



مدرسة مدينة العلم
MADINATUL-ILM SCHOOL

التربية الإسلامية
Religion

Level

3

مرحلة

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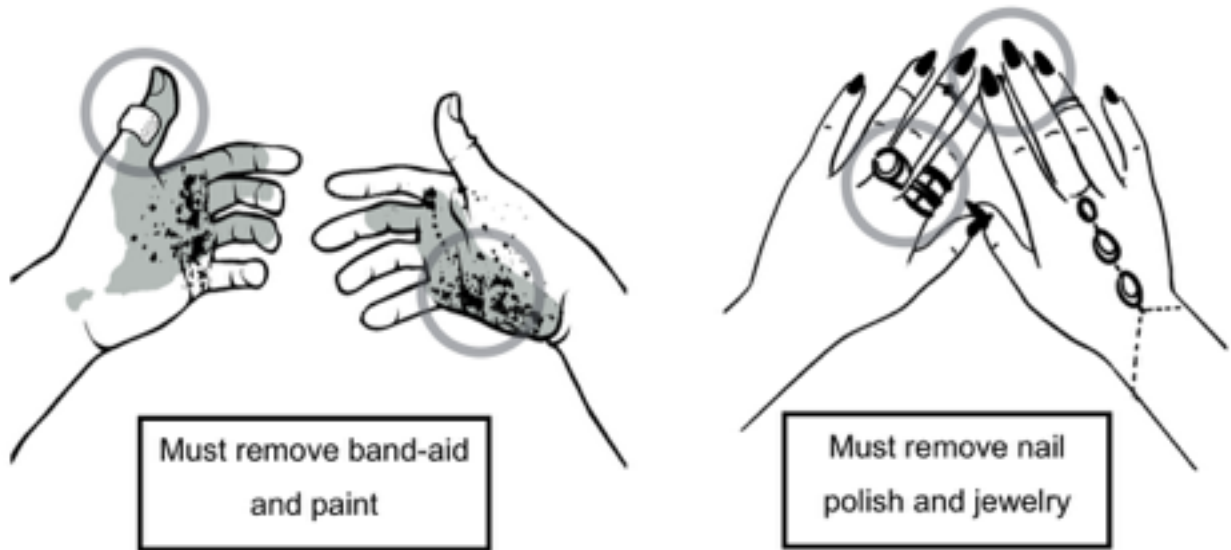
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Lesson 1: Introduction to Wudhu

Wudhu is a special way of washing to purify yourself for Allah swt.

Before we can start our Wudhu, we must make sure that there is no barrier that would stop water from reaching our skin.



Our body and clothes must be **Taher** or pure. Taher or pure means that there is no Najis things contaminating our body or clothes when we meet Allah swt, like for example; blood or urine.



We do Wudhu before:



Salat



Reading Quran



Doing Tawaf around the Kaaba

Wudhu has two types of actions:

Wajib Actions

These Actions must be done. If not, your salat is not accepted



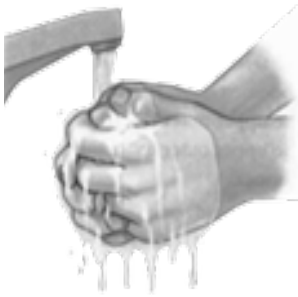
Mustahab Actions

These are optional that you don't have to do, but get you a lot of Thawab if you do.

Lesson 2: Wudhu - Mustahab Actions

The Mustahab actions are:

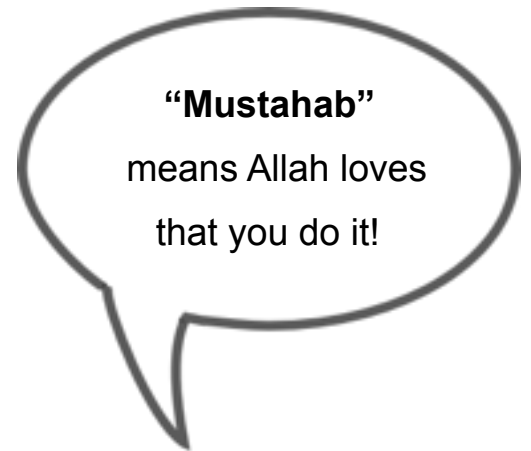
1- Wash your hands 2 times



2- Gargle 3 times



3- Take water into nostrils 3 times



Lesson 3: Wudhu - Wajib Actions

1- Make Niyah, say:



**“I am doing
Wudhu for the
pleasure of Allah
swt.”**

“Niyah”
means WHY you do
something

2- **Wash** the face



Wash your face
twice starting from
the top of the head
to the chin below



3 - **Wash** the arms



Wash your right arm first then your left once.

“Wash”
means you fill your hand with water before you

4- **Wipe** the head



Wipe your head from the back to the front.










5- **Wipe** the feet



Wipe your feet from the toes towards yourself.

“Wipe”
means you use your wet hand when you wipe.

In the table below, write in the space provided if the image is **Wajib** or **Mustahab**

		
<p>1- Make a Niyah. Say: "I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah swt."</p>	<p>2- Wash your hands twice</p>	<p>3- Gargle 3 times</p>
		
<p>4- Take water into nostrils 3 times</p>	<p>5- Wash your face twice</p>	<p>6- Wash your right arm</p>
		
<p>7- Wash your left arm</p>	<p>8- Wipe your head</p>	<p>9- Wipe your feet</p>

Lesson 4: Introduction to Salaat

Before starting to pray, we must prepare ourselves as we are about to stand in front of Allah. Thus, Salat has preparations:



Lesson 5: Salaat-Positions

These are the different positions of salat.



Qiyam



Ruku



Juloos



Sujood

Salat is measured by the number of Ruku's. One Ruku consists of the following set of positions.



Qiyam



Ruku



Qiyam



Sujood



Juloos



Sujood





Lesson 6: Salaat-Times

As Muslims, we pray 5 times a day:



Fajr	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
Before sunrise	Noon	Afternoon	After Sunset	Night
(2 Rakaat)	(4 Rakaat)	(4 Rakaat)	(3 Rakaat)	(4 Rakaat)




Put the correct names for the salat positions below.


			
.....


Complete the text below.


Fajr	Dhuhur	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
..... Rakaat Rakaat Rakaat Rakaat Rakaat


Activity: Majid and the Fajr prayer.

Majid's  _____ was ringing loudly. He turned it off and went back to  _____. He was so tired, he could hardly open his  _____.

Majid's mother came into the room. It's time for Subh  _____ she said.


Please wake up and do Wudhu. Majid sank deeper into his  _____.

Last night he had been  _____ till very late. Now he was too tired for Salaat. I will pray it later, he told his mum.





His mother sat down on the  _____. Majid, she said. Don't you know that Subh Salaat is very important? It is Shaitan who is telling you to sleep. Are you

 _____ enough to  _____ Shaitan? Majid opened one

 _____. A strong Muslim never misses his/her Subh prayers, no matter how

 _____ he is, said his mother.

Lesson 7: Step by Step on How to Pray

<p>1. NIYYAT:</p> 	<p>I AM OFFERING _____ PRAYERS, _____ RAKAATS, قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ QURBATAN ILAL LAH</p>
<p>2. TAKBIRATUL IHRAM</p> 	<p>اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ALLAHU AKBAR</p>
<p>3. QIYAM – SURATUL FATIHA</p> 	<p>BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ALHAMDULILLAHI RABBIL A'ALAMEEN الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ AR RAHMAN NIR RAHIM الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ MALIKI YAW MID DIN مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ IYYA KA NA'BUDU WA IYYA KA NASTA'EEN إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ IHDI NAS SIRATAL MUSTAQEEM اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ SIRAA TAL LADHINA AN A'MTA A'LAIHIM صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ GHAIRIL MAGHDUBI A'LAIHIM غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ WALADH DHAAAALLEEN وَالضَّالِّينَ</p>
<p>4. QIYAM – SURATUL IKHLAS</p> 	<p>BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ QUL HU WAL LAH HU AHAD قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ALLAH HUS SAMAD اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ LAM YA LID, WA LAM YU LAD لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ WA LAM YA KUL LA HU KUFU WAN AHAD وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ</p>

5. RUKU'



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUBHANA RABBI YAL A'DHIMI WABI HAMDHI
ALLAHUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW
WA AALI MUHAMMED

6. QIYAM AFTER RUKU'



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

SAMI ALLAH HULIMAN HAMIDAH

ALLAHU AKBAR

7. SAJDAH



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUB HANA RABBI YAL A'ALA WABI HAMDHI

ALLAH HUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

8. JULOOS



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

ALLAHU AKBAR
ASTAGH FIRUL LAAHA RABBI WA ATUBU ILAIHI
ALLAHU AKBAR

9. DHIKR FOR WHEN RISING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَفْعُدُ

BEHAW LIL LAahi WA QUW WATIHI AQUMU WA AQ UD

IN THE 2ND RAKAAT AFTER THE RECITATION IN QIYAM (QIRAAT) - SURA AL-FATIHA AND SURA AL-IKHLAS, AFTER THAT DO QUNOOT:

10. QUNOOT:



رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَّ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَ قِنَاعَذَابِ النَّارِ

RABBANA AATINA FID DUNYA HASSANAH

WA FIL AAKHIRATI HASSANATAW WAQINA ADHAABAN NAAR

RUKU, QIYAM, SAJDAH, JULOOS, SAJDAH, JULOOS - ALL JUST LIKE THE 1ST RAKAAT

WHILE STILL IN JULOOS:

- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE TASHAHUD AND SALAAM IF IT IS A 2 RAKAAT SALAAT
- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE ONLY TASHAHUD IF IT IS A 3 OR 4 RAKAAT SALAAT AND RISE FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT.
-

11. TASBIHAT-E-ARBA' 3 TIMES IN THE 3RD AND 4TH RAKAAT IN QIYAM:



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

12. TASHAHUD



أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

ASH HADU AL LA ILAHA ILLAL LAHU WAHDAHU LA SHARIKA LAH

WA ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUH

ALLA HUMMA SALLI A'LAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

13. SALAAM



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

AS SALAAMU A'LAIKA AYYUHAN NABIYYU WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAATUHU

AS SALAAMU A'LAINA WA A'LA I'BAADIL LAAHIS SWALIHEEN

AS SALAAMU ALAIKUM WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAA TUH

Question:

What does Shia Ithna-Asheri mean?

Shia Ithna Asheri means _____

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

The most common title of each Imam is:

IMAM	Name	TITLE
1 st	Imam Ali (A)	Ameerul Mu'mineen
2 nd	Imam Hassan (A)	Al-Mujtaba
3 rd	Imam Hussain (A)	Sayyidush Shuhada
4 th	Imam Ali Zainul-Abideen (A)	Zainul Abideen
5 th	Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (A)	Al-Baqir
6 th	Imam Ja'far As Sadiq (A)	As-Sadiq
7 th	Imam Musa Al Kadhim (A)	Al-Kadhim
8 th	Imam Ali Al Ridha (A)	Al-Ridha
9 th	Imam Muhammad Al Jawad (A)	At-Taqi
10 th	Imam Ali Al Hadi (A)	An-Naqi
11 th	Imam Hasan Al Askari (A)	Al-Askari
12 th	Imam Al Mahdi (A)	Al-Mahdi

Lesson 9: Prophet Muhammad (S)

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

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

Meanwhile another man who had also come to listen to the Holy Prophet (S) sat down beside the rich man. The second man was not rich, in fact he was quite poor. The old and torn clothes he was wearing showed just how poor he was.

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

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

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

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

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

Moral:

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

Lesson 10: The First Revelation

The Prophet (S), use to spend a lot of his time in the cave, of Mount Hira, which is a mountain near the Holy Ka'aba. When the Prophet (S) was 40 years old, he received his 1st revelation.



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

The Prophet (S) sat at his place calmly and saw that a man was approaching him. It was the angel Jibrail in human form. Jibrail came very close to the Prophet (S) and asked him to read what was written in a silken scroll that he had in his hands.

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

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْاِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
﴿٢﴾ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْاَكْرَمُ ﴿٣﴾ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ﴿٤﴾ عَلَّمَ
الْاِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ﴿٥﴾

Read in the name of your Lord Who created. He created man from a clot. Read and your Lord is Most Honorable, Who taught (to write) with the pen Taught man what he knew not.

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

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

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

Work sheet:

What is so special about these verses? _____

What Surah are these verses from? _____

Who were they revealed to? _____

How were they revealed? _____

Where were they revealed? _____

Lesson 11: Hijrat to Abyssinia

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

The unbelievers of Makka had made life very difficult for the Muslims. The Prophet (S) told some Muslims to move to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), which was ruled by a kind Christian king whose name was Negus.

It happened 5 years after the Prophet (S) started his mission. First 10 people went, then 40 followed. The Muslims were shown much kindness in Abyssinia and found the life there very pleasant and comfortable.

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

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

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

Ja'far replied, "We used to worshipped idols. We did bad things. We had no respect for our neighbours and fought amongst ourselves. The weak were

bullied by the strong. We spent a long time like this until the Prophet (S), invited us to worship One God.

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

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

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

Lesson 12: Hijrat to Madina

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When half the night was over, the Prophet (S) left his house to begin his journey. As he came out of the house he threw some sand towards the men who were waiting to kill him and recited the following verse: Suratul Yasiin:

Verse 9:

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ
لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾

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

The sight of Imam Ali (A) stopped the would-be killers. The Quraish were angry, because they failed but they left Imam Ali (A) unharmed because they had no quarrel with him. They left the house, sorry that they had waited till the morning.



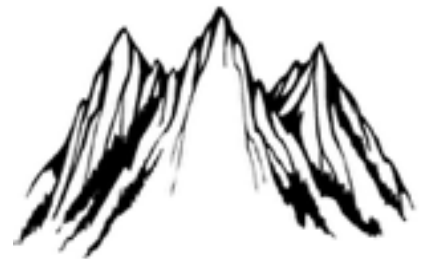
It is from this year that Muslims mark the beginning of the Islamic Calendar. This is the year 1433 A.H. That means it is now 1433 years after the Hijrat to Madina took place.

Lesson 13: Sayida Khadija

Sayida Khadija (A) was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (S), and the mother of Sayida Fatimah (A). Her father was a wealthy trader. When he died, Sayida Khadija (A) continued his business. Soon, she was the richest trader in Makka.

Prophet Muhammad (S) worked for Sayida Khadija (A), 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) was born, he brought him up in his house as his own son. The Holy Prophet (S) and Sayida Khadija (A) then had a daughter, Sayida Fatimah (A).

Prophet Muhammad (S) used to spend a lot of time in a cave on Mount Hira near Makka. There, he would think about Allah (SWT) and wonder at His creation. Sometimes he would stay on Hira for many days at a time. Sayida Khadija (A) would regularly visit him, bringing food and water and making sure he was comfortable.



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

Sayida Khadija (A) was married to the Holy Prophet (S) for many years before she died. She is buried in Makka. The Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib

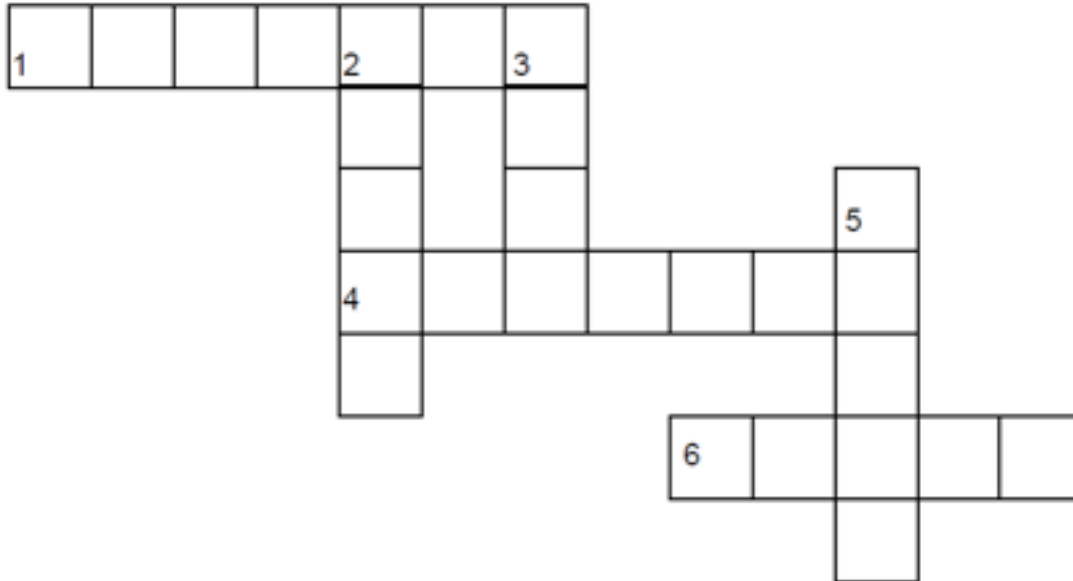
also died in this year that has been named the “**Year of Grief**” or “**Aamul Huzn**” in Arabic.

While Sayida Khadija (A) was alive, the Holy Prophet (S) 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:

- Sayida Asiya (wife of Firaun),
- Sayida Maryam (mother of Prophet Isa), and
- Sayida Fatimah (A).

Crossword



ACROSS

1. The name of the daughter of Prophet Muhammed (S)
4. The name of the wife of the Holy Prophet (S) who is known as one of the four perfect women in the world.
6. The name of the year in which Sayida Khadija (A) died.

DOWN

2. The burial place of Sayida Khadija (A)
3. The name of the mountain where the Holy Prophet (S) often went to meditate.
5. The name of one of her sons who died while still young.

A famous writer described Sayida Khadija's house as follows:

- Every orphan who didn't have anyone to depend on came to this house
- Every father who couldn't get food for his children came to this house
- Every woman who was homeless, came to this house
- Everybody who suffered and became shelter less came to this house
- All of them knew the way to Sayida Khadija's (A) house and went there.
- They took refuge in her kindness and wealth.
- The sore hearts of those people were treated with her favour and grace.



Lesson 14: Sayida Fatima

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

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

On the first day of the fasting, Sayida Fatimah (A) 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, Sayida Fatimah (A) 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 Sayida Fatimah (A) 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 (SWT) revealed the following Ayas in sura Al-Inssan in the Holy Qur'an, in praise of the sacrifice made by this holy family.

“يُوفُونَ بِالنَّذْرِ وَيَخَافُونَ يَوْمًا كَانَ شَرُّهُ مُسْتَطِيرًا (٧) وَيُطْعَمُونَ
الطَّعَامَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا (٨) إِنَّمَا نُطْعِمُكُمْ لِوَجْهِ
اللَّهِ لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكْرًا (٩) إِنَّا نَخَافُ مِنْ رَبِّنَا يَوْمًا
عَبُوسًا قَمَطِيرًا (١٠) فَوَقَاهُمُ اللَّهُ شَرَّ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ وَلَقَّاهُمْ نَضْرَةً
وَسُرُورًا (١١) وَجَزَاهُمْ بِمَا صَبَرُوا جَنَّةً وَحَرِيرًا (١٢)”

Worksheet

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?

Day 1: _____

Day 2: _____

Day 3: _____

SAYIDA FATIMA (A): SPECIAL PRAYERS BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP:

Sayida Fatimah Zahra (A) is known to have recounted this interesting true story:

She said: "One day, as I was preparing myself to sleep, suddenly I saw my father, Prophet Muhammad (S) entering our room. He said: "My beloved daughter, Fatimah Zahra! Never sleep at night, unless you have accomplished things!"

1st: You have to read entire Noble Qur'an from the beginning to end.

2nd: You have to ask for the great Prophets of Allah (SWT) to intercede in your favour after your death.

3rd: You should remember that, you have to make all the faithful believers happy and pleased with you.

4th: Finally, you have to go to Makkah, and accomplish the Pilgrimage of Hajj

Sayida Fatimah Zahra (A) said: "After having said that, my father, Prophet Muhammad (S) began to perform his prayer and I had to wait until he finished his prayer to ask more information from him."

I said with confusion: "O Messenger of Allah! You have ordered me to do four things before sleep. But beloved father, I cannot see myself executing such things! I am unable to accomplish them at this late hour!"

Prophet Muhammad (S) smiled graciously and answered:

1st: "If you recite Suratul Ikhlas, 3 times, it is as though you have read the entire Noble Qur'an from the beginning to end.

2nd: If you say greetings and salutations to me and to the other great Prophets, you make us intercede in your favour.

3rd: If you pray for the faithful believers, you have made them happy and content.

4th: And at last, if you say (dhikr) "Subhanallahi, Wal hamdulillaahi, Wala ilaaha illallaahu, Wallaahu Akbar" it is as though you have accomplished the Pilgrimage of Hajj"



Lesson 15: Imam Ali bin Abu Talib (as)

Imam Ali bin Abu Talib (as) born in the Holy Ka'ba (House of God). Nobody before or after him has ever been born in the House of God.

His mother was Fatima bint Asad. She was like a mother to the Apostle of God (Prophet Mohammad) peace be on him and he (the Apostle) was brought up under her care.

He was the first of the family of the House and of the Companions to believe in God and His prophet. He constantly defended the faith and fought against those who supported deviation (from the truth). He spread the teachings of the sunnah (the practice of the Prophet) and the Qur'an, judged with justice and enjoined (people) to do good.

He was the brother of the Apostle of God and his cousin, and his helper in his affair (spread the teaching of Islam), his son-in-law (being married) to his daughter, Fatima Zahraa (as).

Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) was a hardworking man with a pleasant personality. He worked hard while farming and cultivating orchards. He developed several plots and orchards and then gave them all away for the sake of Allah (SWT). One day, Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) acquired a piece of barren land outside Madinah which he wanted to cultivate. In order to do this, Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) decided to dig a



well, he chose a suitable place and putting his hopes in the grace of Allah (SWT), he began to dig.

Several days went by, but still there was no sign of any water coming out of the well. One day, Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) picked up a pickaxe, entered the well and using all his strength and energy worked very hard for a while, but still there was no sign of water. Exhausted, he came out of the well, wiped away the sweat of his brow, rested for a while, and then re-entered the well. Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) was swinging the pickaxe with such vigor that the sound of his breathing could be heard all around. After receiving a strong, hard blow with the pickaxe, the ground suddenly split open, and fresh, clear water bubbled up.



Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) climbed quickly out of what had now become a wonderful well in the dry desert which would soon turn the ill surrounding area into a lovely orchard. Soon the people gathered around to see it. Each of them was commenting on it.

"What a hard working man is Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as)" one said.

"Since Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) is a good and generous man, Allah (SWT) has been generous to him and given him goodness" said another.

"Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) and his descendants have become rich forever" said another.

Some congratulated Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as), while some were jealous. "Bring me a paper and pen" said Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) and when they had done so; Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as) sat down and wrote: I have endowed this well and the land surrounding it in charity for its income to be used as follows:

- In helping the poor and destitute.
- In helping the travelers far away from their homes.
- In providing the means for the marriages of orphans.
- In providing medical care for the poor.
- In the doing of good works of public benefit.

I have endowed this well in charity so as to seek the pleasure of Allah (SWT) and the rewards of the Hereafter, and in order to be saved from the of Hell.

Homework: do a charity this week and present it to the class next week?

In Quran:

إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ

"Your authority (wali) is God and His Apostle and those believers who perform the prayer and pay alms (zakat) while they are bowing (in prayer)....." [5:55]

It is known that no one except Imam Ali (as) paid zakat while bowing (in prayer).

It has been established in language that wali means "the most appropriate for authority". If the Imam Ali, peace be on him, was, by the stipulation of the Qur'an, more appropriate for authority among the people than themselves because of his being their wali, it was obviously necessary for all of them to obey him, just as obedience to God, the Most High, and obedience to His messenger (Prophet Mohammad), peace be on him and his family, was required because of the information about their authority (wilaya) over creatures which is given in this verse with clear proof.

Imam Ali died at the age of 63 years, at Kufa, murdered by an assassin who mortally wounded him with a poisoned sword in the Mosque at Kufa during morning prayers on the 19th of Ramadan.

Homework

Write a research project about the life of Imam Ali ibn Abu Talib (as). Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates.

Please use the guidelines below:

- The names of his father and mother.
- His relationship to Prophet Mohammed (s).
- His braveness and generosity.
- What is the evidences that Imam Ali (as) is the successor of the prophet Mohamad (S).
- One short saying from Imam Ali (as).

Lesson 16: Imam Hassan (as)

Imam Hassan (as) born in Medina on 15th Ramadan 3 AH (after Hijra). His father is Imam Ali (as) and his mother is Fatima (as). Al-Hasan (as) was the most similar person to the Prophet Mohammad, may God bless him and his family, in form, manner and nobility.

Imam Hassan (a.s.), like all other Imams was granted divine knowledge by Allah (swt) and he demonstrated it right from his childhood.

Once Imam Hassan (a.s.) was asked "What are the 10 strong things that are stronger than one another?" Imam Hasan (a.s.) replied:

- Among the strong things is Stone;
- Even stronger is the Iron which is used to break Stone;
- Even stronger is the Fire which melts Iron;
- Even stronger is the Water which extinguishes Fire;
- Even stronger are Clouds that carry Water with them;
- Even stronger is the Air which floats the Clouds;
- Even stronger is the Angel who moves the Air;
- Even stronger is the Angel who will give Death to the Angel who moves the Air;
- Even stronger is the Death which will come upon the Angel of Death; and
- Even stronger is the order of Allah (swt) which governs the Death.

Once the ruler of Rome asked Imam Hasan (a.s.): "Which are the creations which were born without a mother and father or Male and Female?" and Imam Hassan (a.s.) replied:

These are 7 creations: Prophet Adam (a.s.), Sayida Hawwa (a.s.), the lamb which was sent in place of Prophet Ismael (a.s.), the camel of Prophet Saleh (a.s.), the serpent of Prophet Musa (a.s.), Iblees and the crow that taught the method of burial to Qabeel son of Prophet Adam (a.s.).

Imam Hassan (a.s.) and Anger Management

Mubarad and Ibn Aisha narrated that a man from Syria saw Imam Hassan (a.s.) riding a horse and started insulting him. Imam Hassan (a.s.) did not reply to the man. When the Syrian stopped, Imam Hassan (a.s.) proceeded towards him and after cheerfully greeting him said:

"Old man, I believe you are a stranger. Maybe you have confused me with another person. If you ask forgiveness, it is granted to you. If you ask for a means of transportation, we shall provide it for you. If you are hungry, we shall feed you. If you are in need of clothes, we shall clothe you. If you are deprived, we shall grant you. If you are being sought, we shall give you refuge. If you have any need, we shall fulfill it for you. And if you wish to proceed with your caravan be our guest until you leave, it would be more useful to you, for we hold a good position, great dignity and vast belongings."

When the man heard the words of Imam Hassan (a.s.) he cried and said: "I testify that you are Allah's heir on His earth. Allah (swt) surely knows to whom He assigns His Message. You and your Father were the most resented of Allah's creatures to me, but now you are the most beloved of Allah's creatures to me."

The man then directed his caravan and became their guest of the town until he departed while believing in their love.

Imam Hassan (a.s.) Maid Servant and Anger Management

Once a maid of our 2nd Imam, Imam Hasan (a.s.) dropped a hot bowl of soup on Imam Hasan (a.s.).

She was very scared because she thought the Imam Hasan (a.s.) would be angry and punish her.



She immediately recited the Ayah: "...Those who control (their) anger..." Imam Hasan (a.s.) smiled and said he was not angry.

Then she recited the next part of the Ayah: "...And are forgiving towards people..."

Imam Hasan (a.s.) said he had forgiven her.

She then finished the Ayah: "...Allah loves those who do good..."

Imam Hasan (a.s.) told her she was free.

The above Ayah is from the Holy Quran: Surah Aal-e-Imraan (3), verse 134.

Workshop:

What did you learn from the above story? How will you manage your anger with others? Share it in the class.

Imam Hassan (as) died at the age of 46 years, at Medina, on Thursday, 28th Safar, 50 AH.

Homework

Write a research project about the life of Hassan ibn Ali (as). Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates. Please use the guidelines below:

- The names of his father and mother.
- His relationship to Prophet Mohammed (s).
- The names of his children
- Give an example of Imam Hassan's good manners.

Lesson 17: Imam Hussain (as)

Imam Hussain (as) born in Thursday, 3rd Shaban 4 AH (after hijra) at Medina. His father is Imam Ali (as) and his mother is Fatima (as).

Imam Hussain (as) main occupation was to teach the newly converted Muslims real Islam through the Qur'an and Sunnah of the Prophet.

A man came to Imam Hussain (a.s.) and said, "I frequently disobey Allah (SWT) and cannot prevent myself from sins; therefore, please, give me an advice O son of messenger of Allah (SWT) so that I may keep away from sins."

Imam Hussain (a.s.): "Do five things and then commit sins as much as you want."

Sinner: "Please tell me what those five things are."

Imam Hussain (a.s.): "(1) Do not eat from the provisions of Allah (SWT), and then do whatever you like."

Sinner: "Then what will I be able to eat because whatever there is in his universe is from Allah (SWT)?"

Imam Hussain (a.s.): "(2) Then leave the earth of Allah (SWT), and then do whatever you like."

Sinner: "O Imam, this is even more difficult than the first! If I leave the earth, then where would I live? because all belongs to Allah (SWT)."

Imam Hussain (a.s.): "(3) Then find a place where Allah (SWT) cannot see you, and then do whatever you like."

Sinner: "But, O Imam, nothing is hidden from Allah (SWT)."

Imam Hussain (a.s.): (4) Then do one thing, when the angel of death (Izrail) comes to you, keep him away from yourself, and then do whatever you like. And if you cannot do that, then lastly,

(5) do not enter the Hell when Allah (SWT) sends you into it. If you can do that, then go and commit whatever sins you like."

Sinner: "That's it, O son of messenger of Allah (SWT)! From today, Allah (SWT) will not find me in a situation which He dislikes."

Imam Hussain (as) fought with Yazid ibn Muawiya to save Islam

Imam Hussain (as) fought with Yazid ibn Muawiya in 61 AH to save Islam. Imam Hussain (as) was forced to fight Yazid's army because he would not give Bayat (oath of allegiance) to Yazid ibn Muawiya.

When Imam Hussain (as) was told that he had to give Bayat to Yazid otherwise he would be killed, Imam Hussein (as) replied that: a man like him could not give Bayat to a man like Yazid ibn Muawiya.

By saying this Imam Hussain (as) was trying to tell everyone that what Yazid believed in was totally opposite to what Imam Hussain (as) believed in. Yazid was the follower of Shaitan while Imam Hussein (as) was the follower of Allah (SWT).

Imam Hussain (as) knew that himself, his friends and family were to die in Karbala. He also knew that this was the only way that he could show to the other Muslims that Yazid who claimed to be a Muslim and protect Islam was in fact destroying it.

In Imam Hussain (as) army there were not just strong soldiers, that was not what was needed to get into the army of Imam Hussein (as). To get into the army of Imam Hussain (as) you needed to believe and act upon Islam.

Imam Hussain (as) wanted people, when they heard about the events of Karbala to know that it was not for power but for Islam and this is how to get into the army of Imam Hussain (as) you needed to be a believer and not a soldier. Imam Hussain's (as) army had all kinds of people:

Imam Hussain (as) had rich, noble men. He had freed slaves. He had old and young men. He had men who had done wrong and repented (e.g. Hazrat Hurr - the commander of Yazid ibn Muawiyah army). He had pious men.



Whenever other Muslims heard about the events of Karbala, they would ask themselves, why it was that men from different backgrounds, different circumstances, different ways of life, all came together to fight and die with Imam Hussain (as).

Every Muslim regardless of his colour, his race, his background, his financial situation, his age, could identify himself with one martyr in the army of Imam Hussain (as) and through him understand why Imam Hussein (as) did what he did.

Moral of the Story: Imam Husssin (as) could not give Bayat to Yazid ibn Muawiya because it was against what he believed in. You should always stand by what you believe in. Imam Hussein (as) gave up his life for Islam. We as guardians of Islam should make sure that we keep Islam alive the way Imam Hussain (as) would have wanted.

Imam Hussain (as) died at the age of 57 years, in Kerbala, on 10th Muharram 61 AH by Yazid-ibn-Muawiya and his ruthless army.

Homework

Write a research project about the life of Hussain ibn Ali (as). Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates. Please use the guidelines below:

- The names of his father and mother.
- His relationship to Prophet Mohammed (s).
- The names of his children
- The names of his brothers
- The significance of Imam Hussain's sacrifice and martyrdom.

Lesson 18: Imam Ali bin Hussain (as)

Imam Ali bin boned Saturday 15th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal, at Medina. He known as Imam Zainil Abiddin and Imam Sejad for amount of prayer he did.

Imam Zainul Abiddin's (as) reaction to Mistreatment or Insult

One day our 4th Imam, Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) was sitting in the company of his followers when a man, who was related to him, approached and began insulting Imam Zainul Abiddin (as). This man's name was al-Hassan Ibn al-Muthanna. Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) ignored the man and when he had left said to his companions:

"You heard what that man said to me, I would like you to come with me to hear my reply to him."

The companions of Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) then said:

"We will come with you, we want a (equal) response made to him."

Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) proceeded to the man's home reciting:

"And those who when they commit an indecency or do injustice to their souls remember Allah and ask forgiveness for their faults; and who forgives the faults but Allah, and (who) do not knowingly persist in what they have done." Noble Qur'an (3:135)

His companions hearing this concluded that Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) would say only kind words to the man. Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) reached al-Hassan Ibn al-Muthanna's house and said:

"Tell him this is Zainul Abideen." The man heard this and came out prepared for an encounter. He was sure that Imam Zainul Abiddin (as)

came only to revenge his actions. When al-Hassan al-Muthanna appeared. Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) said:

"My Brother! You have come to me and have said some things. If you have said that which truly lies in me, I seek forgiveness from Allah (SWT); and if you have accused me of that which I am innocent, I ask Allah (SWT) to forgive you!"

When the man heard the words of Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) he kissed his forehead and said:

"Indeed I accused you of that which you are innocent of. These words describe me."

Moral: Never get angry at someone when they are angry - It takes two people to start a fight. No matter how other people act you should always be better in your manners.

Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) and Backbiting and Gossip

Once a man who claimed to be a friend of our 4th Imam, Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) came to him and told him that so and so had been saying horrible things about him.

Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) replied that he had not heard anything and would not have if the man had not told him.

Imam Zainul Abiddin (as) then continued that the person who had said the horrible things was as if he had shot an arrow and missed the target but the man who had told him was as if he had picked up the fallen arrow and hit the target with it.

Allah (SWT) does not like the habit of spreading scandal and gossip even if it be true.



In the time of Prophet Musa / Moses (pbuh), once there was a severe drought. For months there had been no rain. The people prayed and prayed but no rain came. When Prophet Musa / Moses (pbuh) went to mount Sinai to pray, Allah (SWT) revealed to him that amongst his people there was someone who spreading scandal and because of this person Allah (SWT) had not let it rain.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) asked Allah (SWT) who this person was so that he could tell him off for what he had done. Allah (SWT) replied that did Prophet Musa (pbuh) want Allah (SWT) to do what He had forbidden for others. (i.e. talk about others).

Moral: Do not talk about other people Gheebat (Backbiting) when they are not there even if what you say is true.

Imam Ali (as) died at the age of 58 years, in Medina , on the 21st of Muharram 95 AH. Poisoned by Waleed bin Abdul Malik Marwan.

Homework

Write a research project about the life of Ali bin Hussain ibn Ali (as). Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates.

Please use the guidelines below:

- The names of his father and mother.
- His relationship to Prophet Mohammed (s).
- The names of his children

- One short Dua from "Sahifa Sajjadiya", which contain his supplications (Duas)
- One short saying from "RISALAT AL-HUQUQ" , which contains his advice.

Lesson 19: Imam Mohammad Al-Baqir (A)

The fifth Imam Mohammad Baqir (A.S.) was born on the 1st of the month of Rajab, 57th Hijrah, in the city of Madina. Because of the resemblance that he had with his grandfather he was named Mohammad and because of it that he analyzed the knowledge and made manifest its secrets he became known with the title of "Baqir".

Imam Mohammad Baqir always put on new and clean dress. He perfumed himself and walked very comfortably, slowly and steadily. One day, some narrow minded ones criticized him saying your grandfather Ali (A.S.) used old and cheap clothes so why do you put on clean and new ones?

He replied, since in those days all the people were poor Ali (A.S.) ought to have used old clothes and simple food. But today the people are leading their lives in comfort and luxury; hence, I should not use those clothes. The act of my grandfather in those days, was according to justice and leadership and my action and way of life today is also in accordance to the (norms of) Justice and leadership.

About his manners and training, it is written that he never laughed loudly and always spoke in a calm and respectable way. He never became furious and enraged and with whosoever he met he would give him respect and shook hands with him and said, "this act (shaking hands) brings the hearts close to each other and puts an end to the enmities and hostilities."

Although Imam (A.S.) wept much during his confidential conversation with God, but he did not weep loudly. Whenever he spoke he would start and end his talk with the name of God.

He had gardens and fields in abundance and large number but he himself visited them like a farmer and shared the work with the cultivator and workers, took food with them, and talked to them. He was a master who had close working relations with his servants.

Whatever agricultural products he received from his gardens and fields he would give it in the name of God. He fulfilled all the needs and requirements of his workers to such extent that he was one of the most generous men of his time.

Story:

It was a very hot day and a man was walking past our 5th Imam's farm. He saw Imam Mohammad Al-Baqir working very hard on the farm, looking hot and tired.

He told the Imam that he should sit down and rest, and not work so hard.

Imam Mohammad Al-Baqir answered that he was working so hard so that he could look after his family, and not have to ask anyone for help.

Allah (SWT) likes for us to work hard and do things for ourselves.

You should always try hard to do something by yourself, and only when you have tried and cannot do it, should you ask for help

Imam Al-Baqir died at the age of 59 years, at Medina, on Monday, 7th Zilhajj 116 AH. Poisoned by Hisham bin Abdul Malik

Workshop

Our 5th Imam (A) has taught us always to work hard. Draw three things that you do which you work hard at in home or in school and share them with the class.

Lesson 20: Imam Ja'far Al-Sadiq (A)

Imam Jafar as Sadiq (AS) has the same birth date as that of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Imam Jafar as Sadiq (AS) has three titles; they are As-Sadiq, Al-Fadil and At-Tahir. His father Imam Muhammad Baqir (AS).

Whole of the life of Imam Jafar as Sadiq (AS), like the other Imams (AS), was the enlightened lesson of the real and true Islam. He himself was considered to be the example and specimen of the Islamic ethic, moral and conduct. You cannot find a father and a son among all the people, of all the tribes who may resemble each other from all the angles of ideas, thoughts, character and conduct. But the family of the Prophet of Islam (PBUH) and his successors all were on the same line and performed their heavenly duty with one aim, one ideology, and did not have any kind of difference in speech, character and ethical conduct. About the ethical value and virtue of Imam Jafar as Sadiq (AS), it is sufficient that out of four thousands of his students even a single one did not object or criticize upon the moral character and conduct of Imam Jafar as Sadiq (AS), and did not find a weak point in it.

He was a practical example and specimen for the Muslims with respect to eating, relaxing and resting, walking, speaking, and conducts with others.

Story:

In the time of Imam Ja'far Al-Sadiq (A) there lived a young man called Zakariya who had converted from Christianity to Islam.



On his way to Haj, Zakariya stopped in Madina to visit Imam Ja'far Al-Sadiq (A). Zakariya asked the Imam how he should behave towards his family who were still Christians.

Imam replied that parents should be greatly respected in Islam, and told Zakariya to be kinder and more helpful to his mother than he had ever been.

When Zakariya returned home, he was much more respectful and helpful to his old mother than before. He gave her food and drink with his own hands. He washed her clothes and kept the house tidy. And he would hug and kiss her all the time.



His mother was very surprised but very happy with her son, and asked Zakariya what had made him become so kind towards her. When Zakariya explained about our 6th Imam (A), his mother wanted to know more about

Islam. Zakariya told her all about the teachings of Islam and when he had finished; his mother became a Muslim too.

Always behave with good Akhlaq towards other people and never forget the importance of your parents in the eyes of Allah (swt).

Imam Sadeq died at the age of 65 years, at Medina, on Monday, 15th Rajab 148 AH. Poisoned by Mansur Dawaneeqi the Abbasid_

Workshop

Our 6th Imam (A) has taught us always to be kind and helpful to our parents. Draw 3 pictures of how you can help your Mum and Dad:

Lesson 21: Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (A)

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim born in Sunday 7st of Safarb 128 A.H. , at Abwa (Between Mecca and Medina).

The Imam (A.S.) had a lean and thin body but a very strong and powerful soul. He used to put on rough clothes under his dress. He walked on foot, saluted the people, loved his family members and respected them. He was thoughtful and consider ant about the poor and afflicted ones. During the nights he carried food upon his shoulders to distribute among the needy without being discovered who he was and he gave monthly money to few of them.

Imam (A.S.) was famous and well known among the people for his generosity and munificence such as; he set free one thousand slaves. He used to help those in distress and involved in problems and paid their debts.

What can we learn from Imam's actions with poor people?

.....
.....

Imam used to show love and warm feeling to his relative and said, "Be there any amount of enmity between the relatives. But if they shake hands while they see each other their enmity will finish up, and all of them will have the feelings of comfort and enjoyment."

What should we do when we meet our relative?

.....

.....

Story:

One day Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (A) passed by a poor man. The Imam greeted him and talked to him for a while, asking him if everything was all right.

Before he went, the Imam (A) told the man that if there was anything that he could do for the man then he would do it.

The followers of Imam were unhappy that Imam (A) had been so nice to this poor, ordinary man.

They told Imam (A) it did not look right for someone as important as the Imam to talk to and help someone so ordinary.

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (A) replied that Allah has created all men equal. Being rich or better dressed doesn't mean you are better than someone else.

Also if a person is poor today, it does not mean that he will stay poor all his life. The same goes for a rich person.

So someone who needs help from you today may be the same person who will help you tomorrow.



In Islam everyone is equal, and Allah is the giver of things, so being rich or better dressed does not mean you are better than someone else. Obeying Allah makes us better than those who do not obey Allah.

Imam died at the age of 55 years, at Baghdad, on Friday, 25th Rajab 183 AH. Poisoned by Harun-al-Rashid the Abbasid caliph

Lesson 22: Imam Ali Al-Ridha (A)

Imam Ali Al-Ridha born in Thursday 11th of Zilqad 148 A.H. , at Medina.

The servants of King Ma'mun were very angry that he had made Imam Ali Al-Ridha (A) his successor.

To show the Imam (A) that they did not respect him, the servants decided that they would not open the doors, or lift up the curtains for Imam (A) to pass through when he came to the court.

That day, when Imam Ali Al-Ridha (A) came to the court, the doors and curtains opened by themselves for Imam (A), under the command of Allah. The servants became very scared and ashamed and resumed their duty of opening the doors and curtains for Imam.

No one can do anything to you when Allah is looking after you, as Allah is the most powerful and in control of everything.

Ibrahim bin Abbas, who was one of the high-ranking officials of the Abbasid caliphate, has left the following eyewitness account of Imam Ridha's (as) impeccable character.

- The Imam Ridha (as) never irritated others by verbal or practical teasing.
- The Imam did not interrupt others speeches.
- The Imam never refused the demands of others.
- I never witnessed him to have his legs stretched out before the others. And I could never find him in a resting position in the presence of other people.
- The Imam never swore at his servants.
- At dinner all his servants including porters and even the stablemen were served in his attendance.
- The Imam used to stay up all nights invoking Allah the Almighty. The Imam also observed regularly the religious duty of fasting and always gave charity in secret.

Imam Al-Ridha died at the age of 55 years, at Mashad in Khorasan, on Tuesday, 17th Safar 203 AH. Poisoned by Mamoon the Abbasid Caliph

Homework

Do a research project about the life of Imam Ali Al-Ridha (as). It can be a drawing, poster or short presentation. Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates.

Lesson 23: Imam Muhammad Al Taqi (A)

Imam Al-Taqi born in Friday 10th of Rajab 195 A.H. , at Medina

When our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Taqi (A) was only 9 years old, his father our 8th Imam, Imam Ali Al-Ridha (A) was killed by the king Ma'mun. He undertook the responsibility of Imamate at the age of 9 years. The Imams are perfectly able to give judgment on all matters of religious law and their judgment is always legally correct. To that end al-Taqi received a miraculous transfer of knowledge at the moment of the death of the previous Imam.



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

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

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



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

Worksheet

Draw 3 things you would love to have:

If someone gave you all the things above would you listen and do everything they say, or would you follow Allah SWT?

Answer:

What did our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Taqi (A) do when Ma'mun tried to buy him everything?

Answer:

Imam Taqi died at the age of 25 years, at Kazmain , on Wednesday, 29th Zilqad 220 AH. Poisoned by Mu'tasim the Abbasid Caliph

Homework

Do a research-project about the life of Muhammad Al-Taqi (as). It can be a drawing, poster or short presentation. Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates.

Lesson 24: Imam Ali Hadi Al-Naqi(A)

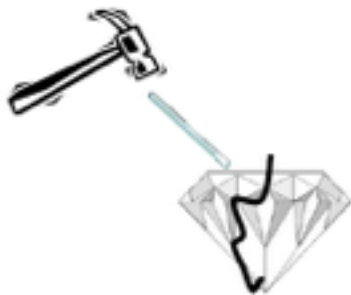
Imam Ali Hadi born in Friday 15th of Zilhajj 212 A.H., at Surba. His father is Imam Jawad (A.S.) his mother Samana was a maid with excellence, virtue and piety. Imam (A.S.) got the post of Imamate after the martyrdom of his father in the year 220 Hijrah. Although he was not more than 8 years of age.

Imam (A.S.) was unique in asceticism, devotion and prayers. He had a great attachment and affiliation with the holy Quran. Whenever he was free from the works of the people he would recite Quran. He conducted people with smiling and bloomed face and when he walked he took slow steps. He attended and helped the afflicted ones. Sometimes, he would grant up to thirty thousand dinnars to the have nots, needy and problem stricken people.

Story:

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

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



The man explained that he had been given an expensive stone by the King and told to write something on it. The man continued that when he went to write on it, the stone broke in half and when the king finds out, he would kill the man.

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

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

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

Moral:

No matter what trouble you are faced with always trust in Allah (SWT) and ask for His help as He can make any thing happen.

Imam died at the age of 42 years, at Samarra , on Monday, 26th Jamadi-ul-Akhar 254 AH. He was poisoned by Mu'taz the Abbasid Caliph

Lesson 25: Imam Hasan Al-Askari(A)

Imam Hassan Al-Askari born in Monday 8th of Rabi-ul-Akhar 232 A.H. , at Medina.



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

When I got very sad I remembered Imam Hassan Askari (A).

I was afraid that he might not help me because I was a poet of the Abbasids who were not very nice to him. I walked around Imam Hassan Askari (A)'s house for some time, before knocking at his door.

The door opened and to my surprise a companion of Imam Hassan Askari (A) came out and put in my hand a purse, saying: "Take these 400 dirhams. Imam (A) says to use this money to pay for all the things you will need for your baby. May God bless you and the child".

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



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



Moral:

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

Imam died At the age of 28 years, at Samarra, on Friday 8th Rabi-ul-Awwal 260 AH. Poisoned by Mo'tamad the Abbaside Caliph

Homework

Do a research-project about the life of Hasan Askari (as). It can be a drawing, poster or short presentation. Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her class mates.

Lesson 26: Imam Mahdi (A)

Imam Mahdi (as) was born on the fifteenth of Sha'ban in the year two hundred and fifty five (255) after Hijrah. His birth was kept secret since the authorities of the time were actively seeking to execute him should he be found alive.

At the age of five, after the tragic martyrdom of his father, the eleventh divine successor of Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw) - Hassan son of Ali, Imam Mahdi went into a minor occultation. During this period, Imam Mahdi (as) was in contact with his followers through appointed deputies. This lasted for a period of about sixty nine years. A few days before the death of his fourth and final deputy Imam Mahdi (as) informed his followers, through his deputy, that there would be no more deputies after the death of the current one and after this period Imam Mahdi (as) would go into a Major Occultation, which would continue until the day Allah (SWT) grants permission to the Imam Mahdi (as) to manifest himself. During this period, none would be able to approach Imam Mahdi (as) through deputies or through direct contact. In regards to the duration and the importance of this period, Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw) was once asked about the nature of the reappearance of Imam Mahdi. In his reply Holy Prophet likened the time of the Reappearance of Imam Mahdi to that of the Hour of Resurrection and then narrated the Quranic verse;

"He alone will manifest it at its proper time. It is heavy in the heavens and the earth. It cometh not to you save unawares" (Holy Qur'an, 7:187)

An important question is raised in relation to this specific period, by those who doubt or question the existence of Imam Mahdi (as). What is the benefit of divine Imam to his followers during his occultation?

In order to answer this question, one should realise that the position and the role of an Imam is not only to administer the affairs and the needs of Muslim Ummah, rather he is the link between man and God, the link between the material and the spiritual worlds. Moreover, his physical presence or absence has no bearing on his position in regards to this role. This can be derived from one of the sayings narrated by Imam Mahdi (as) himself;

'My benefit (to the people) during my occultation is similar to that of the sun when it disappears from sight behind the clouds.'

Examining the above saying from a scientific approach, we understand that just like how the Earth is sustained with the Sun's energy and light irrespective of whether it is behind clouds, similarly, we derive immense spiritual benefit from our Imam regardless of whether he is physically with us or not. Furthermore, one can also obtain another important role of Imamate from the saying above. Today, we know that the Sun is the centre of the solar system and its existence nourishes and nurtures for the planetary objects around it, similarly Imam's sole presence, whether active or not, is of paramount importance as it is the source of life for all as without the existence of God's proof on Earth the world is tantamount to complete annihilation.

Imam Mahdi (as) is therefore watching over our affairs and is patiently awaiting our response to his call. The matter regarding the return of Imam is not one simply related to awaiting a time frame chosen by the Almighty Allah (SWT), rather in accordance to the narration from Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw), it has a direct relationship with our own actions, as he says;

'The best of actions is awaiting Al-Faraj (the return)'

The emphasis in this saying is on the word 'actions', because it is in reference to participating in an action in order to bring about that awaited time. From this narration stems the School of Awaiting which is a comprehensive study into the necessary approaches and actions of the Muslim community in order to hasten the appearance of the return.

It is therefore necessary for everyone to work tirelessly for this objective and to remember that this mission is the only legitimate solution to the problems faced by mankind at large. It is the responsibility of everyone to remind those around them of this sacred mission and it is likewise their responsibility to sacrifice their time, efforts and even their finances for the cause of the awaited Imam.

Our duties/responsibilities during occultation (Ghaibat) of Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (pbuh):

- To Await (Intezar)
- To recite recommended supplications during the occultation (Dua)
- Purifying the self (Taqwa)

Recommended supplication:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ..
اللهم صل على محمد وآل محمد ..
اللهم كن لوليك الحجة بن الحسن ..
صلواتك عليه وعلى آبائه ..
في هذه الساعة وفي كل ساعه ..
وليا وحافظا .. وقائدا وناصرا .. ودليلا وعينا ..
حتى تسكنه أرضك طوعا .. وتمتعه فيها طويلا ..
برحمتك يا أرحم الراحمين ..
وصل الله على محمد وآله الطاهرين

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad. O Allah, be, for Your representative- the Hujjah, son of Al-Hassan,(Your blessings be on him and his forefathers) in this hour and in every hour- a guardian, a protector, a leader, a helper, a proof, and an eye. until You make him live on the earth, in obedience (to You), and cause him to live in it for a long time.

Lesson 27: The Name of Allah (SWT)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ				
In the name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful				
هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ				
Allah is He besides whom none is worthy of worship				
الرَّحْمَنُ	الرَّحِيمُ	الْمَلِكُ	الْقُدُّوسُ	السَّلَامُ
The Compassionate	The Most Merciful	The Sovereign	Free from Blemishes	The Giver of Peace
الْمُؤْمِنُ	الْمُهَيِّمُ	الْعَزِيزُ	الْجَبَّارُ	الْمُتَكَبِّرُ
Giver of Peace	Giver of Protection	The Mighty	Overpowering Lord	The Self Glorious
الْخَالِقُ	الْبَارِئُ	الْمُصَوِّرُ	الْغَفَّارُ	الْقَهَّارُ
The Creator	The Giver of Life	Fashioner of shapes	Most Forgiving	Almighty Lord
الْوَهَّابُ	الرِّزَّاقُ	الْفَتَّاحُ	الْعَلِيمُ	الْقَابِضُ
Giver of all things	The Sustainer	Remover of Difficulties	The All Knowing	The Straitener
الْبَاسِطُ	الْخَافِضُ	الرَّافِعُ	الْمَعِزُّ	الْمُذِلُّ
Extender of Rizq	One who Humbles	The Exalter	Giver of Honour	Giver of Disgrace
السَّمِيعُ	الْبَصِيرُ	الْحَكَمُ	الْعَدْلُ	اللَّطِيفُ
The All-Hearing	The All-Seeing	The Judge	The Just	Knower of Secrets
الْخَبِيرُ	الْحَلِيمُ	الْعَظِيمُ	الْغَفُورُ	الشَّاكِرُ
The Aware	The Clement	The Grand	The All Forgiving	The Grateful
الْعَلِيُّ	الْكَبِيرُ	الْحَفِيفُ	الْمُقِيتُ	الْحَسِيبُ
The High	The Great	The Protector	Controller of things	The Reckoner
الْجَلِيلُ	الْكَرِيمُ	الرَّقِيبُ	الْمُجِيبُ	الْوَاسِعُ
The Majestic	The Benevolent	The Caretaker	Responder to Du'aas	The Ample-Giving

الْحَقُّ The True	الشَّهِيدُ The Omnipresent	الْبَاعِثُ The Resurrector	الْمَجِيدُ Most Venerable	الْوَدُودُ Most Loving	الْحَكِيمُ The Wise
الْمُحْصِي The One Who records	الْحَمِيدُ The Praiseworthy	الْوَلِيُّ The Patron	الْمَتِينُ The Firm	الْقَوِيُّ The Powerful	الْوَكِيلُ One in Charge
الْقَيُّومُ Self-Subsisting	الْحَيُّ Ever living	الْمُمِيتُ Giver of Death	الْمُحْيِي Giver of Life	الْمُعِيدُ One with power to Recreate	الْمُبْدِيُّ The Originator
الْقَادِرُ The One with authority	الصَّمَدُ Free from Want	الْوَاحِدُ الْأَحَدُ The One Unequaled		الْمَاجِدُ The Excellent	الْوَاجِدُ The Inventor
الظَّاهِرُ The Manifest	الْآخِرُ The Last	الْأَوَّلُ The First	الْمُؤَخِّرُ The One Who Retards	الْمُقَدِّمُ One Who causes Advancement	الْمُقْتَدِرُ The One with Full Authority
الْمُنْتَقِمُ The Taker of Retribution	التَّوَّابُ The Oft-returning	الْبَرُّ One who treats with Kindness	الْمُتَعَالَى Above the Creation	الْوَالِيُّ The Authority	الْبَاطِنُ The Hidden
الْجَامِعُ The Assembler	الْمُقْسِطُ The Just	ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ Possessor of Majesty and Benevolence	مَالِكُ الْمَلِكِ Possessor of Sovereignty	الرَّؤُوفُ The Affectionate	الْعَفُوفُ The Pardoner
النَّافِعُ The Benefactor	الضَّارُّ The Giver of Distress	الْمَانِعُ The Hinderer	الْمُعْطِي The Bestower	الْمُغْنِي The Enricher	الْغَنِيُّ Free from Want
الرَّشِيدُ Lover of Virtue	الْوَارِثُ The Supporter	الْبَاقِي The Eternal	الْبَدِيعُ The Deviser	الْهَادِي Giver of Guidance	النُّورُ The Light
According to the Hadeeth Rasoolullah (S.A.W.) said that there are 99 Beautiful Names of Allah. If anyone makes du'aa through them, his or her du'aa will assuredly be granted. Whoever learns them and recites them will surely enter Jannah. According to another source . . . whoever commits them to memory and recites them constantly will surely enter Jannah.					الصَّبُورُ Most Forbearing