash crops like cotton, sugar cane, and worst of all tobacco for the use of multi national companies should be condemned by one and all. The Prophet (S.A.W.) encouraged agricultural production linking it with thawab. "One who plants a tree, or sows a crop for a people, animals or birds to benefit from merits thawab."

Food Wastage

"..Eat and drink and do not be wasteful; indeed He does not love those who are wasteful." Qur'an - Suratul A'raf - 7:32

"ONE WHO DOES NOT WISH TO BE THIRSTY ON THE DAY OF QIYAMA SHOULD QUENCH THE THIRSTY IN THE WORLD"

The availability of clean, fresh water is vital to healthy human life. To keep a human body healthy it is recommended to drink 6 -8 glasses of water a day. Even those human beings who are classified as brain dead perceive thirst. "...sensation of thirst can be demonstrated to persist despite very severe damage to the brain.." Dr Peter McCullagh - John Curtis School of Medical Research - Canberra (Sunday Times - 2nd June 1996)

Water is a human being's basic right and Allah has provided an unlimited amount of fresh water. However, billions of people on the earth do not have all the water they need, often because their local water supply is polluted or because in most countries water is regarded as the property of the government. It is public officials who decide who gets it, at what price and how it is used. Another factor is the wastage of water in developed countries where water is taken for granted. It was never known for a Muslim country to charge for water; the introduction of a charge for water was an innovation of the colonial powers.

Incidents in Islamic history demonstrate the basic right to water for all human beings. When Imam Ali (A.S.) led his army to Syria to the land of Siffeen, Muawiya and his army had already occupied the bank of the Euphrates. Imam was forced to camp away from the water. Muawiya had wished to prevail against Imam using the weapon of thirst. Imam sent a message to Muawiya telling him that he did not come to fight for water but to uphold the truth and bring the Muslims together after the leaders of falsehood had divided them. Muawiya did not heed Imam's request and Imam had to wage a battle for water. He succeeded in occupying the bank of the Euphrates and driving Muawiya's army away from the river. The situation was reversed. When his men shouted; "Now prevent them from water as they prevented us from water!" Imam replied: Allah has given you victory against them because of their injustice and aggression. Certainly, the issue is more important than depriving them of water." Then he

sent a message to Muawiya: “We shall not treat you as you treated us. Come to the water, we are equal.”

How can you help to conserve and protect valuable drinking water for the generations to come?

- ◆ Avoid running water in the sink when brushing teeth, washing up.....(a closed tap while you brush your teeth can save 5 gallons of water a minute).
- ◆ Take shorter showers.
- ◆ Do full loads of clothes and dishes in their respective washers.
- ◆ Fix leaks - A drippy tap can waste 20 gallons a day.
- ◆ Wash cars with a bucket rather than a running hose.
- ◆ Remember, every little bit helps and we are all answerable for wastage on the day of Qiyama.

FIQH TAB

BLANK PAGE



Imamia Sunday School

FIQH SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 1: ISLAM.....	2
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION	4
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 3: TAWHEED	6
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 4: ADAALAT.....	8
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 5: NABUWWAT.....	10
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 6: IMAMAT.....	12
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 7: QIYAMAT	14
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT.....	16
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT.....	17
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU	19
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11: COMPLETE WUSHU - REVISION	21
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11A: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST	22
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT	23
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT.....	24
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 14: NIYYAT.....	26
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 15: TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH.....	29
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 16: TA'QIBAAT: ZIYARAT.....	30
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 17 & 18: SALAAT RECITATION	31
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 19: SALAAT RECITATION TEST.....	36
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 20: SAWM.....	37

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 1: ISLAM

Islam = give in and obey the will of Allah.

Allah had made us and therefore knows what is good and bad for us, and by following Islam totally, we will be at peace with ourselves.

Islam comes from the word Salaam.
Salaam = peace

Islam is not like other religions, which are named either by the person who found the religion, or the land where the religion first came about.

E.g.1: Judaism is named after the tribe Judea of the land by the same name.

E.g.2: Christianity is named after Christ (Prophet Isa).

Islam is not named after Prophet Muhammad (S) because we do not believe that he was the founder of Islam. Islam is the religion of Allah. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in: **Sura Ali Imran verse 19:**

"Indeed the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

Islam is the only religion taught by all 124,000 Prophets, from Prophet Adam to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The basic teachings of all of the Prophets were the same, but the laws of religion were different depending on the time of the Prophet and the understanding of the people of that time.

E.g.: If you want to explain about a car to a child you will first tell him that it is something with wheels that takes him from one place to another. As the child gets older and more mature you will explain that the car has an engine that needs petrol to make it work. As the child gets older still you will explain more about how the car works, until finally he understands the car fully.

In this same way the Prophets all taught that there is one God and that they were His Prophets. However, the rules of the religion came as and when Allah thought the people were ready understand.

Finally, the complete religion of Islam was sent to the world, through Prophet Muhammad (S).

Worksheet:

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Islam mean?

Islam means:

2. Why is Islam not named after Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)?

Islam is not named after the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) because:

3. Who is Christianity named after?

Christianity is named after: _____.

4. What have all the Prophets always taught?

All the Prophets have always taught that:

5. What has Allah said about Islam in the Qur'an? And in what Surah?

Allah has said in Suratul _____ that:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION

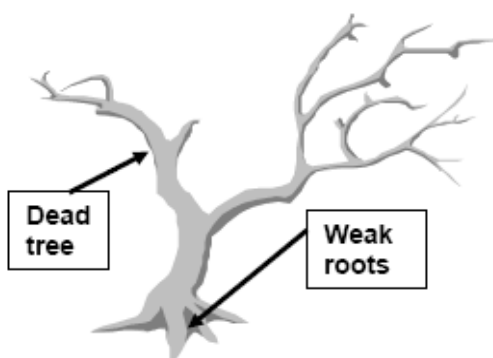
Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.



In the same way if one does not fully understand the Furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.

Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of their ability.

Usool-e-din (roots of religion) are 5:

- **Tawheed** - Allah is One.
- **Adaalat** - Allah is Just.
- **Nabuwwat** - Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- **Imamat** - Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- **Qiyamat** - The Day of Judgment.

Worksheet:

Answer the following:

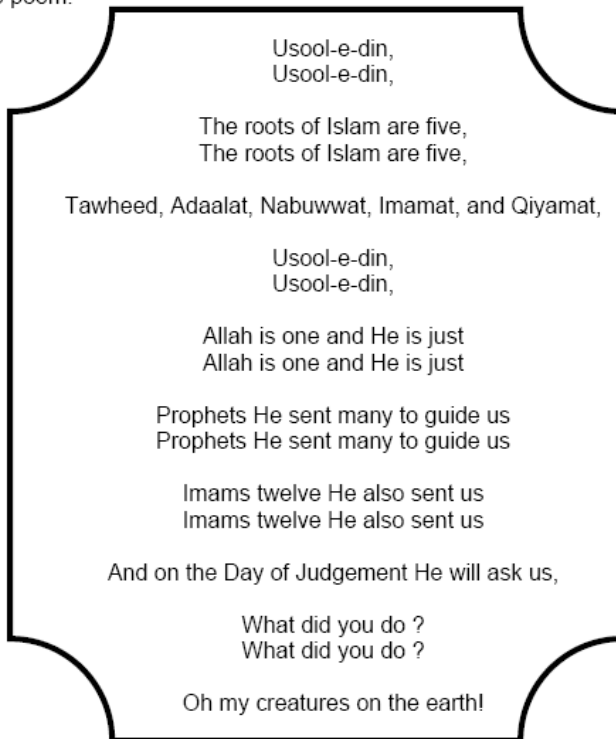
1. Why are the Usools more important to our Faith than the Furoos?

Usools are more important to our Faith because:

2. Which Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

3. Which Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

Learn the poem:



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 3: TAWHEED

Tawheed = there is only One God.

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the most Kind, the most Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

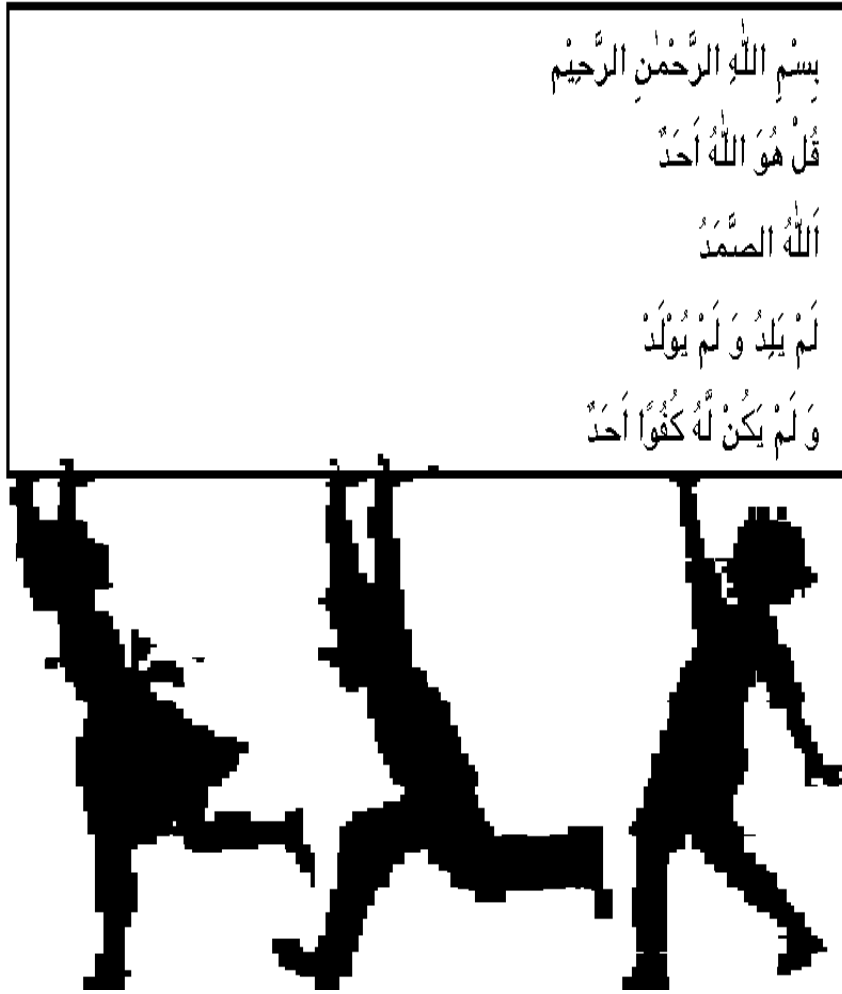
When you believe in Tawheed it means that you believe:

- There is only One God whom you Worship
- That He is the only One on Whom you rely for everything AND
- He is the one that you do everything for.

When you truly rely on Allah for everything, you will not need anyone else or be afraid of anyone else.

Worksheet – Tawheed:

Write down the meaning of each line in Suratul Ikhlas and learn the Surah with its meaning.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

What is this Surah teaching us?

This Surah is teach us:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 4: ADAALAT

Adaalat = Allah is Just.

Allah's Justice does not mean that Allah is equal to everyone. Equal and just are not the same thing.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means **that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

In a town lived a doctor, a jeweler and a thief.



In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the thief wanted to go and rob the jeweler. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor.

The jeweler did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

Now let us study this story.

The thief fell ill - so it seems that Allah treated him unfairly.

The doctor got an extra patient (the thief!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The jeweler lost business because it rained, so it seems Allah treated him unfairly.

So was Allah Just to all of them? We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realize that **Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Now let us study the story again.

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The thief did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The jeweler did get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

So we see that **Adaalat** means that **Allah is Just because He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Worksheet:

1. How was Allah fair to the jeweler?

2. When we say that Allah is Just do we mean that he will put everybody in heaven?

3. How was Allah fair to the thief?

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 5: NABUWWAT

Nabuwwat = Prophethood.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Adam.
The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Directly, | E.g. Prophet Musa |
| 2. Through a dream, | E.g. Prophet Ibrahim |
| 3. Through the angel Jibrail, | E.g. Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) |

All Prophets have to be:

- Chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- Able to perform miracles
- The person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge

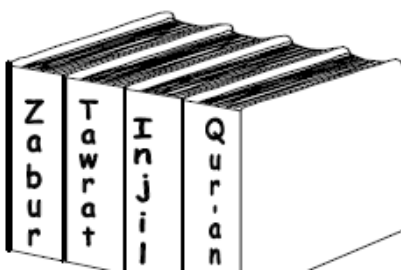
There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets: They are:

- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

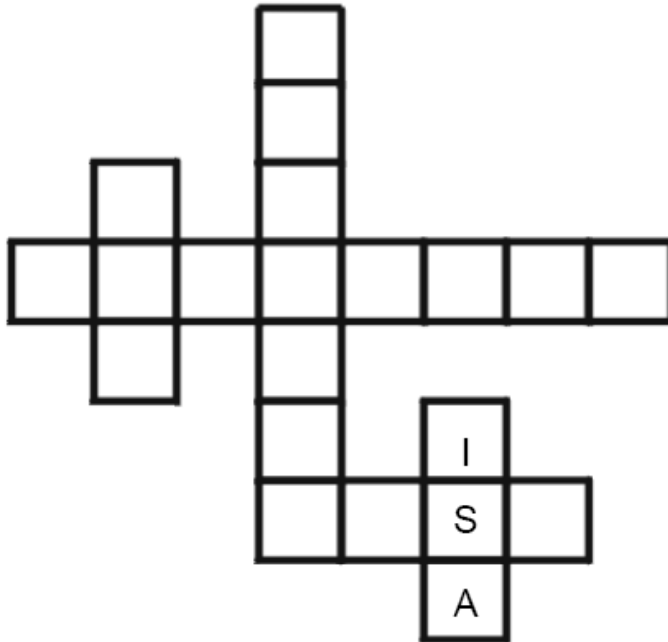
The other Divine books that we know of are:



Zabur – revealed to – P. Dawood
Tawrat – revealed to – P. Musa
Injil – revealed to – P. Isa
Qur'an – revealed to – P. Muhammad

WORKSHEET 4.5: NABUWWAT

Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword? One has been done for you.



1. What are the 4 qualities that a Prophet must have?

Prophets must be:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 6: IMAMAT

Imamat = belief in the need for guides after the Holy Prophet (S).

There are 12 such guides (A-immah).

A-immah = plural of Imam.

Imam = guide or leader.

Just like the Prophets, the A-immah have to be:

- Chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not commit any sin, not even by mistake.
- Able to perform miracles
- The person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge

The 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (a.s) is the Imam of our time and is still alive.

When we hear his name we should:

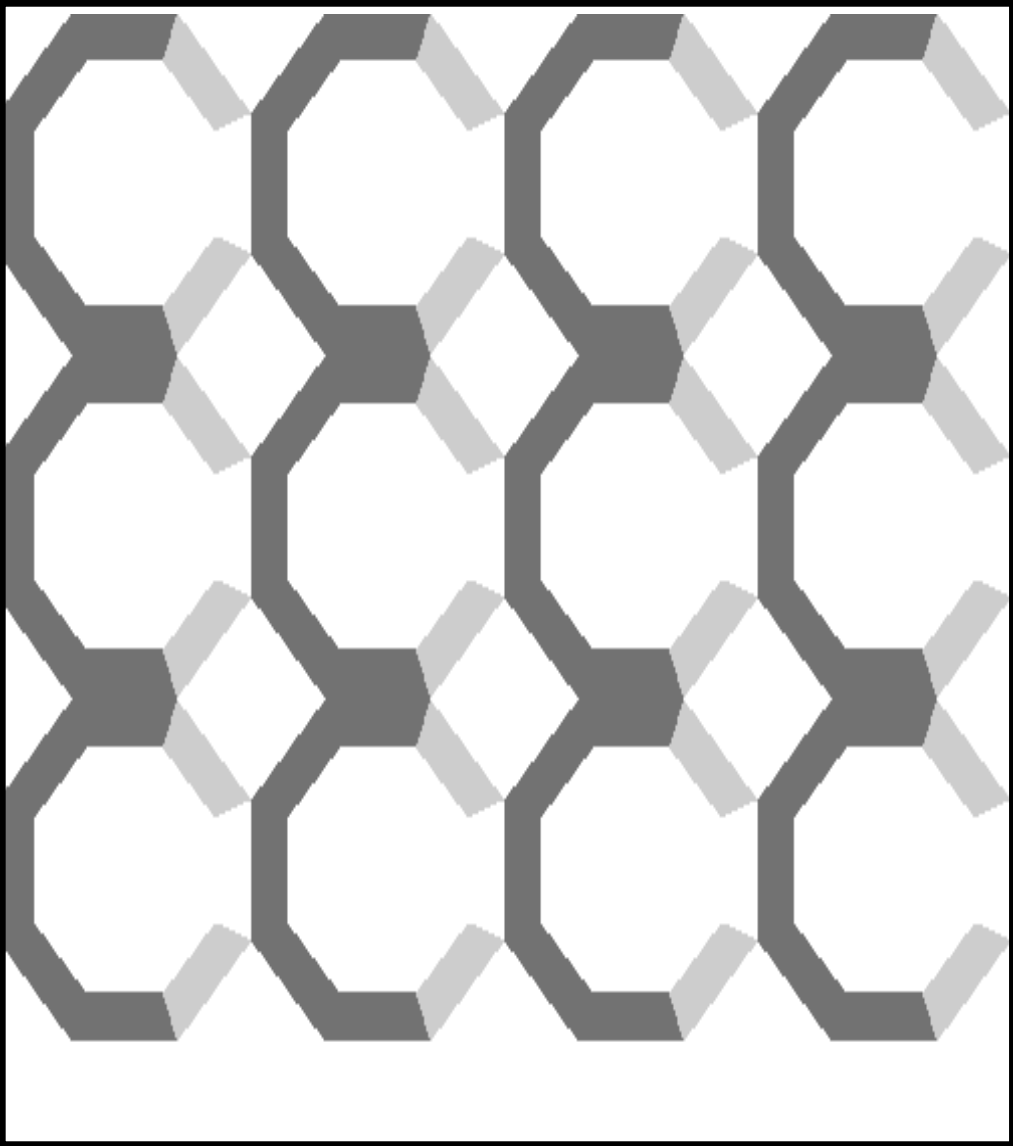
- Stand up
- Put our right hand on our head **AND**
- Bow our head down, to show our respect for him.

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said that any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer.

The A-immah (a.s.) are there to help and guide us when we do not understand something, or when we forget something, and to pray on our behalf to Allah.

Worksheet:

Write the names of the A-Immah (a.s.) in the octagon chain:



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 7: QIYAMAT

Qiyamat = belief in the Day of Judgment.

It is the day that we will account for all our actions in this world.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in **Suratul Mulk Verse 2:**

"It is He who has created death and life, that He may test which of you does the best of deeds..." (67:2)

Why does there have to be Qiyamat?

- Allah did not create us without purpose, so that when we die that is the end of us.
- Divine Justice. Not all good can be repaid in this world
- Building a Mosque, teaching a child.

So, we need a Day of Judgement to sort out the account of all our deeds.

The Hereafter:

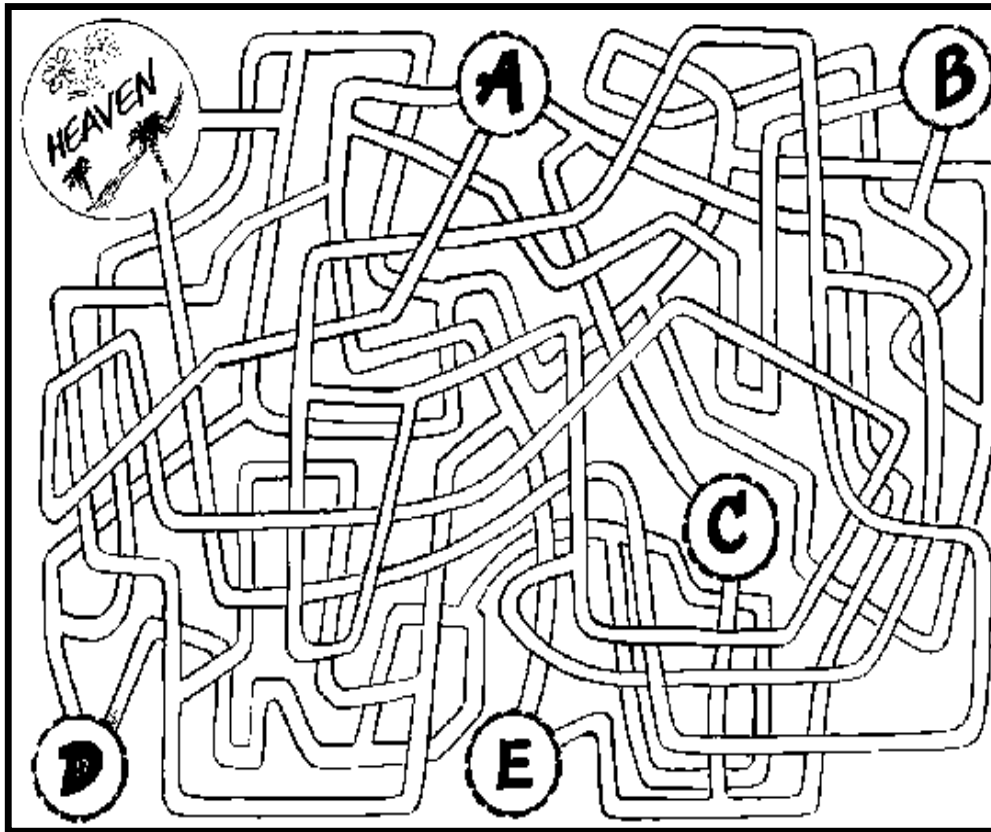
We are told here that no matter how wonderful we think Heaven is going to be, it will be better. We will never be able to imagine how wonderful it really will be.

Everyone was made in this world to go to Heaven. If we always do what Allah has told us to do and stay away from whatever Allah has told us to stay away from, then, we will all end up in Jannat.

Worksheet:

Why is there a need to have Qiyamat?

There has to be a Day of Judgment because:



find the direct road to heaven. Find out who they are and write down about 3 things that they could do to help them reach Jannat.

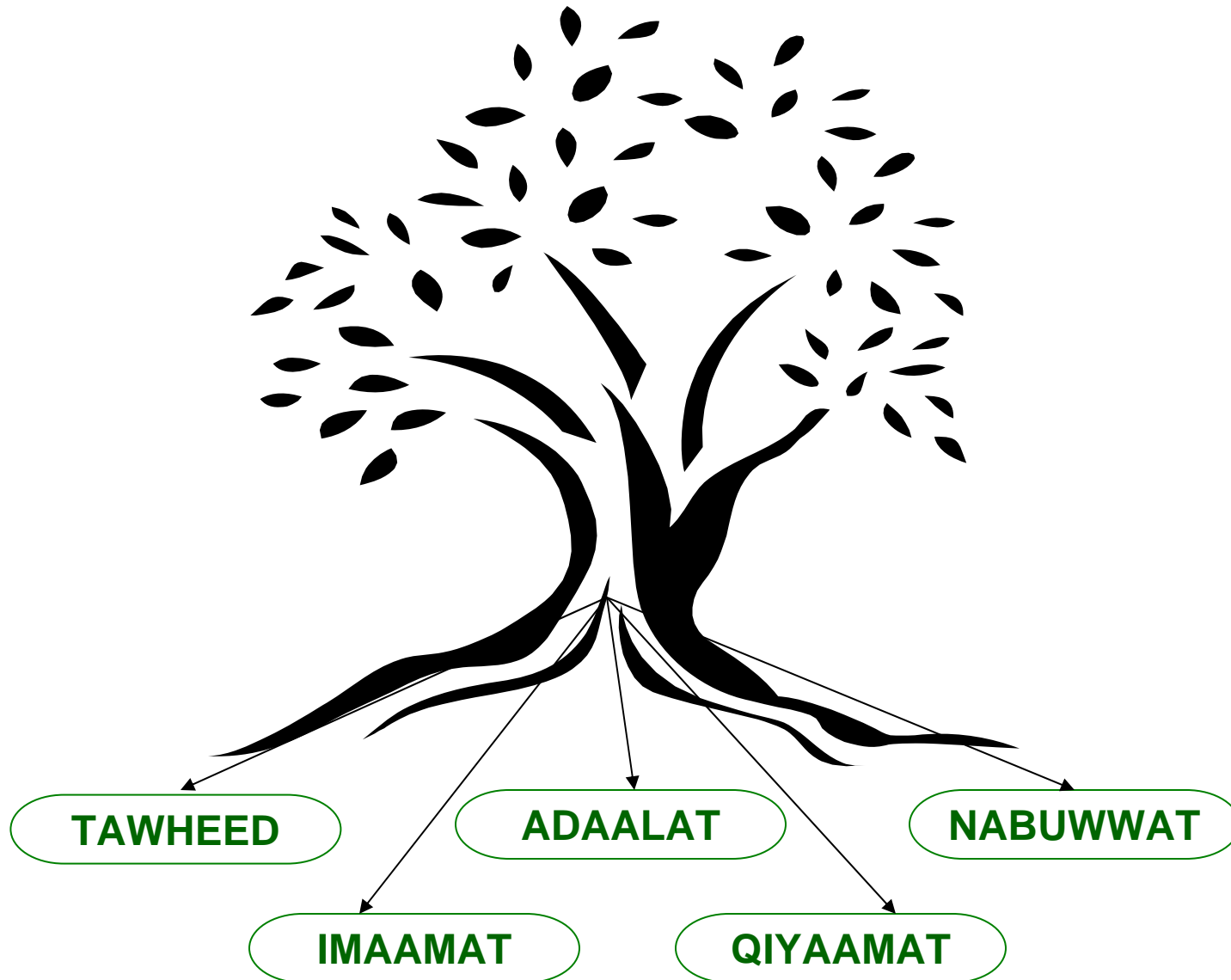
1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

USOOL-E-DEEN

Usool-e-Deen are the ROOTS OF RELIGION.



USOOL-E-DEEN



TAWHEED

1
ONENESS OF GOD

USOOL-E-DEEN



ADAALAT



ALLAH IS JUST

USOOL-E-DEEN

NABUWWAT

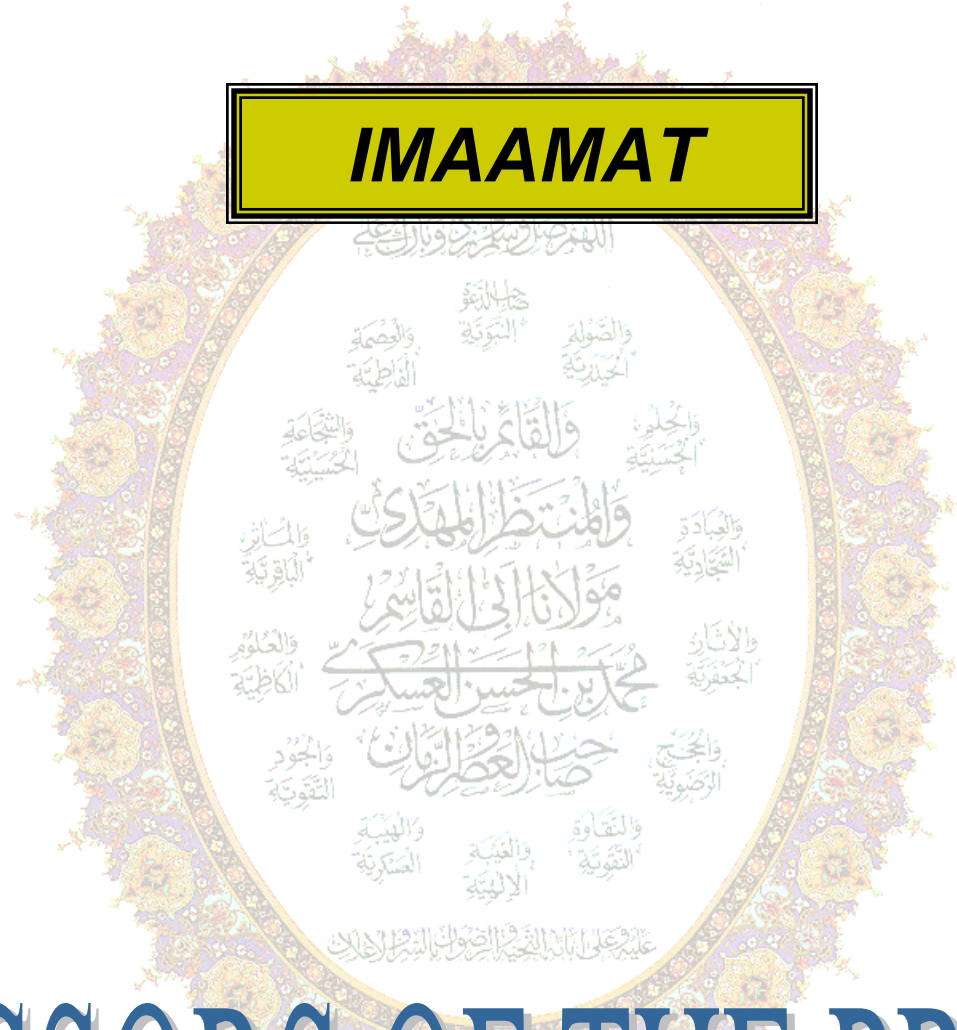


PROPHETHOOD

USOOL-E-DEEN



IMAAMAT



SUCCESSORS OF THE PROPHET

USOOL-E-DEEN



QIYAAMAT

**JUDGEMENT WILL BE DONE ON
THIS DAY**

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT

Before starting Salaat, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:



OUR BODY MUST BE CLEAN



TAHARAT – WUDHOO MUST BE PERFORMED



CLOTHES OF SALAAH MUST BE TAHIR



QIBLAH – WE MUST KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION TO FACE



PLACE OF PRAYER MUST BE PAAK AND NOT GHASBI



TIME OF SALAAH – WE MUST KNOW THE RIGHT TIME FOR OFFERING OUR SALAAH

PREPARATION FOR SALAAH



You are expecting your friend for the holidays. He/She will be spending a week or so with you. Before he/she arrives, what do you do to prepare yourself??

Get out all the toys ready for you to play



Tidy up your room



Ask mum to prepare food that your friend likes



PREPARATION FOR SALAAH



In the same way, before starting to pray, we must prepare ourselves as we are about to stand in front of Allah [s.w.t].

This is known as:

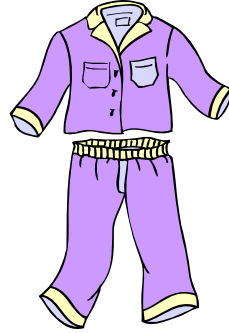
MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAH

PREPARATION FOR SALAAH

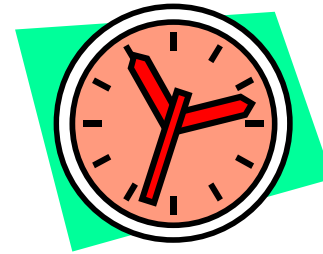
Our body must be clean



Our clothes must be tahir [clean]



We must know the right time of salaah



Wudhoo must be performed



Quibla -We must know in which direction to face



Place of prayer must be Pak



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT

Taharat = Purity (not cleanliness)

Najasad = Impurity (not dirty)

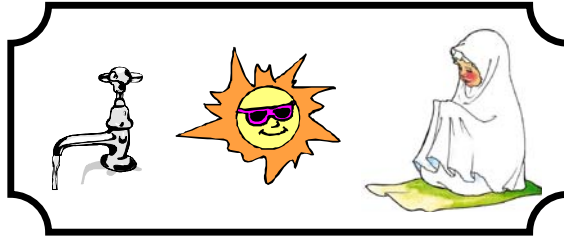
Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

- They are wet AND
- They are touched by that Najis thing.

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).

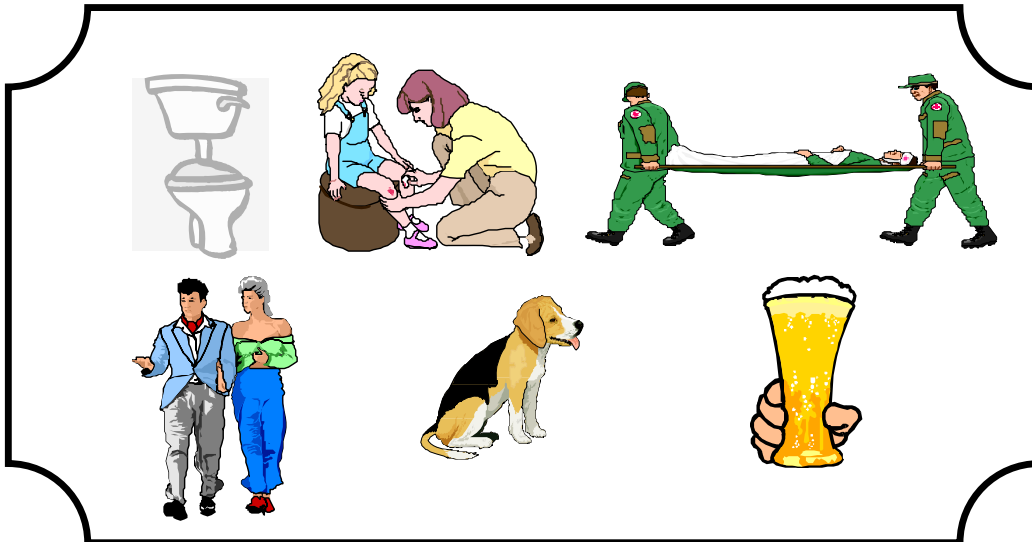
Some Mutahhiraat are:

- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



Some things that are 'Ayn Najis' - originally Najis are:

- Urine and Stool
- Dead body
- Dog
- Alcoholic drinks.
- Blood
- Kafir (unbeliever)
- Pig



Worksheet:

A pig is Ayn-Najis. What does Ayn-Najis mean?

Ayn Najis means:

In the Shape below write other things that are also Ayn-Najis.

What does Mutahhiraat mean?

Mutahhiraat means:

In the Shapes below, write some Mutahhiraat.

--	--	--

What is the difference between Najasat and dirty?

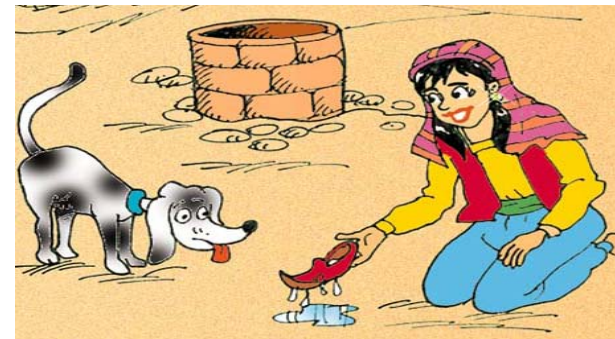
The difference is:

INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

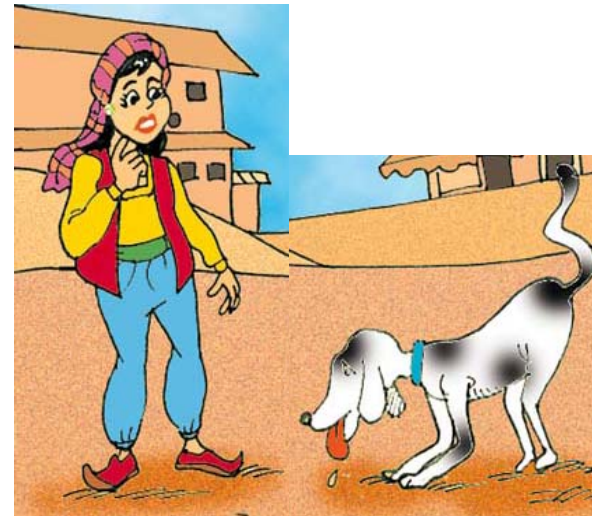
Najasaat means those things considered unclean by Shariah

**MAKE OTHER THINGS
UNCLEAN BY CONTACT**

**NAJIS THING BECOMES UNCLEAN BY
COMING INTO CONTACT WITH ANOTHER
NAJIS THING, BUT ONLY IF EITHER ONE
OR BOTH ARE WET OR MOIST**



**DRY NAJASAAT DOES NOT MAKE
ANOTHER DRY NAJASAAT NAJIS**

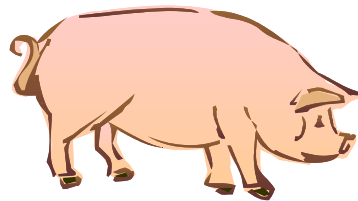


INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

The following things are Najis:



URINE
STOOL



PIG



DOG



BLOOD



DEAD BODY



FUQQA



LIQUOR



KAFIR

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

Some of the things that break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

Urine and Stool:

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is Batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

Passing gas from the Stomach:

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

Sleep:

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became Batil when you slept.

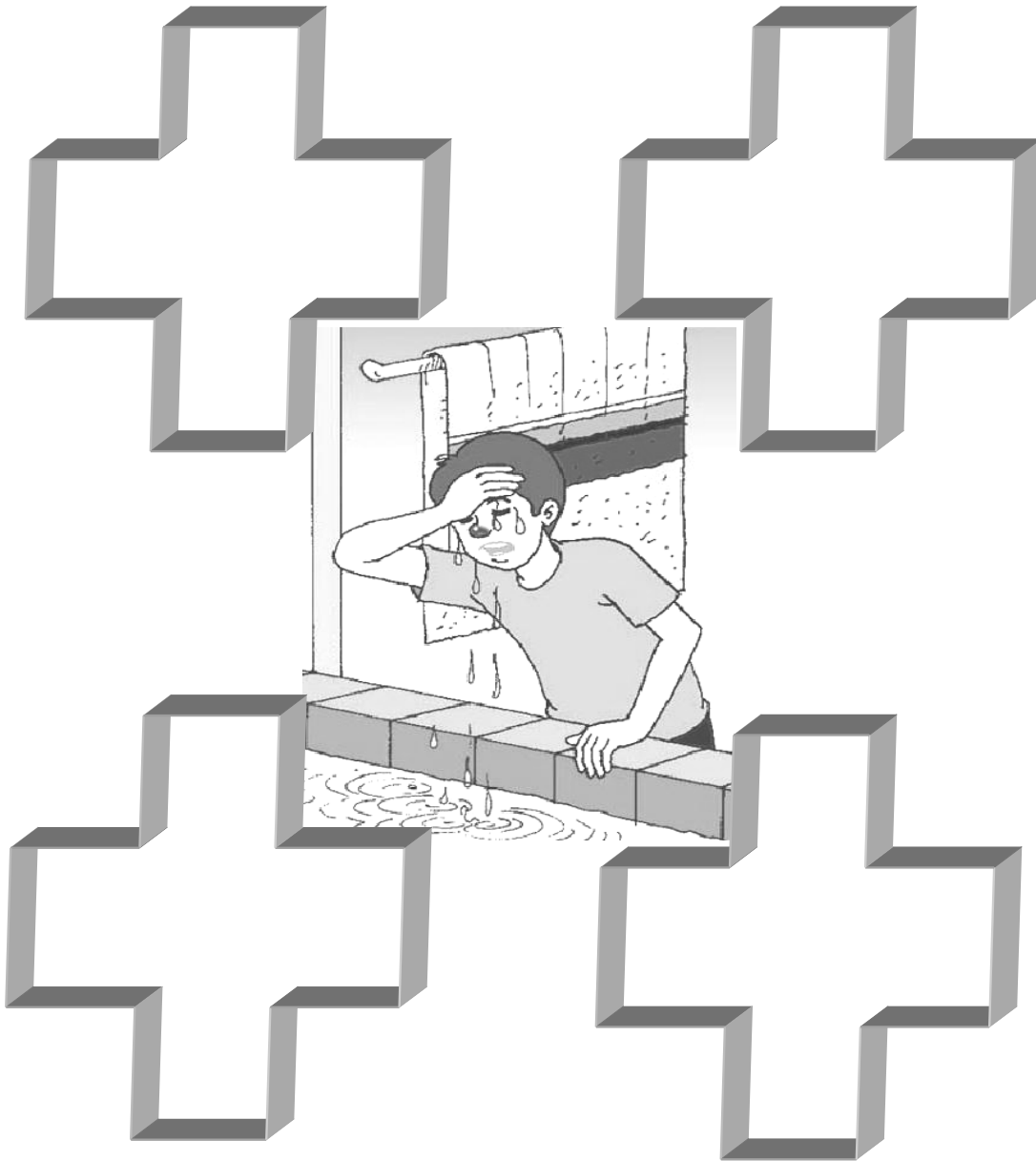
Unconsciousness:

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: Fainting

Worksheet:

Zahid is doing Wudhu. Write in each cross, the things he must remember **not to do**, otherwise his Wudhu will become Batil.



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11: COMPLETE WUDHU - REVISION



Washing Hands (Mustahab)



Gargling 3 times (Mustahab)



Washing Nose 3 times (Mustahab)

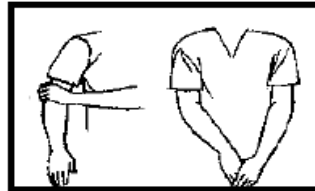
I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah



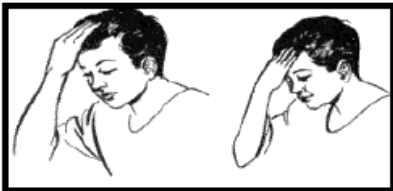
Niyyat (Wajib)



Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

WUDHOO

THINGS THAT MAKE WUDHOO BATIL



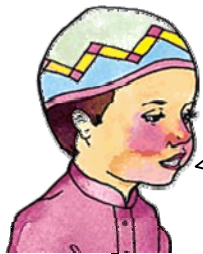
Whoops!! Have to do Wudhoo again!!



WUDHOO

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

1. NIYYAT



I am doing
Wudhoo for the
pleasure of
Allah, Qurbatan
ilallah

2. WASH HANDS



Wash your
hands two
times

3. GARGLE



Oh Allah! Please
help me speak
the truth.

Gargle i.e. wash
your mouth
three times

4. WASH NOSE



Oh Allah! Please
help me to smell
the fragrance of
paradise.

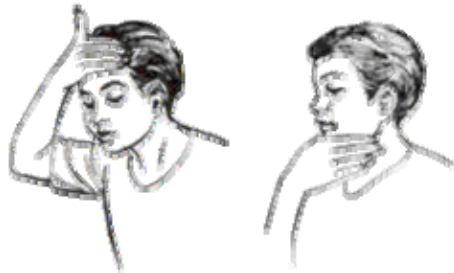
Wash your nose
[take water into
the nostrils]
three times

WUDHOO



STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

5. WASH FACE



Oh Allah! Let my face shine on the Day of Judgement.

First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.

You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin.

You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

Washing of the face once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your face twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

WUDHOO

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

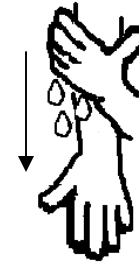
6. WASH ARMS

BOYS



Oh Allah! Please
do not give my
A'amal in my left
hand

GIRLS



Oh Allah! Please
give my A'amal in
my right hand

The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand.

THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BOYS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW.

GIRLS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE FRONT PART OF THE ELBOW.

Washing of the arms once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your arms twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

WUDHOO

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

7. HEAD MASAH



Oh Allah! Please decrease the heat of the sun on the Day of Judgement.

This is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.
The water of the face and head should not join.
This is done once only.

8. FEET MASAH



Oh Allah! Please help me pass Pool – e – Siraat with ease

This is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle. Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.
This is done once to each foot.

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11A: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST

IMAMIA CERTIFICATE

For the Practical Test, your child should know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done, **AND**
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Wudhu but did not know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Imamia Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

Some of the things that break Salaat (make it Batil) are:

- All the things that make Wudhu Batil.

E.g. going to the toilet, falling asleep, etc.

- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking.
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam with the same answer (Assalaam-un-Alaykum)
- Laughing
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha.

Worksheet: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

Hassan and Hussain were praying their Salaat. Write down all the things that they must not do, otherwise their Salaat will be Batil.



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

Establish Salaat from the declining of the sun
till the darkness of the
night and the morning recitation;

The above verse tells us that the timings of Salaat are:

- When the sun declines - time for Dhohr and 'Asr Salaat
- Darkness at night - time for Maghrib and Eisha Salaat
- The morning recitation - time for Fajr Salaat.

Dhohr + 'Asr Salaat together = Dhohrain Salaat

Maghrib + Eisha Salaat together = Maghribain Salaat

Timing in more detail:

Fajr Salaat:

From True Dawn up to Sunrise.

Dhohrain Salaat:

From Midday Noon up to Sunset.

Maghribain Salaat:

From the time the sun sets (the redness in the sky disappears) up to Midnight.

Although Allah has given us so much time in which to pray, we should try to pray as soon as the time sets in for that Salaat (Fadhilat - best time), because we can not wait to thank Allah in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

Worksheet: SALAAT TIMINGS:**Write the timings for each Salaat for the whole week:**

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

Now write the timings when you prayed each Salaat during this week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 14: NIYYAT

Niyyat = intention = what you are going to do.

Before you do any action you should make the habit of doing Niyyat, even if the action is a necessity, **e.g.** eating

And your Niyyat should be that, whatever you are doing, for the pleasure of Allah - "**Qurbatan ilallah**".

In this way you will get Thawaab for all these actions.

In certain actions the Niyyat is Wajib (you have to do it).

Wajib = you have to do it

E.g.: Salaat

Before you start your Salaat you have to do Niyyat.

When making this Niyyat you must:

- Say which Salaat you are about to pray.
- Say whether the Salaat is Wajib or Sunnat
- Say whether the Salaat is Ada (on time) or Qadha (after time).
- Say Qurbatan Ilallah – that the Salaat is only for the pleasure of Allah
- Make sure that the Niyyat remains the same up to the end of Salaat.

STORY ABOUT NIYYAT:

There was once a very pious man who used to wake up early in the morning before Fajr Salaat to pray Salaat of Tahajjud (Shab).

One morning he was praying his Salaat in the Mosque, when he heard a noise behind him. He thought to himself that someone had come into the Mosque, so he started praying his Salaat slower and more beautifully, to impress the person who had come in.



The man prayed his Salaat so beautifully and so slowly, making sure that he said each word clearly, that it took him twice as long as normal to finish the Salaat.

When at last he finished he turned around to see who it was that had come into the Mosque, and he saw sitting there a dog, who had wandered in.

The man had got up early in the morning and spent so much time and effort to pray his Salaat and all for a dog!



To see if your Niyyat is "Qurbatan ilallah" look at how you pray your Salaat when you are at home on your own and when you are at Mosque where everyone can see you. If there is a difference in the way you pray then your Niyyat is NOT "Qurbatan ilallah".

**Remember you will NOT get Thawaab if you
are doing it for anyone except Allah.**

Worksheet: NIYYAT

Draw below what the man was doing for the dog.



Why did the man not get any Thawaab for His Salaat?

He did not get any Thawaab because: _____
_____.

What does Niyyat mean?

Niyyat means: _____.

What does 'Qurbatan Ilallah' mean?

It means: _____.

When should you do Niyyat?

You should do Niyyat: _____
_____.

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 15: TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH

Ta'qibaat is the recitation of Qur'an, Du'as, Tasbeeh and Ziyarat after the Salaat.

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Salaat is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) because her father, our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), gave her this as a present.

The Salaat is like a beautiful flower and the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful smell.

So after every Salaat we should say the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (a.s.) because we want our Salaat to be like a beautiful flower with a beautiful smell.

The Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima az-Zahra (A) is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	Allah is the Greatest -	34 times
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	All praise is to Allah -	33 times
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ	Glory to Allah -	33 times

After you have recited the Tasbeeh, you should go down to Sajdah to thank Allah for everything He has given you and to ask Allah for whatever you wish.

Then recite Ziyarat:

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

Learn the Ziyarat and try and recite after you Salaat everyday.

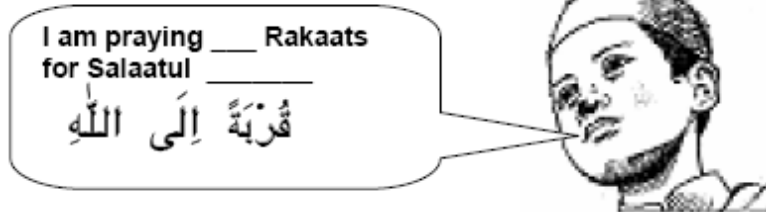
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 17 & 18: SALAAT RECITATION

Qiyam:

In Qiyam:

- 1st you do your Niyyat,
- 2nd you do your Takbiratul Eham
- 3rd you recite your 2 Surahs

Niyyat:



Takbiratul Eham: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas (It can be any complete Surah)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ
الْعَالَمِينَ ②
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ
الدِّينِ ④
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ
نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤
أَهْدِنَا
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ①
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ②
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ
يُولَدْ ③
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ
كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Ruku:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Qiyam after Ruku:



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

AS YOU ARE STANDING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

In the 2nd Rakaat after the recitation in Qiyam (Qiraat) - Sura Al-Fatiha and Sura Al-Ikhlās,

After that do Qunoot:

Qunoot:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Ruku, Qiyam, Sajdah, Juluos, Sajdah, Juluos - all just like the 1st Rakaat

While still in Juluos:

- recite Tashahud only if it is a 3 or 4 rakaat Salaat or
- recite Tashahud and Salaam if it is a 2 two rakaat Salaat

Tashahud:



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

Salaam:



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Then three times (raising your hands each time):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then three times:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

In the 3rd and 4th Rakaat in Qiyam, recite Tasbihat-e-Arba 3 times:

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

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 19: SALAAT RECITATION TEST

IMAMIA CERTIFICATE

The child should:

- know the actions of Salaat perfectly.
- be able to recite Salaat with correct Makhraj

_____ has been tested on Salaat recitation and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date:

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the letter below should be filled in by the teacher.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Salaat recitation but did not know the following:

- the actions of Salaat perfectly
- the recitation in Salaat with proper Makharij

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive the Imamia Certificate.

Signature of teacher:

Date

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 20: SAWM

Sawm = fasting

Fasting = not eating or drinking from 'Subhe-Sadiq' (true dawn) to Maghrib time (just after sunset).

It is **Wajib** to fast in the month of Ramadhan.

The month of Ramadhan is the Holiest month in the Islamic calendar.

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

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

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

So:

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

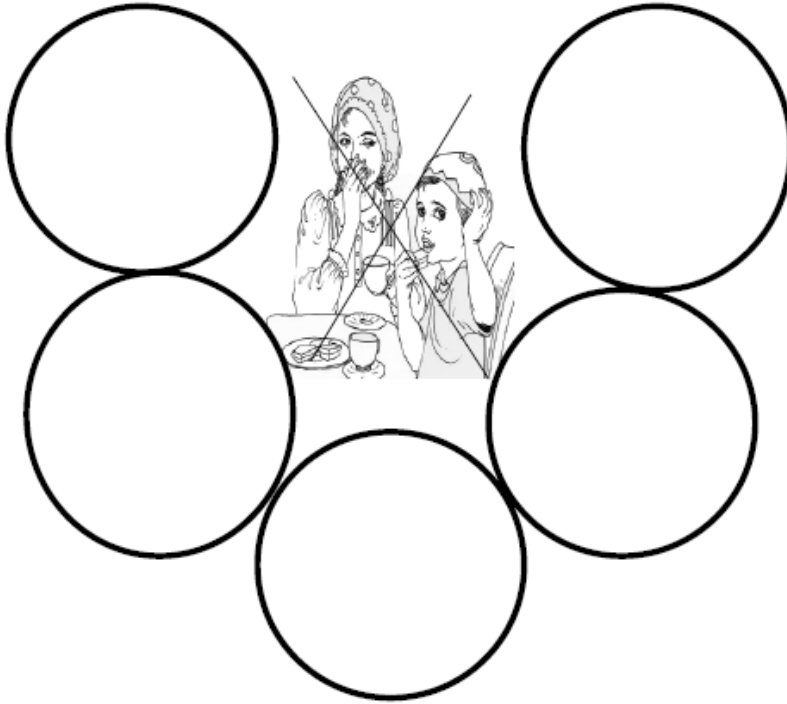
However, Sawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day, but also to stay away from **Haram** things as well.

Sawm helps you to:

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

Worksheet: SAWM

Write each circle what Sawm does for us:



Does Sawm mean just staying hungry and thirsty?

Sawm means: _____

From what time to what time do we keep fast?

We fast from: _____

In which month is it Wajib to fast?

It is Wajib to fast in the month of _____

What are the two main blessings of this month?

A: _____

B: _____

TAREEKH TAB

BLANK PAGE



Imamia Sunday School

TAREEKH SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 1	2
MA'SUMEEN (a.s.)	2
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 2	5
IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)	5
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 3	8
IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.)	8
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 4	11
IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)	11
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 5	13
IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)	14
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 6	21
AAMUL FEEL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT)	21
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 7	23
PROPHETHOOD:	23
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 8	26
THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.)	26
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 9	29
THE 1 ST REVELATION	29
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 10	32
1 ST HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA	32
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 11	34
2 ND HIJRAT: MADINA	34
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 12	37
PROPHET MUSA 1	37
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 13	39
PROPHET MUSA 2	39
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 14	42
PROPHET ISA	42

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 1

MA'SUMEEN (a.s.)

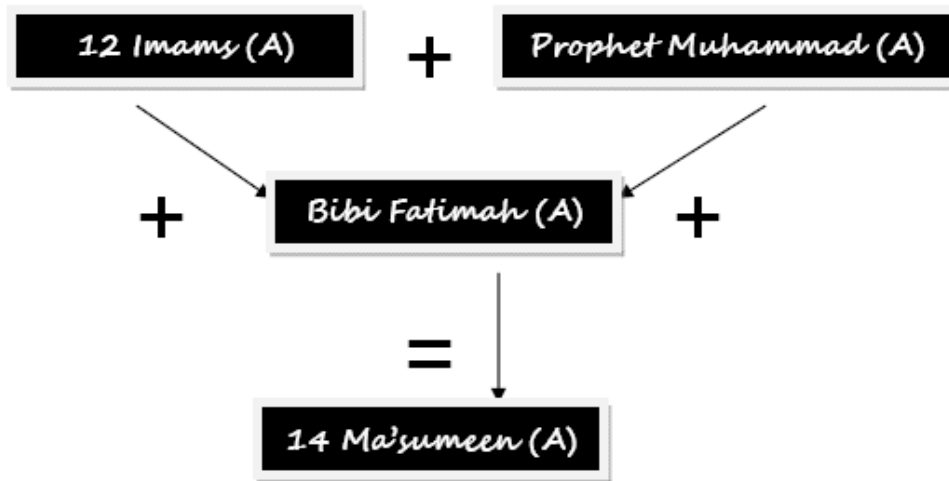
The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin.

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

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

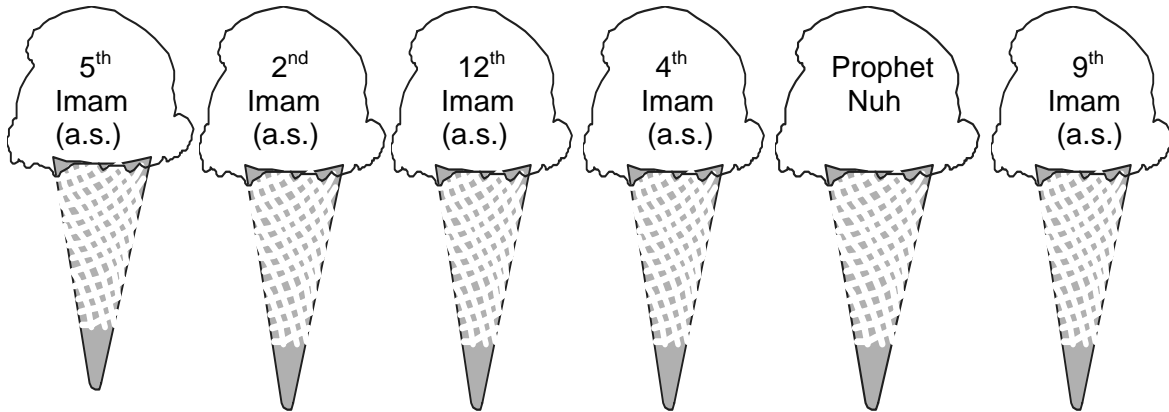
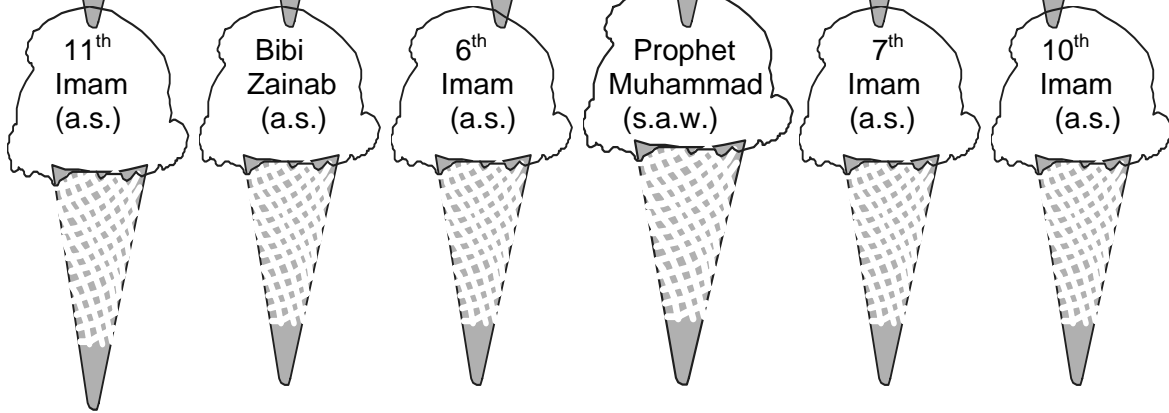
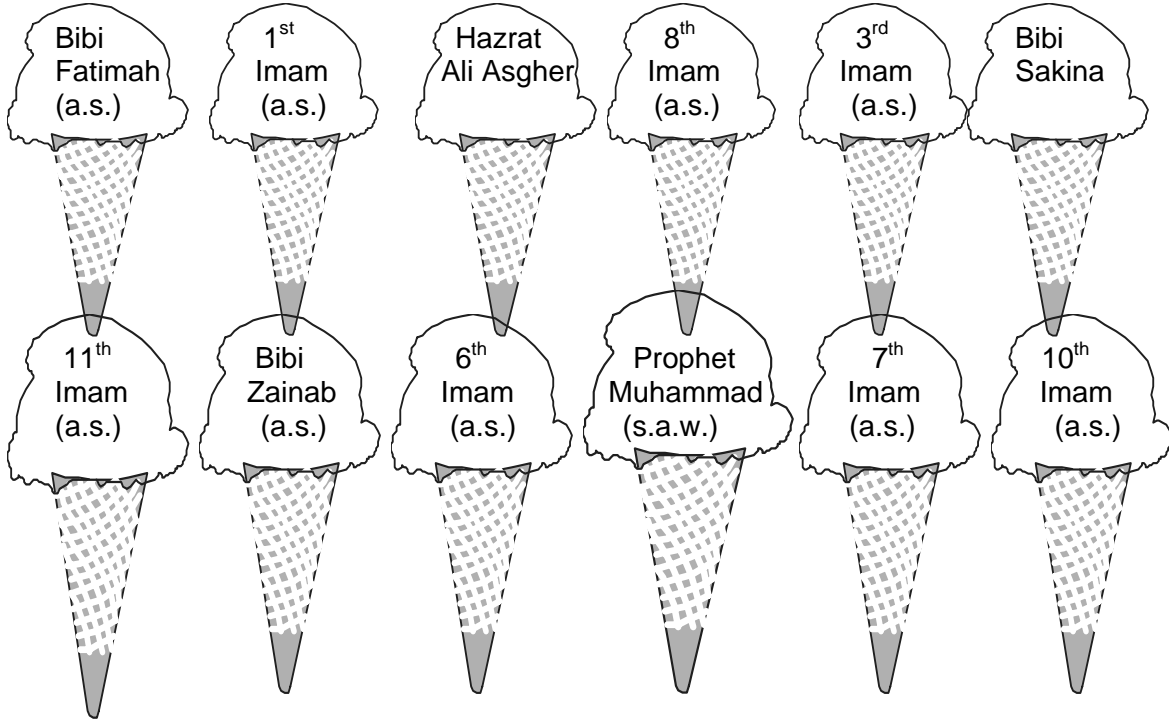
This Ayah was revealed when **Bibi Fatimah** (a.s.), her father, **Prophet Muhammad** (s.a.w.), her husband, **Imam Ali** (a.s.), and her two sons, **Imam Hasan** (a.s.) and **Imam Husain** (a.s.), were under the **Kisa**.

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



WORKSHEET: MA'SUMEEN (A.S.):

Only color in the ice-cream with the name of one of the 14 Ma'sumeen in it.



THE HADITH OF THE TWO WEIGHTY THINGS:

Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "Verily, I am leaving behind two precious things among you:

1. The Book of Allah and
2. The Ahlul Bayt,

For indeed, the two will never separate until they come back to me by the Pond of Kawthar on the Day of Judgment)."

This Hadith of the two weighty things is called Hadith-e-Thaqalayn

The Ahlul Bayt is as important in the eyes of Allah as the Holy Qur'an.

Qur'an:

- True from the beginning to the end
- Very important to follow the commands in it



Ahlul Bayt:

- True and sincere guides
- Very important that we follow their commands



It is, therefore, important that all Muslims follow the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (S).

Prophet Muhammad (S) and his Ahlul Bayt (A) sacrificed all the worldly comforts and even their lives in order to teach true religion of Islam to us.

In return of their sacrifices, we are commanded by Allah to love them.

The aim is that through their love, we follow their footsteps. We follow the true teachings of Islam taught by them, so that we live a good and decent life in this world and earn the pleasure of Allah in the life hereafter.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 2

IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)

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

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

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

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



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

IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (A) – FEAR NO ONE EXCEPT ALLAH:

One day, when our 9th Imam, Imam Taqi (A) was only nine years old, he was walking down a street of Baghdad, when Mamun al-Rashid and his soldiers came by. All the other children on the street ran away but Imam Taqi (A) did not.

Noting this, Mamun al-Rashid stopped his carriage and asked, "Young man, why did you not run away like the other children?"

Imam Taqi (A) replied calmly, "I have not done anything wrong and I am not blocking the way. Why should I have run away or be afraid? And I also know that you will not cause any unnecessary trouble when your way is not blocked."

Mamun al-Rashid was surprised with this mature reply and asked, "What is your name?"

"Muhammad," came the reply. Whose son are you? asked Mamun al-Rashid. "Son of Imam Ali Ridha (A)."

Mamun al-Rashid rode on. During his hunt the hawk returned to him with a fish in its beak.

Mamun al-Rashid was surprised. He returned back toward the city. Once again, he found children playing on the same spot, who ran away seeing the caliph's soldiers, except this young man who said he was Muhammad son of Imam Ali Ridha (A) who remained where he was.



Mamun al-Rashid hid the fish in his alm, stopped his carriage near Imam Taqi (A) and said, "Tell me, what is there in my fist?"

Imam Taqi (A) replied, "Allah has created tiny fish in the river. The hawks sometimes catch fish from there and bring it to the Kings who hide it in their fist and ask a member of the family of the Prophet (S), "Tell me what is there in my fist."

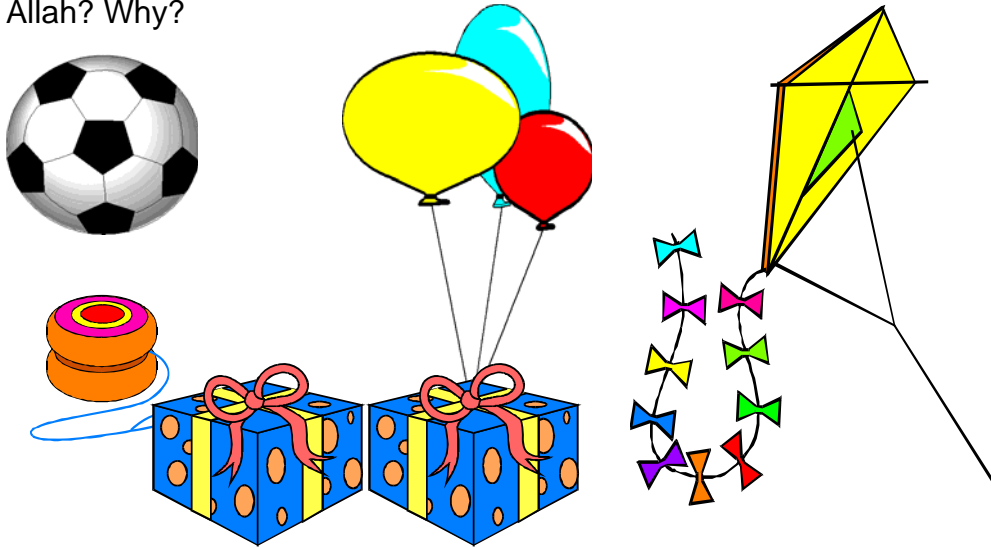
Mamun al-Rashid said, "Truly, you are the worthy son of Imam Ali Ridha (A).

Mamun al-Rashid took the young Imam Taqi (A) with him, and let him live in a nearby house next to the Royal Palace.

Moral: You should not be scared of anything or anyone as Allah is the strongest and will look after you.

WORKSHEET: IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.):

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



What did our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) do when Ma'mun tried to buy him everything?

He: _____

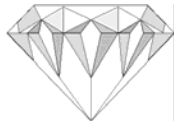
_____.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 3

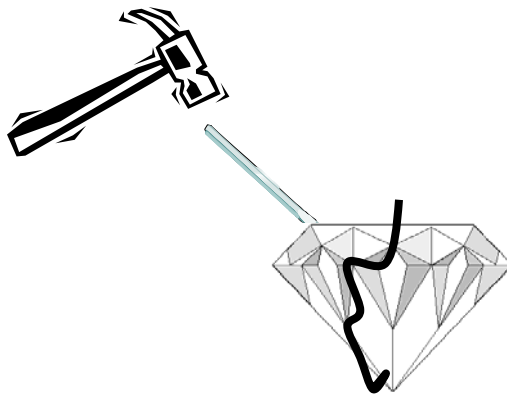
IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.)

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

Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) asked the man to explain.



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



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

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



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

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



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

IMAM ALI HADI AN NAQI (A) AND THE CRUEL ABBASID KING ALMUTAWAKKIL:



During the time of our 10th Imam, Imam Ali Hadi An Naqi (A), Al-Mutawakkil, the cruel Abbasid Caliph fell very ill. The doctors could not make him better.

Al-Mutawakkil's mother was very sad and asked Imam Hadi (A) to help him.



Imam Hadi (A) told her what medicine to use to make her son, Al-Mutawakkil better and when she used what Imam (A) had told her to use, Al-Mutawakkil became well again.

All the doctors were very surprised.

Although Al-Mutawakkil was a cruel, bad man, Imam Hadi (A) still helped him, because his mother had come to him for help.

Moral: If anyone ever asks you for help you should help them even if they are not very nice.

WORKSHEET: IMAM ALI HADI AN NAQI (A):

If Zahra laughed when you tripped and fell over, what would you do if the same thing happened to her to someone else?

Husain was always teasing Sabira in the class and this upset her very much. After a few months, when it was time for the exams, Husain came to Sabira and asked her to help him with his science revision, what is your advice to Sabira? And Husain?

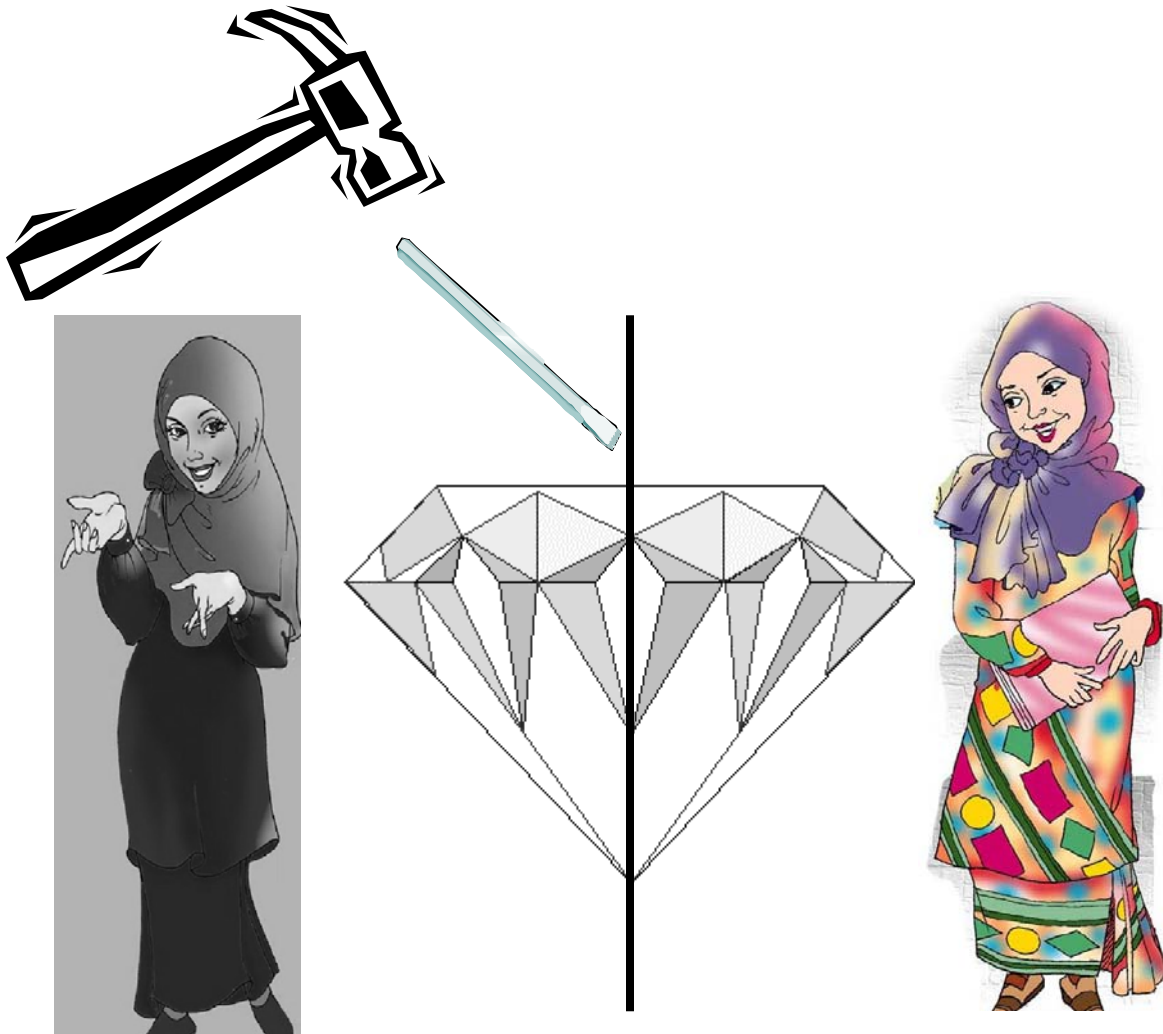
Sabira: _____

Husain: _____

WORKSHEET: IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.):

Tell your parents how our 10th Imam, Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) helped the man who broke the expensive stone.

Cooler the picture



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 4

IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)

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

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



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

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

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

The man realized what he had done was wrong.



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

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

Moral:

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

WORKSHEET: IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.):

Tell your parents what our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan al-Askari (a.s.), told the man who asked him for money saying he had none, when he did.

Cooler the picture and answer the question:



What did our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) say when the man told him he had no money?

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (A) said: _____

IMAM HASSAN AL ASKARI (A) AND HELPING THE POOR:



A poet called Abu Yousef says: "My hard life, plus with the birth of a son and having no money made me write to the Abbasid government for help with some money, but I was refused.

When I got very sad I remembered Prophet Muhammad (S)'s grandson, Imam Hassan Askari (A). I went to him.

Slowly I explained my problem because I was afraid that he might not help me because I was a poet of the Abbasids who were not very nice to the Imam (A).

I walked around Imam Hassan Askari (A)'s house for some time, before knocking at his door.

The door opened and to my surprise a companion of Imam Hassan Askari (A) came out and put in my hand a purse, saying: "Take these 400 dirhams.

Imam (A) says to use this money to pay for all the things you will need for your baby. May God bless you and the child".



Abu Yousef said: "I was surprised because not only had I not even met Imam (A) as yet but I had not even asked for the help of money and here I was given the money.

I thanked Allah for blessing the earth with the presence of such great and generous person.

Our Aimmah always made sure that they helped the poor without making them feel bad about asking for money or help with anything else.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 5

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)

As soon as our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.) was born, he did Sajdah.

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

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

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

Moral:

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

WORKSHEET 3.5: IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.):

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



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



When I sneeze, I say:

When someone else sneezes, I say:

HIDDEN IMAM (A): IMAM MUHAMMAD MAHDI (A):

Ahmed had sat sadly in his room and was thinking about what his father has said before he left on his trip.

He thought to himself, "Can I succeed to prove to my father that my love to Imam Al-Mahdi (A) is very great, or will my sister Huda be better than me in showing her love to the hidden Imam (A)?"

After that he went to his bed to sleep when suddenly he heard light knocks on his door.



Ahmed: "You may enter my room, who is it?" And his grandfather entered his room.

Ahmed stood and greeted him.

Grandfather: "As I was walking past your room, I saw your light still switched on; and wondered if maybe you had forgotten to switch off your light before going to bed.

Ahmed: "No, my grandfather, I was unable to sleep".

Grandfather: Why my son?

Ahmed: My mind was busy with my father speech.

Grandfather: I wish that everything is good.

Ahmed: First of all, have a seat my grandfather.

Grandfather: I am sitting now "tell me what you have heard from your father?"

Ahmed: "Our father has said to my sister Huda and me".

Father: "If you love Imam Al-Mahdi (A) as you say, you have to know about him more, because when you love someone, you have to know everything about that person, and your love will increase according to knowledge.

And this is your chance to prove your ability and intelligence while I am away on my trip; so, you have to try to get information about Imam Al-Mahdi (A); and whoever gets new and further information I will give him a very valuable present".

Grandfather: "What is wrong with that? This is a very good challenge, Ahmed".

Ahmed: "That is true my grandfather, but"?

Grandfather: "but, what"?

Ahmed: "I feel kind of sad, because I know very little about my Imam (A) and this means that my love towards Imam Al-Mahdi (A) is so little".

Grandfather: "You have to be patience and brave and this is a chance for you to prove your ability and intelligence and you have to go step by step in collecting information, and slowly you will get further information.

In this way your love for Imam Al-Mahdi (A) will be more".

Ahmed: "And how can I get a lot of information, my grandfather"?

Grandfather: "First, you have to think, and then you have to ask lot about what you think about. And after that you have to record what you have got in a private book".

Ahmed: "That is right, but I am afraid that my sister Huda will be better than me in this matter".

Grandfather: "The competition is something good in this matter; you have to get the first step; first, you have to think quietly, then you can ask about matters which you do not know and I will be ready to answer any question you want to ask".

Ahmed sat and thought about Imam Al Mahdi (A) and then he started asking his grandfather the questions that came to his mind.

The first question that he asked was: "Why do we call Imam Al-Mahdi (A) the hidden Imam? And why he is hidden"?

Grandfather: "This is a nice and good question, but you have to know the meaning of the word "hidden"".

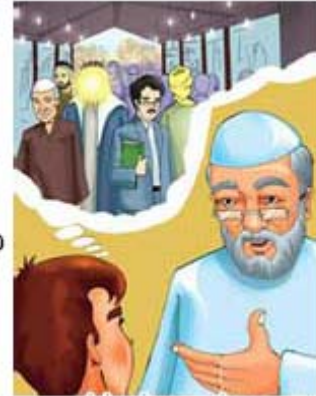
Ahmed: "I think "hidden" means that it cannot be seen by our eyes".

Grandfather: "that is right. But many people may see Imam Al-Mahdi (A), but they cannot recognize him.

Ahmed: "So he is not hidden".

Grandfather: "If he is not hidden, why can we not see him"?

Ahmed: "I don't know".



Grandfather: "Then let me explain to you. You see Ahmed, he is called the hidden Imam, because we don't know all of his qualities, but we know that as a person he is definitely alive".

Ahmed: "I cannot understand what you are saying my dear grandfather".

Grandfather: "Ok then, very simply, let us suppose that you enter to the school hall and see thousands of children and one of them is called Haider and you do not know him, will you be able to recognize him, my dear?"

Ahmed: "Surely, I cannot recognize him among them".

Grandfather: "So the person who is called Haider does exist in the school; and that is what I mean that he is existed as a person, but you don't know what he looks like".

Ahmed: "I understand this phrase. Now I know the meaning of the "hidden", it means that my Imam (A) exists as a person but we do not know what he looks like – so, his identity is unknown".

Grandfather: "Ahmed, that is good".

Ahmed: "Now what about the 2nd part of my question"?

Grandfather: "Yes dear, you wanted to know why did Imam Al-Mahdi (A) disappear and people cannot see him."

Ahmed: "Yes, my grandfather".

Grandfather: "I will explain that to you through a story and that should answer your question".

Ahmed: "That is great, thanks you".

Grandfather: "When I was a very young boy, I lived in a very small and beautiful village, and this village was surrounded by trees and hills in everywhere. And this village had only one path that people could use to reach the town.

One day, the Mayor of this village decided to put a lamp post in the middle of the town so that the people could see where they were going. This made the people of my village very happy; and I remember that we used to gather at night around the lamp post and play; but our happiness never last long".

Ahmed: "Why"?



Grandfather: "There were some thieves in the village and they would break the lamp at night".

Ahmed: "O! Allah, why do they do that"?

Grandfather: "They used to steal chickens and other animals and they broke the lamp because they didn't want to be seen by any one".

Ahmed: "What happen after that"?

Grandfather: "The next day, the broken lamp was replaced with another one, but they broke the new lamp again; so the Mayor of the village asked the villagers to guard the lamp post".

Ahmed: "Did the villagers respond positively"?

Grandfather: "Yes, at the beginning; but slowly by slowly they began to feel bored; and stopped looking after the lamp post and so during these times; the thieves decided would take advantage and break the lamp.

This situation has continued, and the lamp was broken eleven times. So, the Mayor decided that the village would have to remain in complete darkness, because the villagers have given up guarding the lamp from thieves".

Ahmed: "I think this story explains to me that we as human beings did not benefit from these lamps of the earth, (our Imams (A)), and killed Imam Ali (A) and the Imams (A), after him".



Grandfather: "Yes, my son. So, as a result; people live in a kind of darkness as Allah has ordered Imam Al-Mahdi (A) to hide himself until his followers are ready to begin taking responsibility of their actions, then Allah will give him the permission to re-appear".

Ahmed: "Thank you my grandfather to give me this valuable information and I will record everything in my private book".

Grandfather: "Now, go to sleep so that you are able to pray your Fajr Namaaz".

Ahmed: "Good night my grandfather".

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "In Ghaibat, our Imam-e-Zamana (A) is like a sun hidden behind the clouds."

So, even though we do not see Imam Al-Mahdi (A), he is near us all the time and will help us whenever we ask him. Sometimes when we are lost or frightened somewhere, he helps us even if we don't ask

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 6

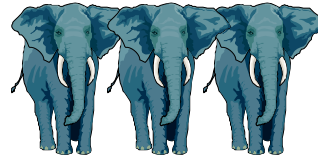
AAMUL FEEL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT)

In **570 AD**, the year of the birth of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), a Christian governor called **Abraha** marched to **Makka to destroy the Holy Ka'aba**.

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



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



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

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



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

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

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



Many of his men died on the way back and Abraha himself died a painful death. This event is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Feel, Verses 1-5

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

“I am the owner of the camels.
The House too has a Master who looks after it.”

Who said the above famous saying? _____

Which House was he talking about? _____

Draw this House:



Who is the Master of this House? _____

Now draw what happened to Abraha's army of elephants.



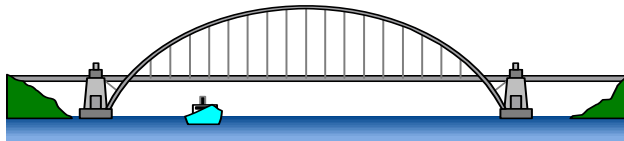
PROPHETHOOD:

Allah sent 124 000 prophets to guide us.
The first was Prophet Adam (A), who was also the person Allah created.
The last of them was Prophet Muhammad (S).

Why do we need Prophets?

Prophets are there to show us how to be good Muslims and to teach us just like teachers. They are humans like us, so that we can copy them, and they can be an example for us.

The Prophets are like a bridge between us and Allah.



Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- Directly **E.g.:** Prophet Musa
- Through a dream **E.g.:** Prophet Ibrahim
- Through the Angel Jibrail **E.g.:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The Prophets then tell us what Allah has told them.

The Prophets have to have the following qualities:

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- be able to perform miracles
- have the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge.

The Arabic word for a Prophet = **Nabi**.

Amongst the Nabi, are a certain few who were given new commands, (set of laws, Shari'ah); for the people to follow; these Prophets are called **Rasul**.

Then there are 5 Prophets who have an even higher rank and these are known as the **Ulul Adhm** Prophets (The special Prophets). They are:

- **Prophet Nuh,**

- Prophet Ibrahim,
- Prophet Isa,
- Prophet Musa, AND
- Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Islam has been the religion from the time of Prophet Adam but was finally completed at the time of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w).

Each Prophet brought the message of Allah in stages. How much they brought depended on how much their people would be able to understand.

As the people developed and could understand more, Allah revealed more of the message of Islam to them through the Prophet of their time.

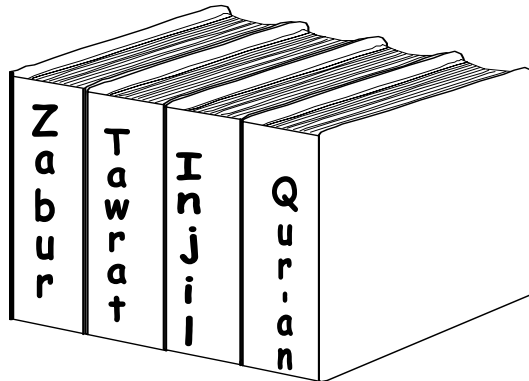
It was not until the time of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), that Allah revealed the whole message of Islam.

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) written into a book.

These books are known as Divine books.

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:



- Taurat was revealed to Prophet Musa
- Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood
- Injil was revealed to Prophet Isa
- Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

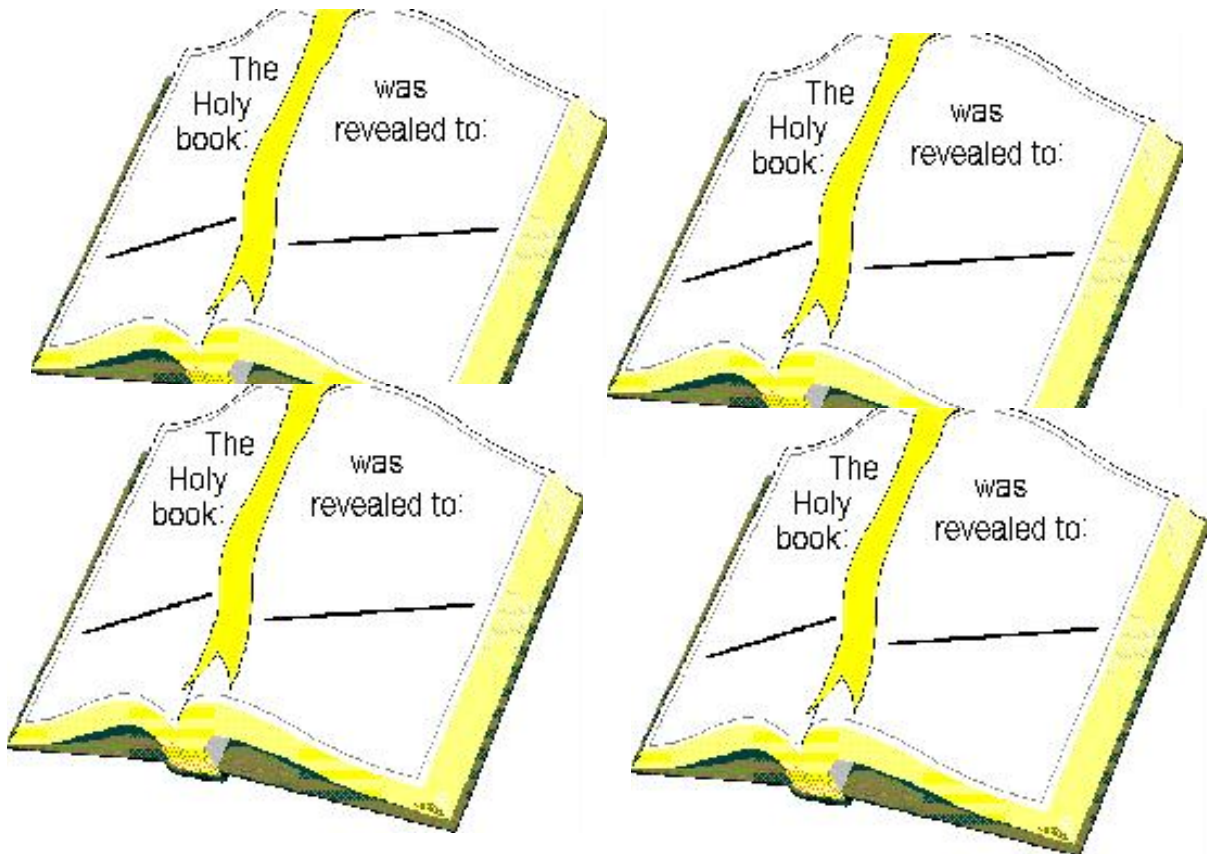
Islam is the only religion taught by all the Prophets

WORKSHEET: PROPHEHOOD:

Find the names of the 5 Ulul Adhm Prophets in the Wordsearch below.

A S D O O W A D L P
S M U H A M M A D A
U Q N E R T Y N S I
M M I H A R B I U S
N U H H I S S A T H

In the four books below write the names of the 4 holy books that we know of and who they were revealed to:



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 8

THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.)

The Holy Prophet of Islam, Muhammad Mustafa (s.a.w.), was born in Makka, in the Year of the Elephant, when Abraha tried to destroy the Holy Ka'aba.

His father = **Abdullah**

His mother = **Aamina**.

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

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

His mother, died when he was only 6 years old. She is buried in Abwa.

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

The Prophet (s.a.w.) was only 8 years old his grandfather died.

After that his uncle, Abu Talib, took care of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When the time came for the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to announce his Prophethood, Abu Talib was one of his strongest followers.

While he was under the powerful protection of his uncle, the Quraish did not dare to harm the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) personally.

The death of his uncle made the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) very sad.

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

As both his uncle and his wife died in the same year, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) called this year "Aamul Huzn".

Aamul Huzn = Year of Grief

Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (s.a.w.) had the best Akhlaq.

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

This earned him 2 titles:

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

WORKSHEET: THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.):



Look for the answers to the questions in the Word search:

1. The name of the year when both his wife and uncle died.
2. The grandfather of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
3. The wife of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
4. The tribe of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
5. One of his titles meaning Trustworthy
6. One of his titles meaning the Truthful one
7. The father of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
8. The age of the Prophet's when his mother died
9. The family of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
10. The uncle of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
11. The mother of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
12. The name of the year when the Prophet (s.a.w.) was born

STORY ABOUT PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) – THE PERSON WHO IS CLOSEST TO ALLAH IS THE ONE WHO OBEYS HIM IN EVERY ACTION.



The Holy Prophet (S) was sitting in the mosque in Madina giving a talk to some of his followers while they were waiting for Salaat time to set in.

A rich man wearing expensive clothes came and sat in front of the Holy Prophet (S) to listen to his talk.

Meanwhile another man who had also came to listen to the Holy Prophet (S) sat down beside the rich man.

The second man was not rich, in fact he was quite poor. The old and torn clothes he was wearing showed just how poor he was.



The rich man did not like for the poor man to sit next to him. He pulled his nice, new, expensive clothes closer to himself, so that they would not be touched by the dirty, old, torn clothes of the poor man.

The Holy Prophet (S) noticed what the rich man had done and was upset and disappointed. He asked the rich man why he had done this? Was it because he thought that some of his wealth might go to the poor man, or was it because he thought some of the poverty of the poor man might come to him.

The rich man, who was not a bad person, realized what he had done was wrong and was truly sorry.

To make up for his mistake and to show how sorry he was, the rich man after apologizing to the poor man, offered him half of all his wealth.

The poor man told the rich man that he accepted his apology and forgave him, but did not want half of his wealth as he did not want to get something without having worked for it.

Moral:

In the eyes of Allah how rich or poor a person is makes no difference. The person who is closest to Allah is the one who obeys Him in every action.

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 9

THE 1st REVELATION



The Prophet (s.a.w), use to spend a lot of his time in the cave, of Mount Hira, which is a mountain near the Holy Ka'aba.

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) was 40 years old, he received his 1st revelation.

He was in the cave of Mount Hira, when heard a voice calling his name and suddenly there was a bright light in

the cave.

The Prophet (S) sat at his place calmly and saw that a man was approaching him. It was the angel Jibrail in human form.

Jibrail came very close to the Prophet (S) and asked him to read what was written in a silken scroll that he had in his hands.

The Prophet (S) read the words which were the first revelation from Allah, and which later became the first 5 verses of Suratul Alaq.



When the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) returned home, he told his wife Bibi Khadija and his young 12 years old cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) what had happened, and they both believed him.

Bibi Khadija = 1st woman to accept Islam

Imam Ali (a.s.) = 1st man to declare Islam

The Prophet (s.a.w.) received more revelations from Allah and he slowly began to spread the religion of Islam.

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

Only 30 people became Muslims in the first 3 years

WORKSHEET: THE 1st REVELATION:



What is so special about these verses? _____

What Surah are these verses from? _____

Who were they revealed to? _____

How were they revealed? _____

Where were they revealed? _____

Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 10

1ST HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA

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

There were two main Hijra:

Hijra to Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

Hijrat to Madina.

THE HIJRAT TO ABYSSINIA:

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

This was the first Hijrat in Islam.



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

It happened 5 years after the Prophet (s.a.w.) started his mission.

First 10 people went, and then 40 followed.

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

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

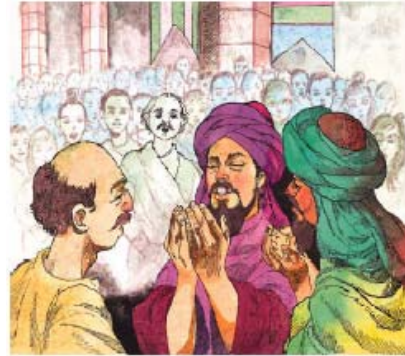
The king asked if the Muslims had committed any crimes in Makka. When he was told that their only crime was inventing a new religion, the King asked to speak to the leader of the Muslims, who was Imam Ali's brother, Ja'far.

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

Ja'far replied, **"We used to be ignorant people who worshipped idols. We committed bad deeds. We had no respect for our neighbours and fought**

amongst ourselves. The weak were bullied by the strong. We spent a long time in this manner, until the Prophet (s.a.w.), invited us to worship One God.

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

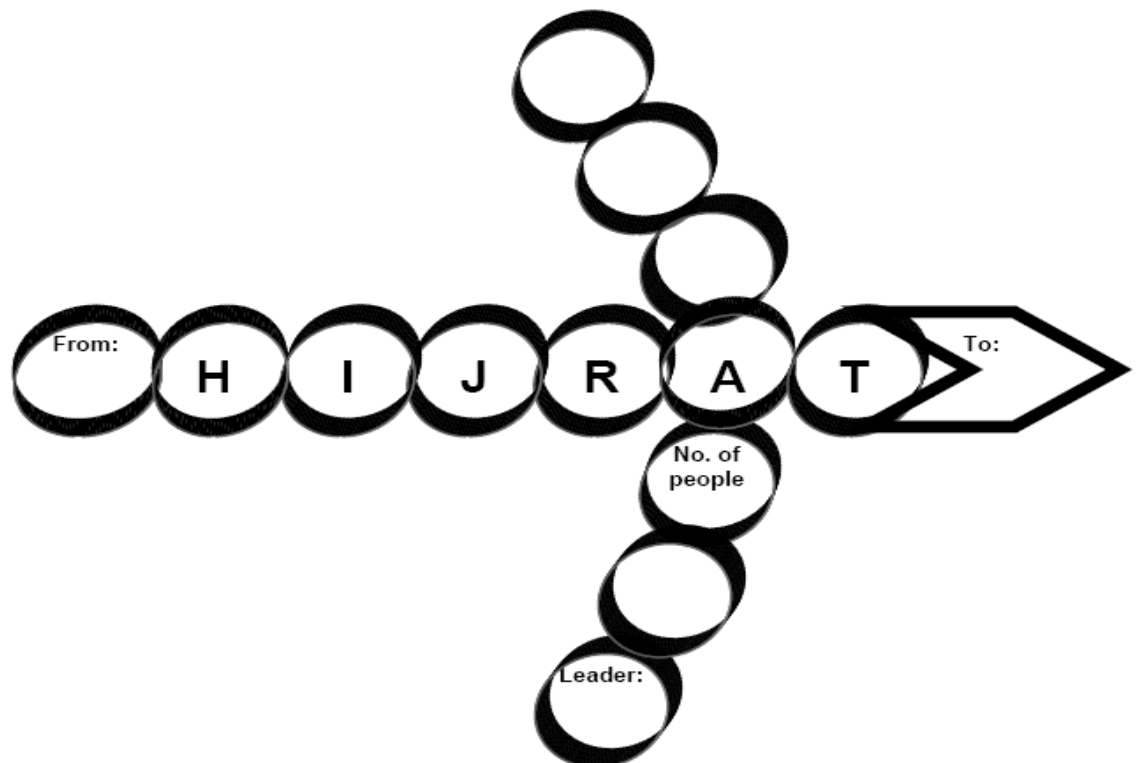


When the king and bishops heard the words of Allah about the Bibi Maryam and Prophet Isa, tears came to their eyes as they recognised the truth

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

WORKSHEET 3.10: 1st HIJRAT: ABYSSINIA:

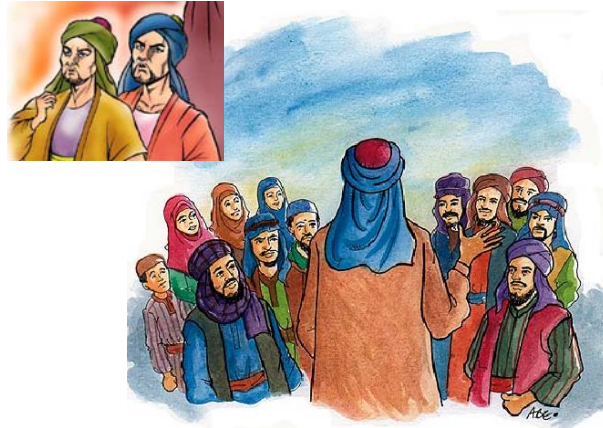
Fill in the circles of the arrow about the first Hijra of the Muslims.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 11

2ND HIJRAT: MADINA

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



The Prophet (s.a.w.) advised all the Muslims to migrate to Madina secretly, and await his arrival there.

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

Only the Prophet (s.a.w.), his family, Imam Ali (a.s.) and a few old and ill Muslims were left. These last few Muslims were also about to leave.

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

The only problem was the revenge that the Bani Hashim, the family of the Prophet (s.a.w.), would take on the killer.

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

On the same night that the Quraish planned to kill the Prophet (s.a.w.), he was ordered by Allah to leave Makka for Madina, through Angel Jibraeel.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) turned to Imam Ali (a.s.) and said, **"Sleep in my bed tonight and cover yourself with the green sheet that I use when I sleep."**

He then told Imam Ali (a.s.) to follow him to Madina after he had returned the property that certain people of Makka had left with the Prophet (s.a.w.).

Imam Ali (a.s.) was quite happy to obey the orders he had been given because he knew that his actions would mean the safety of the Prophet (s.a.w.).

That night the house of the Prophet (s.a.w.), was surrounded by the 40 men of Quraish. They decided to wait till the morning before killing the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When half the night was over, the Prophet (s.a.w.) left his house to begin his journey.

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

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ
خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَعْشَيْنَهُمُ فُهُمْ لَا يَبْصُرُونَ



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

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

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

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

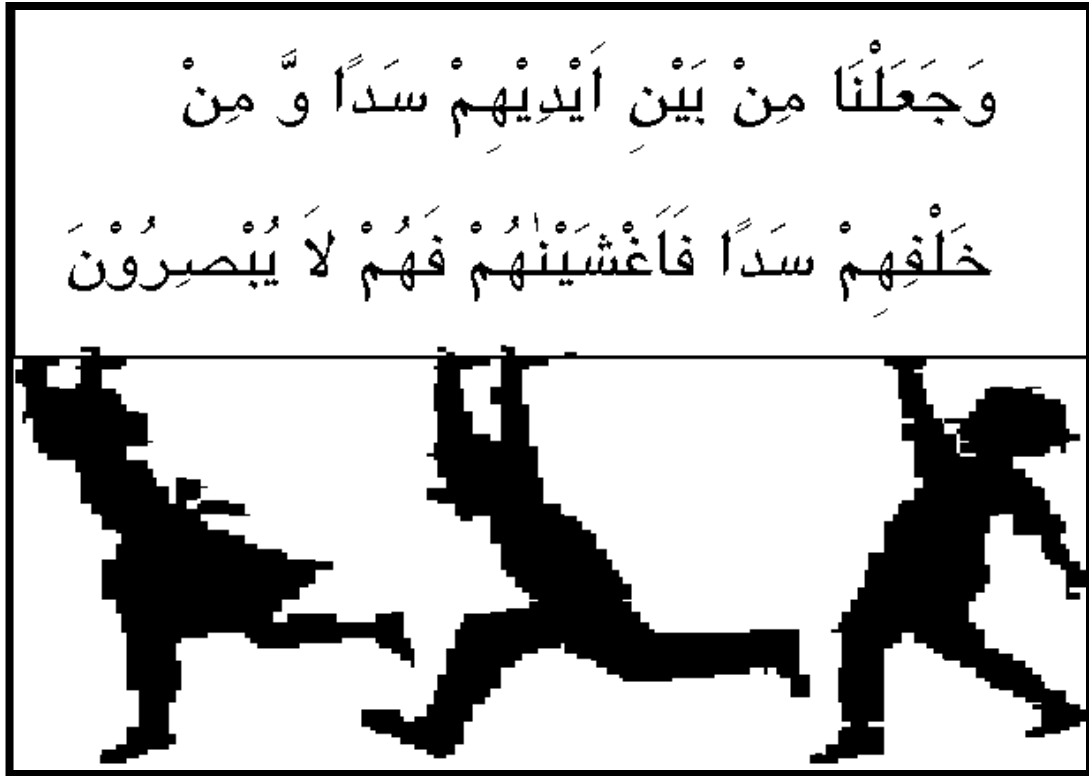
MUHARRAM 1 A.H.					
s					s

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

This is the year 1428 A.H. That means it is now 1428 years after the Hijrat to Madina took place.

WORKSHEET: 2ND HIJRAT: MADINA:

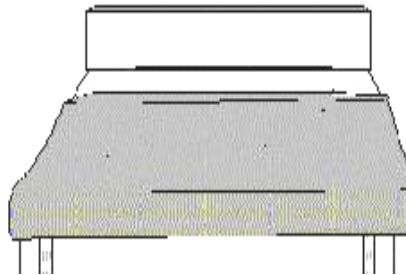
Learn Verse 9, Suratul Yasiin on the board:



What happened when the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse on the night of Hijrat?

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse:

In the bed below write the name of the person who slept in the Prophet's bed on the night of Hijrat.



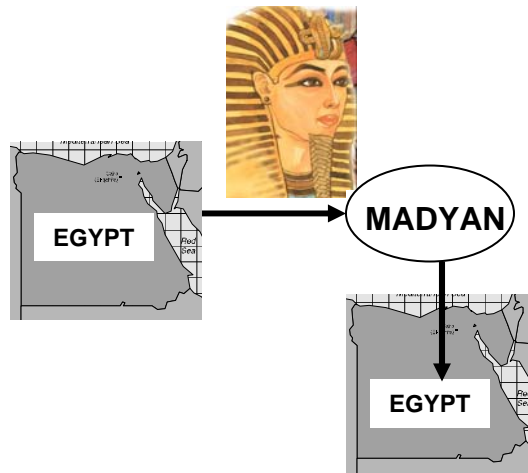
Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 12

PROPHET MUSA 1

Prophet Musa grew up in the palace of Firaun:

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

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



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

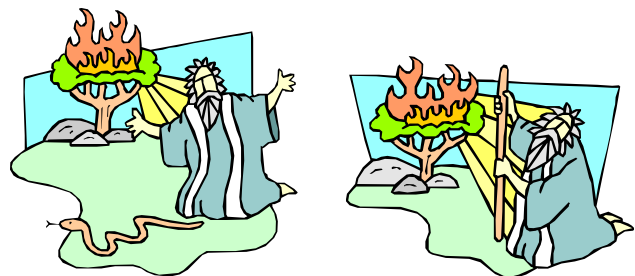
Prophet Musa told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.

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

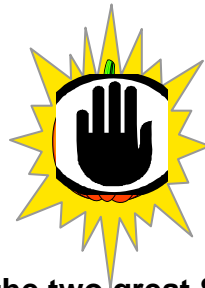


While Prophet Musa looked around in surprise, he suddenly heard a voice saying, "**O Musa, I am your Lord!**"

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

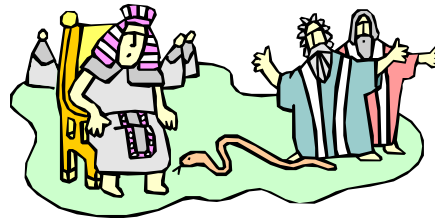


Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



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

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



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

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

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

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

WORKSHEET: PROPHET MUSA 1:

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



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 13

PROPHET MUSA 2

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

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



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



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

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



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

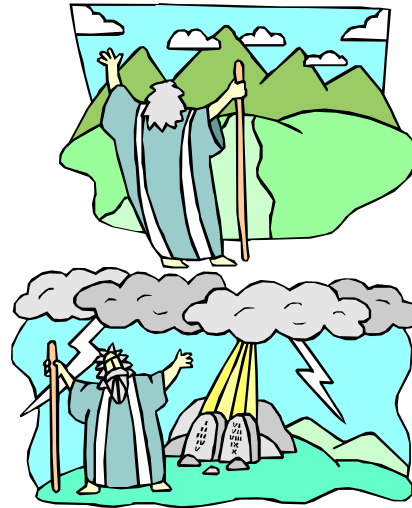


In the final moments of his life Fir'aun realised the Power and Greatness of Allah, but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.

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

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

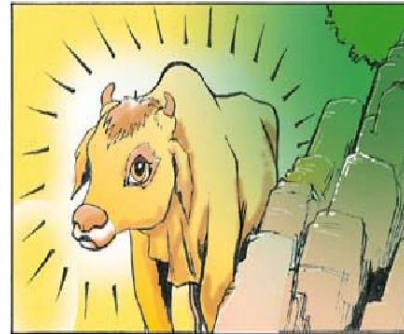
When Prophet Musa returned to his people from Mount Sinai, he had with him the Tawrat, with the Divine revelations written on tablets of stone.



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

Then he had sprinkled some dust into its mouth, which he had collected from under the feet of Angel Jibrael on the day that Fir'aun had drowned. So, the calf made a sound and the people began to worship it.

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



WORKSHEET: PROPHET MUSA 2:

Draw how Prophet Musa parted the sea:



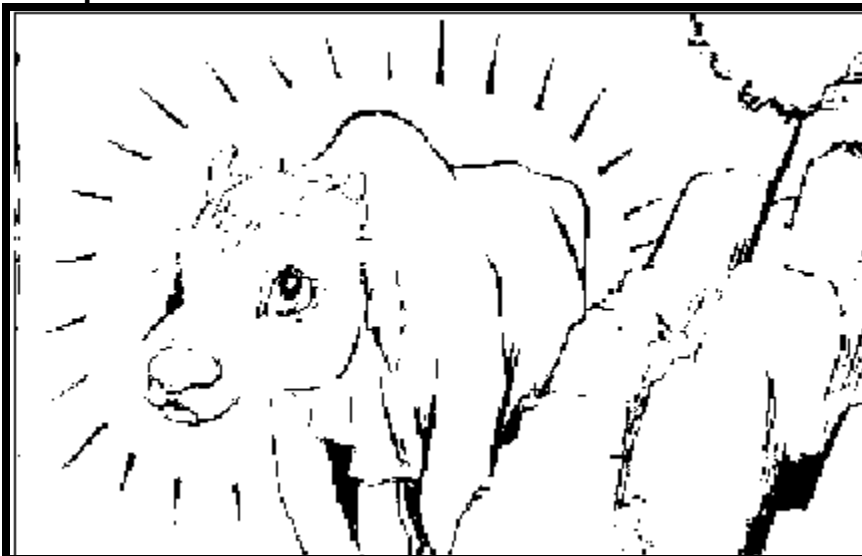
When Firaun and his men entered the parted river what happened?

When Fir'ain and his men entered the river _____
_____.

How it was possible that the calf made of gold could make noises?

The calf could make noises because _____
_____.

Color the picture.



Tareekh Class 3 - Lesson 14

PROPHET ISA

Prophet Isa's mother = Bibi Maryam

He had no father.

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

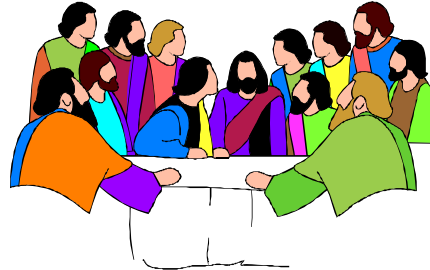
He too could perform miracles like:

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

These miracles made the Jew believe in him and others became his enemies. He chose 12 people from his followers and taught them from the Injil, so that they could travel and teach others.

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

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

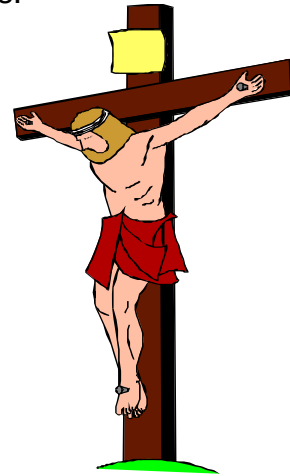


At this time, Allah raised Prophet Isa to the heavens to keep him safe. In the meantime, Yahuda went to his house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah changed his face to look like Prophet Isa's.

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

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

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



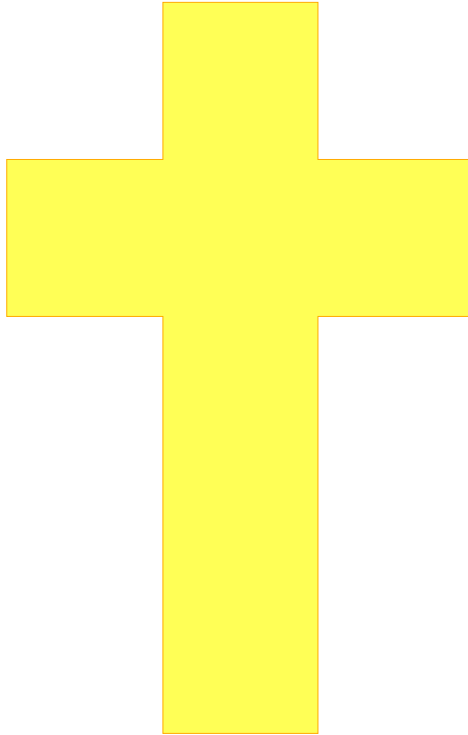
Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said: When our 12th Imam (a.s.) re-appears, Prophet Isa will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.

WORKSHEET: PROPHET ISA:

Which of the followers of Prophet Isa told his enemies where to find him?

_____.

In the cross below, write the name of the person who was mistaken for Prophet Isa and killed on the cross:



Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Isa?

This person was mistaken for Prophet Isa because: _____

_____.

What happened to Prophet Isa?

Prophet Isa: _____

_____.



IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

The most valuable treasure is knowledge and wisdom and the worst misfortune is ignorance". Amir al-Mu'minin, Imam Ali (AS)

TEACHERS NOTES FOR CLASS 3 2014/2015 FIQH



O Allah, send Your blessings on Muhammad and his family

NAME: _____

TEL: _____

IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

Attendance List 2012-2013

Teacher's Name: _____

Class: _____

Time: _____

	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	NO	
											Student's Name	
First Day of School/Orientation/25 Shawwaal												09/16/12
Martyrdom of 6th Imam, Hazrat Imam Jaffer Sadiq (AS).												09/23/12
1 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Masuma-e-Qum												09/30/12
11 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of 8th Imam, Hazrat Imam Reza a.s.												10/07/12
25 Dhu al qa'dah Birthday of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Eesaa (AS)												10/14/12
29 Dhu al Qa'dah Martyrdom of 9th Imam, Hazrat Imam Mohammed Taqi A.S.												10/21/12
1 Dhu al Hijjah Wedding of Imam Ali (AS) and Syedda Fatima Zehra (SA)												10/28/12
9 Dhu al Hijjah Martyrdom of Hazrat Muslim ibne Aqeel (AS) / 10 Dhu al Hijjah Eid-ul-Adha												11/04/12
15 Dhu al Hijjah Birthday of 10th Imam, Hazrat Imam Ali un Naqi a.s / 18 Dhu al Hijjah EID e Ghadeer												11/11/12
24 Dhu al Hijjah Eid e Mubahila											11/18/12	
Thanksgiving Holiday/10 Moharram - Ashura - Martyrdom of 3rd Imam Husain AS	HOLIDAY										11/25/12	
											12/02/12	
25 Muharram Martyrdom of 4th Imam, Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											12/09/12	
											12/16/12	
Christmas/7 Safar Birthday of 7th Imam Mossa Kazim (AS)	HOLIDAY										12/23/12	
New Year	HOLIDAY										12/30/12	
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 th) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13	
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	MID TERM										01/13/13	
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	MID TERM										01/20/13	
17 Rabi' al Awwal - Prophet Muhammad SAW & 6th Imam Jaffer as Sadiq AS / 18 Rabi' al Awwal - Birthday Syedda Umme Kulsoom bint Ali (AS)											01/27/13	
Parents - Teachers Meeting	PARENTS DAY										02/03/13	
											02/10/13	
											02/17/13	
10 Rabi' at Thaani - Birthday 11th Imam Hassan al Askari AS											02/24/13	
											03/03/13	
											03/10/13	
5 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Sayyida Zainab AS											03/17/13	
13 Jamaada al Ula - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											03/24/13	
15 Jamaada al Ula - Birthday Hazrat Imam Zainul Abedin (AS).											03/31/13	
											04/07/13	
3 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Sayyida Fatima Zehar (S.A)											04/14/13	
10 Jamaada al Thaani - Battle of Mu'ta & Maryrdom of Jaafar al Tayyar 8 AH											04/21/13	
20 Jamaada al Thaani - Birthday Sayyida Fatima Zehra S.A.											04/28/13	
26 Jamaada al Thaani - Martyrdom Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)											05/05/13	
1st Rajab - Birthday 5th Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)Mohammad Baqir (AS)	FINALS										05/12/13	



Imamia Sunday School

FIQH SYLLABUS – CLASS 3 (8 Years Old)

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 1: ISLAM.....	2
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION	4
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 3: TAWHEED	6
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 4: ADAALAT	8
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 5: NABUWWAT	10
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 6: IMAMAT.....	12
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 7: QIYAMAT	14
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT.....	16
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT.....	17
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU	19
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11: COMPLETE WUSHU - REVISION	21
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11A: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST	22
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT	23
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT.....	24
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 14: NIYYAT	26
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 15: TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH.....	29
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 16: TA'QIBAAT: ZIYARAT.....	30
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 17 & 18: SALAAT RECITATION	31
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 19: SALAAT RECITATION TEST.....	36
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 20: SAWM.....	37

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 1: ISLAM

Islam = give in and obey the will of Allah.

Allah had made us and therefore knows what is good and bad for us, and by following Islam totally, we will be at peace with ourselves.

Islam comes from the word Salaam.
Salaam = peace

Islam is not like other religions, which are named either by the person who found the religion, or the land where the religion first came about.

E.g.1: Judaism is named after the tribe Judea of the land by the same name.

E.g.2: Christianity is named after Christ (Prophet Isa).

Islam is not named after Prophet Muhammad (S) because we do not believe that he was the founder of Islam. Islam is the religion of Allah. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in: **Sura Ali Imran verse 19:**

"Indeed the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

Islam is the only religion taught by all 124,000 Prophets, from Prophet Adam to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The basic teachings of all of the Prophets were the same, but the laws of religion were different depending on the time of the Prophet and the understanding of the people of that time.

E.g.: If you want to explain about a car to a child you will first tell him that it is something with wheels that takes him from one place to another. As the child gets older and more mature you will explain that the car has an engine that needs petrol to make it work. As the child gets older still you will explain more about how the car works, until finally he understands the car fully.

In this same way the Prophets all taught that there is one God and that they were His Prophets. However, the rules of the religion came as and when Allah thought the people were ready understand.

Finally, the complete religion of Islam was sent to the world, through Prophet Muhammad (S).

Worksheet:

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Islam mean?

Islam means:

2. Why is Islam not named after Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)?

Islam is not named after the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) because:

3. Who is Christianity named after?

Christianity is named after: _____.

4. What have all the Prophets always taught?

All the Prophets have always taught that:

5. What has Allah said about Islam in the Qur'an? And in what Surah?

Allah has said in Suratul _____ that:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION

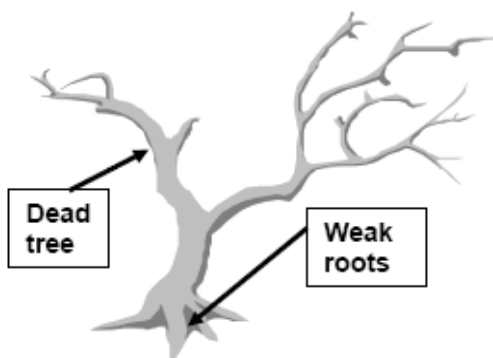
Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.



In the same way if one does not fully understand the Furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.

Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of their ability.

Usool-e-din (roots of religion) are 5:

- **Tawheed** - Allah is One.
- **Adaalat** - Allah is Just.
- **Nabuwwat** - Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- **Imamat** - Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- **Qiyamat** - The Day of Judgment.

Worksheet:

Answer the following:

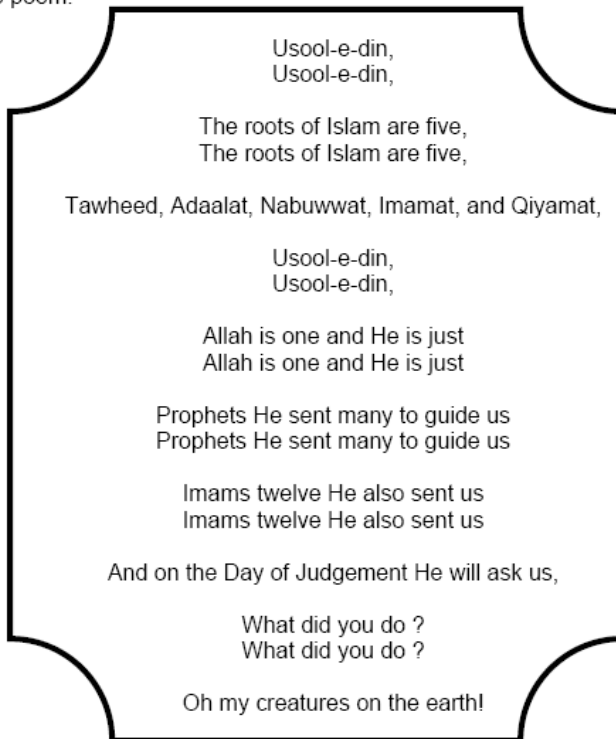
1. Why are the Usools more important to our Faith than the Furoos?

Usools are more important to our Faith because:

2. Which Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

3. Which Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

Learn the poem:



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 3: TAWHEED

Tawheed = there is only One God.

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the most Kind, the most Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُؤَلَدْ

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

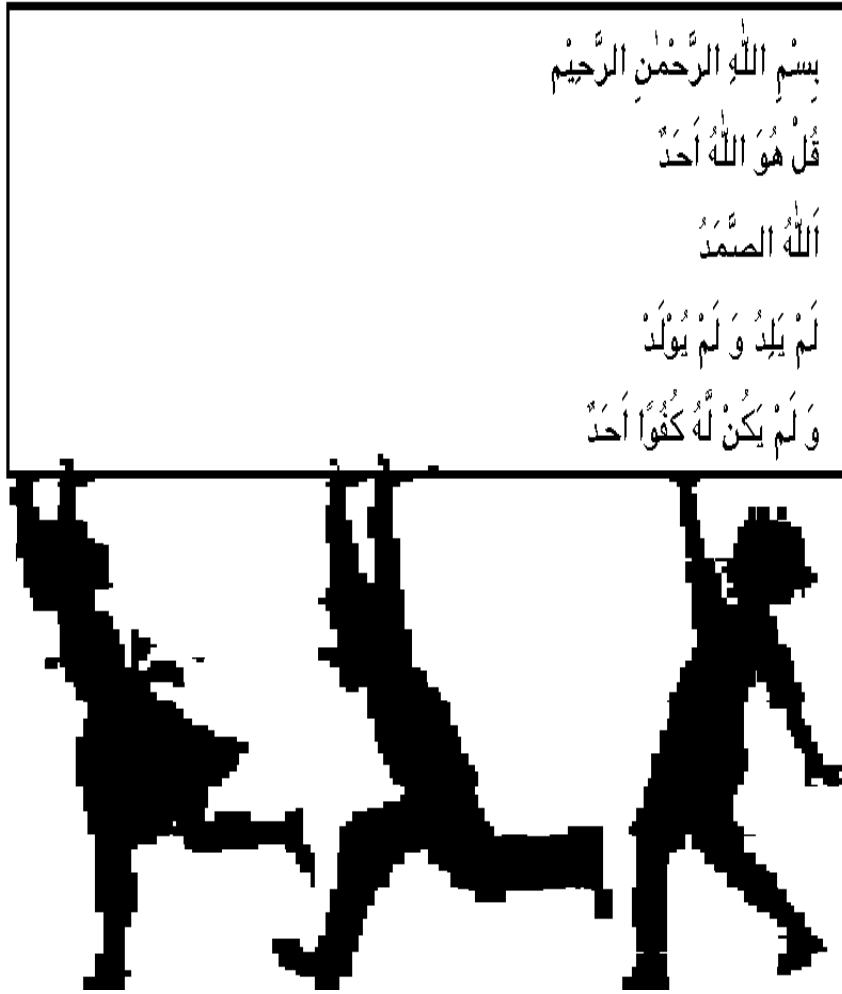
When you believe in Tawheed it means that you believe:

- There is only One God whom you Worship
- That He is the only One on Whom you rely for everything AND
- He is the one that you do everything for.

When you truly rely on Allah for everything, you will not need anyone else or be afraid of anyone else.

Worksheet – Tawheed:

Write down the meaning of each line in Suratul Ikhlas and learn the Surah with its meaning.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

What is this Surah teaching us?

This Surah is teach us:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 4: ADAALAT

Adaalat = Allah is Just.

Allah's Justice does not mean that Allah is equal to everyone. Equal and just are not the same thing.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means **that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

In a town lived a doctor, a jeweler and a thief.



In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the thief wanted to go and rob the jeweler. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor.

The jeweler did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

Now let us study this story.

The thief fell ill - so it seems that Allah treated him unfairly.

The doctor got an extra patient (the thief!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The jeweler lost business because it rained, so it seems Allah treated him unfairly.

So was Allah Just to all of them? We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realize that **Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Now let us study the story again.

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The thief did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The jeweler did get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

So we see that **Adaalat** means that **Allah is Just because He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Worksheet:

1. How was Allah fair to the jeweler?

2. When we say that Allah is Just do we mean that he will put everybody in heaven?

3. How was Allah fair to the thief?

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 5: NABUWWAT

Nabuwwat = Prophethood.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Adam.
The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Directly, | E.g. Prophet Musa |
| 2. Through a dream, | E.g. Prophet Ibrahim |
| 3. Through the angel Jibrail, | E.g. Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) |

All Prophets have to be:

- Chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- Able to perform miracles
- The person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge

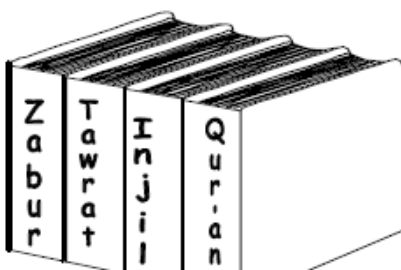
There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets: They are:

- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

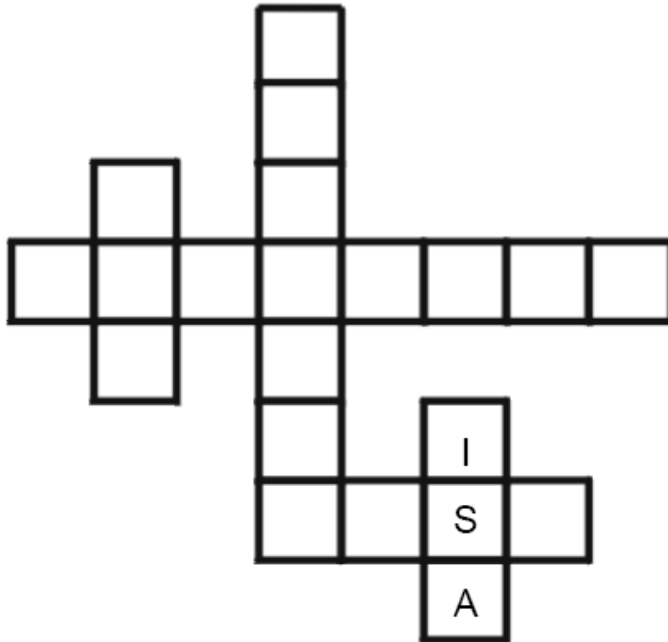
The other Divine books that we know of are:



Zabur – revealed to – P. Dawood
Tawrat – revealed to – P. Musa
Injil – revealed to – P. Isa
Qur'an – revealed to – P. Muhammad

WORKSHEET 4.5: NABUWWAT

Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword? One has been done for you.



1. What are the 4 qualities that a Prophet must have?

Prophets must be:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 6: IMAMAT

Imamat = belief in the need for guides after the Holy Prophet (S).

There are 12 such guides (A-immah).

A-immah = plural of Imam.

Imam = guide or leader.

Just like the Prophets, the A-immah have to be:

- Chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not commit any sin, not even by mistake.
- Able to perform miracles
- The person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge

The 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (a.s) is the Imam of our time and is still alive.

When we hear his name we should:

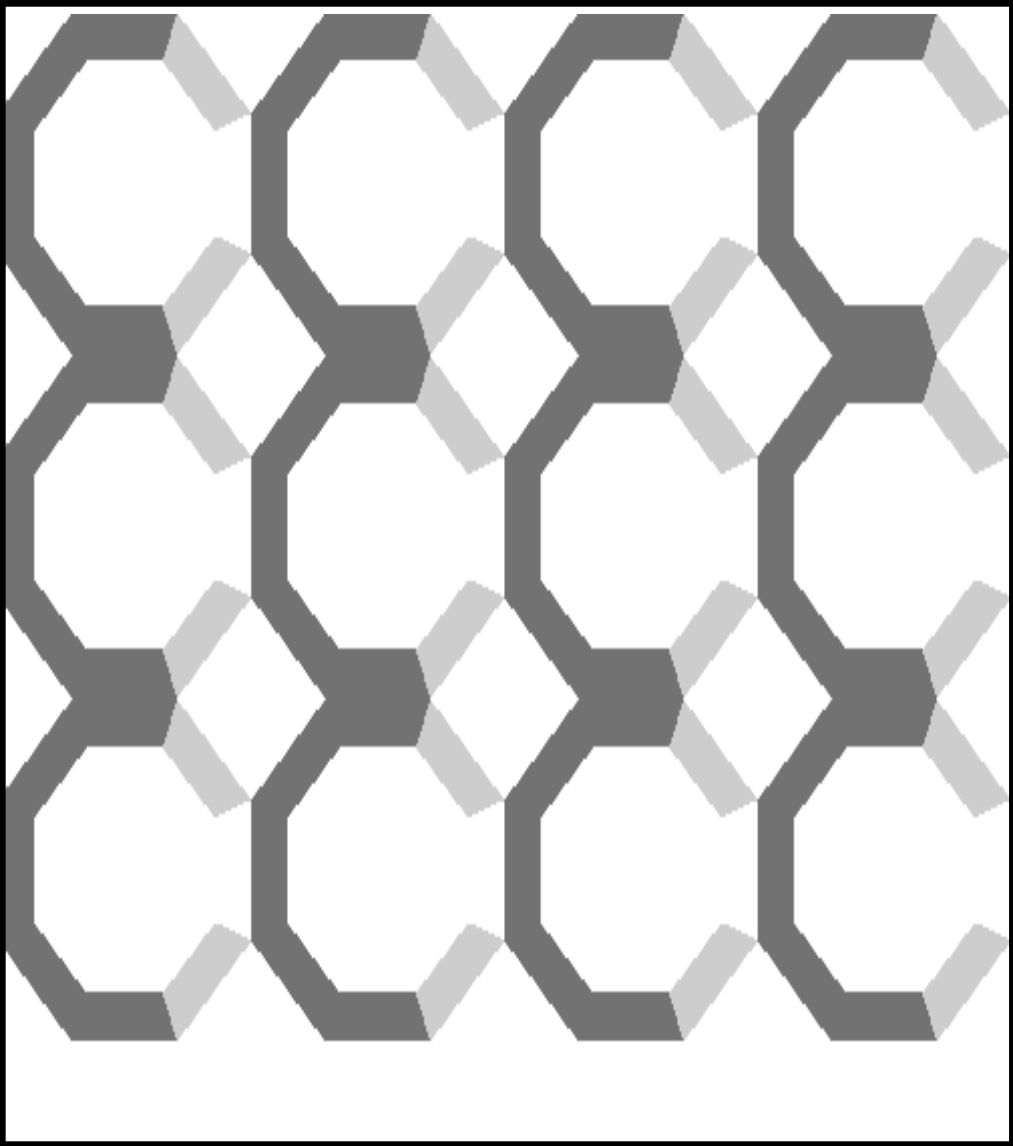
- Stand up
- Put our right hand on our head **AND**
- Bow our head down, to show our respect for him.

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said that any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer.

The A-immah (a.s.) are there to help and guide us when we do not understand something, or when we forget something, and to pray on our behalf to Allah.

Worksheet:

Write the names of the A-Immah (a.s.) in the octagon chain:



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 7: QIYAMAT

Qiyamat = belief in the Day of Judgment.

It is the day that we will account for all our actions in this world.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in **Suratul Mulk Verse 2:**

"It is He who has created death and life, that He may test which of you does the best of deeds..." (67:2)

Why does there have to be Qiyamat?

- Allah did not create us without purpose, so that when we die that is the end of us.
- Divine Justice. Not all good can be repaid in this world
- Building a Mosque, teaching a child.

So, we need a Day of Judgement to sort out the account of all our deeds.

The Hereafter:

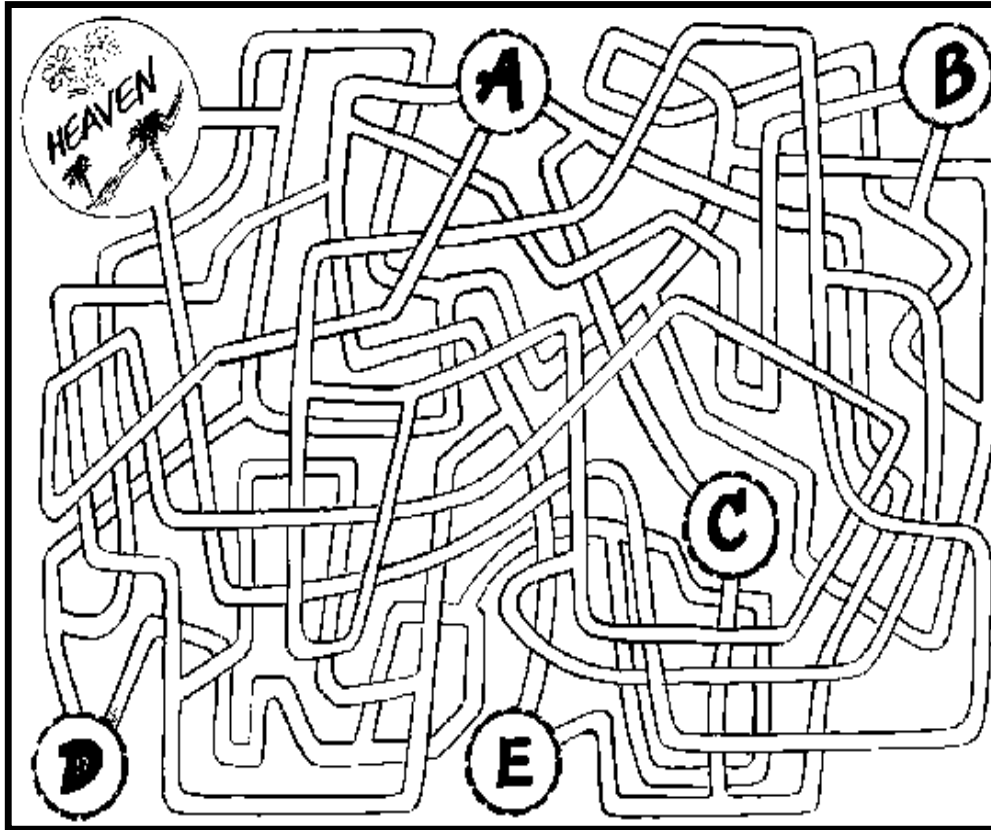
We are told here that no matter how wonderful we think Heaven is going to be, it will be better. We will never be able to imagine how wonderful it really will be.

Everyone was made in this world to go to Heaven. If we always do what Allah has told us to do and stay away from whatever Allah has told us to stay away from, then, we will all end up in Jannat.

Worksheet:

Why is there a need to have Qiyamat?

There has to be a Day of Judgment because:



find the direct road to heaven. Find out who they are and write down about 3 things that they could do to help them reach Jannat.

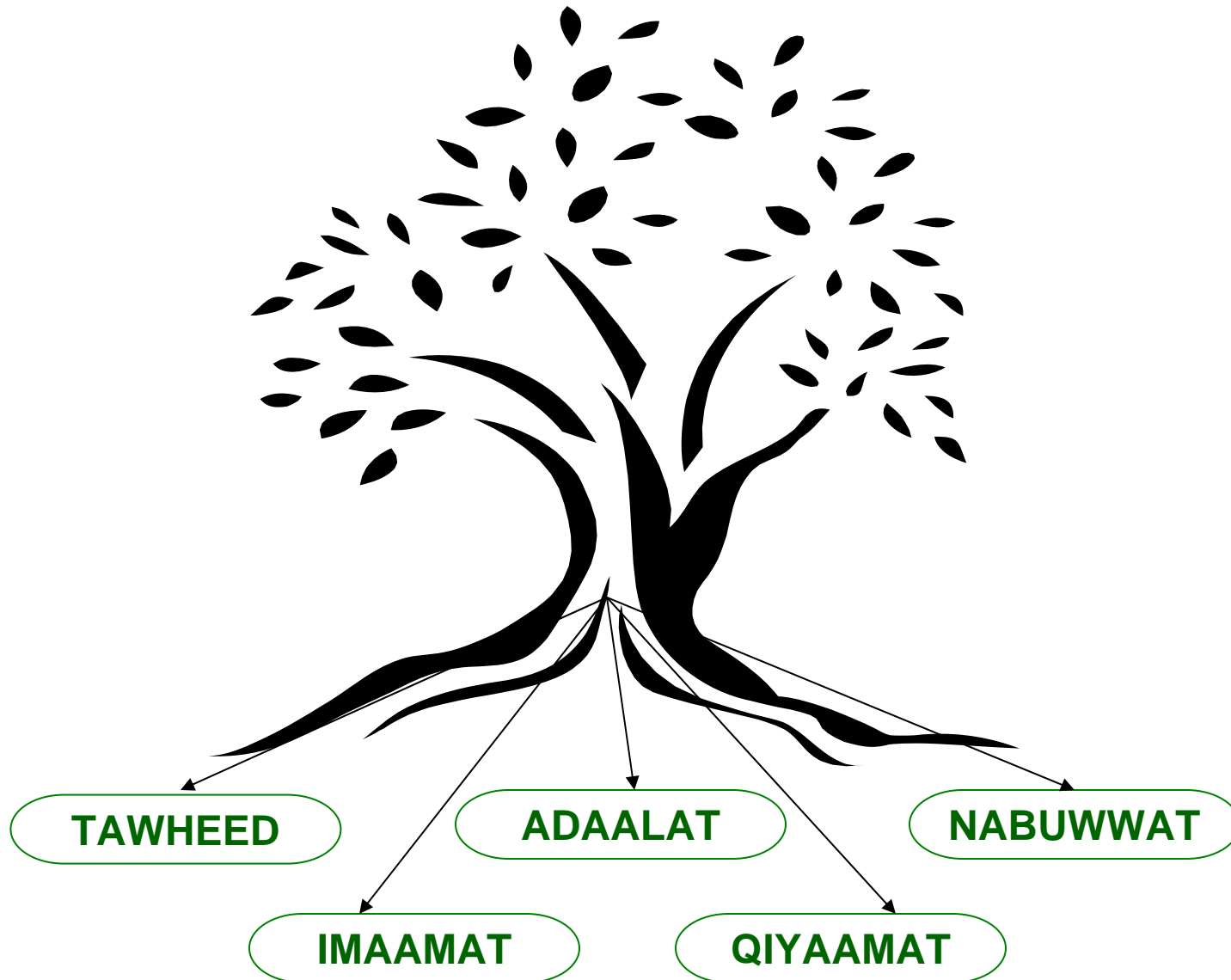
1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

USOOL-E-DEEN

Usool-e-Deen are the ROOTS OF RELIGION.



USOOL-E-DEEN



TAWHEED

1
ONENESS OF GOD

USOOL-E-DEEN



ADAALAT



ALLAH IS JUST

USOOL-E-DEEN

NABUWWAT

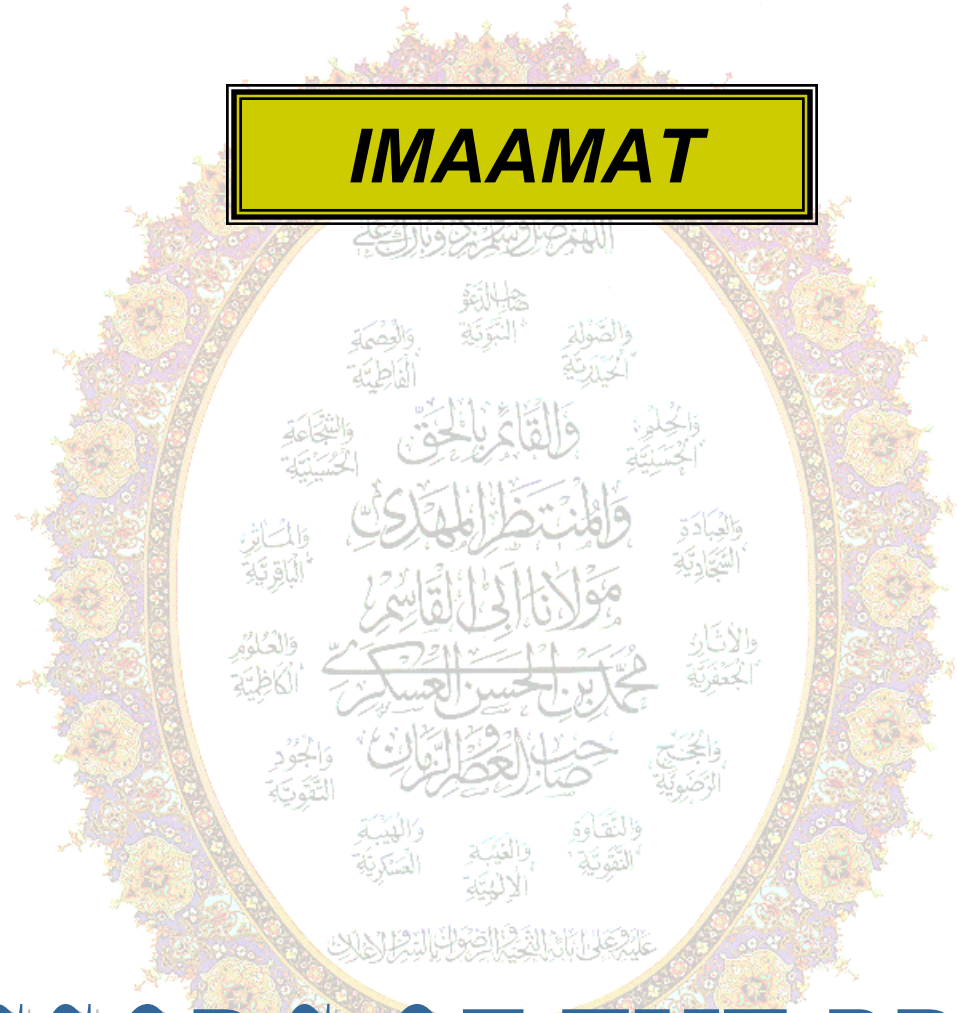


PROPHETHOOD

USOOL-E-DEEN



IMAAMAT



SUCCESSORS OF THE PROPHET

USOOL-E-DEEN



QIYAAMAT

**JUDGEMENT WILL BE DONE ON
THIS DAY**

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT

Before starting Salaat, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:



OUR BODY MUST BE CLEAN



TAHARAT – WUDHOO MUST BE PERFORMED



CLOTHES OF SALAAH MUST BE TAHIR



QIBLAH – WE MUST KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION TO FACE



PLACE OF PRAYER MUST BE PAAK AND NOT GHASBI



TIME OF SALAAH – WE MUST KNOW THE RIGHT TIME FOR OFFERING OUR SALAAH

PREPARATION FOR SALAAH

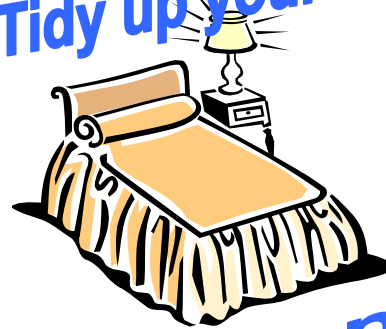


You are expecting your friend for the holidays. He/She will be spending a week or so with you. Before he/she arrives, what do you do to prepare yourself??

Get out all the toys ready for you to play



Tidy up your room



Ask mum to prepare food that your friend likes



PREPARATION FOR SALAAH



In the same way, before starting to pray, we must prepare ourselves as we are about to stand in front of Allah [s.w.t].

This is known as:

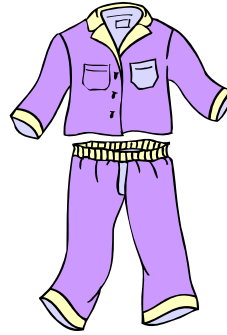
MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAH

PREPARATION FOR SALAAH

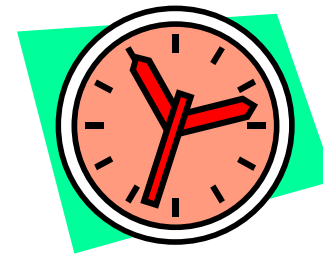
Our body must be clean



Our clothes must be tahir [clean]



We must know the right time of salaah



Wudhoo must be performed



Quibla -We must know in which direction to face



Place of prayer must be Pak



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT

Taharat = Purity (not cleanliness)

Najasat = Impurity (not dirty)

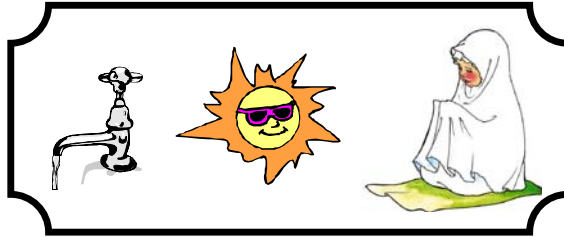
Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

- They are wet AND
- They are touched by that Najis thing.

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).

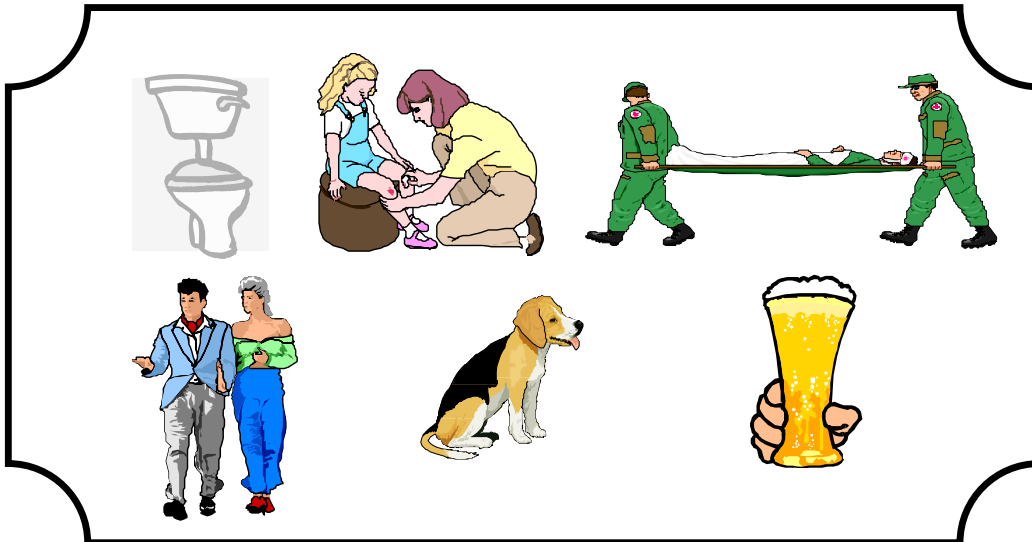
Some Mutahhiraat are:

- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



Some things that are 'Ayn Najis' - originally Najis are:

- Urine and Stool
- Dead body
- Dog
- Alcoholic drinks.
- Blood
- Kafir (unbeliever)
- Pig



Worksheet:

A pig is Ayn-Najis. What does Ayn-Najis mean?

Ayn Najis means:

In the Shape below write other things that are also Ayn-Najis.

What does Mutahhiraat mean?

Mutahhiraat means:

In the Shapes below, write some Mutahhiraat.

--	--	--

What is the difference between Najasat and dirty?

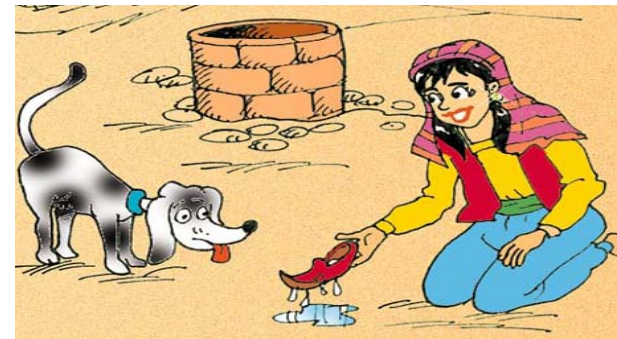
The difference is:

INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

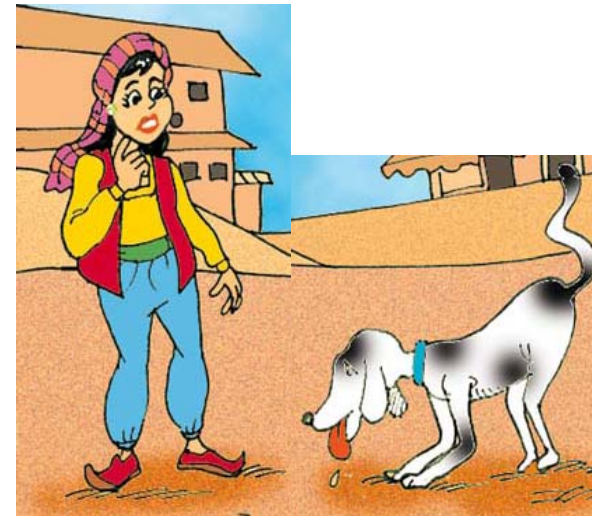
Najasaat means those things considered unclean by Shariah

**MAKE OTHER THINGS
UNCLEAN BY CONTACT**

**NAJIS THING BECOMES UNCLEAN BY
COMING INTO CONTACT WITH ANOTHER
NAJIS THING, BUT ONLY IF EITHER ONE
OR BOTH ARE WET OR MOIST**



**DRY NAJASAAT DOES NOT MAKE
ANOTHER DRY NAJASAAT NAJIS**

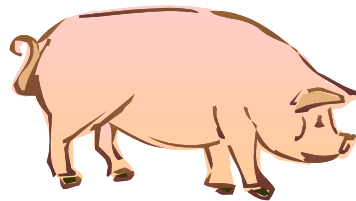


INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

The following things are Najis:



URINE
STOOL



PIG



DOG



BLOOD



DEAD BODY



FUQQA



LIQUOR



KAFIR

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

Some of the things that break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

Urine and Stool:

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is Batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

Passing gas from the Stomach:

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

Sleep:

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became Batil when you slept.

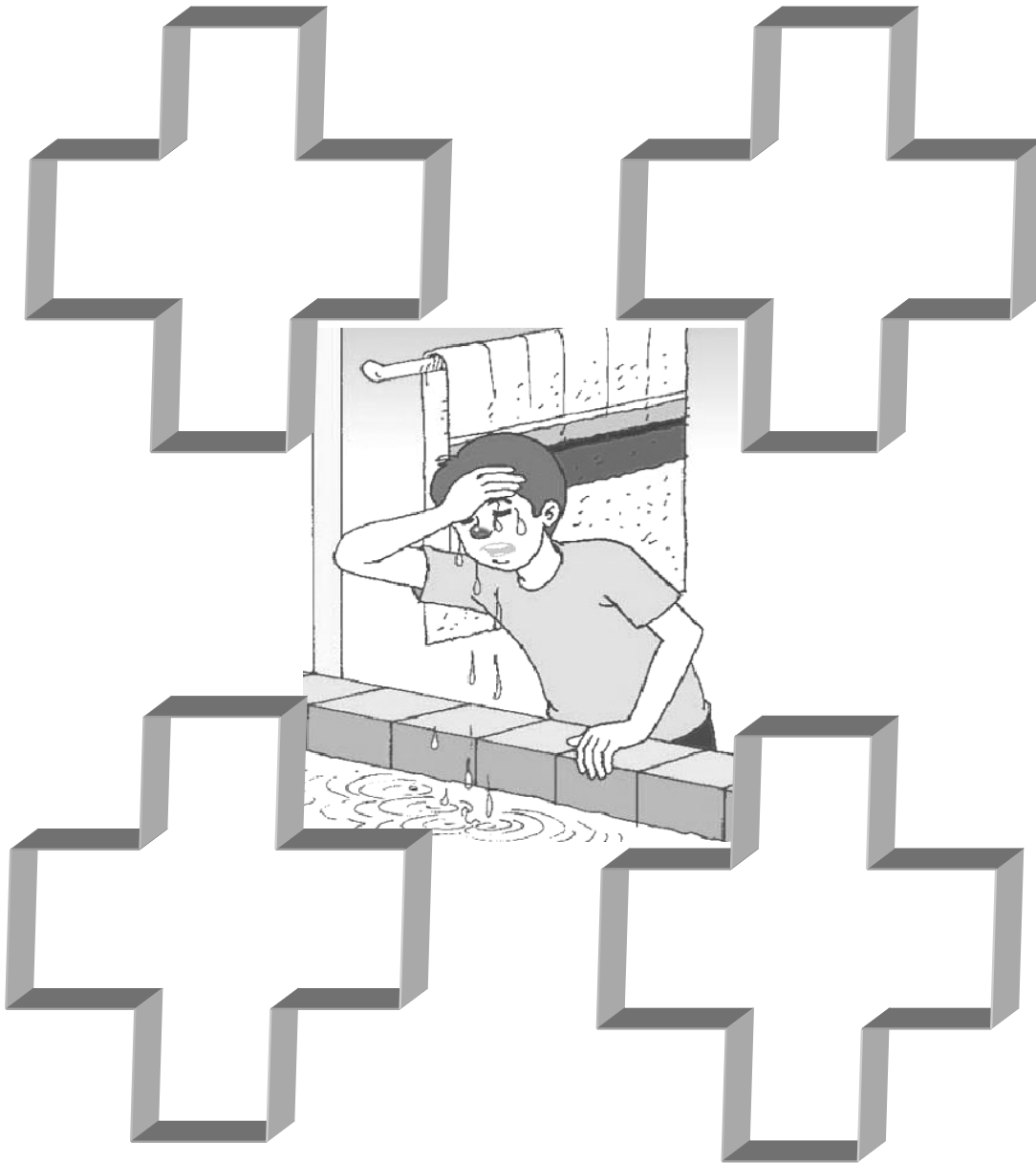
Unconsciousness:

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: Fainting

Worksheet:

Zahid is doing Wudhu. Write in each cross, the things he must remember **not to do**, otherwise his Wudhu will become Batil.



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11: COMPLETE WUDHU - REVISION



Washing Hands (Mustahab)



Gargling 3 times (Mustahab)



Washing Nose 3 times (Mustahab)

I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah



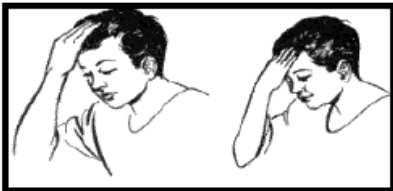
Niyyat (Wajib)



Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

WUDHOO

THINGS THAT MAKE WUDHOO BATIL



Whoops!! Have to do Wudhoo again!!



WUDHOO

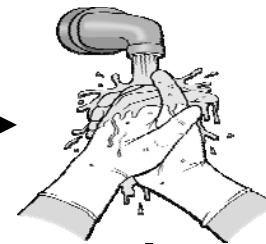
STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

1. NIYYAT



I am doing
Wudhoo for the
pleasure of
Allah, Qurbatan
ilallah

2. WASH HANDS



Wash your
hands two
times

3. GARGLE



Oh Allah! Please
help me speak
the truth.

Gargle i.e. wash
your mouth
three times

4. WASH NOSE



Oh Allah! Please
help me to smell
the fragrance of
paradise.

Wash your nose
[take water into
the nostrils]
three times

WUDHOO



STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

5. WASH FACE



Oh Allah! Let my face shine on the Day of Judgement.

First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.

You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin.

You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

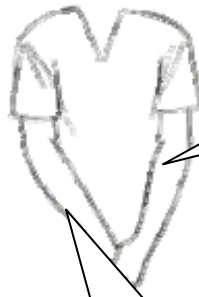
Washing of the face once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your face twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

WUDHOO

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

6. WASH ARMS

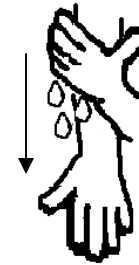
BOYS



Oh Allah! Please
do not give my
A'amal in my left
hand

Oh Allah! Please
give my A'amal in
my right hand

GIRLS



The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand.

THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BOYS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW.

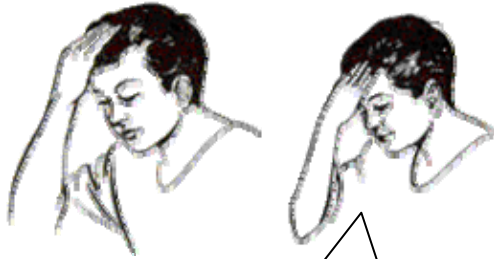
GIRLS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE FRONT PART OF THE ELBOW.

Washing of the arms once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your arms twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

WUDHOO

STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

7. HEAD MASAH



Oh Allah! Please decrease the heat of the sun on the Day of Judgement.

This is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.
The water of the face and head should not join.
This is done once only.

8. FEET MASAH



Oh Allah! Please help me pass Pool – e – Siraat with ease

This is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle. Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.
This is done once to each foot.

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 11A: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST

IMAMIA CERTIFICATE

For the Practical Test, your child should know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done, **AND**
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Wudhu but did not know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Imamia Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

Some of the things that break Salaat (make it Batil) are:

- All the things that make Wudhu Batil.

E.g. going to the toilet, falling asleep, etc.

- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking.
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam with the same answer (Assalaam-un-Alaykum)
- Laughing
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha.

Worksheet: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

Hassan and Hussain were praying their Salaat. Write down all the things that they must not do, otherwise their Salaat will be Batil.



FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

Establish Salaat from the declining of the sun
till the darkness of the
night and the morning recitation;

The above verse tells us that the timings of Salaat are:

- When the sun declines - time for Dhohr and 'Asr Salaat
- Darkness at night - time for Maghrib and Eisha Salaat
- The morning recitation - time for Fajr Salaat.

Dhohr + 'Asr Salaat together = Dhohrain Salaat

Maghrib + Eisha Salaat together = Maghribain Salaat

Timing in more detail:

Fajr Salaat:

From True Dawn up to Sunrise.

Dhohrain Salaat:

From Midday Noon up to Sunset.

Maghribain Salaat:

From the time the sun sets (the redness in the sky disappears) up to Midnight.

Although Allah has given us so much time in which to pray, we should try to pray as soon as the time sets in for that Salaat (Fadhilat - best time), because we can not wait to thank Allah in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

Worksheet: SALAAT TIMINGS:**Write the timings for each Salaat for the whole week:**

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

Now write the timings when you prayed each Salaat during this week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 14: NIYYAT

Niyyat = intention = what you are going to do.

Before you do any action you should make the habit of doing Niyyat, even if the action is a necessity, **e.g.** eating

And your Niyyat should be that, whatever you are doing, for the pleasure of Allah - "**Qurbatan ilallah**".

In this way you will get Thawaab for all these actions.

In certain actions the Niyyat is Wajib (you have to do it).

Wajib = you have to do it

E.g.: Salaat

Before you start your Salaat you have to do Niyyat.

When making this Niyyat you must:

- Say which Salaat you are about to pray.
- Say whether the Salaat is Wajib or Sunnat
- Say whether the Salaat is Ada (on time) or Qadha (after time).
- Say Qurbatan Ilallah – that the Salaat is only for the pleasure of Allah
- Make sure that the Niyyat remains the same up to the end of Salaat.

STORY ABOUT NIYYAT:

There was once a very pious man who used to wake up early in the morning before Fajr Salaat to pray Salaat of Tahajjud (Shab).

One morning he was praying his Salaat in the Mosque, when he heard a noise behind him. He thought to himself that someone had come into the Mosque, so he started praying his Salaat slower and more beautifully, to impress the person who had come in.



The man prayed his Salaat so beautifully and so slowly, making sure that he said each word clearly, that it took him twice as long as normal to finish the Salaat.

When at last he finished he turned around to see who it was that had come into the Mosque, and he saw sitting there a dog, who had wandered in.

The man had got up early in the morning and spent so much time and effort to pray his Salaat and all for a dog!



To see if your Niyyat is "Qurbatan ilallah" look at how you pray your Salaat when you are at home on your own and when you are at Mosque where everyone can see you. If there is a difference in the way you pray then your Niyyat is NOT "Qurbatan ilallah".

**Remember you will NOT get Thawaab if you
are doing it for anyone except Allah.**

Worksheet: NIYYAT

Draw below what the man was doing for the dog.



Why did the man not get any Thawaab for His Salaat?

He did not get any Thawaab because: _____
_____.

What does Niyyat mean?

Niyyat means: _____.

What does 'Qurbatan Ilallah' mean?

It means: _____.

When should you do Niyyat?

You should do Niyyat: _____
_____.

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 15: TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH

Ta'qibaat is the recitation of Qur'an, Du'as, Tasbeeh and Ziyarat after the Salaat.

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Salaat is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) because her father, our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), gave her this as a present.

The Salaat is like a beautiful flower and the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful smell.

So after every Salaat we should say the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (a.s.) because we want our Salaat to be like a beautiful flower with a beautiful smell.

The Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima az-Zahra (A) is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	Allah is the Greatest -	34 times
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	All praise is to Allah -	33 times
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ	Glory to Allah -	33 times

After you have recited the Tasbeeh, you should go down to Sajdah to thank Allah for everything He has given you and to ask Allah for whatever you wish.

Then recite Ziyarat:

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

Learn the Ziyarat and try and recite after you Salaat everyday.

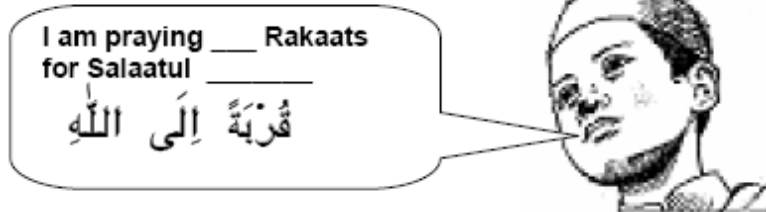
FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 17 & 18: SALAAT RECITATION

Qiyam:

In Qiyam:

- 1st you do your Niyyat,
- 2nd you do your Takbiratul Eham
- 3rd you recite your 2 Surahs

Niyyat:



Takbiratul Eham: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas (It can be any complete Surah)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ
الْعَالَمِينَ ②
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ
الدِّينِ ④
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤
أَهْدِنَا
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ①
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ②
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ
يُولَدْ ③
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ
كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Ruku:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Qiyam after Ruku:



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

AS YOU ARE STANDING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

In the 2nd Rakaat after the recitation in Qiyam (Qiraat) - Sura Al-Fatiha and Sura Al-Ikhlās,

After that do Qunoot:

Qunoot:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Ruku, Qiyam, Sajdah, Juloos, Sajdah, Juloos - all just like the 1st Rakaat

While still in Juloos:

- recite Tashahud only if it is a 3 or 4 rakaat Salaat or
- recite Tashahud and Salaam if it is a 2 two rakaat Salaat

Tashahud:



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

Salaam:



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Then three times (raising your hands each time):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then three times:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

In the 3rd and 4th Rakaat in Qiyam, recite Tasbihat-e-Arba 3 times:

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

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 19: SALAAT RECITATION TEST

IMAMIA CERTIFICATE

The child should:

- know the actions of Salaat perfectly.
- be able to recite Salaat with correct Makhraj

_____ has been tested on Salaat recitation and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date:

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the letter below should be filled in by the teacher.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Salaat recitation but did not know the following:

- the actions of Salaat perfectly
- the recitation in Salaat with proper Makharij

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive the Imamia Certificate.

Signature of teacher:

Date

FIQH CLASS 3 - LESSON 20: SAWM

Sawm = fasting

Fasting = not eating or drinking from 'Subhe-Sadiq' (true dawn) to Maghrib time (just after sunset).

It is **Wajib** to fast in the month of Ramadhan.

The month of Ramadhan is the Holiest month in the Islamic calendar.

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

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

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

So:

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

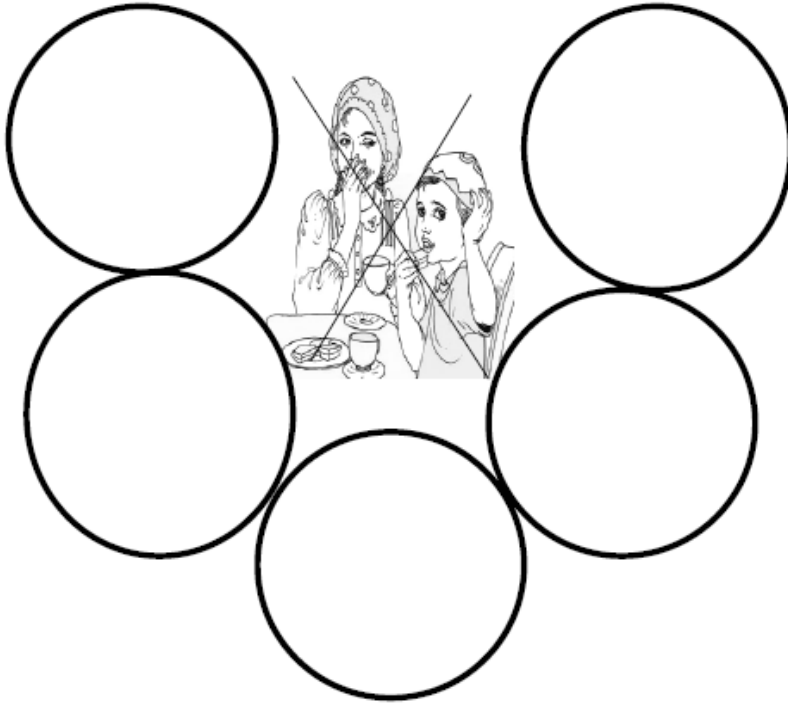
However, Sawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day, but also to stay away from **Haraam** things as well.

Sawm helps you to:

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

Worksheet: SAWM

Write each circle what Sawm does for us:



Does Sawm mean just staying hungry and thirsty?

Sawm means: _____

From what time to what time do we keep fast?

We fast from: _____

In which month is it Wajib to fast?

It is Wajib to fast in the month of _____

What are the two main blessings of this month?

A: _____

B: _____