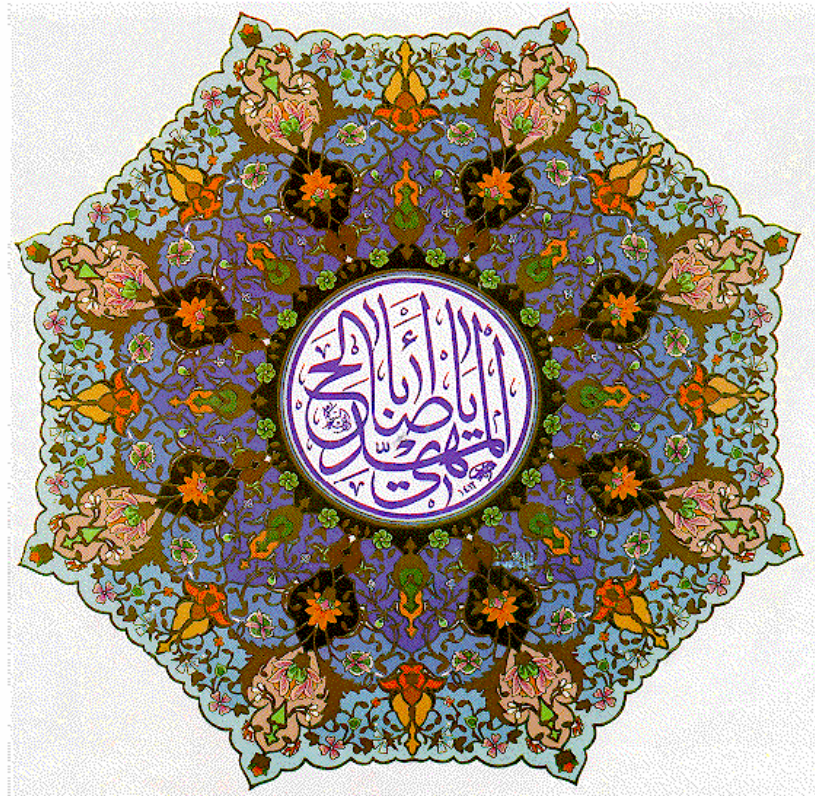




# IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

*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 4 2014/2015 TAREEKH



Ya Aba Salih, al - Mahdi  
Our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A)

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
											<b>Student's Name</b>
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	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										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)	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/23/12
New Year	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/30/12
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 <sup>th</sup> ) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	<b>MID TERM</b>										01/13/13
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	<b>MID TERM</b>										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	<b>PARENTS DAY</b>										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)	<b>FINALS</b>										05/12/13



## Imamia Sunday School

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## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 1

### THE AHLUL BAYT

We are known as Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslims. **Shia** means **follower**.

**Ithna-Asher** means **12** (for the 12 Imams).

Therefore by saying we are Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslims we are telling everyone that we follow the Holy Prophet and the 12 Imams (the Ahlul Bayt).

We are also known as Jafari because our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Jafar as-Sadiq, taught us most of the rules that we follow.

Although the basic belief of all Muslims is the same, there are 72 different groups in Islam. The rules of religion are slightly different in each group.

Most of the groups have died away, but there are still two major groups left:

- The **Sunni** they believe in the Holy Prophet but **not** in the 12 Imams.
- The **Shia** follows the Holy Prophet **and** the 12 Imams.

**Our 12 Imams are:**

1. Imam ALI (a.s.)
2. Imam HASAN (a.s.)
3. Imam HUSAIN (a.s.)
4. Imam ALI ZAINUL-ABIDEEN (a.s.)
5. Imam MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (a.s.)
6. Imam JAFAR AS-SADIQ (a.s.)
7. Imam MUSA AL-KADHIM (a.s.)
8. Imam ALI AR-RIDHA (a.s.)
9. Imam MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)
10. Imam ALI UN-NAQI (a.s.)
11. Imam HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)
12. Imam MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)



**WORKSHEET 1: THE AHLUL BAYT:**

Find the names of the 12 Imams in the Wordsearch. The name of one Imam is missing. Which one is it?

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

Name of missing Imam is \_\_\_\_\_

What does Shia Ithna-Asheri mean?

Shia ithna Asheri means \_\_\_\_\_

What are the two major groups in Islam?

The 2 major groups are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 2

### THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES

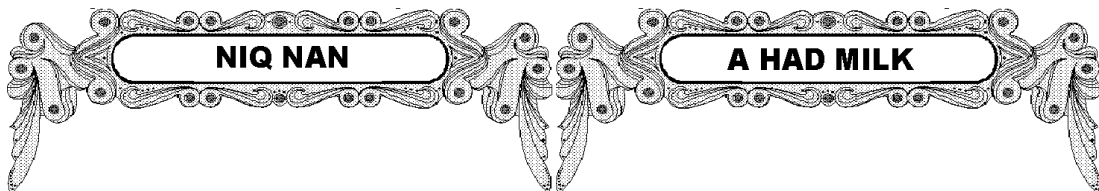
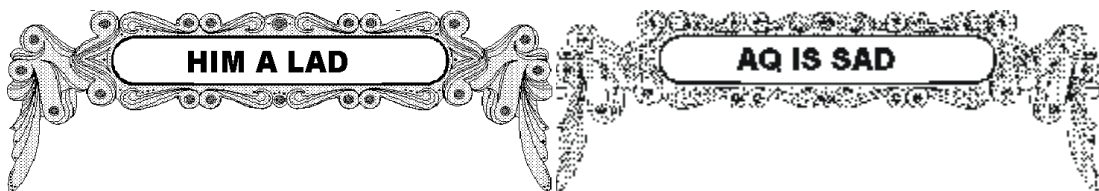
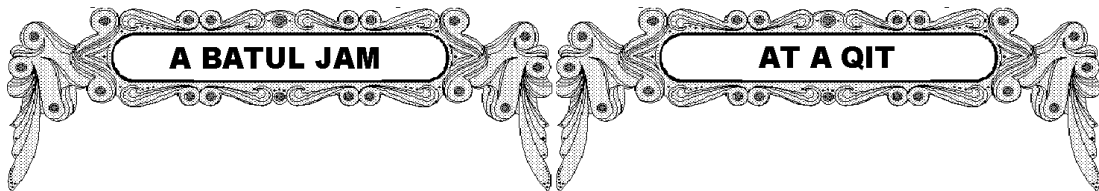
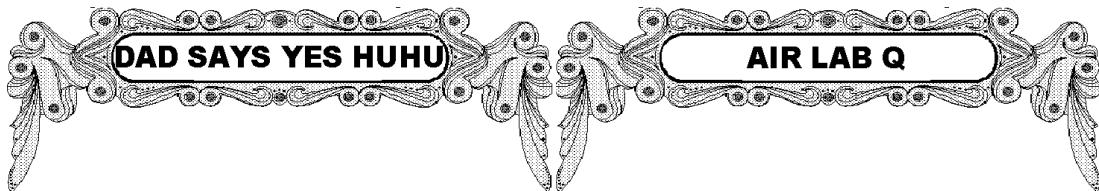
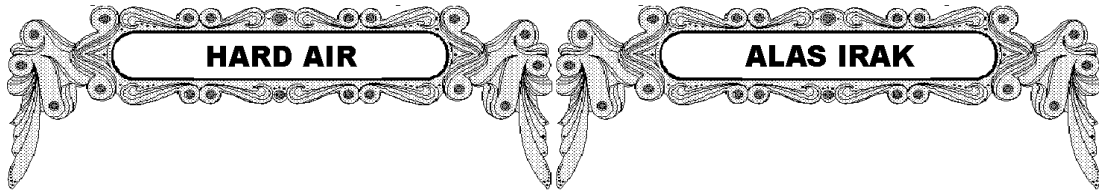
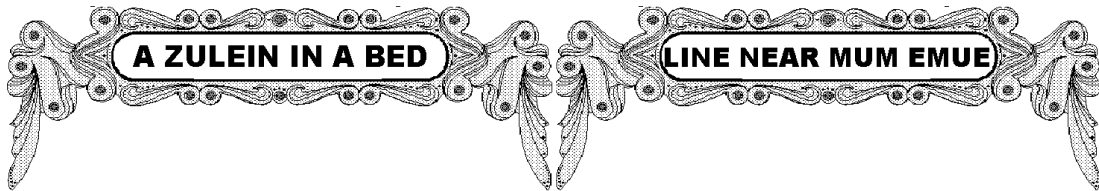
The Ahlul Bayt have many titles given to them because of the special qualities they have.

The most common title of each Imam is:

<b>IMAM</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Ameerul Mu'mineen	Commander of the Faithful
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Al-Mujtaba	The Chosen One
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Syyedush Shuhada	King of Martyrs
4 <sup>th</sup>	Zainul Abideen	Best of Worshippers
5 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Baqir	The Giver of knowledge
6 <sup>th</sup>	As-Sadiq	The Truthful One
7 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Kadhim	The Patient One
8 <sup>th</sup>	Ar-Ridha	The Accepted One
9 <sup>th</sup>	At-Taqi	The Pious One
10 <sup>th</sup>	An-Naqi	The Pure One
11 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Askari	The Neighbour of Soldiers
12 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Mahdi	The Guided One

**WORKSHEET 4.2: THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:**

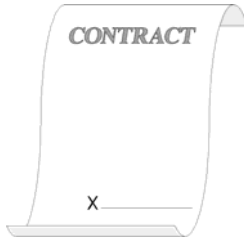
Unscramble the following words to make the titles of the Ahlul Bayt:



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 3

### BIBI KHADIJA

Bibi Khadija was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), and the mother of Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).



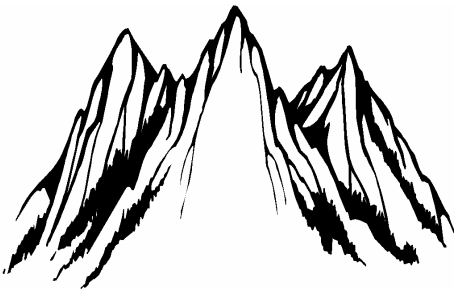
Her father was a wealthy trader.

When he died, Bibi Khadija continued his business. Soon, she was the richest trader in Makka.



Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) worked for Bibi Khadija, but she was impressed with him and soon they were married.

They soon had two sons, Qasim and Abdullah. But, both boys died while still very young. This made the Holy Prophet very sad, and when his cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) was born, he brought him up in his house as his own son.

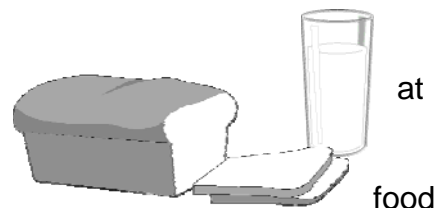


The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and Bibi Khadija then had a daughter, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).

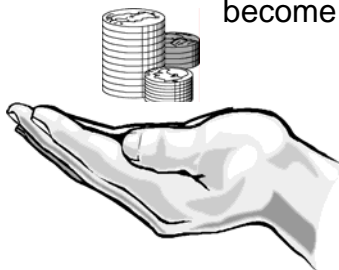
Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) used to spend a lot of time in a cave on Mount Hira near Makka. There, he would think about Allah and wonder at His creations.

Sometimes he would stay on Hira for many days at a time.

Bibi Khadija would regularly visit him, bringing and water and making sure he was comfortable.



When Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) was finally commanded by Allah to begin teaching Islam, Bibi Khadija was the first woman to accept his message and become a Muslim. She gave all her money to help spread Islam.



Bibi Khadija was married to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) for many years before she died. She is buried in Makka.

The Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib also died in this year that has been named the **"Year of Grief"** or **"Aamul Huzn"** in Arabic.

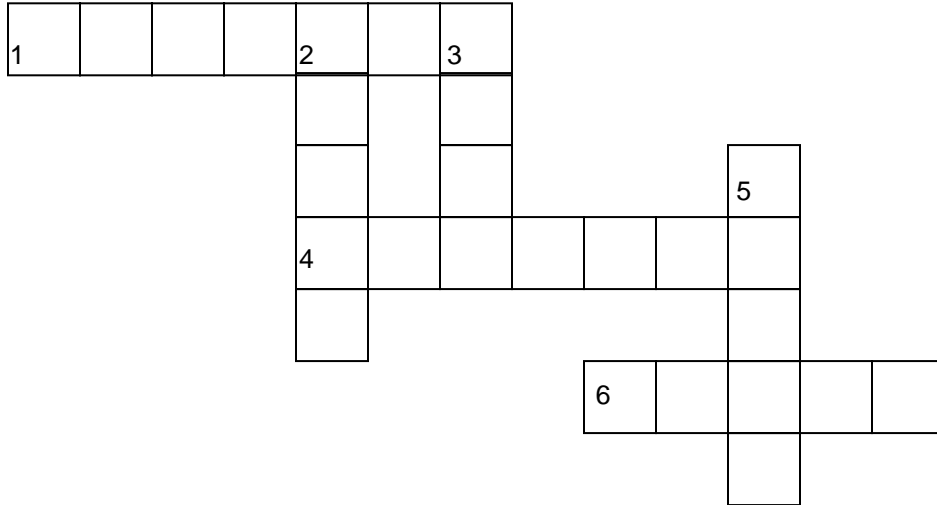
While Bibi Khadija was alive, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) did not marry another woman, and later said that she was the best of his wives.

**He also said that she was one of the 4 perfect women who had ever lived. The other three are:**

- Bibi Asiya (wife of Firaun),
- Bibi Maryam (mother of Prophet Isa), and
- Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).

## WORKSHEET 11: BIBI KHADIJA:

Crossword on Bibi Khadija:



### ACROSS

1. The name of the daughter of Bibi Khadija.
1. The name of the wife of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) who is known as one of the four perfect women in the world.
6. The name of the year in which Bibi Khadija died.

### DOWN

2. The burial place of Bibi Khadija.
3. The name of the mountain where the Holy Prophet often went to meditate.
2. The name of one of her sons who died while still young.



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 4

### BIBI FATIMAH (a.s.)



Once, when Imam Hasan (a.s.) and Imam Husain (a.s.) were children they both fell ill. Their parents, Imam Ali (a.s.) and Bibi Fatimah (a.s.), made a nazr that they would fast three days if their children became well.

**Nazr is a promise that you make to Allah to do something extra for His pleasure if your wish comes true.**

Both Imam children recovered from their illness very soon. Their parents decided to fast the next day. The young Imams (a.s.) also decided to fast, as well as their maid Bibi Fizza.

On the first day of the fasting, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) prepared some bread to break their fast with.



In the evening, they all prayed then sat down to break their fast. Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.



They all gave their bread to the beggar, and broke their fast with water only.

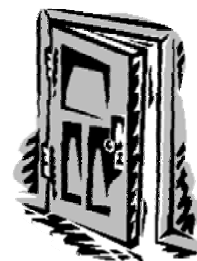


The next day, they fasted for a second time. Again, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) made bread for their Iftar.



This time, as they were about to break their fast, an orphan came to their door asking for food.

Although Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) and her family had not eaten for two days, they all happily gave their loaf of bread to the orphan and again slept without any food.





On the third day of their fasting, as they sat down to break their fast, a prisoner knocked at the door asking for food.

Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.



**Allah revealed Sura Ad-Dahr in the Holy Qur'an, in praise of the sacrifice made by this holy family.**



**Moral: Always think of others before yourself. It is not how much you give but the intention with which you give.**

#### **WORKSHEET 4.4: BIBI FATIMAH:**

What was the nazr the family kept and why did they make this nazr?

Who did they give their food to on each of the three days?

What was the sacrifice that this family made for which a Surah of the Holy Qur'an was revealed and what was the name of this Surah?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 5

### THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION

**Eid** means **an event which happens again and again**. In Islam, we celebrate Eid as the happy festival which occurs every year.

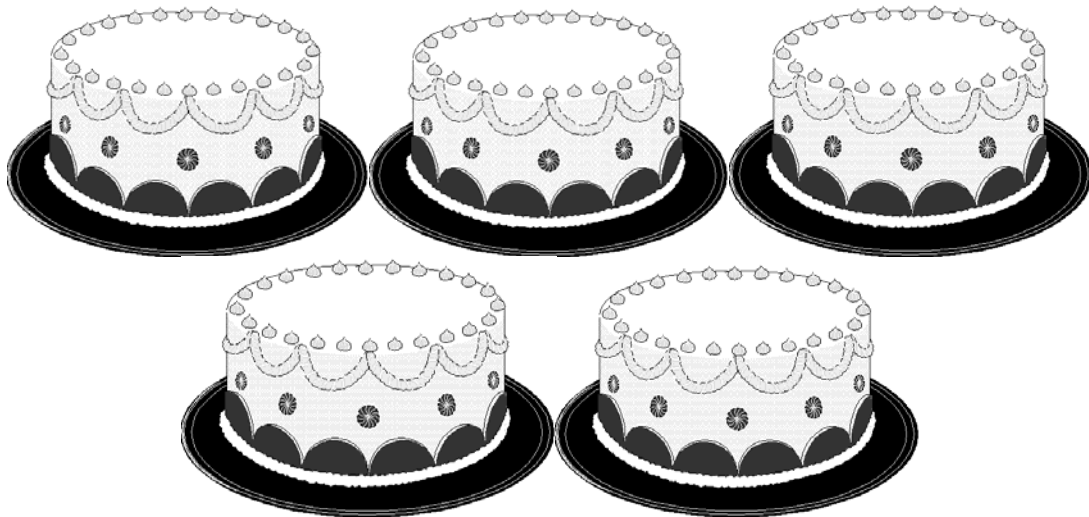
In Sura Al Maidah , Prophet Isa asked Allah for food from Heaven because his followers wanted a miracle to increase their faith, and to always celebrate the occasion with joy.

We are lucky that we have five Eids in a year:

1. Eid ul-Juma'
2. Eid ul-Haj
3. Eid ul-Fitr
4. Eid-e-Gadheer
5. Eid-e-Mubahila

### WORKSHEET 4.5: THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION:

Write in each cake the 5 Eids that we celebrate each year:



What does the word Eid mean?

The word Eid means \_\_\_\_\_

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 6

### EID-UL-JUMA'

Juma' means Friday, and for all Muslims it is a very religious day.

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that prayers and worship on Juma' are many times better than any other day.**

In the Islamic calendar, the night comes before the day. So, Friday begins at the time of Maghrib Salaat on Thursday.

There are certain A'amaal recommended for Juma'.

**For the night of Juma' (Thursday night):**

Recite Sura Fatiha  
for those who have  
gone back to Allah

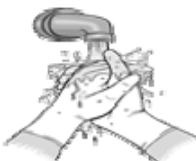


Recite Suratul  
Yasiin & Dua  
Kumail



**For the day of Juma' (Friday):**

Do ghusl  
for Juma'



Cut your nails,  
wear nice clothes  
and apply perfume



Visit the  
graves of our  
loved ones



Gather in  
mosque and pray  
Salaat together

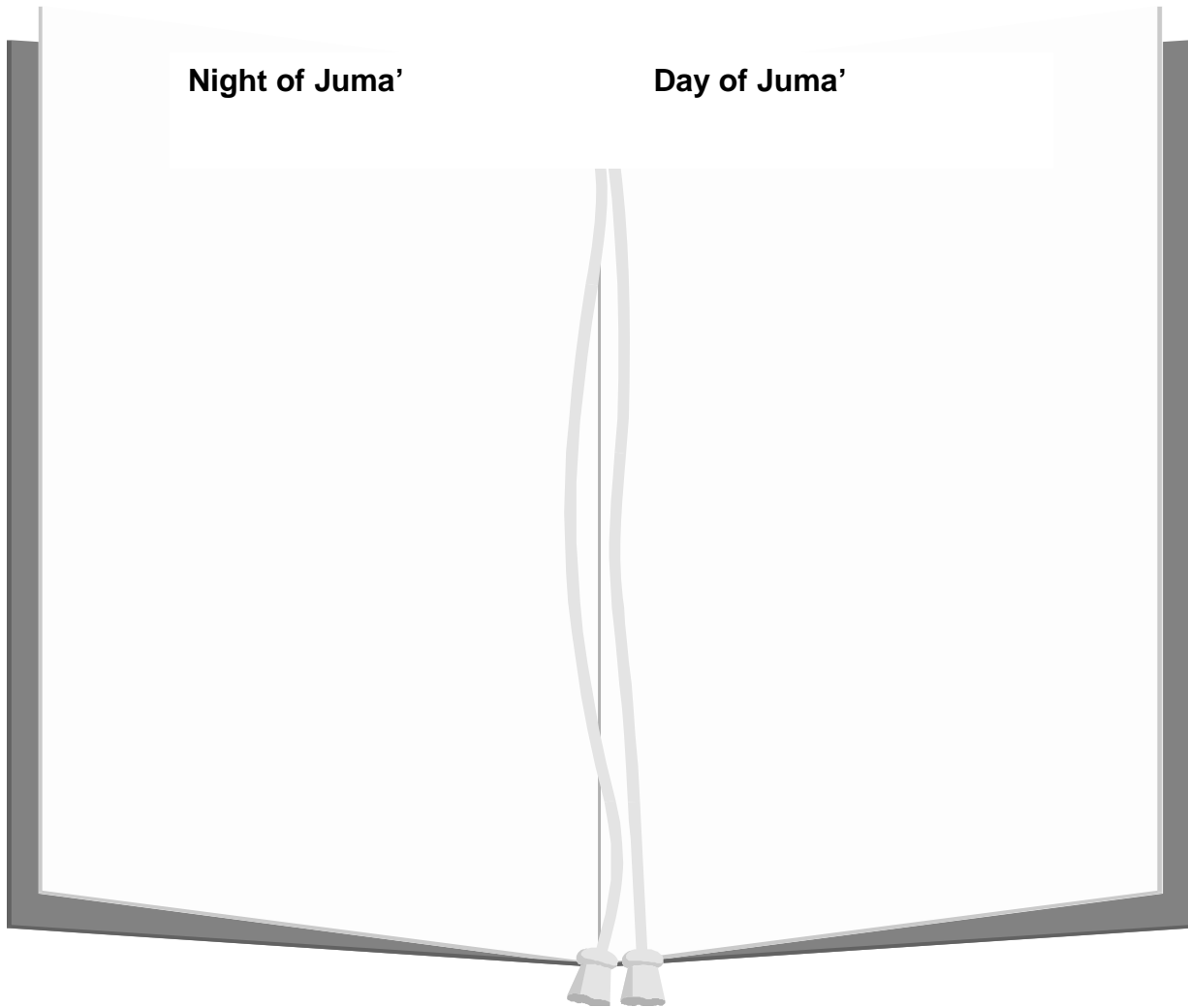


**WORKSHEET 4.6: EID-UL-JUMA':**

What day is Eid-ul-Juma'?

**The Day of Eid-ul-Juma' is:** \_\_\_\_\_

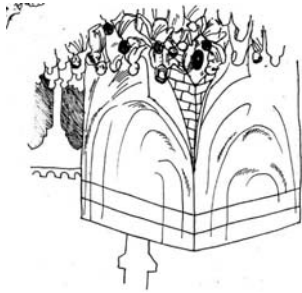
On one page write all the A'amal you can do on the night of Juma' and on the other page write all the A'amaal you can do on the day of Juma':



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 7

### EID-UL-HAJ

Eid ul-Haj is also known as Eid ul-Adha (Eid of Sacrifice).



It takes place on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhulhijja, and marks the end of Haj of Muslims to Makka.

This Eid honours the sacrifice of Prophet Ismail by his father, Prophet Ibrahim.

One day, Prophet Ibrahim dreamt that he was sacrificing his young son, Prophet Ismail. This day is called Yawme Tarwiyah which means, the Day of the First Dream.



Prophet Ibrahim often received Allah's commands in his dreams, but because he being asked to actually sacrifice his son, he wondered whether it was real.



was

He had the same dream the next day, and was now sure it was a true command. So, the 9<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj is known as Yawme Arafat, which means the Day of Knowledge

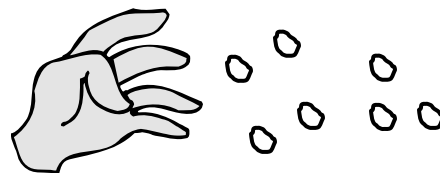
So, Prophet Ibrahim took his son into the desert.



On the way, Shaitan, disguised as an old man, tried to convince Prophet Ibrahim that he was making a terrible mistake in killing his son.



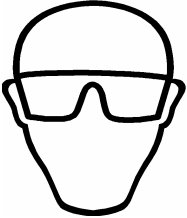
Three times Shaitan came, and each time Prophet Ibrahim made him go away by throwing seven small stones at him.







When they reached Mina, Prophet Ibrahim laid his son on the ground and took a knife.



Prophet Ismail saw how upset his father was, and asked him to blindfold himself so that he would not have to see his son die.

Prophet Ibrahim did as his son requested, and then cut the throat of his son.

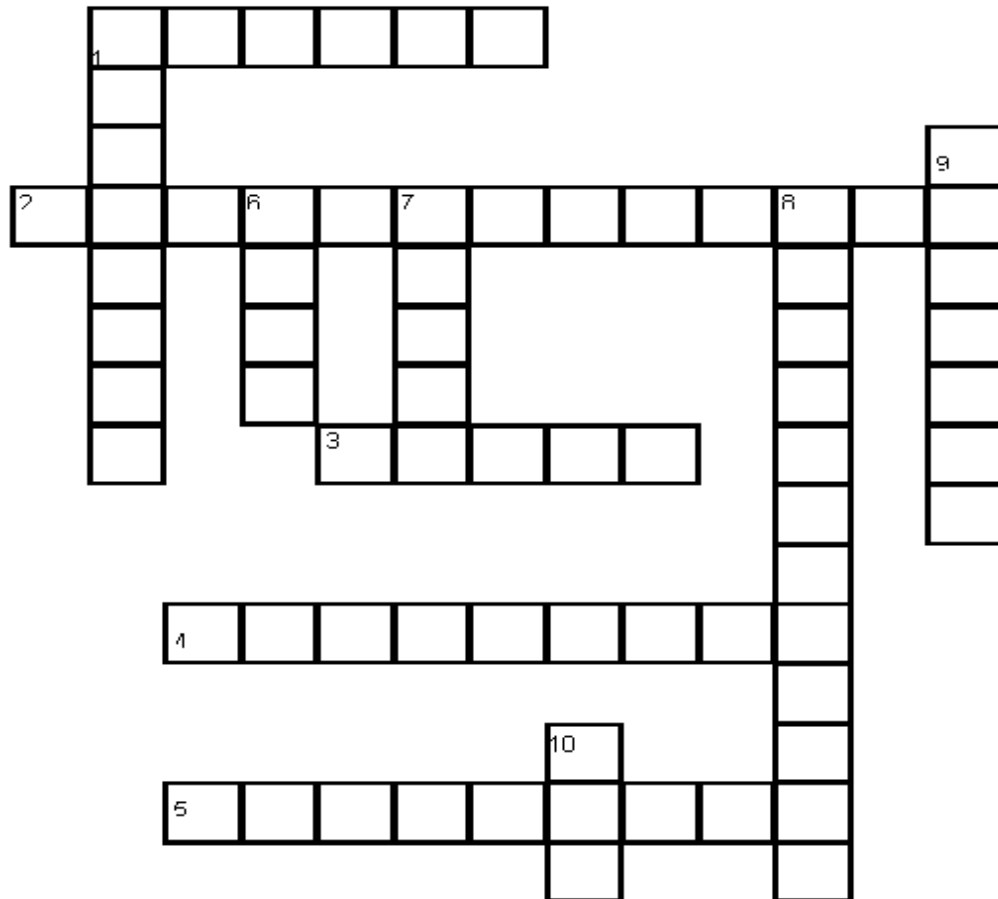
But when he removed the blindfold, he was surprised to see that he had slaughtered a male sheep instead, and that his son was standing safe beside him.



Allah was so pleased with Prophet Ibrahim that he has made this sacrifice of a sheep wajib for all Muslims as the last stage of Haj.

## WORKSHEET 4.7: EID UL-HAJJ:

Crossword on Eid ul-Hajj.



### ACROSS

1. The Prophet who was taken to be sacrificed on Eid ul-hajj.
2. The day of the first dream - in Arabic.
3. What was found sacrificed in place of the Prophet.
4. The name of the month in which Eid ul-haj occurs.
5. The other name given to Eid ul-hajj.

### DOWN

1. The father of the Prophet who was taken to be sacrificed.
6. The place where the sacrifice took place
7. Which day in the month does Eid ul-haj occur
8. The day of Knowledge - in Arabic
9. Who tried to mislead the Prophet on his way to sacrifice.
10. What does this Eid mark the end of?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 8

### EID-UL-FITR

Eid ul-Fitr is the first day **after** the Holy month of Ramadhan. It is on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawwaal.

**Fitr** means **to break**, and it marks the end of the fasting period.

It is a happy occasion because:

During Ramadhan we are in the habit of committing few or no sins



We do not have to fast after Ramadhan because we have no food to eat like poor people



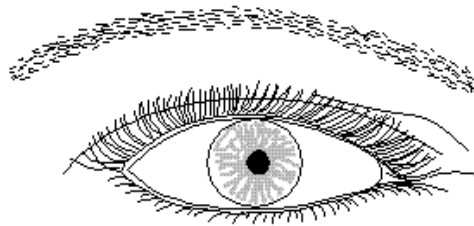
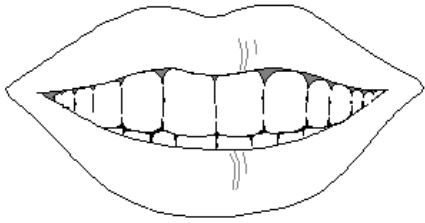
Through our prayers in Ramadhan, Allah may have forgiven our sins



Allah has made a Wajib charity of Zakat ul-Fitr for every family at the end of Ramadhan. This charity helps poor people who do not have the money to feed themselves.

**WORKSHEET 4.8: EID UL-FITR:**

**Write in each organ what you should NOT do with it, especially while fasting.**



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 9

### EID-E-GHADEER

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj , Allah commanded Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) in the Qur'an to stop at a place called Ghadeer-e-Khum (the pond of Khum).

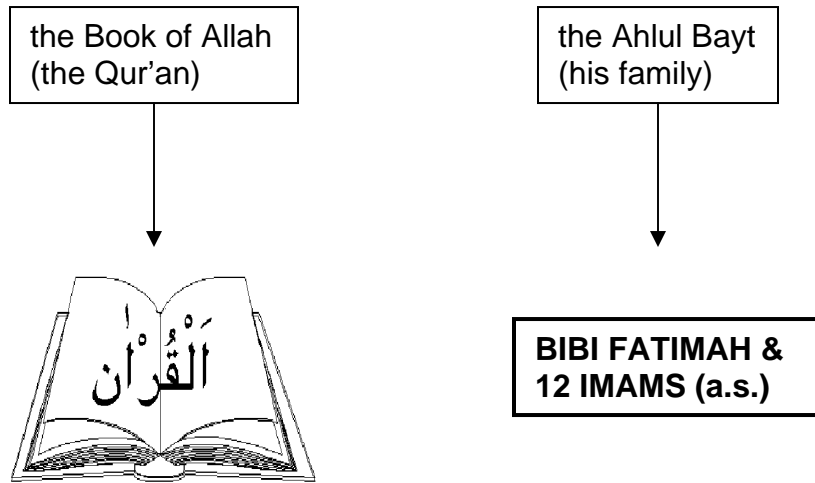


A friend of the Prophet called all the people to gather around.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) led the Salaat.



Then, he stood so that all the people could see him. He told everyone that when he died, he would leave behind two special things:



The Prophet (s.a.w.) explained that if the people follow **BOTH** the Qur'an **AND** the Ahlul Bayt, Allah will always be happy with them.

But if the people follow only the Qur'an, and don't listen to the Ahlul Bayt, then Allah will **NOT** be happy with them.

Then Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) held up Imam Ali (a.s.) hand, showing him to all the people, and said whoever considered the Prophet (s.a.w.) their leader must also consider Imam Ali (a.s.) their leader.



Then, he prayed to Allah to love those people who love Imam Ali (a.s.), and hate those who do not love him.

Allah then said that the religion of Islam had been completed that day.

**This day is known as Eid-e-Ghadeer.**

#### **WORKSHEET 4.9: EID-E-GHADEER:**

Write the meaning of the following ayat, then learn it.

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

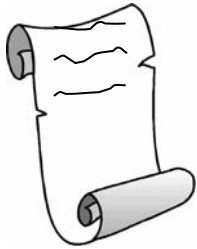
**It means:**

**Write what 2 things the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said he was leaving behind.**



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 10

### EID-E-MUBAHILA



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) had sent letters to many different countries inviting them to Islam. One letter was sent to the Christians of Najran.

The Christians wanted to meet the Holy Prophet  (s.a.w.)



When they arrived in Madina, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was sad to see them dressed in silk and gold, and he ignored them.

Imam Ali (a.s.) asked them to change into simple clothes, and the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was then happy to see them.



They talked, but the Christians would not listen to the (s.a.w.).

Prophet

They believed in Prophet Isa as the son of God, because he had no father.

Allah sent down a verse from Sura Aali Imran, saying that if they called Prophet Isa the son of God (as he has no father), then they should also call Prophet Adam the same, because he was born without a father **or** mother.



The Christians did not have an answer to this, but they still argued because they did not want to say they were wrong.

Allah ordered the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to do "Mubahila" with the Christians.

**Mubahila means to curse one another.**

The next day, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out for Mubahila with Imam Hasan (a.s.), Imam Husain (a.s.), Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) and Imam Ali (a.s.).

The Christians, on seeing the shining faces of the Panjatan began to tremble and shake.

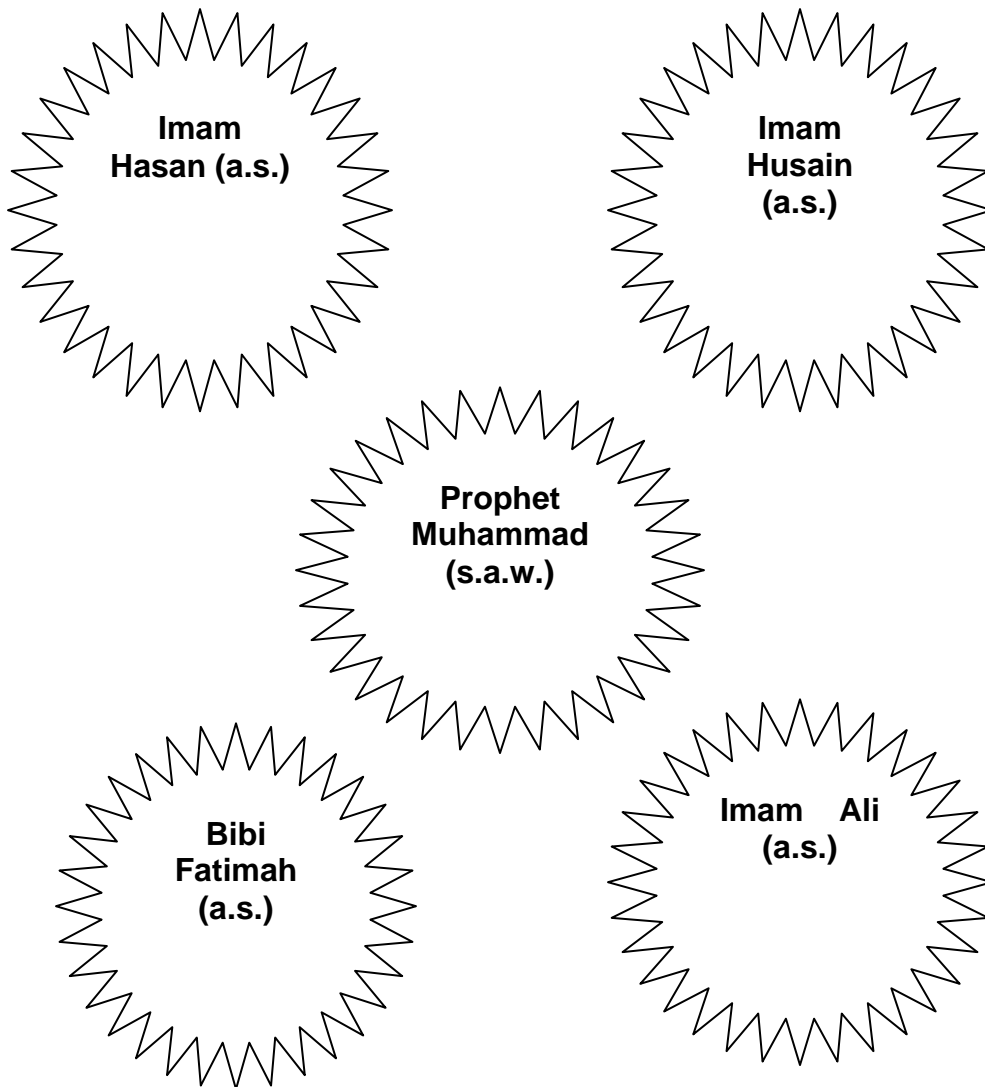
They backed away and realised that they had failed.

## WORKSHEET 4.10: EID-E-MUBAHILA:

On what date did Mubahila occur?

**Mubahila occurred on:** \_\_\_\_\_

**For the challenge of Mubahila, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out with the following people. Why and who did they represent?**



## PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 1

Prophet Aadam (A) was the first man ever to be created. After Allah had created the earth, the heavens, the sun and the moon, He created angels and the jinn. Finally, He created Prophet Aadam (A) and then Lady Hawwa (A).

When Allah informed the angels that He was going to make a new creation who would live on earth, they were surprised and said,

"O Allah, why are you creating new creatures while we are already busy worshipping You and are reciting Your Names all the time? These creatures will fight amongst themselves over the blessings of the earth and kill each other".

The angels said this because they had seen the jinn act in this way on the earth. However, a few of the jinn were very pious and some like Azazeel or Iblees used to worship Allah with the angels.

Allah gave the angels an answer that satisfied them. He said,

*"I know that which you do not know. The creature that I will make will be my deputy on earth. His children will occupy the whole earth and will eat things, which will grow on it. After I have created him I will give him life and then you should prostrate yourselves (do sajdah) before him".*

Allah made the body of Prophet Aadam (A) from special clay and then gave him a soul which turned him into a perfect human being. He then commanded the angels to prostrate before Prophet Aadam (A). All the angels immediately obeyed this command and paid their respects to Prophet Aadam (A). However, Iblees (Shaitan) refused to prostrate.

Allah asked Shaitan why he had disobeyed His command. Shaitan replied that he had been created from fire and was better than Prophet Aadam (A), who had been created from clay. He therefore openly disobeyed Allah due to his pride.

Allah was very displeased with the disobedience of Shaitan and He said to him, "Get out of Heaven. You are cursed until the Day of Judgement". Shaitan asked to be allowed to live till that day and this request was granted.

Instead of being grateful to Allah, Shaitan promised that he would forever lead Prophet Aadam (A) and his children away from the right path. However, Allah told him that he would not be able to mislead those people who were good Muslims.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) began to live in Heaven, where they enjoyed the blessings of Allah. They had everything they wished for and were very happy.

***Now you know...***

- ◆ After Allah created the heavens and the earth He created Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A).
- ◆ When the angels found out that Allah was going to make a new creation they were surprised and asked Allah why he was going to create new creatures when they were already worshipping Him, while the new creatures would only fight amongst each other.
- ◆ Allah told them that He knew what they did not know and that He would make the new creature his deputy on earth.
- ◆ Allah created Prophet Aadam (A) out of special clay and then gave him a soul. He then commanded the angels to prostrate to Prophet Aadam (A). The angels immediately obeyed Allah, except Iblees (a jinn) refused to prostrate. He told Allah that he was created from fire and was better than Prophet Aadam (A) who was created from clay.
- ◆ Allah was displeased and ordered that Iblees (Shaitan) get out from heaven and that he was cursed till the Day of Judgement. Shaitan asked to be allowed to live till that day, and his request was granted. Shaitan promised to forever lead Prophet Aadam (A) and his children away from the right path. However, Allah told him he would not be able to mislead those who were good Muslims.
- ◆ Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) began to live in Heaven where they enjoyed the blessings of Allah.

### Exercise

In the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Baqarah, Allah describes how Iblees refused to prostrate before Prophet Aadam (A). Write down the translation below.

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### Extension Exercise

In the wordsearch below, find seven words associated with the creation story of Prophet Aadam (A).

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

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 12

### PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 2

When Allah let Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) live in Heaven, he allowed them to do anything they liked, except for one thing. He told them not to go near one of the trees of Heaven and not to eat its fruits.

Shaitan could not bear to see how happy Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) were in Heaven. He blamed Prophet Aadam (A) for his bad luck and wanted revenge. His jealousy made him decide to mislead Prophet Aadam (A) into making a mistake.

Although Shaitan was not allowed to live in Heaven anymore, he had not been stopped from visiting. One day Shaitan entered Heaven and started talking to Prophet Aadam (A). He pretended to be his friend and when he had convinced Prophet Aadam (A) that he meant him no harm, he said,

"Did you know that you have been kept away from the best thing in Heaven? If you eat the fruit of that tree you will remain in Heaven forever or you can even become angels."

When Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) heard these words they remembered Allah's command to stay away from that tree and they became frightened. But Shaitan was very clever and he swore by the Name of Allah that he was their real friend and he would not tell them something that would harm them.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) had never heard anyone lie before in their lives and because Shaitan swore by Allah, they believed him. He told them to first smell the sweet scent of the tree and look at its beautiful color. At last, he got them to disobey Allah and eat one fruit from the tree.

This was a mistake by Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) and one they were very sorry for. Allah told them,

"Did I not tell you not to go near that tree and that Shaitan was your enemy?"

Both of them told Allah how sorry they were and begged for his forgiveness. But Allah said,

"Leave Heaven. From now on your homes will be on the earth. From today your easy life is over and you will have to work to feed yourself and your family."

So Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) came to this world. They settled in a place called Eden. In the beginning, they hated it and wished that they were back in Heaven.



They use to cry and beg Allah to forgive them and let them come back. After a while Allah forgave them for their mistake but he told them that they would now have to earn their place in Heaven by their actions.

He taught them that there were two paths in life. One is the path of obedience to Allah, which leads to happiness, and Heaven and the other path is that of the sinners, which leads to sorrow and Hell.

He also warned them that Shaitan would always try to make them and their children take the second path and that he was their enemy.

Slowly, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) got used to their new home and Allah blessed them with children which made them very happy. Lady Hawwa (A) gave birth to two sets of twins. Qaabil and his sister were born first and then Haabil and his sister some years later.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) loved their children very much and watched proudly as they grew up strong and healthy. When they reached the age of marriage, Allah sent down two women from heaven to be the wives of Qaabil and Haabil.

While the sisters helped Lady Hawwa (A) in the home, Qaabil became a farmer and grew crops and Haabil kept cattle and sheep. The two brothers were very close and the family of Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) passed their days happily.

### ***Now you know...***

- ◆ When Allah let Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) live in Heaven, he allowed them to do anything except eat from a particular tree.
- ◆ Shaitan blamed Prophet Aadam (A) for his bad luck and wanted to take revenge. One day he entered heaven and pretended to be Prophet Aadam (A)'s friend. He tried to convince him to eat from the forbidden tree. However, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) remembered Allah's command, but Shaitan was clever and swore in the Name of Allah. At last they agreed to disobey Allah and eat from the tree.
- ◆ Allah was angry at the disobedience of Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A). Although they begged Allah for their forgiveness, Allah told them to leave heaven and live on earth where they would have to work to feed themselves and their family.
- ◆ At first they hated living in Eden, and they begged Allah for forgiveness. He forgave them, but said that they would have to earn their place in heaven. He taught them that there were two paths in life. One is of obedience to Allah that leads to Heaven and the other of disobedience to Allah that leads to Hell.
- ◆ Slowly, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) settled down and got used to their new life and they were blessed with children. First Qabil and his twin sister and then Habil and his twin sister. When Habil and Qabil reached marriageable age, Allah sent down two women from Heaven to be their wives.

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 13

### PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 3

Prophet Aadam (A) thought that as his sons were now grown up, he would appoint one of them as his successor. Allah told him to choose Haabil because he was better than his brother. This made Qaabil very angry and he told his father that he should be the one to succeed because he was older than Haabil.

At last Prophet Aadam (A) told them to each make a sacrifice to Allah, and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would be the more deserving one.

Haabil decided to sacrifice the best animal from his herd and he brought a strong, healthy sheep. Qaabil thought to himself that since Allah would not eat his crops, he did not have to sacrifice his best grain. So he brought some spoilt corn to sacrifice.

Suddenly a fire came down from heaven and burnt the sheep to ashes while the corn was left untouched. This meant that Haabil's offering had been accepted while Qaabil's was rejected. Haabil thus became the successor of Prophet Aadam (A).

Now Qaabil became jealous of his brother and he began to hate him. He started to do evil things and threatened to kill Haabil. Allah mentions these events in the Holy Qur'an as follows:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful  
Narrate to them the story of the two sons of Aadam. When each of them offered a sacrifice to Allah, but it was accepted from one of them and not accepted from the other. One of them (Qaabil) said, "I will murder you", and the other (Haabil) replied, "Allah only accepts from those who guard (themselves against evil)." Suratul Maa'idah, 5: 27

Haabil loved his brother and tried his best to calm him down and told him, *"O Brother, you have gone astray from the right path and whatever intention you have in your heart is sinful. Seek the forgiveness of Allah and do not seek the punishment of Hell."*

The words of his brother had no effect on Qaabil. He had become proud and selfish. Finally, his jealousy was too much for him to bear and one day he killed Haabil.

When Haabil did not return home, Prophet Aadam (A) was very worried and he asked Qaabil if he knew where his brother was. Qaabil replied rudely, *"Did you leave him in my care?"* This reply made Prophet Aadam (A) suspect that his son was dead and he was full of grief at the loss.

Meanwhile Qaabil did not know what to do with the body of his brother. He put it in a sack and carried it on his back. He was ashamed of what he had done and thought all night about what he should do with the body.

At this time Allah decided to guide this foolish and proud young man. Since he was not worthy of receiving direct instructions from Allah, he had to learn from a crow.

Allah sent down two crows before Qaabil. Qaabil saw that one crow killed the other one. It then dug a hole in the ground with its beak and buried the dead crow. After that it leveled the ground with its feet. Qaabil realized that this was what he had to do, and with much sadness he buried the body of his brother Haabil.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) missed Haabil very much because he had been a good son. They prayed to Allah to give them another son like him. At last their prayers were answered and they had a son, Prophet Sheeth (A).

Qaabil went to settle in the east of Eden and became a fire-worshipper. When the flood of Prophet Nuh (A) came, the descendants of Qaabil were all drowned, and the world was populated by the descendants of Prophet Sheeth (A).

### **Now you know...**

- ◆ Allah told Prophet Aadam (A) to appoint Habil as his successor. This decision angered Qabil, who said he should succeed his father because he was the elder of the two brothers.
- ◆ To settle the dispute, Prophet Aadam (A) told his sons to each make a sacrifice to Allah and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would succeed him. Qabil offered some spoilt corn (thinking that Allah would not take the corn) and Habil offered a strong, healthy sheep. Habil's sacrifice was accepted.
- ◆ Qabil became jealous of Habil and he started to do evil things and he threatened to kill his brother. Habil tried his best to calm him down and advised him to seek forgiveness of Allah.
- ◆ Qabil's jealousy was too much for him to bear and one day he killed Habil.
- ◆ Qabil did not know what to do with the body of Habil. Allah sent two crows to guide him. One crow killed the other one; then it dug a hole and buried the dead crow. Qabil realised what he had to do.
- ◆ Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) missed Habil very much because he was a good son. They prayed to Allah for another son like him and soon their prayers were answered. Lady Hawwa (A) gave birth to a third son, Prophet Sheeth (A).

### **Akhlaq Box**

The Holy Prophet has said,

“.....”

Why is jealousy so evil? Relate your answer to the story of Haabil and Qaabil.

## REVISION EXERCISE

### Section A

Answer the following questions:

1. When Allah informed the angels that He was going to make a new creation, what was their reply and why?
2. What did Allah say in answer to what the angels had said?
3. How did Iblees disobey Allah, and why?
4. What did Iblees promise that he would do to Prophet Adam (A) and his children?

### Section B

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Shaitan tell Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) about the forbidden tree?
2. Why did Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) listen to Shaitan?
3. Allah forgave Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) for their mistake but he told them that they would now have to earn their place in Heaven, How?
4. Who did the sons of Prophet Adam (A) marry?

### Section C

Answer the following questions:

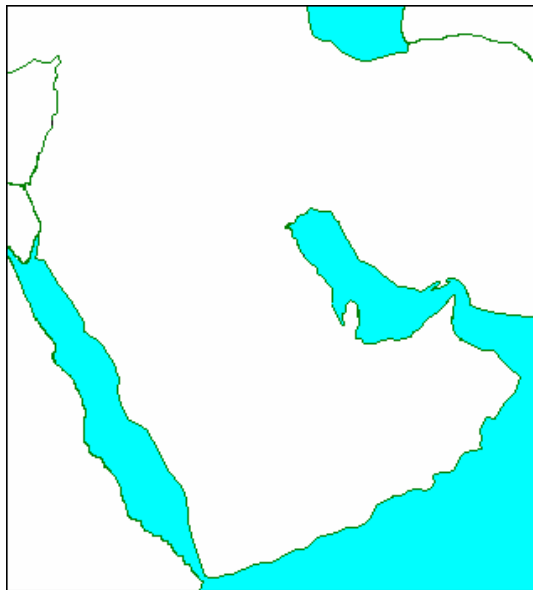
1. Why did Qaabil say that he should have been chosen to succeed his father?
2. What test was put to Haabil and Qaabil and who passed it?
3. Who killed who of the two brothers?
4. How did Allah guide Qaabil?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 14

### ARABIA BEFORE ISLAM

Arabia is a large country whose area is three million square kilometres. From olden times this land was divided into three regions. These were **Hijaz**, the **Arabian Desert** and **Yemen**.

#### *Geography Box – Map of Arabia in Olden Times*



1. Divide the map of Arabia into the three regions. Shade each region with a different coloured pencil. Don't forget to fill in the key.

2. Mark on the map of Arabia the cities of Makka, Madina and Abwa.

KEY:

- Hijaz

- Arabian Desert

- Yemen

The largest city in Hijaz was Makka and its history dated from the time when Prophet Ibrahim (A) built the Holy Ka'ba with the help of his son Prophet Isma'il (A). Prophet Isma'il (A) settled in Makka. From his descendants there were many Arab tribes. The most famous was the Quraish.

Before the coming of Islam, the Arabs had many bad habits. Some of these were:

1. They were very quick to start fights and even wars for very small and silly reasons. Some families fought for fifty to hundred years, until they even forgot what the original quarrel was all about.
2. They did not have law and order. The stronger tribes would think nothing of

robbing and killing the weaker ones.

3. They believed in hundreds of gods, and built little idols to worship. In the Holy Ka'ba alone, they put 365 idols - one for each day of the year.
4. Women were treated very badly.
5. One of the most horrible customs of the Arabs was to bury their daughters alive. If they heard that a daughter had been born to them, they would get very angry and take the baby and put her in a grave and cover it up.

The Arabs, however, also had some good qualities. These were as follows:

1. They never broke a promise and regarded this to be a great sin.
2. They had great skill in horsemanship and archery.
3. They were brave people and never ran away from the enemy in war.
4. They were very good in the art of poetry and had sharp memories that enabled them to remember long verses and speeches by heart.

These good qualities were especially found in the family of Adnaan, who himself was a descendant of Prophet Isma'il (A).

The descendants of Adnaan were very generous. They believed in one God as taught by Prophet Ibrahim (A). Their poetry and speech was better than all others were. Our Holy Prophet (S) was from this noble family. He was from the clan of Bani Hashim, which was part of the tribe of Quraish.

### **Now you know...**

- ◆ Hijaz is a region of Arabia; its capital was Makka.
- ◆ The Quraish was the main Arab tribe in Makka. They were the descendants of Prophet Isma'il (A).
- ◆ Before Islam, the Arabs had many bad habits: they were quick to start fights, they had no law and order, they were idol worshippers, and they treated women badly and buried their daughters alive.
- ◆ The Arabs had some good qualities: they never broke their promises, they were very brave and had skill in horsemanship and archery and they were brilliant poets.
- ◆ The family of Adnaan had the best qualities. They were generous, the best in poetry and they believed in one God.
- ◆ The Holy Prophet (S) was from the clan of Bani Hashim, which was part of the tribe of Quraish.



## Exercise

In the Holy Qur'an, Allah describes the feelings of some of the Arabs when a daughter was born to them. This is in Surah an-Nahl (the Bee), verses 58 and 59. Find these verses and write the translation below.

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## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 15

### QUSAY SON OF KILAB

Qusay was the fourth ancestor of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S). Qusay and his brother Zohrah were very young when their father, Kilab, died.

Their mother, Fatimah, married another man, Rabia, who took his new family with him to Syria. Rabia took care of Qusay as his own son.

When Qusay was grown up, there was a quarrel between him and Rabia's tribe. As a result, Qusay returned to his birthplace, Makka. Since he was a good leader, he soon became very powerful amongst the Makkans, and especially the tribe of Quraish.

Qusay was generous and brave and he was popular because he had very good manners and treated people kindly. He became the chief of the Quraish.

One important thing he did was to set up the **Daar-un-Nadwa** which was a house next to the Holy Ka'ba, where the chiefs of all the tribes would gather to discuss their problems.

Qusay took over all the responsibilities of the tribe of Quraish, which were:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Hijaba</b> | In charge of the keys of the Holy Ka'ba.                |
| 2. <b>Nadwa</b>  | Chairman of Daar-un-Nadwa.                              |
| 3. <b>Rifada</b> | Feeding of the pilgrims.                                |
| 4. <b>Saqaya</b> | Supplying water to the pilgrims.                        |
| 5. <b>Liwa</b>   | Appointer of the standard bearer of the Quraish in war. |
| 6. <b>Qiyada</b> | Commander of the army in war.                           |

Qusay died in 5 A.D. and left behind two sons, Abdud Daar and Abd Manaaf.

In his will, Qusay made his elder son, Abdud Daar, the new chief of the Quraish and left the six duties connected with the Quraish to him. The younger brother, Abd Manaaf, was the wiser, but he never tried to take the leadership away from his brother.

After the two brothers died, their sons began to quarrel about the division of the six duties. Finally, it was decided that the duties would be divided between Abd Manaaf's sons and Abdud Daar's sons.

## Now you know...

- ◆ Qusay was the fourth ancestor of the Holy Prophet (S).
- ◆ He was brought up in Syria, but returned to his birthplace, Makka, later during his life.
- ◆ Qusay was generous and brave and he became the chief of the Quraish.
- ◆ The most important thing he did was to set up the **Dar-un-Nadwa**, where the chiefs of all the tribes would gather to discuss their problems.
- ◆ He took over the six responsibilities of the tribe of the Quraish: **Hijaba, Nadwa, Rifada, Saqaya, Liwa and Qiyada**.
- ◆ He had two sons: Abdud Daar and Abd Manaaf.

## Art Box

Design an A4 poster showing the six responsibilities of the Quraish.

For each responsibility:

1. Give the Arabic name.
2. Explain what the responsibility involves.
3. Draw a symbol representing the responsibility.

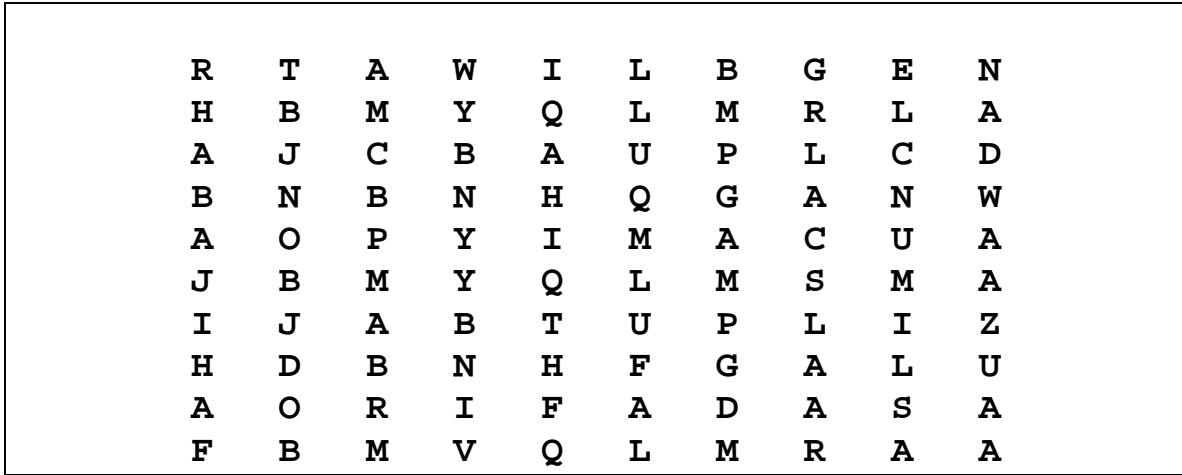
Scores will be given for creativity, presentation and content.

## Exercise

1. Which do you think was the most important responsibility of the Quraysh and why?
2. If you were given the choice to be in charge of one of the responsibilities which would it be and why?

### Extension Exercise

In the wordsearch below, find the six duties of the tribe of Quraish.



**B N B N H Q G A T W**



1. Hijaba
2. Nadwa
3. Rifada
4. Saqaya
5. Liwa
6. Qiyada

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 16

### HASHIM SON OF ABD MANAAF

Hashim was the great grandfather of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S). He had a twin brother whose name was Abd Shams and two other brothers, Muttalib and Nawfal.

Hashim was a wise leader and one of the important things he did was to make a trade agreement between the Quraish and the ruler of Syria. His brothers then made similar agreements with the rulers of Ethiopia, Yemen and Iran.

As a result, goods could be exchanged freely between these countries and the Quraish became rich and powerful. Makka itself became a centre of trade.

In summer the trade caravans went to Syria and in the winter to Yemen. But the trade routes were not safe from thieves on the way. Hashim therefore made a deal with the thieves that if they would not attack his caravans, he promised to sell them his goods at cheap prices. They accepted this offer because it meant that they would no longer be outlaws and could enter Makka without being attacked. Allah mentions this in the Holy Qur'an:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

For the security of the Quraish.

Their security during their journey in the winter and the summer;

So (in return) let them worship the Lord of this House (Ka'ba).

(He) Who fed them against hunger, and secured them against fear.

(Suratul Quraish 106: 1- 4)

At that time there was a practice of the Arabs known as **Ihtifaad**. When members of a family could not earn enough to feed themselves, they would leave Makka and go to the desert, where they would live in a tent until they died of hunger and thirst. They thought this action was more honorable than begging.

It was Hashim who told the people not to accept this. He started a scheme, where one poor family was united with one rich one. The two families helped each other in the trading and thus both were in a better position.

Umayyah, son of Abd Shams, was jealous of the respect of his uncle Hashim. He tried hard to make people like him by giving them gifts. However, Hashim continued to attract the hearts of the people by his kindness and good actions.

Finally, Umayyah openly challenged his uncle for the leadership of the Quraish. He wanted them both to go to a wise man and let him decide between them.

Hashim agreed on two conditions. He said that the loser should sacrifice 100 camels to feed the pilgrims in the Haj season and also leave Makka for 10 years. Umayyah agreed to these conditions.

When the wise man saw and heard the two men, he immediately said that Hashim was more fit to rule and so Umayyah was forced to leave Makka. He spent 10 years in Syria. Ever since that day the Bani Umayyah became the enemies of the Bani Hashim.

Hashim died in Syria. He left behind 5 sons: Abdul Muttalib, Asad, Nadha, Saifi and Abusaifi. The last three had no children and Asad had only one daughter Fatima who was the mother of Imam Ali (A).

### ***Now you know...***

- ◆ Hashim was the great grandfather of the Holy Prophet (S).
- ◆ He had a twin brother called Abd Shams.
- ◆ Hashim was a wise leader. He made the Quraish rich by making a trade agreement with the ruler of Syria. He also made an agreement with the thieves on the trade routes, that if they would not attack the trade caravans, then he would sell them his goods at cheap prices.
- ◆ He brought an end to the practise of **Ihtifaad**, by uniting one rich family with one poor family.
- ◆ Hashim's nephew, Ummayah (son of Abd Shams) was jealous of the respect of his uncle. He challenged his uncle for the leadership of the Quraish.
- ◆ He lost the challenge, and had to sacrifice 100 camels to feed the Hajj pilgrims and leave Makka for 10 years. From then on, the Bani Ummayah became the enemies of the Bani Hashim.

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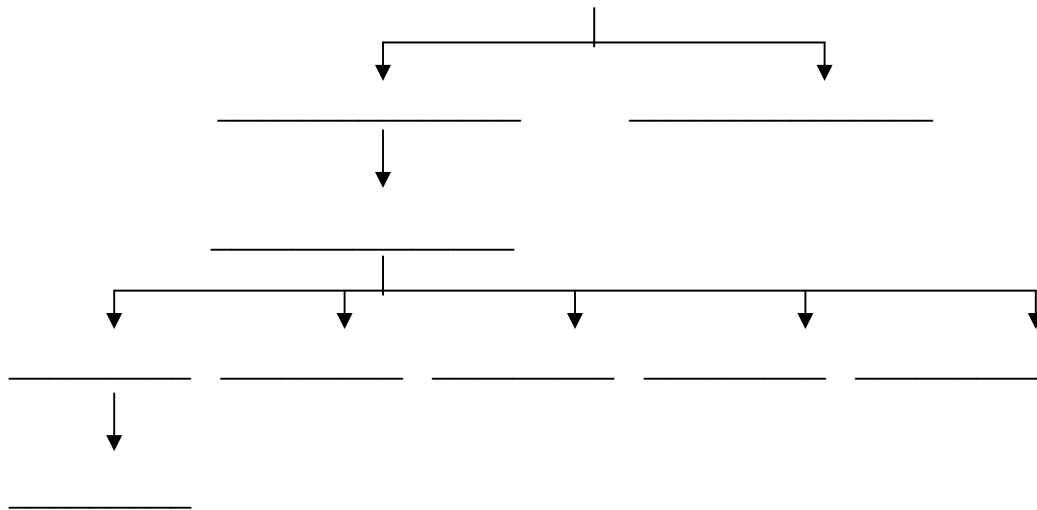
**Research Box**

Find out a bit more about some of the Bani Umayyah. What sort of people were they? How did they treat the Holy Prophet (S) and other members of the Ahlul Bayt (A).

**Exercise**

Complete the family tree:

Qusay



## REVISION EXERCISE

### Section A

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the names of the three regions of Arabia?
2. The Arabs were descendants of which Prophet (A)?
3. Describe three bad habits of the Arabs.
4. What were the religious beliefs of the descendants of Adnaan?
5. From which clan and tribe was the Holy Prophet (S)?

### Section B

Answer the following questions:

1. How was Qusay related to the Holy Prophet (S)?
2. How did Qusay become powerful amongst the Quraish?
3. What was the most important thing Qusay did?
4. Give two responsibilities of the Quraish and describe what they involved.
5. What were the names of Qusay's sons?

### Section C

Answer the following questions:

1. How did Hashim make the Quraish rich and powerful?
2. Where did the Quraish trade in the summer and in the winter?
3. Why was Umayyah jealous of Hashim?
4. Why did the people do "Ihtifaad"?
5. How is our Holy Prophet (S) related to Hashim?

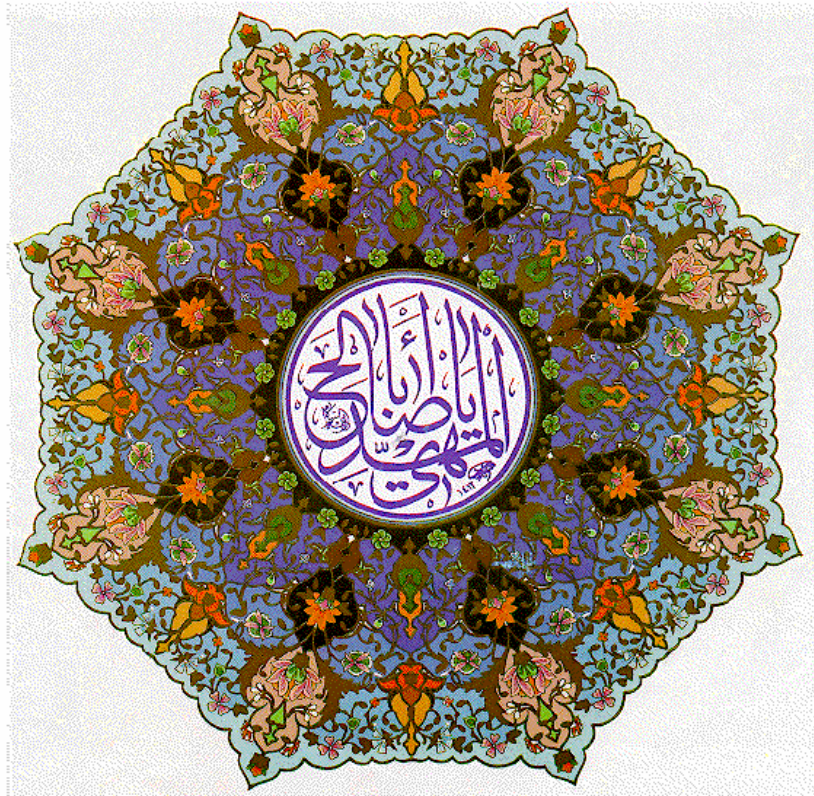




# IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

*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 4 2012/2013 AKHLAQ



Ya Aba Salih, al - Mahdi  
Our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A)

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	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										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)	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/23/12
New Year	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/30/12
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 <sup>th</sup> ) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	<b>MID TERM</b>										01/13/13
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	<b>MID TERM</b>										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	<b>PARENTS DAY</b>										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)	<b>FINALS</b>										05/12/13



## Imamia Sunday School

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### NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ

**The Holy Prophet (S) has said:  
"I have been sent by Allah to teach people good manners"**

The above hadith shows us how important good Akhlaq (manners) is considered in Islam.

A person once came to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and said that there was a woman who observed fast during daytime and spent her nights in prayers, but she was impolite and hurt her neighbours with her tongue.



**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said that the old woman was worthless and that she would be one of the inmates of hell.**

The above incident tells us that:

**Your Good Deeds do NOT count for much if your Akhlaq is bad**

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) has said that someone with good Akhlaq gets the same Thawaab as someone who fasts during daytime and prays at night.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and our Holy Imams (a.s.) managed to convert a lot of people to Muslims through their good Akhlaq.

Remember that when you are behaving badly out in public, people will not say look at that boy/girl behaving badly. People will say look at that Muslim behaving badly.

You are therefore not only letting yourself and your parents down but also Islam.

**During the Ghaibah of Our 12th Imam (a.s.) we are all caretakers of Islam!**

**Exercise:**

Write and draw 2 things that you should not do and 2 things that are good to do:

**E.g.: Shouldn't fight:**



**Should always share:**



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 – LESSON 2

### MANNERS IN THE ISLAMIC CENTRE

**Mosque is a place only for Salaat.**

**Islamic Centre is a place for Salaat and other functions.**

You should enter with your right foot, and remember where you are entering and act with due respect.

Say: **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** to people as you see them, do not wait for them to say it first.

After removing your shoes, find a place to sit.



Do not sit against the wall. Leave it empty for Older or Sick

Sit up straight

While lecture is going on, listen carefully. Do not talk during lecture, Adhan, Iqamah, Salaat or du'a.

Sit in such a manner that everyone around you is sitting comfortably

If you do not understand the lecture, try to concentrate and not before long you will begin to understand. Check with your elders what the speaker was talking about. Or at least recite Salawaat or Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah Zahra (a.s.).

When food (fatiha) is given out, wait to be given one and then take only one.

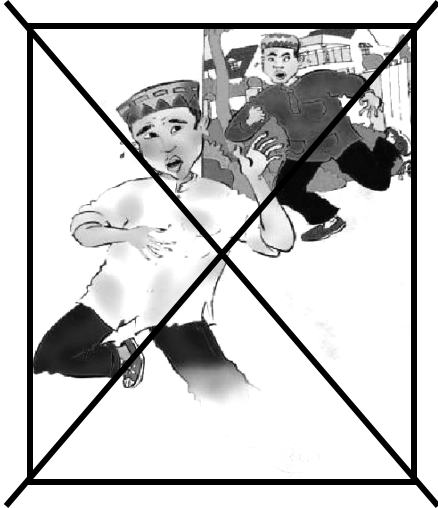
When leaving, leave slowly being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first.

Say Fiamanillah or Khudah-hafiz to people as you leave.

**Exercise:**

Draw below things that you **should NOT do** in the Islamic Centre

**E.g.: Running around:**





## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 3

### MANNERS OF DRINKING

When drinking do not gulp it down at once, but sip it in three parts, starting the drinking with:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

and stopping the drinking with : اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Say Bismillah



Drink water

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



Say Alhamdulillah

# Do the above 3 times

When drinking water remember Imam Hussain (a.s.) and his family, and their thirst in Kerbala.

When you finished drinking, ask Allah to send His blessings on Imam Hussain (a.s.), his family and companions, and curse on his murderers and enemies.



- Try not to drink from a glass that has a crack. If you do, do not drink from the side that has the crack.
- During the day drink standing up and at night drink sitting down.
- Do not drink too much.

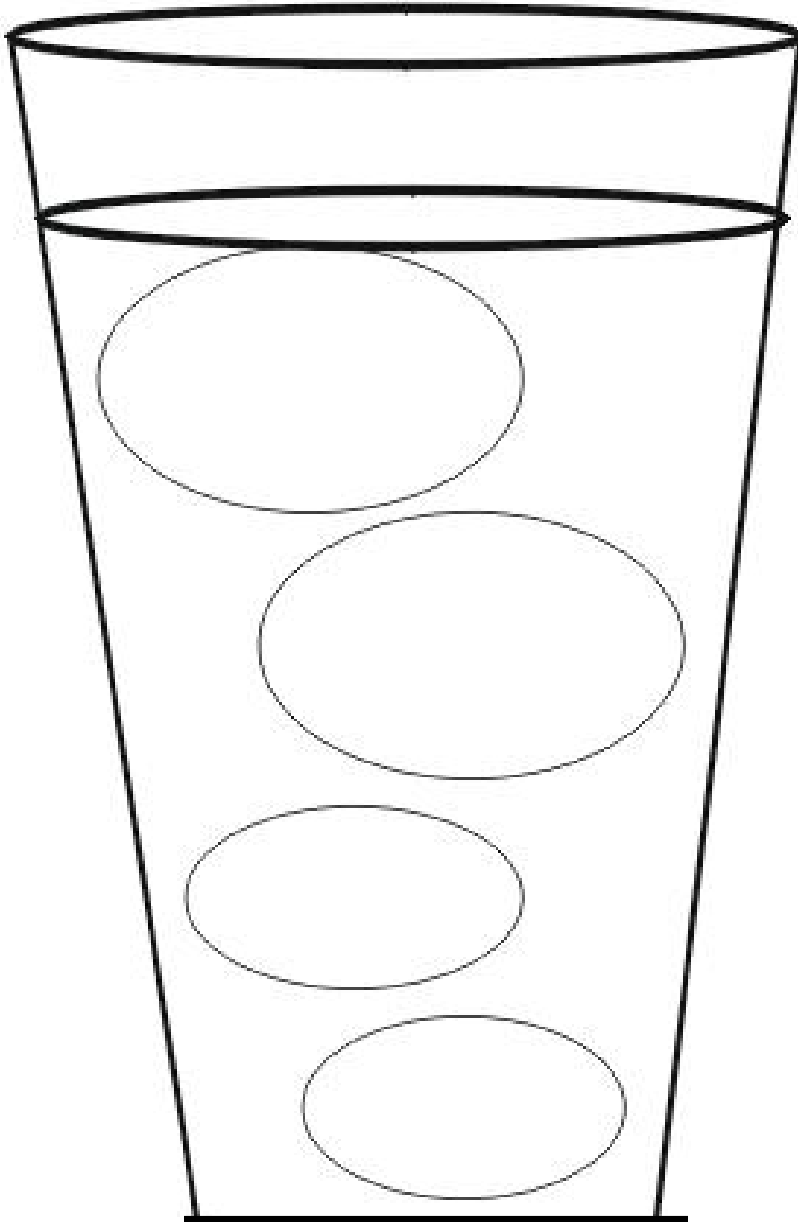
Nothing is better to drink than water. All creatures of Allah drink water to survive.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Anbiya, Verse 30:

"We made every living thing from water."

**Exercise:**

In the bubbles, write the things you should remember when drinking water.



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 4

### MANNERS OF TALKING

People may look at you and decide what kind of person you are by the way you are dressed, but their final and lasting feeling about you will be on what you say.

**Think before you speak.**

**Imam Hussain (A.S.) has said that:**

**You should never begin a conversation without first saying Salaam to the person.**

When speaking:

- Always speak what is **useful**, what is **truthful** and what is **not harmful** to anyone.
- Never, say hurtful things or backbite about anyone, do not even listen to others doing it.
- Never, hurt anyone's feelings even jokingly.
- Never, use bad language.

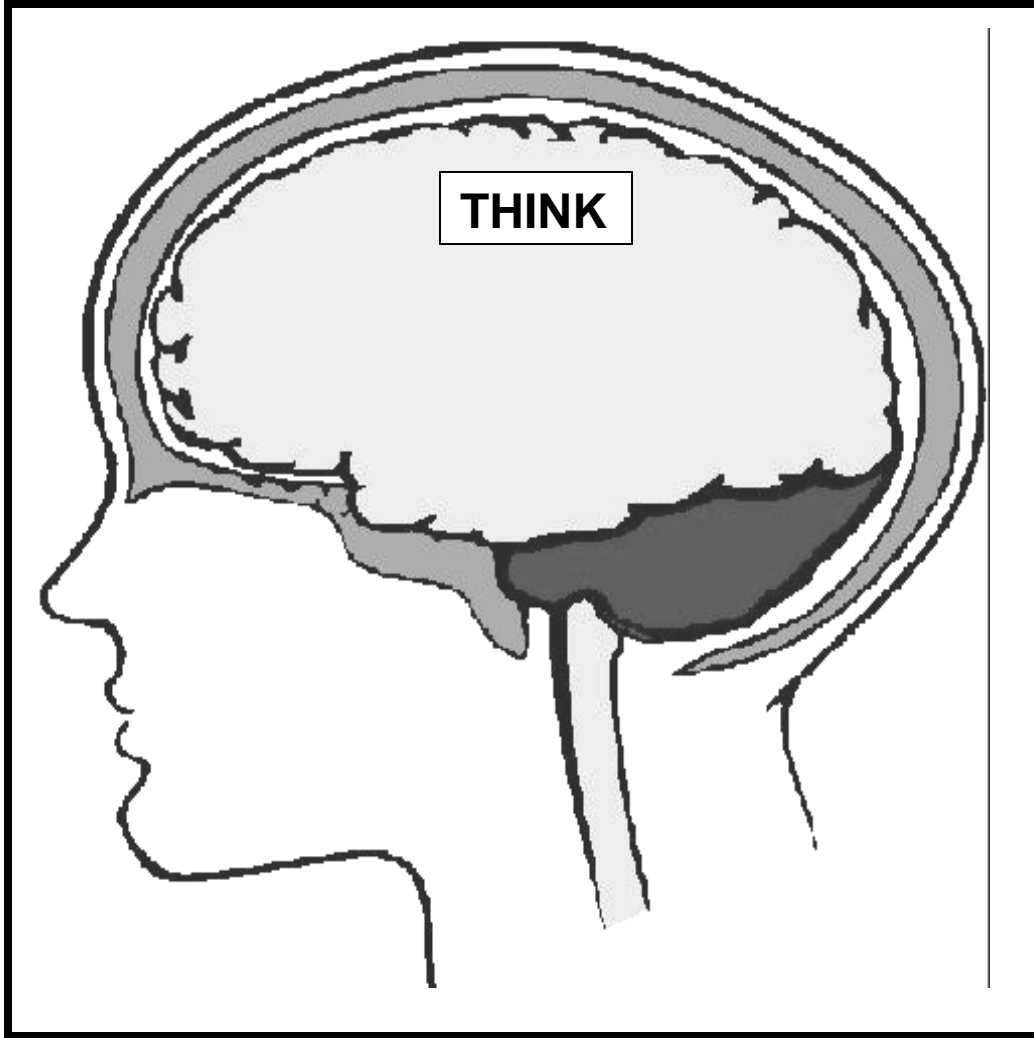
**Think before you speak, and imagine if our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A.S.) is standing next to you, would you still say what you are going to say.**

If you are not sure whether you should say something or not, then it is better to keep quiet.

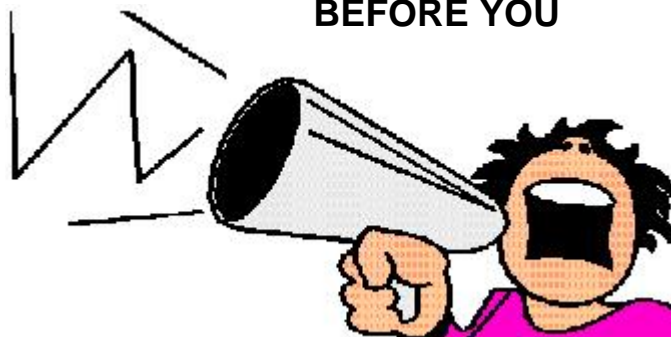


**Exercise:**

**Write in the brain all the things you should think of before you open your mouth to speak.**



**BEFORE YOU**



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 5

### THINK THE BEST OF OTHERS

Allah is the only judge as He sees everything and is aware of everything.

We have no right to judge other people whether they are Muslims or not.

**Imam Zainul 'Abideen (A.S.) said:**

**You should think more of a person younger than you as he has had less time to do bad deeds**



**You should think more of a person older than you as he has had more time to do good deeds.**



**You should think more of a person the same age as you because you do not know what he has done but you know exactly what good and bad you have done.**



The above saying teaches us that we should always think the best of others.

Prophet Ibrahim was very fond of guests. He knew how much Thawaab one gets for looking after a guest.

He liked to invite travellers to his house for food and a bed to sleep in.

Every morning Prophet Ibrahim stood by the main road near his house and waited for travellers to pass so that he could invite them to his house.

Once it so happened that no traveller passed on that road for 3 days. This made Prophet Ibrahim very sad.

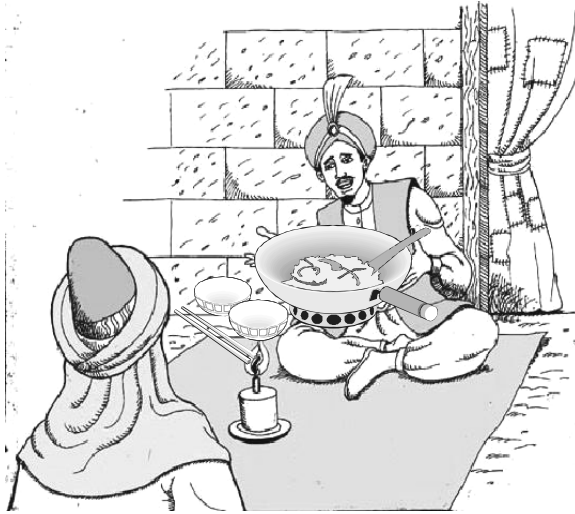
Then on the 4<sup>th</sup> day an old man passed along that road. Prophet Ibrahim was very happy and invited the man to come to his house for some food. The old man agreed.



When they sat down to eat, Prophet Ibrahim said "Bismillah" before starting to eat but the old man did not say anything.

Prophet Ibrahim asked the old man why he did not begin in the name of Allah, as it was Allah who had provided this food for them.

The old man replied that he did not believe in Allah, instead he worshipped fire.



Prophet Ibrahim was very angry and asked the old man to leave his house at once.

As soon as the old man had gone the angel Jibrael came to Prophet Ibrahim from Allah and told him that Allah had been feeding this unbelieving old man for 70 years.

Could Prophet Ibrahim not tolerate him for just one meal?

Prophet Ibrahim was very sorry and ran after the old man and persuaded him to return to his house so that they may eat together.

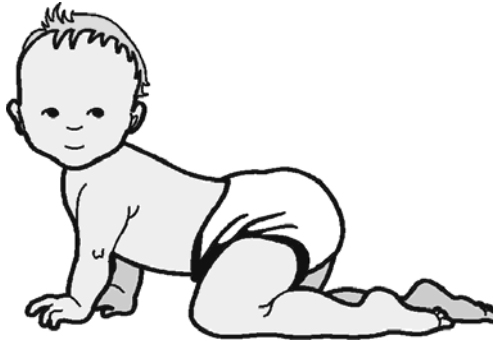
**Moral:**

- **Do not judge anyone - only Allah can do that.**
- **Everyone has rights whether they be Muslims or non Muslims**
- **Allah loves for you to take care of guests.**

**Exercise:**

Write the saying of Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.): You should think more of someone:

1. Younger than you because:



2. Older than you because:



3. Same age as you because:



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 – LESSON 6

### RESPECT FOR OTHERS

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:  
"O you who believe, let not (a group of) people laugh  
at another (to scorn) who may be better than they are..."**

Islam teaches us that you should respect other people and not think you are better than them as only Allah can be the judge of that.

One day when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was sitting alone in the mosque. A man approached him. The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) immediately moved aside.

The man asked the Prophet (s.a.w.) why he had moved aside when there was so much room for him to seat next to the Prophet (s.a.w.) as the whole mosque was empty.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) replied that a ***Muslim has a right on another Muslim that when he wants to sit near him the first should move aside as a way of respect.***

Next time you are at mosque saving that space for your friend and someone else wants to sit there, remember that that person has a right on you for you to move aside and make space for them.

**All human beings are equal.  
No matter what colour you are.  
No matter where you are from.  
No matter how rich you are (how nice your clothes are).  
No matter if you look different (defect in your body).  
Each has the right of respect from the other.**

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said:

**"Do not despise and belittle any Muslim, because a Muslim how ever small he may be is great in the eyes of Allah."**



Are any of these people better than the other?



Why?

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 7

### TRY AND TRY AGAIN

**Allah says In the Holy Qur'an:  
"And that there is nothing for man except  
what he tried, And that his efforts shall soon be seen,  
Then shall he be rewarded to the fullest measure"**

The above Ayat tells us that we will not get anything unless we try to get it.

**Constant effort is the key to success.  
If at first you do not succeed then try and try again until you do.  
You should never give up.**

And if for some reason you do not succeed even after trying again and again remember you will have earned the Thawaab for all your effort - as Allah has promised in the Holy Qur'an in the verse written above.

Amir Timur was a great Mongolian king, who was well known for his bravery. He had conquered nearly half of the world known at that time. He said his success was all due to an ant, which had taught him never to give up.

Once long ago before he had become such a great warrior he was fighting a battle and was losing.

He decided to run away and hide himself in the mountains. Here he sat quietly, when he noticed an ant working.

The ant was carrying a grain of rice much bigger than itself. With this grain the ant was trying to climb a wall.



The grain fell, and the ant came down for the grain once again. Again the grain fell and again the ant went down to get it. The ant tried and tried again never giving up. The King counted that the ant tried 33 times until it finally succeeded in taking the grain up the wall.

Seeing the effort that the ant put into getting what it wanted the king went about collecting his run-away soldiers and rebuilt his army.

After this event with the ant the king never gave up in any battle and became a great warrior.

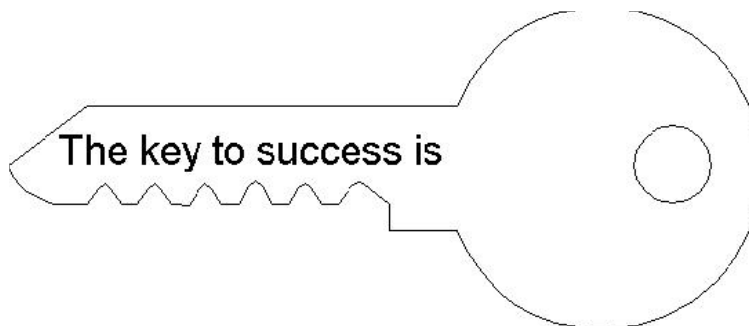
**Moral: To succeed in anything you have to try and try again.**

**Exercise:**

What did the king learn from the ant and how?



Finish the sentence in the key below:



**And if for some reason you do not succeed even after trying again and again, what has Allah promised you?**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 8

### FRIENDSHIP

**Everyone needs friends,  
but friends are only worth having if they are true friends.**

Two travellers were on the road together, when a robber suddenly appeared.

One man ran for a tree and climbed up and hid in the branches. The other was not as fast so threw himself onto the ground pretending to be dead. The robber came to the man on the floor, whispered something in his ear and went away. When the robber had gone the man in the tree climbed down and asked his friend what the robber had whispered in his ear.

His friend replied that the robber had told him to find a better friend who would not leave him at the first sign of danger.

Friends influence each other in the matter of conduct, thoughts and belief.

**As the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said:**

**"The behaviour of everyone depends on the belief and principles of his/her friend."**

People will judge you according to the friends you have.

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) was walking in the market with his friend, who had brought his servant with him.

Imam's friend turned to tell his servant something, but he had been left behind talking to someone.

When the servant finally appeared, Imam's friend was very angry and shouted abuse at the servant. He also said abusive things about the servant's mother.

On hearing what his friend had said Imam got very angry and told him that he should not have said such abusive things, especially about the servant's mother. The friend replied that the mother was not a Muslim. To which Imam answered that it made no difference.

Imam (a.s.) then told his friend that their friendship was no more, and walked away from him.

It should not be forgotten that making friends is not enough, but it is also important to keep the friendship.

**Imam Ali (a.s.) has said: "A man who has no friends is poor, but poorer than him, is he who can not keep the friendship and loses his friend.**

**Exercise:**

Next to each picture write what you think is happening & then write down if that is a good quality in a friend and whether or not you would like your friend to have such a quality. You can then colour the pictures.





## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 9

### TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE

For any community to survive and go forward in this world, the people of that community have to have knowledge.

**To gain knowledge is not only to learn like a parrot,  
but to understand and act upon what you have learnt.  
Then to teach it to others,  
so they may benefit from it as well.**

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that every Muslim man and woman must gain knowledge.

Once when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) entered the Mosque there were two groups of people sitting there. One of the groups was busy praying while the other group were discussing religious topics.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was very pleased and said that both the groups were doing something good but he preferred the group that was busy discussing. Saying that, he went and joined that group.



The above incident does not mean that prayer is not important, as the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was pleased with both groups. The group that were praying were doing Sunnat prayers not Wajib.

**The knowledge that we have to gain should be religious and academic. It is possible to do both, as Allah has made us He knows what we are capable of.**

If your knowledge in religion increases you will become closer to Allah because you will understand a lot more of what you are doing and why.

**We are told that if two people are offering the same prayer, one with understanding and the other without; then the one with understanding will get more Thawaab.**



On the day of Qiyamat if you are questioned about something wrong that you had done in your life, you will not be able to say you did not know! You have no excuse. There are so many books you can read, and so many people you can ask.

**Exercise:**

Write on the paper below why it is important to gain knowledge.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners. The top and bottom edges are designed to look like the unrolled ends of a scroll, with a shaded area on the left side of each end. This box is intended for the student to write their answer to the exercise.

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 10

### PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an, "What! Do you enjoin others to do good deeds, and forget your own selves...?"**

In the above Ayat we are warned about telling others to do good while we our selves do not.

People will not listen to you telling them to do something when you yourself do not do it.

In fact you have no right to tell someone to do or not to do something unless you yourself are doing it.

Imagine if our Prophets or Imams taught us all about Islam and what Allah likes us to do and not to do yet they themselves did none of these things, would anyone have listened and followed them? **No! Of course not.**

**The best method to teach people what is right and wrong is by your actions first, then your speech.**

This is one of the reasons why our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) spent 40 years of his life living with the people showing them how to act before announcing his Prophethood.

Once a man was listening to an Alim reciting a Majlis in which the Alim said that the power of "Bismillah" was so great that if a person truly believed then he could walk on water.

That evening when the man was going home (on the other side of the river) he decided that he would try what the Alim had recited. So with full belief in the Power of Allah he said "Bismillah" and stepped on the water. He was able to walk on the water because of the faith that he had in Allah.

The next day the man went to the Alim and invited him to his house for dinner, to thank him for teaching him the power of "Bismillah". The Alim accepted.

The two of them set of to the man's home. When they reached the river the man said "Bismillah" and began walking on the water, expecting the Alim to do the same, as he was the one who had taught him.

The Alim just stood at the edge of the water, not daring to step into it. He did not truly believe in the power that he had preached so much about. He could not practise what he had preached.

So think before you tell your friends, or younger brother / sister what to do or not to do.  
**Do you do it yourself?**

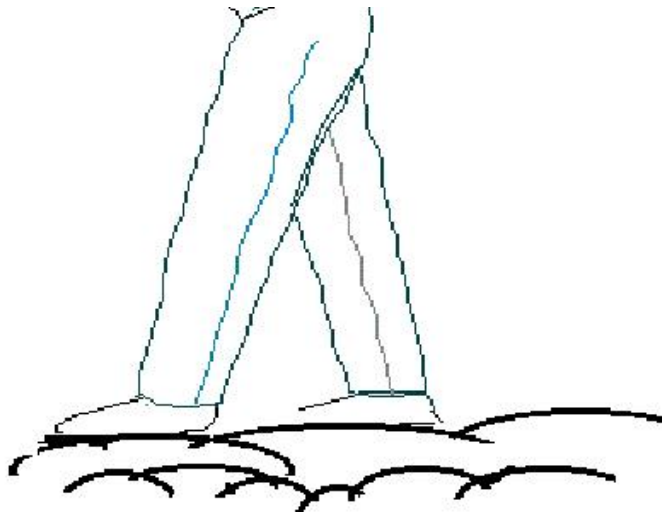
**Exercise:**

**PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH**

What had the Alim taught the man about the power of

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

**(I begin) in the name of Allah, the most Kind and the most Merciful.**



What happened when the man stepped onto the water after saying 'Bismillah'?

Why could the Alim not follow the man across the water?

Write about a time when you have told someone to do something when you yourself did not do it. (**You did NOT practise what you preached**).

## TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
**"Do not despair of the mercy of Allah; indeed Allah forgives all sins. Indeed He is oft-forgiving, most merciful."**

In the above Ayat we are told never give up hope, as Allah will forgive us, as **He is the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful.**

This does not mean that we commit a sin, ask for forgiveness then commit that same sin again and again each time asking for forgiveness and expecting to be forgiven.

**Allah will forgive us but only if we are truly sorry.**

Our 5<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.) has said that one who leaves sinning totally and asks for forgiveness, is like one, who has not committed any sin at all. However, one who, continues to commit sins and at the same time prays for forgiveness is like one who jokes.

We are often told to do "Taubah" for our sins.

**Taubah = return - return from past sins and following the path of truthfulness in future.**

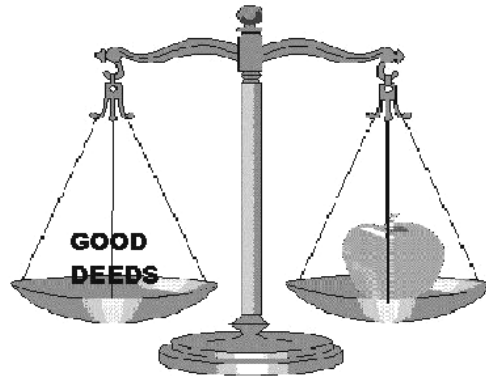
When doing Taubah you should:

- Truly regret your sin.
- Sincerely apologise and show a feeling of shame for the sin that you have committed.
- Promise never to do it again and obey all the commands of Allah.
- Ask for Allah's Mercy, as He is the Most Merciful.

**We are told that we should always pray to Allah that on the Day of Judgement He should judge us with His Mercy and not with His Justice.**

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

One night that man had a dream that it was the day of Judgment and there in front of him was a scale with all his good deeds on one side and on the other side was an apple.

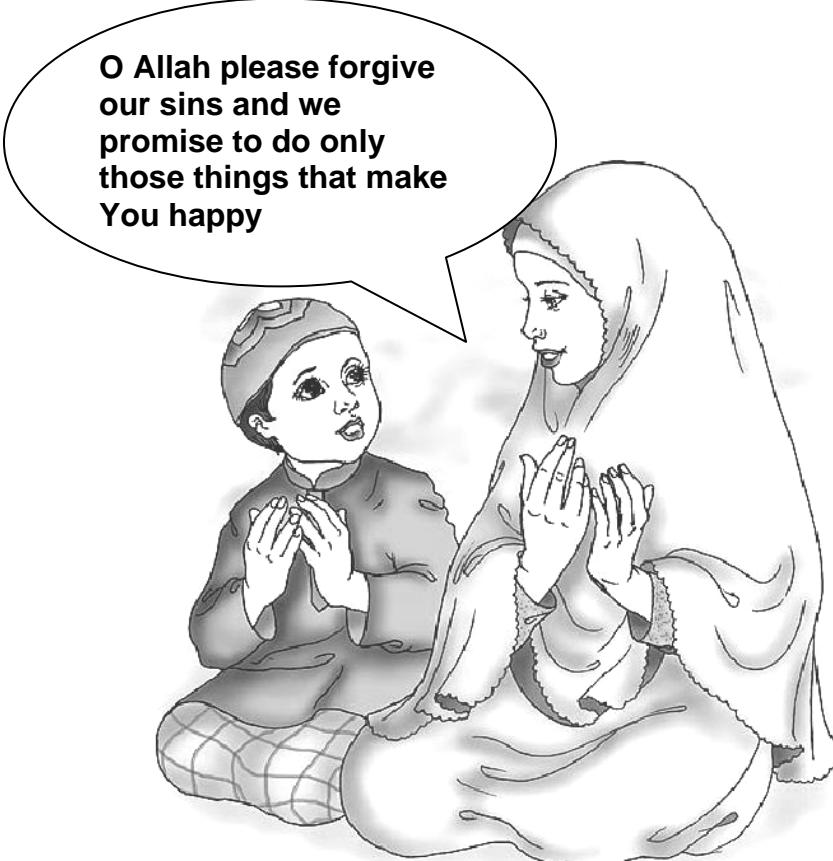


What amazed the man was that the side with the apple was so much heavier than the side with all the good deeds.

When the man asked why there was an apple there he was told that once he had gone to the shops and tasted an apple to see how sweet it was intending to buy it if it was to his liking, but he had not asked the permission of the shop owner.

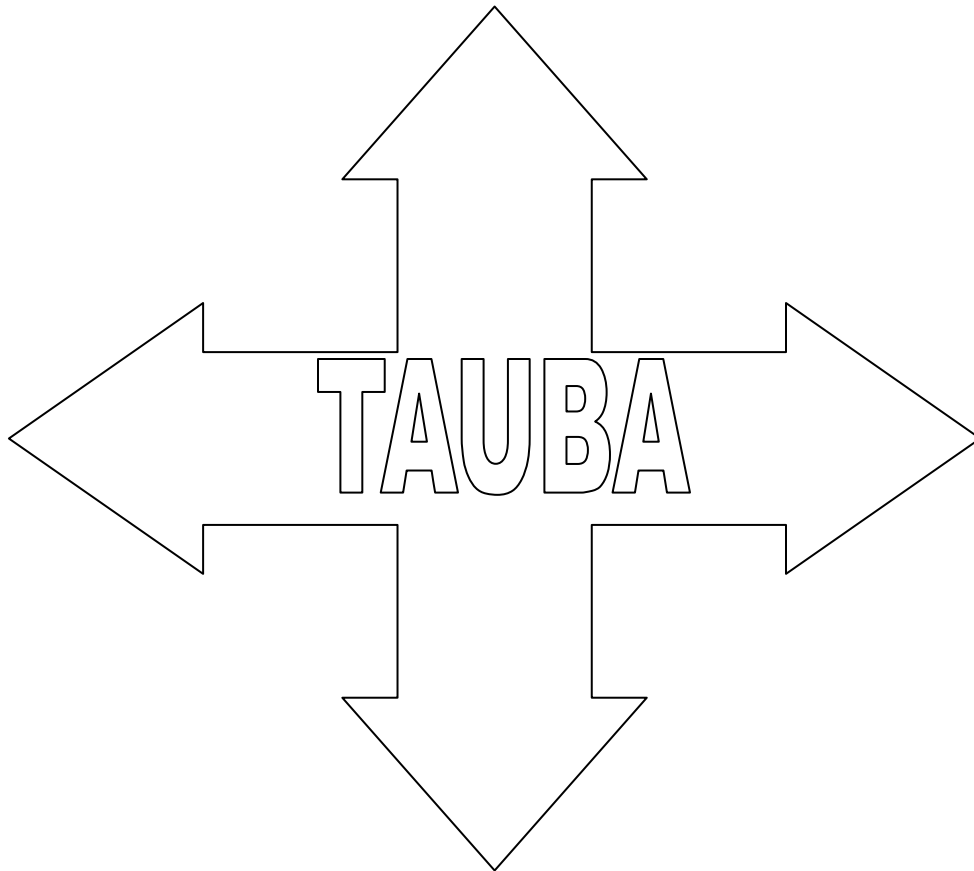
As that man had asked Allah to judge him with His Justice that one small apple outweighed all his good deeds.

**Remember Allah is All-Merciful and All-Forgiving so always ask Him to forgive you but be sincere.**



**EXERCISE:**

When we ask for Forgiveness, we should?  
Write the answer in each arrowhead:



Draw what the pious man see in his dream:



**Why did he see this?**



## TO FORGIVE OTHERS

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
"If you forgive, overlook and cover up (their faults),  
then indeed Allah is oft-forgiving, merciful."**

The above Ayat tells us that if we forgive, and not just forgive but also hide others people's faults then Allah will do the same for us and **remember Allah is the Most Forgiving.**

**To forgive someone is to let someone off the hook,  
to pardon someone for their mistake towards you.**

Allah not only tells us to forgive but also overlook - let things pass: And to cover up - not to tell others what that person had done.

Our 1<sup>st</sup> Imam, Imam Ali (a.s.) has said that at times when you can have revenge on someone, when you have the power to pay back and then you forgive that is called true forgiving.

The above Hadith tells us that it is truly forgiving when you have the means to get revenge for what that person had done and you do not use these means but instead forgive.

To forgive someone means then you forget about it, and not to remind the person of it, nor to tell anyone else of it.

**Imam Ali (a.s.) has said "Punish your enemies with kindness and do them a good deed in return for the harm that they have done to you.**

**EXERCISE:**

Why should you forgive people?

What does it truly mean to forgive someone?

Draw something that somebody could do to upset you but you would still forgive them:

E.g.: Your little sister throws all your favorite books off the shelf and your Mom tells you off:



## MANNERS OF TRAVELLING

**One of the many blessings of Allah to Prophet Sulaiman was that he had control over the wind. He would sit on his carpet and command the wind to take him wherever he wanted to go.**

Once when Prophet Sulaiman on his carpet was floating through the air being carried by the wind, a pious man saw him and said **"Glory be to He, who has subjected this to Sulaiman."**

Allah liked this praise so much that he sent an angel to Prophet Sulaiman telling him that a certain person had praised Him in such a beautiful manner and pleased Him greatly.

Prophet Sulaiman turned back and went to the man to ask him what he had said, and the man told him.

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
"Glory be to Him who subjected these to us, because we were not able to do so ourselves."**

The above ayat tells us that Glory belongs to Him who has allowed for us to have power over certain things and without this blessing we would not be able to.

**This is why it is recommended to say this ayah before travelling, as it is due to the blessings of Allah that we have such wonderful means of travel.**

Other things recommended to do before travelling are:

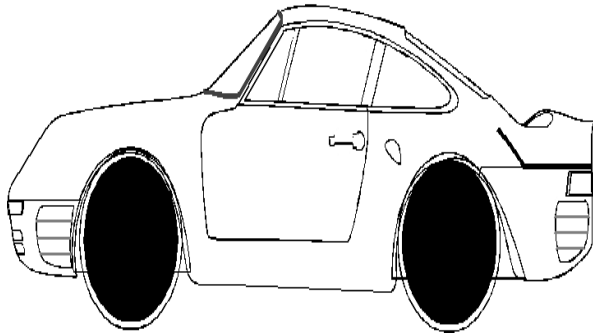
- Take out Sadqa
- Walk under the Qur'an as you are leaving your house.
- Carry ½ of Sura Ikhlas, with the other half left at home (We are told that these two halves will come together again).
- Recite the above ayah from the Holy Qur'an

**When we go on a journey, we usually take with us something called Imam Zaamin – which is some money, tied in a cloth.**

**This tradition probably started during the time of our 8<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.), when people wanted to carry the coins because it had the Imam's name on it.**

**EXERCISE:**

Colour the pictures and write next to each mode of travel below one thing you should do before travelling.



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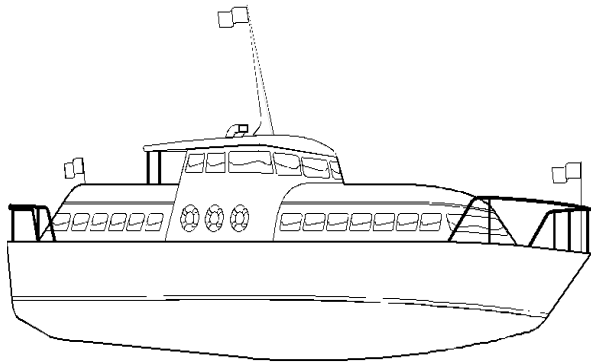
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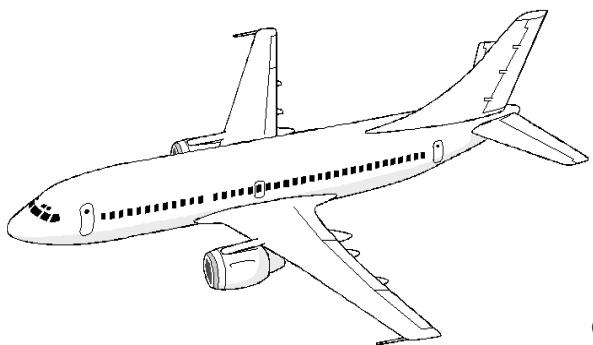
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## KINDNESS

To be kind means to be gentle and friendly. It means to care for things or people.

One should always be kind to people and help them.

Allah is THE MOST KIND, this means that He is very gentle to us, and is always there to turn to when we need help.



Allah has been very kind to us, so we should also be kind to others.

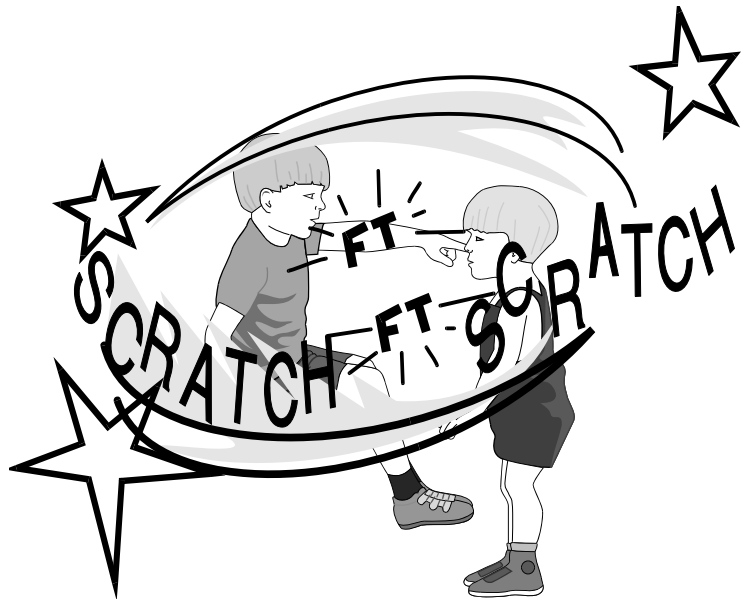
If you are kind to others, then they will always be kind to you. The same way if you are mean to others than everyone will be mean to you.

It is not always easy to be kind, especially when someone is bad to you. If you can be kind and gentle even then, then you will gain **Thawaab**, and you will also earn the other person's friendship.

Kindness always pays, because if you are kind to others, then one day when you are in difficulty, people will remember and say, "Oh, he helped me when I needed it, let me help him now."

Allah tells us in Qur'an (Surah 5, Ayat 14) that when people do things which are wrong, we should try and forgive them..

*"..but forgive them and overlook (their misdeeds): for God loves those who are KIND."*



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 15

### CRUELTY

This means to be mean and cold hearted. To be cruel is very bad, and is the opposite of kindness.

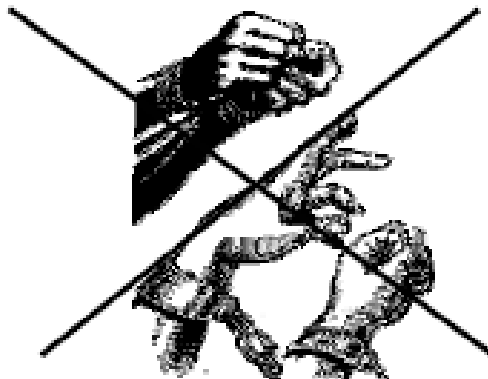


If for example, something bad happens to someone, and instead of helping them out, you laugh at them, then that is an example of being cruel.

Islam is a way of life based on kindness, and it is totally against cruelty.

In the time of the Holy Prophet (S), people used to tie up prisoners of war, whether they were male or female. When the Holy Prophet (S) came back from the war-front, he saw this and became very angry. He ordered the people to untie the prisoners immediately and to give them water and food. He said that the ladies and children should be kept under shade and should be looked after. After some of the prisoners realized how fair and kind the Holy Prophet (S) was, they became Muslims.

This shows that the only way to show the beauty of Islam to the non-Muslims, is to show them what Islam teaches us. Never be cruel, always be fair.



**EXERCISE:**

- 1. How do you show the beauty of Islam to non-Muslims?**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 16

### HONESTY

Honesty means truthfulness, sincerity.

We have all heard about the English saying "*Honesty is the best policy*", but what does it actually mean? It means that if you make honesty a part of your character it will not only make your life easy but will also include you among the people "liked" by Allah.

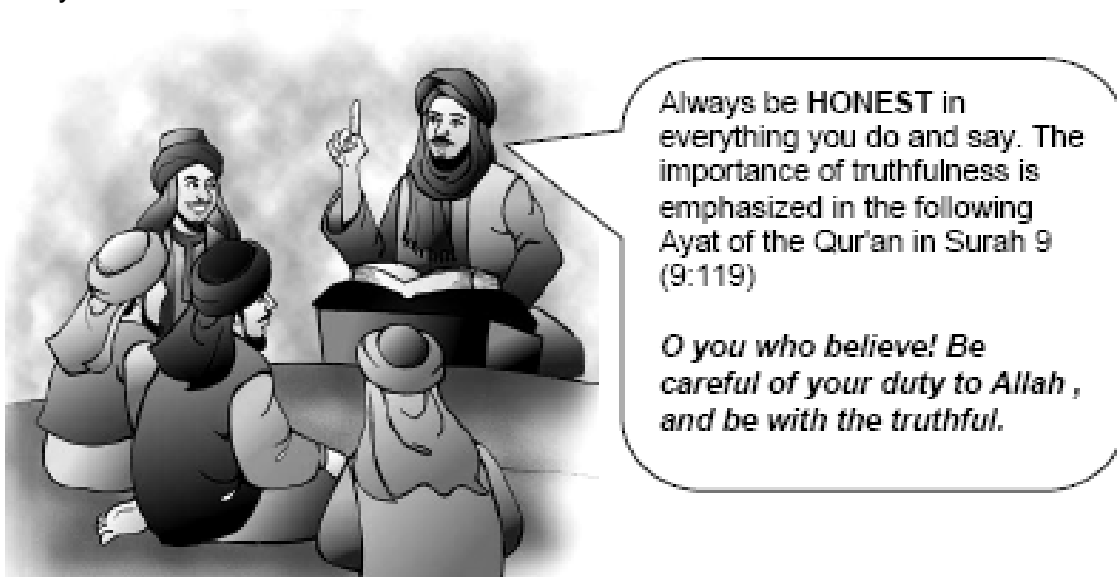
If you are not honest, you will have to remember what you have lied about and to keep your lies from being discovered you may have to keep on lying and so will form a habit.

The importance of truthfulness is emphasized in the following Ayah of the Qur'an in Surah 9 (9:119)

*O you who believe! Be careful of your duty to Allah, and be with the truthful.*

In Suratul Baqarah, Ayah 177, some qualities of pious persons are mentioned, amongst which one is sincerity.

Allah also says in the fifth Surah, Ayah 119 that Qiyamat is the day when truthfulness will be the "the profit" for the truthful people and they will gain Allah's pleasure to "pave their way to Heaven."



Always be **HONEST** in everything you do and say. The importance of truthfulness is emphasized in the following Ayat of the Qur'an in Surah 9 (9:119)

*O you who believe! Be careful of your duty to Allah , and be with the truthful.*



**EXERCISE:**

- 1) What does honesty means?
- 2) How the importance of honesty explained in the Qur'an?

## RUDENESS

To be rude means to talk in such a way as to insult someone or make them feel bad. It means to be impolite, or to have no respect for other people.

To be rude is a bad habit. It can make you lose your friends and may make people dislike you.

# Cuss!

Sometimes people are rude and they do not even realize it.



# Swear!

Some examples of being rude are:

1. Answering back to your parents.
2. Not listening when someone is talking to you.
3. Swearing or using other bad language even if you are angry.
4. Arguing when your parents ask you to do something.
5. Telling jokes which are filthy/crude

You should never be rude to people because you will lose your respect.

There is a saying in English that *"If you can't say something nice, then don't say anything at all."*

**EXERCISE:**

- 1. What is the meaning of rudeness?**
- 2. Write three examples of rudeness, you can think of, not in the lesson.**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 18

### LAZINESS

Laziness means to avoid work, or putting in the least amount of effort to get something done.

Laziness is a very bad habit, because you waste time, and time is the most valuable thing you have.

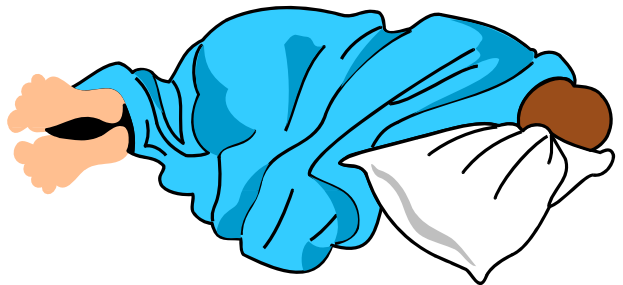
Allah has given you a certain amount of time to live on this earth, and if you waste it, you are showing that you are ungrateful.

An idle person is Shaytan's best friend. Idleness means doing nothing, and when you are doing nothing, just killing time, then Shaytan starts putting thoughts into your mind, and tells you to do things which you would otherwise avoid.

If you are tired, and are relaxing, that is not being lazy, that is alright. However, if you are sitting around all day, with nothing to do, just watching television or sleeping late for no reason, then that is laziness.

You should never say that I am bored!! That is only what people who have no imagination say. If you have finished doing all your work, then pick up a book and read. You don't have to read only for studies, you can find good story books which improve your imagination.

Find an interest or a hobby to keep you occupied, read Qur'an or try and learn something new and exciting. Imagine, the whole world is there to see, and someone can say that they are bored and have nothing to do, IMPOSSIBLE!!



A Muslim has been told that he should never be lazy, because he has to work for two lives. Most people do their work and then take it easy. A Muslim, however, has to work for both this life and the next life, because he knows that there is going to be a life after we die. We should work for the next life while we have the time, to make sure that we will benefit on the Day of Judgment.

**EXERCISE:**

- 1. Why laziness is bad?**
- 2. How can you avoid laziness?**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 19

### HASTE

Haste means to do something in such a hurry that you are not thinking as clearly as you could do. When you are hasty, then the chances are that you will make mistakes.

If you take your time, and do things at a steady pace, then you will have a chance to think about what you are doing, and so you will do it properly. But when you are in a rush, then your mind is working very fast, and you might forget something which will cause a lot of problems later on.

There is a saying in English, that "*Haste is waste.*"

This means that if you rush something, then you may forget a small point, which will cause you even more bother than if you took your time and did the job properly in the first place.

One of the most important things which you should never rush is your prayers. If you hasten your prayers, then you will not be paying attention to Allah, and this shows that you are ungrateful. Hurrying prayers also means that you will not gain as much benefit from it.

Always take your time to do things. Think before you act. Do not take so much time that you don't get anything done, but at the same time do not be so hasty that you forget something, and then have to do it all again.

The main thing that you SHOULD make haste in, is rushing to say prayers on time, or Namaz-e-Jamaat. If you hear Adhaan, then you should rush to join the prayers.

What should you do if?

1. You are in the middle of your prayers, and your cousins come home to play.
2. You are doing your homework in your room, and you know that the Lakers game is going to come on television in 10 minutes.
3. You are eating your food at the table, with your family, and your friend calls on you to play.



What would a hasty person do in the above and what could the results be.

## BOASTING

Boasting is part of showing off.

A person can show off in many ways. He can show off his clothes by the way he wears them, he can show off money by spending a lot in front of people, but when the person shows off by talking, than this is called boasting.

Why is boasting bad?

We know that showing off is a way of acting that makes you feel BETTER (superior) to others. By doing so, others are made to feel small and unimportant. This is one reason why it is bad.

Allah does not like people who show off, because HE has made all people equal. So a person who shows off thinks that he is better than others and so is becoming proud.

*31:18 + "And swell not your cheek (for pride) at men, nor walk in insolence through the earth; for God does not love any arrogant boaster."*

Just because we should not boast, it does not mean that we cannot be happy. We can be pleased, and tell our friends and family, but it should be because we are happy, and not to show off.

How would a boaster talk about the following events, compared to a person who was taught not to boast?

1. Coming first in the school exams.
2. Reciting du'a in the mosque in front of many people
3. Winning a medal in the School Sports Day
4. Beating your friend in a game. (tennis or scrabble etc..)
5. Giving a speech in public.

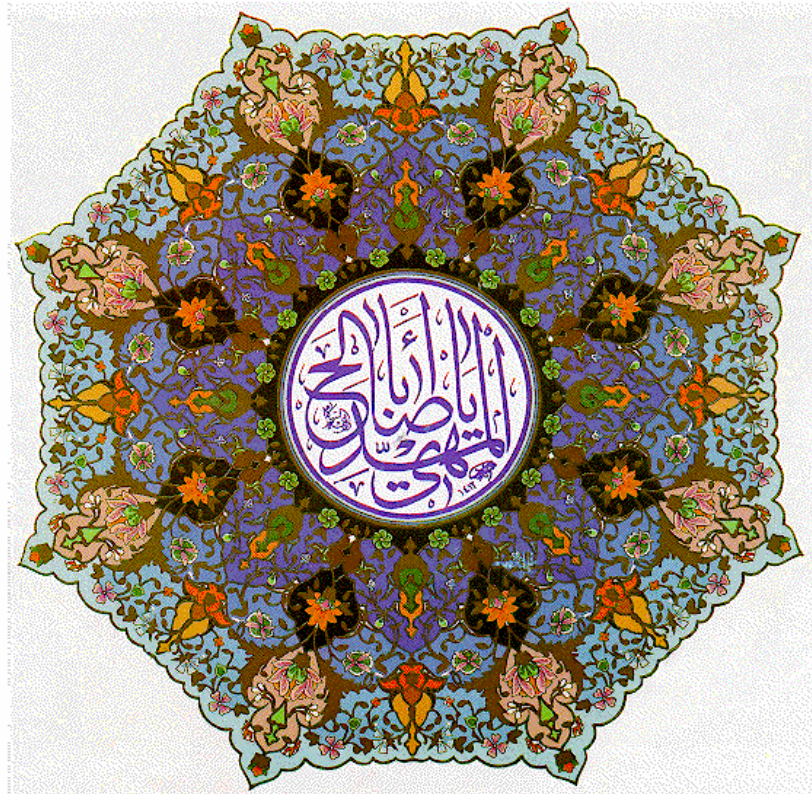




# IMAMIA SUNDAY SCHOOL

*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 4  
2012/2013  
AKHLAQ FIQH TAREEKH**



**Ya Aba Salih, al - Mahdi  
Our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A)**

**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	<b>HOLIDAY</b>	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	<b>HOLIDAY</b>	Christmas/7 Safar Birthday of 7th Imam Mossa Kazim (AS)
16	12/30/12	Safar 6	<b>HOLIDAY</b>	New Year
17	01/06/13	Safar 23		Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 <sup>th</sup> ) of Shuhada of Kerbala
18	01/13/13	Rabi' al Awwal 1	<b>MID TERM</b>	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	<b>MID TERM</b>	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	<b>PARENTS DAY</b>	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	<b>FINALS</b>	1st Rajab - Birthday 5th Imam Ali un Naqi (A.S.)Mohammad Baqir (AS)
34	05/19/13	Rajab 9	<b>FINALS</b>	13th Rajab - Birthday 10th Imam Mohammad Taqi (A.S.)
35	05/26/13	Rajab 16	<b>HOLIDAY</b>	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

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## Imamia Sunday School

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### NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ

**The Holy Prophet (S) has said:  
"I have been sent by Allah to teach people good manners"**

The above hadith shows us how important good Akhlaq (manners) is considered in Islam.

A person once came to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and said that there was a woman who observed fast during daytime and spent her nights in prayers, but she was impolite and hurt her neighbours with her tongue.



**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said that the old woman was worthless and that she would be one of the inmates of hell.**

The above incident tells us that:

**Your Good Deeds do NOT count for much if your Akhlaq is bad**

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) has said that someone with good Akhlaq gets the same Thawaab as someone who fasts during daytime and prays at night.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and our Holy Imams (a.s.) managed to convert a lot of people to Muslims through their good Akhlaq.

Remember that when you are behaving badly out in public, people will not say look at that boy/girl behaving badly. People will say look at that Muslim behaving badly.

You are therefore not only letting yourself and your parents down but also Islam.

**During the Ghaibah of Our 12th Imam (a.s.) we are all caretakers of Islam!**

**Exercise:**

Write and draw 2 things that you should not do and 2 things that are good to do:

**E.g.: Shouldn't fight:**



**Should always share:**



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 – LESSON 2

### MANNERS IN THE ISLAMIC CENTRE

**Mosque is a place only for Salaat.**

**Islamic Centre is a place for Salaat and other functions.**

You should enter with your right foot, and remember where you are entering and act with due respect.

Say: **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** to people as you see them, do not wait for them to say it first.

After removing your shoes, find a place to sit.



While lecture is going on, listen carefully. Do not talk during lecture, Adhan, Iqamah, Salaat or du'a.

Sit in such a manner that everyone around you is sitting comfortably

If you do not understand the lecture, try to concentrate and not before long you will begin to understand. Check with your elders what the speaker was talking about. Or at least recite Salawaat or Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah Zahra (a.s.).

When food (fatiha) is given out, wait to be given one and then take only one.

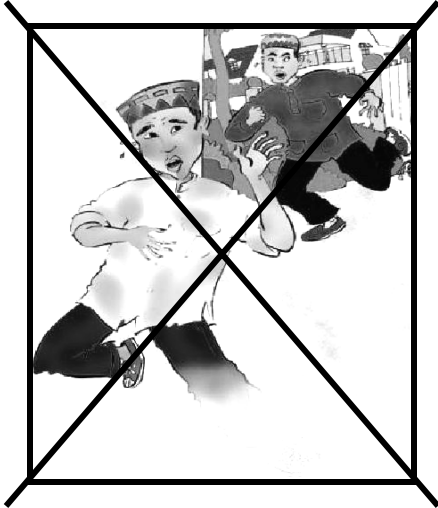
When leaving, leave slowly being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first.

Say Fiamanillah or Khudah-hafiz to people as you leave.

**Exercise:**

Draw below things that you **should NOT do** in the Islamic Centre

**E.g.: Running around:**



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 3

### MANNERS OF DRINKING

When drinking do not gulp it down at once, but sip it in three parts, starting the drinking with:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

and stopping the drinking with : اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Say Bismillah



Drink water

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



Say Alhamdulillah

# Do the above 3 times

When drinking water remember Imam Hussain (a.s.) and his family, and their thirst in Kerbala.

When you finished drinking, ask Allah to send His blessings on Imam Hussain (a.s.), his family and companions, and curse on his murderers and enemies.



- Try not to drink from a glass that has a crack. If you do, do not drink from the side that has the crack.
- During the day drink standing up and at night drink sitting down.
- Do not drink too much.

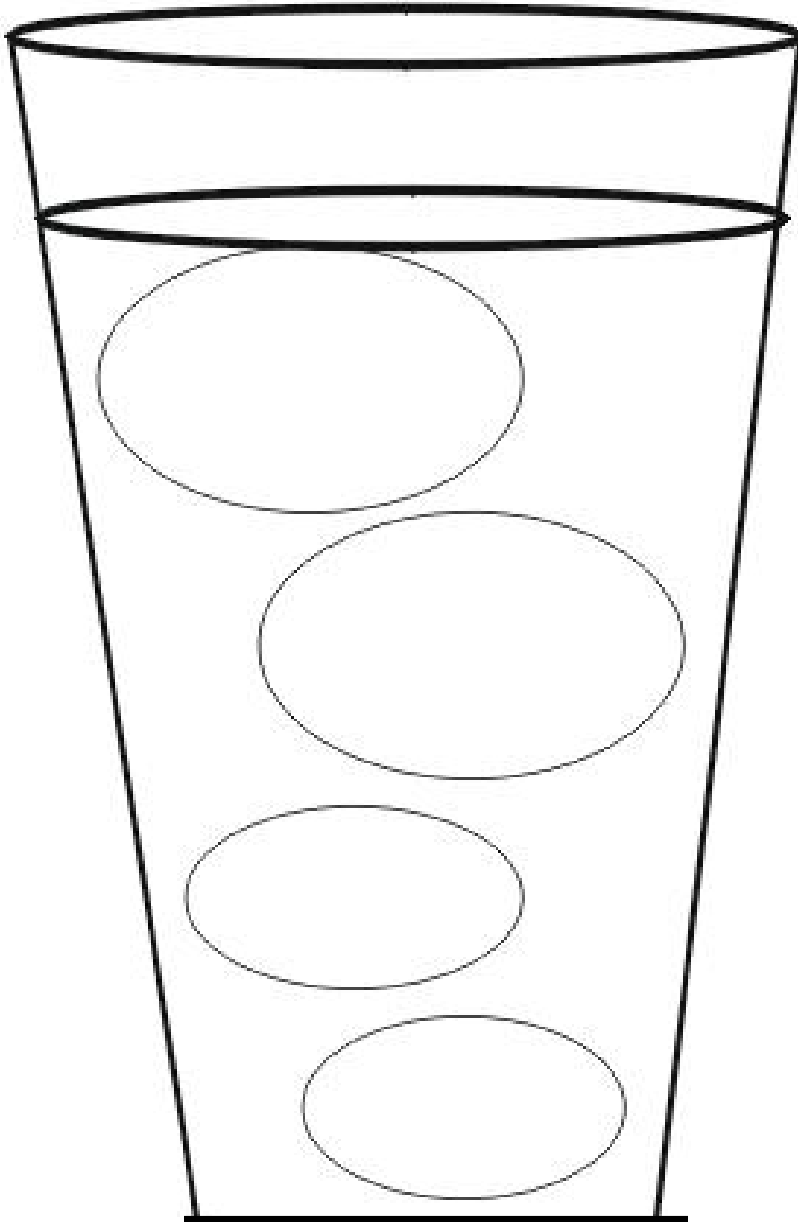
Nothing is better to drink than water. All creatures of Allah drink water to survive.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Anbiya, Verse 30:

"We made every living thing from water."

**Exercise:**

In the bubbles, write the things you should remember when drinking water.





## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 4

### MANNERS OF TALKING

People may look at you and decide what kind of person you are by the way you are dressed, but their final and lasting feeling about you will be on what you say.

**Think before you speak.**

**Imam Hussain (A.S.) has said that:**

**You should never begin a conversation without first saying Salaam to the person.**

When speaking:

- Always speak what is **useful**, what is **truthful** and what is **not harmful** to anyone.
- Never, say hurtful things or backbite about anyone, do not even listen to others doing it.
- Never, hurt anyone's feelings even jokingly.
- Never, use bad language.

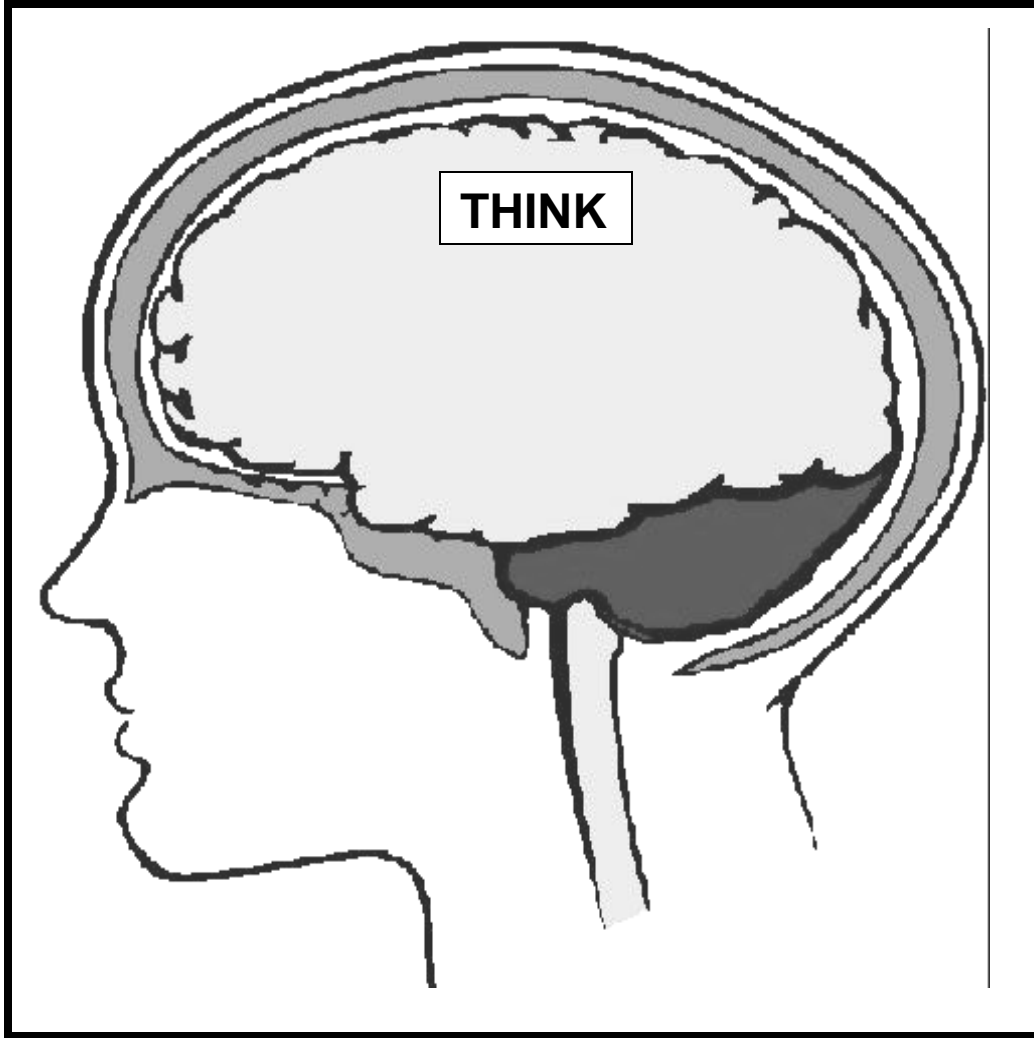
**Think before you speak, and imagine if our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A.S.) is standing next to you, would you still say what you are going to say.**

If you are not sure whether you should say something or not, then it is better to keep quiet.



**Exercise:**

**Write in the brain all the things you should think of before you open your mouth to speak.**



**BEFORE YOU**



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 5

### THINK THE BEST OF OTHERS

Allah is the only judge as He sees everything and is aware of everything.

We have no right to judge other people whether they are Muslims or not.

**Imam Zainul 'Abideen (A.S.) said:**

**You should think more of a person younger than you as he has had less time to do bad deeds**



**You should think more of a person older than you as he has had more time to do good deeds.**



**You should think more of a person the same age as you because you do not know what he has done but you know exactly what good and bad you have done.**



The above saying teaches us that we should always think the best of others.

Prophet Ibrahim was very fond of guests. He knew how much Thawaab one gets for looking after a guest.

He liked to invite travellers to his house for food and a bed to sleep in.

Every morning Prophet Ibrahim stood by the main road near his house and waited for travellers to pass so that he could invite them to his house.

Once it so happened that no traveller passed on that road for 3 days. This made Prophet Ibrahim very sad.

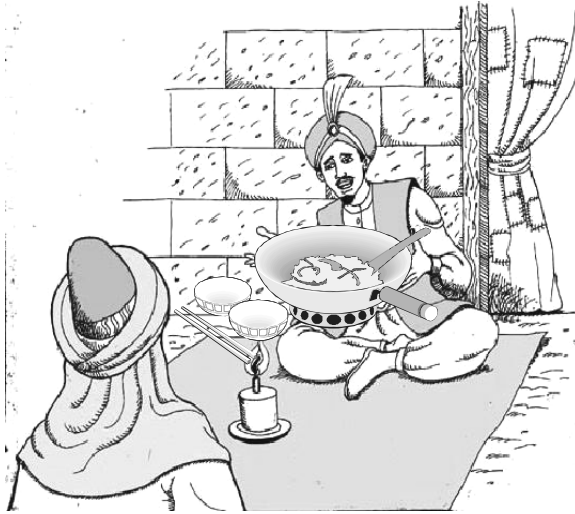
Then on the 4<sup>th</sup> day an old man passed along that road. Prophet Ibrahim was very happy and invited the man to come to his house for some food. The old man agreed.



When they sat down to eat, Prophet Ibrahim said "Bismillah" before starting to eat but the old man did not say anything.

Prophet Ibrahim asked the old man why he did not begin in the name of Allah, as it was Allah who had provided this food for them.

The old man replied that he did not believe in Allah, instead he worshipped fire.



Prophet Ibrahim was very angry and asked the old man to leave his house at once.

As soon as the old man had gone the angel Jibrael came to Prophet Ibrahim from Allah and told him that Allah had been feeding this unbelieving old man for 70 years.

Could Prophet Ibrahim not tolerate him for just one meal?

Prophet Ibrahim was very sorry and ran after the old man and persuaded him to return to his house so that they may eat together.

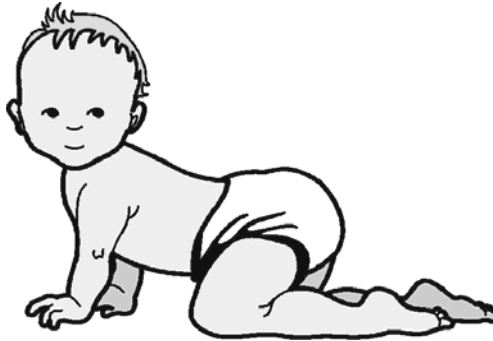
**Moral:**

- **Do not judge anyone - only Allah can do that.**
- **Everyone has rights whether they be Muslims or non Muslims**
- **Allah loves for you to take care of guests.**

**Exercise:**

Write the saying of Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.): You should think more of someone:

1. Younger than you because:



2. Older than you because:



3. Same age as you because:



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 – LESSON 6

### RESPECT FOR OTHERS

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:  
"O you who believe, let not (a group of) people laugh  
at another (to scorn) who may be better than they are..."**

Islam teaches us that you should respect other people and not think you are better than them as only Allah can be the judge of that.

One day when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was sitting alone in the mosque. A man approached him. The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) immediately moved aside.

The man asked the Prophet (s.a.w.) why he had moved aside when there was so much room for him to seat next to the Prophet (s.a.w.) as the whole mosque was empty.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) replied that a ***Muslim has a right on another Muslim that when he wants to sit near him the first should move aside as a way of respect.***

Next time you are at mosque saving that space for your friend and someone else wants to sit there, remember that that person has a right on you for you to move aside and make space for them.

**All human beings are equal.  
No matter what colour you are.  
No matter where you are from.  
No matter how rich you are (how nice your clothes are).  
No matter if you look different (defect in your body).  
Each has the right of respect from the other.**

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said:

**"Do not despise and belittle any Muslim, because a Muslim how ever small he may be is great in the eyes of Allah."**

Are any of these people better than the other?



Why?

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 7

### TRY AND TRY AGAIN

**Allah says In the Holy Qur'an:  
"And that there is nothing for man except  
what he tried, And that his efforts shall soon be seen,  
Then shall he be rewarded to the fullest measure"**

The above Ayat tells us that we will not get anything unless we try to get it.

**Constant effort is the key to success.  
If at first you do not succeed then try and try again until you do.  
You should never give up.**

And if for some reason you do not succeed even after trying again and again remember you will have earned the Thawaab for all your effort - as Allah has promised in the Holy Qur'an in the verse written above.

Amir Timur was a great Mongolian king, who was well known for his bravery. He had conquered nearly half of the world known at that time. He said his success was all due to an ant, which had taught him never to give up.

Once long ago before he had become such a great warrior he was fighting a battle and was losing.

He decided to run away and hide himself in the mountains. Here he sat quietly, when he noticed an ant working.

The ant was carrying a grain of rice much bigger than itself. With this grain the ant was trying to climb a wall.



The grain fell, and the ant came down for the grain once again. Again the grain fell and again the ant went down to get it. The ant tried and tried again never giving up. The King counted that the ant tried 33 times until it finally succeeded in taking the grain up the wall.

Seeing the effort that the ant put into getting what it wanted the king went about collecting his run-away soldiers and rebuilt his army.

After this event with the ant the king never gave up in any battle and became a great warrior.

**Moral: To succeed in anything you have to try and try again.**

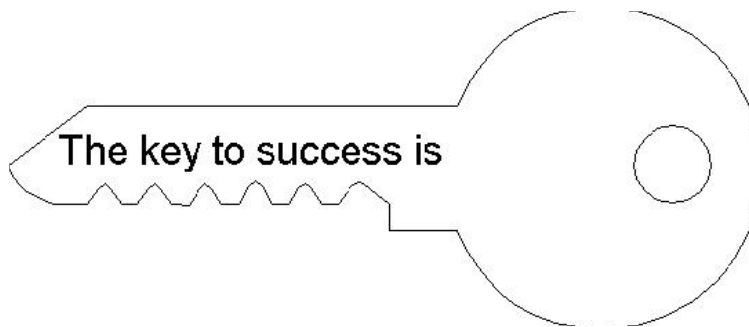


**Exercise:**

What did the king learn from the ant and how?



Finish the sentence in the key below:



**And if for some reason you do not succeed even after trying again and again, what has Allah promised you?**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 8

### FRIENDSHIP

**Everyone needs friends,  
but friends are only worth having if they are true friends.**

Two travellers were on the road together, when a robber suddenly appeared.

One man ran for a tree and climbed up and hid in the branches. The other was not as fast so threw himself onto the ground pretending to be dead. The robber came to the man on the floor, whispered something in his ear and went away. When the robber had gone the man in the tree climbed down and asked his friend what the robber had whispered in his ear.

His friend replied that the robber had told him to find a better friend who would not leave him at the first sign of danger.

Friends influence each other in the matter of conduct, thoughts and belief.

**As the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said:**

**"The behaviour of everyone depends on the belief and principles of his/her friend."**

People will judge you according to the friends you have.

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) was walking in the market with his friend, who had brought his servant with him.

Imam's friend turned to tell his servant something, but he had been left behind talking to someone.

When the servant finally appeared, Imam's friend was very angry and shouted abuse at the servant. He also said abusive things about the servant's mother.

On hearing what his friend had said Imam got very angry and told him that he should not have said such abusive things, especially about the servant's mother. The friend replied that the mother was not a Muslim. To which Imam answered that it made no difference.

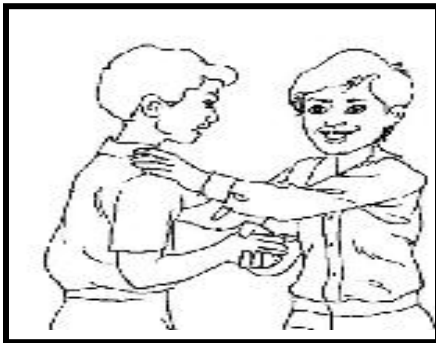
Imam (a.s.) then told his friend that their friendship was no more, and walked away from him.

It should not be forgotten that making friends is not enough, but it is also important to keep the friendship.

**Imam Ali (a.s.) has said: "A man who has no friends is poor, but poorer than him, is he who can not keep the friendship and loses his friend.**

**Exercise:**

Next to each picture write what you think is happening & then write down if that is a good quality in a friend and whether or not you would like your friend to have such a quality. You can then colour the pictures.





## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 9

### TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE

For any community to survive and go forward in this world, the people of that community have to have knowledge.

**To gain knowledge is not only to learn like a parrot,  
but to understand and act upon what you have learnt.  
Then to teach it to others,  
so they may benefit from it as well.**

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that every Muslim man and woman must gain knowledge.

Once when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) entered the Mosque there were two groups of people sitting there. One of the groups was busy praying while the other group were discussing religious topics.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was very pleased and said that both the groups were doing something good but he preferred the group that was busy discussing, Saying that, he went and joined that group.



The above incident does not mean that prayer is not important, as the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was pleased with both groups. The group that were praying were doing Sunnat prayers not Wajib.

**The knowledge that we have to gain should be religious and academic. It is possible to do both, as Allah has made us He knows what we are capable of.**

If your knowledge in religion increases you will become closer to Allah because you will understand a lot more of what you are doing and why.

**We are told that if two people are offering the same prayer, one with understanding and the other without; then the one with understanding will get more Thawaab.**

On the day of Qiyamat if you are questioned about something wrong that you had done in your life, you will not be able to say you did not know! You have no excuse. There are so many books you can read, and so many people you can ask.

**Exercise:**

Write on the paper below why it is important to gain knowledge.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners. The top and bottom edges are designed to look like the unrolled ends of a scroll, with a shaded area indicating the scroll's thickness. This box is provided for the student to write their answer to the exercise.



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 10

### PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an, "What! Do you enjoin others to do good deeds, and forget your own selves...?"**

In the above Ayat we are warned about telling others to do good while we our selves do not.

People will not listen to you telling them to do something when you yourself do not do it.

In fact you have no right to tell someone to do or not to do something unless you yourself are doing it.

Imagine if our Prophets or Imams taught us all about Islam and what Allah likes us to do and not to do yet they themselves did none of these things, would anyone have listened and followed them? **No! Of course not.**

**The best method to teach people what is right and wrong is by your actions first, then your speech.**

This is one of the reasons why our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) spent 40 years of his life living with the people showing them how to act before announcing his Prophethood.

Once a man was listening to an Alim reciting a Majlis in which the Alim said that the power of "Bismillah" was so great that if a person truly believed then he could walk on water.

That evening when the man was going home (on the other side of the river) he decided that he would try what the Alim had recited. So with full belief in the Power of Allah he said "Bismillah" and stepped on the water. He was able to walk on the water because of the faith that he had in Allah.

The next day the man went to the Alim and invited him to his house for dinner, to thank him for teaching him the power of "Bismillah". The Alim accepted.

The two of them set of to the man's home. When they reached the river the man said "Bismillah" and began walking on the water, expecting the Alim to do the same, as he was the one who had taught him.

The Alim just stood at the edge of the water, not daring to step into it. He did not truly believe in the power that he had preached so much about. He could not practise what he had preached.

So think before you tell your friends, or younger brother / sister what to do or not to do.  
**Do you do it yourself?**

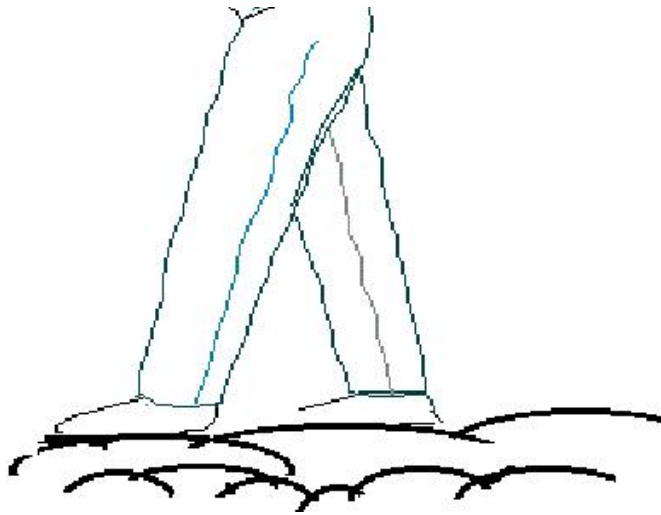
**Exercise:**

**PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH**

What had the Alim taught the man about the power of

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

**(I begin) in the name of Allah, the most Kind and the most Merciful.**



What happened when the man stepped onto the water after saying 'Bismillah'?

Why could the Alim not follow the man across the water?

Write about a time when you have told someone to do something when you yourself did not do it. (**You did NOT practise what you preached**).

## TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
**"Do not despair of the mercy of Allah; indeed Allah forgives all sins. Indeed He is oft-forgiving, most merciful."**

In the above Ayat we are told never give up hope, as Allah will forgive us, as **He is the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful.**

This does not mean that we commit a sin, ask for forgiveness then commit that same sin again and again each time asking for forgiveness and expecting to be forgiven.

**Allah will forgive us but only if we are truly sorry.**

Our 5<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.) has said that one who leaves sinning totally and asks for forgiveness, is like one, who has not committed any sin at all. However, one who, continues to commit sins and at the same time prays for forgiveness is like one who jokes.

We are often told to do "Taubah" for our sins.

**Taubah = return - return from past sins and following the path of truthfulness in future.**

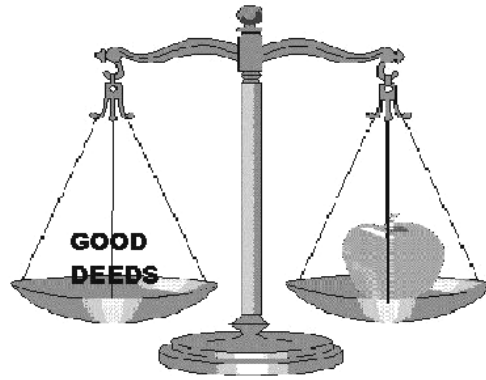
When doing Taubah you should:

- Truly regret your sin.
- Sincerely apologise and show a feeling of shame for the sin that you have committed.
- Promise never to do it again and obey all the commands of Allah.
- Ask for Allah's Mercy, as He is the Most Merciful.

**We are told that we should always pray to Allah that on the Day of Judgement He should judge us with His Mercy and not with His Justice.**

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

One night that man had a dream that it was the day of Judgment and there in front of him was a scale with all his good deeds on one side and on the other side was an apple.

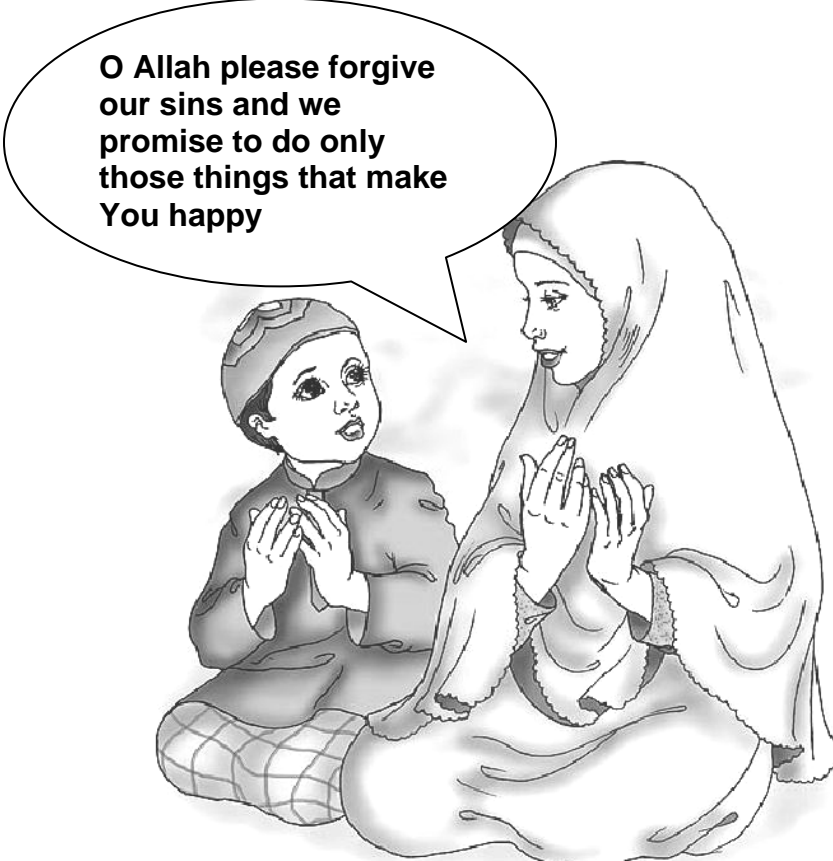


What amazed the man was that the side with the apple was so much heavier than the side with all the good deeds.

When the man asked why there was an apple there he was told that once he had gone to the shops and tasted an apple to see how sweet it was intending to buy it if it was to his liking, but he had not asked the permission of the shop owner.

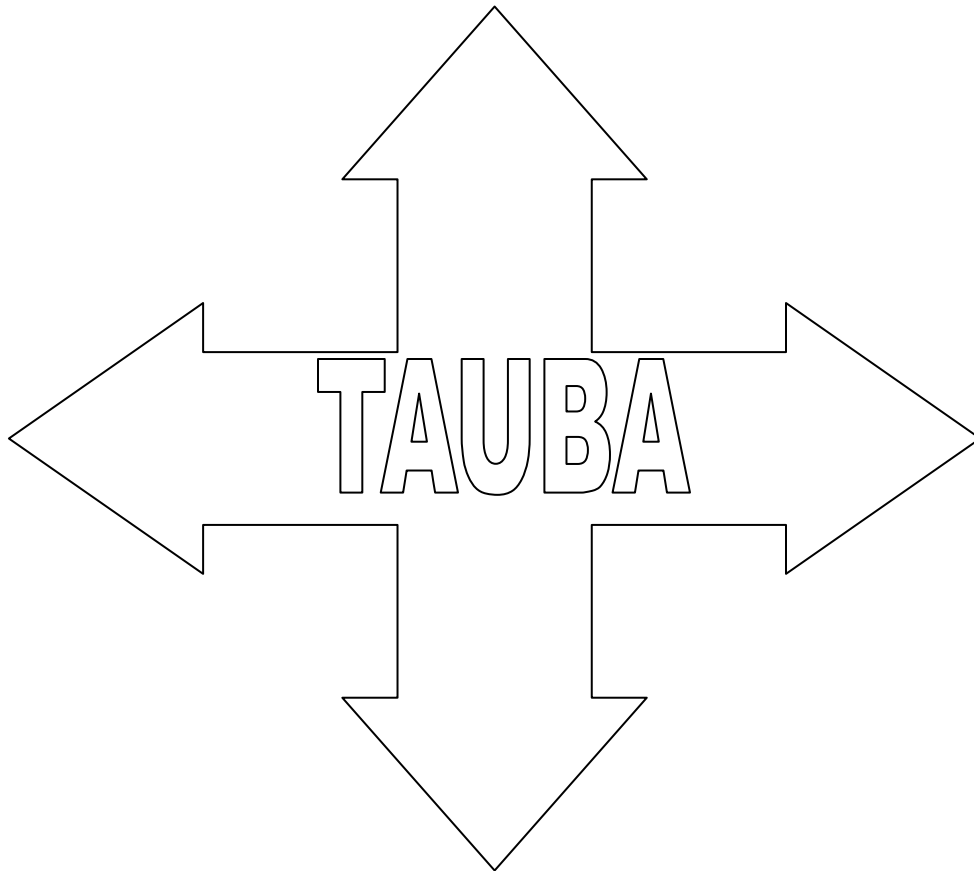
As that man had asked Allah to judge him with His Justice that one small apple outweighed all his good deeds.

**Remember Allah is All-Merciful and All-Forgiving so always ask Him to forgive you but be sincere.**



**EXERCISE:**

When we ask for Forgiveness, we should?  
Write the answer in each arrowhead:



Draw what the pious man see in his dream:



**Why did he see this?**

## TO FORGIVE OTHERS

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
"If you forgive, overlook and cover up (their faults),  
then indeed Allah is oft-forgiving, merciful."**

The above Ayat tells us that if we forgive, and not just forgive but also hide others people's faults then Allah will do the same for us and **remember Allah is the Most Forgiving.**

**To forgive someone is to let someone off the hook,  
to pardon someone for their mistake towards you.**

Allah not only tells us to forgive but also overlook - let things pass: And to cover up - not to tell others what that person had done.

Our 1<sup>st</sup> Imam, Imam Ali (a.s.) has said that at times when you can have revenge on someone, when you have the power to pay back and then you forgive that is called true forgiving.

The above Hadith tells us that it is truly forgiving when you have the means to get revenge for what that person had done and you do not use these means but instead forgive.

To forgive someone means then you forget about it, and not to remind the person of it, nor to tell anyone else of it.

**Imam Ali (a.s.) has said "Punish your enemies with kindness and do them a good deed in return for the harm that they have done to you.**

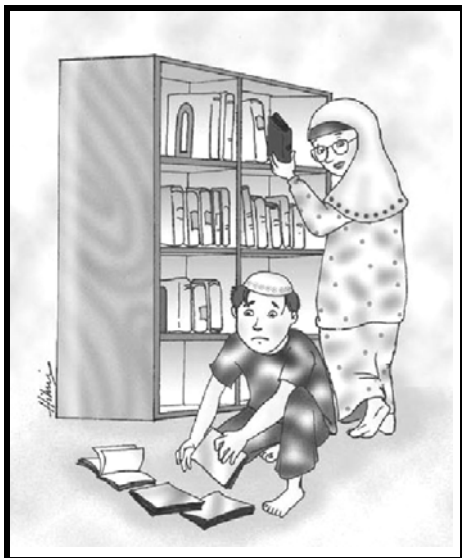
**EXERCISE:**

Why should you forgive people?

What does it truly mean to forgive someone?

Draw something that somebody could do to upset you but you would still forgive them:

E.g.: Your little sister throws all your favorite books off the shelf and your Mom tells you off:





## MANNERS OF TRAVELLING

**One of the many blessings of Allah to Prophet Sulaiman was that he had control over the wind. He would sit on his carpet and command the wind to take him wherever he wanted to go.**

Once when Prophet Sulaiman on his carpet was floating through the air being carried by the wind, a pious man saw him and said **"Glory be to He, who has subjected this to Sulaiman."**

Allah liked this praise so much that he sent an angel to Prophet Sulaiman telling him that a certain person had praised Him in such a beautiful manner and pleased Him greatly.

Prophet Sulaiman turned back and went to the man to ask him what he had said, and the man told him.

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,  
"Glory be to Him who subjected these to us, because we were not able to do so ourselves."**

The above ayat tells us that Glory belongs to Him who has allowed for us to have power over certain things and without this blessing we would not be able to.

**This is why it is recommended to say this ayah before travelling, as it is due to the blessings of Allah that we have such wonderful means of travel.**

Other things recommended to do before travelling are:

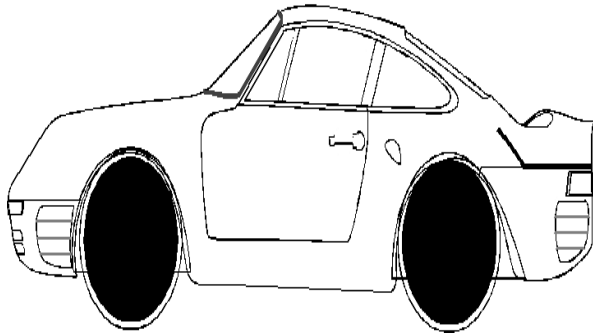
- Take out Sadqa
- Walk under the Qur'an as you are leaving your house.
- Carry ½ of Sura Ikhlas, with the other half left at home (We are told that these two halves will come together again).
- Recite the above ayah from the Holy Qur'an

**When we go on a journey, we usually take with us something called Imam Zaamin – which is some money, tied in a cloth.**

**This tradition probably started during the time of our 8<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.), when people wanted to carry the coins because it had the Imam's name on it.**

**EXERCISE:**

Colour the pictures and write next to each mode of travel below one thing you should do before travelling.



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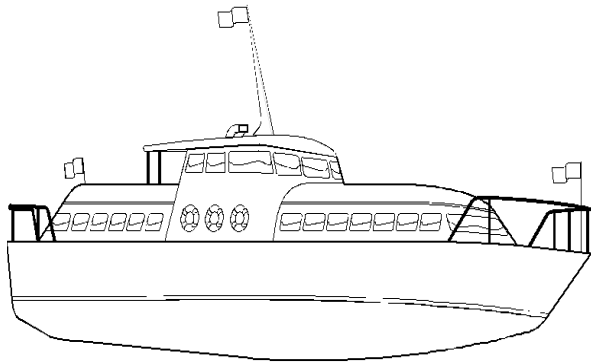
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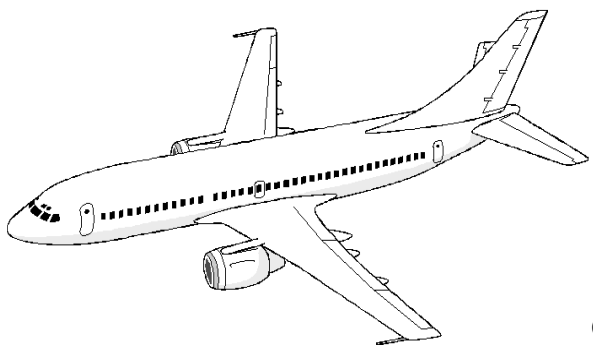
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## KINDNESS

To be kind means to be gentle and friendly. It means to care for things or people.

One should always be kind to people and help them.

Allah is THE MOST KIND, this means that He is very gentle to us, and is always there to turn to when we need help.



Allah has been very kind to us, so we should also be kind to others.

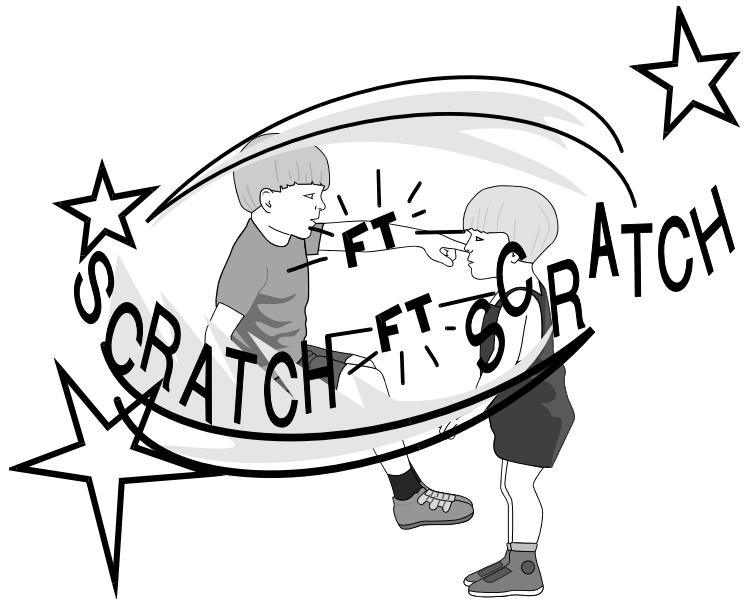
If you are kind to others, then they will always be kind to you. The same way if you are mean to others than everyone will be mean to you.

It is not always easy to be kind, especially when someone is bad to you. If you can be kind and gentle even then, then you will gain **Thawaab**, and you will also earn the other person's friendship.

Kindness always pays, because if you are kind to others, then one day when you are in difficulty, people will remember and say, "Oh, he helped me when I needed it, let me help him now."

Allah tells us in Qur'an (Surah 5, Ayat 14) that when people do things which are wrong, we should try and forgive them..

*"..but forgive them and overlook (their misdeeds): for God loves those who are KIND."*



## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 15

### CRUELTY

This means to be mean and cold hearted. To be cruel is very bad, and is the opposite of kindness.

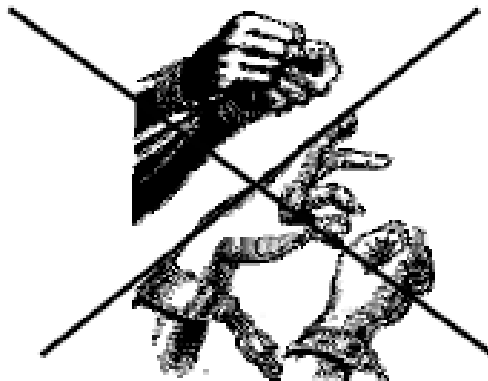


If for example, something bad happens to someone, and instead of helping them out, you laugh at them, then that is an example of being cruel.

Islam is a way of life based on kindness, and it is totally against cruelty.

In the time of the Holy Prophet (S), people used to tie up prisoners of war, whether they were male or female. When the Holy Prophet (S) came back from the war-front, he saw this and became very angry. He ordered the people to untie the prisoners immediately and to give them water and food. He said that the ladies and children should be kept under shade and should be looked after. After some of the prisoners realized how fair and kind the Holy Prophet (S) was, they became Muslims.

This shows that the only way to show the beauty of Islam to the non-Muslims, is to show them what Islam teaches us. Never be cruel, always be fair.



**EXERCISE:**

1. How do you show the beauty of Islam to non-Muslims?

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 16

### HONESTY

Honesty means truthfulness, sincerity.

We have all heard about the English saying "*Honesty is the best policy*", but what does it actually mean? It means that if you make honesty a part of your character it will not only make your life easy but will also include you among the people "liked" by Allah.

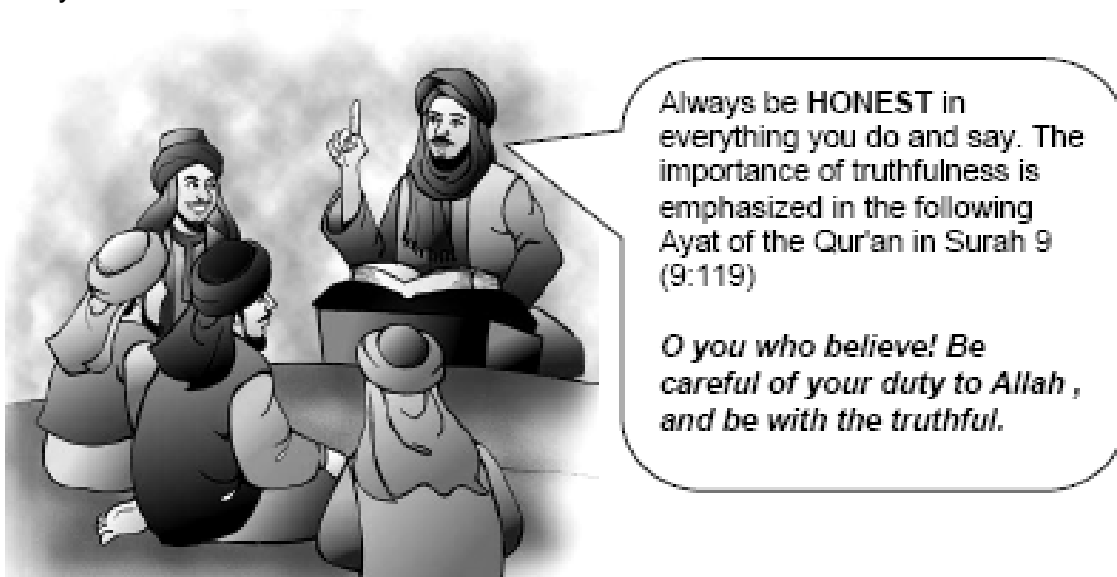
If you are not honest, you will have to remember what you have lied about and to keep your lies from being discovered you may have to keep on lying and so will form a habit.

The importance of truthfulness is emphasized in the following Ayah of the Qur'an in Surah 9 (9:119)

*O you who believe! Be careful of your duty to Allah, and be with the truthful.*

In Suratul Baqarah, Ayah 177, some qualities of pious persons are mentioned, amongst which one is sincerity.

Allah also says in the fifth Surah, Ayah 119 that Qiyamat is the day when truthfulness will be the "the profit" for the truthful people and they will gain Allah's pleasure to "pave their way to Heaven."



Always be **HONEST** in everything you do and say. The importance of truthfulness is emphasized in the following Ayat of the Qur'an in Surah 9 (9:119)

*O you who believe! Be careful of your duty to Allah , and be with the truthful.*

**EXERCISE:**

- 1) What does honesty means?**
- 2) How the importance of honesty explained in the Qur'an?**

## RUDENESS

To be rude means to talk in such a way as to insult someone or make them feel bad. It means to be impolite, or to have no respect for other people.

To be rude is a bad habit. It can make you lose your friends and may make people dislike you.

# Cuss!

Sometimes people are rude and they do not even realize it.



# Swear!

Some examples of being rude are:

1. Answering back to your parents.
2. Not listening when someone is talking to you.
3. Swearing or using other bad language even if you are angry.
4. Arguing when your parents ask you to do something.
5. Telling jokes which are filthy/crude

You should never be rude to people because you will lose your respect.

There is a saying in English that *"If you can't say something nice, then don't say anything at all."*



**EXERCISE:**

- 1. What is the meaning of rudeness?**
- 2. Write three examples of rudeness, you can think of, not in the lesson.**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 18

### LAZINESS

Laziness means to avoid work, or putting in the least amount of effort to get something done.

Laziness is a very bad habit, because you waste time, and time is the most valuable thing you have.

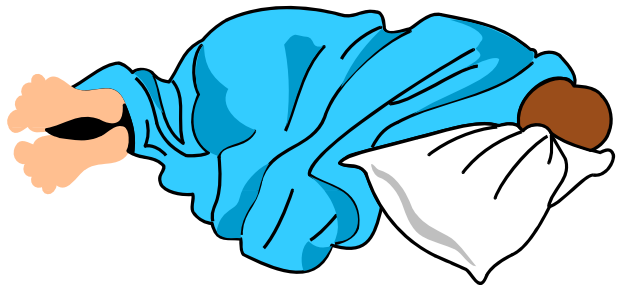
Allah has given you a certain amount of time to live on this earth, and if you waste it, you are showing that you are ungrateful.

An idle person is Shaytan's best friend. Idleness means doing nothing, and when you are doing nothing, just killing time, then Shaytan starts putting thoughts into your mind, and tells you to do things which you would otherwise avoid.

If you are tired, and are relaxing, that is not being lazy, that is alright. However, if you are sitting around all day, with nothing to do, just watching television or sleeping late for no reason, then that is laziness.

You should never say that I am bored!! That is only what people who have no imagination say. If you have finished doing all your work, then pick up a book and read. You don't have to read only for studies, you can find good story books which improve your imagination.

Find an interest or a hobby to keep you occupied, read Qur'an or try and learn something new and exciting. Imagine, the whole world is there to see, and someone can say that they are bored and have nothing to do, IMPOSSIBLE!!



A Muslim has been told that he should never be lazy, because he has to work for two lives. Most people do their work and then take it easy. A Muslim, however, has to work for both this life and the next life, because he knows that there is going to be a life after we die. We should work for the next life while we have the time, to make sure that we will benefit on the Day of Judgment.

**EXERCISE:**

- 1. Why laziness is bad?**
- 2. How can you avoid laziness?**

## AKHLAQ CLASS 4 - LESSON 19

### HASTE

Haste means to do something in such a hurry that you are not thinking as clearly as you could do. When you are hasty, then the chances are that you will make mistakes.

If you take your time, and do things at a steady pace, then you will have a chance to think about what you are doing, and so you will do it properly. But when you are in a rush, then your mind is working very fast, and you might forget something which will cause a lot of problems later on.

There is a saying in English, that "*Haste is waste.*"

This means that if you rush something, then you may forget a small point, which will cause you even more bother than if you took your time and did the job properly in the first place.

One of the most important things which you should never rush is your prayers. If you hasten your prayers, then you will not be paying attention to Allah, and this shows that you are ungrateful. Hurrying prayers also means that you will not gain as much benefit from it.

Always take your time to do things. Think before you act. Do not take so much time that you don't get anything done, but at the same time do not be so hasty that you forget something, and then have to do it all again.

The main thing that you SHOULD make haste in, is rushing to say prayers on time, or Namaz-e-Jamaat. If you hear Adhaan, then you should rush to join the prayers.

What should you do if?

1. You are in the middle of your prayers, and your cousins come home to play.
2. You are doing your homework in your room, and you know that the Lakers game is going to come on television in 10 minutes.
3. You are eating your food at the table, with your family, and your friend calls on you to play.



What would a hasty person do in the above and what could the results be.

## BOASTING

Boasting is part of showing off.

A person can show off in many ways. He can show off his clothes by the way he wears them, he can show off money by spending a lot in front of people, but when the person shows off by talking, than this is called boasting.

Why is boasting bad?

We know that showing off is a way of acting that makes you feel BETTER (superior) to others. By doing so, others are made to feel small and unimportant. This is one reason why it is bad.

Allah does not like people who show off, because HE has made all people equal. So a person who shows off thinks that he is better than others and so is becoming proud.

*31:18 + "And swell not your cheek (for pride) at men, nor walk in insolence through the earth; for God does not love any arrogant boaster."*

Just because we should not boast, it does not mean that we cannot be happy. We can be pleased, and tell our friends and family, but it should be because we are happy, and not to show off.

How would a boaster talk about the following events, compared to a person who was taught not to boast?

1. Coming first in the school exams.
2. Reciting du'a in the mosque in front of many people
3. Winning a medal in the School Sports Day
4. Beating your friend in a game. (tennis or scrabble etc..)
5. Giving a speech in public.



# FIQH TAB

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## Imamia Sunday School

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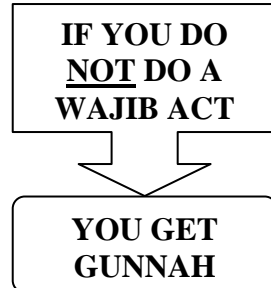
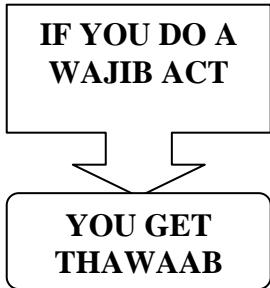


# FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 1

## USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1

### Wajib

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

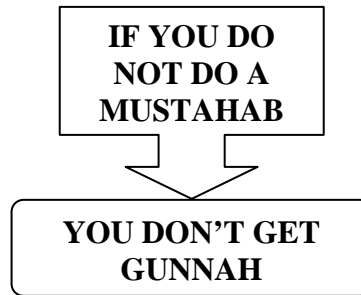
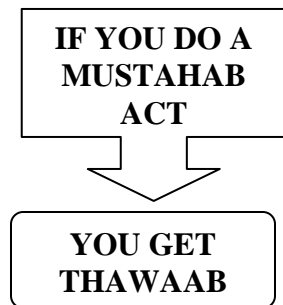


### Examples of Wajib acts



### Mustahab (Sunnat)

A Mustahab act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib. Every time we find out that the Prophet Muhammad (S) used to do a certain act, then we should also do it because it is Mustahab.



### Examples of Mustahab acts



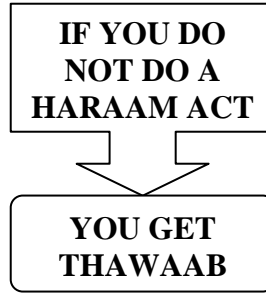
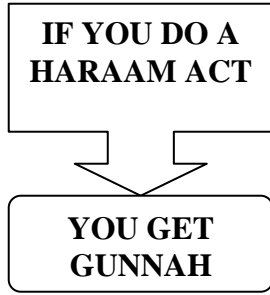
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RECITING QUR'AN

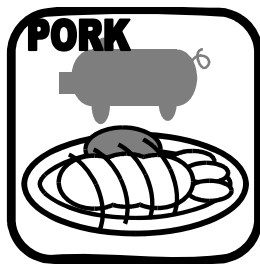
## Haraam

Haraam means forbidden or unlawful for use, consumption, or to act upon. We must never do it.



## Examples of Haraam acts

### EATING



But I have done my homework!!

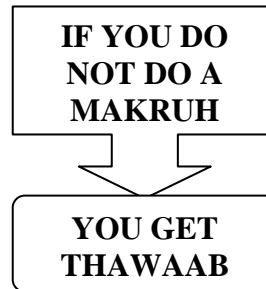
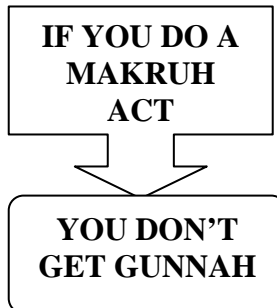


No you haven't!!  
Look, you've not filled in all the answers!!

**TELLING LIES**

## Makruh

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

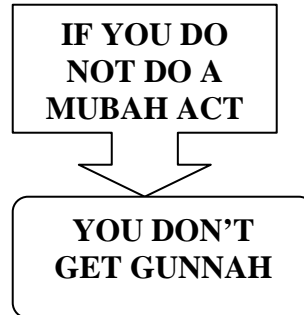
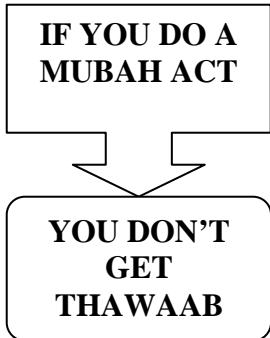


## Example of Makruh acts

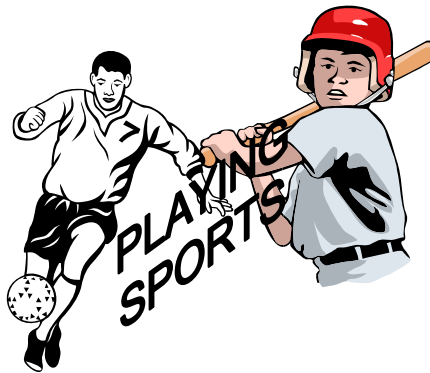
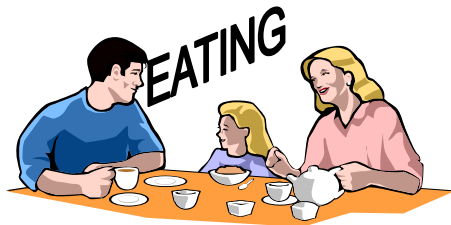


## Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. Another word for Mubah is Jaiz, which means allowed. We can get Thawaab for Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes.



Examples of Mubah acts



<b>WAJIB</b>	<b>– WE MUST DO THEM</b>
<b>MUSTAHAB</b>	<b>– ARE GOOD TO DO THEM AS IT MAKES ALLAH HAPPY</b>
<b>HARAAM</b>	<b>– WE MUST NEVER DO THEM</b>
<b>MAKRUH</b>	<b>– WE SHOULD TRY NOT TO DO THEM</b>
<b>MUBAH</b>	<b>– WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM &amp; WE GET THAWAAB IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH LIKES</b>

**Exercise:**

I. Define following with examples.

- Wajib
- Mustahab
- Makruh
- Haraam
- Mubah

II. Read the following and write whether the action done is Wajib, Haraam, Sunnat, Makruh or Mubah.

1. Fatimah and her friends went out shopping and on their way back noticed that there was an offer at McDonald's of "Buy one beef burger and get another free". So they decided to have that for lunch.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Hassan always made a point of cutting his nails on Thursday.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Aaliya always recited the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah (AS) after every Salaat. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Asghar Ali volunteered to coach the under 11's for football.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sakina slept whenever she got the chance. \_\_\_\_\_

6. When Ali became Baligh his father said the fasts of Ramadhan are now?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sabira was becoming Baligh on the 5th of Shawwal, so her mum said that for Ramadhan this year her fasts are? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Javad loved reading. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Maliha prayed 2 Rakaats to thank Allah every day. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Haider loved listening to loud music. \_\_\_\_\_

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 2

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2

#### Muslim

A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of Allah.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 102, Surah Aali Imraan):

***“O people who believe, be aware of all Allah’s laws and respect them, and always be Muslims.”***



I believe in One God, the Prophets (S) & the Day of Judgment. I have said and understand the Kalima

#### Mu'min

This is a higher position than a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 15, Surah al-Hujaraat):

***“The Mu’mins alone are the true believers in Allah and His Prophet. Once they believe, they never doubt again. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah. They are always truthful.”***



I believe in everything that a Muslim believes in plus in Justice of God & the 12 Imams (S)

**MUSLIM HAS SAID & UNDERSTANDS THE KALIMA AND BELIEVES IN ONE GOD & DAY OF JUDGEMENT.**

**MU'MIN BELIEVES IN ALL THAT A MUSLIM DOES AND ALSO IN THE JUSTICE OF GOD & 12 IMAMS (S)**

## Zahid

This is the person who does not love the things of this world too much.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 23, Surah al-Hadeed):

***“Do not grieve (too much) at what you missed or rejoice (too much) at what He has given to you. Allah does not like proud people.”***



I am always pleased with whatever Allah [s.w.t] wills for me. I never complain to him.

## Muttaqi

This is a person who is pious. This means that he always remembers what Allah's wishes are. He never does what Allah has forbidden, and always does what Allah wants him to do. We should all try to be Muttaqi.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 183, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“You should fast so that you become Muttaqi.”***



I always remember Allah's wishes and never do what Allah has forbidden. I always do what Allah wants me to do.

**ZAHID IS ALWAYS PLEASED WITH WHATEVER ALLAH WILLS FOR HIM AND NEVER COMPLAINS**

**MUTTAQI ALWAYS REMEMBERS WHAT ALLAH'S WISHES ARE.**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain in detail, who is Muslim, Mu'min, Zahid & Muttaqi?

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 3

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 3

#### **Kaafir**

This is a person who is not a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 161, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“The people who are Kaafirs, and die while they remain Kaafirs, are cursed by Allah, His angels and all mankind.”***

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO **NOT**  
BELIEVE IN ONE GOD,  
PROPHETS, DAY OF  
JUDGEMENT OR 12 IMAMS



#### **Mushrik**

A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 107, Surah al-An'aam):

***“Follow only what has been commanded by Allah, there is no god except Him, and turn away from the Mushriks.”***

I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE  
THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT  
GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS.  
THERE'S A GOD FOR RAIN,  
FOOD, MONEY, ETC...



**KAAFIR IS A PERSON WHO IS NOT A MUSLIM**

**MUSHRIK BELIEVES THAT ALLAH HAS A PARTNER**



## Munaafiq

A Munaafiq is a person who says that he is a Muslim, but in his heart he does not follow Islam. He is a hypocrite. Such a person is a liar and makes Allah very angry.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 138, Surah an-Nisaa):

***“Inform the Munaafiqs that there will be a painful punishment for them (in the next world).”***



I AM A MUSLIM.....HAH!!  
HAH!! HAH!! THAT'S WHAT  
YOU THINK RIGHT??

TRUTH IS, I AM NOT. I DON'T PRAY OR  
FAST, JUST SAY THAT I AM A MUSLIM  
SO THAT PEOPLE THINK OF ME AS A  
GOOD PERSON!! HAH! HAH! HAH!!!!

## Faasiq

This is a person who disobeys Allah openly. He sins in public. A person who defies Allah in front of everyone is the worst kind of sinner and follows the way of Shaitan.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 40, Surah al-Kahf):

***“Allah said to the angels to bow down in front of Aadam, they all obeyed, except Shaitan. He was a jinn and a Faasiq, and did not obey the command of his Lord.”***



I LOVE TO DO WHAT  
I LIKE IN PUBLIC. I  
DON'T HIDE IT. I DO  
IT WHERE  
EVERYBODY CAN  
SEE ME!!



THIS IS FUN!!  
HAH! HAH!

**MUNAAFIQ IS A PERSON WHO SAYS HE IS A MUSLIM BUT IN HIS HEART HE DOES NOT FOLLOW ISLAM**

**FAASIQ IS A PERSON WHO DISOBEYS ALLAH OPENLY**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

**WAJIB**

Means

**WE MUST DO IT. IT IS COMPULSORY**

**IF YOU DO IT,  
YOU GET**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT, YOU GET**

**THAWAAB**

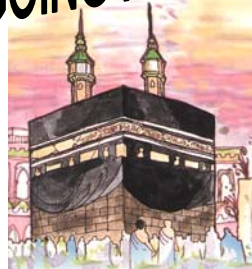
**GUNNAH**

**EXAMPLES**



**OFFERING SALAAH**

**GOING FOR HAJ**



**GIVING ZAKAAT**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **SUNNAT**

Means

**ITS GOOD TO DO IT AS IT MAKES ALLAH [S.W.T] HAPPY**

**IF YOU DO IT**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO IT**

**YOU GET THAWAAB**

**YOU DON'T GET GUNNAH**

**EXAMPLES**

**RECITING QUR'AN**



**VISIT THE SICK**



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **HARAAM**

Means

**FORBIDDEN. WE MUST NEVER DO IT**

**IF YOU DO IT**

**YOU GET  
GUNNAH**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT**

**YOU GET  
THAWAAB**

**EXAMPLES**

**EATING  
PORK**



But I have  
done my  
homework!!



No you haven't!! Look,  
you've not filled in all the  
answers!!

**TELLING LIES**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MAKRUH**

Means

**WE MUST TRY NOT TO DO IT**

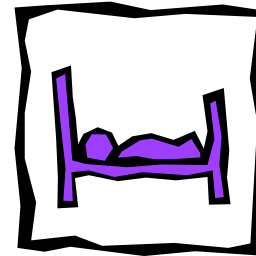
**IF YOU DO IT**

**YOU DON'T GET  
GUNNAH**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT**

**YOU GET  
THAWAAB**

### **EXAMPLES**



**SLEEP TOO  
MUCH**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUBAH**

Means

**WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM. WE CAN GET THAWAAB FOR THEM IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH [s.w.t] LIKES**

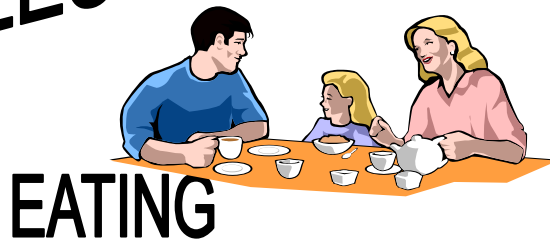
**IF YOU DO IT**

**YOU DON'T GET THAWAAB**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO IT**

**YOU DON'T GET GUNNAH**

## **EXAMPLES**



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUSLIM**



I AM A MUSLIM, I  
UNDERSTAND THE KALIMA  
AND I BELIEVE IN.....

ONE GOD

PROPHETS

DAY OF  
JUDGEMENT

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MU'MIN**



I AM A MU'MIN, AND I BELIEVE IN ALL THAT A MUSLIM BELIEVES IN PLUS.....

JUSTICE OF GOD

12 IMAMS [A.S.]



SO, I BELIEVE IN ONE GOD, THE PROPHETS, DAY OF JUDGEMENT, JUSTICE OF GOD & 12 IMAMS [A.S.]



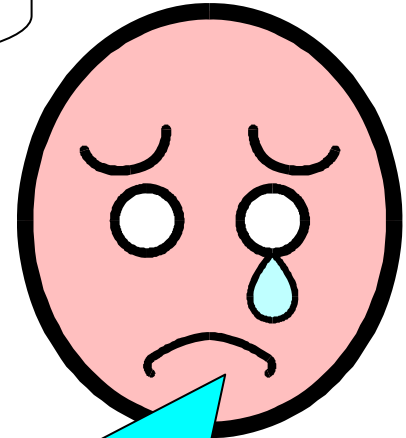
# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **ZAHID**



I AM ALWAYS PLEASED WITH WHATEVER ALLAH [S.W.T] WILLS FOR ME. I NEVER COMPLAIN TO HIM.

THANK YOU ALLAH FOR MAKING ME PASS MY EXAMS!!



ITS WAS MY FAULT FOR NOT TRYING HARDER. THANK YOU ALLAH FOR HELPING ME DO MY BEST IN MY EXAMS. I WILL TRYD HARDER NEXT TIME.

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUTTAQI**



I AM PIOUS I ALWAYS REMEMBER  
WHAT ALLAH'S [S.W.T] WISHES  
ARE. I.....

NEVER DO WHAT  
ALLAH [S.W.T] HAS  
FORBIDDEN

ALWAYS DO WHAT  
ALLAH [S.W.T] WANTS

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **KAAFIR**

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN.....

ONE GOD

PROPHETS

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

12 IMAMS  
[A.S.]



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## ***MUSHRIK***

**I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS. THERE'S A GOD FOR RAIN, FOOD, MONEY, ETC...**



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUNAAFIQ**



I AM A MUSLIM.....HAH!!  
HAH!! HAH!! THAT'S WHAT  
YOU THINK RIGHT??

TRUTH IS, I AM NOT. I DON'T PRAY  
OR FAST, JUST SAY THAT I AM A  
MUSLIM SO THAT PEOPLE THINK  
OF ME AS A GOOD PERSON!! HAH!  
HAH! HAH!!!!

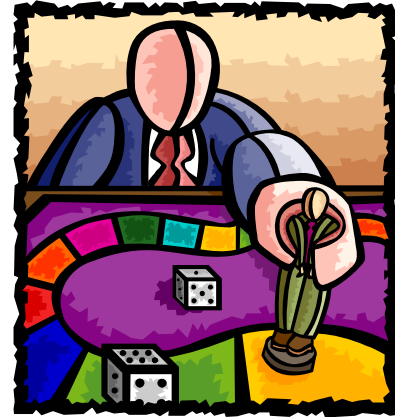
# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## FAASIQ



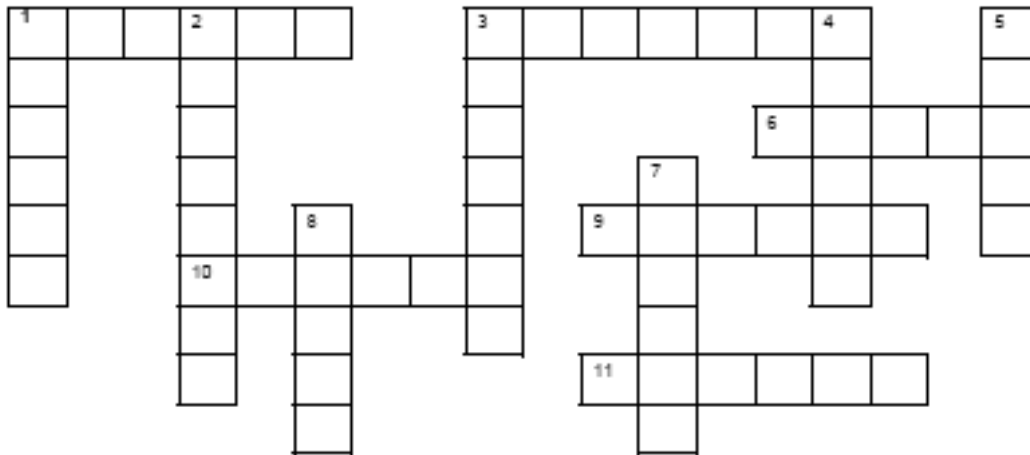
I LOVE TO DO WHAT I LIKE  
IN PUBLIC. I DON'T HIDE IT.  
I DO IT WHERE  
EVERYBODY CAN SEE ME!!

THIS IS FUN!! HAH!  
HAH! HAH!



**Exercise:**

1. Explain in detail the difference between Kaafir & Mushrik and Munaafiq & Faasiq.
- 2.



**CLUES:**

**Across:**

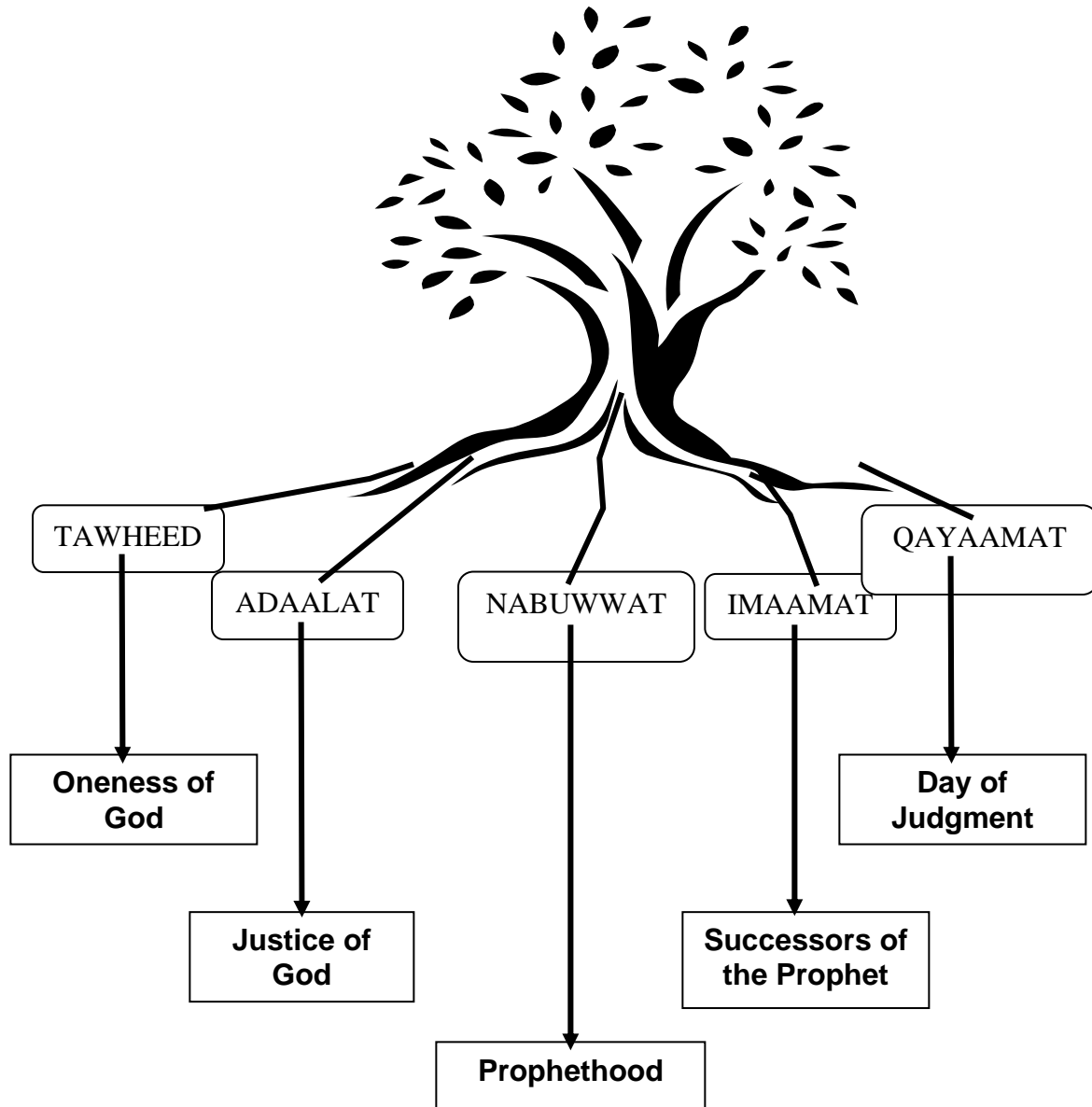
1. He believes in One God, the Prophets (A), Day of Judgement, Justice of God and in the 12 Imams.
3. He believes that Allah has a partner.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to pray and fast.
9. He believes in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement.
10. He disobeys Allah openly i.e. he sins in public.
11. It is \_\_\_\_\_ [forbidden] to eat pork.

**Down:**

1. One should try and not sleep too much, as it is \_\_\_\_\_
2. He says that he is a Muslim but in his heart he does not follow Islam.
3. He is pious, always remembers what Allah's wishes are and never does what Allah has forbidden.
4. He does not believe in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement
5. We do not get any reward or punishment by playing sports. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ act.
7. An act that is not Wajib but good to do because it makes Allah happy is \_\_\_\_\_
8. A person who does not love the things of this world too much and does not complain to Allah is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

USOOL-E-DEEN

Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion. They are also called Aqaaid, which means our beliefs. They are five in number.



**USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 5.  
THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QAYAAMAT**



### Exercise

Just like a strong tree needs strong roots, good Muslim needs to understand and believe strongly in the roots of religion.

In the picture below, fill in the meanings of the Arabic words for the Usool-e-Deen.



TAWHEED

تَوْحِيدٌ

---

---

---

---

ADAALAT

عَدَالَةٌ

---

---

---

---

NABUWWAT

نَبُوَّةٌ

---

---

---

---

IMAAMAT

إِمَامَةٌ

---

---

---

---

QIYAAMAT

قِيَامَةٌ

---

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## CLASS 4 - LESSON 5

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 1

#### Tawheed (Oneness of God)

Tawheed means that Allah is One. He does not have any partner. He has no parents or children. He does not need anything and everything needs Him. There is nothing equal to Him.

# ONE

#### The Surah that best explains Tawheed is Suratul Ikhlas (Tawheed)

One day, the Prophet (S) and some of his companions were going out. On the way they saw an old woman working at a spinning-wheel and heard her praising Allah for His bounties.

The Prophet (S) went up to her and enquired about her health.

Then he said to her: **"Your faith in Allah is good to see. Would you tell me what made you believe in Allah?"**



On hearing this, the woman stopped working on the spinning-wheel, thought for a while and then replied: "O Prophet of Allah! You see this spinning-wheel. As long as I don't move it, it can't spin. When this happens with such an ordinary thing, how can it be possible that such a big universe should work so well without a driving force? There must be someone to run it. One who must be controlling every detail. That can only be Allah, who is the Creator and the Master of Everything! "

The Prophet (S) was very pleased with the old woman's reply. He told his companions: **"Just see how this old lady has come to know about Allah in such a fine and simple way. Your faith in Allah should also be firm like hers."**

#### Adaalat (Justice of God)

Adaalat means that Allah is Just. He is not a tyrant. He will reward everybody according to his or her deeds. Those who obey His commands will be awarded a place in Paradise and those who disobey Him will be sent to Hell.



Sometimes we think that Justice means fairness and injustice means unfairness. This is not completely correct.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

**The following story will make you understand better how Allah is ‘Adil (Just):**

In a town lived a doctor, a baker and a robber. In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the robber was planning to rob the baker. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor. The baker 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 robber fell ill - so it seems that Allah treated him unfairly.

The doctor got an extra patient (the robber!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The baker lost business due to the rain 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 realise 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 robber did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The baker 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 keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain the concept of Tawheed & Adaalat.
2. There is a short Surah of the Holy Qur'an called at-Tawheed (Sura No.112). Read the translation and then write down:
  - a. What does the first verse say about Allah?

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- b. What does the second verse say about His needs?

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- c. What does the third verse say about His children and parents?

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- d. What does the last verse say about Allah?

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 6

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 2

#### Nabuwwat (Prophethood)

Nabuwwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah from time to time to guide the people. Allah sent 124,000 in all. Prophet Adam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah.



Two men were travelling together and became friends. When they reached their town, one of them invited the other to his house for dinner the next day. However, he did not give him his address or phone number. His friend wanted to go to his house for dinner, but how could he? He did not know how to get there.

When Allah created us, it was so that we should worship Him. If he had not sent down Prophets (A) to guide us, how would we have known what to do to please Him? It was because He wanted us to find Him that He sent so many Prophets (A) to teach and guide us.

#### Imaatat (Successors of the Prophet)

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Imams (A). Allah chose 12 Imams (A). Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.



One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time.

Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got broken. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

Similarly, although the Prophet (S) had brought all the laws of Islam, after his death there needed to be someone who could answer the peoples' questions. These were the Imams (A), who were chosen by Allah to carry on with the Prophet's (S) work.

## Qayaamat (Day of Judgment)

Qayaamat means the Day of Judgment or Resurrection. The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for his or her deeds. Then, according to their deeds, they will be either rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.

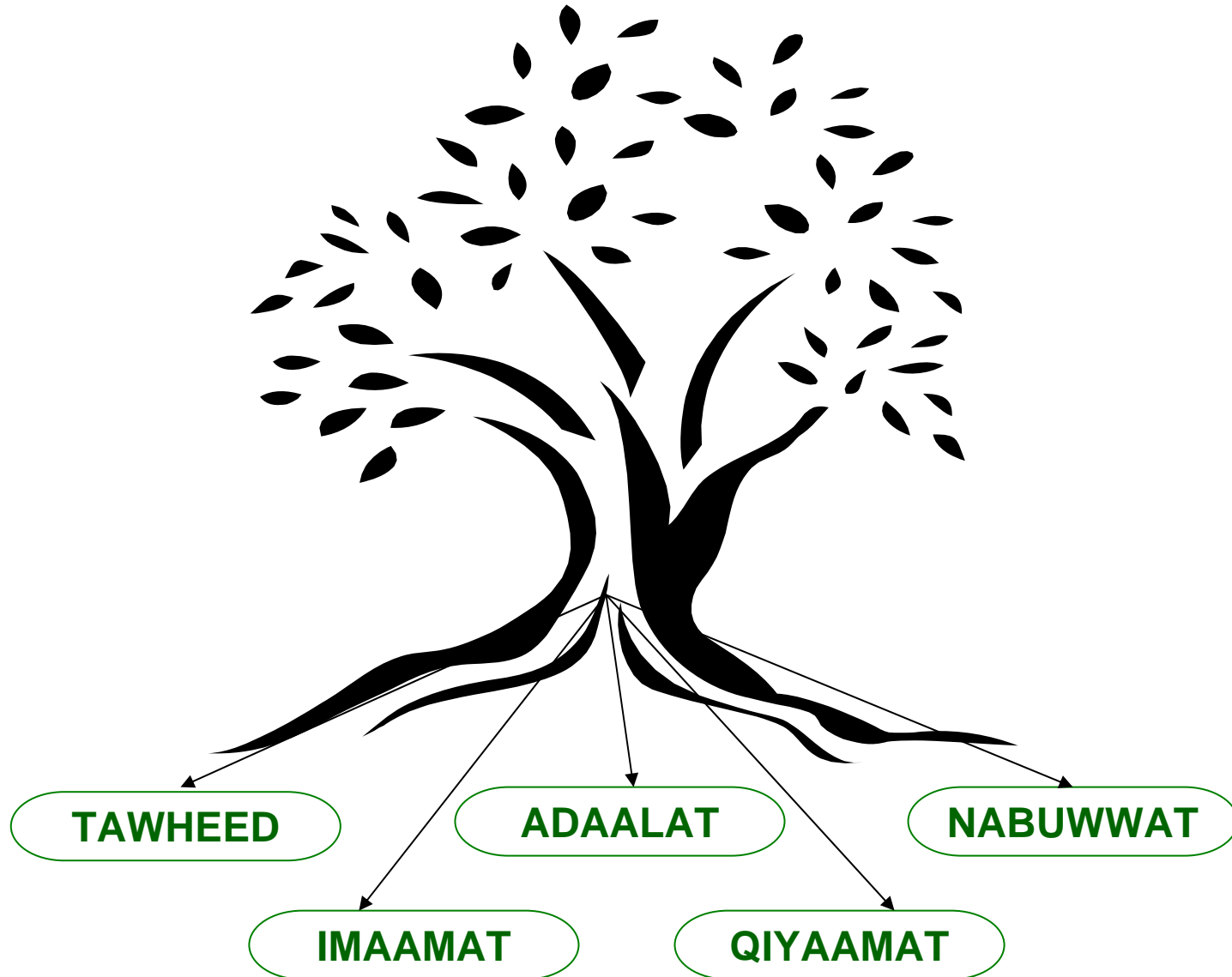


There was a Muslim man who began to drink alcohol. He used to do it secretly in his house. One day a small boy walked into his room and saw him. Now the man was terrified. Would the boy tell someone what he had seen? How would the man face his family and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at nights as he worried about everybody finding out about his drinking.

What a strange man! He was more scared of a little boy than of Allah. Allah sees all we do and there will be a day when we will have to account for all we have done. That will be the Day of Judgment.

# 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

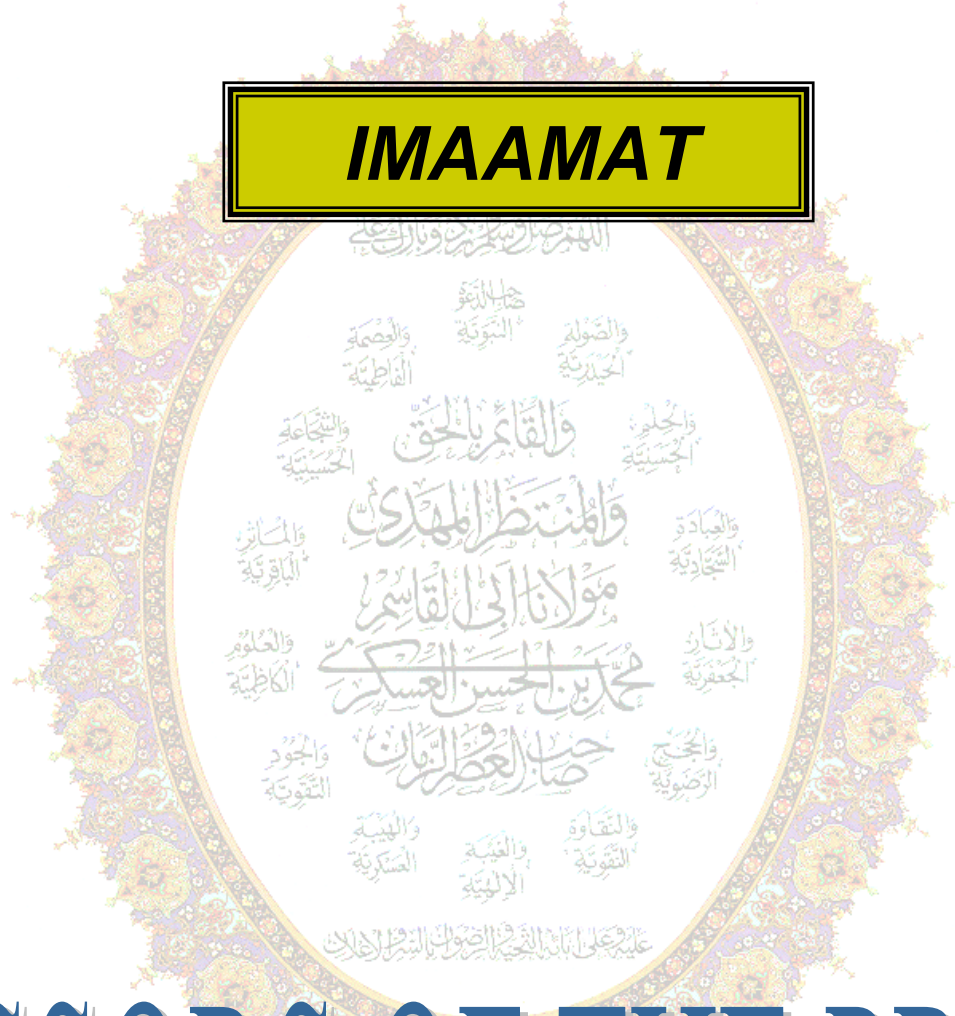
**NABUWWAT**



PROPHETHOOD

# USOOL-E-DEEN

## IMAAMAT



# SUCCESSORS OF THE PROPHET

**USOOL-E-DEEN**



**QIYAAMAT**

**JUDGEMENT WILL BE DONE ON  
THIS DAY**



**DAY OF JUDGEMENT**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain the concept of Nabuwwat, Imaamat & Qayaamat.
2. Why did Allah send Prophets (A)?

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3. Why do we need the Aimmah (A)?

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4. Why did Allah keep a Day of Judgment?

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 7

### FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 1

**Furoo-e-deen are the branches of religion.** They are the acts of worship that we do when we have understood the Usool-e-deen. There are 10 Furoo-e-deen altogether.

#### 1. **Salaat (Daily Prayers)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"Seek assistance through patience and Salaat... "(2:45)**

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:

**Fajr has 2;  
Zuhr has 4;  
'Asr has 4;  
Maghrib has 3 &  
'Isha has 4.**



#### 2. **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)**

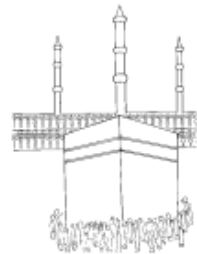
Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. "(2:183)**

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib.

#### 3. **Hajj (Pilgrimage to Makka)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And go for Hajj for the pleasure of Allah..." (2:196)**

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.



#### 4. **Zakaat (Charity)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord..." (2:277)**

Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items and is given to needy Shia Muslims.



#### 5. **Khums (Islamic Tax)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophet..."(8:41)**

Everyone has to pay 1/5th of their year's savings. The money is divided between Saadaat (descendants of the Prophet (S) and our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A); during his Ghaibat it is given to the Mujtahid.

20%

**Exercise:**

1. Explain the first branches of religion.

FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 2

6. **Jihaad (To Fight for Allah)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihaad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200... (8:65)**



Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time. It is not just with a weapon, it can be with your writing and speech also.

7. **Amr bil Ma'roof (Guide others to the Good)**

8. **Nahy 'anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people. (3:104)**

If we see someone who is not doing a good action, we should encourage him to do it. **This is called Amr bil Ma'roof.**

If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it. **This is called Nahy 'anil Munkar.**

9. **Tawalla (To be the friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A))**

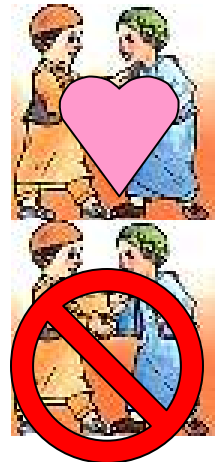
The Prophet (S) has said: **"Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.**

**Tawalla** means to love and follow the teachings of the 14

Ma'sumeen (A) and to keep friends with their followers.

10. **Tabarra (To be the enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A))**

**Tabarra** means to keep away from the people who do not love or follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A).



**FUROO E DEEN ARE BRANCHES OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 10.**

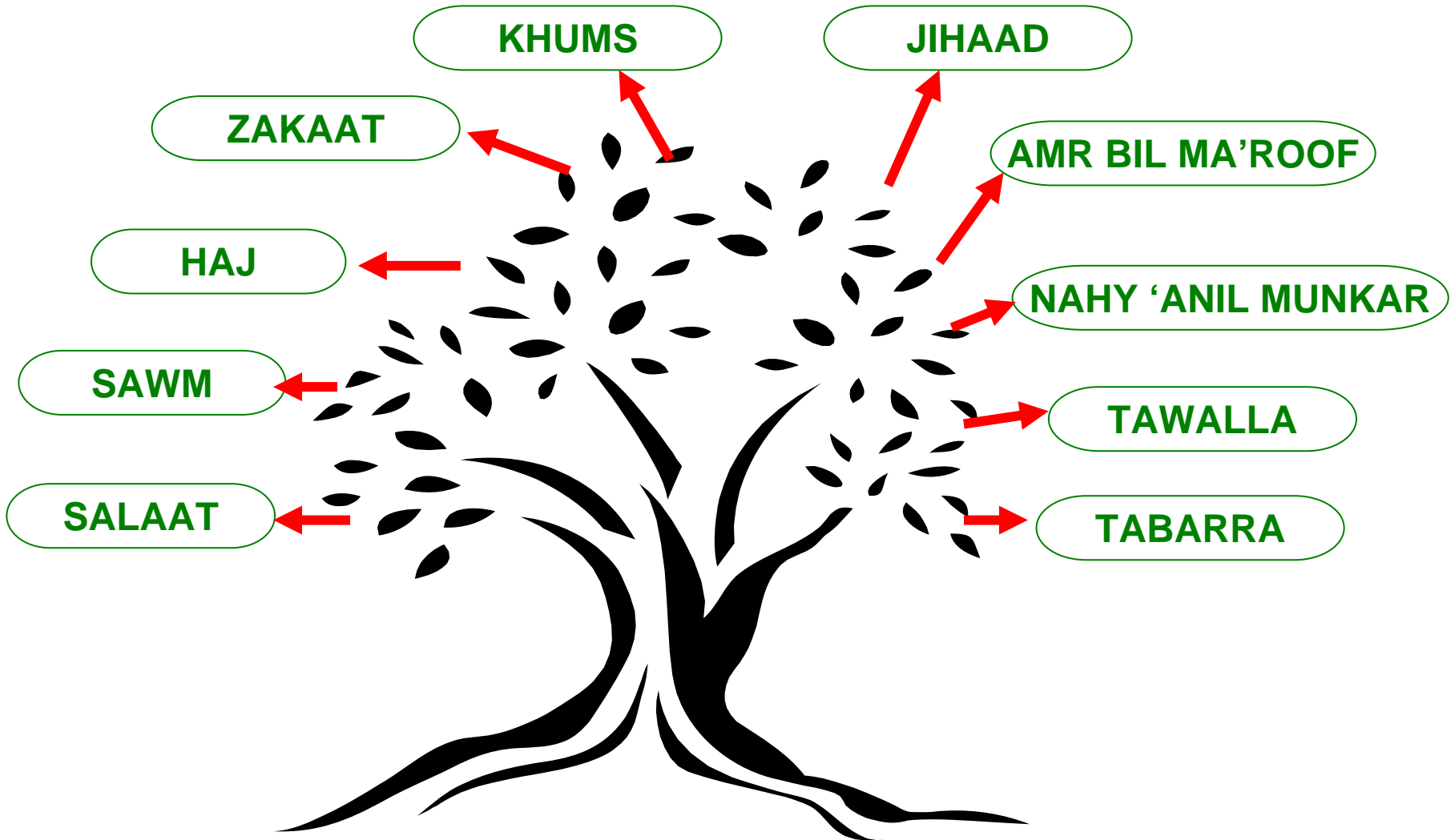
**THESE ARE SALAAT, SAWM, HAJ, ZAKAAT, KHUMS, JIHAD, AMR BIL MA'ROOF, NAHY 'ANIL MUNKAR, TAWALLA & TABARRA**





# FUROO-E-DEEN

Furoo-e-Deen are the BRANCHES OF RELIGION.



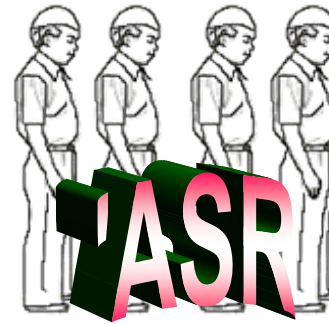
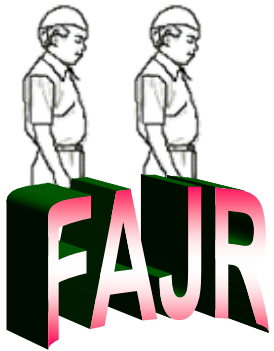


# FUROO-E-DEEN

## SALAAT

*Seek assistance through patience and Salaat....[2:45]*

**There are 17 Rakaats in the daily prayers:**



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## SAWM

*O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you.....so that you may be pious [2:183]*

*Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan*

*Starts from:*

*Subhe Sadiq*

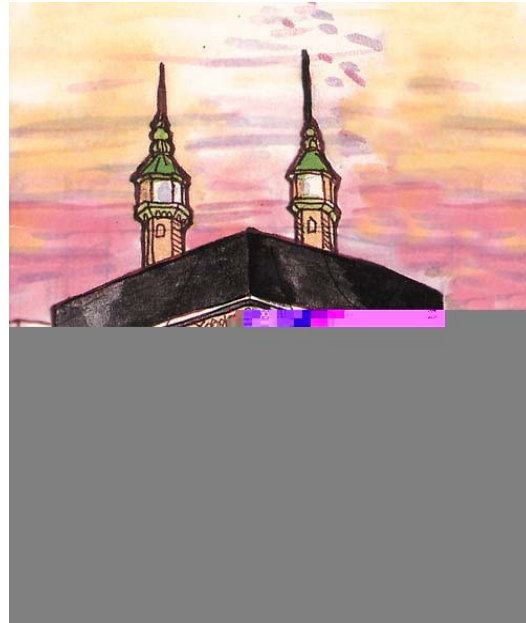
*Ends at:*

*Maghrib Time*

# FUROO-E-DEEN

## HAJ

*And go for Haj for the pleasure of Allah....[2:196]*



Every Muslim has to go to Makkah once in their life time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.

# FUROO-E-DEEN

## ZAKAAT

*And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord....[2:277]*

*Zakaat is a charity that is  
paid on certain items*



*It is given to needy  
Shia muslims*



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## **KHUMS**

*And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophets....[8:41]*

**20%**  
**Of Your Year's Savings**

**Islamic Tax**



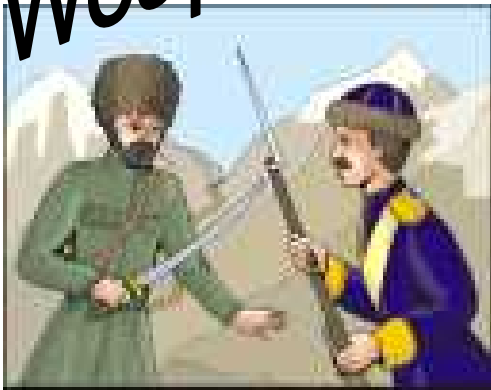
# FUROO-E-DEEN

## JIHAD

*O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihaad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200....[8:65]*

Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet [s.a.w] or the Imam [a.s] of the time. It can be with:

Weapons



Writing



Speech



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## AMR BIL MA'ROOF

*And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr Bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people....[3:104]*

# ENCOURAGE THOSE

# NOT DOING GOOD

# ACTIONS, TO DO SO



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## NAHI 'ANIL MUNKAR

*And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr Bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people....[3:104]*

# STOP PEOPLE FROM

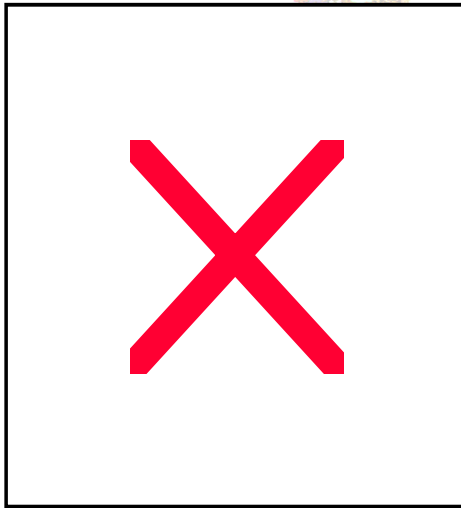
# BAD ACTIONS



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## TAWALLA

*The Prophet has said, "However pleases my family, has pleased me and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me."*



**Tawalla means to love & follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen [a.s] & to keep friends with their followers**







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3. Match the meanings with the appropriate Furoo-e-Deen

FUROO-E-DEEN		MEANING
1. Salaat	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Stop others from doing evil
2. Sawm	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) To be enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A)
3. Haj	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Guide others to the Good
4. Zakaat	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Daily Prayers
5. Khums	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) To be friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A)
6. Jihad	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Fasting
7. Amr bil Ma'roof	<input type="checkbox"/>	G) Islamic Tax
8. Nahy anil Munkar	<input type="checkbox"/>	H) Charity
9. Tawalla	<input type="checkbox"/>	I) Pilgrimage
10. Tabarra	<input type="checkbox"/>	J) To fight for Allah

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 9

### BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.**

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders (fatwas) of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furoo-e-deen.

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyat (intention) that you will do taqleed.

### BULOUGH

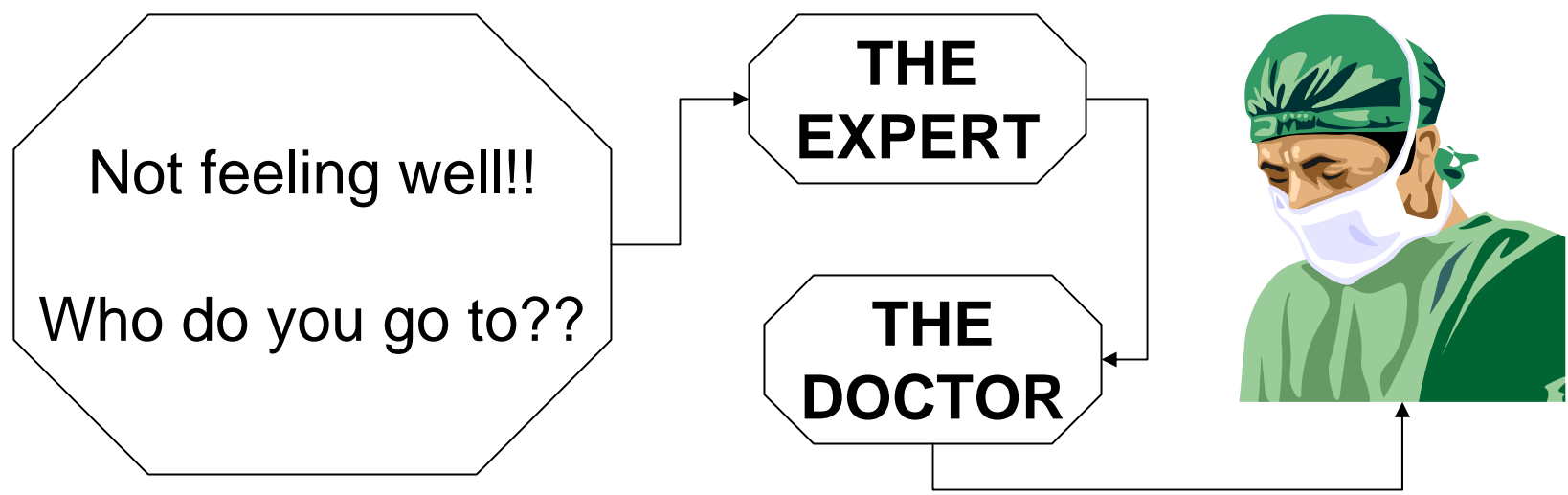
Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year and boys upon completion of their fifteenth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar) and after that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.

One of the Mujtahid whose Taqleed at present time is done is:

**Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)**



# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED



**SAME WAY....NEED ADVICE IN THE MATTER OF ISLAMIC LAWS.....GOT TO.....A MUJTAHID**

# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**MUJTAHID**

**EXPERT IN ISLAMIC LAWS**

**TAQLID**

**ACT OF OBEYING ISLAMIC RULES**

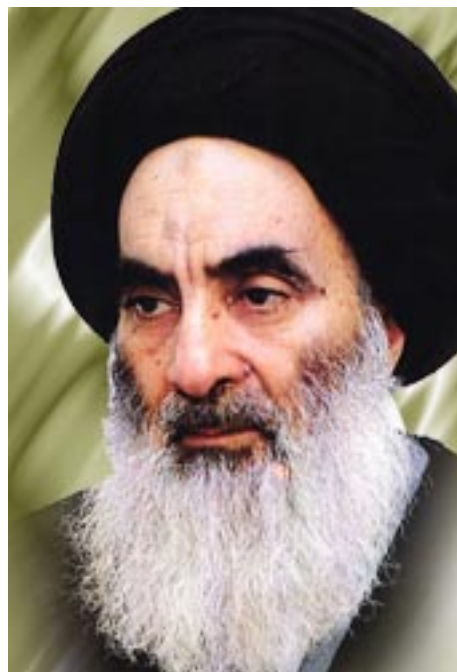
**MUQALLID**

**ONE WHO FOLLOWS THE ORDERS OF THE MUJTAHID**



# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**WHO IS OUR PRESENT MUJTAHID?**



**Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani**

**Exercise:**

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

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2. What does Taqleed mean and when does it become Wajib?

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3. What does Muqallid mean?

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4. What does Buloogh mean and when does it happen for boys/girls?

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5. Who do you do Taqleed of? Look for a photo of him and stick it in the space provided.

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 10

### INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

**Najasaat means those things, which are considered unclean by Shariat.**

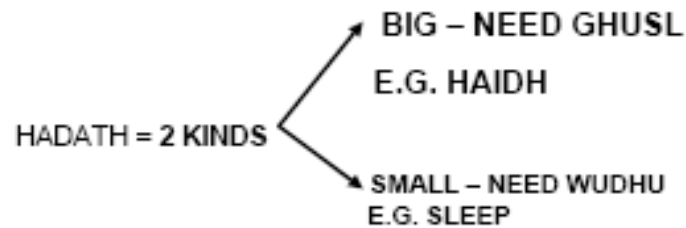
Najasaat are inherently najis and make other things unclean by contact. A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist.

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

They are of 2 kinds – Hadath and Kabath

#### HADATH

These Najasaat require Niyyat for cleaning – i.e. those things after which Wudhu or Ghusl becomes necessary.



#### KABATH

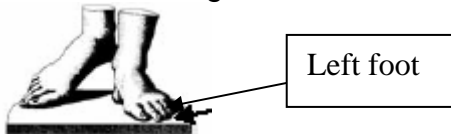
These Najasaat **DO NOT** require any Niyyat before cleaning.

They are:

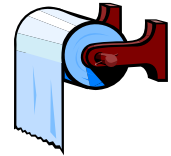


## Toilet Etiquette

1. When entering the toilet one should enter with the left foot first.



2. **It is Haraam to face the Qibla**, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).
3. After urinating, the part of the body concerned must be washed twice (better thrice) with water.
4. It is makruh to urinate while standing. There are severe punishments after death due to this act.
5. After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water or with a cloth, or paper; provided the cloth or paper itself is Tahir (clean) and dry.
6. It is better to use three separate pieces, even if the body becomes clean before that. If after using three pieces, the body is still not clean, extra pieces should be used until it becomes clean.



# INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

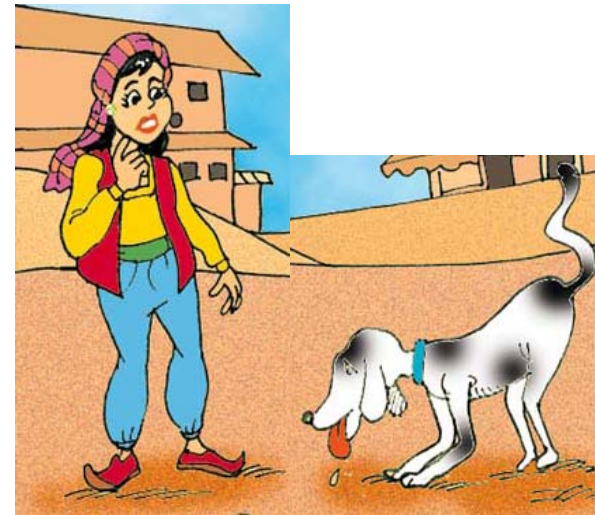
Najasaat means those things considered unclean by Shariah

**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**

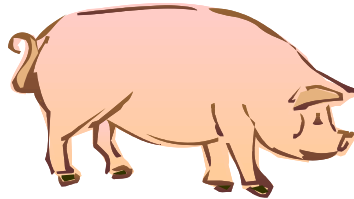


# INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

The following things are Najis:



URINE  
STOOL



PIG



DOG



BLOOD



DEAD BODY



FUQQA

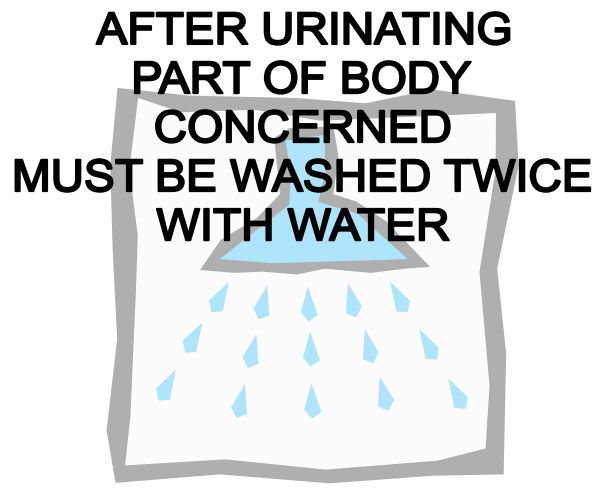
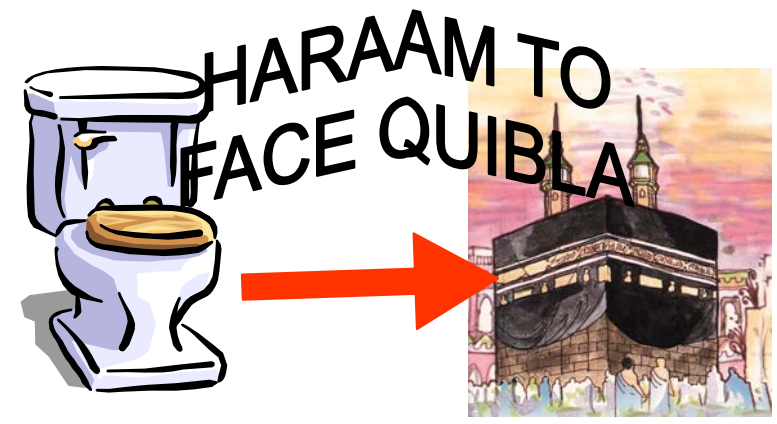


LIQUOR



KAFIR

# TOILET ETIQUETTE



**Exercise:**

1. What does Najasaat mean, and how does it make another thing najis?

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2. Write down the types of Najasaat that you know of?

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3. Which Najasaat require Niyyat before making it Pak and which ones don't?

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4. Sabira had to use the toilet in the hotel where they had gone for dinner. There was no water but she was able to find a roll of tissue. How will she clean herself?

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5. Was it right of Sajida to leave the door of the toilet open, knowing that her mother and sister were just outside in the corridor?

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6. While using the toilet, Saima sat facing the Qiblah. Was this right?

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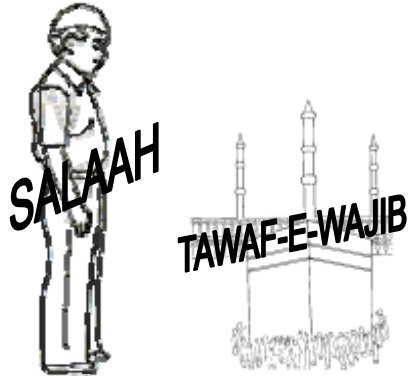


**FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 11, 12 & 13**

**WUDHU**

**Wudhu is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean. Wudhu is made up of washing the face and arms, and wiping the front of the head and upper part of the two feet.**

**Wudhu is Wajib [required] for:**



**WRITINGS OF:**



**Wudhu is Sunnat [recommended] for:**



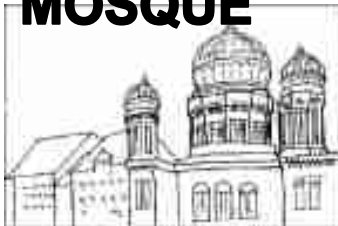
**VISITING GRAVEYARD**



**GOING TO SLEEP**



**ENTERING MOSQUE**



Conditions Of Wudhu

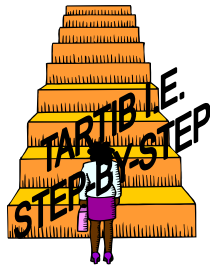


WATER IS TAHIR; PURE [MUTLAQ]; MUBAH [TAKEN WITH PERMISSION & ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND FOR ANY OTHER USE

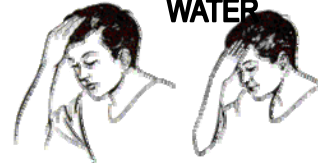
IF USING A CONTAINER IT MUST BE MUBAH AND NOT MADE OF GOLD OR SILVER



I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Ourbatan Allah



MASAH DONE WITH WETNESS FROM WUDHOO WATER



WUDHOO DONE BY YOURSELF



ENOUGH TIME AVAILABLE

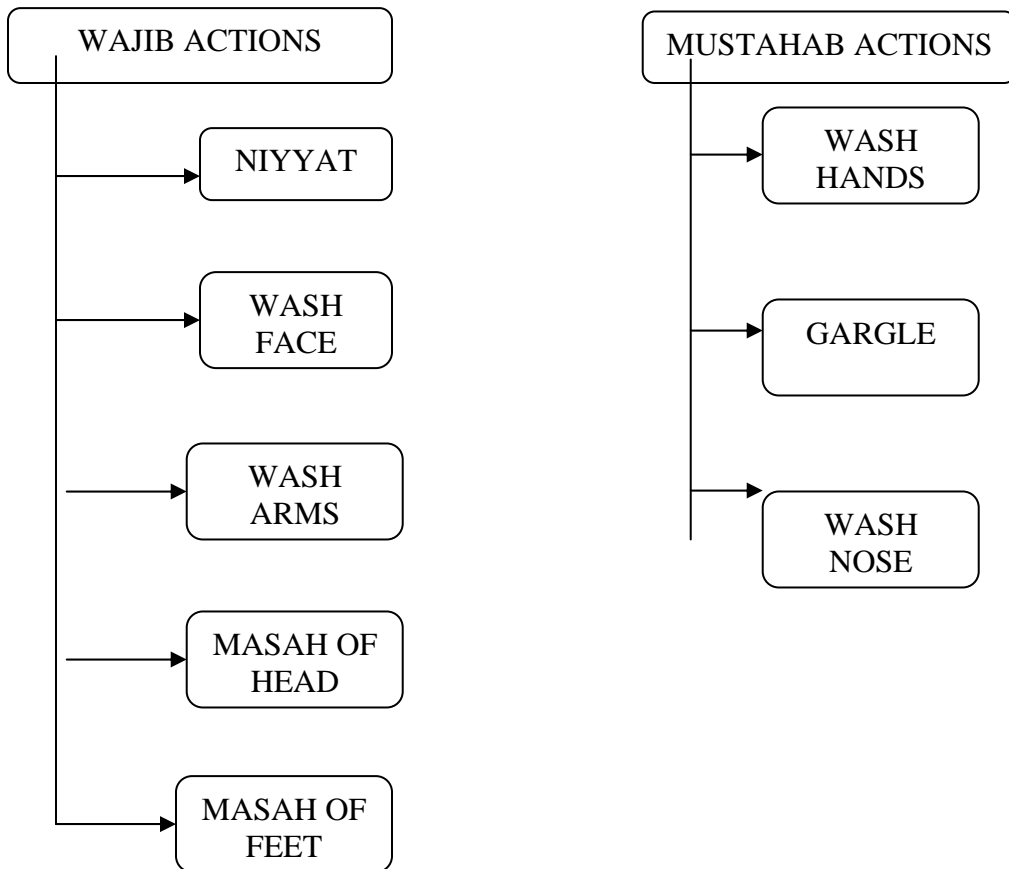


WATER NOT HARMFUL TO HEALTH



## STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

Wudhoo is divided into



**THESE ACTIONS HAVE TO  
BE DONE, OTHERWISE  
WUDHOO IS WRONG  
[BATIL]**

**IF YOU DO THESE ACTIONS  
YOU GET THAWAAB, BUT IF  
NOT DONE YOUR WUDHOO IS  
SAHIH [RIGHT]**

## STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

While performing wudhoo, it is mustahab to recite du'as during each action.

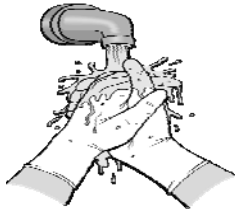
### 1. Niyyat - Wajib Action

The first action of Wudhoo is Niyyat i.e. you say what you are going to do and for whom. The niyyat must be of Qurbatan ilallah.



I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan Ilallah

### 2. Washing your hands - Mustahab Action



Wash your hands two times

### 3. Gargling - Mustahab Action



Oh Allah! Please help me speak the truth.

Gargle i.e. washes your mouth three times

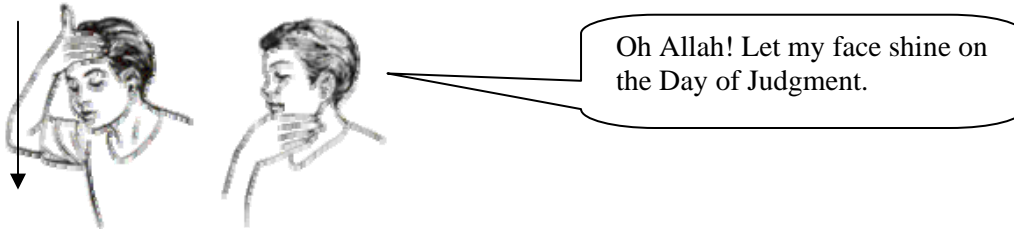
### 4. Washing your nose - Mustahab Action



Oh Allah! Please help me to smell the fragrance of paradise.

Wash your nose [take water into the nostrils] three times

5. Washing your face - Wajib Action



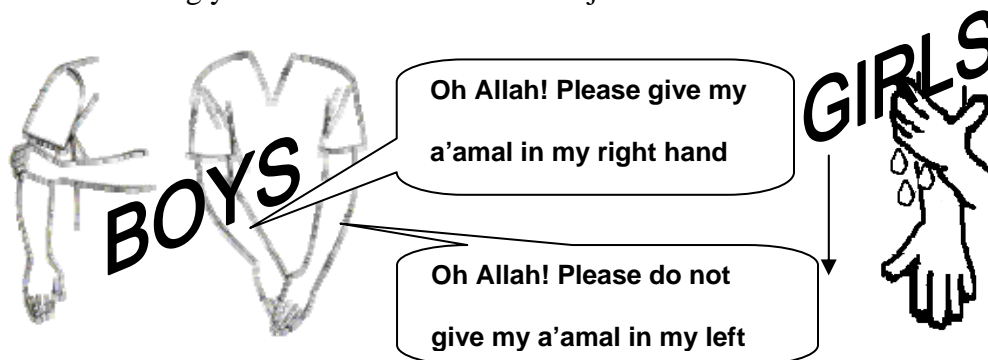
First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.

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 and washing three or more times is haram.

6. Washing your arms - Wajib Action



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 and washing three or more times is haram.

7. Masah of the head - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please decrease  
the heat of the sun on the  
Day of Judgment.

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. Masah of the feet - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please help me  
pass pool – e – sirat 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.

### Things that make Wudhu Baatil

- ◆ Going to the toilet; whether to pass urine or feces.
- ◆ Passing wind from the rear. (stomach wind)
- ◆ Sleeping.
- ◆ Becoming unconscious.

# WUDHOO

WUDHOO IS WAJIB [NECESSARY] FOR

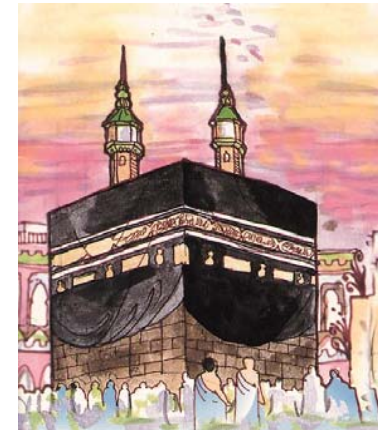
**SALAAH**



**TOUCHING THE  
ARABIC SCRIPT  
OF THE HOLY QUR'AN**



**TAWAF-E-WAJIB**



**TOUCHING THE  
NAMES OF ALLAH [S.W.T]  
& HIS ATTRIBUTES**

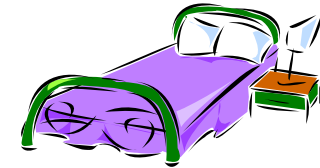
# WUDHOO

WUDHOO IS SUNNAT [RECOMMENDED] FOR

**NAMAAZ-E-MAYYIT**



**GOING TO BED**



**TOUCHING THE WRITINGS OF:**



**The  
Infallibles**

**ENTERING MOSQUE**



**VISITING GRAVEYARD**





# WUDHOO

## CONDITIONS OF WUDHOO

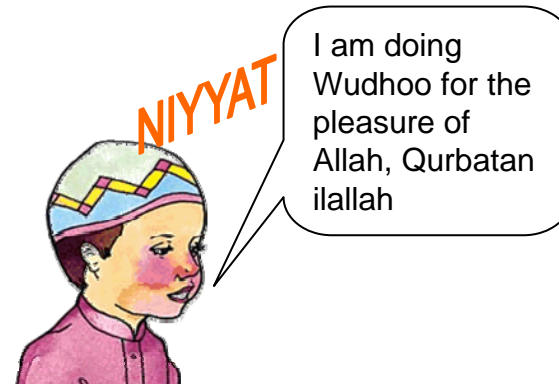


ALL PARTS  
OF BODY MUST  
BE PAK



WATER IS TAHIR; PURE [MUTLAQ];  
MUBAH [TAKEN WITH PERMISSION  
& ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND  
FOR ANY OTHER USE

PLACE MUST  
BE MUBAH



NIYYAT

I am doing  
Wudhoo for the  
pleasure of  
Allah, Qurbatan  
ilallah

# WUDHOO

## CONDITIONS OF WUDHOO



MUWALAT I.E.  
WITHOUT  
INTERRUPTIONS

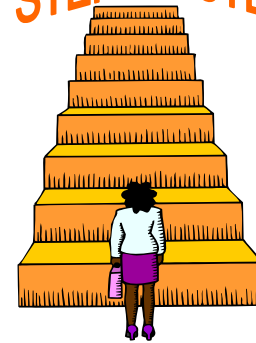
REMOVE NAIL  
VARNISH &  
TIGHT RINGS



WUDHOO DONE  
BY YOURSELF



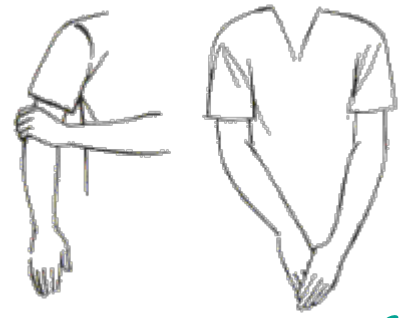
TARTIB I.E.  
STEP-BY-STEP



# WUDHOO

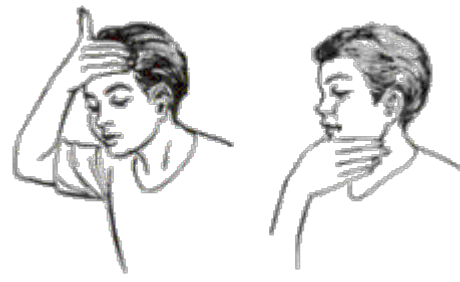
## SUNNAT ACTIONS IN WUDHOO

Gargling 3 times



Washing  
face & arms  
2 times

Taking water into  
nostril 3 times



# WUDHOO

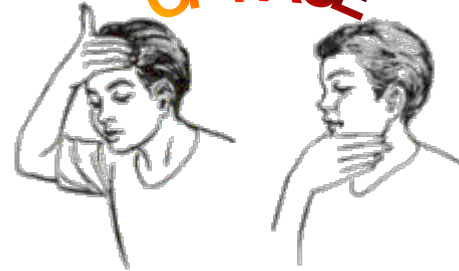
## WAJIB ACTIONS IN WUDHOO

### NIYYAT

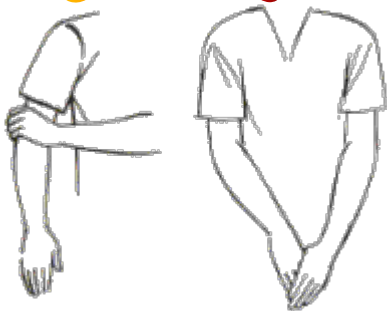


I am doing Wudhoo  
for the pleasure of  
Allah, Qurbatan  
Ilallah

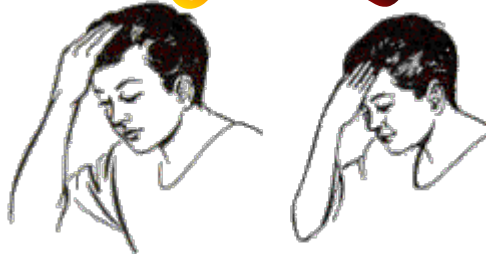
### WASHING OF FACE



### WASHING OF ARMS



### MASAH OF HEAD



### MASAH OF FEET



# WUDHOO

## THINGS THAT MAKE WUDHOO BATIL



# 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

## 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.

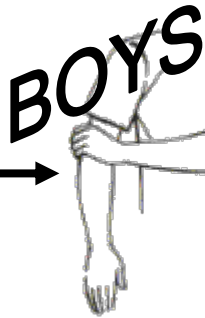
You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

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



Oh Allah! Please  
do not give my  
A'amal in my left  
hand

Oh Allah! Please  
give my A'amal in  
my right hand



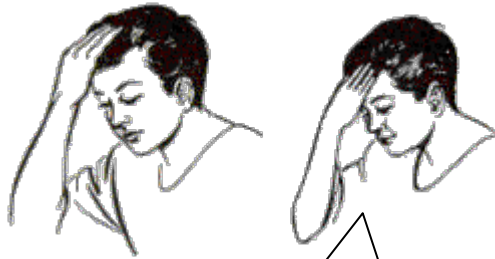
The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand. THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. BOYS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW. GIRLS - THE WATER 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 4 - LESSON 14, 15 & 16**

**ADHAN AND IKAMAH**

**Adhan - The Call to Salaat**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (4 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness there is no god but Allah.**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُوْلُ اللهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَّلِيُّ اللهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to prayer.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to success.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to the best deed.**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest.**

**لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ (2 times)**

**There is no god but Allah.**

I

## **IQAMAH**

### **The Recitation Just Before Salaat**

**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness there is no god but Allah.**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to prayer.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to success.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to the best deed.**

**قَدِّ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ (2 times)**

**Indeed the prayer has begun.**

**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest.**

**لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (1 time)**

**There is no god but Allah.**

## ADHAN AND IQAMAH COMPARED

	ADHAN - call for Salaat		IQAMAH-call to start Salaat
X4	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allah			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to prayer			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to success			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Hasten to the best deed			
<b>Not to be recited in Adhan</b>		X2	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
Indeed the Salaat has begun			
X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
X2	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X1	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no god but Allah			

## Conditions of Adhan and Iqamah

- It is Mustahab for every person that they should recite Adhan and Iqamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat. For Salaat that are not recited every day like Salaat of Jumu'a or 'Eid, it is recommended that that the words as-Salaat be said thrice before offering the Salaat (for Jamaat only).
- They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
- They should be recited in correct Arabic, with proper pronunciations. It should not be recited in a musical voice like singing - that makes it Batil.
- There should not be an unusual gap between sentences of Adhan and Iqamah.
- It is Sunnat that if a person hears Adhan or Iqamah recited by someone else, he himself should also utter, in a low voice, the part he happens to hear.
- It is Sunnat that while pronouncing Adhan a person should be standing with his face towards Qiblah and should have performed Wudhu. He should place his hands on his ears and raise his voice. He should leave a short gap between the sentences and should not talk with anyone during the recital of Adhan.

## EXERCISE

Look up Masail No.926 in "Islamic Acts" and then ask your parents who performed this act for you.

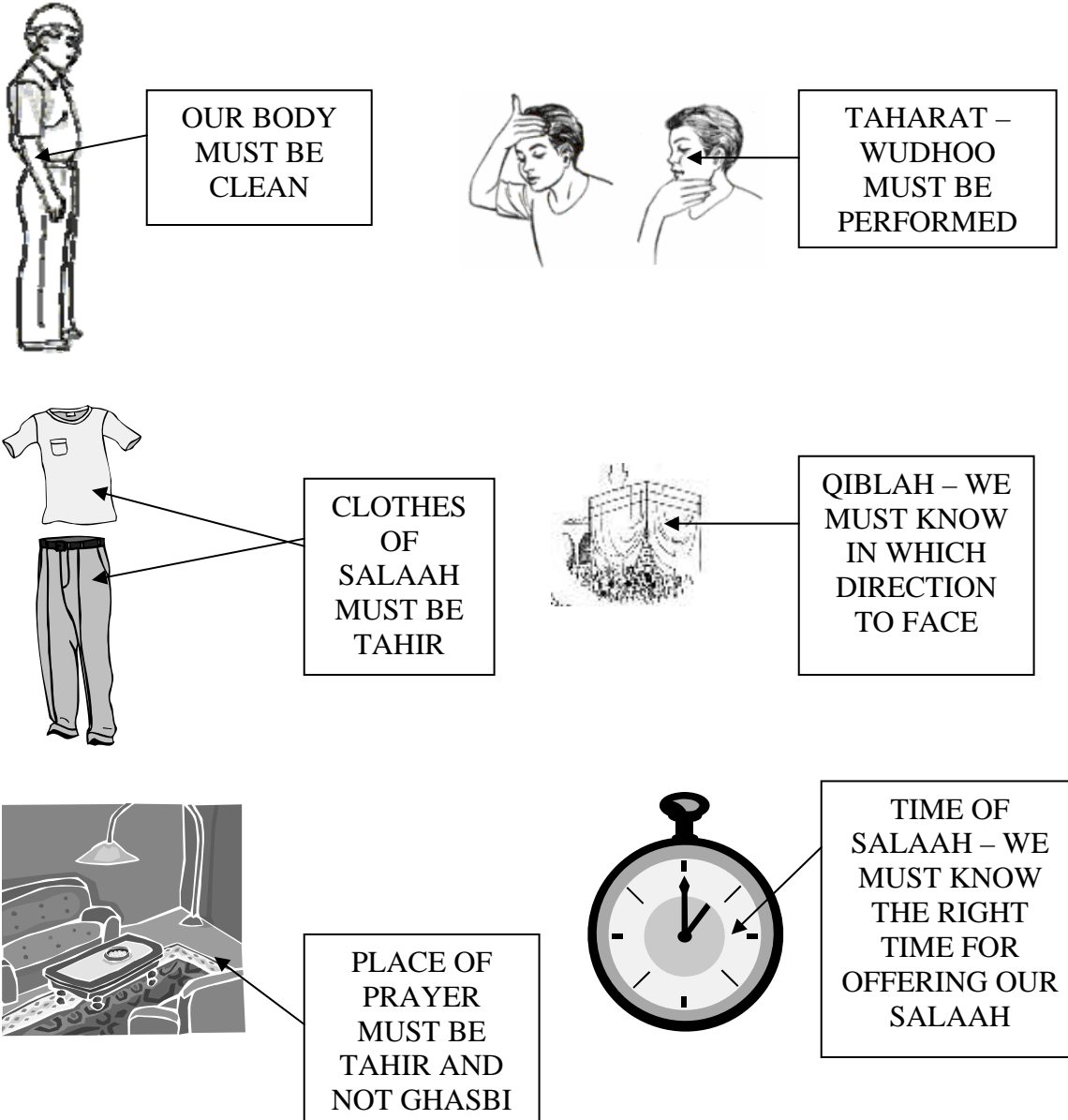
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PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

**Before you start your Salaat you must prepare yourself. This is known as MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAT.**

**Before Starting Salaah, We Must Prepare Ourselves In The Following Manner**



**Exercise:**

What does "Muqaddamatus - Salaat mean?

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Match the six Muqaddamatus - Salaat below with their meanings.

Action		Meaning
1. Taharat	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) You must pray at the proper time
2. Wudhu	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) The direction should be towards the Holy Ka'aba
3. Clothes of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Your prayer mat and where you pray must be Pak and not Ghasbi
4. Direction of Qiblah	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Your body must be Pak
5. Place of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) They must be Pak and should cover the parts of your body as required
6. Time of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Must be performed with clean and clear water



## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 18

### THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be **TAHIR**.
- The clothes must be **MUBAH**.
  - **Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.**
  - **A dress bought from money from which Zakaat and Khums has not been paid, is regarded as GHASBI. Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah.**  
**So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.**
- The clothes must not be made from any part of a Haraam animal. Therefore, for example a coat made of Lion's hair is not allowed to be worn in Salaat.
- If the clothes are made from any part of a Halaal animal which was slaughtered in the Islamic way, then there is no problem with it at all.
- If the clothes are made from an Halaal animal which died by itself or was slaughtered in an un-Islamic way then there are two rules:
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have feeling during lifetime (like, fat, meat, skin, hide), then such clothing are not allowed in Salaat.
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have no feeling during lifetime (like, hair, horn, teeth, bone, nails), then such clothing are allowed in Salaat.

#### FOR MEN ONLY

- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.
- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.

S = Satre auratein means that the clothes must be adequate to cover the body of the person:

For a female, a 'chadar' covering head to toe is required;

For male the minimum is trouser from the hips to at the least below the knees.

**PRAYERS CANNOT BE RECITED IN CLOTHING LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED.**

## Exercise

1. Match the following words word the left with their correct meaning on the right. The clothes of prayers must be :

Tahir	Lawfully killed animal according to Islamic Shariah
Mubah	Clean
Zabiha	Lawfully acquired

2. Your friend Abbas has come to visit you for the first time. It is time for prayers and he starts praying in one corner of your sitting room. He prays with his tie and chain, which are made of silk and gold. And he is also wearing a leather belt with a label 'Made in Pakistan' written on it. Is his Salaat Batil? Give three reasons.

3. What would have happened if in the above example, the person visiting your house was your cousin Sabira (also wearing the gold chain, school silk tie and the leather belt!)? Would her Salaat be Batil? Why?

4. Is the leather belt Zabiha (from a lawfully slaughtered animal)? Explain your answer.

5. Define the following terms:

Ghasbi

---

Najis

---

Haraam

---

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 19

### THE PLACE OF SALAAT

**Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner's permission.**

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaat in there.

**WHY?            Because.....**

**MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH,  
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH**

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a musalla in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

#### **The following conditions must be observed for the Place of Salaat**

- ❖ Salaat can only be offered in someone's place with their permission. (Mubah)
- ❖ The place where you perform your Sajdah must be Tahir. Where you stand or sit while performing Salaat can be Najis, as long as there is no possibility that this Najasaat will affect your body or clothes.
- ❖ You cannot offer your Salaat in a place where you are not sure you will be able to complete your Salaat or that there is a possibility of danger to your life, for example on a busy road in the rush hour.
- ❖ The place where you pray must not be unstable, like on a bed or a couch.
- ❖ There should be enough space to stand and perform Ruku and Sajdah properly.
- ❖ If women and men are praying in the same room, then the women must stand behind the men. The minimum difference should be that her place of Sajdah be at least in line with his thighs during Sajdah. It is better that there be a curtain or wall in between.
- ❖ The place where the head is kept for Sajdah must not be span of four fingers (2.5 inches) above or below the place where the knees and toes are put.

## EXERCISE:

### 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Salaat is not allowed in a \_\_\_\_\_ (somebody else's) place without permission.

The place of \_\_\_\_\_ must be Tahir. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

places may be non-Tahir, provided there is no possibility of the Najasaat extending to

the body or the clothes of the person who is praying. For \_\_\_\_\_ it is better

that they pray at \_\_\_\_\_ than the Masjid. If a man and a woman are praying in the

same space, it is better that there be a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_ between

them. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (Wajib/Sunnat/Makruh/Haraam) to pray in a salty place

(e.g. beaches).

### 2. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

(Write T or F next to the sentence)

You are allowed to pray on a busy road during rush hour. \_\_\_\_

The place of a prayer should not be unstable. \_\_\_\_

If a man and a woman are praying in the same room, the man must stand and pray behind the woman. \_\_\_\_

The place where the forehead is put in Sajdah should be more than four finger lower or higher than the place where toes and knees are put. \_\_\_\_

You get equal Thawaab whether you pray in Masjid-e-Kufa or Baitul Muqaddas. \_\_\_\_

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 20

### THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

**It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawab.**

By regular offering of Salaat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha. If you have not prayed your Salaat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than 'ada')

**THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT, MAKING THEM QADHA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY.**

NAME OF SALAAT	FAZILAT TIME	QADHA TIME
FAJR	Beginning from SUBH-SADIQ	SUNRISE
DHUHR	Beginning from NOON TIME	SUNSET
ASR	After DHUHR prayer	SUNSET
MAGHRIB	After SUNSET	MIDNIGHT
ISHA	After MAGHRIB prayer	MIDNIGHT

**Exercise:**

1. What does the time of Fazilat mean?

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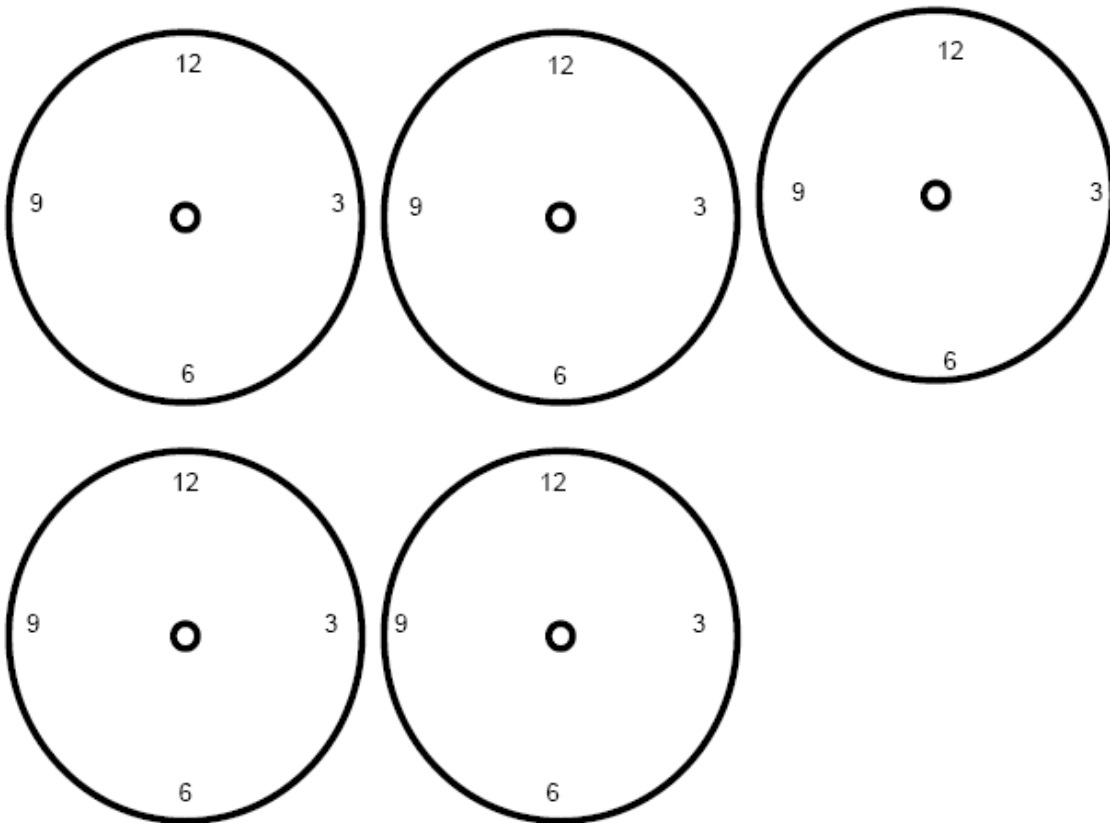
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2. When does a Prayer become Qadha, and what do you have to do when it has become Qadha?

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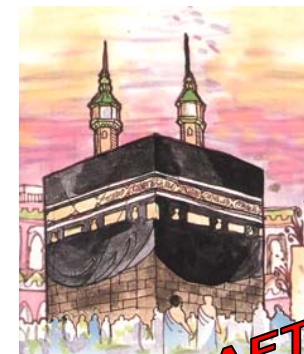
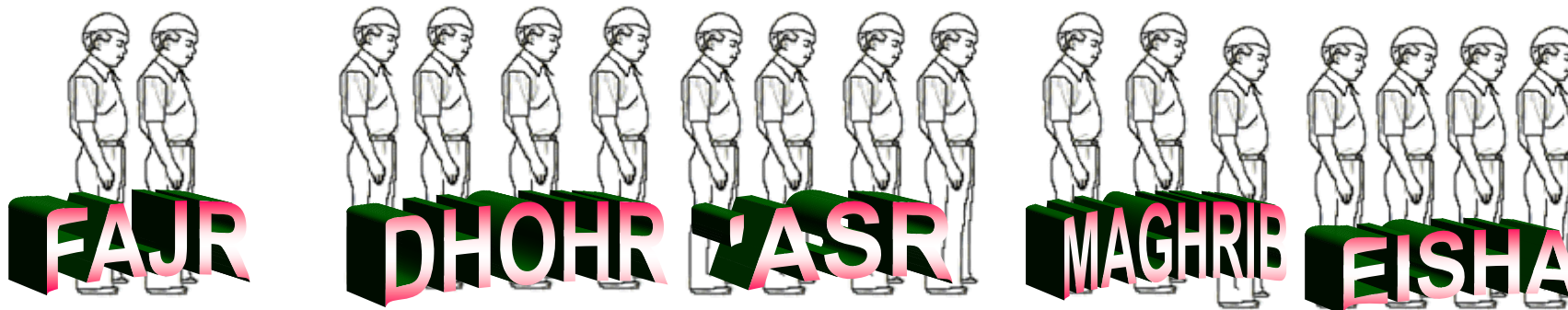
3. On each of the clocks below, mark Subh-Sadiq, sunrise, noontime, sunset and midnight. Then, use each clock for each Salaat to show the Fazilat time and the time it becomes Qadha for today, the \_\_\_\_\_



# INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT

*Seek assistance through patience and Salaat....[2:45]*

There are 17 Rakaats in the daily prayers:



**PRAYER AFTER  
COMPLETING  
TAWAF OF KAABA**

# 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:

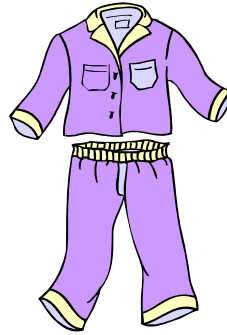
MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAH

# 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



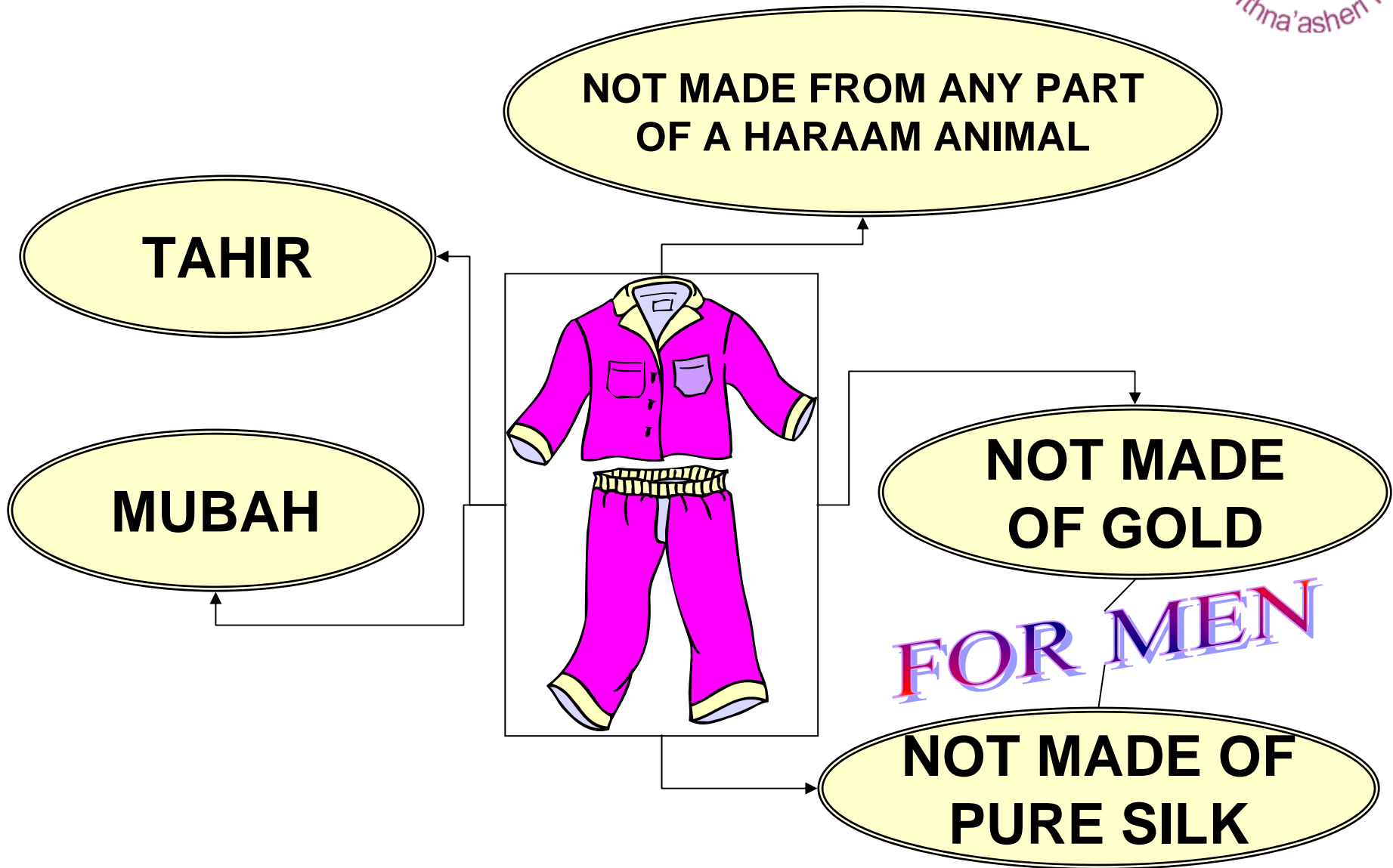
Quibla -We must know in which direction to face



Place of prayer must be Pak



# CLOTHES FOR SALAAH



# PLACE OF SALAAH

**PLACE MUST BE YOURS**

**PRAYER MAT MUST BE CLEAN & TAHIR**

**PLACE MUST BE TAHIR & CLEAN**

**PERMISSION NOT NEEDED IF YOU PRAY IN THE MOSQUE**

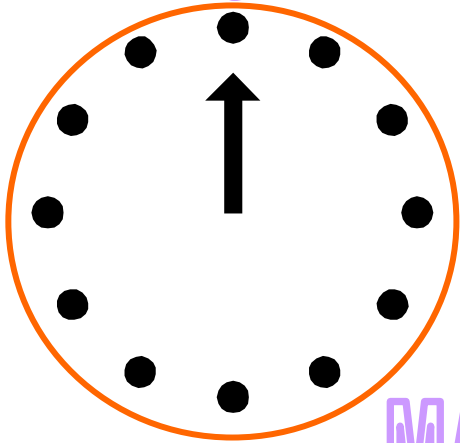
**YOU MUST HAVE PERMISSION OF OWNER TO USE IF NOT YOURS**



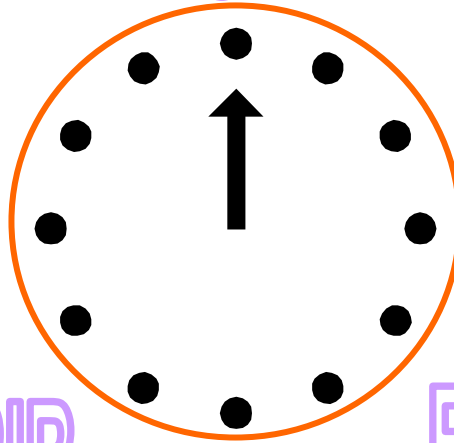
# TIME OF SALAAH

Show the fazilat times for each of these salaah

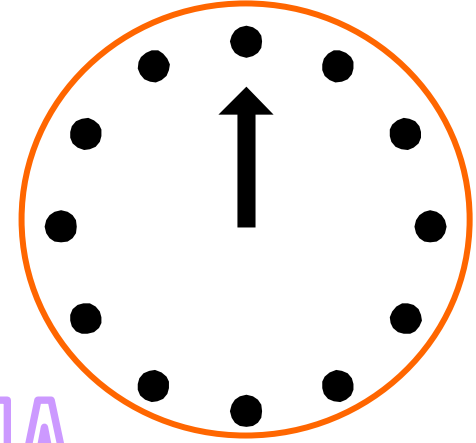
FAJR



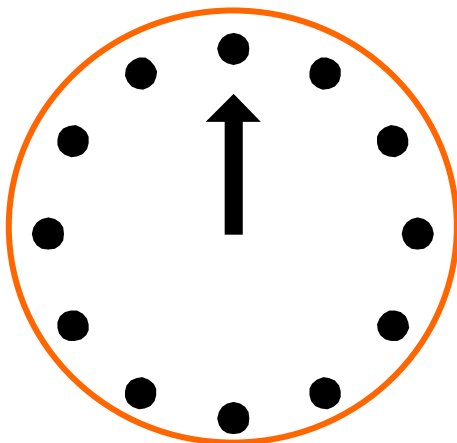
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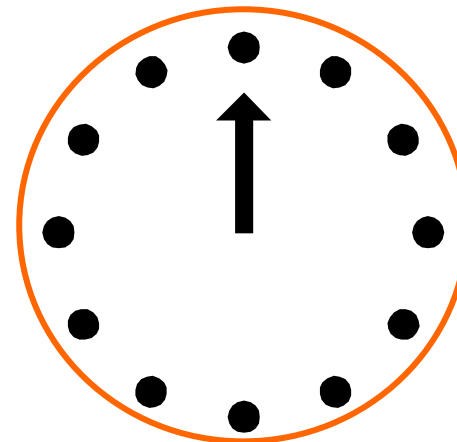
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# TAREEKH TAB

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## Imamia Sunday School

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## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 1

### THE AHLUL BAYT

We are known as Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslims. **Shia** means **follower**.

**Ithna-Asher** means **12** (for the 12 Imams).

Therefore by saying we are Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslims we are telling everyone that we follow the Holy Prophet and the 12 Imams (the Ahlul Bayt).

We are also known as Jafari because our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam, Imam Jafar as-Sadiq, taught us most of the rules that we follow.

Although the basic belief of all Muslims is the same, there are 72 different groups in Islam. The rules of religion are slightly different in each group.

Most of the groups have died away, but there are still two major groups left:

- The **Sunni** they believe in the Holy Prophet but **not** in the 12 Imams.
- The **Shia** follows the Holy Prophet **and** the 12 Imams.

**Our 12 Imams are:**

1. Imam ALI (a.s.)
2. Imam HASAN (a.s.)
3. Imam HUSAIN (a.s.)
4. Imam ALI ZAINUL-ABIDEEN (a.s.)
5. Imam MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (a.s.)
6. Imam JAFAR AS-SADIQ (a.s.)
7. Imam MUSA AL-KADHIM (a.s.)
8. Imam ALI AR-RIDHA (a.s.)
9. Imam MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)
10. Imam ALI UN-NAQI (a.s.)
11. Imam HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)
12. Imam MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)

**WORKSHEET 1: THE AHLUL BAYT:**

Find the names of the 12 Imams in the Wordsearch. The name of one Imam is missing. Which one is it?

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

Name of missing Imam is \_\_\_\_\_

What does Shia Ithna-Asheri mean?

Shia ithna Asheri means \_\_\_\_\_

What are the two major groups in Islam?

The 2 major groups are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 2

### THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES

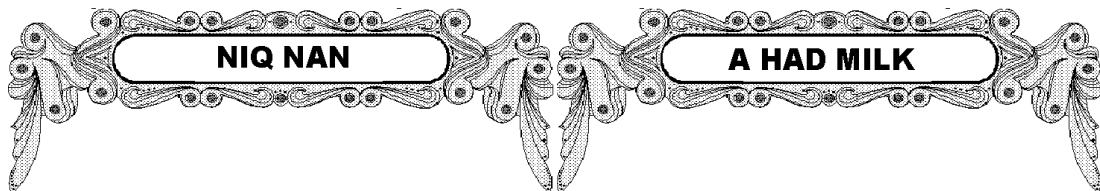
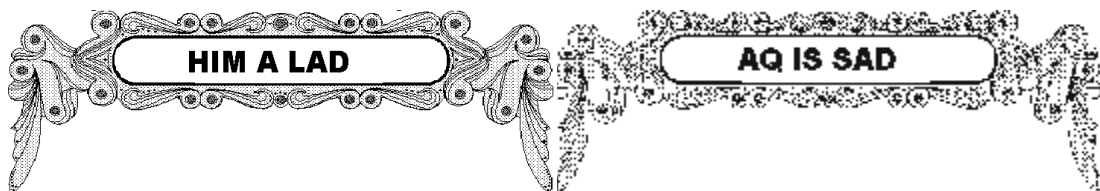
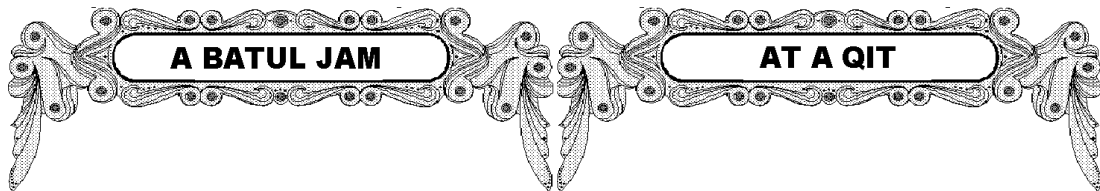
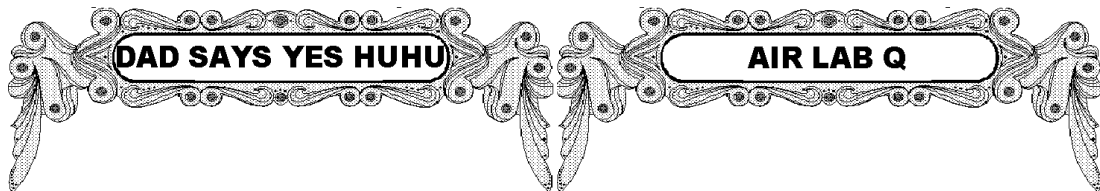
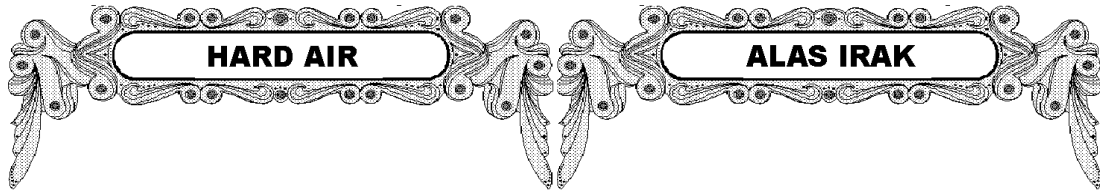
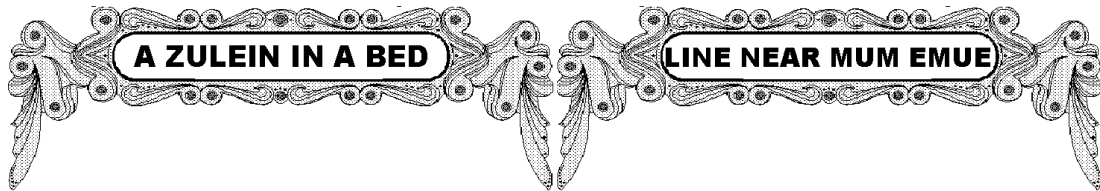
The Ahlul Bayt have many titles given to them because of the special qualities they have.

The most common title of each Imam is:

<b>IMAM</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Ameerul Mu'mineen	Commander of the Faithful
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Al-Mujtaba	The Chosen One
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Syyedush Shuhada	King of Martyrs
4 <sup>th</sup>	Zainul Abideen	Best of Worshippers
5 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Baqir	The Giver of knowledge
6 <sup>th</sup>	As-Sadiq	The Truthful One
7 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Kadhim	The Patient One
8 <sup>th</sup>	Ar-Ridha	The Accepted One
9 <sup>th</sup>	At-Taqi	The Pious One
10 <sup>th</sup>	An-Naqi	The Pure One
11 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Askari	The Neighbour of Soldiers
12 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Mahdi	The Guided One

**WORKSHEET 4.2: THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:**

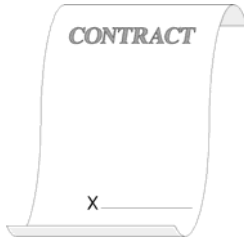
Unscramble the following words to make the titles of the Ahlul Bayt:



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 3

### BIBI KHADIJA

Bibi Khadija was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), and the mother of Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).



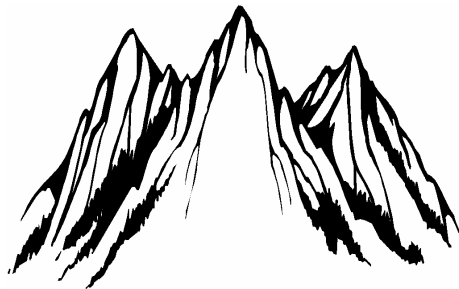
Her father was a wealthy trader.

When he died, Bibi Khadija continued his business. Soon, she was the richest trader in Makka.



Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) worked for Bibi Khadija, but she was impressed with him and soon they were married.

They soon had two sons, Qasim and Abdullah. But, both boys died while still very young. This made the Holy Prophet very sad, and when his cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) was born, he brought him up in his house as his own son.

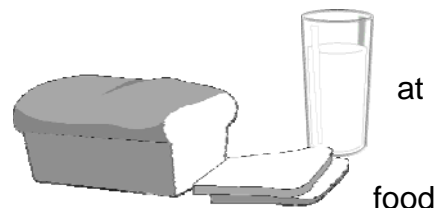


The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and Bibi Khadija then had a daughter, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).

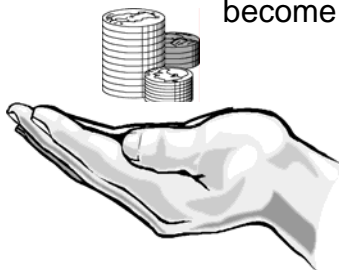
Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) used to spend a lot of time in a cave on Mount Hira near Makka. There, he would think about Allah and wonder at His creations.

Sometimes he would stay on Hira for many days at a time.

Bibi Khadija would regularly visit him, bringing and water and making sure he was comfortable.



When Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) was finally commanded by Allah to begin teaching Islam, Bibi Khadija was the first woman to accept his message and become a Muslim. She gave all her money to help spread Islam.



Bibi Khadija was married to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) for many years before she died. She is buried in Makka.

The Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib also died in this year that has been named the **"Year of Grief"** or **"Aamul Huzn"** in Arabic.

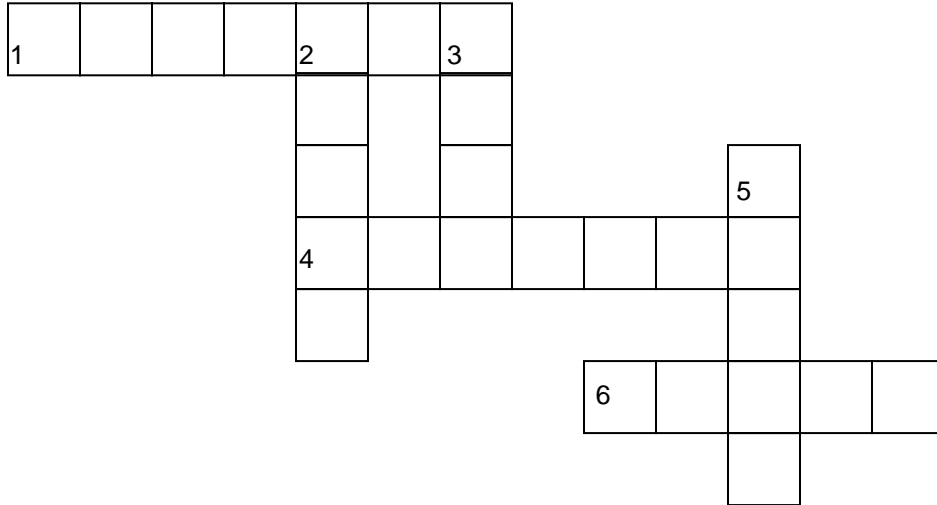
While Bibi Khadija was alive, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) did not marry another woman, and later said that she was the best of his wives.

**He also said that she was one of the 4 perfect women who had ever lived. The other three are:**

- Bibi Asiya (wife of Firaun),
- Bibi Maryam (mother of Prophet Isa), and
- Bibi Fatimah (a.s.).

## WORKSHEET 11: BIBI KHADIJA:

Crossword on Bibi Khadija:



### ACROSS

1. The name of the daughter of Bibi Khadija.
1. The name of the wife of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) who is known as one of the four perfect women in the world.
6. The name of the year in which Bibi Khadija died.

### DOWN

2. The burial place of Bibi Khadija.
3. The name of the mountain where the Holy Prophet often went to meditate.
2. The name of one of her sons who died while still young.

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 4

### BIBI FATIMAH (a.s.)

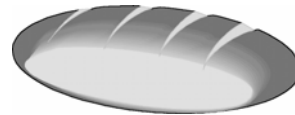


Once, when Imam Hasan (a.s.) and Imam Husain (a.s.) were children they both fell ill. Their parents, Imam Ali (a.s.) and Bibi Fatimah (a.s.), made a nazr that they would fast three days if their children became well.

**Nazr is a promise that you make to Allah to do something extra for His pleasure if your wish comes true.**

Both Imam children recovered from their illness very soon. Their parents decided to fast the next day. The young Imams (a.s.) also decided to fast, as well as their maid Bibi Fizza.

On the first day of the fasting, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) prepared some bread to break their fast with.



In the evening, they all prayed then sat down to break their fast. Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.



They all gave their bread to the beggar, and broke their fast with water only.

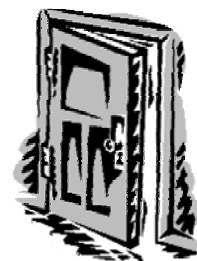


The next day, they fasted for a second time. Again, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) made bread for their Iftar.



This time, as they were about to break their fast, an orphan came to their door asking for food.

Although Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) and her family had not eaten for two days, they all happily gave their loaf of bread to the orphan and again slept without any food.







On the third day of their fasting, as they sat down to break their fast, a prisoner knocked at the door asking for food.

Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.



**Allah revealed Sura Ad-Dahr in the Holy Qur'an, in praise of the sacrifice made by this holy family.**



**Moral: Always think of others before yourself. It is not how much you give but the intention with which you give.**

#### **WORKSHEET 4.4: BIBI FATIMAH:**

What was the nazr the family kept and why did they make this nazr?

Who did they give their food to on each of the three days?

What was the sacrifice that this family made for which a Surah of the Holy Qur'an was revealed and what was the name of this Surah?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 5

### THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION

**Eid** means **an event which happens again and again**. In Islam, we celebrate Eid as the happy festival which occurs every year.

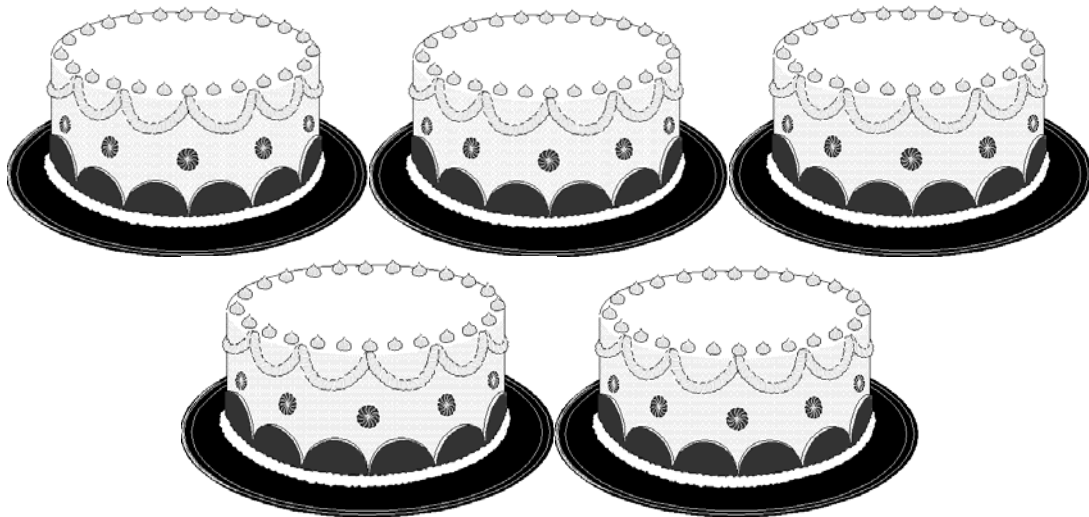
In Sura Al Maidah , Prophet Isa asked Allah for food from Heaven because his followers wanted a miracle to increase their faith, and to always celebrate the occasion with joy.

We are lucky that we have five Eids in a year:

1. Eid ul-Juma'
2. Eid ul-Haj
3. Eid ul-Fitr
4. Eid-e-Gadheer
5. Eid-e-Mubahila

### WORKSHEET 4.5: THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION:

Write in each cake the 5 Eids that we celebrate each year:



What does the word Eid mean?

The word Eid means \_\_\_\_\_

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 6

### EID-UL-JUMA'

Juma' means Friday, and for all Muslims it is a very religious day.

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that prayers and worship on Juma' are many times better than any other day.**

In the Islamic calendar, the night comes before the day. So, Friday begins at the time of Maghrib Salaat on Thursday.

There are certain A'amaal recommended for Juma'.

**For the night of Juma' (Thursday night):**

Recite Sura Fatiha  
for those who have  
gone back to Allah



Recite Suratul  
Yasiin & Dua  
Kumail



**For the day of Juma' (Friday):**

Do ghusl  
for Juma'



Cut your nails,  
wear nice clothes  
and apply perfume



Visit the  
graves of our  
loved ones



Gather in  
mosque and pray  
Salaat together

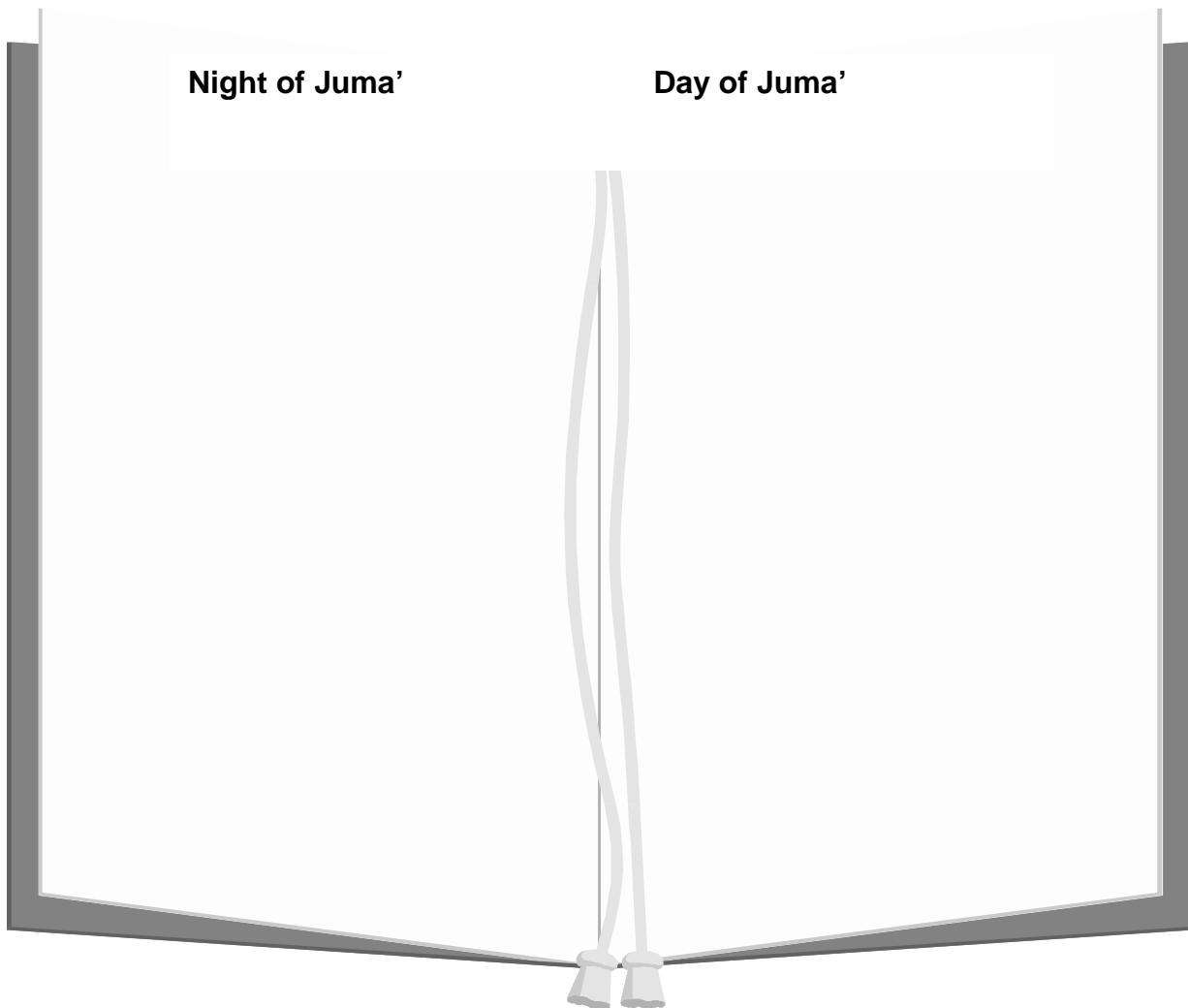


## WORKSHEET 4.6: EID-UL-JUMA':

What day is Eid-ul-Juma'?

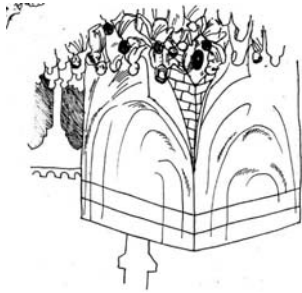
**The Day of Eid-ul-Juma' is:** \_\_\_\_\_

On one page write all the A'amal you can do on the night of Juma' and on the other page write all the A'amaal you can do on the day of Juma':



## EID-UL-HAJ

Eid ul-Haj is also known as Eid ul-Adha (Eid of Sacrifice).



It takes place on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhulhijja, and marks the end of Haj of Muslims to Makka.

This Eid honours the sacrifice of Prophet Ismail by his father, Prophet Ibrahim.

One day, Prophet Ibrahim dreamt that he was sacrificing his young son, Prophet Ismail. This day is called Yawme Tarwiyah which means, the Day of the First Dream.



Prophet Ibrahim often received Allah's commands in his dreams, but because he being asked to actually sacrifice his son, he wondered whether it was real.



was

He had the same dream the next day, and was now sure it was a true command. So, the 9<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj is known as Yawme Arafat, which means the Day of Knowledge

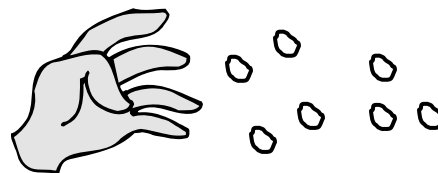
So, Prophet Ibrahim took his son into the desert.



On the way, Shaitan, disguised as an old man, tried to convince Prophet Ibrahim that he was making a terrible mistake in killing his son.

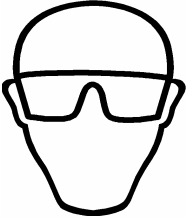


Three times Shaitan came, and each time Prophet Ibrahim made him go away by throwing seven small stones at him.





When they reached Mina, Prophet Ibrahim laid his son on the ground and took a knife.



Prophet Ismail saw how upset his father was, and asked him to blindfold himself so that he would not have to see his son die.

Prophet Ibrahim did as his son requested, and then cut the throat of his son.

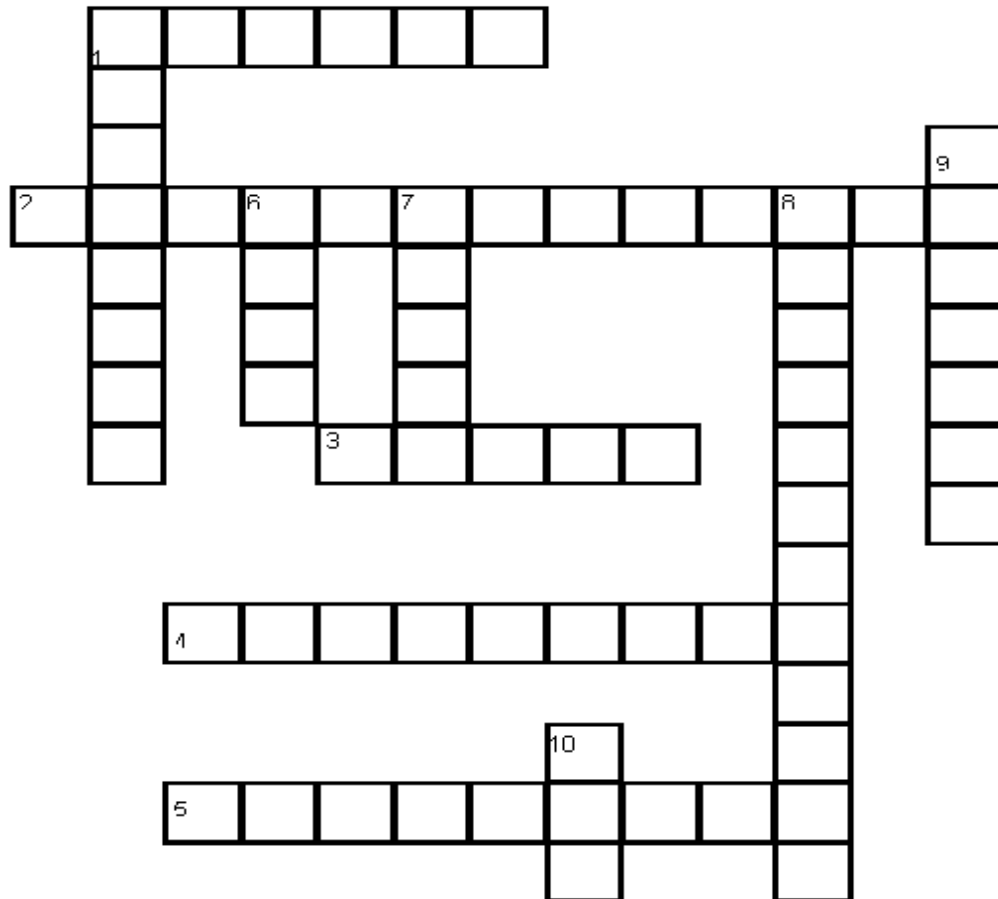
But when he removed the blindfold, he was surprised to see that he had slaughtered a male sheep instead, and that his son was standing safe beside him.



Allah was so pleased with Prophet Ibrahim that he has made this sacrifice of a sheep wajib for all Muslims as the last stage of Haj.

## WORKSHEET 4.7: EID UL-HAJJ:

Crossword on Eid ul-Hajj.



### ACROSS

1. The Prophet who was taken to be sacrificed on Eid ul-hajj.
2. The day of the first dream - in Arabic.
3. What was found sacrificed in place of the Prophet.
4. The name of the month in which Eid ul-haj occurs.
5. The other name given to Eid ul-hajj.

### DOWN

1. The father of the Prophet who was taken to be sacrificed.
6. The place where the sacrifice took place
7. Which day in the month does Eid ul-haj occur
8. The day of Knowledge - in Arabic
9. Who tried to mislead the Prophet on his way to sacrifice.
10. What does this Eid mark the end of?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 8

### EID-UL-FITR

Eid ul-Fitr is the first day **after** the Holy month of Ramadhan. It is on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawwaal.

**Fitr** means **to break**, and it marks the end of the fasting period.

It is a happy occasion because:

During Ramadhan we are in the habit of committing few or no sins



We do not have to fast after Ramadhan because we have no food to eat like poor people



Through our prayers in Ramadhan, Allah may have forgiven our sins

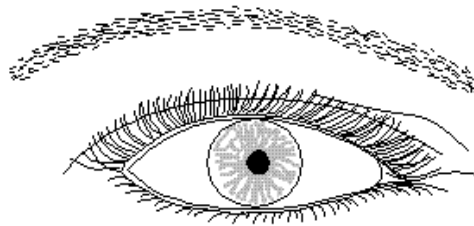
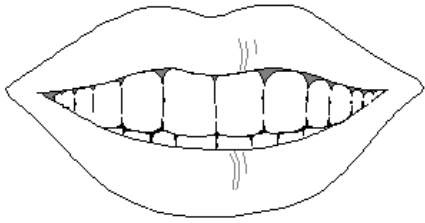


Allah has made a Wajib charity of Zakat ul-Fitr for every family at the end of Ramadhan. This charity helps poor people who do not have the money to feed themselves.



**WORKSHEET 4.8: EID UL-FITR:**

**Write in each organ what you should NOT do with it, especially while fasting.**



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 9

### EID-E-GHADEER

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj , Allah commanded Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) in the Qur'an to stop at a place called Ghadeer-e-Khum (the pond of Khum).

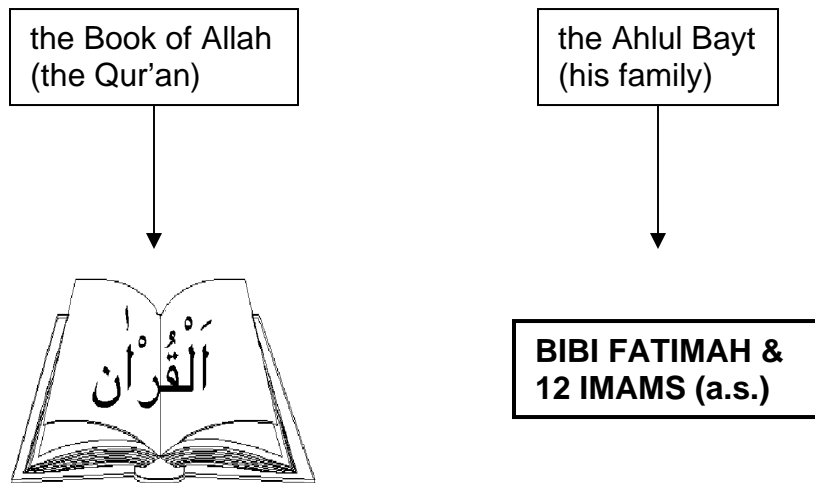


A friend of the Prophet called all the people to gather around.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) led the Salaat.



Then, he stood so that all the people could see him. He told everyone that when he died, he would leave behind two special things:



The Prophet (s.a.w.) explained that if the people follow **BOTH** the Qur'an **AND** the Ahlul Bayt, Allah will always be happy with them.

But if the people follow only the Qur'an, and don't listen to the Ahlul Bayt, then Allah will **NOT** be happy with them.

Then Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) held up Imam Ali (a.s.) hand, showing him to all the people, and said whoever considered the Prophet (s.a.w.) their leader must also consider Imam Ali (a.s.) their leader.



Then, he prayed to Allah to love those people who love Imam Ali (a.s.), and hate those who do not love him.

Allah then said that the religion of Islam had been completed that day.

**This day is known as Eid-e-Ghadeer.**

#### **WORKSHEET 4.9: EID-E-GHADEER:**

Write the meaning of the following ayat, then learn it.

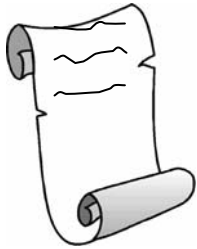
مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

**It means:**

**Write what 2 things the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said he was leaving behind.**

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 10

### EID-E-MUBAHILA



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) had sent letters to many different countries inviting them to Islam. One letter was sent to the Christians of Najran.

The Christians wanted to meet the Holy Prophet  (s.a.w.)



When they arrived in Madina, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was sad to see them dressed in silk and gold, and he ignored them.

Imam Ali (a.s.) asked them to change into simple clothes, and the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was then happy to see them.



They talked, but the Christians would not listen to the (s.a.w.).

Prophet

They believed in Prophet Isa as the son of God, because he had no father.

Allah sent down a verse from Sura Aali Imran, saying that if they called Prophet Isa the son of God (as he has no father), then they should also call Prophet Adam the same, because he was born without a father **or** mother.



The Christians did not have an answer to this, but they still argued because they did not want to say they were wrong.

Allah ordered the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to do "Mubahila" with the Christians.

**Mubahila means to curse one another.**

The next day, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out for Mubahila with Imam Hasan (a.s.), Imam Husain (a.s.), Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) and Imam Ali (a.s.).

The Christians, on seeing the shining faces of the Panjatan began to tremble and shake.

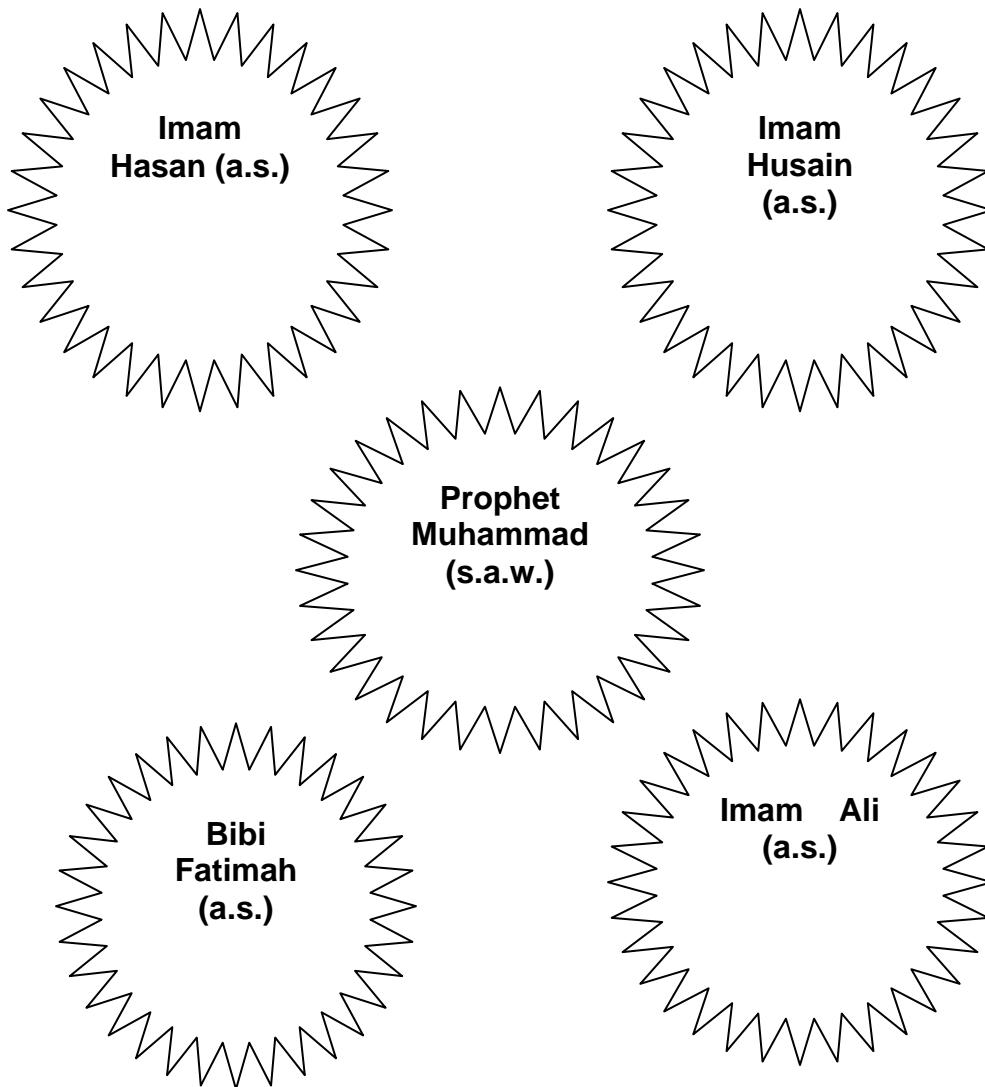
They backed away and realised that they had failed.

## WORKSHEET 4.10: EID-E-MUBAHILA:

On what date did Mubahila occur?

**Mubahila occurred on:** \_\_\_\_\_

**For the challenge of Mubahila, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out with the following people. Why and who did they represent?**



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 11

### PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 1

Prophet Aadam (A) was the first man ever to be created. After Allah had created the earth, the heavens, the sun and the moon, He created angels and the jinn. Finally, He created Prophet Aadam (A) and then Lady Hawwa (A).

When Allah informed the angels that He was going to make a new creation who would live on earth, they were surprised and said,

"O Allah, why are you creating new creatures while we are already busy worshipping You and are reciting Your Names all the time? These creatures will fight amongst themselves over the blessings of the earth and kill each other".

The angels said this because they had seen the jinn act in this way on the earth. However, a few of the jinn were very pious and some like Azazeel or Iblees used to worship Allah with the angels.

Allah gave the angels an answer that satisfied them. He said,

*"I know that which you do not know. The creature that I will make will be my deputy on earth. His children will occupy the whole earth and will eat things, which will grow on it. After I have created him I will give him life and then you should prostrate yourselves (do sajdah) before him".*

Allah made the body of Prophet Aadam (A) from special clay and then gave him a soul which turned him into a perfect human being. He then commanded the angels to prostrate before Prophet Aadam (A). All the angels immediately obeyed this command and paid their respects to Prophet Aadam (A). However, Iblees (Shaitan) refused to prostrate.

Allah asked Shaitan why he had disobeyed His command. Shaitan replied that he had been created from fire and was better than Prophet Aadam (A), who had been created from clay. He therefore openly disobeyed Allah due to his pride.

Allah was very displeased with the disobedience of Shaitan and He said to him, "Get out of Heaven. You are cursed until the Day of Judgement". Shaitan asked to be allowed to live till that day and this request was granted.

Instead of being grateful to Allah, Shaitan promised that he would forever lead Prophet Aadam (A) and his children away from the right path. However, Allah told him that he would not be able to mislead those people who were good Muslims.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) began to live in Heaven, where they enjoyed the blessings of Allah. They had everything they wished for and were very happy.

***Now you know...***

- ◆ After Allah created the heavens and the earth He created Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A).
- ◆ When the angels found out that Allah was going to make a new creation they were surprised and asked Allah why he was going to create new creatures when they were already worshipping Him, while the new creatures would only fight amongst each other.
- ◆ Allah told them that He knew what they did not know and that He would make the new creature his deputy on earth.
- ◆ Allah created Prophet Aadam (A) out of special clay and then gave him a soul. He then commanded the angels to prostrate to Prophet Aadam (A). The angels immediately obeyed Allah, except Iblees (a jinn) refused to prostrate. He told Allah that he was created from fire and was better than Prophet Aadam (A) who was created from clay.
- ◆ Allah was displeased and ordered that Iblees (Shaitan) get out from heaven and that he was cursed till the Day of Judgement. Shaitan asked to be allowed to live till that day, and his request was granted. Shaitan promised to forever lead Prophet Aadam (A) and his children away from the right path. However, Allah told him he would not be able to mislead those who were good Muslims.
- ◆ Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) began to live in Heaven where they enjoyed the blessings of Allah.

## Exercise

In the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Baqarah, Allah describes how Iblees refused to prostrate before Prophet Aadam (A). Write down the translation below.

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## Extension Exercise

In the wordsearch below, find seven words associated with the creation story of Prophet Aadam (A).

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



## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 12

### PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 2

When Allah let Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) live in Heaven, he allowed them to do anything they liked, except for one thing. He told them not to go near one of the trees of Heaven and not to eat its fruits.

Shaitan could not bear to see how happy Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) were in Heaven. He blamed Prophet Aadam (A) for his bad luck and wanted revenge. His jealousy made him decide to mislead Prophet Aadam (A) into making a mistake.

Although Shaitan was not allowed to live in Heaven anymore, he had not been stopped from visiting. One day Shaitan entered Heaven and started talking to Prophet Aadam (A). He pretended to be his friend and when he had convinced Prophet Aadam (A) that he meant him no harm, he said,

"Did you know that you have been kept away from the best thing in Heaven? If you eat the fruit of that tree you will remain in Heaven forever or you can even become angels."

When Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) heard these words they remembered Allah's command to stay away from that tree and they became frightened. But Shaitan was very clever and he swore by the Name of Allah that he was their real friend and he would not tell them something that would harm them.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) had never heard anyone lie before in their lives and because Shaitan swore by Allah, they believed him. He told them to first smell the sweet scent of the tree and look at its beautiful color. At last, he got them to disobey Allah and eat one fruit from the tree.

This was a mistake by Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) and one they were very sorry for. Allah told them,

"Did I not tell you not to go near that tree and that Shaitan was your enemy?"

Both of them told Allah how sorry they were and begged for his forgiveness. But Allah said,

"Leave Heaven. From now on your homes will be on the earth. From today your easy life is over and you will have to work to feed yourself and your family."

So Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) came to this world. They settled in a place called Eden. In the beginning, they hated it and wished that they were back in Heaven.

They use to cry and beg Allah to forgive them and let them come back. After a while Allah forgave them for their mistake but he told them that they would now have to earn their place in Heaven by their actions.

He taught them that there were two paths in life. One is the path of obedience to Allah, which leads to happiness, and Heaven and the other path is that of the sinners, which leads to sorrow and Hell.

He also warned them that Shaitan would always try to make them and their children take the second path and that he was their enemy.

Slowly, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) got used to their new home and Allah blessed them with children which made them very happy. Lady Hawwa (A) gave birth to two sets of twins. Qaabil and his sister were born first and then Haabil and his sister some years later.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) loved their children very much and watched proudly as they grew up strong and healthy. When they reached the age of marriage, Allah sent down two women from heaven to be the wives of Qaabil and Haabil.

While the sisters helped Lady Hawwa (A) in the home, Qaabil became a farmer and grew crops and Haabil kept cattle and sheep. The two brothers were very close and the family of Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) passed their days happily.

### ***Now you know...***

- ◆ When Allah let Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) live in Heaven, he allowed them to do anything except eat from a particular tree.
- ◆ Shaitan blamed Prophet Aadam (A) for his bad luck and wanted to take revenge. One day he entered heaven and pretended to be Prophet Aadam (A)'s friend. He tried to convince him to eat from the forbidden tree. However, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) remembered Allah's command, but Shaitan was clever and swore in the Name of Allah. At last they agreed to disobey Allah and eat from the tree.
- ◆ Allah was angry at the disobedience of Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A). Although they begged Allah for their forgiveness, Allah told them to leave heaven and live on earth where they would have to work to feed themselves and their family.
- ◆ At first they hated living in Eden, and they begged Allah for forgiveness. He forgave them, but said that they would have to earn their place in heaven. He taught them that there were two paths in life. One is of obedience to Allah that leads to Heaven and the other of disobedience to Allah that leads to Hell.
- ◆ Slowly, Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) settled down and got used to their new life and they were blessed with children. First Qabil and his twin sister and then Habil and his twin sister. When Habil and Qabil reached marriageable age, Allah sent down two women from Heaven to be their wives.

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 13

### PROPHET AADAM (A) - PART 3

Prophet Aadam (A) thought that as his sons were now grown up, he would appoint one of them as his successor. Allah told him to choose Haabil because he was better than his brother. This made Qaabil very angry and he told his father that he should be the one to succeed because he was older than Haabil.

At last Prophet Aadam (A) told them to each make a sacrifice to Allah, and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would be the more deserving one.

Haabil decided to sacrifice the best animal from his herd and he brought a strong, healthy sheep. Qaabil thought to himself that since Allah would not eat his crops, he did not have to sacrifice his best grain. So he brought some spoilt corn to sacrifice.

Suddenly a fire came down from heaven and burnt the sheep to ashes while the corn was left untouched. This meant that Haabil's offering had been accepted while Qaabil's was rejected. Haabil thus became the successor of Prophet Aadam (A).

Now Qaabil became jealous of his brother and he began to hate him. He started to do evil things and threatened to kill Haabil. Allah mentions these events in the Holy Qur'an as follows:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful  
Narrate to them the story of the two sons of Aadam. When each of them offered a sacrifice to Allah, but it was accepted from one of them and not accepted from the other. One of them (Qaabil) said, "I will murder you", and the other (Haabil) replied, "Allah only accepts from those who guard (themselves against evil)." Suratul Maa'idah, 5: 27

Haabil loved his brother and tried his best to calm him down and told him, *"O Brother, you have gone astray from the right path and whatever intention you have in your heart is sinful. Seek the forgiveness of Allah and do not seek the punishment of Hell."*

The words of his brother had no effect on Qaabil. He had become proud and selfish. Finally, his jealousy was too much for him to bear and one day he killed Haabil.

When Haabil did not return home, Prophet Aadam (A) was very worried and he asked Qaabil if he knew where his brother was. Qaabil replied rudely, *"Did you leave him in my care?"* This reply made Prophet Aadam (A) suspect that his son was dead and he was full of grief at the loss.

Meanwhile Qaabil did not know what to do with the body of his brother. He put it in a sack and carried it on his back. He was ashamed of what he had done and thought all night about what he should do with the body.

At this time Allah decided to guide this foolish and proud young man. Since he was not worthy of receiving direct instructions from Allah, he had to learn from a crow.

Allah sent down two crows before Qaabil. Qaabil saw that one crow killed the other one. It then dug a hole in the ground with its beak and buried the dead crow. After that it leveled the ground with its feet. Qaabil realized that this was what he had to do, and with much sadness he buried the body of his brother Haabil.

Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) missed Haabil very much because he had been a good son. They prayed to Allah to give them another son like him. At last their prayers were answered and they had a son, Prophet Sheeth (A).

Qaabil went to settle in the east of Eden and became a fire-worshipper. When the flood of Prophet Nuh (A) came, the descendants of Qaabil were all drowned, and the world was populated by the descendants of Prophet Sheeth (A).

### Now you know...

- ◆ Allah told Prophet Aadam (A) to appoint Habil as his successor. This decision angered Qabil, who said he should succeed his father because he was the elder of the two brothers.
- ◆ To settle the dispute, Prophet Aadam (A) told his sons to each make a sacrifice to Allah and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would succeed him. Qabil offered some spoilt corn (thinking that Allah would not take the corn) and Habil offered a strong, healthy sheep. Habil's sacrifice was accepted.
- ◆ Qabil became jealous of Habil and he started to do evil things and he threatened to kill his brother. Habil tried his best to calm him down and advised him to seek forgiveness of Allah.
- ◆ Qabil's jealousy was too much for him to bear and one day he killed Habil.
- ◆ Qabil did not know what to do with the body of Habil. Allah sent two crows to guide him. One crow killed the other one; then it dug a hole and buried the dead crow. Qabil realised what he had to do.
- ◆ Prophet Aadam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) missed Habil very much because he was a good son. They prayed to Allah for another son like him and soon their prayers were answered. Lady Hawwa (A) gave birth to a third son, Prophet Sheeth (A).

### **Akhlaq Box**

The Holy Prophet has said,

“.....”

Why is jealousy so evil? Relate your answer to the story of Haabil and Qaabil.

## REVISION EXERCISE

### Section A

Answer the following questions:

1. When Allah informed the angels that He was going to make a new creation, what was their reply and why?
2. What did Allah say in answer to what the angels had said?
3. How did Iblees disobey Allah, and why?
4. What did Iblees promise that he would do to Prophet Adam (A) and his children?

### Section B

Answer the following questions:

1. What did Shaitan tell Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) about the forbidden tree?
2. Why did Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) listen to Shaitan?
3. Allah forgave Prophet Adam (A) and Lady Hawwa (A) for their mistake but he told them that they would now have to earn their place in Heaven, How?
4. Who did the sons of Prophet Adam (A) marry?

### Section C

Answer the following questions:

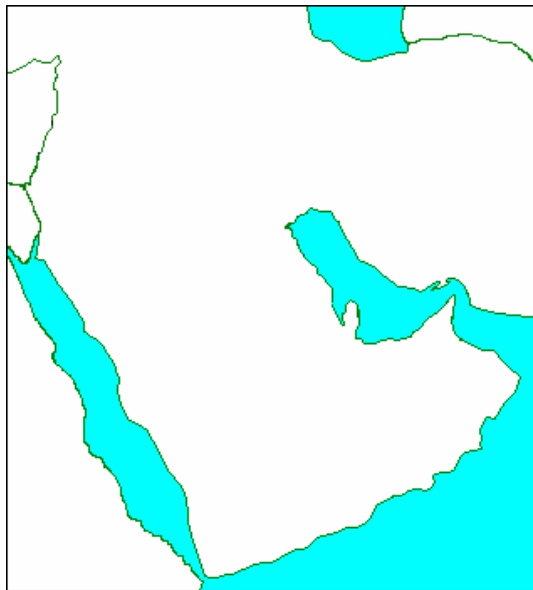
1. Why did Qaabil say that he should have been chosen to succeed his father?
2. What test was put to Haabil and Qaabil and who passed it?
3. Who killed who of the two brothers?
4. How did Allah guide Qaabil?

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 14

### ARABIA BEFORE ISLAM

Arabia is a large country whose area is three million square kilometres. From olden times this land was divided into three regions. These were **Hijaz**, the **Arabian Desert** and **Yemen**.

#### *Geography Box – Map of Arabia in Olden Times*



1. Divide the map of Arabia into the three regions. Shade each region with a different coloured pencil. Don't forget to fill in the key.

2. Mark on the map of Arabia the cities of Makka, Madina and Abwa.

KEY:

- Hijaz

- Arabian Desert

- Yemen

The largest city in Hijaz was Makka and its history dated from the time when Prophet Ibrahim (A) built the Holy Ka'ba with the help of his son Prophet Isma'il (A). Prophet Isma'il (A) settled in Makka. From his descendants there were many Arab tribes. The most famous was the Quraish.

Before the coming of Islam, the Arabs had many bad habits. Some of these were:

1. They were very quick to start fights and even wars for very small and silly reasons. Some families fought for fifty to hundred years, until they even forgot what the original quarrel was all about.
2. They did not have law and order. The stronger tribes would think nothing of



robbing and killing the weaker ones.

3. They believed in hundreds of gods, and built little idols to worship. In the Holy Ka'ba alone, they put 365 idols - one for each day of the year.
4. Women were treated very badly.
5. One of the most horrible customs of the Arabs was to bury their daughters alive. If they heard that a daughter had been born to them, they would get very angry and take the baby and put her in a grave and cover it up.

The Arabs, however, also had some good qualities. These were as follows:

1. They never broke a promise and regarded this to be a great sin.
2. They had great skill in horsemanship and archery.
3. They were brave people and never ran away from the enemy in war.
4. They were very good in the art of poetry and had sharp memories that enabled them to remember long verses and speeches by heart.

These good qualities were especially found in the family of Adnaan, who himself was a descendant of Prophet Isma'il (A).

The descendants of Adnaan were very generous. They believed in one God as taught by Prophet Ibrahim (A). Their poetry and speech was better than all others were. Our Holy Prophet (S) was from this noble family. He was from the clan of Bani Hashim, which was part of the tribe of Quraish.

### **Now you know...**

- ◆ Hijaz is a region of Arabia; its capital was Makka.
- ◆ The Quraish was the main Arab tribe in Makka. They were the descendants of Prophet Isma'il (A).
- ◆ Before Islam, the Arabs had many bad habits: they were quick to start fights, they had no law and order, they were idol worshippers, and they treated women badly and buried their daughters alive.
- ◆ The Arabs had some good qualities: they never broke their promises, they were very brave and had skill in horsemanship and archery and they were brilliant poets.
- ◆ The family of Adnaan had the best qualities. They were generous, the best in poetry and they believed in one God.
- ◆ The Holy Prophet (S) was from the clan of Bani Hashim, which was part of the tribe of Quraish.

## Exercise

In the Holy Qur'an, Allah describes the feelings of some of the Arabs when a daughter was born to them. This is in Surah an-Nahl (the Bee), verses 58 and 59. Find these verses and write the translation below.

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## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 15

### QUSAY SON OF KILAB

Qusay was the fourth ancestor of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S). Qusay and his brother Zohrah were very young when their father, Kilab, died.

Their mother, Fatimah, married another man, Rabia, who took his new family with him to Syria. Rabia took care of Qusay as his own son.

When Qusay was grown up, there was a quarrel between him and Rabia's tribe. As a result, Qusay returned to his birthplace, Makka. Since he was a good leader, he soon became very powerful amongst the Makkans, and especially the tribe of Quraish.

Qusay was generous and brave and he was popular because he had very good manners and treated people kindly. He became the chief of the Quraish.

One important thing he did was to set up the **Daar-un-Nadwa** which was a house next to the Holy Ka'ba, where the chiefs of all the tribes would gather to discuss their problems.

Qusay took over all the responsibilities of the tribe of Quraish, which were:

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. <b>Hijaba</b> | In charge of the keys of the Holy Ka'ba.                |
| 2. <b>Nadwa</b>  | Chairman of Daar-un-Nadwa.                              |
| 3. <b>Rifada</b> | Feeding of the pilgrims.                                |
| 4. <b>Saqaya</b> | Supplying water to the pilgrims.                        |
| 5. <b>Liwa</b>   | Appointer of the standard bearer of the Quraish in war. |
| 6. <b>Qiyada</b> | Commander of the army in war.                           |

Qusay died in 5 A.D. and left behind two sons, Abdud Daar and Abd Manaaf.

In his will, Qusay made his elder son, Abdud Daar, the new chief of the Quraish and left the six duties connected with the Quraish to him. The younger brother, Abd Manaaf, was the wiser, but he never tried to take the leadership away from his brother.

After the two brothers died, their sons began to quarrel about the division of the six duties. Finally, it was decided that the duties would be divided between Abd Manaaf's sons and Abdud Daar's sons.

## Now you know...

- ◆ Qusay was the fourth ancestor of the Holy Prophet (S).
- ◆ He was brought up in Syria, but returned to his birthplace, Makka, later during his life.
- ◆ Qusay was generous and brave and he became the chief of the Quraish.
- ◆ The most important thing he did was to set up the **Dar-un-Nadwa**, where the chiefs of all the tribes would gather to discuss their problems.
- ◆ He took over the six responsibilities of the tribe of the Quraish: **Hijaba, Nadwa, Rifada, Saqaya, Liwa and Qiyada.**
- ◆ He had two sons: Abdud Daar and Abd Manaaf.

## Art Box

Design an A4 poster showing the six responsibilities of the Quraish.

For each responsibility:

1. Give the Arabic name.
2. Explain what the responsibility involves.
3. Draw a symbol representing the responsibility.

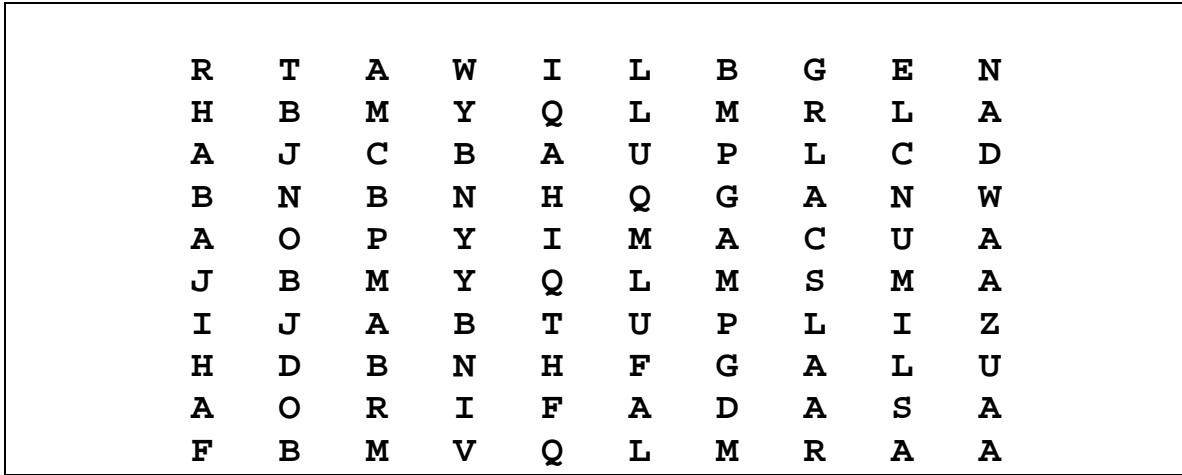
Scores will be given for creativity, presentation and content.

## Exercise

1. Which do you think was the most important responsibility of the Quraysh and why?
2. If you were given the choice to be in charge of one of the responsibilities which would it be and why?

## Extension Exercise

In the wordsearch below, find the six duties of the tribe of Quraish.



**B N B N H Q G A T W**



1. Hijaba
2. Nadwa
3. Rifada
4. Saqaya
5. Liwa
6. Qiyada

## Tareekh Class 4 - Lesson 16

### HASHIM SON OF ABD MANAAF

Hashim was the great grandfather of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S). He had a twin brother whose name was Abd Shams and two other brothers, Muttalib and Nawfal.

Hashim was a wise leader and one of the important things he did was to make a trade agreement between the Quraish and the ruler of Syria. His brothers then made similar agreements with the rulers of Ethiopia, Yemen and Iran.

As a result, goods could be exchanged freely between these countries and the Quraish became rich and powerful. Makka itself became a centre of trade.

In summer the trade caravans went to Syria and in the winter to Yemen. But the trade routes were not safe from thieves on the way. Hashim therefore made a deal with the thieves that if they would not attack his caravans, he promised to sell them his goods at cheap prices. They accepted this offer because it meant that they would no longer be outlaws and could enter Makka without being attacked. Allah mentions this in the Holy Qur'an:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

For the security of the Quraish.

Their security during their journey in the winter and the summer;

So (in return) let them worship the Lord of this House (Ka'ba).

(He) Who fed them against hunger, and secured them against fear.

(Suratul Quraish 106: 1- 4)

At that time there was a practice of the Arabs known as **Ihtifaad**. When members of a family could not earn enough to feed themselves, they would leave Makka and go to the desert, where they would live in a tent until they died of hunger and thirst. They thought this action was more honorable than begging.

It was Hashim who told the people not to accept this. He started a scheme, where one poor family was united with one rich one. The two families helped each other in the trading and thus both were in a better position.

Umayyah, son of Abd Shams, was jealous of the respect of his uncle Hashim. He tried hard to make people like him by giving them gifts. However, Hashim continued to attract the hearts of the people by his kindness and good actions.

Finally, Umayyah openly challenged his uncle for the leadership of the Quraish. He wanted them both to go to a wise man and let him decide between them.

Hashim agreed on two conditions. He said that the loser should sacrifice 100 camels to feed the pilgrims in the Haj season and also leave Makka for 10 years. Umayyah agreed to these conditions.

When the wise man saw and heard the two men, he immediately said that Hashim was more fit to rule and so Umayyah was forced to leave Makka. He spent 10 years in Syria. Ever since that day the Bani Umayyah became the enemies of the Bani Hashim.

Hashim died in Syria. He left behind 5 sons: Abdul Muttalib, Asad, Nadha, Saifi and Abusaifi. The last three had no children and Asad had only one daughter Fatima who was the mother of Imam Ali (A).

### ***Now you know...***

- ◆ Hashim was the great grandfather of the Holy Prophet (S).
- ◆ He had a twin brother called Abd Shams.
- ◆ Hashim was a wise leader. He made the Quraish rich by making a trade agreement with the ruler of Syria. He also made an agreement with the thieves on the trade routes, that if they would not attack the trade caravans, then he would sell them his goods at cheap prices.
- ◆ He brought an end to the practise of **Ihtifaad**, by uniting one rich family with one poor family.
- ◆ Hashim's nephew, Ummayah (son of Abd Shams) was jealous of the respect of his uncle. He challenged his uncle for the leadership of the Quraish.
- ◆ He lost the challenge, and had to sacrifice 100 camels to feed the Hajj pilgrims and leave Makka for 10 years. From then on, the Bani Ummayah became the enemies of the Bani Hashim.

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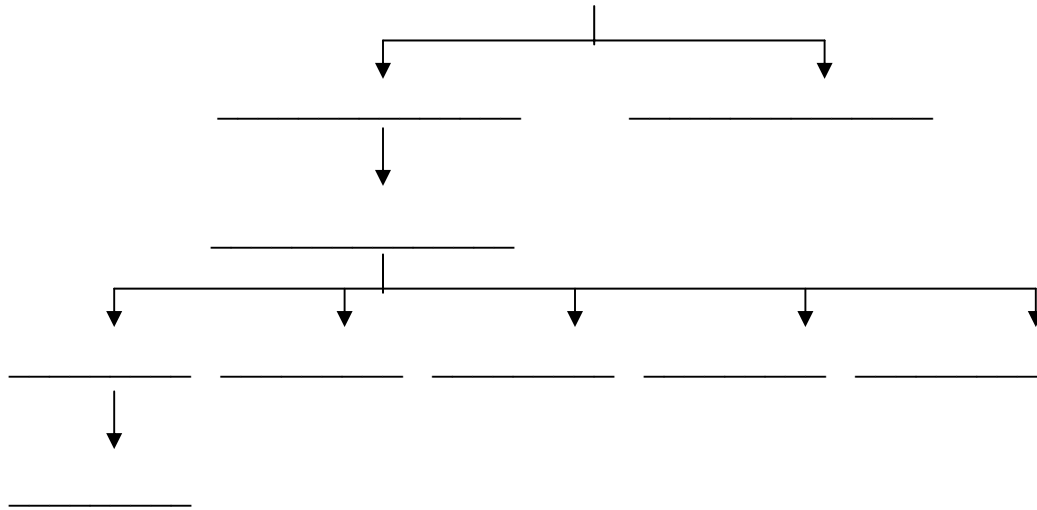
**Research Box**

Find out a bit more about some of the Bani Umayyah. What sort of people were they? How did they treat the Holy Prophet (S) and other members of the Ahlul Bayt (A).

**Exercise**

Complete the family tree:

Qusay





## REVISION EXERCISE

### Section A

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the names of the three regions of Arabia?
2. The Arabs were descendants of which Prophet (A)?
3. Describe three bad habits of the Arabs.
4. What were the religious beliefs of the descendants of Adnaan?
5. From which clan and tribe was the Holy Prophet (S)?

### Section B

Answer the following questions:

1. How was Qusay related to the Holy Prophet (S)?
2. How did Qusay become powerful amongst the Quraish?
3. What was the most important thing Qusay did?
4. Give two responsibilities of the Quraish and describe what they involved.
5. What were the names of Qusay's sons?

### Section C

Answer the following questions:

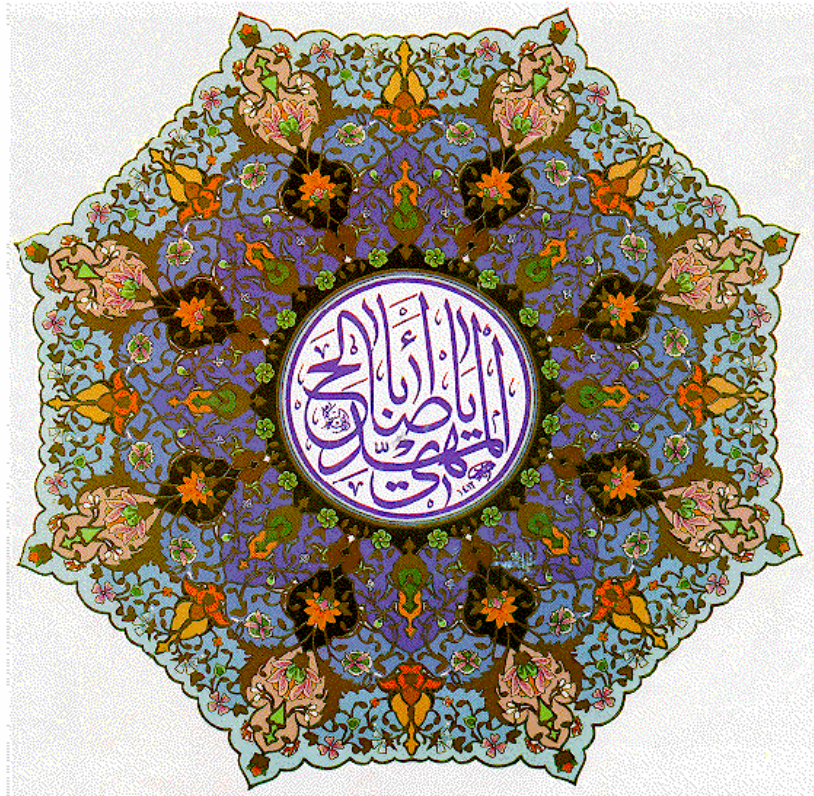
1. How did Hashim make the Quraish rich and powerful?
2. Where did the Quraish trade in the summer and in the winter?
3. Why was Umayyah jealous of Hashim?
4. Why did the people do "Ihtifaad"?
5. How is our Holy Prophet (S) related to Hashim?



# 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 4 2012/2013 FIQH



Ya Aba Salih, al - Mahdi  
Our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A)

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
											<b>Student's Name</b>
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	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										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)	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/23/12
New Year	<b>HOLIDAY</b>										12/30/12
Safar 20 - Arbaeen(40 <sup>th</sup> ) of Shuhada of Kerbala											01/06/13
Safar 28-Martyrdom Prophet Muhammad SAW & 2nd Imam; Safar 29-Martyrdom 8th Imam Ali al Ridha AS	<b>MID TERM</b>										01/13/13
9 Rabi' al Awwal -Eid e Zehra (S.A.)	<b>MID TERM</b>										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	<b>PARENTS DAY</b>										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)	<b>FINALS</b>										05/12/13



## Imamia Sunday School

### FIQH SYLLABUS – CLASS 4 (9 Years Old)

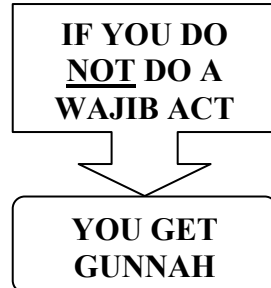
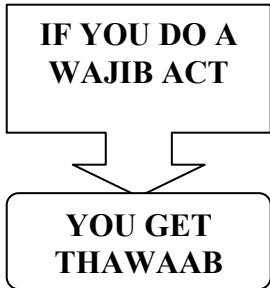
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FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 2 .....	6
USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2 .....	6
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# FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 1

## USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1

### Wajib

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

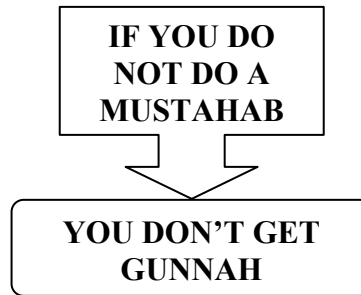
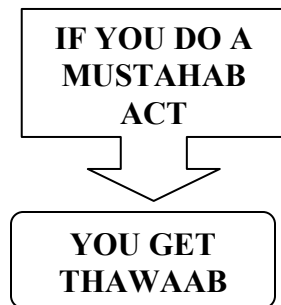


### Examples of Wajib acts



### Mustahab (Sunnat)

A Mustahab act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib. Every time we find out that the Prophet Muhammad (S) used to do a certain act, then we should also do it because it is Mustahab.



### Examples of Mustahab acts



VISIT THE  
SICK



RECITING  
QUR'AN

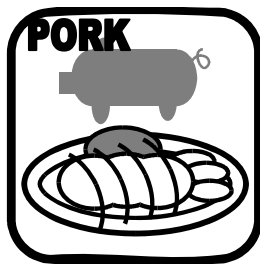
## Haraam

Haraam means forbidden or unlawful for use, consumption, or to act upon. We must never do it.



## Examples of Haraam acts

### EATING



## Makruh

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

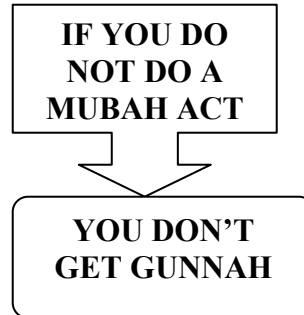
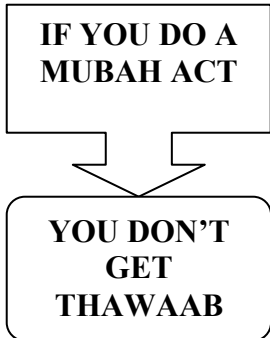


## Example of Makruh acts

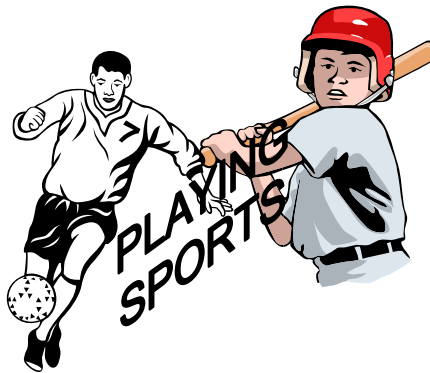
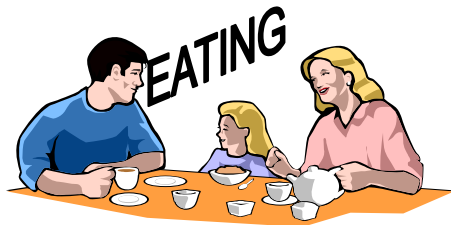


## Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. Another word for Mubah is Jaiz, which means allowed. We can get Thawaab for Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes.



Examples of Mubah acts



- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>WAJIB</b>    | <b>– WE MUST DO THEM</b>   |
| <b>MUSTAHAB</b> | <b>– ARE GOOD TO DO THEM AS IT MAKES ALLAH HAPPY</b>   |
| <b>HARAAM</b>   | <b>– WE MUST NEVER DO THEM</b>   |
| <b>MAKRUH</b>   | <b>– WE SHOULD TRY NOT TO DO THEM</b>  |
| <b>MUBAH</b>    | <b>– WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM &amp; WE GET THAWAAB IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH LIKES</b> |

**Exercise:**

I. Define following with examples.

- Wajib
- Mustahab
- Makruh
- Haraam
- Mubah

II. Read the following and write whether the action done is Wajib, Haraam, Sunnat, Makruh or Mubah.

1. Fatimah and her friends went out shopping and on their way back noticed that there was an offer at McDonald's of "Buy one beef burger and get another free". So they decided to have that for lunch.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Hassan always made a point of cutting his nails on Thursday.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Aaliya always recited the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah (AS) after every Salaat. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Asghar Ali volunteered to coach the under 11's for football.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sakina slept whenever she got the chance. \_\_\_\_\_

6. When Ali became Baligh his father said the fasts of Ramadhan are now?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Sabira was becoming Baligh on the 5th of Shawwal, so her mum said that for Ramadhan this year her fasts are? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Javad loved reading. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Maliha prayed 2 Rakaats to thank Allah every day. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Haider loved listening to loud music. \_\_\_\_\_



## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 2

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2

#### Muslim

A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of Allah.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 102, Surah Aali Imraan):

***“O people who believe, be aware of all Allah’s laws and respect them, and always be Muslims.”***



I believe in One God, the Prophets (S) & the Day of Judgment. I have said and understand the Kalima

#### Mu'min

This is a higher position than a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 15, Surah al-Hujaraat):

***“The Mu’mins alone are the true believers in Allah and His Prophet. Once they believe, they never doubt again. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah. They are always truthful.”***



I believe in everything that a Muslim believes in plus in Justice of God & the 12 Imams (S)

**MUSLIM HAS SAID & UNDERSTANDS THE KALIMA AND BELIEVES IN ONE GOD & DAY OF JUDGEMENT.**

**MU'MIN BELIEVES IN ALL THAT A MUSLIM DOES AND ALSO IN THE JUSTICE OF GOD & 12 IMAMS (S)**

## Zahid

This is the person who does not love the things of this world too much.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 23, Surah al-Hadeed):

***“Do not grieve (too much) at what you missed or rejoice (too much) at what He has given to you. Allah does not like proud people.”***



I am always pleased with whatever Allah [s.w.t] wills for me. I never complain to him.

## Muttaqi

This is a person who is pious. This means that he always remembers what Allah's wishes are. He never does what Allah has forbidden, and always does what Allah wants him to do. We should all try to be Muttaqi.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 183, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“You should fast so that you become Muttaqi.”***



I always remember Allah's wishes and never do what Allah has forbidden. I always do what Allah wants me to do.

**ZAHID IS ALWAYS PLEASED WITH WHATEVER ALLAH WILLS FOR HIM AND NEVER COMPLAINS**

**MUTTAQI ALWAYS REMEMBERS WHAT ALLAH'S WISHES ARE.**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain in detail, who is Muslim, Mu'min, Zahid & Muttaqi?

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 3

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 3

#### **Kaafir**

This is a person who is not a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 161, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“The people who are Kaafirs, and die while they remain Kaafirs, are cursed by Allah, His angels and all mankind.”***

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO **NOT**  
BELIEVE IN ONE GOD,  
PROPHETS, DAY OF  
JUDGEMENT OR 12 IMAMS



#### **Mushrik**

A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 107, Surah al-An'aam):

***“Follow only what has been commanded by Allah, there is no god except Him, and turn away from the Mushriks.”***

I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE  
THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT  
GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS.  
THERE'S A GOD FOR RAIN,  
FOOD, MONEY, ETC...



**KAAFIR IS A PERSON WHO IS NOT A MUSLIM**

**MUSHRIK BELIEVES THAT ALLAH HAS A PARTNER**

### Munaafiq

A Munaafiq is a person who says that he is a Muslim, but in his heart he does not follow Islam. He is a hypocrite. Such a person is a liar and makes Allah very angry.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 138, Surah an-Nisaa):

**“Inform the Munaafiqs that there will be a painful punishment for them (in the next world).”**



I AM A MUSLIM.....HAH!!  
HAH!! HAH!! THAT'S WHAT  
YOU THINK RIGHT??

TRUTH IS, I AM NOT. I DON'T PRAY OR  
FAST, JUST SAY THAT I AM A MUSLIM  
SO THAT PEOPLE THINK OF ME AS A  
GOOD PERSON!! HAH! HAH! HAH!!!!

### Faasiq

This is a person who disobeys Allah openly. He sins in public. A person who defies Allah in front of everyone is the worst kind of sinner and follows the way of Shaitan.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayah 40, Surah al-Kahf):

**“Allah said to the angels to bow down in front of Aadam, they all obeyed, except Shaitan. He was a jinn and a Faasiq, and did not obey the command of his Lord.”**



I LOVE TO DO WHAT  
I LIKE IN PUBLIC. I  
DON'T HIDE IT. I DO  
IT WHERE  
EVERYBODY CAN  
SEE ME!!



THIS IS FUN!!  
HAH! HAH!

**MUNAAFIQ IS A PERSON WHO SAYS HE IS A MUSLIM BUT IN HIS HEART HE DOES NOT FOLLOW ISLAM**

**FAASIQ IS A PERSON WHO DISOBEYS ALLAH OPENLY**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

**WAJIB**

Means

**WE MUST DO IT. IT IS COMPULSORY**

**IF YOU DO IT,  
YOU GET**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT, YOU GET**

**THAWAAB**

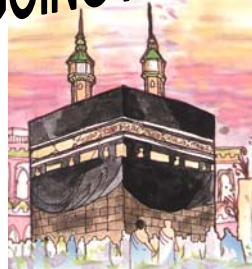
**GUNNAH**

**EXAMPLES**



**OFFERING SALAAH**

**GOING FOR HAJ**



**GIVING ZAKAAT**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **SUNNAT**

Means

**ITS GOOD TO DO IT AS IT MAKES ALLAH [S.W.T] HAPPY**

**IF YOU DO IT**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO IT**

**YOU GET THAWAAB**

**YOU DON'T GET GUNNAH**

**EXAMPLES**

**RECITING QUR'AN**



**VISIT THE SICK**



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **HARAAM**

Means

**FORBIDDEN. WE MUST NEVER DO IT**

**IF YOU DO IT**

**YOU GET  
GUNNAH**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT**

**YOU GET  
THAWAAB**

### EXAMPLES

**EATING  
PORK**



But I have  
done my  
homework!!



No you haven't!! Look,  
you've not filled in all the  
answers!!

**TELLING LIES**



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MAKRUH**

Means

**WE MUST TRY NOT TO DO IT**

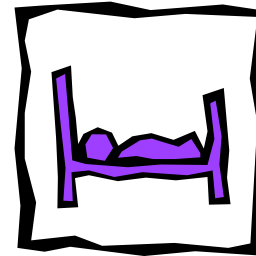
**IF YOU DO IT**

**YOU DON'T GET  
GUNNAH**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO  
IT**

**YOU GET  
THAWAAB**

### **EXAMPLES**



**SLEEP TOO  
MUCH**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUBAH**

Means

**WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM. WE CAN GET THAWAAB FOR THEM IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH [s.w.t] LIKES**

**IF YOU DO IT**

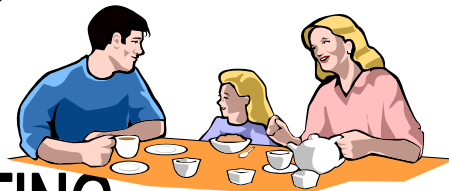
**YOU DON'T GET THAWAAB**

**IF YOU DO NOT DO IT**

**YOU DON'T GET GUNNAH**

## **EXAMPLES**

**EATING**



**PLAYING SPORTS**

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUSLIM**



I AM A MUSLIM, I UNDERSTAND THE KALIMA AND I BELIEVE IN.....

ONE GOD

PROPHETS

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MU'MIN**



I AM A MU'MIN, AND I BELIEVE IN ALL THAT A MUSLIM BELIEVES IN PLUS.....

JUSTICE OF GOD

12 IMAMS [A.S.]



SO, I BELIEVE IN ONE GOD, THE PROPHETS, DAY OF JUDGEMENT, JUSTICE OF GOD & 12 IMAMS [A.S.]

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## ZAHID

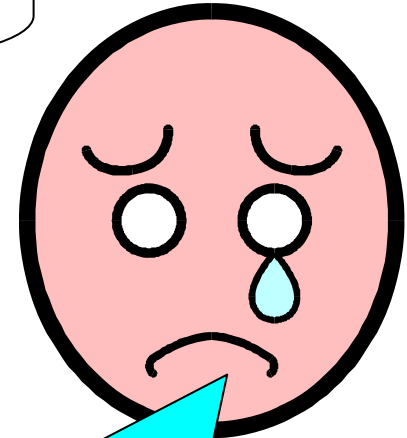


I AM ALWAYS PLEASED WITH  
WHATEVER ALLAH [S.W.T] WILLS  
FOR ME. I NEVER COMPLAIN TO  
HIM.

THANK YOU ALLAH FOR  
MAKING ME PASS MY  
EXAMS!!



ITS WAS MY FAULT FOR NOT  
TRYING HARDER. THANK YOU  
ALLAH FOR HELPING ME DO  
MY BEST IN MY EXAMS. I WILL  
TRYD HARDER NEXT TIME.



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUTTAQI**



I AM PIOUS I ALWAYS REMEMBER  
WHAT ALLAH'S [S.W.T] WISHES  
ARE. I.....

NEVER DO WHAT  
ALLAH [S.W.T] HAS  
FORBIDDEN

ALWAYS DO WHAT  
ALLAH [S.W.T] WANTS

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **KAAFIR**

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO NOT BELIEVE IN.....

ONE GOD

PROPHETS

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

12 IMAMS  
[A.S.]



# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## ***MUSHRIK***

**I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS. THERE'S A GOD FOR RAIN, FOOD, MONEY, ETC...**





# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## **MUNAAFIQ**



I AM A MUSLIM.....HAH!!  
HAH!! HAH!! THAT'S WHAT  
YOU THINK RIGHT??

TRUTH IS, I AM NOT. I DON'T PRAY  
OR FAST, JUST SAY THAT I AM A  
MUSLIM SO THAT PEOPLE THINK  
OF ME AS A GOOD PERSON!! HAH!  
HAH! HAH!!!!

# USEFUL EXPLANATIONS

## FAASIQ



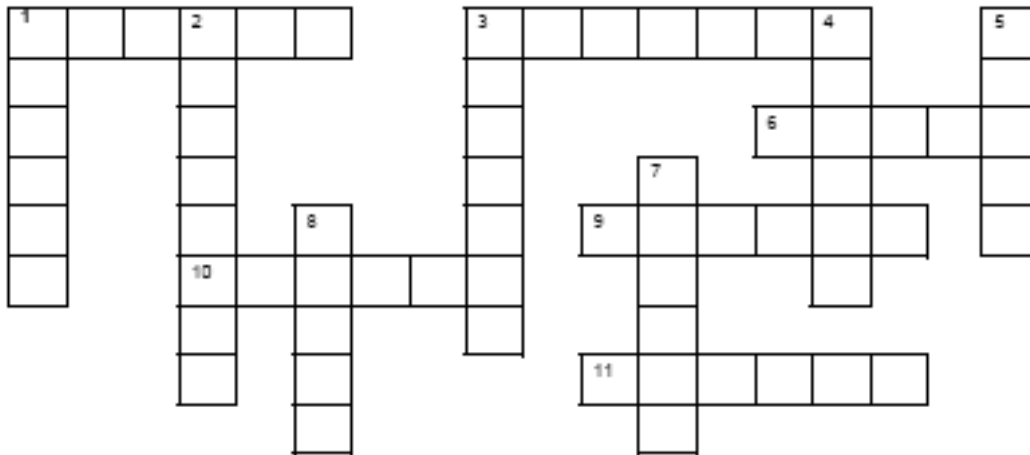
I LOVE TO DO WHAT I LIKE  
IN PUBLIC. I DON'T HIDE IT.  
I DO IT WHERE  
EVERYBODY CAN SEE ME!!

THIS IS FUN!! HAH!  
HAH! HAH!



## Exercise:

1. Explain in detail the difference between Kaafir & Mushrik and Munaafiq & Faasiq.
- 2.



### CLUES:

#### Across:

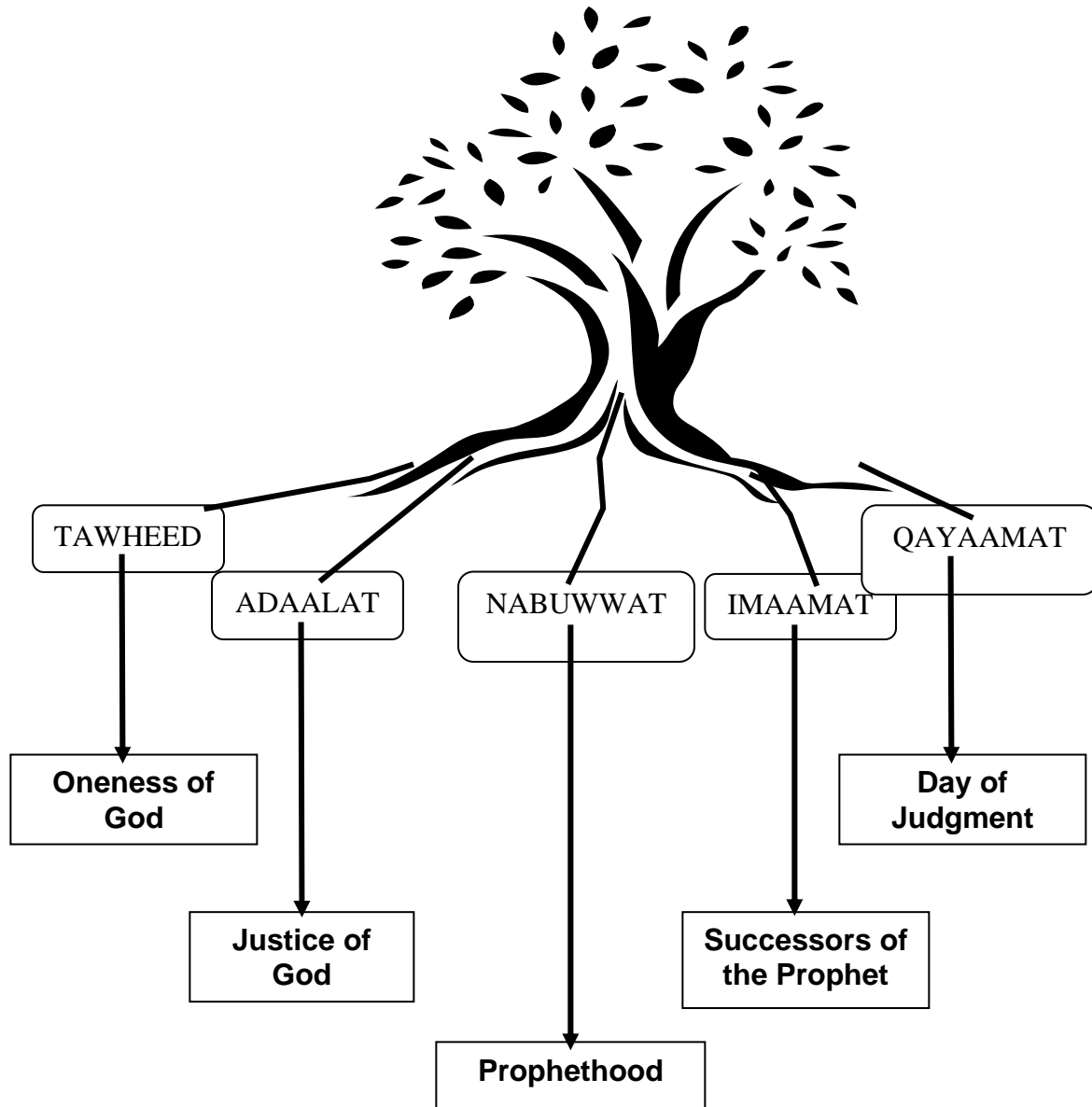
1. He believes in One God, the Prophets (A), Day of Judgement, Justice of God and in the 12 Imams.
3. He believes that Allah has a partner.
6. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to pray and fast.
9. He believes in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement.
10. He disobeys Allah openly i.e. he sins in public.
11. It is \_\_\_\_\_ [forbidden] to eat pork.

#### Down:

1. One should try and not sleep too much, as it is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He says that he is a Muslim but in his heart he does not follow Islam.
3. He is pious, always remembers what Allah's wishes are and never does what Allah has forbidden.
4. He does not believe in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement.
5. We do not get any reward or punishment by playing sports. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ act.
7. An act that is not Wajib but good to do because it makes Allah happy is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A person who does not love the things of this world too much and does not complain to Allah is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

USOOL-E-DEEN

Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion. They are also called Aqaaid, which means our beliefs. They are five in number.



**USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 5.  
THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QAYAAMAT**

### Exercise

Just like a strong tree needs strong roots, good Muslim needs to understand and believe strongly in the roots of religion.

In the picture below, fill in the meanings of the Arabic words for the Usool-e-Deen.



TAWHEED

تَوْحِيدٌ

---

---

---

---

ADAALAT

عَدَالَةٌ

---

---

---

---

NABUWWAT

نَبِوَّةٌ

---

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---

---

IMAAMAT

إِمَامَةٌ

---

---

---

---

QIYAAMAT

قِيَامَةٌ

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## CLASS 4 - LESSON 5

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 1

#### Tawheed (Oneness of God)

Tawheed means that Allah is One. He does not have any partner. He has no parents or children. He does not need anything and everything needs Him. There is nothing equal to Him.

# ONE

#### The Surah that best explains Tawheed is Suratul Ikhlas (Tawheed)

One day, the Prophet (S) and some of his companions were going out. On the way they saw an old woman working at a spinning-wheel and heard her praising Allah for His bounties.

The Prophet (S) went up to her and enquired about her health.

Then he said to her: **"Your faith in Allah is good to see. Would you tell me what made you believe in Allah?"**



On hearing this, the woman stopped working on the spinning-wheel, thought for a while and then replied: "O Prophet of Allah! You see this spinning-wheel. As long as I don't move it, it can't spin. When this happens with such an ordinary thing, how can it be possible that such a big universe should work so well without a driving force? There must be someone to run it. One who must be controlling every detail. That can only be Allah, who is the Creator and the Master of Everything! "

The Prophet (S) was very pleased with the old woman's reply. He told his companions: **"Just see how this old lady has come to know about Allah in such a fine and simple way. Your faith in Allah should also be firm like hers."**

#### Adaalat (Justice of God)

Adaalat means that Allah is Just. He is not a tyrant. He will reward everybody according to his or her deeds. Those who obey His commands will be awarded a place in Paradise and those who disobey Him will be sent to Hell.



Sometimes we think that Justice means fairness and injustice means unfairness. This is not completely correct.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

**The following story will make you understand better how Allah is 'Adil (Just):**

In a town lived a doctor, a baker and a robber. In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the robber was planning to rob the baker. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor. The baker 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 robber fell ill - so it seems that Allah treated him unfairly.

The doctor got an extra patient (the robber!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The baker lost business due to the rain 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 realise 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 robber did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The baker 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 keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain the concept of Tawheed & Adaalat.
2. There is a short Surah of the Holy Qur'an called at-Tawheed (Sura No.112).  
Read the translation and then write down:
  - a. What does the first verse say about Allah?

---

---

- b. What does the second verse say about His needs?

---

---

- c. What does the third verse say about His children and parents?

---

---

- d. What does the last verse say about Allah?

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 6

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 2

#### Nabuwwat (Prophethood)

Nabuwwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah from time to time to guide the people. Allah sent 124,000 in all. Prophet Adam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah.



Two men were travelling together and became friends. When they reached their town, one of them invited the other to his house for dinner the next day. However, he did not give him his address or phone number. His friend wanted to go to his house for dinner, but how could he? He did not know how to get there.

When Allah created us, it was so that we should worship Him. If he had not sent down Prophets (A) to guide us, how would we have known what to do to please Him? It was because He wanted us to find Him that He sent so many Prophets (A) to teach and guide us.

#### Imaamat (Successors of the Prophet)

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Imams (A). Allah chose 12 Imams (A). Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.



One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time.

Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got broken. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

Similarly, although the Prophet (S) had brought all the laws of Islam, after his death there needed to be someone who could answer the peoples' questions. These were the Imams (A), who were chosen by Allah to carry on with the Prophet's (S) work.

## Qayaamat (Day of Judgment)

Qayaamat means the Day of Judgment or Resurrection. The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for his or her deeds. Then, according to their deeds, they will be either rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.

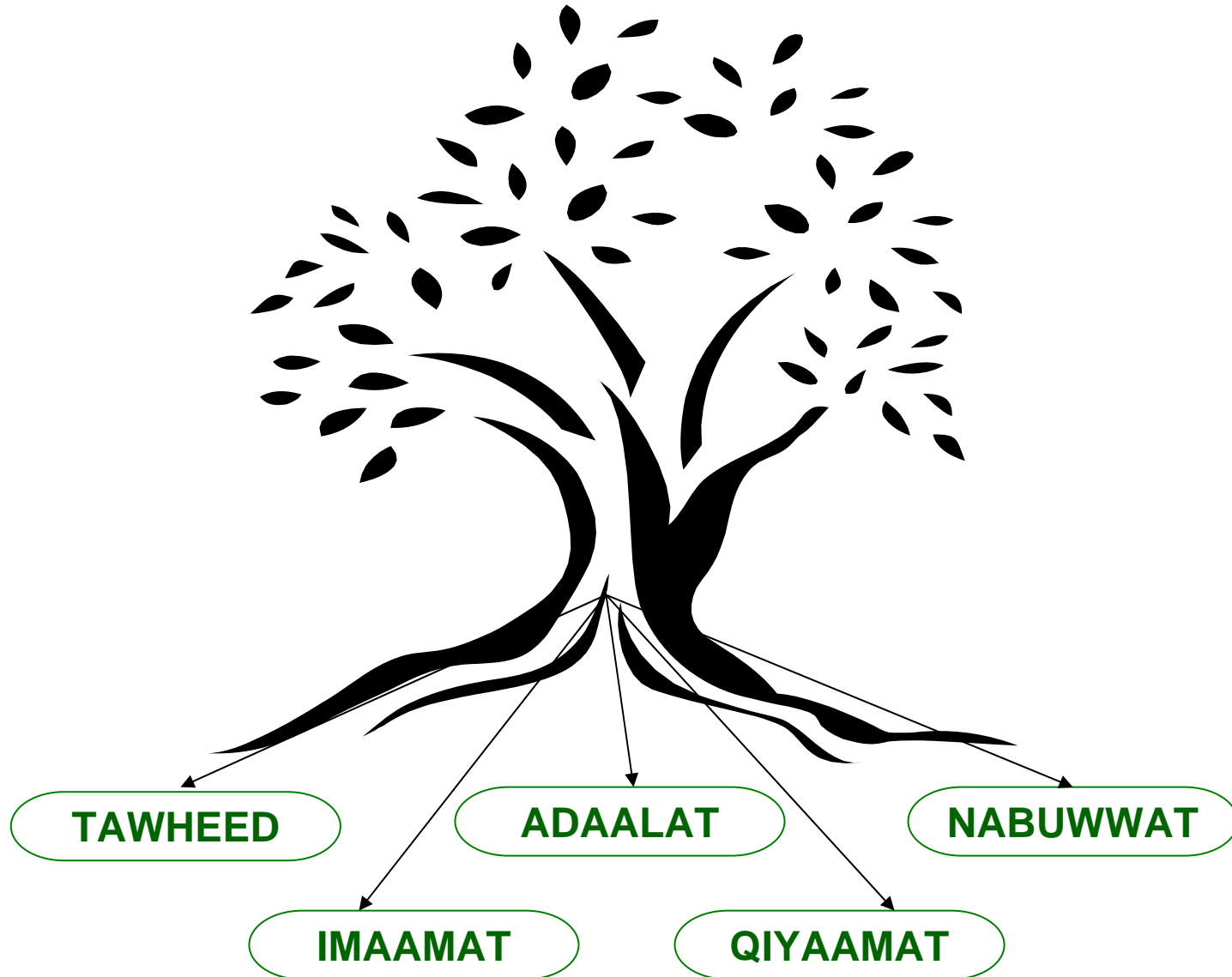


There was a Muslim man who began to drink alcohol. He used to do it secretly in his house. One day a small boy walked into his room and saw him. Now the man was terrified. Would the boy tell someone what he had seen? How would the man face his family and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at nights as he worried about everybody finding out about his drinking.

What a strange man! He was more scared of a little boy than of Allah. Allah sees all we do and there will be a day when we will have to account for all we have done. That will be the Day of Judgment.

# 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**



**QIYAAMAT**

**JUDGEMENT WILL BE DONE ON  
THIS DAY**

**DAY OF JUDGEMENT**



**Exercise:**

1. Explain the concept of Nabuwwat, Imaamat & Qayaamat.
2. Why did Allah send Prophets (A)?

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3. Why do we need the Aimmah (A)?

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4. Why did Allah keep a Day of Judgment?

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 7

### FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 1

**Furoo-e-deen are the branches of religion.** They are the acts of worship that we do when we have understood the Usool-e-deen. There are 10 Furoo-e-deen altogether.

#### 1. **Salaat (Daily Prayers)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"Seek assistance through patience and Salaat... "(2:45)**

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:

**Fajr has 2;  
Zuhr has 4;  
'Asr has 4;  
Maghrib has 3 &  
'Isha has 4.**



#### 2. **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)**

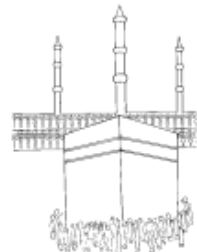
Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. "(2:183)**

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib.

#### 3. **Hajj (Pilgrimage to Makka)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And go for Hajj for the pleasure of Allah..." (2:196)**

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.



#### 4. **Zakaat (Charity)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord..." (2:277)**

Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items and is given to needy Shia Muslims.



#### 5. **Khums (Islamic Tax)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophet..."(8:41)**

Everyone has to pay 1/5th of their year's savings. The money is divided between Saadaat (descendants of the Prophet (S) and our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A); during his Ghaibat it is given to the Mujtahid.

**20%**

**Exercise:**

1. Explain the first branches of religion.

FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 2

6. **Jihaad (To Fight for Allah)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihaad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200... (8:65)**



Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time. It is not just with a weapon, it can be with your writing and speech also.

7. **Amr bil Ma'roof (Guide others to the Good)**

8. **Nahy 'anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people. (3:104)**

If we see someone who is not doing a good action, we should encourage him to do it. **This is called Amr bil Ma'roof.**

If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it. **This is called Nahy 'anil Munkar.**

9. **Tawalla (To be the friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A))**

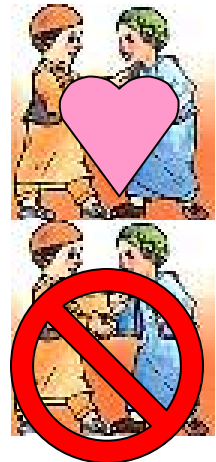
The Prophet (S) has said: **"Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.**

**Tawalla** means to love and follow the teachings of the 14

Ma'sumeen (A) and to keep friends with their followers.

10. **Tabarra (To be the enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A))**

**Tabarra** means to keep away from the people who do not love or follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A).



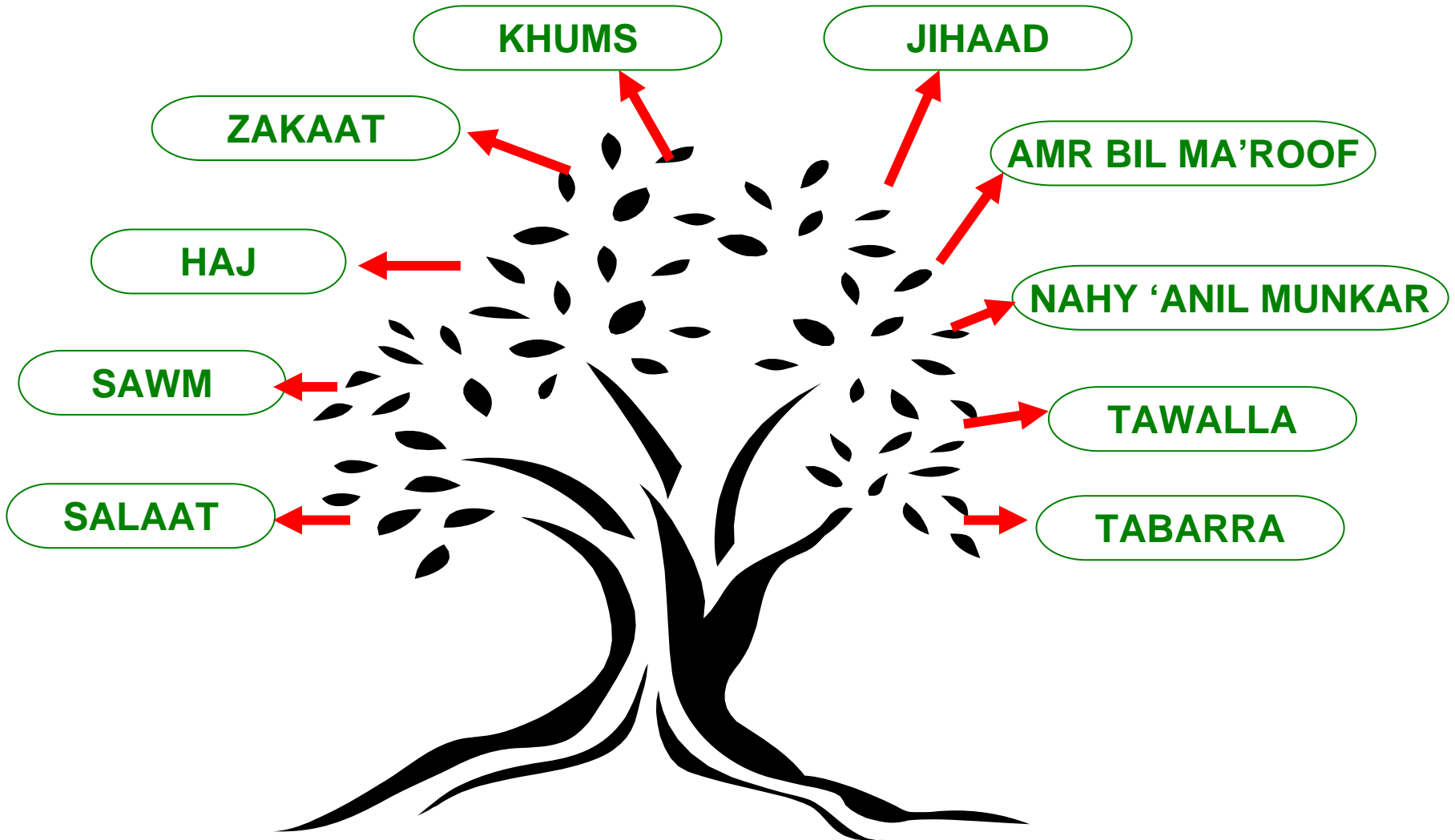
**FUROO E DEEN ARE BRANCHES OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 10.**

**THESE ARE SALAAT, SAWM, HAJ, ZAKAAT, KHUMS, JIHAD, AMR BIL MA'ROOF, NAHY 'ANIL MUNKAR, TAWALLA & TABARRA**



# FUROO-E-DEEN

Furoo-e-Deen are the BRANCHES OF RELIGION.



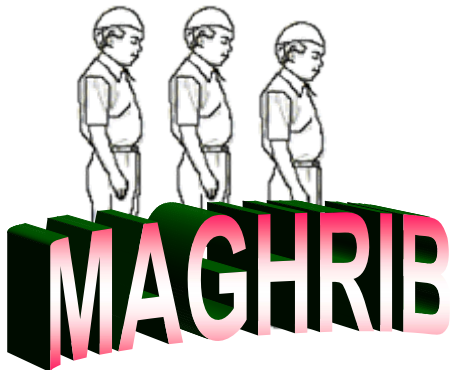
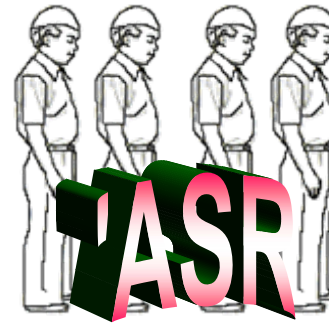
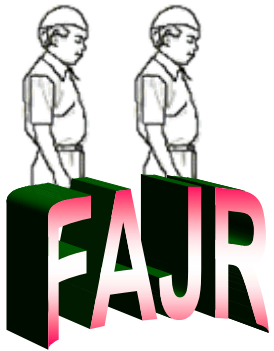


# FUROO-E-DEEN

## SALAAT

*Seek assistance through patience and Salaat....[2:45]*

**There are 17 Rakaats in the daily prayers:**



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## SAWM

*O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you.....so that you may be pious [2:183]*

*Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan*

*Starts from:*

*Subhe Sadiq*

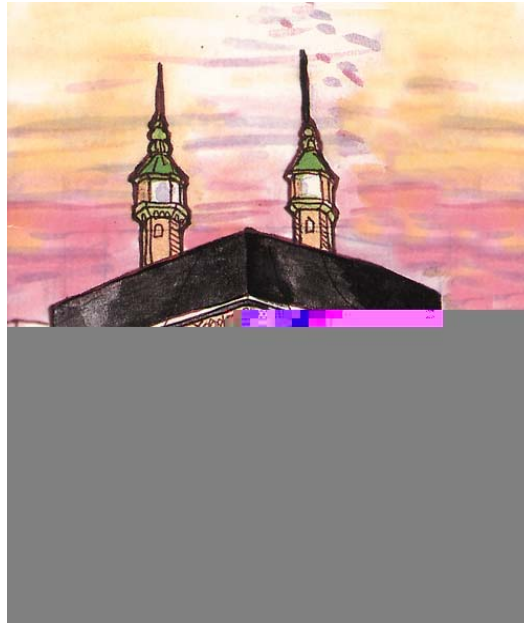
*Ends at:*

*Maghrib Time*

# FUROO-E-DEEN

## HAJ

*And go for Haj for the pleasure of Allah....[2:196]*



Every Muslim has to go to Makkah once in their life time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.





# FUROO-E-DEEN

## ZAKAAT

*And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord....[2:277]*

*Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items*



*It is given to needy Shia muslims*



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## **KHUMS**

*And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophets....[8:41]*

**20%**  
**Of Your Year's Savings**

**Islamic Tax**



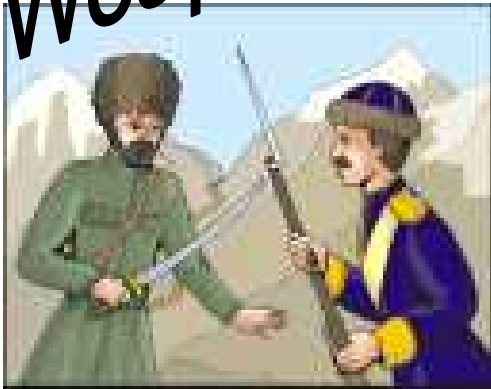
# FUROO-E-DEEN

## JIHAD

*O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihaad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200....[8:65]*

Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet [s.a.w] or the Imam [a.s] of the time. It can be with:

Weapons



Writing



Speech



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## AMR BIL MA'ROOF

*And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr Bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people....[3:104]*

ENCOURAGE THOSE

NOT DOING GOOD

ACTIONS, TO DO SO

# FUROO-E-DEEN

## NAHI 'ANIL MUNKAR

*And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr Bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people....[3:104]*

# STOP PEOPLE FROM

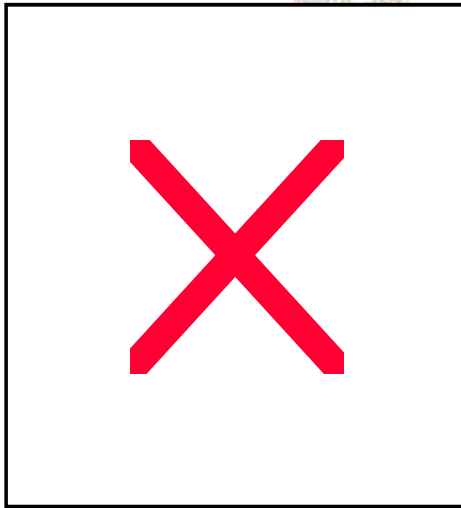
# BAD ACTIONS



# FUROO-E-DEEN

## TAWALLA

*The Prophet has said, "However pleases my family, has pleased me and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me."*



Tawalla means to love & follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen [a.s] & to keep friends with their followers





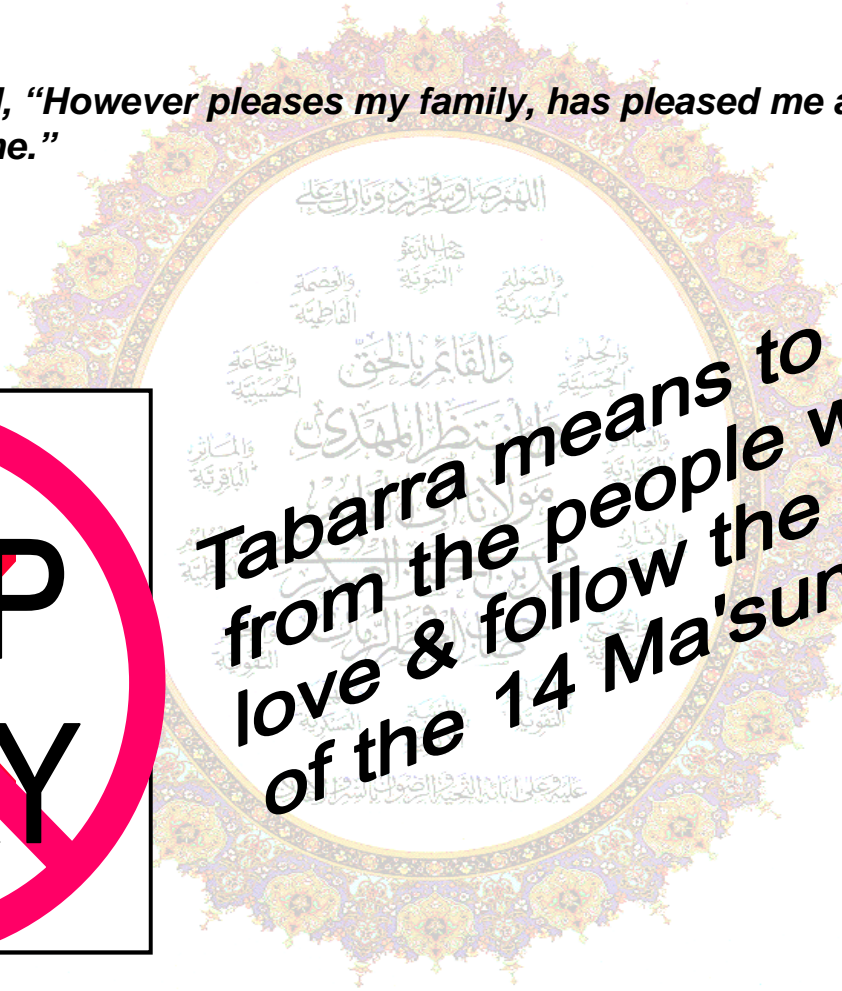
# FUROO-E-DEEN

## TABARRA

*The Prophet has said, "However pleases my family, has pleased me and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me."*



Tabarra means to keep away from the people who do not love & follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen [a.s]







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3. Match the meanings with the appropriate Furoo-e-Deen

FUROO-E-DEEN		MEANING
1. Salaat	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) Stop others from doing evil
2. Sawm	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) To be enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A)
3. Haj	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Guide others to the Good
4. Zakaat	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Daily Prayers
5. Khums	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) To be friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A)
6. Jihad	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Fasting
7. Amr bil Ma'roof	<input type="checkbox"/>	G) Islamic Tax
8. Nahy anil Munkar	<input type="checkbox"/>	H) Charity
9. Tawalla	<input type="checkbox"/>	I) Pilgrimage
10. Tabarra	<input type="checkbox"/>	J) To fight for Allah

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 9

### BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.**

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders (fatwas) of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furoo-e-deen.

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyat (intention) that you will do taqleed.

### BULOUGH

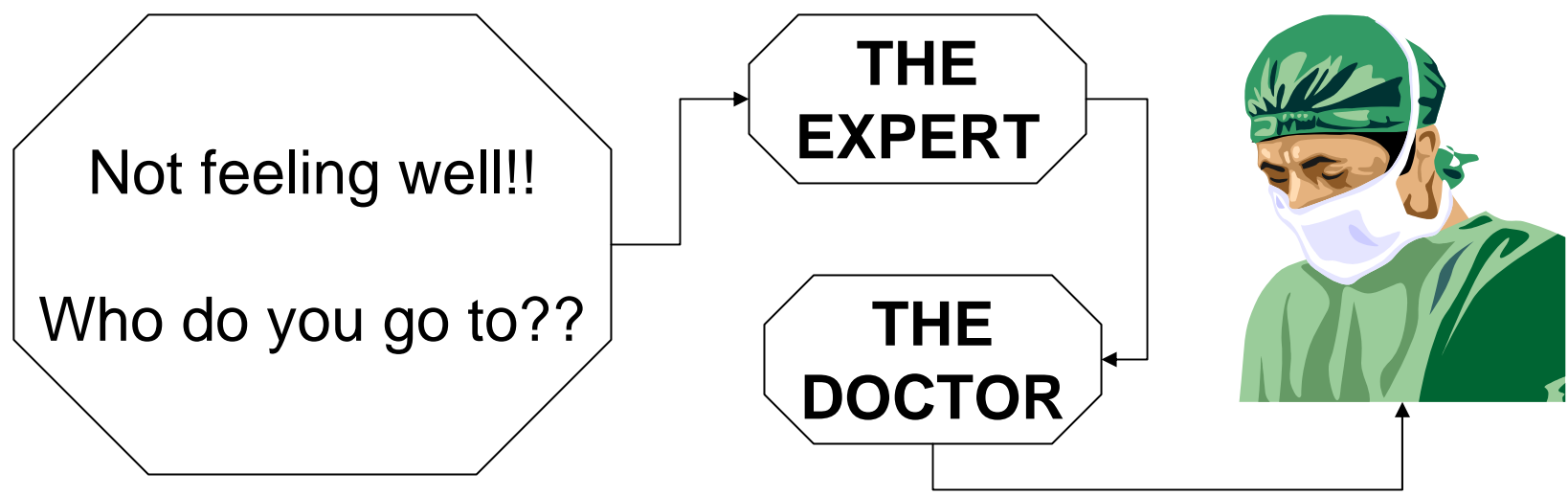
Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year and boys upon completion of their fifteenth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar) and after that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.

One of the Mujtahid whose Taqleed at present time is done is:

**Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)**



# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED



**SAME WAY....NEED ADVICE IN THE MATTER OF ISLAMIC LAWS.....GOT TO.....A MUJTAHID**

# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**MUJTAHID**

**EXPERT IN ISLAMIC LAWS**

**TAQLID**

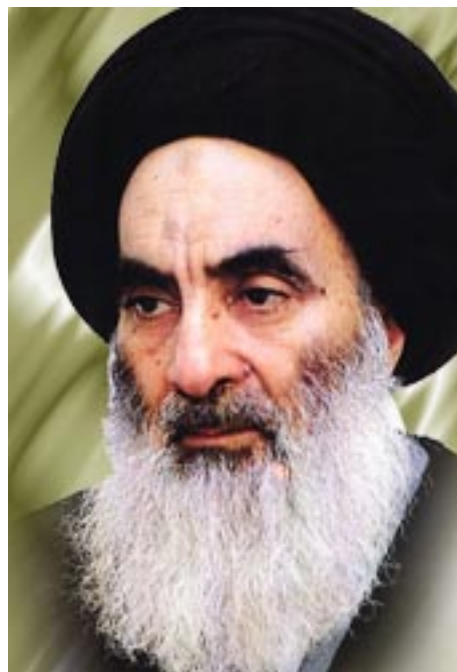
**ACT OF OBEYING ISLAMIC RULES**

**MUQALLID**

**ONE WHO FOLLOWS THE ORDERS OF THE MUJTAHID**

# BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

**WHO IS OUR PRESENT MUJTAHID?**



**Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani**

**Exercise:**

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

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2. What does Taqleed mean and when does it become Wajib?

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3. What does Muqallid mean?

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4. What does Buloogh mean and when does it happen for boys/girls?

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5. Who do you do Taqleed of? Look for a photo of him and stick it in the space provided.

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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 10

### INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

**Najasaat means those things, which are considered unclean by Shariat.**

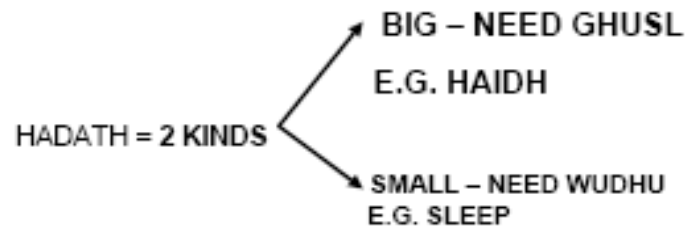
Najasaat are inherently najis and make other things unclean by contact. A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist.

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

They are of 2 kinds – Hadath and Kabath

#### HADATH

These Najasaat require Niyyat for cleaning – i.e. those things after which Wudhu or Ghusl becomes necessary.



#### KABATH

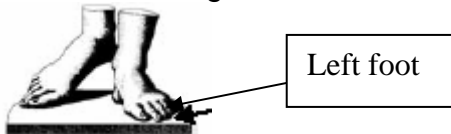
These Najasaat **DO NOT** require any Niyyat before cleaning.

They are:

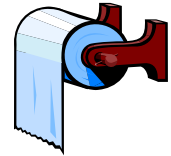


## Toilet Etiquette

1. When entering the toilet one should enter with the left foot first.



2. **It is Haraam to face the Qibla**, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).
3. After urinating, the part of the body concerned must be washed twice (better thrice) with water.
4. It is makruh to urinate while standing. There are severe punishments after death due to this act.
5. After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water or with a cloth, or paper; provided the cloth or paper itself is Tahir (clean) and dry.
6. It is better to use three separate pieces, even if the body becomes clean before that. If after using three pieces, the body is still not clean, extra pieces should be used until it becomes clean.





# INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

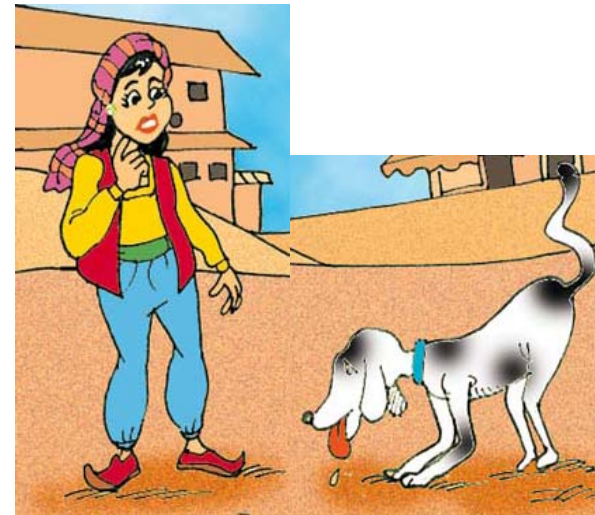
Najasaat means those things considered unclean by Shariah

**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**

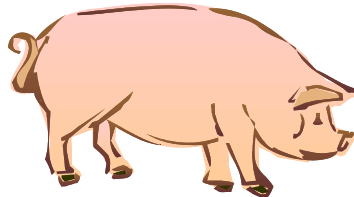


# INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

The following things are Najis:



URINE  
STOOL



PIG



DOG



BLOOD



DEAD BODY



FUQQA

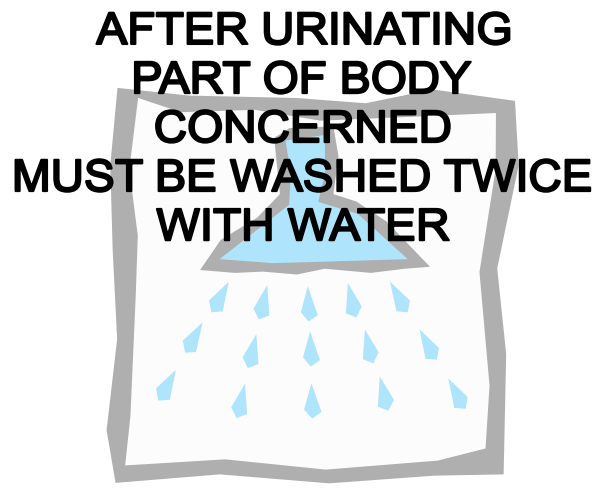
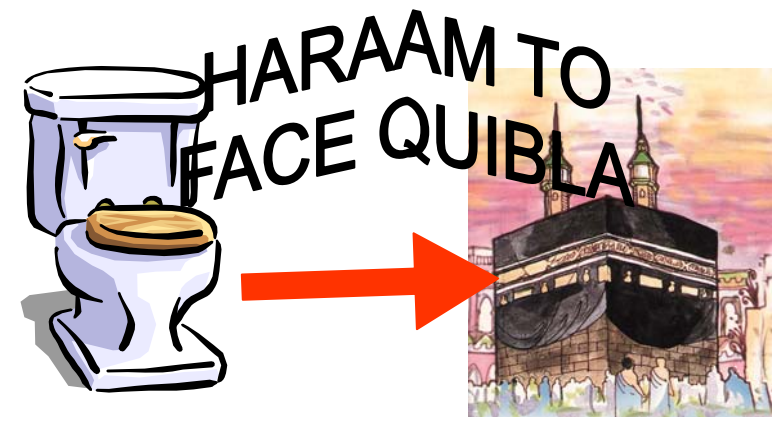


LIQUOR



KAFIR

# TOILET ETIQUETTE



**Exercise:**

1. What does Najasaat mean, and how does it make another thing najis?

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2. Write down the types of Najasaat that you know of?

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3. Which Najasaat require Niyyat before making it Pak and which ones don't?

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4. Sabira had to use the toilet in the hotel where they had gone for dinner. There was no water but she was able to find a roll of tissue. How will she clean herself?

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5. Was it right of Sajida to leave the door of the toilet open, knowing that her mother and sister were just outside in the corridor?

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6. While using the toilet, Saima sat facing the Qiblah. Was this right?

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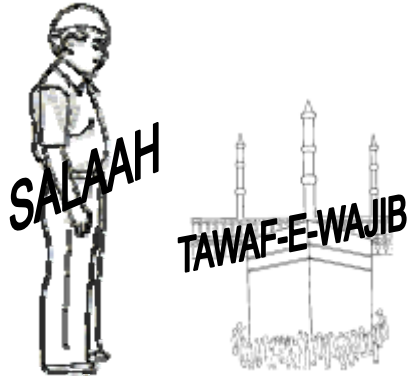
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## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 11, 12 & 13

### WUDHU

Wudhu is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean. Wudhu is made up of washing the face and arms, and wiping the front of the head and upper part of the two feet.

Wudhu is Wajib [required] for:



**WRITINGS OF:**



Wudhu is Sunnat [recommended] for:



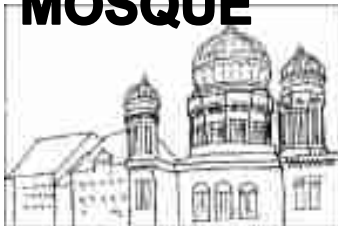
**VISITING GRAVEYARD**



**GOING TO SLEEP**



**ENTERING MOSQUE**



Conditions Of Wudhu



WATER IS TAHIR; PURE [MUTLAQ]; MUBAH [TAKEN WITH PERMISSION & ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND FOR ANY OTHER USE

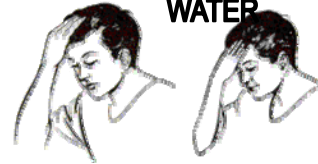
IF USING A CONTAINER IT MUST BE MUBAH AND NOT MADE OF GOLD OR SILVER



I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Ourbatan Allah



MASAH DONE WITH WETNESS FROM WUDHOO WATER



WUDHOO DONE BY YOURSELF



ENOUGH TIME AVAILABLE

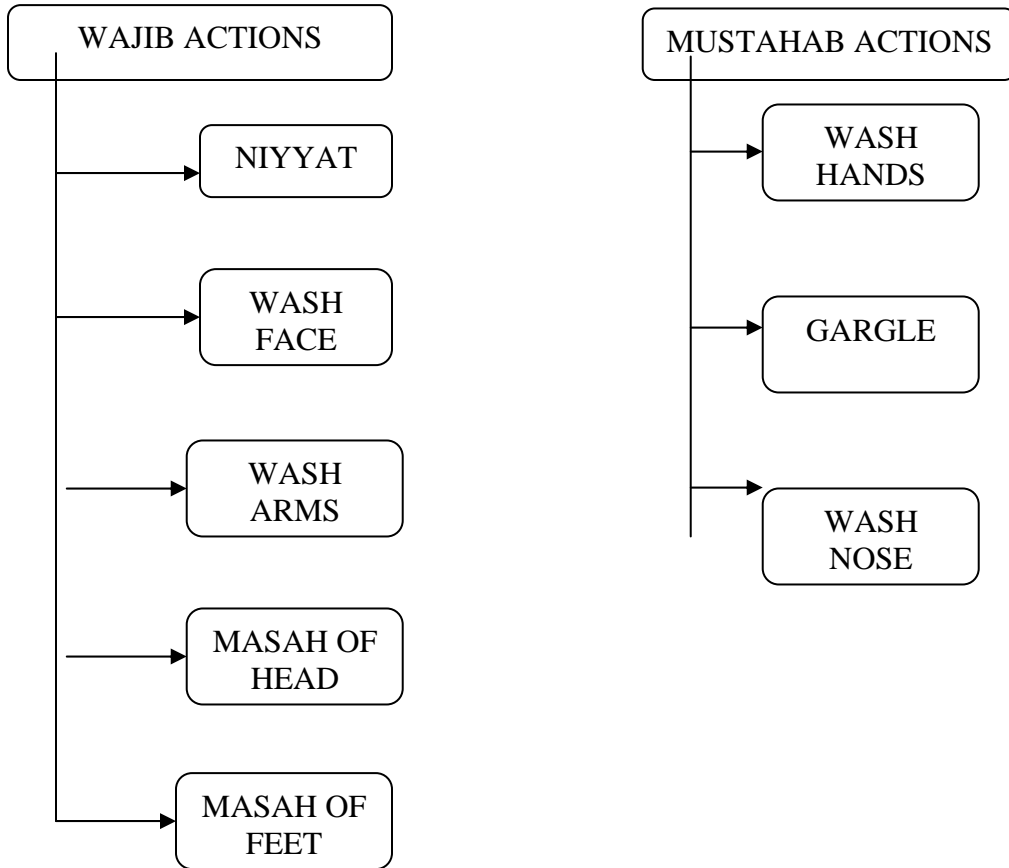


WATER NOT HARMFUL TO HEALTH



## STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

Wudhoo is divided into



**THESE ACTIONS HAVE TO BE DONE, OTHERWISE WUDHOO IS WRONG [BATIL]**

**IF YOU DO THESE ACTIONS YOU GET THAWAAB, BUT IF NOT DONE YOUR WUDHOO IS SAHIH [RIGHT]**

## STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

While performing wudhoo, it is mustahab to recite du'as during each action.

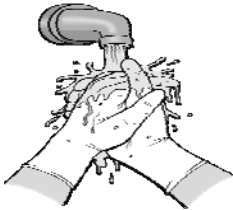
### 1. Niyyat - Wajib Action

The first action of Wudhoo is Niyyat i.e. you say what you are going to do and for whom. The niyyat must be of Qurbatan ilallah.



I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan Ilallah

### 2. Washing your hands - Mustahab Action



Wash your hands two times

### 3. Gargling - Mustahab Action



Oh Allah! Please help me speak the truth.

Gargle i.e. washes your mouth three times

### 4. Washing your nose - Mustahab Action

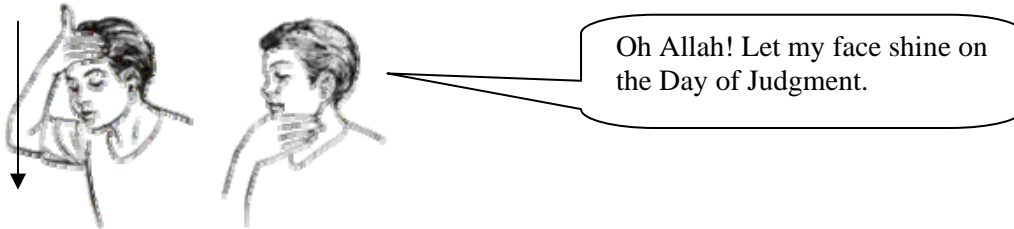


Oh Allah! Please help me to smell the fragrance of paradise.

Wash your nose [take water into the nostrils] three times



5. Washing your face - Wajib Action



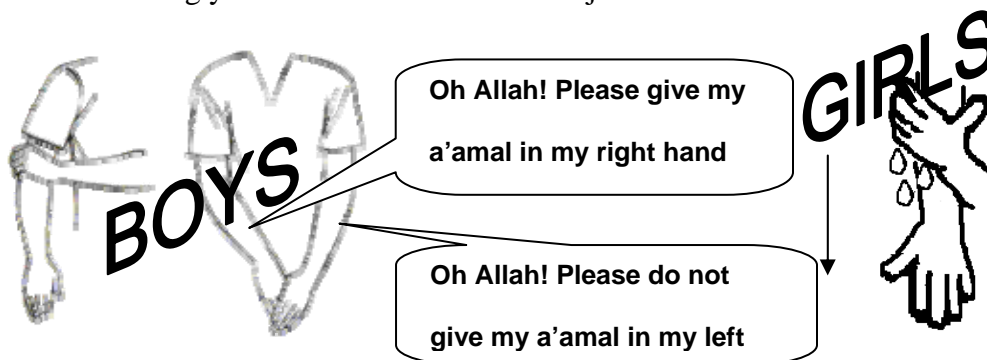
First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.

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 and washing three or more times is haram.

6. Washing your arms - Wajib Action



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 and washing three or more times is haram.

7. Masah of the head - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please decrease  
the heat of the sun on the  
Day of Judgment.

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. Masah of the feet - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please help me  
pass pool – e – sirat 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.

### Things that make Wudhu Baatil

- ◆ Going to the toilet; whether to pass urine or feces.
- ◆ Passing wind from the rear. (stomach wind)
- ◆ Sleeping.
- ◆ Becoming unconscious.

# WUDHOO

WUDHOO IS WAJIB [NECESSARY] FOR

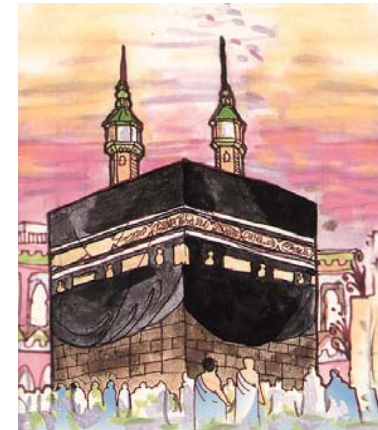
**SALAAH**



**TOUCHING THE  
ARABIC SCRIPT  
OF THE HOLY QUR'AN**



**TAWAF-E-WAJIB**



**TOUCHING THE  
NAMES OF ALLAH [S.W.T]  
& HIS ATTRIBUTES**

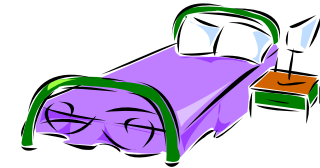
# WUDHOO

WUDHOO IS SUNNAT [RECOMMENDED] FOR

**NAMAAZ-E-MAYYIT**



**GOING TO BED**



**TOUCHING THE WRITINGS OF:**



The  
Infallibles

**ENTERING MOSQUE**



**VISITING GRAVEYARD**



# WUDHOO

## CONDITIONS OF WUDHOO



ALL PARTS  
OF BODY MUST  
BE PAK



WATER IS TAHIR; PURE [MUTLAQ];  
MUBAH [TAKEN WITH PERMISSION  
& ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND  
FOR ANY OTHER USE

PLACE MUST  
BE MUBAH



NIYYAT

I am doing  
Wudhoo for the  
pleasure of  
Allah, Qurbatan  
ilallah

# WUDHOO

## CONDITIONS OF WUDHOO



MUWALAT I.E.  
WITHOUT  
INTERRUPTIONS

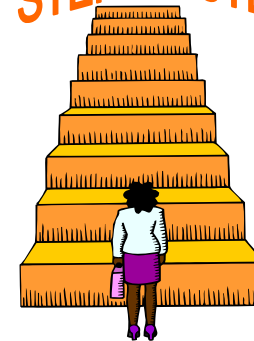
REMOVE NAIL  
VARNISH &  
TIGHT RINGS



WUDHOO DONE  
BY YOURSELF



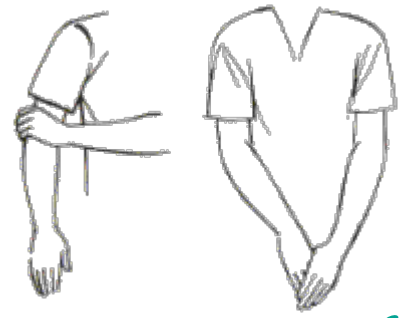
TARTIB I.E.  
STEP-BY-STEP



# WUDHOO

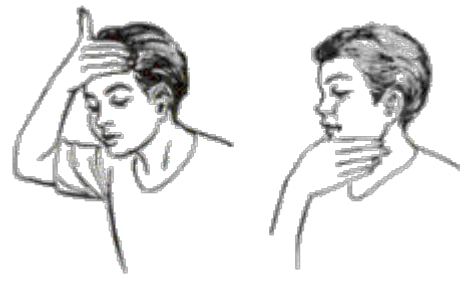
## SUNNAT ACTIONS IN WUDHOO

Gargling 3 times



Washing  
face & arms  
2 times

Taking water into  
nostril 3 times



# WUDHOO

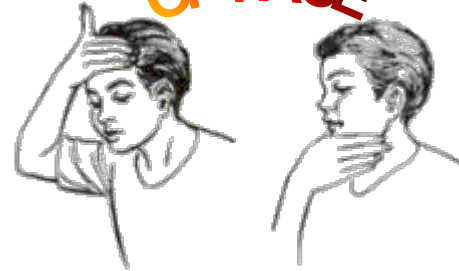
## WAJIB ACTIONS IN WUDHOO

### NIYYAT

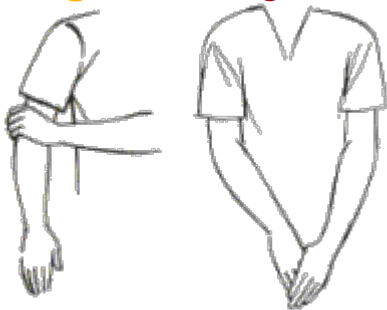


I am doing Wudhoo  
for the pleasure of  
Allah, Qurbatan  
Ilallah

### WASHING OF FACE



### WASHING OF ARMS



### MASAH OF HEAD



### MASAH OF FEET





# WUDHOO

## THINGS THAT MAKE WUDHOO BATIL



# 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

## 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.

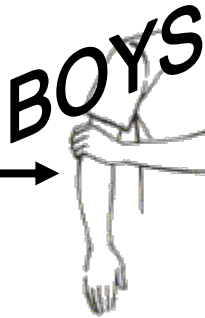
You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

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

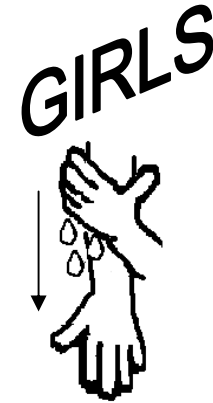
## STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION ON HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

### 6. WASH ARMS



Oh Allah! Please  
do not give my  
A'amal in my left  
hand

Oh Allah! Please  
give my A'amal in  
my right hand

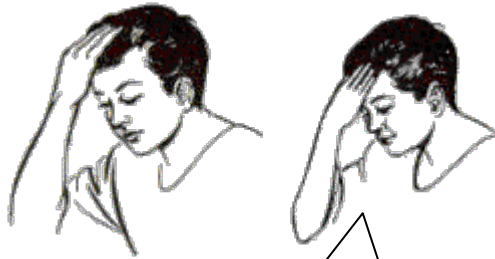


The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand. THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. BOYS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW. GIRLS - THE WATER 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 4 - LESSON 14, 15 & 16**

**ADHAN AND IKAMAH**

**Adhan - The Call to Salaat**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (4 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness there is no god but Allah.**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُوْلُ اللهِ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَّلِيُّ اللهِ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to prayer.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to success.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to the best deed.**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest.**

**لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ - (2 times)**

**There is no god but Allah.**

I

## **IQAMAH**

### **The Recitation Just Before Salaat**

**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness there is no god but Allah.**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah**

**أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ . (2 times)**

**I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.**

**حَاجِي عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to prayer.**

**حَاجِي عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to success.**

**حَاجِي عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ (2 times)**

**Hasten to the best deed.**

**قَدِّ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ (2 times)**

**Indeed the prayer has begun.**

**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest.**

**لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (1 time)**

**There is no god but Allah.**



## ADHAN AND IQAMAH COMPARED

	ADHAN - call for Salaat		IQAMAH-call to start Salaat
X4	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allah			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to prayer			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to success			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Hasten to the best deed			
<b>Not to be recited in Adhan</b>		<b>X2</b>	<b>قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ</b>
Indeed the Salaat has begun			
X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
X2	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X1	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no god but Allah			

## Conditions of Adhan and Iqamah

- It is Mustahab for every person that they should recite Adhan and Iqamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat. For Salaat that are not recited every day like Salaat of Jumu'a or 'Eid, it is recommended that that the words as-Salaat be said thrice before offering the Salaat (for Jamaat only).
- They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
- They should be recited in correct Arabic, with proper pronunciations. It should not be recited in a musical voice like singing - that makes it Batil.
- There should not be an unusual gap between sentences of Adhan and Iqamah.
- It is Sunnat that if a person hears Adhan or Iqamah recited by someone else, he himself should also utter, in a low voice, the part he happens to hear.
- It is Sunnat that while pronouncing Adhan a person should be standing with his face towards Qiblah and should have performed Wudhu. He should place his hands on his ears and raise his voice. He should leave a short gap between the sentences and should not talk with anyone during the recital of Adhan.

## EXERCISE

Look up Masail No.926 in "Islamic Acts" and then ask your parents who performed this act for you.

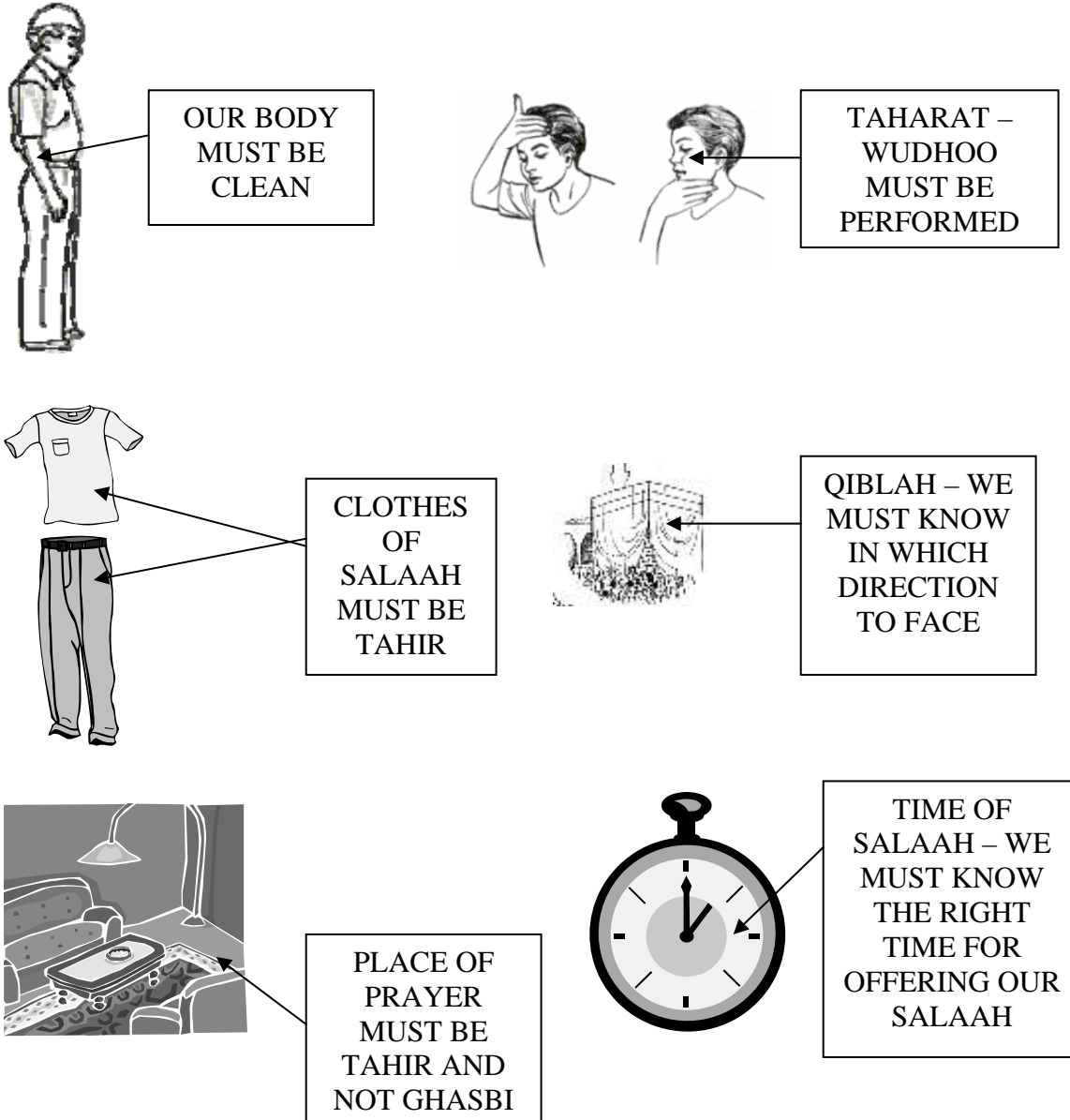
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PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

**Before you start your Salaat you must prepare yourself. This is known as MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAT.**

**Before Starting Salaah, We Must Prepare Ourselves In The Following Manner**



**Exercise:**

What does "Muqaddamatus - Salaat mean?

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Match the six Muqaddamatus - Salaat below with their meanings.

Action		Meaning
1. Taharat	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) You must pray at the proper time
2. Wudhu	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) The direction should be towards the Holy Ka'aba
3. Clothes of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Your prayer mat and where you pray must be Pak and not Ghasbi
4. Direction of Qiblah	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Your body must be Pak
5. Place of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) They must be Pak and should cover the parts of your body as required
6. Time of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Must be performed with clean and clear water

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 18

### THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be **TAHIR**.
- The clothes must be **MUBAH**.
  - **Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.**
  - **A dress bought from money from which Zakaat and Khums has not been paid, is regarded as GHASBI. Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah. So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.**
- The clothes must not be made from any part of a Haraam animal. Therefore, for example a coat made of Lion's hair is not allowed to be worn in Salaat.
- If the clothes are made from any part of a Halaal animal which was slaughtered in the Islamic way, then there is no problem with it at all.
- If the clothes are made from an Halaal animal which died by itself or was slaughtered in an un-Islamic way then there are two rules:
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have feeling during lifetime (like, fat, meat, skin, hide), then such clothing are not allowed in Salaat.
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have no feeling during lifetime (like, hair, horn, teeth, bone, nails), then such clothing are allowed in Salaat.

#### FOR MEN ONLY

- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.
- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.

S = Satre auratein means that the clothes must be adequate to cover the body of the person:

For a female, a 'chadar' covering head to toe is required;

For male the minimum is trouser from the hips to at the least below the knees.

**PRAYERS CANNOT BE RECITED IN CLOTHING LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED.**

## Exercise

1. Match the following words word the left with their correct meaning on the right. The clothes of prayers must be :

Tahir	Lawfully killed animal according to Islamic Shariah
Mubah	Clean
Zabiha	Lawfully acquired

2. Your friend Abbas has come to visit you for the first time. It is time for prayers and he starts praying in one corner of your sitting room. He prays with his tie and chain, which are made of silk and gold. And he is also wearing a leather belt with a label 'Made in Pakistan' written on it. Is his Salaat Batil? Give three reasons.

3. What would have happened if in the above example, the person visiting your house was your cousin Sabira (also wearing the gold chain, school silk tie and the leather belt!)? Would her Salaat be Batil? Why?

4. Is the leather belt Zabiha (from a lawfully slaughtered animal)? Explain your answer.

5. Define the following terms:

Ghasbi

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Najis

---

Haraam

---

## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 19

### THE PLACE OF SALAAT

**Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner's permission.**

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaat in there.

**WHY? Because.....**

**MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH,  
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH**

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a musalla in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

#### **The following conditions must be observed for the Place of Salaat**

- ❖ Salaat can only be offered in someone's place with their permission. (Mubah)
- ❖ The place where you perform your Sajdah must be Tahir. Where you stand or sit while performing Salaat can be Najis, as long as there is no possibility that this Najasaat will affect your body or clothes.
- ❖ You cannot offer your Salaat in a place where you are not sure you will be able to complete your Salaat or that there is a possibility of danger to your life, for example on a busy road in the rush hour.
- ❖ The place where you pray must not be unstable, like on a bed or a couch.
- ❖ There should be enough space to stand and perform Ruku and Sajdah properly.
- ❖ If women and men are praying in the same room, then the women must stand behind the men. The minimum difference should be that her place of Sajdah be at least in line with his thighs during Sajdah. It is better that there be a curtain or wall in between.
- ❖ The place where the head is kept for Sajdah must not be span of four fingers (2.5 inches) above or below the place where the knees and toes are put.

## EXERCISE:

### 1. FILL IN THE BLANKS

Salaat is not allowed in a \_\_\_\_\_ (somebody else's) place without permission.

The place of \_\_\_\_\_ must be Tahir. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

places may be non-Tahir, provided there is no possibility of the Najasaat extending to

the body or the clothes of the person who is praying. For \_\_\_\_\_ it is better

that they pray at \_\_\_\_\_ than the Masjid. If a man and a woman are praying in the

same space, it is better that there be a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_ between

them. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (Wajib/Sunnat/Makruh/Haraam) to pray in a salty place

(e.g. beaches).

### 2. Are the following statements TRUE or FALSE?

(Write T or F next to the sentence)

You are allowed to pray on a busy road during rush hour. \_\_\_\_

The place of a prayer should not be unstable. \_\_\_\_

If a man and a woman are praying in the same room, the man must stand and pray behind the woman. \_\_\_\_

The place where the forehead is put in Sajdah should be more than four finger lower or higher than the place where toes and knees are put. \_\_\_\_

You get equal Thawaab whether you pray in Masjid-e-Kufa or Baitul Muqaddas. \_\_\_\_



## FIQH CLASS 4 - LESSON 20

### THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

**It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawab.**

By regular offering of Salaat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha. If you have not prayed your Salaat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than 'ada')

**THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT, MAKING THEM QADHA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY.**

NAME OF SALAAT	FAZILAT TIME	QADHA TIME
FAJR	Beginning from SUBH-SADIQ	SUNRISE
DHUHR	Beginning from NOON TIME	SUNSET
ASR	After DHUHR prayer	SUNSET
MAGHRIB	After SUNSET	MIDNIGHT
ISHA	After MAGHRIB prayer	MIDNIGHT

**Exercise:**

1. What does the time of Fazilat mean?

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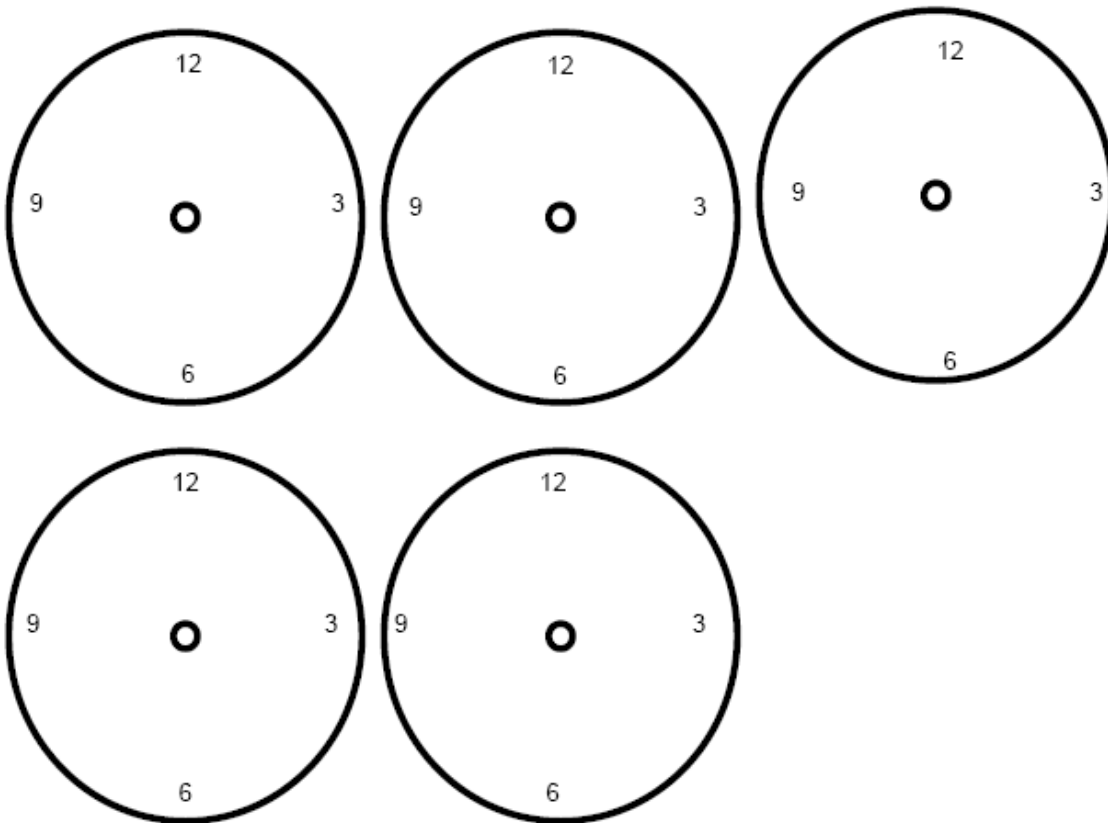
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2. When does a Prayer become Qadha, and what do you have to do when it has become Qadha?

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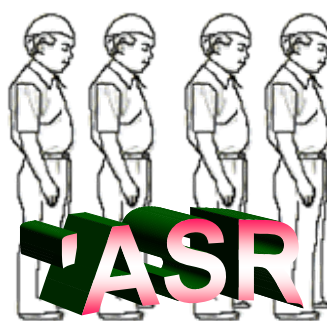
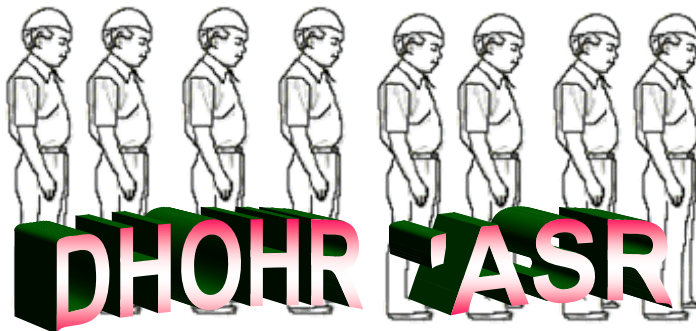
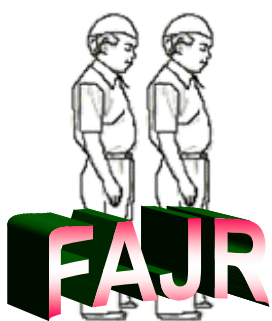
3. On each of the clocks below, mark Subh-Sadiq, sunrise, noontime, sunset and midnight. Then, use each clock for each Salaat to show the Fazilat time and the time it becomes Qadha for today, the \_\_\_\_\_



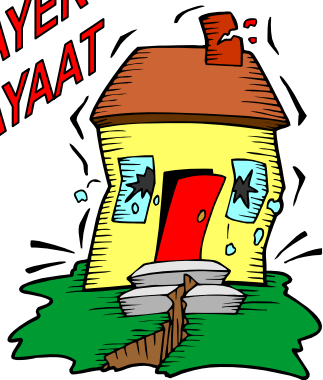
# INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT

*Seek assistance through patience and Salaat....[2:45]*

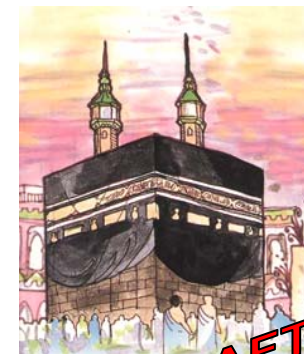
There are 17 Rakaats in the daily prayers:



**PRAYER OF  
AYAAT**



**PRAYER OF  
MAYYIT**



**PRAYER AFTER  
COMPLETING  
TAWAF OF KAABA**

# 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:

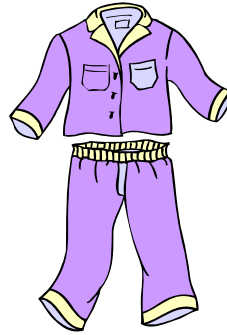
MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAH

# 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



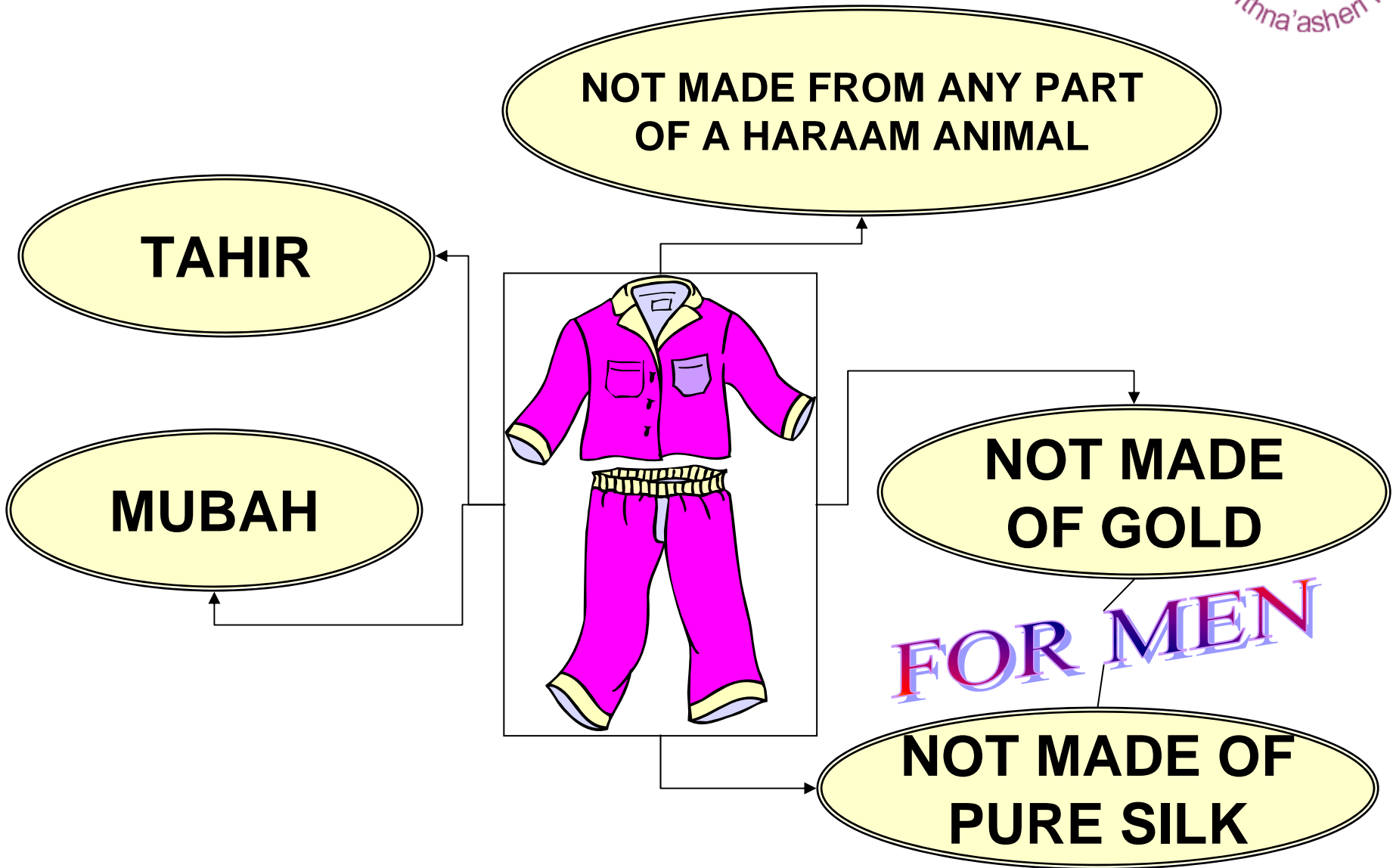
Quibla -We must know in which direction to face



Place of prayer must be Pak



# CLOTHES FOR SALAAH



# PLACE OF SALAAH

**PLACE MUST BE YOURS**

**PRAYER MAT MUST BE CLEAN & TAHIR**

**PLACE MUST BE TAHIR & CLEAN**

**PERMISSION NOT NEEDED IF YOU PRAY IN THE MOSQUE**

**YOU MUST HAVE PERMISSION OF OWNER TO USE IF NOT YOURS**

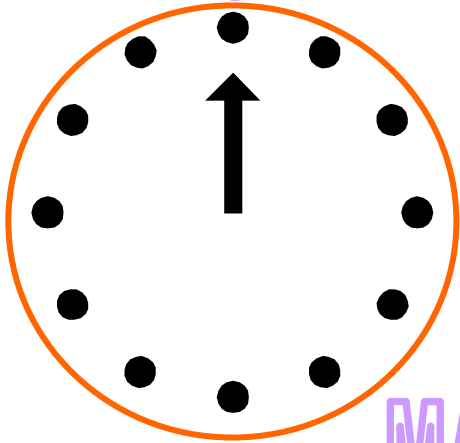




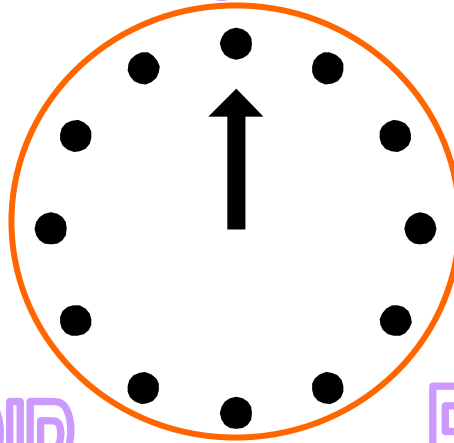
# TIME OF SALAAH

Show the fazilat times for each of these salaah

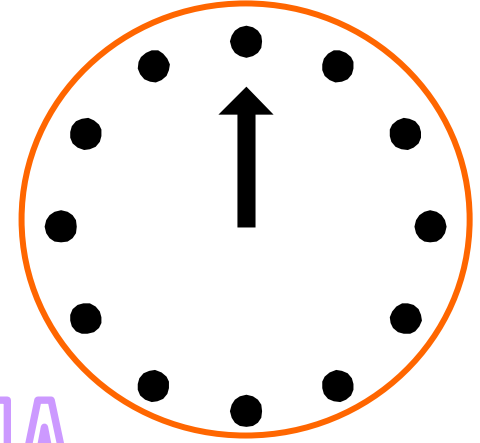
FAJR



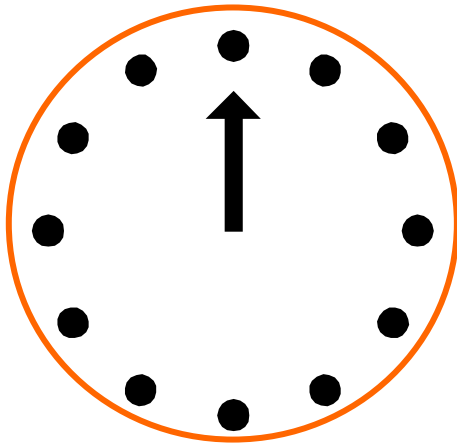
DHOHR



'ASR



MAGHRIB



EISHA

