



# Tareekh- Grade 4

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## TAREEKH SYLLABUS CLASS 4 (7 YEAR OLDS)

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## LESSON 4.1: THE AHLUL BAYT:

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

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

**Therefore by saying we are Shia Ithna-Asheri Muslims we are telling everyone that we follow the Holy Prophet and the 12Aimmah (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 Aimmah.
- The **Shia** follows the Holy Prophet **and** the 12 Aimmah.

The very large number of Muslims in the world are Shia Ithna-Asheri.

## WORKSHEET 1: THE AHLUL BAYT:

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

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## LESSON 4.2: 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>Name</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	Imam Ali (a.s.)	Ameerul Mu'mineen
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Imam Hasan (a.s.)	Al-Mujtaba
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Imam Husain (a.s.)	Sayyedush Shuhada
4 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Ali Zainul-Abideen (a.s.)	Zainul Abideen
5 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (a.s.)	Al-Baqir
6 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Jafar AsSadiq (a.s.)	As-Sadiq
7 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Musa AlKadhim (a.s.)	Al-Kadhim
8 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Ali Ar Ridha (a.s.)	Ar-Ridha
9 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Muhammad At Taqi (a.s.)	At-Taqi
10 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Ali An Naqi (a.s.)	An-Naqi
11 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Hasan Al Askari (a.s.)	Al-Askari
12 <sup>th</sup>	Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a.s.)	Al-Mahdi

## WORKSHEET 4.2: THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:

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

A ZULIEN IN A BED

LINE NEAR MUM EMUE

HARD AIR

ALAS IRAK

AIR LAB Q

AQ IS SAD

A JAMAL TUB

AT A QIT

HIM A LAD

AQ IS SAD

I HID KALM

HA MUM SAYS YES HUHU

NIQ ANA

### LESSON 4.3: BIBI KHADIJA:

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



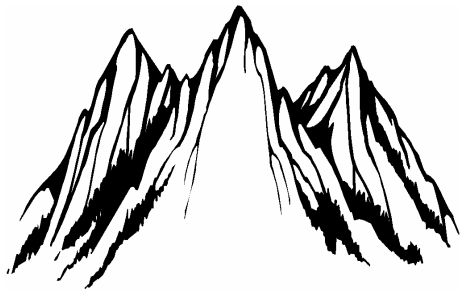
Her father was a wealthy trader.

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.

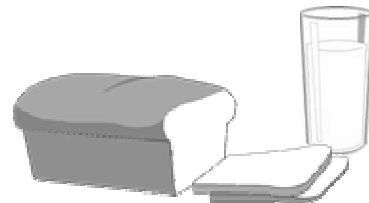
They soon had two sons, Qasim and Abdullah. But, both boys died while still very young. This made the Holy Prophet very sad, and when his cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) was born, he brought him up in his house as his own son.



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

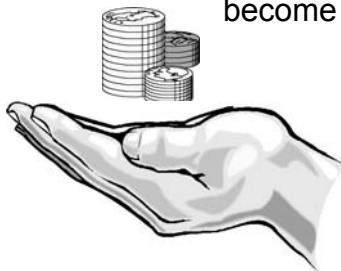
Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) used to spend a lot of time in a cave on Mount Hira near Makka. There, he would think about Allah and wonder at His creations.

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



Bibi Khadija would regularly visit him, bringing food 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.

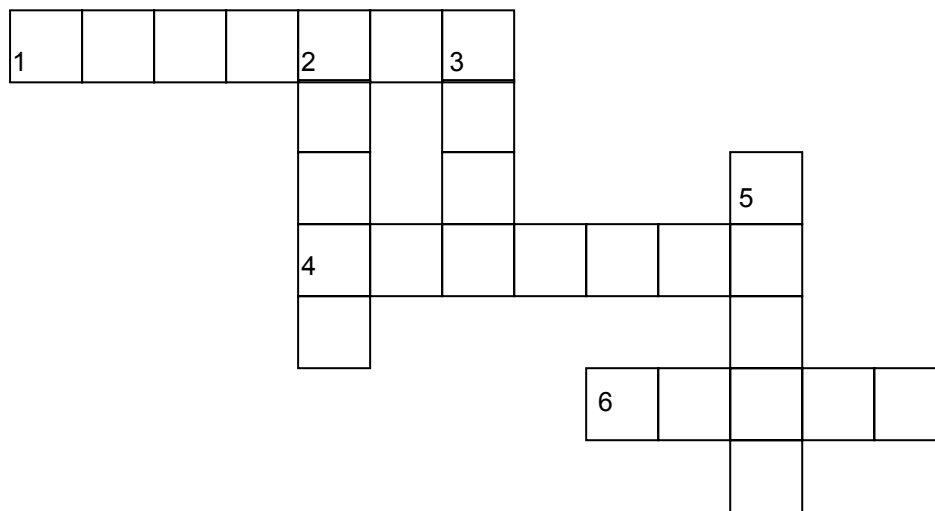
While Bibi Khadija was alive, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) did not marry another woman, and later said that she was the best of his wives.

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.
4. 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.
5. The name of one of her sons who died while still young.



## LESSON 4.4: 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 Nadhr that they would fast three days if their children became well.

**Nadhr 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.

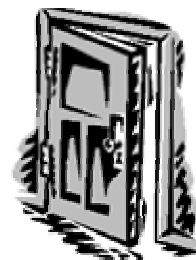


The next day, they fasted for a second time. Again, Bibi Fatimah (a.s.) made bread for their Iftar.



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 Nadhr the family kept and why did they make this Nadhr?

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?

#### LESSON 4.5: 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.

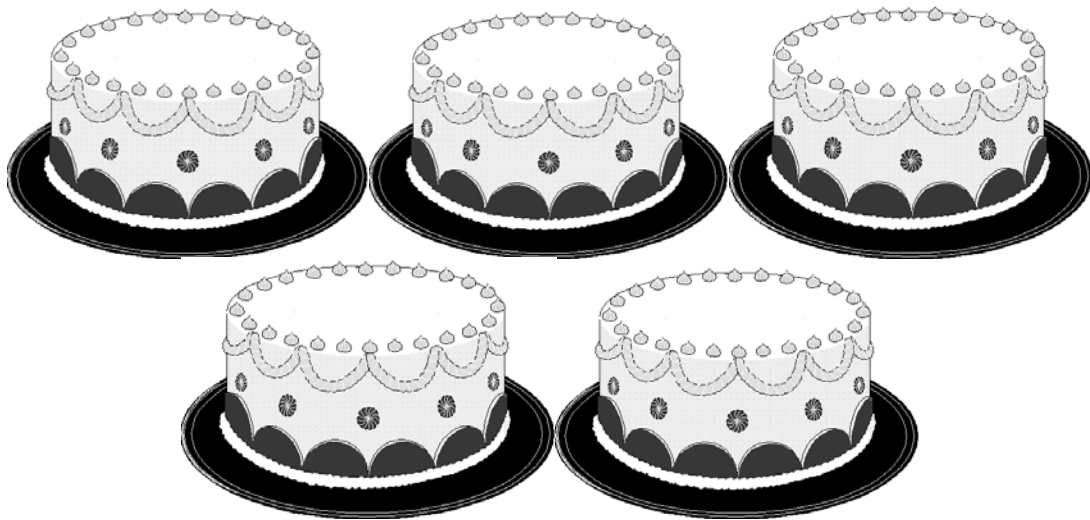
In Sura Al Maidah , Prophet Isa asked Allah for food from Heaven because his followers wanted a miracle to increase their faith, and to always celebrate the occasion with joy.

We are lucky that we have five types of 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 types of Eids that we celebrate each year:



What does the word Eid mean?

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

## LESSON 4.6: 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.

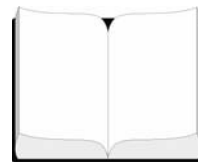
There are certain A'amaal recommended for Juma'.

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

**Recite Sura Fatiha  
for those who have  
gone back to Allah**

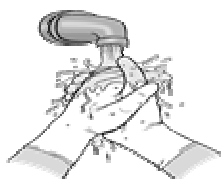


**Recite Suratul  
Yasiin & Dua  
Kumail**



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

**Do ghusl  
for Juma'**



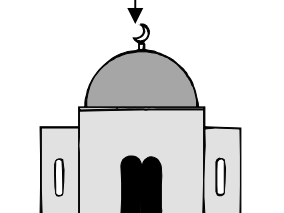
**Cut your nails,  
wear nice clothes  
and apply perfume**



**Visit the  
graves of our  
loved ones**



**Gather in  
mosque and pray  
Salaat together**

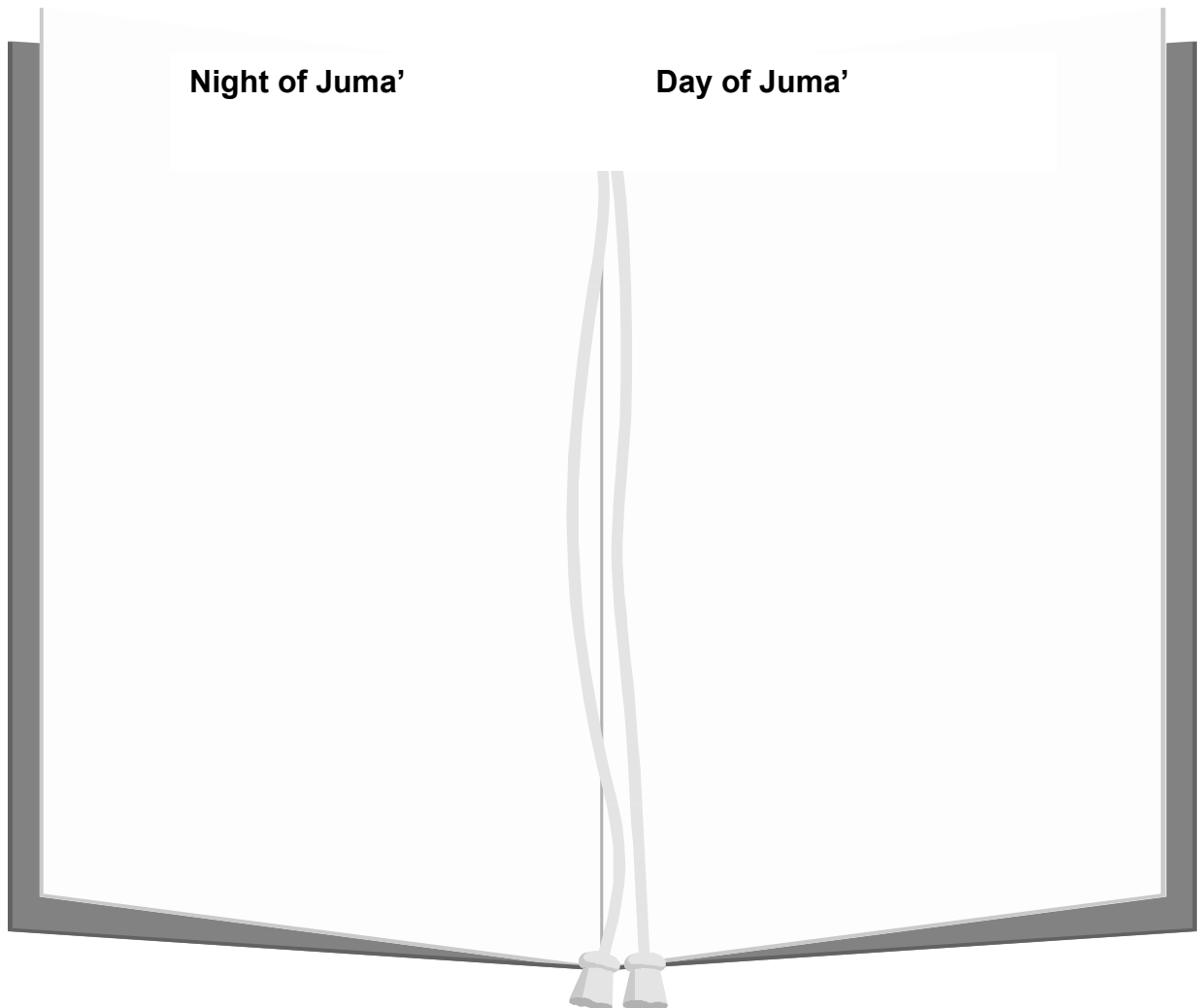


**WORKSHEET 4.6: EID-UL-JUMA':**

What day is Eid-ul-Juma'?

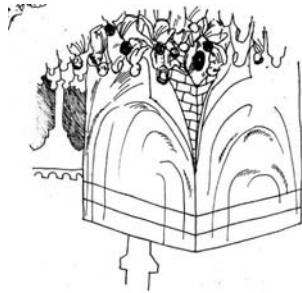
**The Day of Eid-ul-Juma' is:** \_\_\_\_\_

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':



## LESSON 4.7: 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 was being asked to actually kill his son, he wondered whether it was real.



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 Arafaat, which means the Day of Knowledge

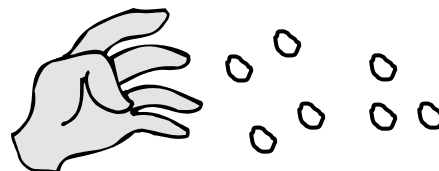
So, Prophet Ibrahim took his son into the desert.



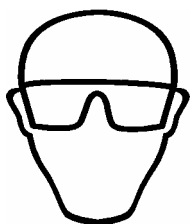
On the way, Shaitan, disguised as an old man, tried to convince Prophet Ibrahim that he was making a terrible mistake in killing his son.



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.

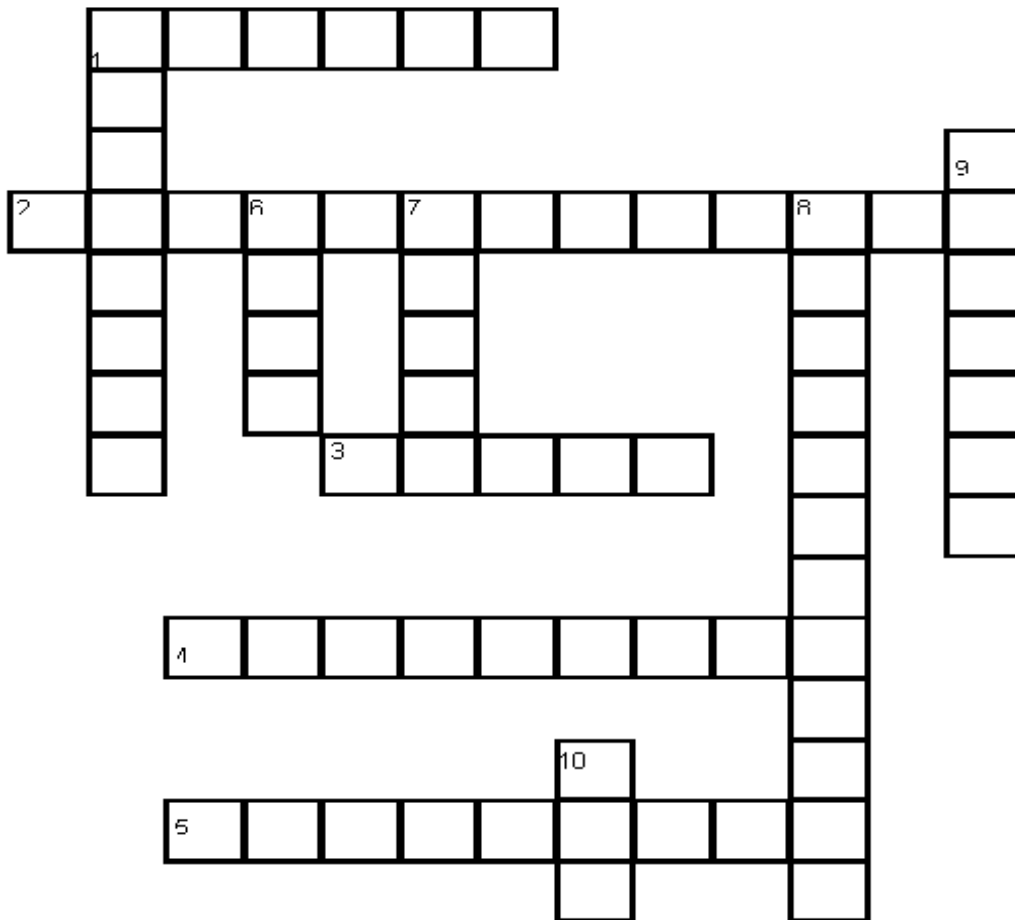
But when he removed the blindfold, he was surprised to see that he had slaughtered a male sheep instead, and that his son was standing safe beside him.



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-HAJ:

Crossword on Eid ul-Haj.



### ACROSS

1. The Prophet who was taken to be sacrificed on Eid ul-haj.
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-haj.

### 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?



## LESSON 4.8: 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 Mahe Ramadhan we are in the habit of committing few or no sins



By fasting during the month of Ramadhan, we have shown our Obedience to Allah.



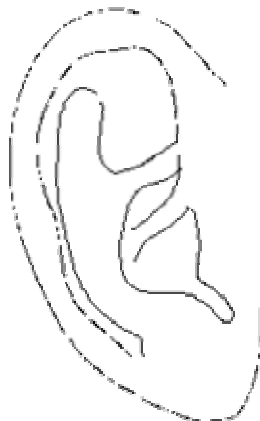
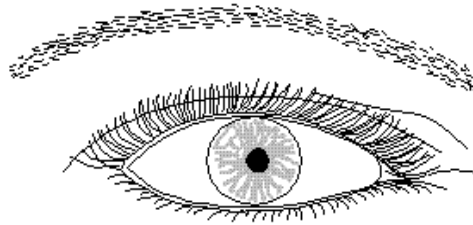
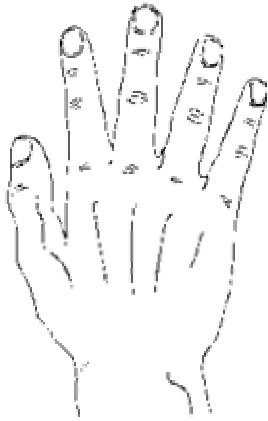
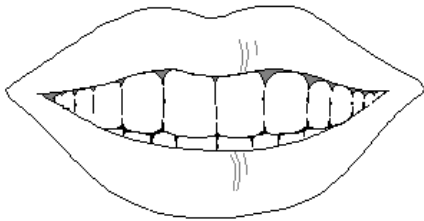
Through our prayers in Mahe Ramadhan, Allah may have forgiven our sins



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.**



## LESSON 4.9: 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).

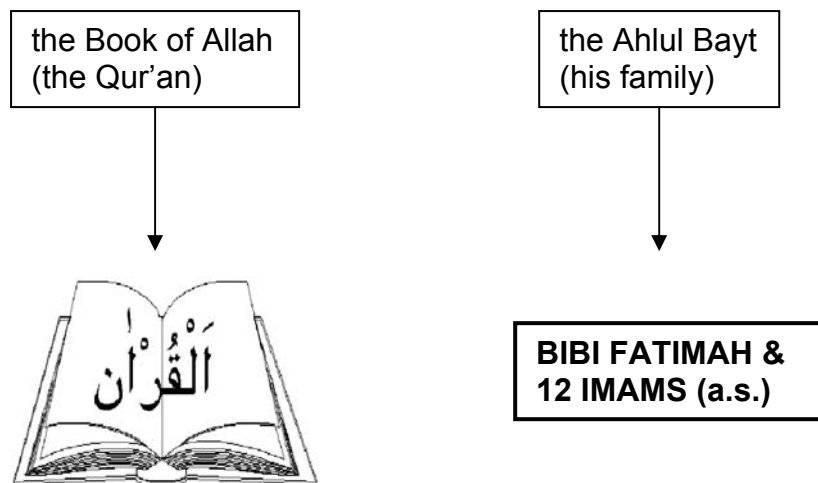


A friend of the Prophet called all the people to gather around.

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:**

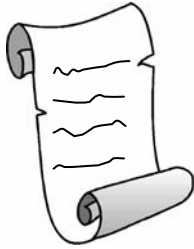
Write the meaning of the following ayat, then learn it.

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

**It means:**

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

## LESSON 4.10: 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 Prophet (s.a.w.).

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.

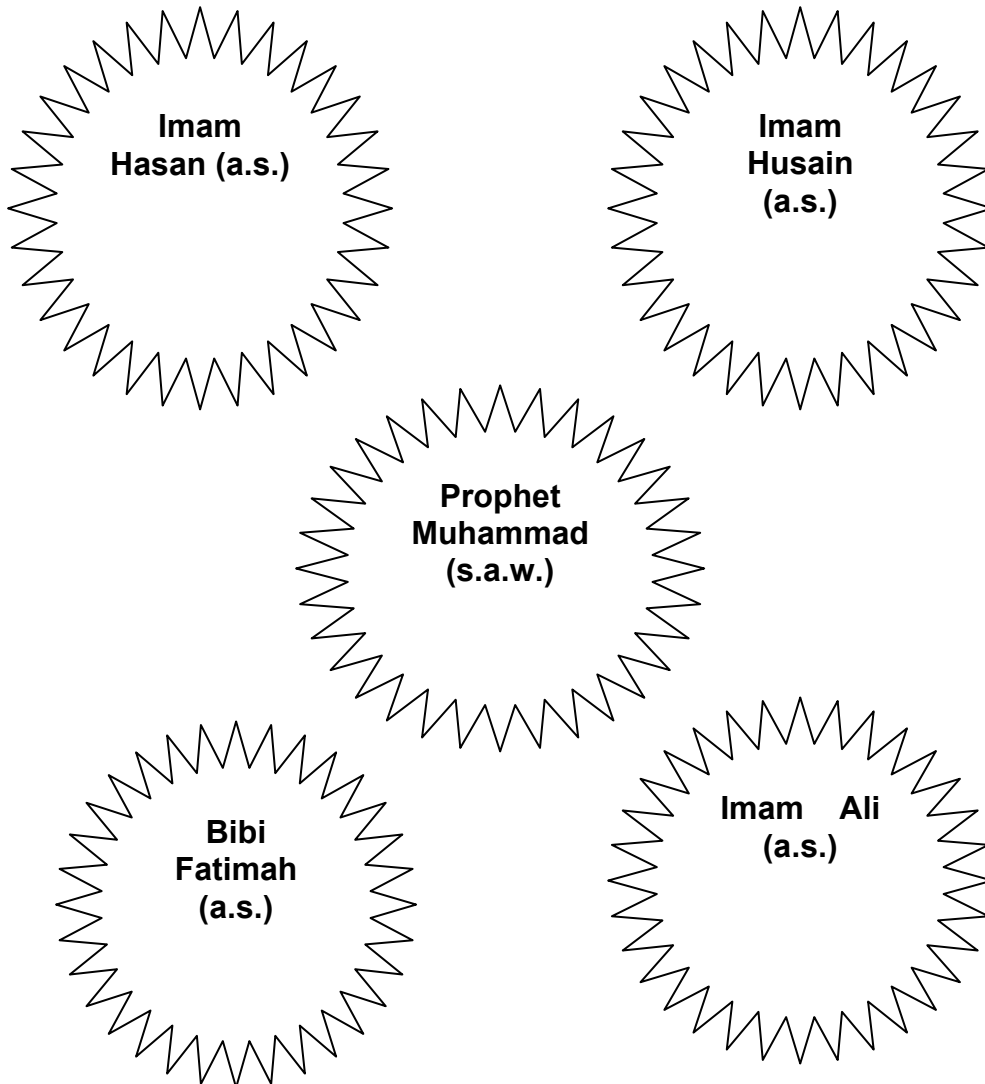
They backed away and realised that they had failed.

## 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?



## LESSON 4.11: NAMES OF ISLAMIC MONTHS:

In Islam we follow the Lunar (moon) calendar  
as opposed to the Solar (sun) calendar.

To follow the Lunar calendar, we use the shape of the moon to work out which day of the month it is.



The Islamic month has 29 or 30 days, while the calendar month has 30 or 31 days.

The Islamic months are:

**MUHARRAM**

**SAFAR**

**RABIUL AWWAL**

**RABIUL AKHAR**

**JAMAAD UL AWWAL**

**JAMAAD UL AKHAR**

**RAJAB**

**SHABAN**

**RAMADHAN**

**SHAWWAAL**

**DHULQA'ADA**

**DHULHIJJA**

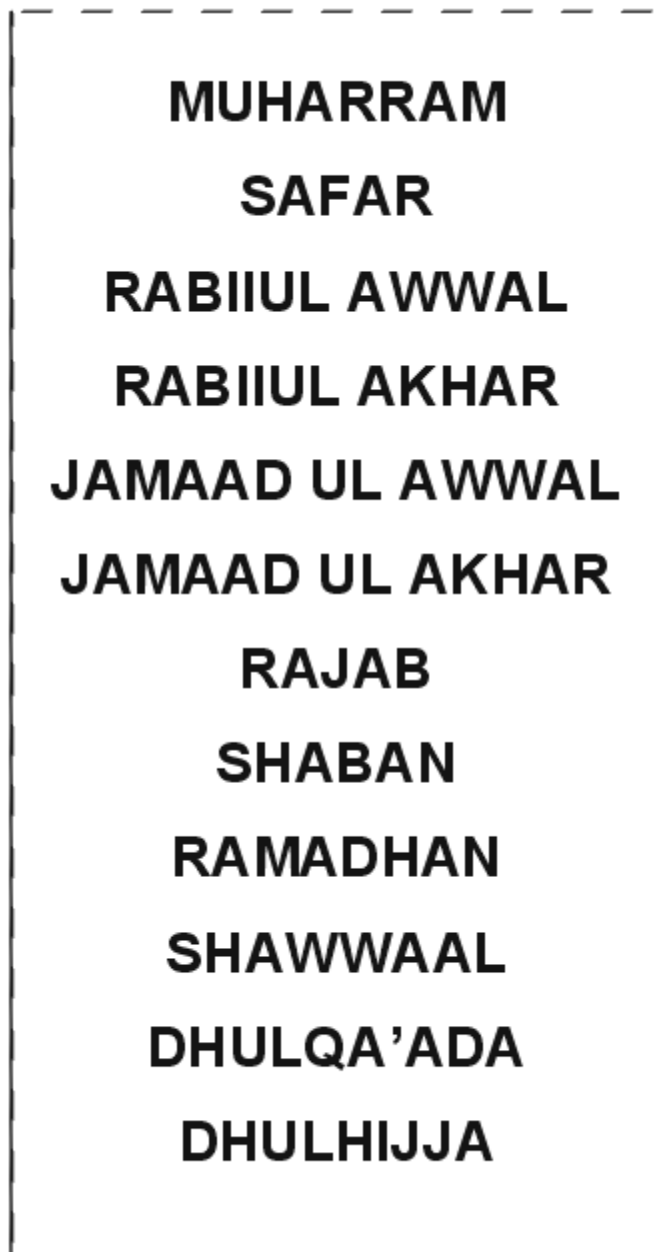
**WORKSHEET 4.11: NAMES OF ISLAMIC MONTHS:**

Make your own Islamic calendar.

Your Teacher will give you a sheet with the names written on it

Cut along the dotted line, then stick it on some cardboard.

Then slide the card with the slits cut through the months card.



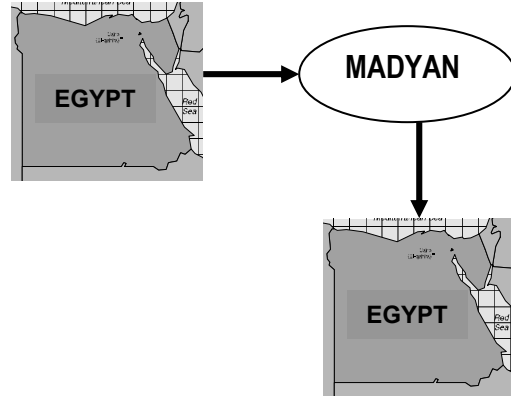


## LESSON 4.12: PROPHET MUSA 1:

Prophet Musa grew up in the palace of Firaun:



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



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

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

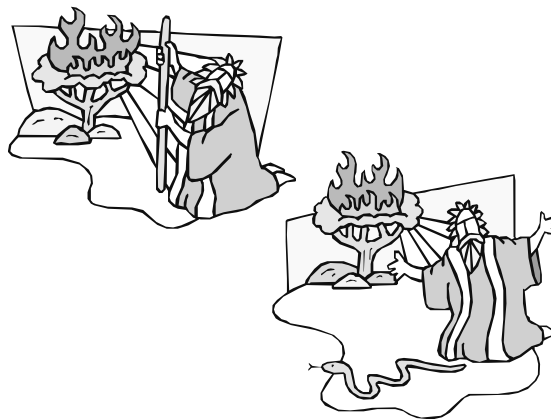
Prophet Musa told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.



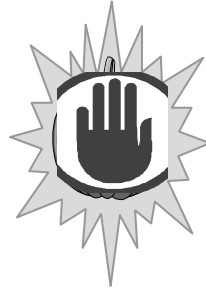
When he reached the fire, he saw that the flames were coming from a green tree, but there was no one there.

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

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

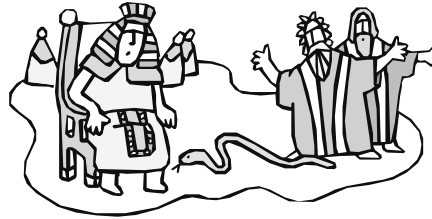


Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



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

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



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

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

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

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

#### **WORKSHEET 4.12: PROPHET MUSA 1:**

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

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for a student to draw the two miracles mentioned in the text.

## LESSON 4.13: PROPHET MUSA 2:

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

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

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



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

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



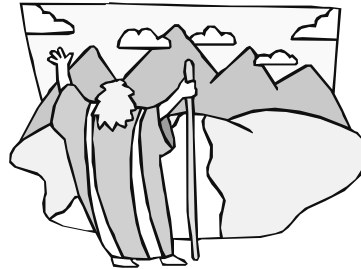
When Fir'aun saw the path he entered the sea at the head of his army. But while he was in the middle of the sea the waters suddenly closed around him and his men.



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

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

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



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



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

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



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

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



**WORKSHEET 4.13: PROPHET MUSA 2:**

Draw how Prophet Musa parted the sea:



When Fir'aun and his men entered the parted sea what happened?

**When Fir'aun and his men entered the sea** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**The calf could make noises because** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## LESSON 4.14: PROPHET ISA:

Prophet Isa's mother = Bibi Maryam

**He had no father.**

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

**He too could perform miracles like:**

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

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

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

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

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



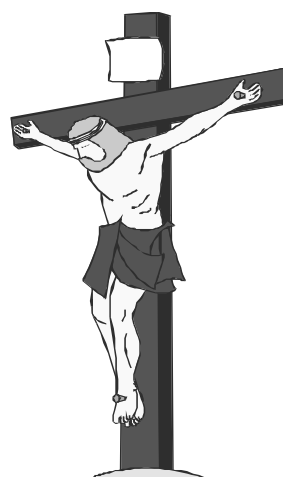
At this time, Allah raised Prophet Isa to the heavens to keep him safe.

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

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

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

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



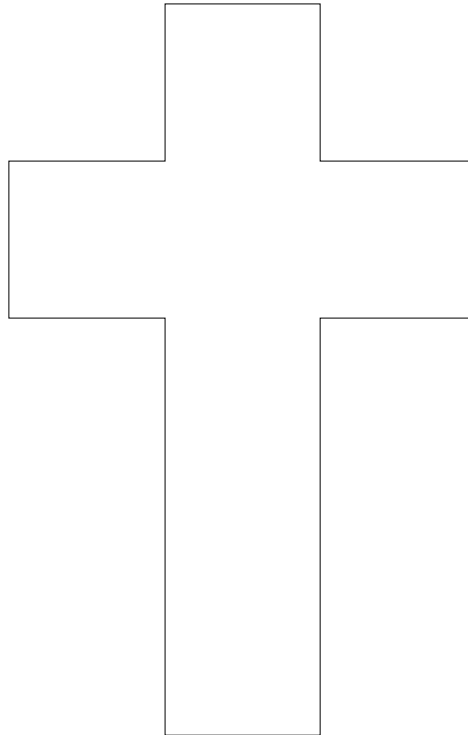
**Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said: When our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (a.s.) re-appears, Prophet Isa will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.**

**WORKSHEET 4.14: PROPHET ISA:**

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

\_\_\_\_\_.

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



Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Isa?

**This person was mistaken for Prophet Isa because:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

What happened to Prophet Isa?

**Prophet Isa:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.