



مدرسة مدينة العلم  
MADINATUL-ILM SCHOOL

التربية الإسلامية  
Religion

Level

5

مرحلة

[www.madinatul-ilm.ca](http://www.madinatul-ilm.ca)



## Table of Contents

Lesson 1: Concept of Sin .....	4
Lesson 2: Respect to Parent .....	10
Lesson 3: To be Merciful and to be Gentle .....	17
Lesson 4: Honesty.....	20
Lesson 5: Rudeness.....	23
Lesson 6: Swearing.....	26
Lesson 7: To Keep your promise .....	28
Lesson 8: Usool - e – deen .....	33
Lesson 9: Furoo-e-deen .....	56
Lesson 10: Taqlid .....	64
Lesson 11: Najasaat.....	66
Lesson 12: Taharat .....	68
Lesson 13: Preparation for Salaat.....	71
Lesson 14: The Clothes for Prayer.....	75
Lesson 15: The Time for Salat .....	85
Lesson 16: Step by Step on How to Perform Wuduh.....	89
Lesson 17: Wajib in Salat.....	99
Lesson 18: Step by Step on How to Pray .....	102
Lesson 19: Introduction to Salaatul Qasr .....	109
Lesson 20: Saum .....	113
Lesson 21: Luqman words of wisdom.....	121
Lesson 22: The Event of Ghadir.....	124
Lesson 23: DU'A From The Holy Qur'an.....	128

## Lesson 1: Concept of Sin

A sin is what a person gets for doing a BAD DEED. Think of everything you do as if it were being marked by Allah (SWT). If you do a good deed you get a good point (Thawaab), and if you do a bad deed you get a sin.

On the day of Judgement (Qiyamat), Allah (SWT) will see how many "marks" you have. Whoever has committed sin will be punished for that sin except if Allah (SWT) has forgiven it or if you get Shafa'at.

Allah (SWT) explains to us that whatever sins we commit, whether BIG or SMALL in public or in secret, He knows them all. He also says that He will forgive those who do Tawbah (ask for forgiveness) and who do not keep on repeating the sin.



إِنَّمَا التَّوْبَةُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لِلَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ السُّوءَ بِجَهَالَةٍ ثُمَّ يَتُوبُونَ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ فَأُولَئِكَ يَتُوبُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ <sup>فل</sup> وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ﴿١٧﴾ (سورة النساء)

Repentance with Allah is only for those who do evil in ignorance, then turn (to Allah) soon, so these it is to whom Allah turns (mercifully), and Allah is ever Knowing, Wise.

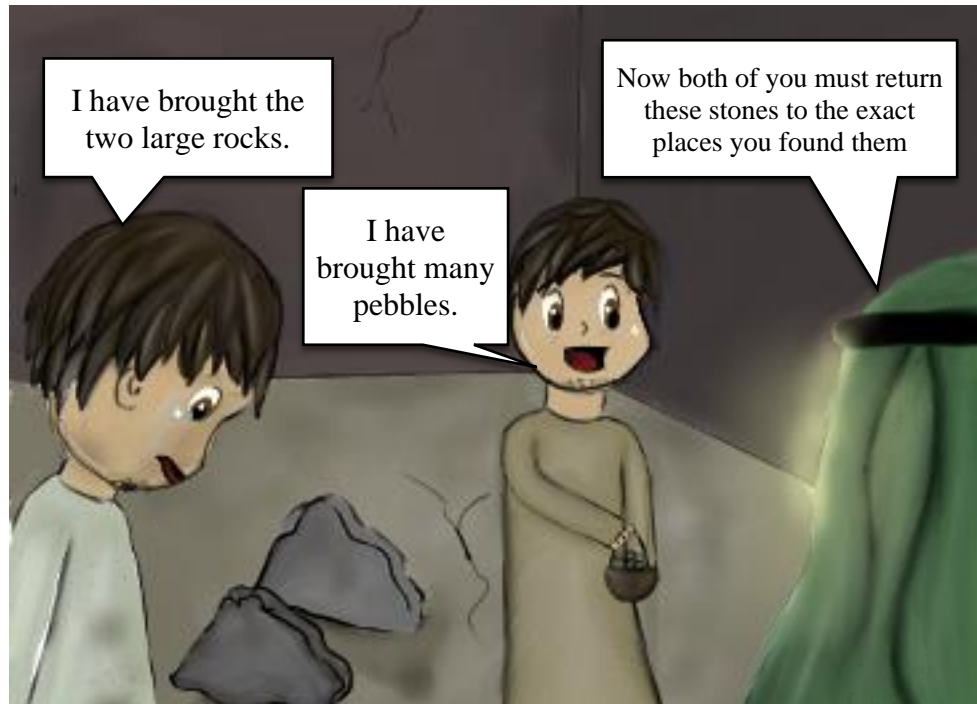
Once in the time of our 6th Imam, Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A), two men came and said that they wanted to ask Allah (SWT) for forgiveness for their sins.

The first man said that he had done 2 very big sins, while the second man said that he had only done lots of small sins. Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (A) told the men that they should bring to him stones, one for each sin they had committed. But the man who had done the two big sins had to bring two enormous rocks, whilst the other had to bring pebbles.

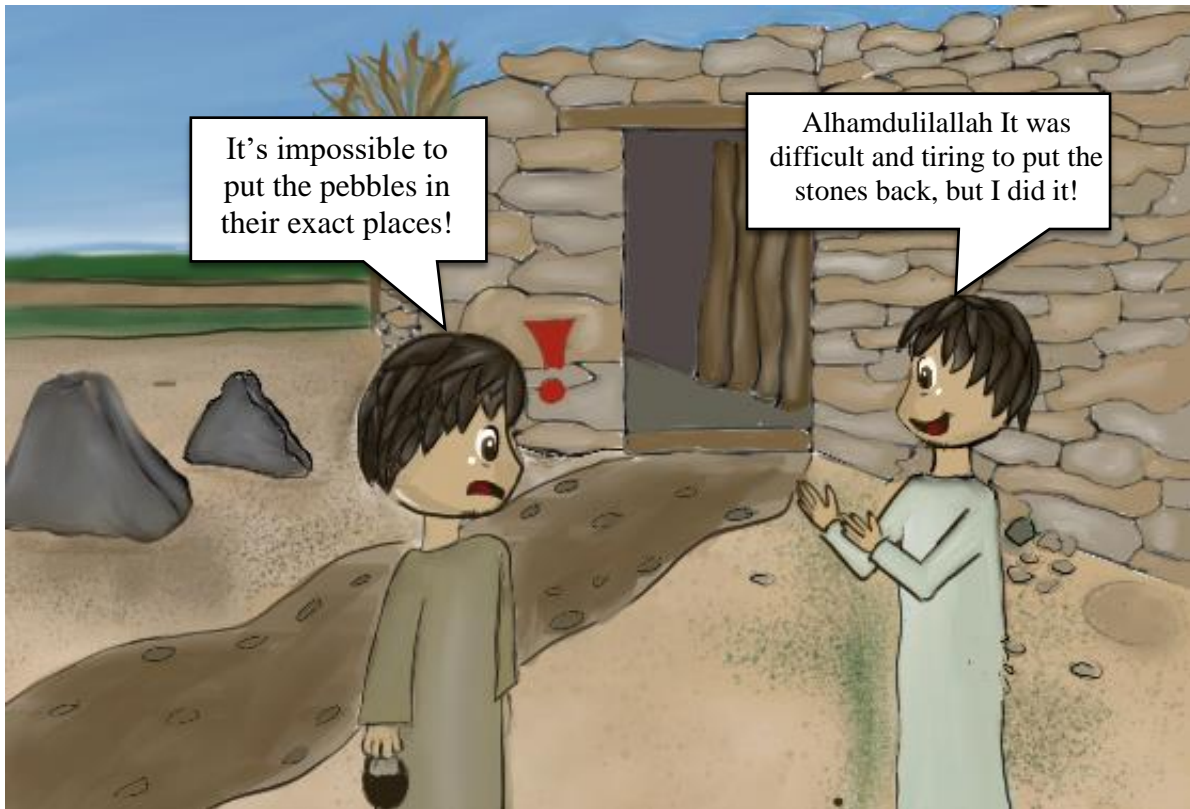


After a while the two men returned to the Imam (A). The man who had done the big sins was very tired from carrying the large rocks whereas the other one was fine.

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



The man who had done the big sins found it very tiring and difficult, but finally managed to put the two rocks in their place. The man who had done the small sins had picked up so many pebbles from everywhere that he had no idea where the exact place of each one was and so could not put them back.



**Moral:**

It is very difficult to ask Allah (SWT) for forgiveness for the sins that we think are small because we forget about them. It is important that we keep doing Taubah and praying that Allah (SWT) forgives us for our sins, He is the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful.

**Discuss in class:**

1. Which sins you think people commit often and find very difficult to stop.
2. Think of ways in which you can help them stop.

## Your deeds table

Write your deeds for the next four days. Try to perform more good deeds than bad deeds (gain good behaviour).

	Bad deeds	Good deeds
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

## Homework: Sorting Out Our Good and Bad Deeds

Below, there is a scrambled list of both **good** and **bad deeds**. You are required to sort out these deeds into the “**Good Deeds List**” and “**Bad Deeds List**”.

<u>Good and Bad Deeds</u>	
Feeding someone who is in need	Not helping my mom clean around the house
Stealing money from family/friends	Telling your friends and family how much they mean to you
Lying to my parents about praying	Saying bad words
Forgiving someone	Littering
Backbiting about my friends	Praying on time
Memorizing a page of Quran each day	Fasting in Ramadan
<u><b>Good Deeds List</b></u>	<u><b>Bad Deeds List</b></u>

## Lesson 2: Respect to Parent

Respect means to listen to someone and have regard for them. It also means to think that someone is important and pay attention to them without making fun of them or making them feel bad.

Allah (SWT) explains in Qur'an (2:83) to Obey Him and to respect our parents. This shows how important it is to listen and obey the wishes of your parents.



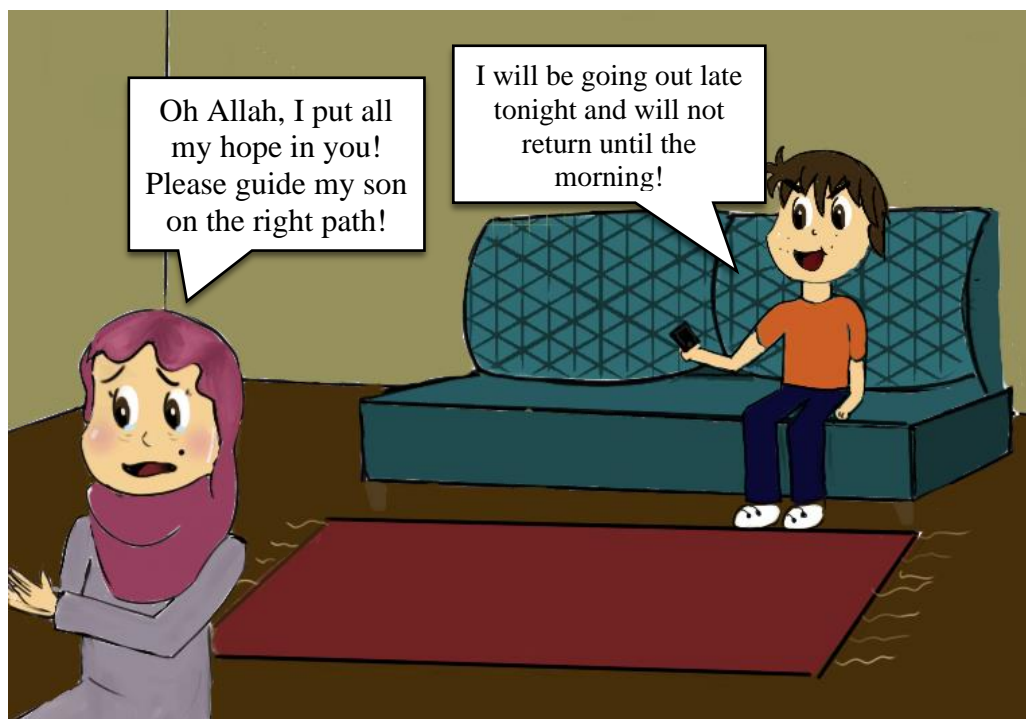
There is a hadith that ***"Heaven lies under the feet of your mother."***

This means that a person who pleases his mother, and makes her satisfied with him, will find heaven much easier to get to.



Our Holy Prophet (S) explains that “***Whoever displeases their parents, their prayers are not accepted.***”

This hadith tells us that Allah (SWT) will not accept a person's prayers, if that same person displeases his parents.



Since one of Allah's greatest commands is to obey our parents, how can we go against that? Islam tells us that this is not the right thing to do. One should always help their parents, and never leave them alone in hardship or trouble.

### Duties to Parents

- Never raise your voice to them.
- When they first enter a room, stand up if you are sitting.
- Do not interrupt them when they are speaking.
- Do not correct their mistakes in front of others.
- Do not talk back or argue

Islam lays great emphasis on the respect towards parents. In the Holy Qur'an, Allah (SWT) usually enjoins kindness to parents in the same verse as He orders His worship:

وَأَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا<sup>ط</sup> وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

Worship Allah and do not join any partners with Him; and do good to the parents...(An Nisa, 4:36)

In many places, we have been commanded to be kind to our parents. The Holy Qur'an says:

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حُسْنًا<sup>ط</sup>

We have enjoined upon human beings' kindness to parents  
(` Ankabut, 29:8)

Allah gives one of the reasons men should be grateful to his parents and pray for them:

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ إِحْسَانًا

*We have enjoined upon man to do good to his parents;*

حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ كُرْهًا وَوَضَعَتْهُ كُرْهًا<sup>ط</sup>

*his mother bears him with pain, and with pain she gives birth to him;*

وَحَمْلُهُ وَفِصَالُهُ ثَلَاثُونَ شَهْرًا<sup>ج</sup>

*and bearing him and weaning him takes thirty months.*

حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغَ أَشُدَّهُ وَبَلَغَ أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً

*When he attains maturity, and reaches the age of forty,*

قَالَ رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ

*he says, "O my Lord! Awaken me that I may thank you for the bounties*

الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ

*that You have bestowed on me and my parents,*

وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ

*and that I may do good which pleases You,*

وَأَصْلِحَ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي<sup>ط</sup>

*and do good to me with regard to my children.*

إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ {15}

*Verily I turn in repentance to You, and verily, I am one of those who submit" (al-*

*Ahqaf, 46:15)*

The Holy Qur'an repeats about the high status of parents in many places. Here is an example:

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا ۗ

*Your Lord has commanded that you shall not worship (anyone) but Him, and do good to the parents*

إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا

*If one or both of them reach old age in your lifetime then do not*

فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا

*say to them a word of displeasure (even "Uf") and do not scold them*

وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا {23}

*and speak to them with kindness*

وَاخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ

*and lower to them the wing of humility out of mercy.*

وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا

*And say, "My Lord! Have mercy on them*

كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا {24}

*just as they looked after me when I was small"*

*( Bani Isra-il, 17:23,24)*

## **Questions about the Quran verses stated above**

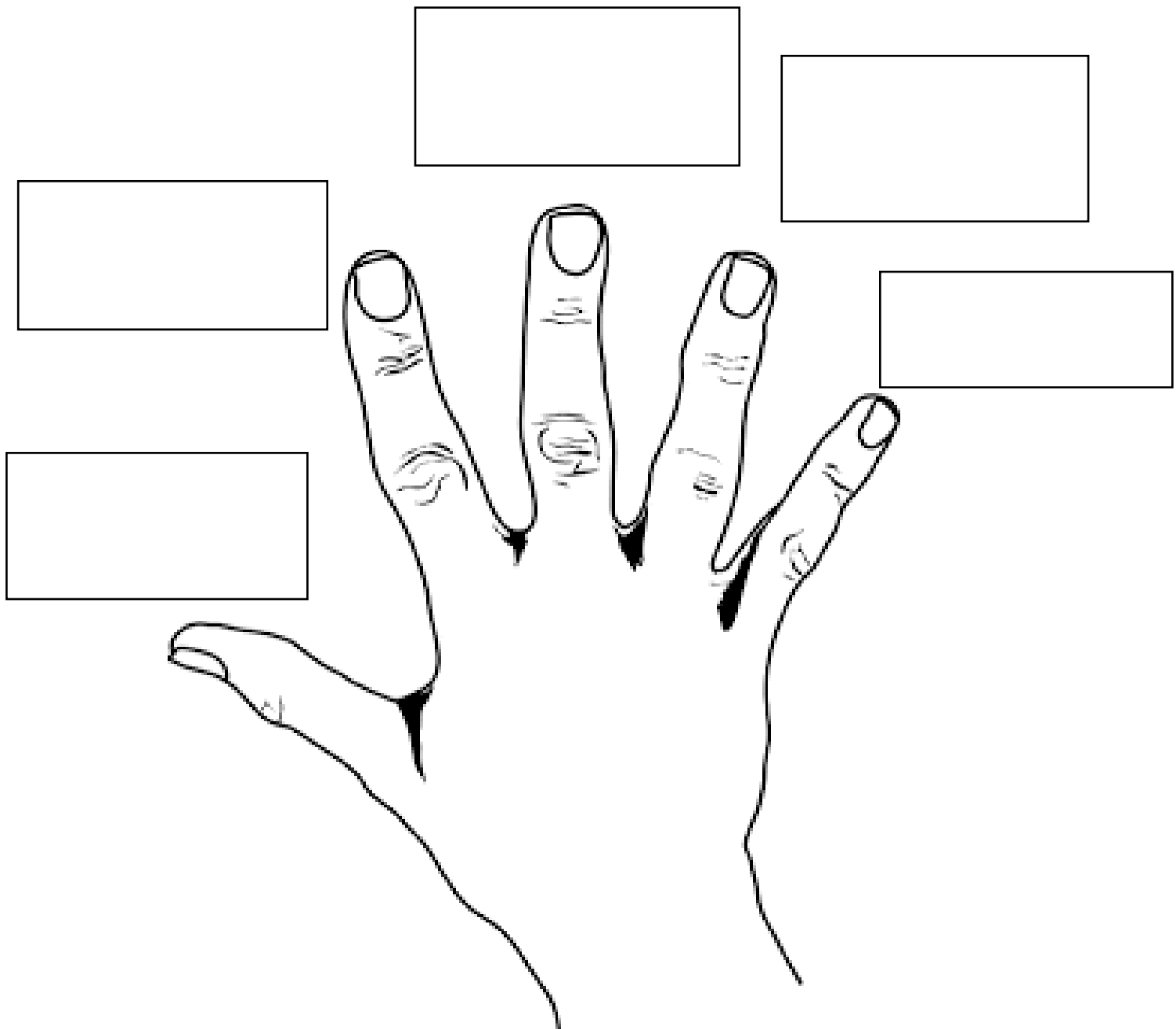
Circle the correct answer for each question:

1. *How does Allah (SWT) in the Quran show the importance of respecting parents?*
  - a. Associating the respect of parents with being kind to friends
  - b. Associating the respect of parents with the worship of Allah (SWT)
  - c. Associating the respect of the mother with the merits of respecting the father
  - d. Associating the respect of parents with the merits of paying Zakaat
  
2. *What is one of the reasons Allah (SWT) states in the Quran about why we must be grateful towards our parents?*
  - a. It is easy for the mother to give birth to a child; bearing and weaning him takes 3 months
  - b. It is painful for the mother to give birth to a child; bearing and weaning him takes 3 months
  - c. It is easy for the mother to give birth to a child; bearing and weaning him takes 30 months
  - d. It is painful for the mother to give birth to a child; bearing and weaning him takes 30 months
  
3. *How is the high status of parents shown in the Quran?*
  - a. Even when they reach old age, we must scold them, not be kind to them when we speak, and not show humility in their presence.
  - b. Even when they reach old age, we must say words without displeasure, be kind to them and not show humility in their presence
  - c. Even when they reach old age, we must say words without displeasure, be kind to them and show humility in their presence
  - d. Even when they reach old age, we must scold them, be kind to them and show humility in their presence

**Activity: Showing Kindness to Our Parents**

*\*Below, you must write one act of kindness on each finger that you will do to make your parents happy\**

*Allah is happy with me when my Mom and Dad are happy with me*  
*So I...*



### Lesson 3: To be Merciful and to be Gentle

To be merciful means to be kind and good.

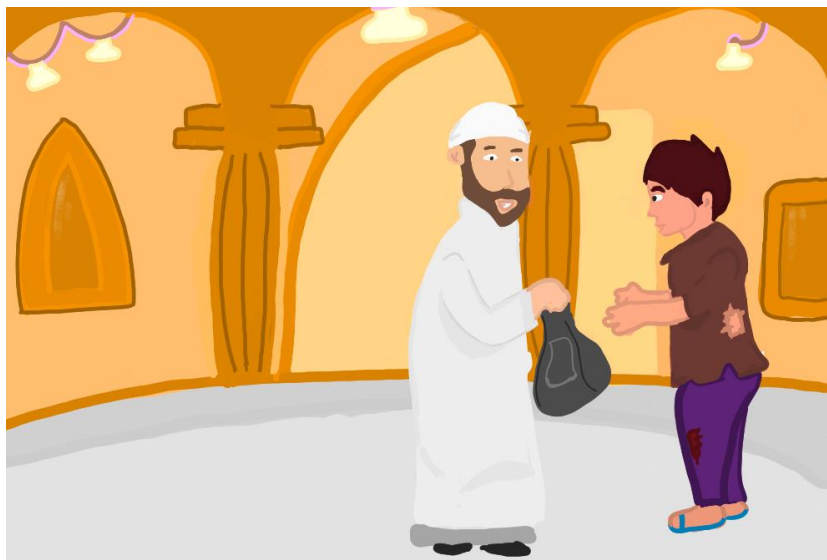
We say that Allah is the MOST Merciful. This means that Allah is the Kindest and always helps us when we need it. We should always help anybody when they ask. If somebody does something wrong towards us, we should forgive them and be kind towards them, this is what merciful means.

إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِّنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٥٦﴾ (الاعراف)

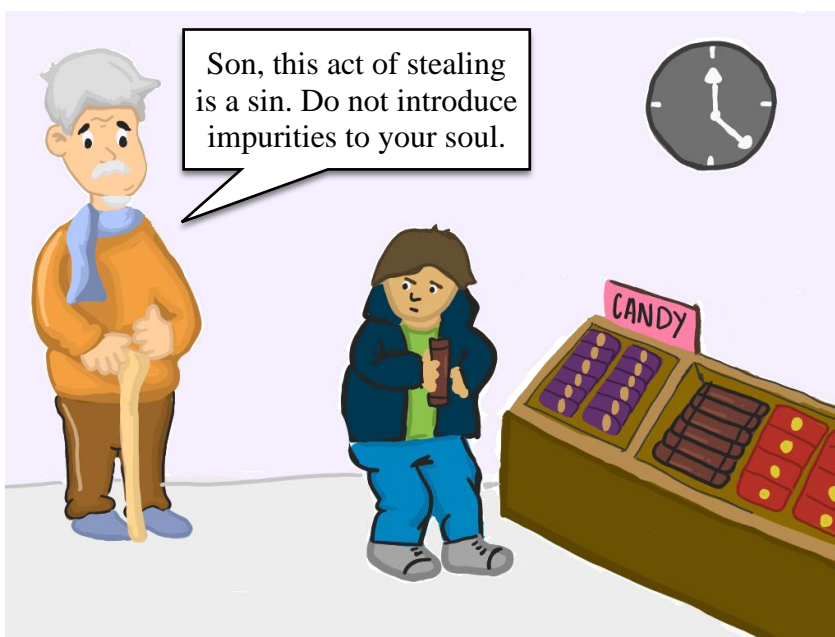
Surely the mercy of Allah is nigh to those who do good (to others).



It is good to help someone when they ask for it, but it is even better to help someone who is in difficulty, without them having to ask. Some people have dignity, which means they have self-respect. If they are in a problem, they will not ask since they do not want people to feel pity for them. It is up to you to keep your eyes open and see when people need help. If you can help them, then you should do so. If you cannot help them, then try to find someone who can.



To be gentle also means to be kind towards somebody. If someone did something you did not like, you should not get angry and shout, but you should be polite and explain until they understand what they did wrong.



How should you behave in the following places?

- You are playing, and someone you do not know falls and gets hurt. All your friends start laughing.
- You see a little boy being bullied by others; how should you react?

**Activity: Does this show Mercy, Helping Someone or being Gentle?**

*Instructions: For this exercise, each picture depicts a scenario. You are required to circle one of the phrases in the brackets that correctly describes the scenario.*



I saw an orphan. I had change in my pocket, but I chose not to give it to him. This is  helping someone or  not helping someone

My teacher knocked over papers on the floor. She seemed frustrated. I helped her pick up the papers. This is  (helping someone, or not helping someone)



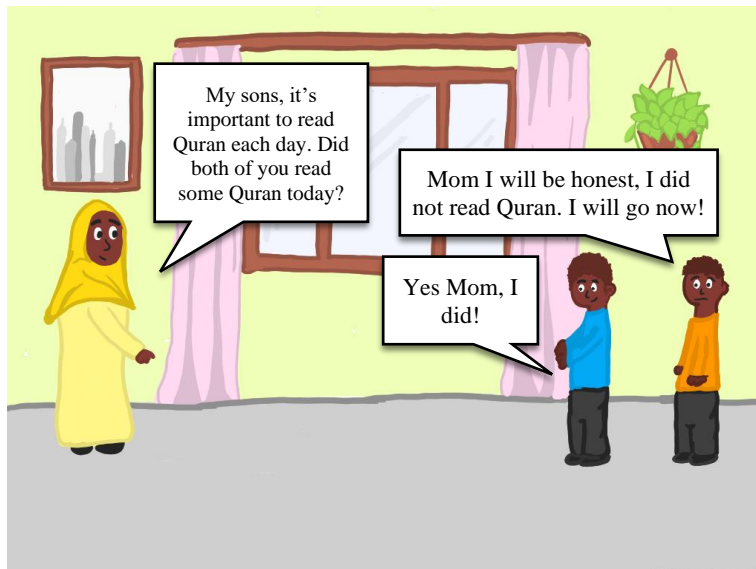
My friend said something rude to me. I became sad. However, she asked for forgiveness. I decided to forgive her. This is being  (merciful or not merciful).

My mom told me to go study. I told her I later today because I want to talk to my friends. My mom turned off the Wi-Fi. I got angry and slammed a door. This is being  (gentle or not gentle)

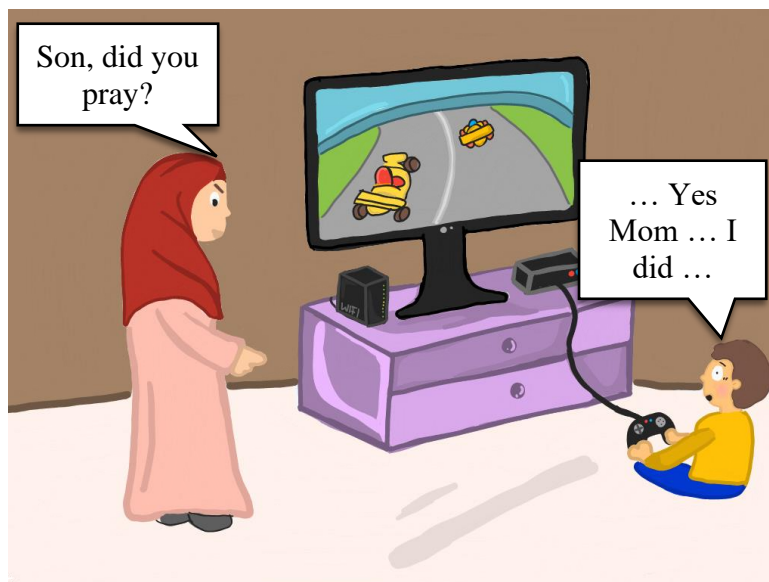
## Lesson 4: Honesty

Honesty means truthfulness and sincerity.

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

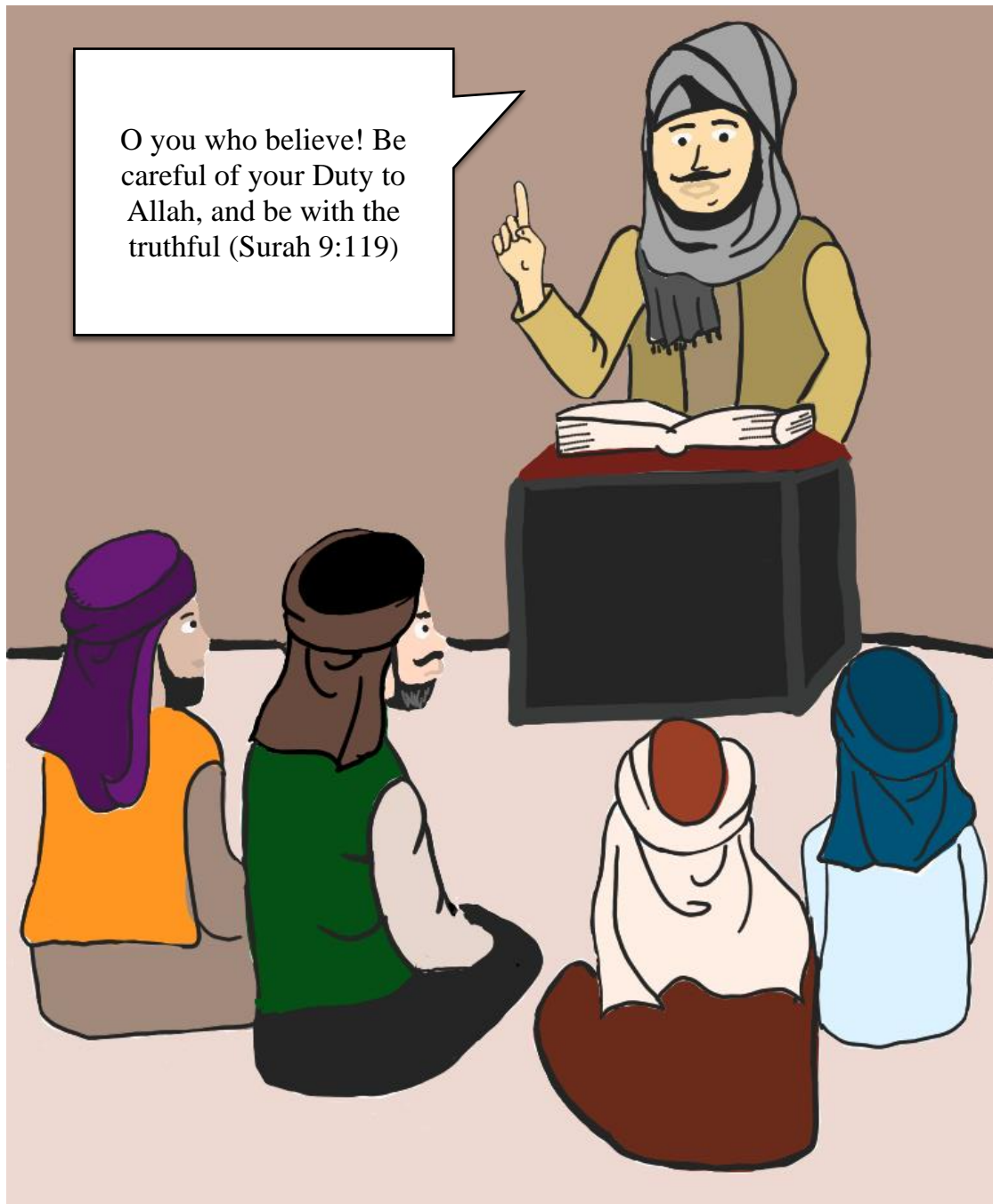


If you are not honest, you will have to remember what you have lied about and to keep your lies from being discovered you may have to keep on lying and so will form a habit.



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

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



**Questions about Honesty**

1. How do feel when someone isn't being honest?

---

---

---

2. Why is it important to be an honest person?

---

---

---

3. What consequence should be in place for not being honest?

---

---

---

4. If somebody isn't being honest with you, what can you do?

---

---

---

## Lesson 5: Rudeness

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

To be rude is a bad habit. It can make you lose your friends and may make people dislike you. Sometimes people are rude, and they do not even realize it.



Some examples of being rude are:

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

### Activity: Let's Stop Being Rude!

For each scenario explain what is happening, and what you would do differently

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Classroom Discussion

For each scenario given, try to address questions such as, but not limited to:

- Why is this action rude?
- What could have been done differently?
- Give some ways you could apologize or own up to your actions or make the person you have hurt feel better.

**Scenario 1:** I Invited Marwa, Zahra and Ghadeer to my birthday party. I decided to not Invite my friend Fatima because others think she is weird. Fatima found out that I didn't invite her, and she became sad.

**Scenario 2:** My friend Ali was talking to me about his day. I decided to interrupt him and tell him about my day. Ali looked shocked and sad.

**Scenario 3:** My mom asked me to clean the dishes. I yelled at her and told her that I don't want to do anything. My mom was hurt by this.

### Homework

Write 2 rude actions and 2 kind actions

Rude Actions	Kind Actions

## Lesson 6: Swearing

Swearing means to use certain words that are hurtful or offensive to other people. Similar to being rude, it means to have no respect to others.

Swearing is not permissible in Islam as it drives a person away from Allah (SWT). Some people often use swear words regularly without realizing how wrong it is.



One day, our 6<sup>th</sup> Imam, Jafaar As-Sadiq (AS) and his friend of 20 years were riding their horses. The Imam's friend had brought his slave with him. He had called upon his slave 3 times for a favor, but he did not hear him. This caused the Imam's friend to become angry and called him by a swear word. Imam Jafaar As-Sadiq (AS) was shocked as he had thought his friend to be a pious man. The Imam (AS) then ended their friendship of 20 years because of the swear word.

***A Muslim is not a person who swears. That means, if you swear, you are not a Muslim.***

**Activity and Class Discussion:**

Explain what you understand from the Hadiths about the bad act of swearing.

**Hadith #1 from Imam Zain Al-Abideen (AS), the 4<sup>th</sup> Imam:**

“When the angels hear that a believer has uttered bad speech towards his brother, and is cursing him, they say: ‘You are a bad brother for your brother. Control your tongue, O whose sins have been covered up. Look at yourself and be grateful towards Allah (SWT) who has hidden your sins and deficiencies”

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Hadith #2 from Prophet Muhammad (S):**

In a sermon the Prophet said, “Do you want me to describe the worst of you?” They said: “Yes O Messenger of Allah.” He said, “Someone who prevents others from his gifts, someone who hits a servant of Allah (SWT), and someone who travels alone”. The men thought that this was the worst of creations. Then the Prophet said: “Do you want me to describe those worse than this?” They said “Yes.” He said: “A person who swears and a person who curses, who every time the names of the believers is mentioned near him, he curses them, and when his name comes in between the believers, the believers curse him”

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Lesson 7: To Keep your promise

Allah (SWT) says in the Holy Qur'an, Sura Bani Israil, verse 34:



***"...Keep your promise; you will be questioned about it." (17:34)***

The above ayat tells us that if we make a promise to someone than we have to fulfil it as we will be asked about it on the day of Judgement.

Our first Imam, Imam Ali (A) has said that you should not make a promise at the very outset if you cannot fulfil it and you should not undertake initially to perform a job which is beyond your control. He further said that you should not make a promise about which you are not certain whether it will be possible for you to fulfil it.

The above hadith tells us to think before we make a promise, will we be able to fulfil it, if not then do not promise, there is no sin in that. Yet there is a sin in making a promise and then breaking it.

Once a man was taken prisoner and was accused of attacking a Muslim and revolting against the government. This man asked the prison officer if he would allow him to go and see his family, as they did not know what had happened to him. The man told the officer that he had not attacked anyone, nor had he revolted against the government, he was totally innocent of all of the charges against him, but as he believed in the mercy of Allah, he would not run away and promised to come back early the next morning. The prison officer was so taken back by the man's words that he agreed.



Only after the man had gone did the prison officer realize what he had done. What would he tell the king? That whole night the prison officer tossed and turned wondering how he was going to tell the king that he had let the prisoner go.

When morning came the officer waited to see if the man would indeed come back. Sure, enough the man kept his promise and came back to the prison. The prison officer was surprised to see him asked him why he had come back and not escaped when he had had the chance. The man replied that he had promised to come back and could not break that promise, as he would have to answer to Allah for that.





When the king was told of what had happened that the night, he realized that a man with that much faith in Allah could not have committed the crimes he was accused of and set the man free.



Always remember that to fulfil a promise is important. No matter what it concerns (big or small) or to whom it is made (Muslim or non-Muslim).

So think before you Promise

**Questions:**

Why did the prison officer let the man go?

---

---

Did the man keep his promise and why?

---

---

Why did the king let the man go free?

---

---

What is Wajib - to make a promise or to keep it?

---

---

What should you think of before you make a promise?

---

---


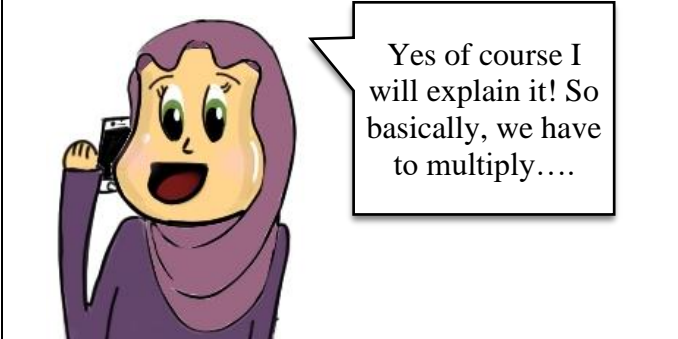

And what could the results be?

---

---

**Activity: Have the Promises been Kept?**

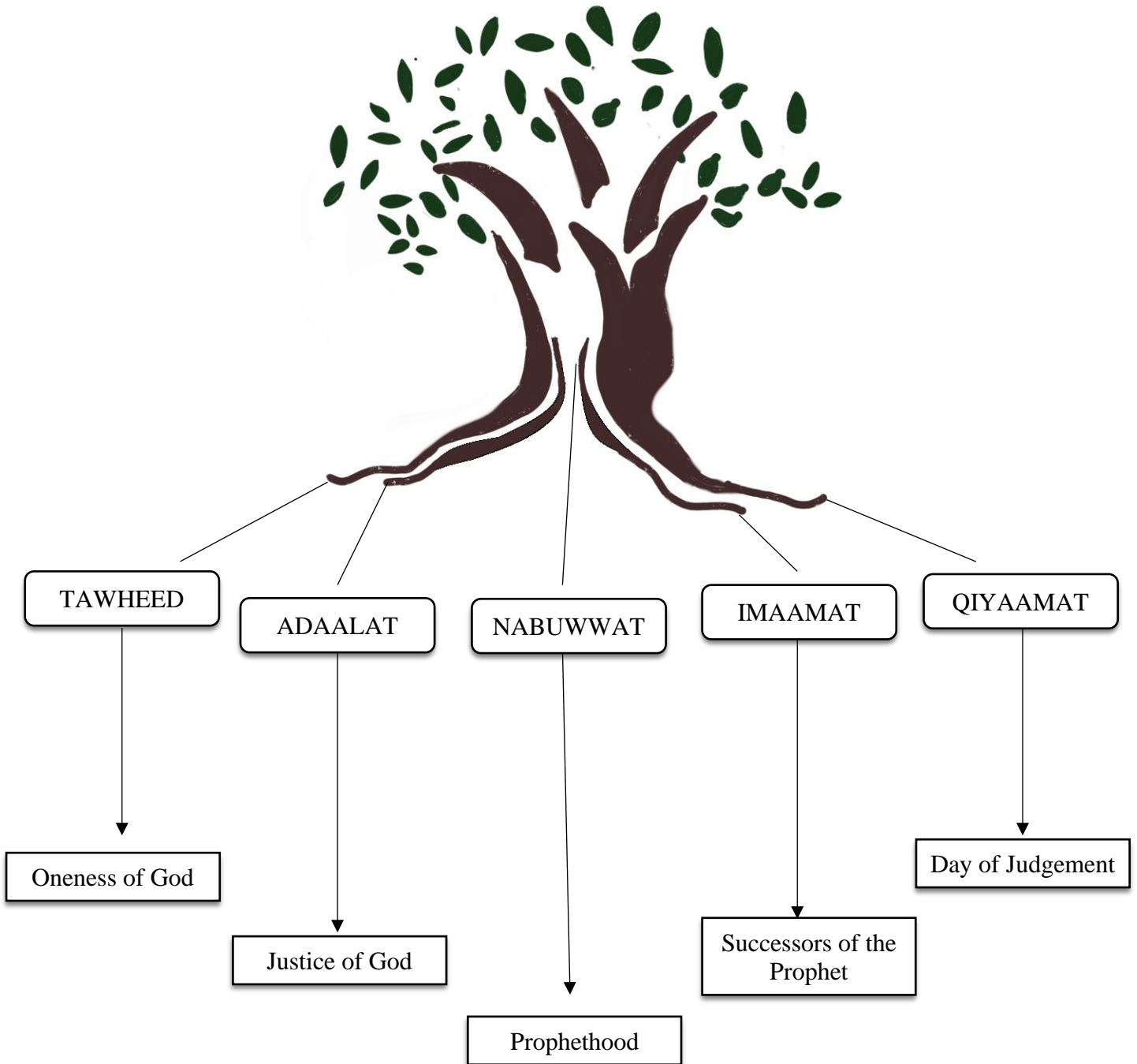
Based on the scenario, check the box the correct box. Also explain what should have been done if the promise is not kept.

Scenario	Promise Kept	Promise not kept
<p>I asked my friend if I could borrow a pen from her. She said yes only if you dont lose it. So i promised to give it back. At the end of the day, my friend asked for the pen back, but I told her I lost it.</p> 		
<p>My friend asked me to call her at 9pm to help her with her homework. I said yes. When it was 9pm, I was getting ready for bed. My friend called me and reminded me to help her. Because I promised her, I explained the homework.</p> 		
<p>My friend came to me and said I have a big secret and not to tell anyone. The next day I told my other friends.</p> 		

## Lesson 8: Usool - e – deen

## أصول الدين

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



## Tawheed (Oneness of God) التوحيد

Tawheed means that:

- Allah (SWT) is One.
- He does not have any partner.
- He has no parents or children.
- He does not need anything, and everything needs Him.
- There is nothing equal to Him.



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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful*

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

*Say, "His Allah is the Only God"*

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

*God, the Everlasting Sovereign*

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

*He has not begotten, and he has not been begotten*

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

*Nor is there to Him any equivalent*

**Questions about Surah Ikhlas:**

1. What does the first verse say about Allah?

---

---

2. What does the second verse say about His needs?

---

---

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

---

---

4. What does the last verse say about Allah?

---

---

**Class Discussion**

Discuss with your teacher about the times of Jahaliyah (Pre-Islamic Time), where people used to worship statues rather than Allah (SWT). Include a discussion revolving around these questions:

- What was wrong with their worship?
- Do these statues actually give you blessings, privilege of mercy and forgiveness that Allah (SWT) does?

## Adaalat العدالة

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

وَتَمَّتْ كَلِمَتُ رَبِّكَ صِدْقًا وَعَدْلًا ۚ لَا مُبَدِّلَ لِكَلِمَاتِهِ ۚ وَهُوَ

السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿١١٥﴾ (سورة الانعام)

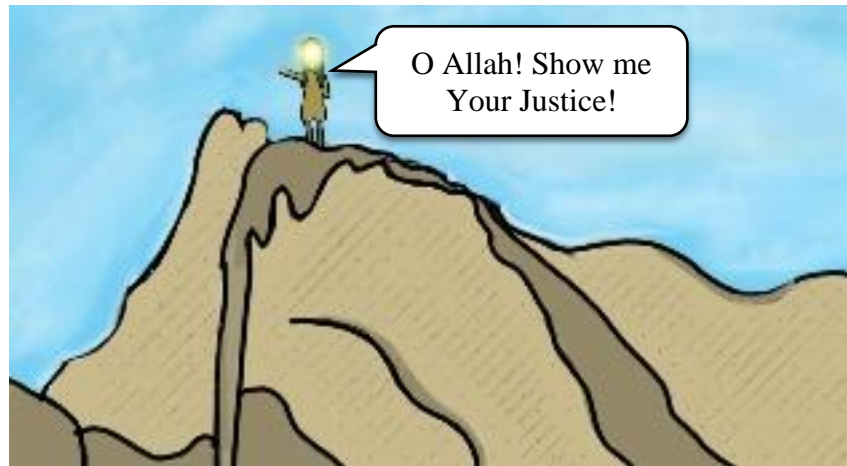
And the word of your Lord has been accomplished truly and justly; there is none who can change His words, and He is the Hearing, the Knowing.

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

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

Whenever we pray to Allah to forgive us for our sins, we are taught to ask Allah (SWT) to judge us through His Mercy and not through His Justice.

Prophet Musa (AS) had once asked Allah (SWT) to show him his justice.



Allah (SWT) showed him his justice. A thirsty soldier, stopped by a well to get a drink or water and wash up. He left his sack of gold on the ground beside the well. When he finished drinking water, he forgot to take his sack of gold.



A little kid had gone to the well to also take a drink of water, however he realized that a sack of gold was there. He grabbed the sack and ran off home.



The soldier had realized that he had forgotten his sack and rushed back to the well. When he arrived, he saw an old man at the well. He couldn't find the sack of gold. He accused the old man of taking his gold so he injured him!



Prophet Musa (AS) was confused. He asked Allah (SWT) how was this was Justice?

O Allah! How is this showing Your Justice?



Allah (SWT) had explained to Prophet Musa (AS) that the kid had the right to take the sack of gold as the soldier had previously stolen money from the father of the kid. When the soldier had some back to the well and injured the old man, the soldier had the right to do so because the old man's father had killed the soldier's father.

This story displays the Justice of Allah (SWT) because Allah (SWT) balances the need of his creatures, even though we many not be aware of it. We don't have the intellectual capacity to understand Allah's (SWT) Wisdom!

Discuss it with your teacher, family and friends and write down in your own words what you think.

---

---

---

---

## **Nabuwwat النبوة**

Nabuwwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah (SWT) from time to time to guide the people. Allah (SWT) sent 124,000 in all. Prophet Adam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah (SWT). Allah (SWT) sent prophets to guide us to the right path because He is merciful.

Prophet Mohammad (SAW) tells us in a hadith that Allah (SWT) has sent 124,000 Prophets. Of these 124,000, 300 are Messengers.

The difference between a Messenger and a Prophet, is that a Messenger receives revelation in their sleep and can physically see the angel, whereas a Prophet receives revelation in their sleep but can't see the angel, only hears the angel.

The belief in Prophethood comes after the belief of Allah (SWT). If a person does not believe in Prophethood, then their belief in Allah (SWT) would be fruitless; essentially, they would be a disbeliever. This is because Prophet's guide us to believe in Allah (SWT).

The job of Prophets is to deliver the news of Allah (SWT) to the people that he was sent upon and eventually spread the message of submission to Allah (SWT). Because we haven't been sent to this Earth with a manual, in order for us to understand what Allah (SWT) would want from us, Prophets have been sent by the command of Allah (SWT) to guide us.

However, that doesn't mean that Allah (SWT) is required to send Prophet's. It is not his duty to send Prophet's to guide us. If Allah (SWT) hadn't done so, it wouldn't negate our faith in Allah (SWT).

## Prophets in the Quran

قُولُوا آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطِ وَمَا أُوتِيَ مُوسَىٰ  
وَعِيسَىٰ وَمَا أُوتِيَ النَّبِيُّونَ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُمْ  
وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ ﴿١٣٦﴾ (سورة البقرة)

Say: We believe in Allah and (in) that which had been revealed to us, and (in) that which was revealed to Ibrahim and Ismail and Ishaq and Yaqoub and the tribes, and (in) that which was given to Musa and Isa, and (in) that which was given to the prophets from their Lord, we do not make any distinction between any of them, and to Him do we submit.

كَانَ النَّاسُ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ النَّبِيِّينَ مُبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ  
وَأَنْزَلَ مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ لِيَحْكُمَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ فِي مَا اخْتَلَفُوا  
فِيهِ ۗ وَمَا اخْتَلَفَ فِيهِ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ أُوتُوهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ  
الْبَيِّنَاتُ بَغْيًا بَيْنَهُمْ ۗ فَهَدَى اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لِمَا اخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ مِنْ  
الْحَقِّ بِإِذْنِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ إِلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ  
﴿٢١٣﴾ (سورة البقرة)

All people are a single nation; so Allah raised prophets as bearers of good news and as warners, and He revealed with them the Book with truth, that it might judge between people in that in which they differed; and none but the very people

who were given it differed about it after clear arguments had come to them, revolting among themselves; so Allah has guided by His will those who believe to the truth about which they differed and Allah guides whom He pleases to the right path.

**True and False about the Quranic Verse's:**

Check the correct box based on the statement given. Is it true? Is it false?

Statement	True	False
We do not believe in what was revealed onto Ibrahim, Ismail, Ishaq, Yaqoub, Mosa and Isa.		
We do not make a distinction between the Prophets.		
Prophets do not send good news and are not warners.		
Books were sent down onto 4 Prophets such that it judges between people who differed.		

**Class Discussion about Prophethood**

Include a discussion about Prophethood. Discuss and make sure to take notes about: please express what you understood from the discussion

- Why we need Prophets?
- Why revelations were sent onto them specifically and not onto us regular humans?

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---






---



---

**Activity: Lets see your Knowledge of the Prophets!**

<p><b><u>Picture</u></b></p>	<p>Name the Ulul Azm Prophet.</p>	<p>Did this Prophet have a book revealed to him? If yes, name the book</p>
		
		
		

<p>“Surely I am a servant of Allah (SWT): He has given me the Book and made me a prophet; and he has made me blessed wherever I may be, and He has enjoined on me prayer and poor-rate so as long as I live..”</p> 		
		

## Homework

Write a research project about the life of one Nabi. Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her classmates. Please use the guidelines below:

- To which people was he sent to?
- What were his miracles?

## **Imaamat (Successors of the Prophets) الأمامة**

Aimmah = Plural of Imam

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Aimmah (A).

Allah (SWT) chose 12 Aimmah (A).

Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah (SWT) he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.

One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time. Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got spoilt. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

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



Prophet Muhammad (S) has said “My Ahlul-bayt are like the ark of Noah. Whoever embarked on it was saved, and whoever turned away from it perished”

**Why did Prophet Muhammad say his family is like an ark?**

---



---

## Imamah in Quran

إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ  
وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ ﴿٥٥﴾ (سورة المائدة)

Your guardian can be only Allah; and His messenger and those who believe, who establish worship and pay the Zakaat, while they are bowed down (in prayer).

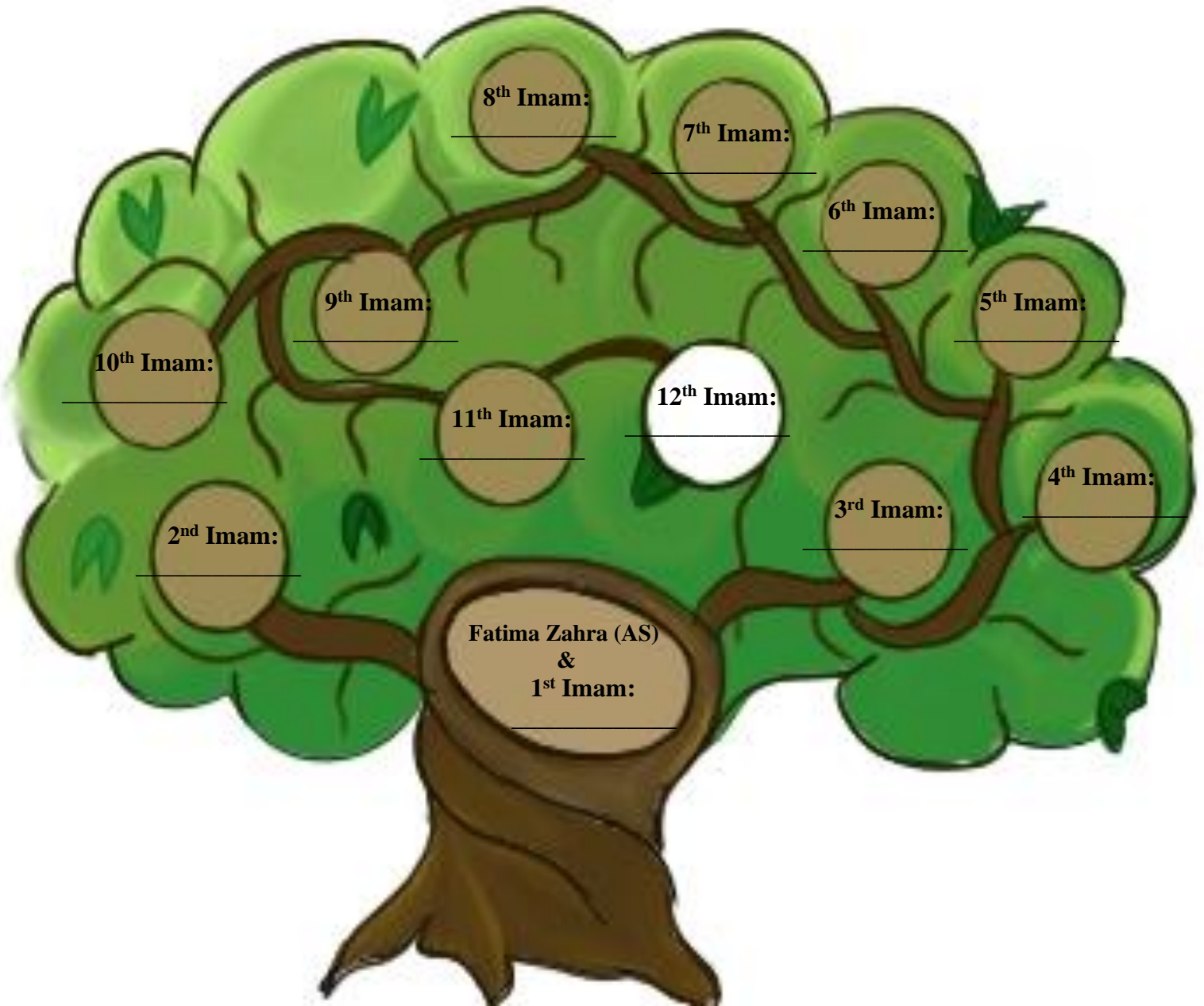
This verse speaks about Imam Ali (AS), where one day he was praying with the Prophet (S) when a beggar came into the mosque and begged for charity. When nobody gave him anything, he raised his hands towards the heavens and said “God! Be a witness that I came to Thy Prophet’s mosque and nobody gave me anything”

Imam Ali (AS) was in Rukoo (bowing down) in Salaat. He was ordered by Allah (SWT) to give charity to the beggar. He pointed out his finger that had a ring towards the beggar to which he came and took the ring away.



**Activity: Do you know your Imams?**

List the names of all our Aimmah in order. See how many you can remember by yourself before asking for help.



**Matching that will require at home research write #of text beside name**

Imam Mahdi (AS)

Imam Hussein (AS)

Imam Jafar As-Sadiq (AS)

Imam Zain Al-Abideen (AS)

Imam Ali (AS)

Imam Mohammed Al-Baqir (AS)

Imam Ali Al-Hadi (AS)

Imam Ali Al-Ridha (AS)

Imam Hassan Al-Askari

Imam Hasan (AS)

Imam Mohammed Al-Jawad

Imam Mosa Al-Kadhim

1. Is the father of the Imam of our Era and one of the Askariain
2. Is oldest Imam that was alive after the Day of Ashura
3. Is the first successor after the Prophet (S)
4. Is the Imam that was prisoner in a well for 10 years
5. Is the Imam that was martyred along with his 72 companions on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Muharam
6. Is One of the Askariain and buried in Samarah Iraq
7. Is known for walking to towards the Ka'baa for pilgrimage barefoot and is known for his generosity
8. Is buried in Mashed, Iran. His sister is buried in Qum Iran.
9. Is the Imam that is the founder of the Ja'fari school
10. Is the Imam of our time that is still alive
11. Is also called Al-Taqi
12. Is the youngest Imam to be alive on the day of Ashura

**Homework**

1. Questions for the Imams. What is the job of the Imam,

.....

2. Why did Allah send 12 Imams (A) with Prophet Muhammad (SAW) ? Do the Imams represent Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

.....

.....

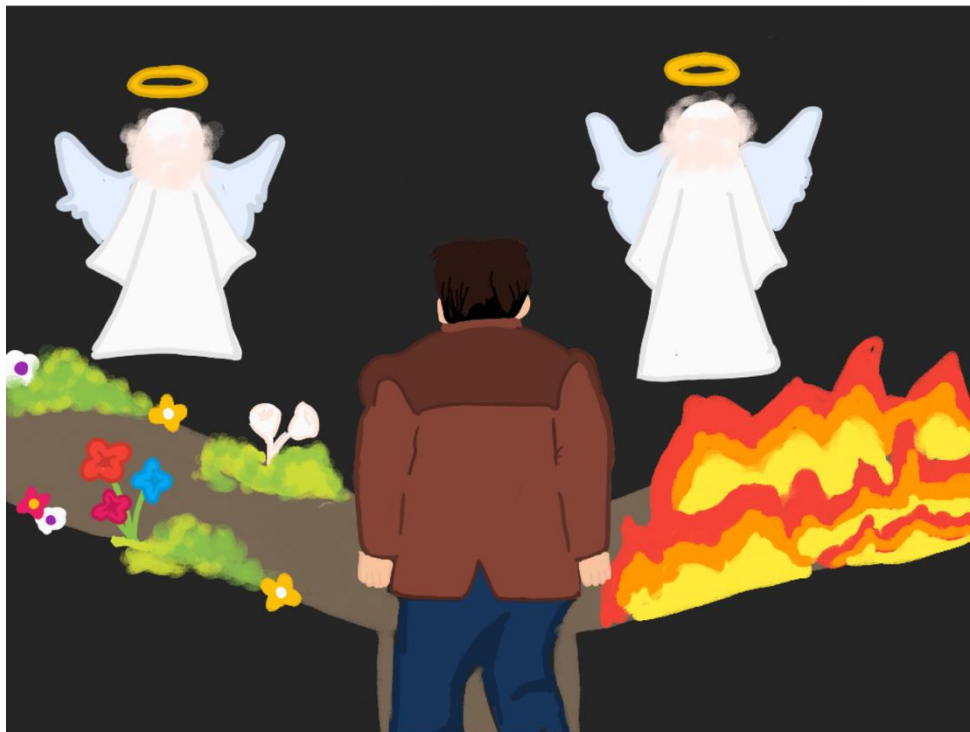
3. Write a research project about the life of one Imam. Each student will present and discuss their project with his/her classmates. Please use the guidelines below:

- The names of his father and mother.
- His relationship to Prophet Mohammed (s).
- What made him special?

## Qiyaamat القيامة

Qiyaamat means the Day of Judgement or Resurrection.

The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for their deeds. Then, according to their deeds, they will be either be rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.



There was a Muslim boy who used to steal sweets from a corner shop. He did it secretly and hid what he stole in his room. One day a friend visited him and saw the stash of stolen sweets hidden in his room. This made the boy terrified as he worried that the friend would tell someone and that he'd get in trouble with his parents. He could not sleep at night worrying about everybody finding out about his stealing habit.



This boy is more scared of his friends and family finding out about his stealing habits than Allah (swt). Allah can see all we do and there will be a day when we will have to account for all we have done. That will be the Day of Judgement.

#### Day of Judgement in the Quran:

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ لَيَجْمَعَنَّكُمْ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۗ  
 وَمَنْ أَصْدَقُ مِنَ اللَّهِ حَدِيثًا ﴿٨٧﴾ (سورة النساء)

Allah! There is no god but He: of a surety He will gather you together against the Day of Judgment, about which there is no doubt. And whose word can be truer than Allah's?

كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ۗ وَإِنَّمَا تُؤَفَّقُونَ أَجُورَكُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۗ  
فَمَنْ زُحِرَ حَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ فَقَدْ فَازَ ۗ وَمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا  
إِلَّا مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ ﴿١٨٥﴾ (سورة ال عمران)

Every soul shall have a taste of death: And only on the Day of Judgment shall you be paid your full recompense. Only he who is saved far from the Fire and admitted to the Garden will have attained the object (of Life): For the life of this world is but goods and chattels of deception.

#### **Homework:**

Write the meaning of this hadith from Imam Ali (AS) and how it applies in your life:

**“Try to advance towards the place where you are invited for eternal bliss and turn your face away from the vicious world”**

## Lesson 9: Furoo-e-deen

## فروع الدين

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

### Salaat (Daily Prayers) صلاة

We offer Wajib Salaat 5 times a day daily. There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily



### Prayers:



**Fajr has 2**



**Dhohr has 4**



**Maghrib has 3**

	<b>'Asr has 4</b>	<b>Eisha has 4</b>
--	-------------------	--------------------

**Remove the table lines**

### **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan) الصوم**

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim who is Baligh, for the whole lunar month of

Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib. During this time, we cannot eat or drink anything.



### **Haj (Pilgrimage to Makka) الحج**

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go. Millions of Muslims from all over the world go every year to perform the Haj.



### **Zakaat الزكاة**

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



### **Khums الخمس**

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



### **Jihaad (To Fight for Allah) الجهاد**

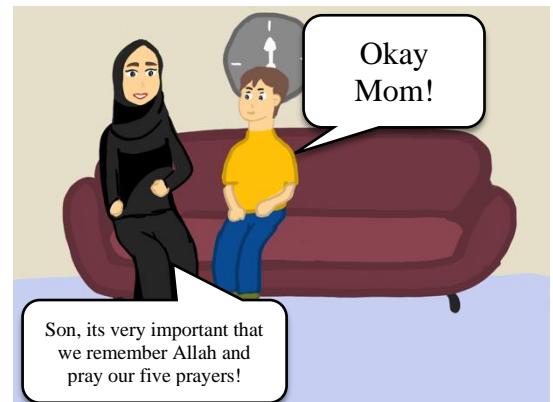
Jihad means to struggle to follow Islam to the best of our ability and to fight against evil. It also means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time.



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

#### **الأمر بالمعروف**

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



**Nahy ‘anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil) النهي عن المنكر**

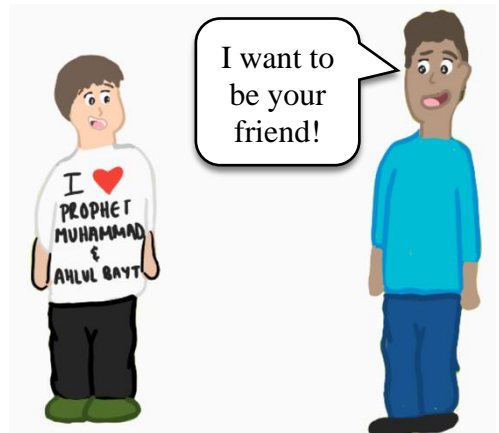
If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it.

This is called Nahy ‘anil Munkar.



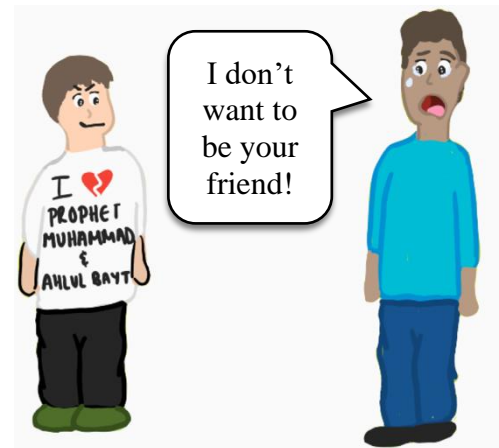
**Tawallee التولى**

The Prophet (S) has said: “Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me. Tawallee means to love and follow the teachings of the 14 Ma’sumeen (A) and to support their followers.



**Tabarree التبري**

Tabarree means to keep away from the people who do not love or follow the teachings of the 14 Ma’sumeen (A).



**Questions:**

1. There are other Wajib Salaat and some Mustahab Salaat too. Can you write down one of each by yourself?

■ Wajib Salaat \_\_\_\_\_

■ Mustahab Salaat \_\_\_\_\_

2. There are other Wajib fasts and some Mustahab fasts too. Can you write down one of each by yourself?

■ Wajib fast \_\_\_\_\_

■ Mustahab fast \_\_\_\_\_

3. At what time in our lives are we required to pay Khums?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the relationship between Furo-e-deen and Usol-e-deen?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

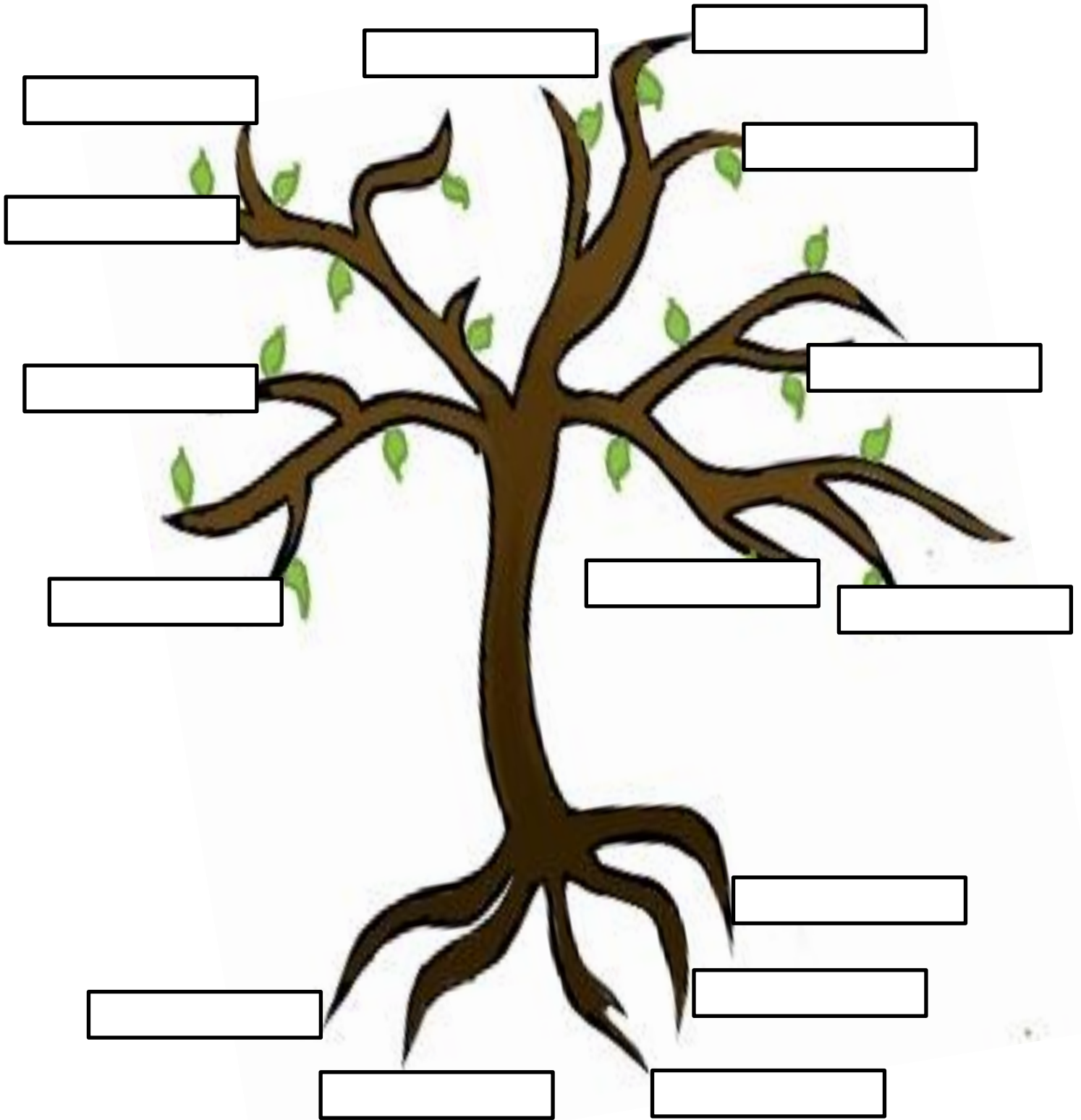
5. There are many battles that happened during the time of the Prophet (SAW) and Imam Ali (AS), by which many people rose to defend Islam and fight against evil. List 3 battles that happened at the time of the Prophet (SAW) or Imam Ali (AS).

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

Label the Furo-e-deen on the branches an the Usol-e-deen on the Roots:



**Class Discussion Question based on the Labelling Activity Above:**

What is the importance of the roots of the tree (Usol-e-deen) and branches of the tree (Furo-e-deen) and how do we keep the branches and trees healthy? Take Notes.

---



---



---



---



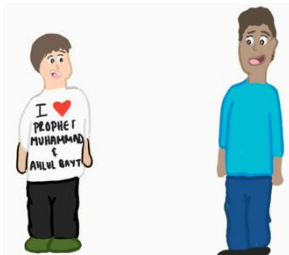
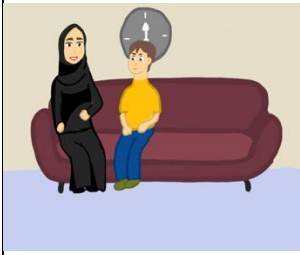


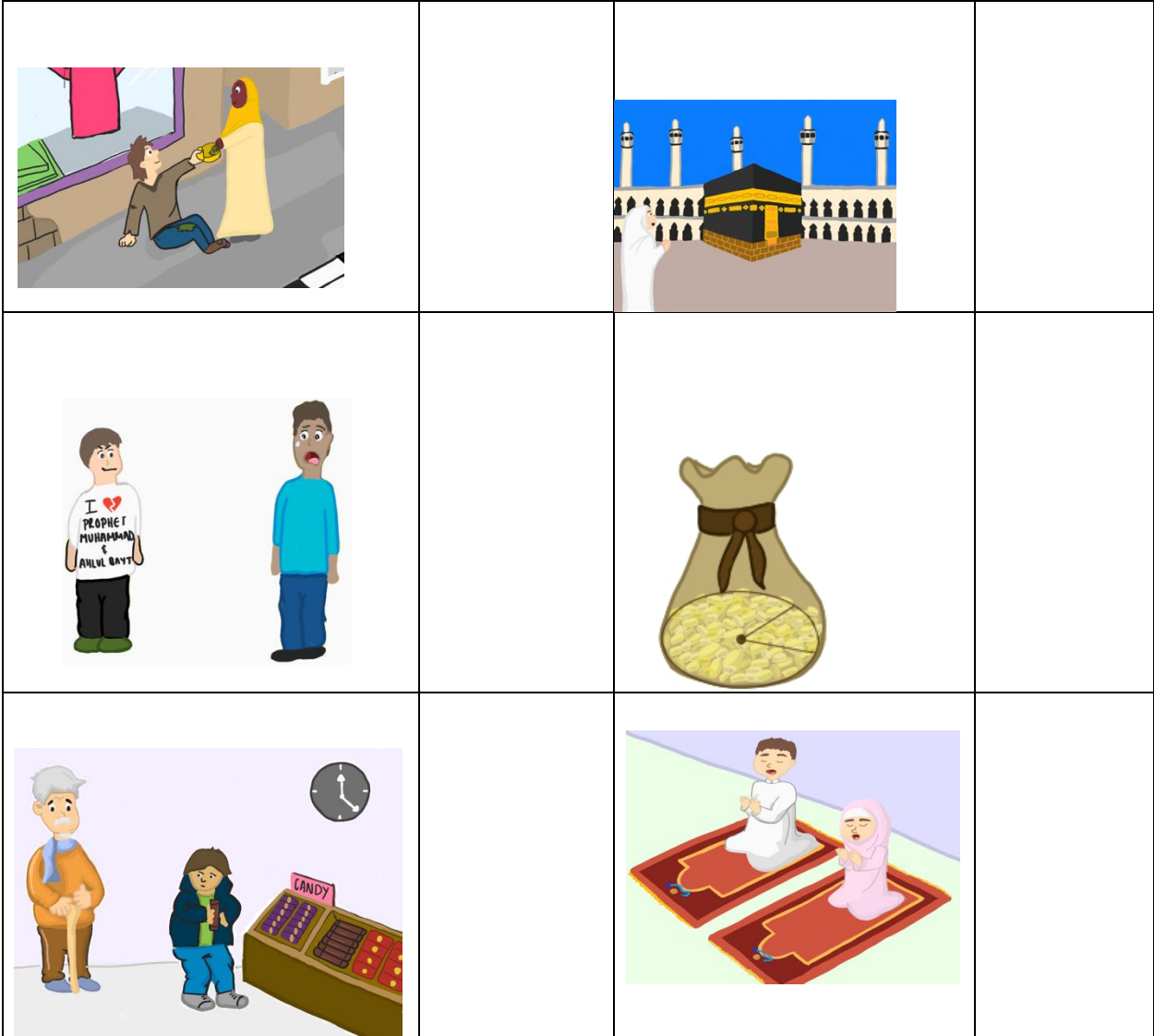
---



---

**Activity: What is it showing?**

Picture	What is it showing?	Picture	What is it showing?
			
			



## Lesson 10: Taqlid

### التقليد

In all parts of our life, we need the advice of people who are experts in that field. In the same way, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law – this is called Taqlid.

Taqlid means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqlid, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow the rules regarding Furoo-edeen.

E.g. how to perform Salaat, rules of fasting, how to perform Haj, etc

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow one Mujtahid and perform all you Wajibaat according to the rules he has set out.

**Class Discussion:**

Discuss the importance of doing Taqlid. Direct the discussion around, bestowing our own opinion on God’s religion. Also include discussion on this ***Hadith on Imam Mehdi (ATF): “As for the newly occurring events, return to the transmitters of our traditions, for they are my proof over you as I am God’s proof”*** (write ideas from discussion)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Questions**

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

---

2. What does Taqlid mean and when does it become Wajib?

---

3. What does Muqallid mean?

---

4. Who do you do Taqlid of? Look for a photo of him and stick it in the space provided.

---

## Lesson 11: Najasaat

### النجاسة





Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat. Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean when touched.

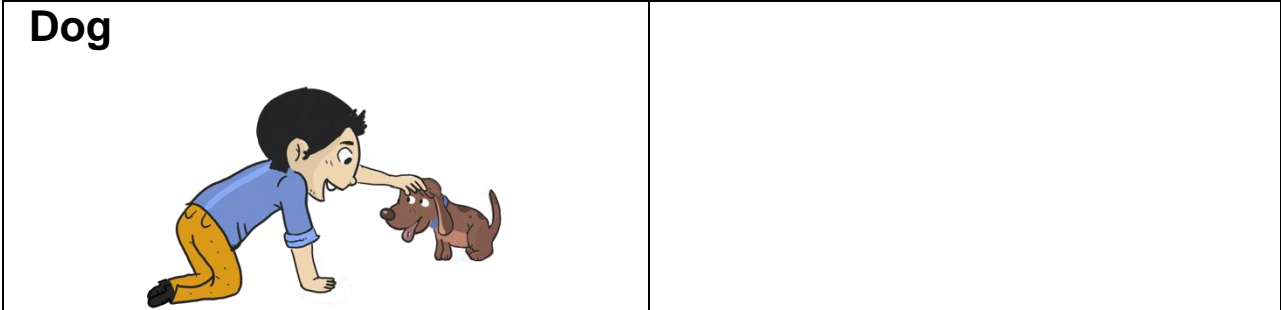
For anything to become Najis (unclean) it has to touch something that is Najis and only the Najasat spread if either one or both the things are wet or even moist.

SO... a dry Najasat does not make another dry thing Najis.

لا تنتقل النجاسة إلا مع وجود البلل

Some of the Najasaat are:

<b>Urine and Stool</b> 	<b>Dead Body</b> 
<b>Blood</b> 	<b>Pig</b> 



**Class Discussion, Will be revolved around questions:**

1. What is the difference between Najaas and being dirty? For example, putting your hand in blood and mud.

---

---

---

2. Why is important that we purify ourselves after touching these Najaasat?

---

---

---

4. If you don't know if your clothes have come in contact with a source of Najasaat, can it still be considered Tahir? Why?

---

---

---

## Lesson 12: Taharat

### الطهارة

كل شيء لك طاهر حتى تعلم بنجاسته

Mutahiraat are those things that make Najis things tahir.

There are 12 Mutahhiraat like sun, earth, etc. but the most common one is Water.

Water

- MUTLAQ = Pure Water
- MUDHAF = Mixed Water

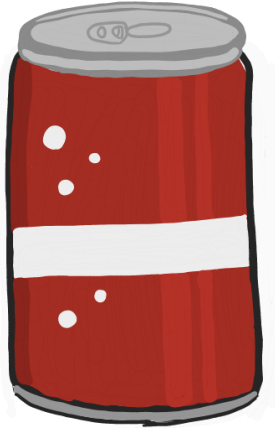
Mutlaq Water

- Is water that has not changed in colour, taste or smell.
- Can make a Najis thing tahir
- E.g. Tap water, rain, etc.



## Mudhaf Water

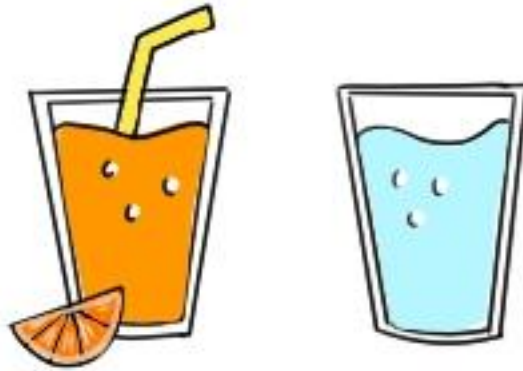
- Cannot make a Najis thing tahir
- Becomes Najis when in contact with Najasaat
- E.g. Lemon Juice, cola, etc.



## Water Makes Najis Things tahir If:

- Plates and glasses that have become Najis from Alcohol should be washed with water three times.
- Plates and glasses that have become Najis from dog should clean first by soil then wash with water two times.
- Clothes that have become Najis from urine should be washed with water two times.

**Activity: Mutlaq and Mudhaf Water**



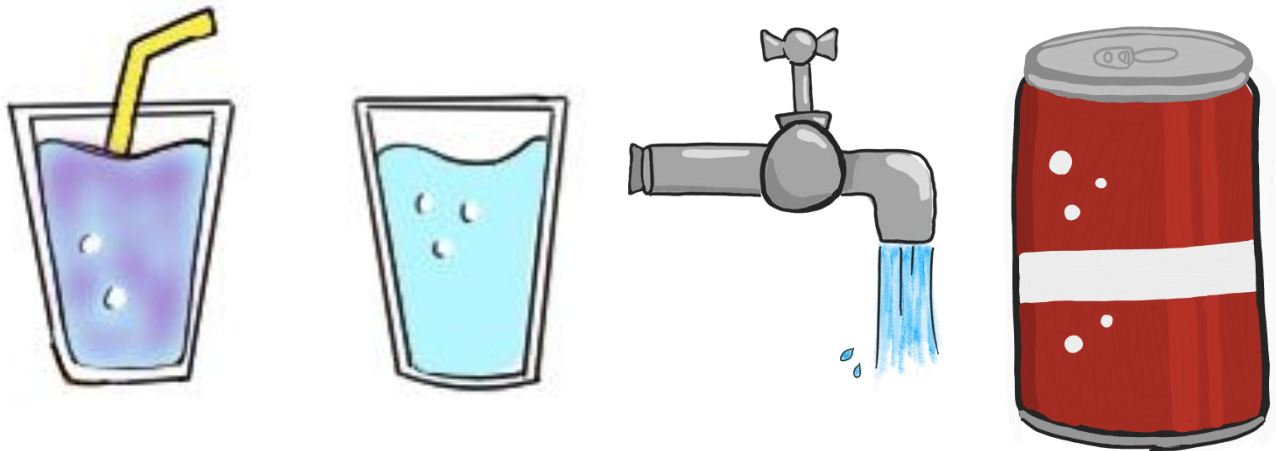
Which one is Mutlaq and Mudhaf water? Why?

---

---

---

---



How do you tell which one is Mutlaq and which one is Mudhaf water?

---

---

---

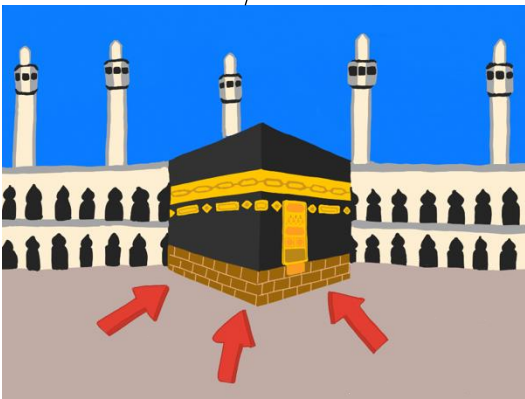
---

---

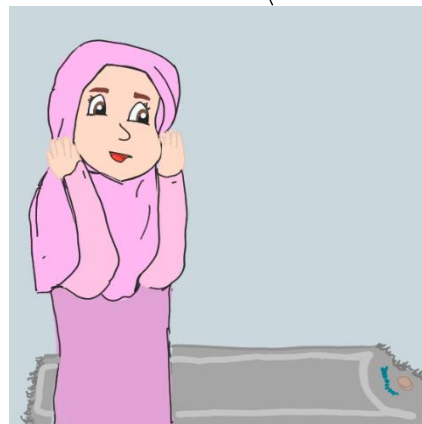
## Lesson 13: Preparation for Salaat

Before starting salaat, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:

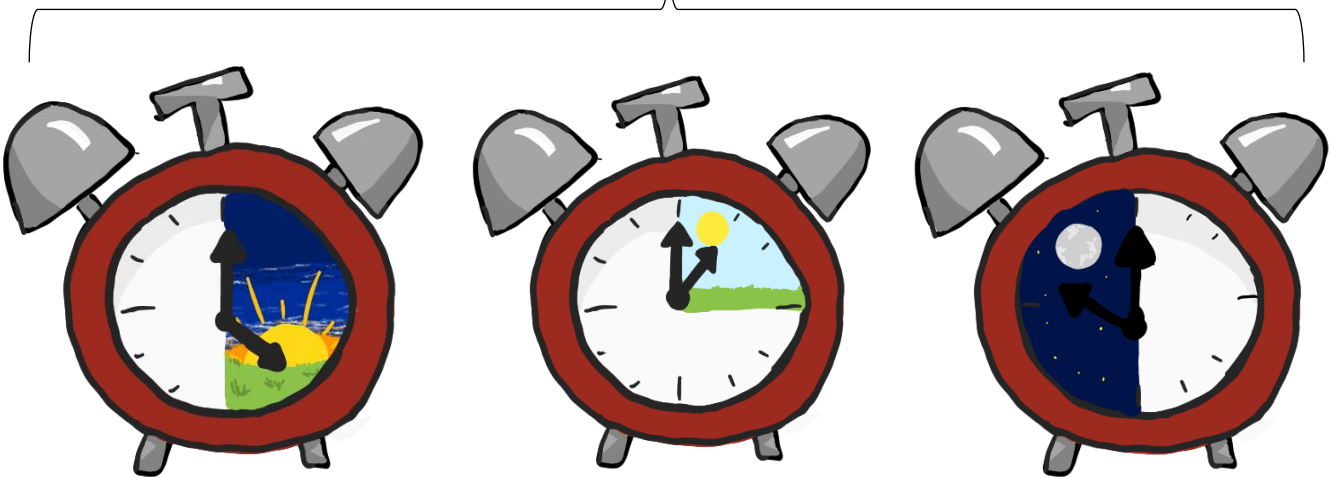
**Qiblaah** – We must know which direction to face



**Niyaat** – We must have the intention to pray

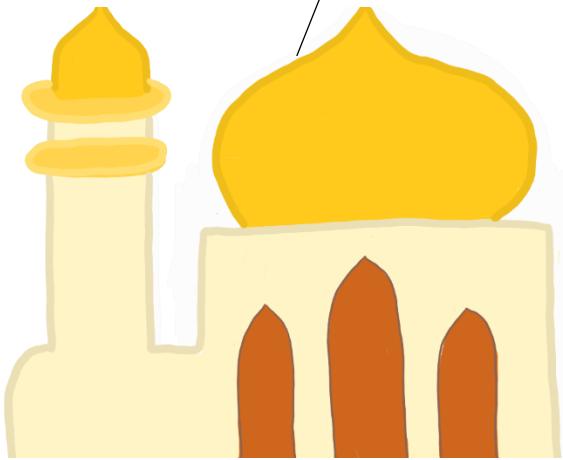


**Time of Salaat** – We must know the Time for offering our Salaat

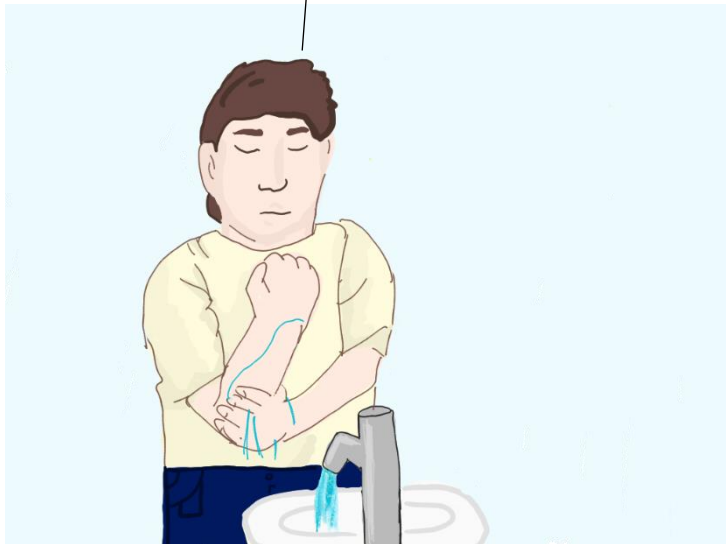


**Place of Prayer  
must be Pak and  
not Ghasbi**

**Clothes and bodies  
must be Tahir, clean  
and Pak for Salaat**



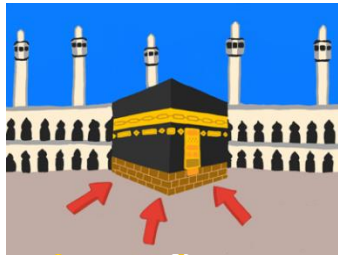
**Taharat: Wudhu  
must be preformed**



**Activity: Match the six Muqadamats - Salaat below with their meanings.**

Action

Meaning



1. You Must pray at the correct time



2. The direction of your prayer must be to the Holy Ka'ba



3. Your prayer mat and where you pray must be Tahir



4. Your Body must be covered



5. Must have the intention to pray

6. You must be Tahir when praying



**Classroom Discussion:**

Discuss why is it important that we prepare ourselves before we pray towards Allah (SWT). Discussion can revolve around these questions:

- Why must we be Tahir?
- Why must women and men wear appropriate clothing for Salaat?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Homework:**

*Research the answer to the questions:*

- If there are 5 minutes left for the time of Salaat – can I perform Wudhu? Why?
- If there are 5 minutes left for the time of Salaat can I recite Adhan and Ikamah while I wait for the time to set it?
- Why do we pray towards the Ka'ba?

## Lesson 14: The Clothes for Prayer

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be TAHIR. طاهر
- The clothes must be MUBAH. مباح

**Mubah** means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner, or you have permission to use it.



**Ghasb** is the opposite of Mubah. So, a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil (invalid).



For men:

- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.



- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.



- A pair of trousers covering from the waist to at least the knees.




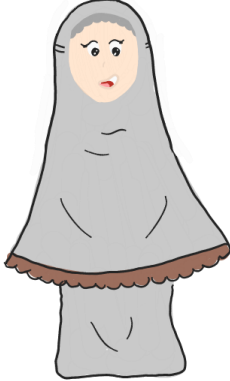



For women:

Cover the whole body with a 'chaadar' – it is not necessary to cover the face, the hands to the wrist or the upper feet up to the ankles.



**Activity: Is this permissible?**

*Determine if the clothing shown is permissible in Salat or not. If not explain why*

--	--

**Class room discussion Questions:**

1. Your cousin Abbas has come to visit you for the first time. It is time for prayers and he starts praying in one corner of your sitting room. He prays with his tie and chain, which are made of silk and gold. Is his Salaat Batil? Explain.

---

---

2. What would have happened if in the above example, the person visiting your house was your cousin Sabira also wearing the gold chain and school silk tie? Would her Salaat be Batil? Why?

---

---

## Lesson 14: The Place for Salat

Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner's permission.

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salat. The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it. If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salat is Batil.



Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salat in there. WHY? Because.....

MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH (SWT), IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH (SWT).



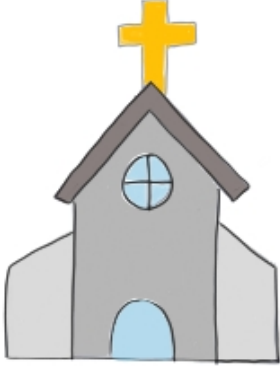
Also remember that Allah (SWT) wants us to pray in a clean place; therefore, always keep your room clean and Tahir.



**Activity: True and False: Explain Why for your answers!**

1. You need permission to pray at a church.

True	False
------	-------



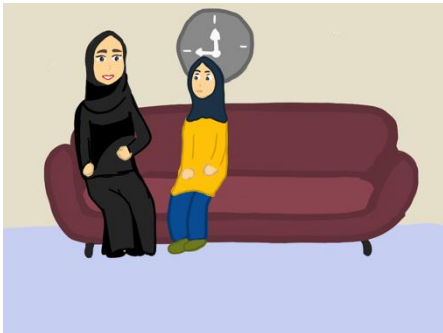
2. You need permission to pray at a public park.

True	False
------	-------



3. You need permission to pray at a friend's house.

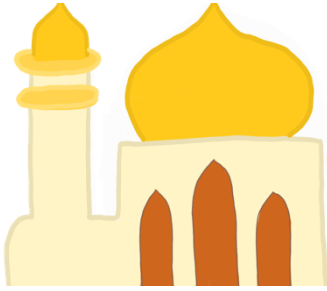
True	False
------	-------



4. You need permission to pray at the mosque.

True

False



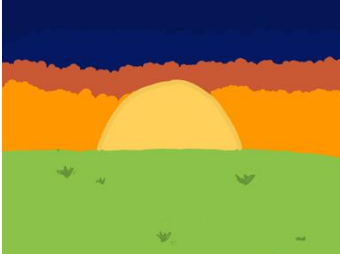

### Question




1. Fatima and Haider came to live with you over the summer holidays. Do they need to ask for permission before they can pray their Salat in your home? Why?

## Lesson 15: The Time for Salat

It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat فضيلة, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawaab ثواب . By regular offering of Salat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha قضاء . If you have not prayed your Salat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than 'ada')

NAME OF SALAAT	FAZILAT TIME	QADHA TIME
FAJR (Subhu)	Beginning from SUBH-SADIQ	SUNRISE 
DHOHR	Beginning from NOON TIME	SUNSET 

ASR	After DHOHR prayer	<b>SUNSET</b> 
MAGHRIB	After SUNSET	<b>MIDNIGHT</b> 
EISHA	After MAGHRIB prayer	<b>MIDNIGHT</b> 

**Questions**

What does the time of Fazilat mean?

---



---

When does a Prayer become Qadha, and what do you have to do when it has become Qadha?

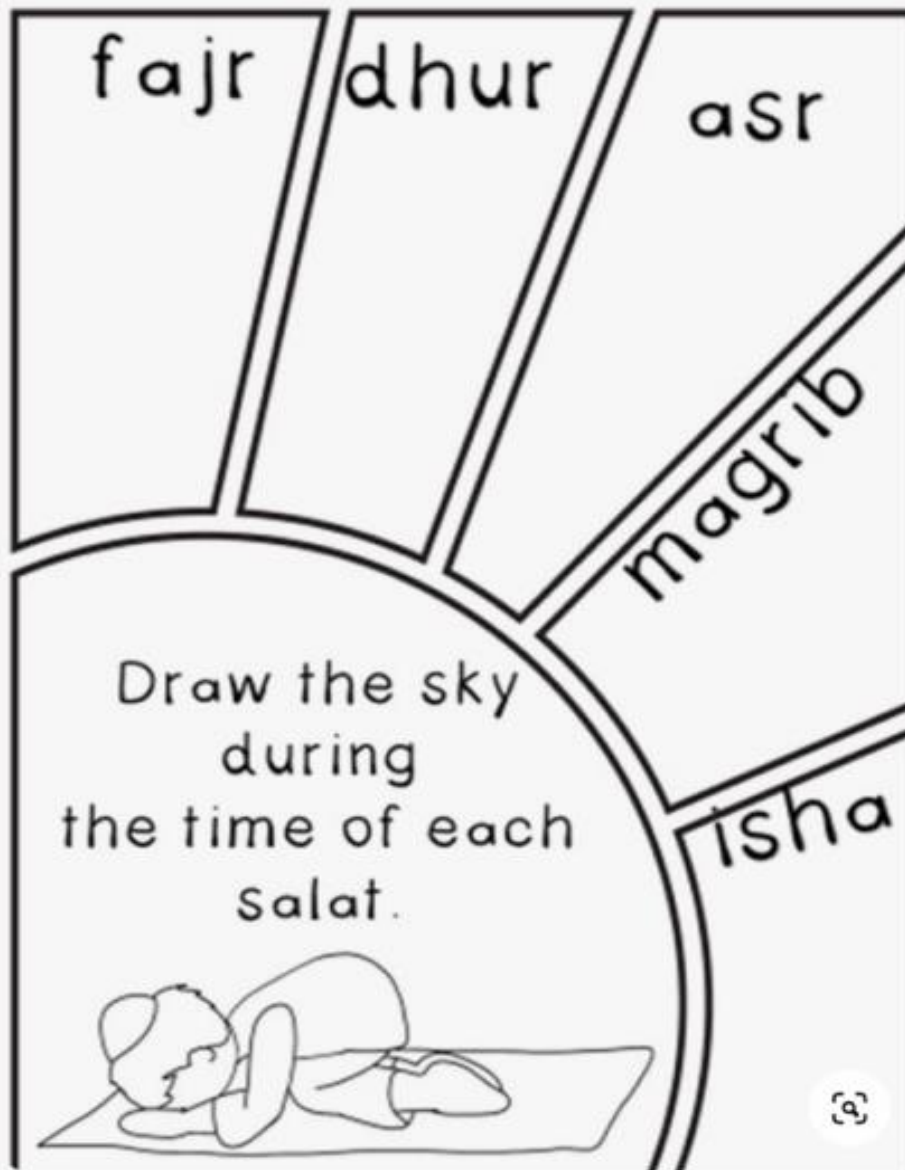
---



---

## Homework:

Colour the sky based on each time of the salaah. Remember we pray specific Salaah's together, so they would look the same! Make sure to show detail, such as stars, sun, moon, clouds etc.

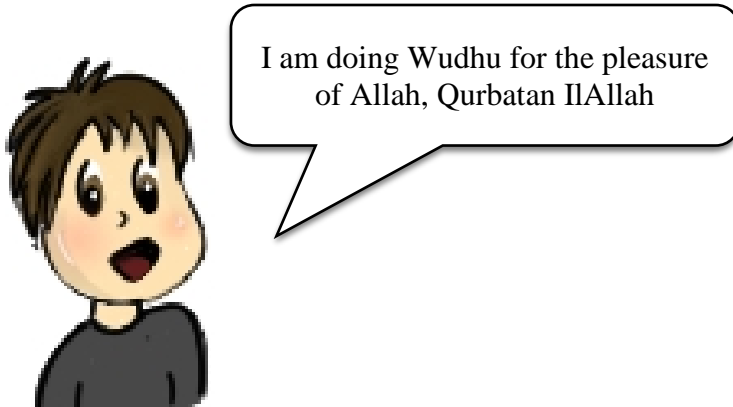


## **At Home Research:**

There are many Mustahab Salats that can be performed in the day, such as Mustahab Salaat's before Wajib Salaats that would beautify your Wajib Salaat's. Research 4 Mustahab Salaats, their Rakoos, and the times you would pray these Salaats. Also research the benefit of each Salaat:

## Lesson 16: Step by Step on How to Perform Wudhu

### Niyyat: Wajib



### Mustahab Actions

Washing Your Hands



Gargling 3 Times

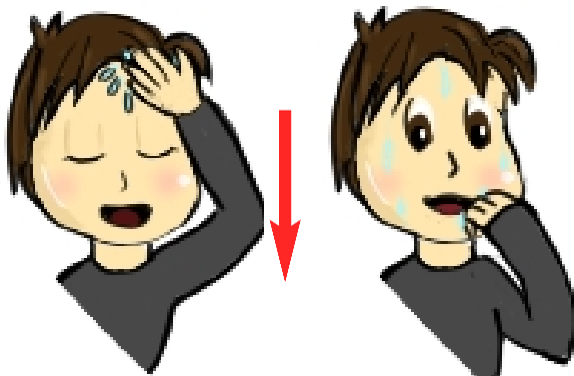


## Washing Your Nose 3 Times



### Wajib Actions:

#### Washing Your Face



Masah of the Head

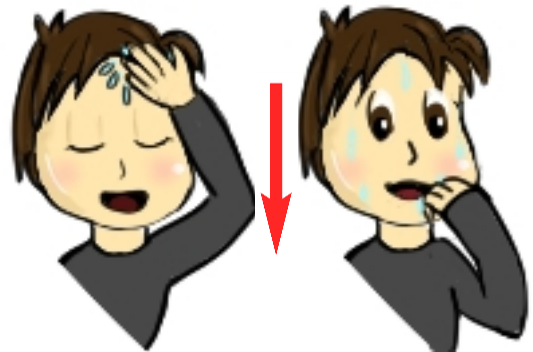
#### Washing Your Arms



Masah of the Feet



First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows. You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin.



You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

**Washing of the face once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your face twice – washing 3 or more times is Haraam**

Then you wash your arms from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, and then the left arm is washed with the right hand.

To ensure that each elbow is washed thoroughly, you must pour water and begin wiping slightly above the elbow.

**Washing of the arms once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your arms twice, washing 3 or more times is Haraam**

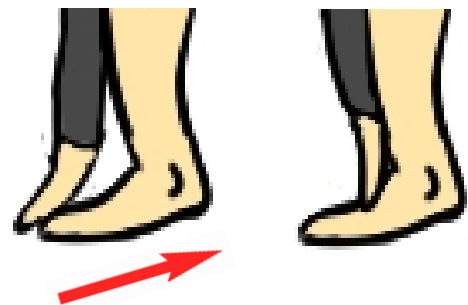


“THE FACE AND HANDS SHOULD BE WASHED FROM ABOVE DOWNWARDS, AND IF YOU WASH IT THE OPPOSITE WAY, WUDHU WILL BE BATIL”

After that is done, you do Masah of the head and this is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.



Finally you do Masah of the feet and this is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle. Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.



### **Imam Hassan and Hussein helped an old man in Wudu**

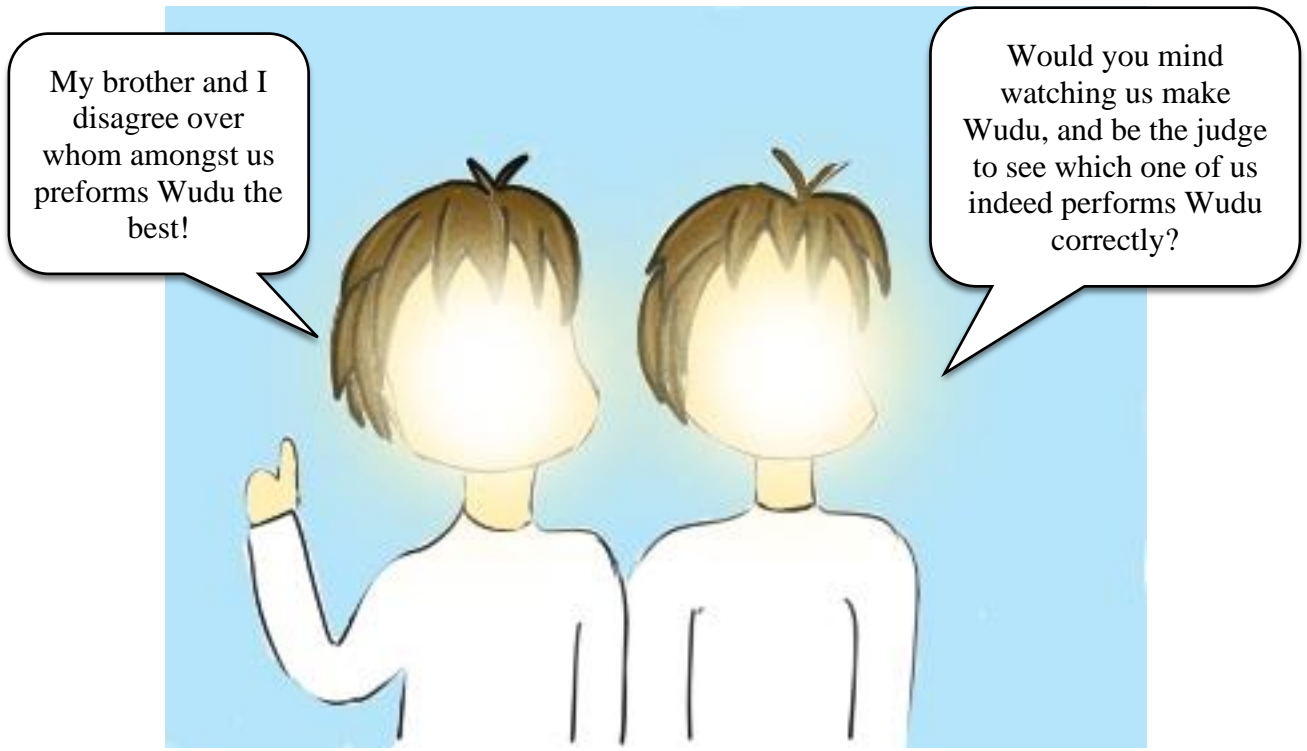
When the grandsons of Blessed Prophet, Hassan and Hussein (A) were very young, an old bedouin once came to Madinah.

When the time of salat (prayer) came, he began to make wudu, but he was making his wudu incorrectly.

Hassan and Hussein saw the old man making his wudu wrong, and wished to correct him, but were not sure how. He was an old man, and being young children, they didn't want to point out the old man's mistakes. They might hurt or insult his feelings. It wasn't good manners to point out the mistakes of their elders. What could they do?



Both the brothers thought and thought over the problem, and at last hit upon an idea. Together they arranged a plan to teach the man how to make wudu correctly, without insulting him, advising him in a manner befitting of his age. They went over to the old man, and asked him if he could help them. "My brother and I disagree over who amongst us performs Wudu the best. Would you mind watching us make wudu, and be the judge to see which one of us indeed performs Wudu more correctly? Could you please correct us wherever we are wrong?"



The man watched carefully as the two grandsons of the Blessed Prophet performed Wudu in an explicit manner. Soon he knew the correct way of making wudu, realising his mistakes.

After Hassan and Hussein (A) had completed their wudu, the old man thanked them and said, "By Allah, I did not know how to perform wudu before this. You have both taught me how to do it correctly."



### **Questions and answers for the story**

1. Instead of hurting the feelings of the old man by telling him his Wudu was wrong, what did Imam Hasan (AS) and Imam Hussein (AS) do?
-





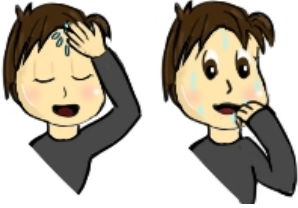



**Activity: Let's see if you can remember the Wudu in order!**

1. In the space underneath the pictures, number the pictures from 1 to 5 based on which Wajib act in Wudu goes first!
2. Write also in the blank what act is being performed in the picture

**Activity: Is this Mustahab or Wajib?**

The Wudu has already been ordered in the correct way to preform it. You are only required to state in the empty box below the picture if this act is Wajib or Mustahab.

<p>Niyyat</p> 	<p>Washing hands</p> 	<p>Gargling</p> 	<p>Washing Nose</p> 
<p>Washing the Face</p> 	<p>Washing the arms</p> 	<p>Masah of the head</p> 	<p>Masah of feet</p> 

**Homework:**

These questions will require research!

1. Can I wash my face 2 times in Wudu? 

Yes	No
-----	----

 If No, how many times can you wash the face? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Can I wash my right arm 2 times? 

Yes	No
-----	----

 If No, how many times do you can you wash it? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Can I wash my left arm 2 times? 

Yes	No
-----	----

 If No, how many times do you need to wash the left arm \_\_\_\_\_?

## Lesson 17: Wajib in Salat

### Niyat



This is the intention to perform particular  
Salaat, 'Qurbatan ilAllah'

### Takbiratul Eham



الله أكبر

This is the first Allahu Akbar in Salaat

### Qiyam



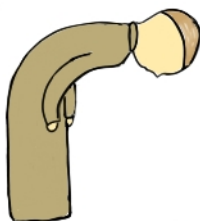
Standing for Recitation

### Qira'at Example: Surat Al-Hamd



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ 1 الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ 2 الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ 3 مَالِكِ  
يَوْمِ الدِّينِ 4 إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ 5 اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ 6 صِرَاطَ  
الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

### Rukuu



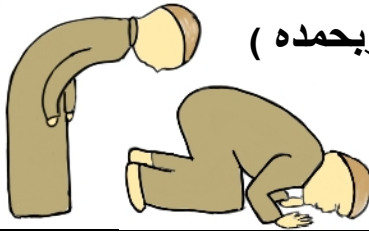
Bending from the waist

### Two Sajdahs



**Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground**

### Dhikr



(سبحان ربي العظيم وبحمده) (سبحان ربي الأعلى وبحمده)

**The recitation during Rukuu and Sajdah**

### Tashahud



اشهد ان لا إله الا الله وأشهد أن محمدا رسول الله اللهم صل على محمد وآل محمد

**The recitation while sitting down after the two Sajdahs in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and final Rakaats of Salaat**

### Salaam



السلام عليكم ايها النبي ورحمة الله وبركاته  
السلام علينا وعلى عباد الله الصالحين  
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

**The final recitation of salat while sitting down**




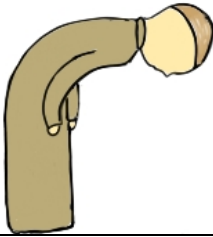

### Tartib and Muwalat

**Tartib** means to pray in the order prescribed by the Shariah

**Muwalat** means to pray without interruption or gap

**Activity: Is This Correct?**



Name the action show in the picture below and what should be recited in each action. There may be multiple answers for each action.

## Lesson 18: Step by Step on How to Pray

Remember that Salah must be recited in Arabic! Ask your parents or teacher to help you with this if you do not read Arabic!

This is to demonstrate Salat Al-Fajr

	English Translation	Arabic Translation
<p>Niyat</p> 	<p><i>"I am offering my Fajr prayer, 2 Rakaats, seeking nearness to Allah."</i></p>	
<p>Takbiratul Ihram</p> 	<p><i>"Allah is the Greatest"</i></p>	<p>الله أكبر</p>



	English Translation	Arabic Translation





Qiyam – Suratul Fatiha






***In the name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful. (1) [All] praise is [due] to Allah, Lord of the worlds - (2) The Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful, (3) Sovereign of the Day of Recompense. (4) It is You we worship and You we ask for help. (5) Guide us to the straight path - (6) The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor, not of those who have evoked [Your] anger or of those who are astray. (7)***

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ  
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ  
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ  
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ  
الْمُسْتَقِيمَ  
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ  
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ  
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

<p>Qiyam – Suratul Ikhlas</p> 	<p><i>“In the Name of God, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful Say, “His Allah is the Only God” God, the Everlasting Sovereign He has not begotten, and he has not been begotten”</i></p>	<p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ</p>
<p>Ruku'</p> 	<p><i>“Glory be to my Lord, O Allah bless Muhammad and his Family”</i></p>	<p>سبحان ربي العظيم و بحمده اللهم صل على محمد وال محمد</p>
<p>Qiyam After Ruku'</p> 	<p><i>“Allah listens to those who praise him”</i></p>	<p>سمع الله لمن حمده</p>

<p>Sajdah</p> 	<p><i>“Glory be to my Lord, O Allah bless Muhammad and his Family”</i></p>	<p>سبحان ربي الأعلى وبحمده اللهم صل على محمد وال محمد</p>
<p>Juloos</p> 	<p><i>“Allah is the Greatest, I ask forgiveness from Allah, and I will repent  Allah is the Greatest”</i></p>	<p>الله أكبر استغفر الله ربي و اتوب اليه  الله أكبر</p>
<p>Sajdah</p> 	<p><i>“Glory be to my Lord, O Allah bless Muhammad and his Family”</i></p>	<p>سبحان ربي الأعلى وبحمده</p>
<p>10. Dhikr for when rising for the next rakaat</p> 	<p><i>“I stand and sit with the power and strength of Allah (SWT)”</i></p>	<p>بحول الله وقوته اقوم واقعد</p>
<p><b>In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rakaat after the recitation in Qiyam (Qiraat) – Surat Al-Fathia and Surat Al-Ikhlās, After that do Qunoot:</b></p>		

<p>Qunoot</p> 	<p><i>“Our Lord give us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and protect us from the punishment of fire”</i></p>	<p>ربنا اتنا في الدنيا حسنة وفي الآخرة حسنة وقنا عذاب النار</p>
<p><b>Now do Rukuu, Qiyam, Sajdah, Juluos, Sajdah, Juluos – All like the 1<sup>st</sup> Rakaat</b></p>		
<p>11. Tashahud</p> 	<p><i>“I bear witness that there is no God but Allah alone who has no partner and I bear witness that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger”</i></p>	<p>اشهد ان لا إله الا الله وحده لا شريك له وأشهد أن له وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله اللهم صل على محمد وال محمد</p>
<p>12. Salam</p> 	<p><i>“Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and God’s mercy and blessings be upon you Peace be upon us and upon God’s righteous servants Peace be upon you and May God’s mercy and blessings be upon you”</i></p>	<p>السلام عليك ايها النبي ورحمة الله وبركاته السلام علينا وعلى عباد الله الصالحين السلام عليكم ورحمة الله و بركاته</p>

As this is a demonstration of Salaat for Salaat Al-Fajr we would say Tashahud and Salam after the second Rakaat.

If we were to pray Salaat Al-Zuhr, Salaat Al-Asr, Salaat Al-Maghrib, and Salaat Al-Ei'sha, at the end of the second rakaat, **while in Juloos** we recite Tashahud only.

Then in the remaining 2 Rakaats (Salaat Al-Zuhr, Salaat Al-Asr, Salaat Al-Ei'sha) or remaining 1 Rakaat (Salaat Al-Maghrib) we would say 3 times:

والله أكبر ولا إله إلا الله والحمد لله سبحان الله

Then at the end of the Salaat, we would do Tashahud and Salaam

**Class Discussion: Discuss with your teacher and take notes about things that invalidate your Salaat. Talk about things that shouldn't be done during Salaat. Take notes:**

---

---













---

---

---

**Activity: Do you know your Salaat now?**

Reorganize your prayer! Number the positions from 1-13 and name each position.



## Lesson 19: Introduction to Salaatul Qasr

### صلاة القصر

#### Conditions to be fulfilled for Salaat-e-Qasr to apply

##### 1. Travelling Distance

A traveler should shorten their prayers if the **TOTAL** distance covered during the journey is 44 kilometers or more.



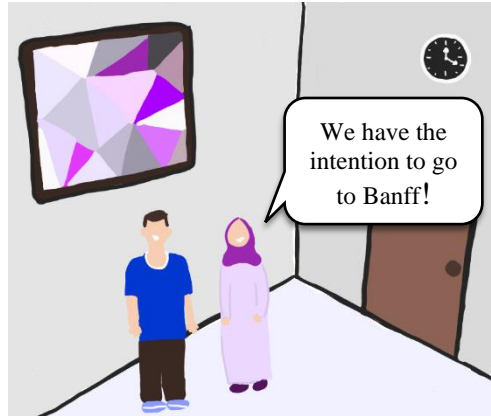
##### 2. Town/City Boundary – HADDE TARAK KHUS

The traveller should be out of the boundary of the town or city.



##### 3. Niyyat

Before starting the journey, there must be a firm intention (Niyyat) of travelling 44 kilometers or more.



#### 4. Purpose of Journey

The journey should not be Haraam or for a Haraam purpose.



#### 5. Length of Stay

The intention (Niyyat) to stay must be for less than 10 days. The stay of 10 days means staying minimum from:

- (i) sunrise of 1st day to sunset of 10th day; OR
- (ii) Dhohr of 1st day to Dhohr of 11th day.



## 6. Destination

The destination should not be to a place which the traveller has made his/her hometown.



## 7. Journey Frequency

The travelling is NOT the normal journey which a person does on account of work.

When you travel the number of Rakaat you offer for Dhohr, Asr and Eisha is reduced.  
The table below shows how the different Salaat are affected:

Prayer	Rakaat recited by Daily	Traveller
Fajr	2	2
Dhohr	4	2
Asr	4	2
Maghrib	3	3
Eisha	4	2

The **Niyat** for all the Salaat is the same as usual except that you will add Qasr to it and change the number of Rakaat where required.

E.g. for **Maghrib**:

I am praying **3 Rakaat Maghrib Qasr Wajib Qurbatan ilallah**

E.g. for **Eisha**:

I am praying **2 Rakaat Eisha Qasr Wajib Qurbatan ilallah**

### Homework

Search 3 places where you can do Salaatul Qasr and 3 Places where you cannot. Follow these guidelines:

- Search and state distance

### Class Discussion:

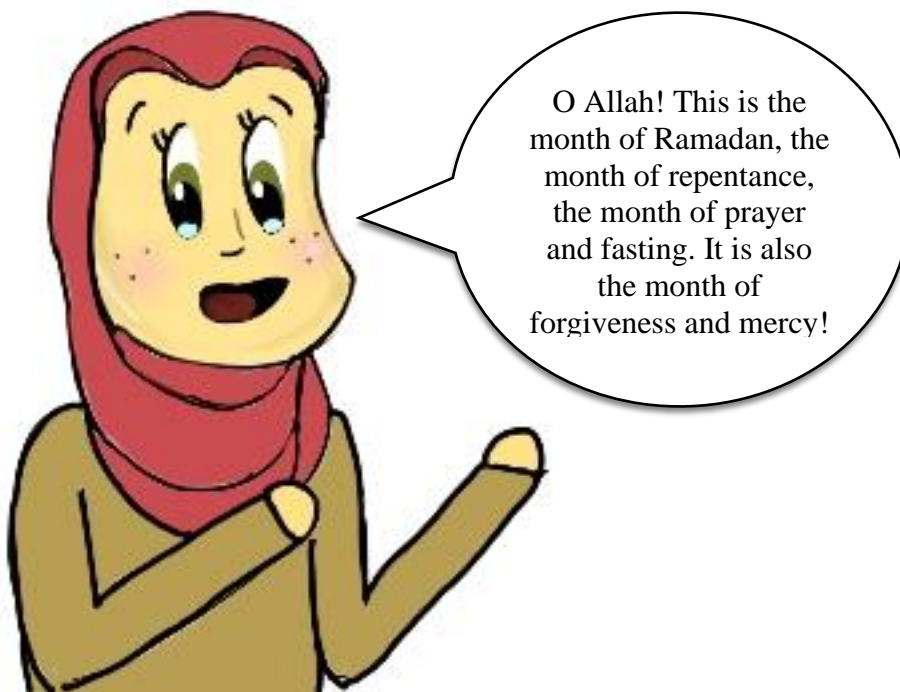
Do you remember a time where you did Salaatul Qasr? State the reason why if you are comfortable doing so.

## Lesson 20: Saum

### الصوم

The Month of Ramadhan is the holiest month in the Islamic calendar and begins with all its social, moral and spiritual blessing. The following quotation from a Du'a points out some of these blessings:

***"O Allah this is the month of Ramadhan in which You sent the Qur'an as a guide for people and as a clear sign to differentiate between right and wrong; and it is the month of fasting, month of prayers, month of returning to You (Tawbah) and month of repentance; it is the month of forgiveness and mercy....; the month in which is the 'Night of Qadr' which is better than a thousand months....; O Allah, bless Mohammed and his progeny.... and keep me free for Your worship and for reciting the Book."***



It appears from the above sentences that amongst the blessings of this month are Qur'an, the 'Night of Qadr', the repentance from sins and mutual understanding and forgiveness.

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِّنَ  
الْهُدَى وَالْفُرْقَانِ ۚ فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ ۗ وَمَنْ كَانَ  
مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ ۗ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ  
وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْعُسْرَ وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَى مَا  
هَدَاكُمُ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٨٥﴾ (سورة البقرة)

According to Islamic belief, every action, whether good or bad, carries more weight in this month. Thus, charity is a virtue at all times, but is more virtuous in this month; and injustice is an evil at all times but is more evil in this month. Reciting the Qur'an is a commendable deed the whole year round, but during the month of Ramadhan it assumes a far greater significance.

And as the month of Ramadhan entered, Imam Zainul Abideen (A) would pray:  
**"O Allah, help us fast in this month, by preventing our limbs from doing anything that displeases You, and by engaging them in acts which gain your pleasure.....so that we may not lend our ears to things futile and our**



**eyes may not see that which leads to forgetting You. Our hands may not commit that You have prohibited, and our feet may not advance towards the forbidden....." (Saheefa-e-Kamilah)**

Our Holy Prophet (S) told Jabir bin Abdillah:

**"O Jabir, this is holy Ramadhan, whoever fasts in it during the day, and stands to remember Allah during the night, controls his hunger and speech, he shall be forgiven his sins the way the holy month passes".**



Jabir said:

**"O Messenger of Allah, what a beautiful advice this is!"**

The Holy Prophet (S) answered:

**"And how important the conditions!" (Furoo' Al-Kafi Vol.4)**

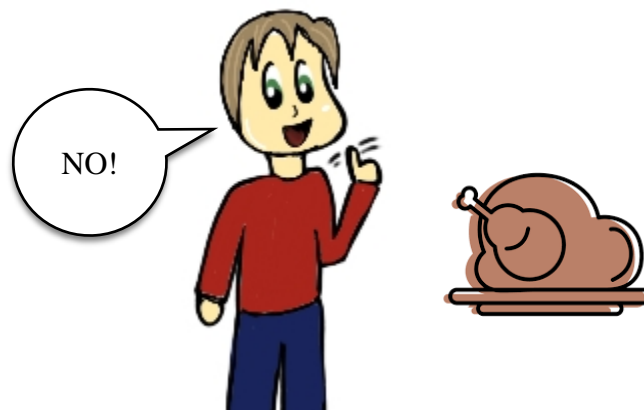


## Reasons for Fasting

1. Fasting is Wajib (quran)



2. It helps us to strengthen our will power against those things that are Haraam. (seeing haram thing and saying no)



3. Brings about Unity amongst us and those living near us. (People doing salaah Jammah)



4. As we feel hungry we begin to realize how the people who are poor and cannot afford food suffer daily in their lives and as a result of our fasting we may feel that we should do something for them.

I am hungry, but people are hungrier than me. So, I am going to donate money to the people that can't afford food in the month of Ramadan!



### Wajib Fasts

1. Fast during the month of Ramadhan.
2. Qadha fast for the month of Ramadhan
3. Fast becoming wajib on account of Kaffara.
4. When a father dies, it is wajib on the eldest son to fast his Qadha fasts.
5. Fast broken or left out intentionally.

Fasting is Mustahab on all the days of the year except on those days on which it is Haraam to observe fast. Some are mentioned below.

### **Haraam Fasts**

1. Eid-ul-Fitr.
2. Eid-ul-Hajj.
3. A fast kept despite illness.

### **Makruh Fast**

It is Makruh to fast on the 10th of Muharram (Ashura Day).

### **Sunnat Fasts**

It is Sunnat to fast everyday, however certain days are strongly recommended

1. On all days of Rajab and Sha'ban or on as many as is possible to fast, even if it is only one day.
2. The 18<sup>th</sup> of Zilhajj - Eid-e-Ghadir.
3. The 24<sup>th</sup> of Zilhajj - Eid-e-Mubahila.
4. The 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab – Me'raj.

### **Conditions of Fasting**

1. Sanity.
2. Islam: Should be a Muslim and follow Islamic laws.
3. Not being in danger of illness by fasting.
4. Not being a traveller.

The most important thing is the **Niyyat** (Intention). There is no need to utter it. However one must have in mind why one is fasting; that is one must have in mind: "Qurbatan Ilallah"; for the pleasure of Allah.

Fasting begins with the setting in of the time for Subh prayers. This time is called

SUBHE SADIQ or FAJR. Fasting ends at MAGHRIB which occurs a few minutes after sunset.

### **Things That Invalidate (Batil) the Fast If Done On Purpose**

1. Eating and drinking.
2. Saying false things about Allah, Prophet (S) or the successors of the Holy Prophet (S).
3. Making dust reach one's throat.

### **Activity: Is Mariam Wrong?**

Evaluate the actions that Mariam is doing. Based on each action, state if she can or cannot do this. **Explain why.**

1. Mariam decided that she was hungry during her fast and ate a burger. Is her fast correct?

---

---

2. Mariam decided to fast on Eid-ul-Fitr because she forgot to fast on the first day of Ramadan. Is her fast correct?

---

---

3. Mariam's father passed away. He has Qadha fasts. She has a healthy older brother, Ali. She feels that its Wajib on her to fast her father's Qadha fasts. Is she wrong?

---

---

4. Mariam thinks its mustahab to fast the 10th of Muharram (Ashura Day). Is she wrong?

---

---

### **Homework:**

Our Holy Prophet (SAW) and Ahlulbayt (AS) have mentioned many benefits of fasting. These benefits encompass the physical health and the spiritual health of a person. Research 5 benefits of fasting mentioned by the Prophet (SAW) and Ahlulbayt (AS). If possible, also include explanations.

## Lesson 21: Luqman words of wisdom

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

وَإِذْ قَالَ لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ <sup>ط</sup> إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ  
لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ {13}

And when Luqman said to his son while he admonished him: "O my son! join not in worship (others) with Allah: for false worship is indeed the highest wrongdoing."

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَى وَهْنٍ وَفِصَالُهُ فِي  
عَامَيْنِ أَنْ اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَيَّ الْمَصِيرُ {14}

And We have enjoined man in respect of his parents-- his mother bears him with faintings upon faintings and his weaning takes two years-- saying: Be grateful to Me and to both your parents; to Me is the eventual coming.

وَإِنْ جَاهَدَاكَ عَلَى أَنْ تُشْرِكَ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا <sup>ط</sup>  
وَصَاحِبُهُمَا فِي الدُّنْيَا مَعْرُوفًا <sup>ط</sup> وَاتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ مَنْ أَنَابَ إِلَيَّ <sup>ج</sup> ثُمَّ إِلَيَّ  
مَرْجِعُكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ {15}

And if they contend with you that you should associate with Me what you have no knowledge of, do not obey them, and keep company with them in this world kindly, and follow the way of him who turns to Me, then to Me is your return, then will I inform you of what you did

يَا بُنَيَّ إِنَّهَا إِنْ تَكُ مِنْتَقَالِ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ فَتَكُنْ فِي صَخْرَةٍ أَوْ فِي  
السَّمَاوَاتِ أَوْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَأْتِ بِهَا اللَّهُ <sup>ج</sup> إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ {16}

O my son! surely if it is the very weight of the grain of a mustard-seed, even though it is in (the heart of) rock, or (high above) in the heaven or (deep down) in the earth, Allah will bring it (to light); surely Allah is Knower of subtleties, Aware;

يَا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَانْهَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَأَصْبِرْ  
عَلَىٰ مَا أَصَابَكَ ۗ إِنَّ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ عَزْمِ الْأُمُورِ {17}

O my son! keep up prayer and enjoin the good and forbid the evil, and bear patiently that which befalls you; surely these acts require courage;

وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا  
يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ {18}

And do not turn your face away from people in contempt, nor go about in the land exulting overmuch; surely Allah does not love any self-conceited boaster;

وَأَقْصِدْ فِي مَشْيِكَ وَاعْضُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ ۚ إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ  
لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ {19}

And be moderate in thy pace and lower your voice; surely the most hateful of voices is braying of the asses.

### **Activity: True and False on the Wise Words of Luqman**

Identify whether the statement is true and false. If false, give the correct answer.

1. Luqman told his son to worship Allah (SWT) and to not enjoin other gods with Him. (TRUE/FALSE)
2. Luqman has said to not pray, but to enjoin good and forbid evil. (TRUE/FALSE)
3. Luqman has said have contempt towards other people and to be a self-conceited boaster (TRUE/FALSE)
4. Luqman has told his son to always lower his voice (TRUE/FALSE)
5. Luqman has told his son to not be patient as this is a courageous act. (TRUE/FALSE)

## Lesson 22: The Event of Ghadir

After performing his farewell Haj, the Prophet (S) was heading back to Madina when the following Ayah was revealed:

يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ <sup>ص</sup>

*O Prophet! Deliver what has been sent down to you from your Lord;*

وَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا بَلَّغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ <sup>ج</sup>

*and if you do not do it, (it will be as if) you have not delivered His message (at all);*

وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ <sup>ق</sup>

*and Allah will protect you from (the mischief) of men;*

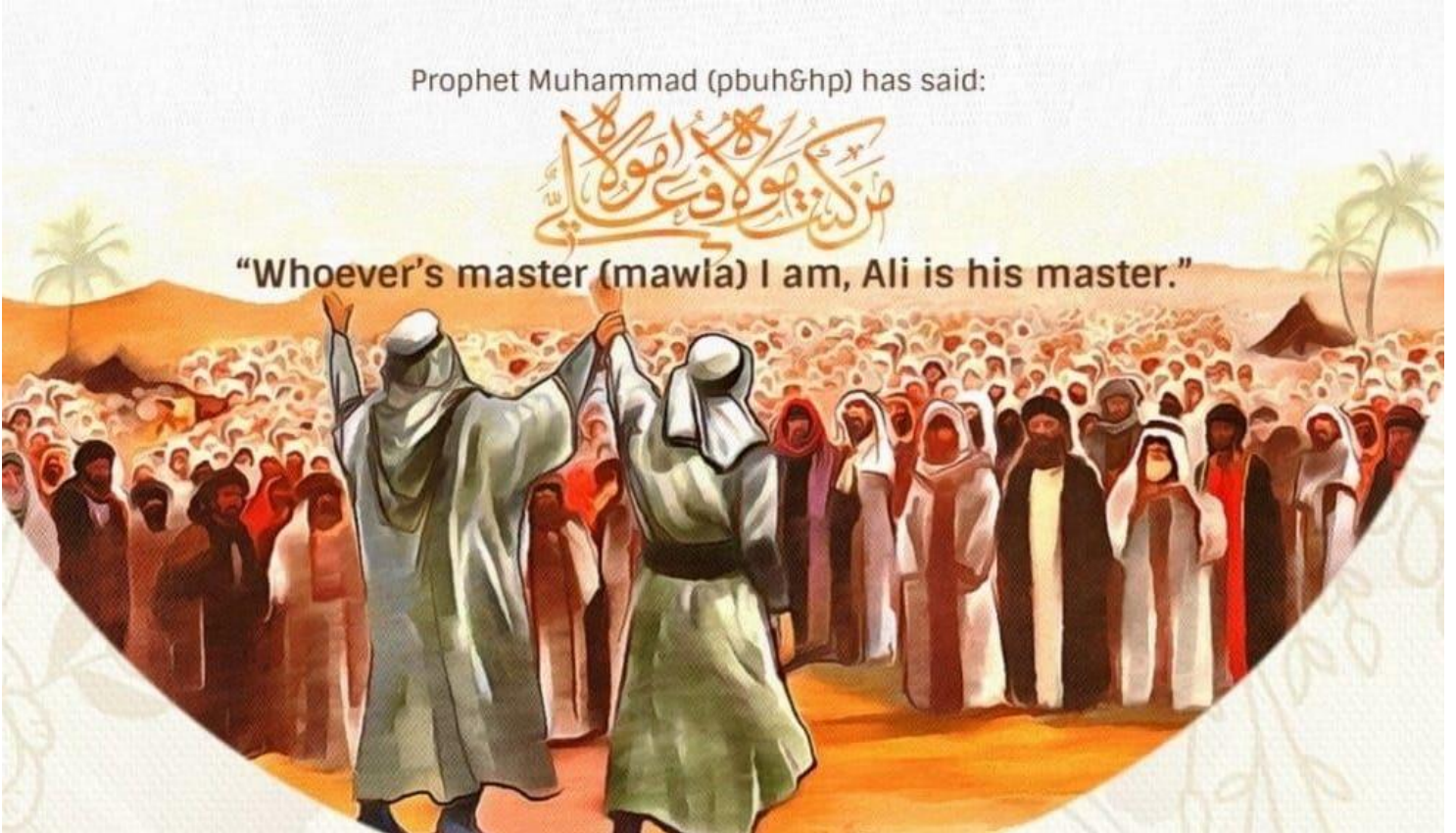
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ <sup>{67}</sup>

*verily Allah does not guide a disbelieving people. (Al Ma`idah, 5:67)*

On receiving this command, the Prophet (S) stopped immediately and gathered the Muslims. The date was 18<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah, 10AH. The place was Ghadir Khum. The Prophet (S) delivered a lengthy sermon, recounting and summarising the message of Islam. At the end, he asked the audience if he had conveyed to them the commands of Allah, enumerating them one after the other. The huge gathering all said in one voice, "Yes!"

At this point, the Prophet (S) asked them, "Do I not have a greater authority over you than your own selves?" They agreed. Then the Prophet (S) called Imam `Alí (A) and raising him high so that everyone could see him, he said, "O people!

Allah is my Mawla (Master) and I am the Mawla of the faithful.” Then, he declared:



مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

*Of whomever I am the Master, (this) `Alí is his Master.*

اللهم والِ مَنْ وَالَاهُ وَعَادِ مَنْ عَادَاهُ

*O Allah! Love those who love him, and be the enemy of his enemies.*

وَأَنْصُرْ مَنْ نَصَرَهُ وَأَخْذَلْ مَنْ خَذَلَهُ

*Help those who help him, and forsake those who forsake him.*

After this, the Prophet (S) descended from the pulpit and the Muslims gathered around Imam `Alí (A) to congratulate him and promise him their allegiance. With the matter of succession secure, the following verse was revealed at this time:

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ  
الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

*This day I have perfected for you your religion, and have completed My favour on you, and have chosen for you Islam (as your) religion.*

*(Al Ma`idah, 5:3)*

## Homework: Eid Al-Ghadir

Eid Al-Ghadir is often referred to as Eid Al-Akbar (the Greater Eid). This homework assignment revolves around its importance with questions that will require research.

Ghadir means oasis. Which Oasis did the Prophet stop at on the way back to Medina?

---

Why is Eid Al-Ghadir more important than Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adh'ha?

---

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) required everyone on the Day of Ghadir to give Bay'aa (give their allegiance) to Imam Ali (A). Males did this by touching their hands with Imam Ali's (A) hand. Females were required to give their allegiance as well. How did they do this? (this also signifies its importance)

---

---

How many days did the Prophet (SAW) wait at Ghadir Khum so that many people could gather to hear the command of Allah (SWT) through the Prophet (SAW)?

---

---

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) sent letters to many people in surrounding towns to join him on the journey from Medina to Mecca. There are two reasons why he gathered so many people, for the Wilayah of Imam Ali (A) and

---

---

## Lesson 23: DU'A From The Holy Qur'an

Du`a means a prayer to Allah (SWT). It is different from Salaat, because in Du`a, you can say the prayer in any language, at any time and in any manner you like. Although Allah (SWT) is aware of all our needs, He still likes us to ask from Him. He has instructed us to do Du`a in the Holy Qur'an:

وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمْ ادْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِي سَيَدْخُلُونَ جَهَنَّمَ دَاخِرِينَ

Your Lord says: "Call to Me, I will answer you. Verily, those who are too proud to worship Me, shall soon enter hell, disgraced.

*(al-Ghaafir, 40:60)*



We see from this verse that Allah (SWT) not only invites us to do Du`a, He promises that He will answer our prayer. He also says that Du`a is a form of worship.

The importance of Du`a is seen in Salaat, where there is a special opportunity to do Du`a. This is in Qunoot. In this lesson, we will learn the meanings of some Du`a that are found in the Holy Qur'an.

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً ۗ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ

Our Lord! Do not let our hearts go astray after You have guided us, and grant us mercy from You, and You (alone) are the Giver

*(Al-Imran 3:8)*

In this Du`a we learn that even after we have accepted Islam, it is only by Allah's (SWT) mercy that we can remain firm believers. This Du`a should always be recited in Qunoot to ask for Allah's (SWT) help in keeping your faith strong, so that you never turn away from Islam.

وَمَا كَانَ قَوْلَهُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ قَالُوا رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَإِسْرَافَنَا فِي أَمْرِنَا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Our Lord! Forgive us our sins and our excesses in our affairs, and steady our feet and help us against the disbelieving people.

*(Al-Imran, 3:147)*

“Excesses in our affairs” means the times when we have overstepped the boundaries set by Allah (SWT) and defied His commands. We seek forgiveness for this and also ask Him to “steady our feet”, which means make us strong in our

beliefs and be victorious against the non-believers. This is an excellent Du`a for Qunoot and reminds us daily of our mistakes and to ask for forgiveness for them.

رَبَّنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ أَنَبْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ

Our Lord! We put our trust in You, and we turn to you repentant (sorry) and to You is our final return (*al-Mumtahinah, 60:4*)

We learn in this verse that in every affair, we should place our trust in Allah (SWT). Whether things are going right for us or not, we should trust His judgement about what is good for us. We also remind ourselves that after we die we will have to stand in front of Allah (SWT) to tell Him about all our actions, so we ask for forgiveness for the bad things we have done.

This was the Du`a of Prophet Ibráhím (A) and it is one that we should always recite.

**Questions and Activity:**

**What are some of the things mentioned that people pray for or request in the Quranic verses above?**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Find another Duah in the Quran and Share it?**

---

---

---

---

**Practice and read the Ayahs above**