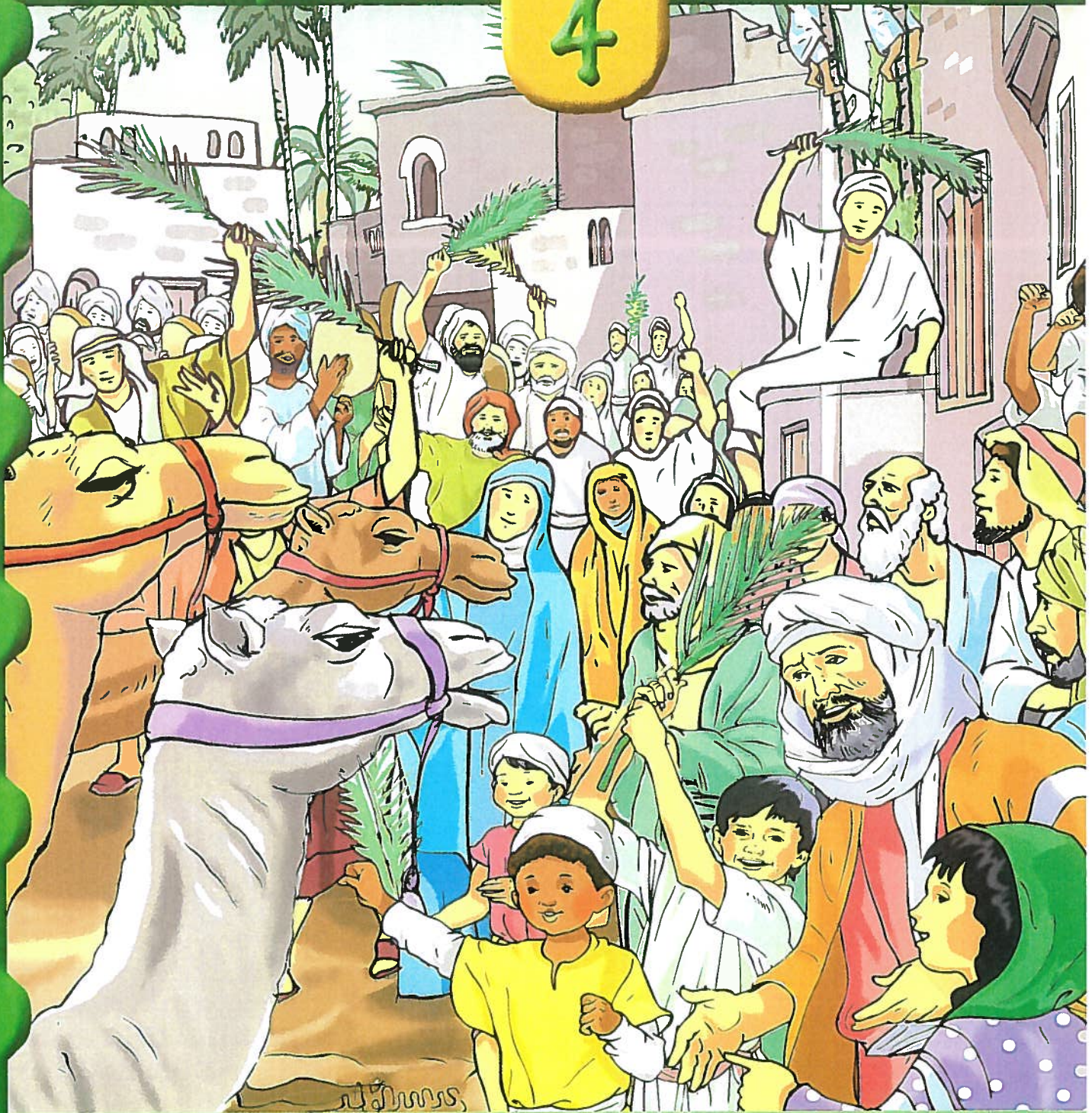


I LOVE ISLAM



International Edition

4



ISLAMIC STUDIES TEXTBOOK SERIES - LEVEL FOUR

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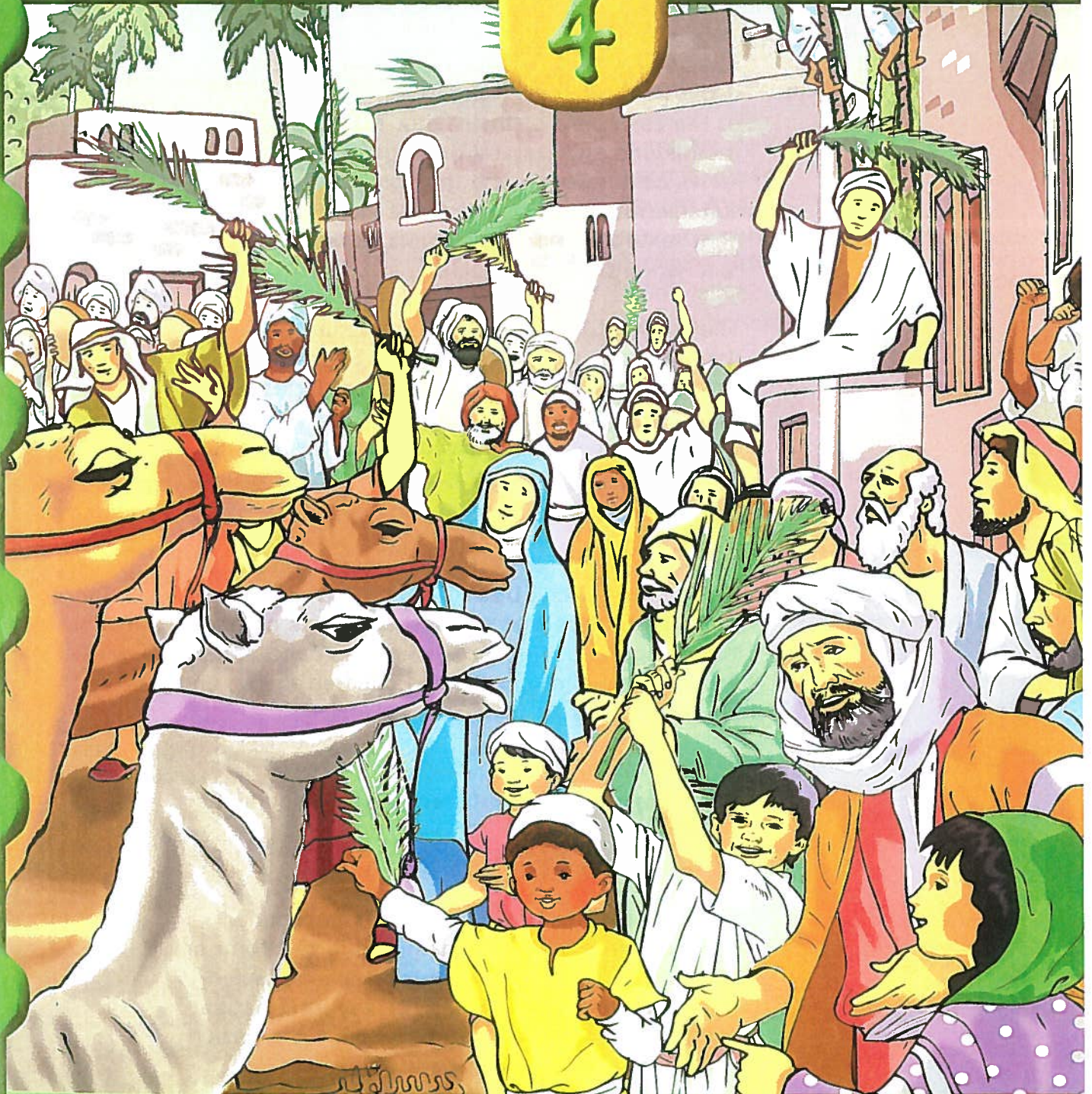


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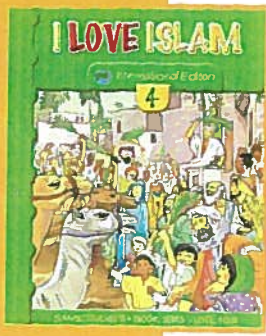


International Edition

4



ISLAMIC STUDIES TEXTBOOK SERIES - LEVEL FOUR



I Love Islam 4

I Love Islam © is a series of Islamic Studies textbooks that gradually introduces Muslim students to the essentials of their faith. It brings to light the historic and cultural aspects of Islam. The series covers levels one through five, which are suitable for young learners and includes a student textbooks and workbooks as well as a teacher and parent's guides.

The Islamic Services Foundation is undertaking this project in collaboration with Brighter Horizons Academy in Dallas, Texas. Extensive efforts have been made to review the enclosed material. However, constructive suggestions and comments that would enrich the content of this work are welcome.

All praise is due to Allah (God), for providing us with the resources that have enabled us to complete the first part of this series. This is an ongoing project, and it is our sincere wish and hope that it will impact our Muslim children today, and for many years to come.

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"I Love Islam" Friends and Family



Zaid



Leena



Mr. Mahmood



Mrs. Mahmood



Bilal



Sarah



Mr. Siraj



Mrs. Siraj



Amir



Omar



Mona



Khalid



Ahmad



Miss Hibah



Baby Yousuf

PILLARS OF FAITH 2



UNIT A

CHAPTER 1

Prophets and Messangers

A2

CHAPTER 2

Yawm-ul-Qiyamah:
The Day of Judgment

A8

CHAPTER 3

Al-Qadar: Fate

A18

CHAPTER 4

Surat-ul-Fajr

A28



CHAPTER ONE

الإيمان بالأنبياء والرسل
Prophets and Messengers

Pre-reading Questions 

- 1 Who are the prophets?
- 2 Why did Allah send prophets?
- 3 What are the names of some prophets of Allah?

Main Idea: Allah ﷻ chose prophets and messengers to teach people how to worship and do good deeds in this life. Muslims must believe in all the prophets. We must also follow the guidance of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the last of Allah's messengers.

Word

W a t c h

Nabiyy (Prophet)	نبي
Anbiya'	أنبياء
Rasool	رسول
(Messenger)	
Rusul	رُسُل
Hasanat	حسنات
Tawheed	توحيد





Zaid, Bilal and Hassan went to the masjid. After they prayed Asr, they sat for their weekly lesson. Their teacher Isa greeted them.

Teacher Isa: Assalamu Alaykum, young brothers.

Group: Wa Alaykum Assalam Wa Rahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Teacher Isa: Welcome to our weekly lesson in the masjid. I am proud of you all because you like to pray in the masjid and attend this lesson.

Zaid: We all love the masjid; it is the house of Allah.

Hassan: We come here to gain hasanat. I want to collect a lot of hasanat so I can go to Jannah.

Bilal: I heard that every time you go to the masjid, Allah builds you a palace in Jannah.

Teacher Isa: That's true, Bilal. Now let's start. Boys, what is my name?

Group: Your name is Teacher Isa.

Teacher Isa: Do you know why I have that name?

Bilal: Because your parents gave it to you.

Teacher: That's right, but my parents gave me this name because it was the name of Prophet Isa عليه السلام. He was one of the greatest prophets of Allah. Today we will learn about these prophets. Do you know what the Arabic word for prophet is?

Hassan: Nabiyy.

Zaid: It can also be rasool also.

Teacher Isa: Yes, a prophet is called **Nabiyy** and a messenger is called **rasool**. **Anbiyaa'** is the plural of nabiyy and **rusul** is the plural of rasool. You should know that a nabiyy is a prophet who is only asked to deliver the message of Islam to his family and people in his area. He is ordered to teach his family and his people in the surroundings to practice Islam and be good examples to others. An example of a prophet is Prophet Adam. Since he and his family were alone on Earth.

A rasool, or messenger, however, is ordered to teach many more people. He is required to teach his whole nation and region the message of Allah. Prophets Musa and 'Isa عليه السلام, for example, were sent to the Children of Israel. One rasool was sent with the last book to all the people around the world from his time to the end of time. Who was that?

Bilal: That was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Teacher Isa: Great Bilal. Prophet Muhammad was sent to all mankind. That is why, there was no Prophet or messenger sent after Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. A messenger can also be called prophet, but a prophet cannot be called a messenger. So, every rasool is a nabiyy, but not every nabiyy is a rasool.

Some rusul have received books from Allah, like the Torah, Injeel and the Qur'an. Most rusul did not receive books. They only received new verbal instructions or were ordered to follow books sent to previous messengers.

Their job was to deliver the message of Allah ﷻ, to teach people how to behave the best way on Earth, and to be ready for the hereafter.



Every prophet spoke the language of his people. They all came with the same message of **Tawheed**. They wanted to remind people that they should only worship the one true God, Allah. At the end, Allah chose Muhammad ﷺ to be the final prophet and messenger. He was sent to all of mankind for the rest of time.



Think about it!

Why do you think people kept forgetting the message that was brought to them by the prophets?

Why do you think Allah kept reminding people about the message?

Zaid: How many prophets did Allah send?

Teacher Isa: Allah sent so many prophets to teach mankind. There are thousands of prophets of Allah ﷺ.

Allah mentioned the names of 25 prophets in the Holy Qur'an.

Can you name some of the great prophets?

Hassan: Adam, Nuh, Ibraheem..

Zaid: Also Ismail, Ishaq, Dawood, Sulayman. Ya'qoob, Yousuf, Hood, Salih...

Teacher Isa: Can anyone name some prophets who received books from Allah?

Bilal: Ibraheem, Musa, Isa, Muhammad.

Teacher Isa: Alright, there are other prophets like Zakariyya, Yahya, Idrees, Loot, Ayyoob, Yunus, Haroon, Ilyas, Shu'ayb, Thul-Kifl, Alyasa', and the final prophet, of course, is Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon all of them. Let's look at this chart; it lists all of the prophets of Allah who are named in the Qur'an.

PROPHETS OF ALLAH MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AN

1	Adam	2	Idrees	3	Nouh
4	Houd	5	Salih	6	Ibraheem
7	Lout	8	Isma'eel	9	Is-haq
10	Ya'qoob	11	Yousuf	12	Ayyoob
13	Thul-kifl	14	Shu'ayb	15	Moosa
16	Haroun	17	Dawoud	18	Sulayman
19	Ilyas	20	Alyasa'	21	Younus
22	Zakariyya	23	Yahya	24	Isa
	25	Muhammad			

PROPHETS OF ALLAH MENTIONED BY PROPHET MUHAMMAD

- 1** Shayth (Seth) **2** Yousha'(Joshua)

Allah ﷻ sent His final and last message of Islam to all mankind through Prophet Muhammad ﷺ .

As a Muslim,

I should love and respect all of the prophets of Allah. May Allah reward them for all that they have done.



Activity

Time

Choose a prophet and summarize his story.
Who was he sent to? Why was he sent?

healthy

h a b i t

Every time you say or hear the name of
a prophet, say:

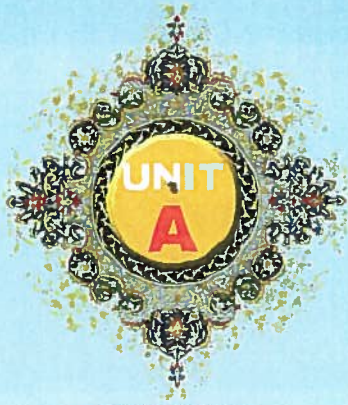
عليه السلام "Peace be upon him

Alayh-is-Salam

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why did Allah send prophets?
- 2 How many prophets' names are mentioned in the Qur'an?
- 3 Name ten prophets. And name three messengers.
- 4 What is the Arabic word for prophet? What is the Arabic word for messenger?



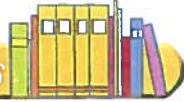
CHAPTER
TWO



الإيمان باليوم الآخر

Yawm-ul-Qiyamah
The Day of Judgment

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What should we do if we make a mistake?
- 2 What is Yawmul Qiyamah?
- 3 What are some signs of that day?

Main Idea: All of our deeds are recorded. On the day of judgment we will answer for all of our deeds, both good and bad.

Word

W a t c h

Yawm-ul-Qiyamah يوم القيامة

Israfeel إسرافيل

Day of Judgement يوم الحساب

Book of deeds كتاب الأعمال





Bilal came to his mom crying. She could not understand what had happened to him. He was talking and crying at the same time.

Mother: What happened Bilal, what's wrong?

Bilal could not speak clearly because he was still crying.

Mother: Calm down, Bilal and then talk!

Bilal: Somebody stole my ball.

Mother: Who was it?

Bilal: I don't know, some older kids came to me outside and took my ball. They pushed me hard and made me fall.

Mother: Are you sure you don't know who they are?

Bilal: No Mom. But I really want to get my ball back.

Mother: I'll ask your dad to find them.

Bilal: What if he can't find them?

Mother: Then, we will meet them on Yawmul Qiyamah.

Bilal: What is that?

Mother: We were all created by Allah ﷻ, and to Him we shall return after we die. The day when everybody is gathered to Allah is called Yawmul-Qiyamah, the "Day of Judgment."

Bilal: When is that?

Mother: We don't know. One day in the future. On that last day, Allah will order Angel Israfeel to blow the trumpet to start the Day of Judgment.

On that day, mountains will float like cotton and dust, the sun and the moon will disappear, and the whole universe will be destroyed. Then, everyone will be raised from their graves and will stand humbly before Allah ﷻ.

Bilal: Will I get my ball back there?

Mother: The ball will show up in the book of deeds of the boys who stole it.

Bilal: What book?

Mother: On the Day of Judgment, everybody will receive his or her book of deeds. Those who obeyed Allah ﷻ and did many good deeds will receive their book with their right hand. And those who did not obey Allah and did many bad deeds will receive their books in their left hand.



Bilal: Will the bad boys see my ball in their bad deeds?

Mother: Yes, and they will be very sorry. They may beg you to forgive them.

Bilal: I will never forgive them.

Mother: Wait. You may also see something else in your book of good deeds.

Bilal: What is that?

Mother: Many hasanat; if you are patient and trust that Allah ﷻ will give something better than your ball somehow. Also, if you forgive these boys on the Day of Judgment, Allah ﷻ will give you things in Jannah that will be much better than your ball.

Bilal: Better than my ball?

Mother: Much, much better.

Bilal: I trust Allah, but it will be hard to forgive the boys who took my ball.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة القارعة

Surat-ul-Qari'a

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

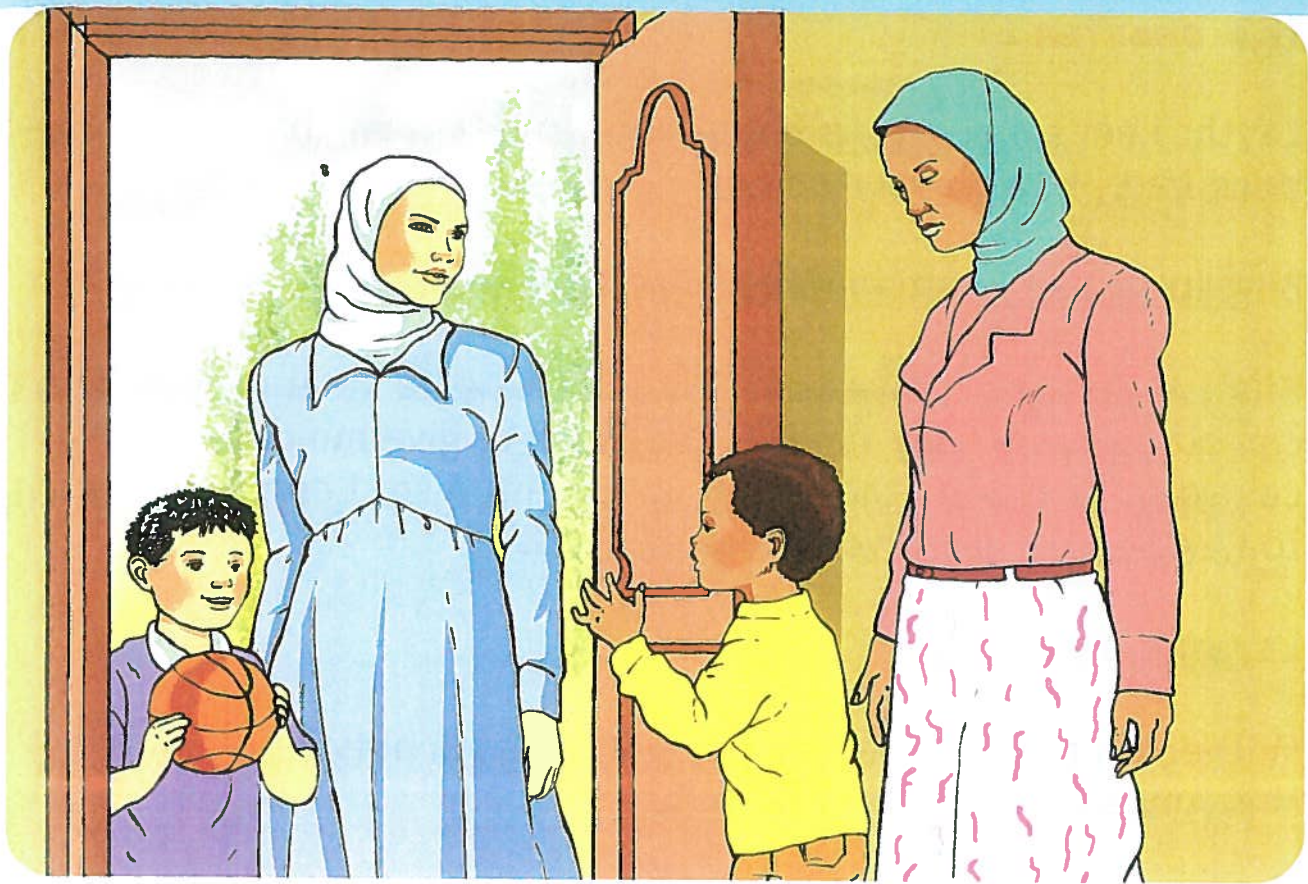
﴿ الْقَارِعَةُ ١ ﴾ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ٢ ﴿ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ٣ ﴾ يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ
كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ٤ ﴿ وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ٥ ﴿
فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ٦ ﴿ فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ ٧ ﴿ وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ
مَوَازِينُهُ ٨ ﴿ فَأَمَّهُ هَكَاوِيَةٌ ٩ ﴿ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ١٠ ﴿ نَارُ حَامِيَةٍ ١١ ﴿ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

- [1] Alqari'ah
- [2] Malqari'ah
- [3] Wama 'adr aka malqari'ah
- [4] Yawma yakoon-un-nasu kalfarash-il-mabthooth
- [5] Watakoon-ul-jibalu kal'ihn-il-manfoosh
- [6] Fa'amma man thaqulat mawazeenuh
- [7] Fahuwa fee 'eeshatin radiyah
- [8] Wa'amma man khaffat mawazeenuh
- [9] Fa'ommuhu hawiyah
- [10] Wama adraka ma hiyah
- [11] Narun hamiyatun

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [1] The (Day) of Noise and Clamour:
- [2] What is the (Day) of Noise and Clamour?
- [3] And what will explain to you what the (Day) of Noise and Clamour is?
- [4] (It is) a day whereon men will be like moths scattered about,
- [5] And the mountains will be like carded wool.
- [6] Then, he whose balance (of good deeds) will be (found) heavy,
- [7] Will be in a life of good pleasure and satisfaction.
- [8] But he whose balance (of good deeds) will be (found) light, -
- Will have his home in a (bottomless) pit.
- And what will explain to you what this is?
- [9] (It is) a Fire Blazing fiercely!



The door bell rang, and Bilal ran to open it. His mother followed him.

Mrs. Ameen: Assalamu Alaykum, I am Mrs. Ameen, we live on the next street. My son here did something really bad.

Mother: Wa Alaykum Assalam sister. Please come on in. Have a seat inside.

Mrs. Ameen: Jazakumu-llahu Khairan sister. I am so sorry for what my son Layth did. I asked him about the new ball he just brought home, and I found out that he stole it from your son. I was so ashamed and upset.

Bilal: He also pushed me and made me fall. My leg still hurts.

Mrs. Ameen: I am so sorry, dear. We came to give you your ball back. Layth also hopes that you will forgive him.

Layth: I am sorry Bilal, please forgive me, I know that I did something bad. Here is your ball.

Bilal looked at his mom. She smiled and nodded.

Bilal: All right, I forgive you. You don't have to steal my ball. You can play with me any time. I want Allah to give me hasanat so I can go to Jannah on the Day of Judgment. Also, I don't want you to have bad deeds in your book of deeds.

Layth: Thank you.

Mother: Bilal, why don't you play with Layth outside. I will fix Mrs. Ameen something to drink.

healthy

h a b i t

When you make a mistake towards others:

1. Admit it.
2. Make istighfar, and seek forgiveness from Allah.
3. Seek the forgiveness of the person whom you hurt.
4. Try not to make the same mistake again. Remember that we all make mistakes, and Allah is kind and forgiving. We just have to ask for His forgiveness. Let's keep our book of deeds free from bad deeds.



WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qura'n

سورة الزلزلة

Surat-Az-Zalzalah - 99

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا ﴿١﴾ وَأَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا ﴿٢﴾ وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا ﴿٣﴾ يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ أَخْبَارَهَا ﴿٤﴾ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ أَوْحَىٰ لَهَا ﴿٥﴾ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ أَشْنَاءًا لِّسُرْوَاتِهِمْ أَعْمَلَهُمْ ﴿٦﴾ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ﴿٧﴾ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ ﴿٨﴾ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

- [1] Itha zulzilat-il-ardu zilzalaha
- [2] Waakhrajat-il-'ardu athqalaha
- [3] Waqal al-insanu malaha
- [4] Yawma-'ithin tuhaddithu akhbaraha
- [5] Bi-anna rabbaka awhalaha
- [6] Yawma-ithiy yasdur-un-nasu 'ashtatal liyuraw a'malahum
- [7] Famay ya'mal mithqala tharratin khayray yarah
- [8] Waman ya'mal mithqala tharratin sharray yarah

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [1] When the Earth is shaken as it quakes
 [2] And the Earth throws up her burdens (from within),
 [3] And man cries [distressed]: 'What is the matter with her?'
 [4] On that day it will tell all its tales.
 [5] For that your Lord will have given her inspiration.
 [6] On that day men will come out seperated, to be shown their deeds.
 [7] Then anyone who has done an atom's weight of good, will see it!
 [8] And anyone who has done an atom's weight of evil, shall see it.

Allah

is Al-Khafid



الخافض

The one who can lower in character, dignity or quality.

Allah

is Ar-Rafi'



الرافع

To cause or help to raise to a higher position.

Thinking Critically

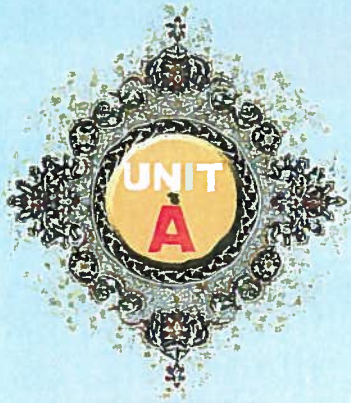
Why is it important to believe in the Day of Judgment?

ACTIVITY time

1. Collect pictures of the destruction that earthquakes caused to land and buildings. Discuss the quake of Yawmul-Qiyamah with your classmates.
2. Watch a documentary about earthquakes. Think about how much worse the quake of Yawmul-Qiyamah will be.

Study Questions

- 1 What is Yawmul-Qiyamah?
- 2 Why is it important to believe in Yawmul-Qiyamah?
- 3 What should a Muslim do when he or she makes a mistake?
- 4 What is the name of the angel who blows the trumpet on the Day of Judgment?



UNIT
A

الإيمان بالقدر

Al-Qadar: Fate

CHAPTER
THREE

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What should a Muslim do if something bad happens?
- 2 Who controls the whole universe?
- 3 What is Al-Qadar?

Main Idea: Muslims know that nothing can happen without Allah's permission and Allah knows everything that will happen in every time and place.

Word

W a t c h

Al-Qadar	القَدْر
Istighfar	إِسْتِغْفَار
Al-Ajal	الأَجَل
Ar-Rizq	الرِّزْق
As-Sihhah	الصِّحَّة



What does **Al-Qadar** mean?

Al-Qadar means fate.

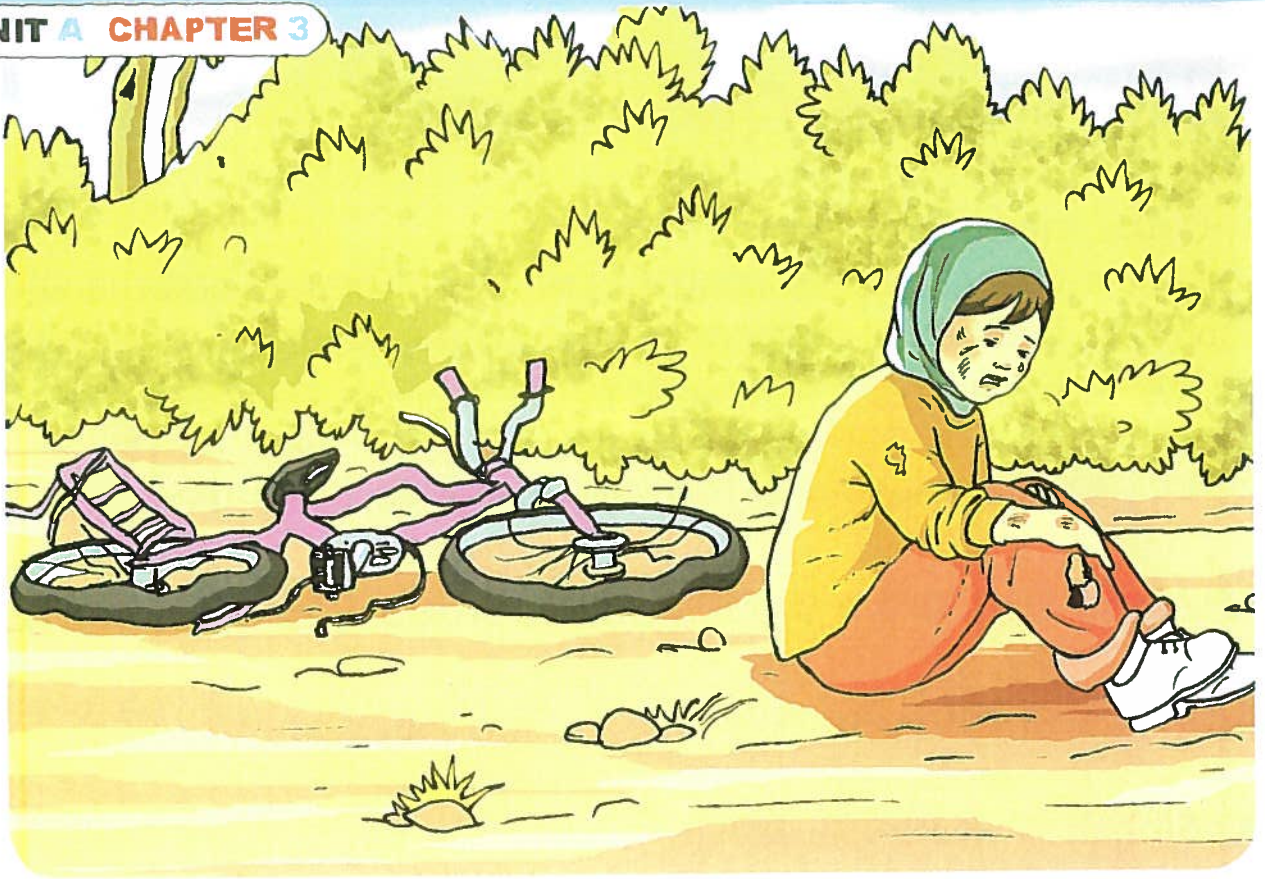
This means that Allah ﷻ controls the fate of people and the whole universe. Everything happens with His knowledge and permission. He knows everything that happened in the past, He knows everything that happens now, and He knows everything that will happen in the future. Nothing happens in this world without His permission.

Allah is the only one who decides the following:

- **Al-Ajal** or life span: How long we live and when we will die.
- **As-Sihhah** or health: When we get sick and when we recover.
- **Ar-Rizq** or wealth: how much we get.
- **Life Quality**: Happy or with struggle.

People can choose to do what is right in this life, or choose to do what is wrong. Allah gave people the choice to do good or bad deeds. You choose to pray or not pray, to lie or tell the truth, work hard for Islam or to be lazy and do little. However, when you do good deeds you will be rewarded, and when you do bad deeds, you may be punished.

We should believe that everything that happens to us comes from Allah ﷻ. When something good happens to us and we like it, we should say “Alhamdulillah” الحمد لله. If something bad happens to us, we should accept it, be patient, ask Allah ﷻ for help, and also say “Alhamdulillah” الحمد لله. Sometimes bad things happen to us because we did bad things and Allah is unhappy with us. Sometimes Allah wants to make us stronger and smarter. Difficult times make people work harder and learn life better. They learn what is good for them and what is bad, what is safe and what is unsafe.



It could have been worse

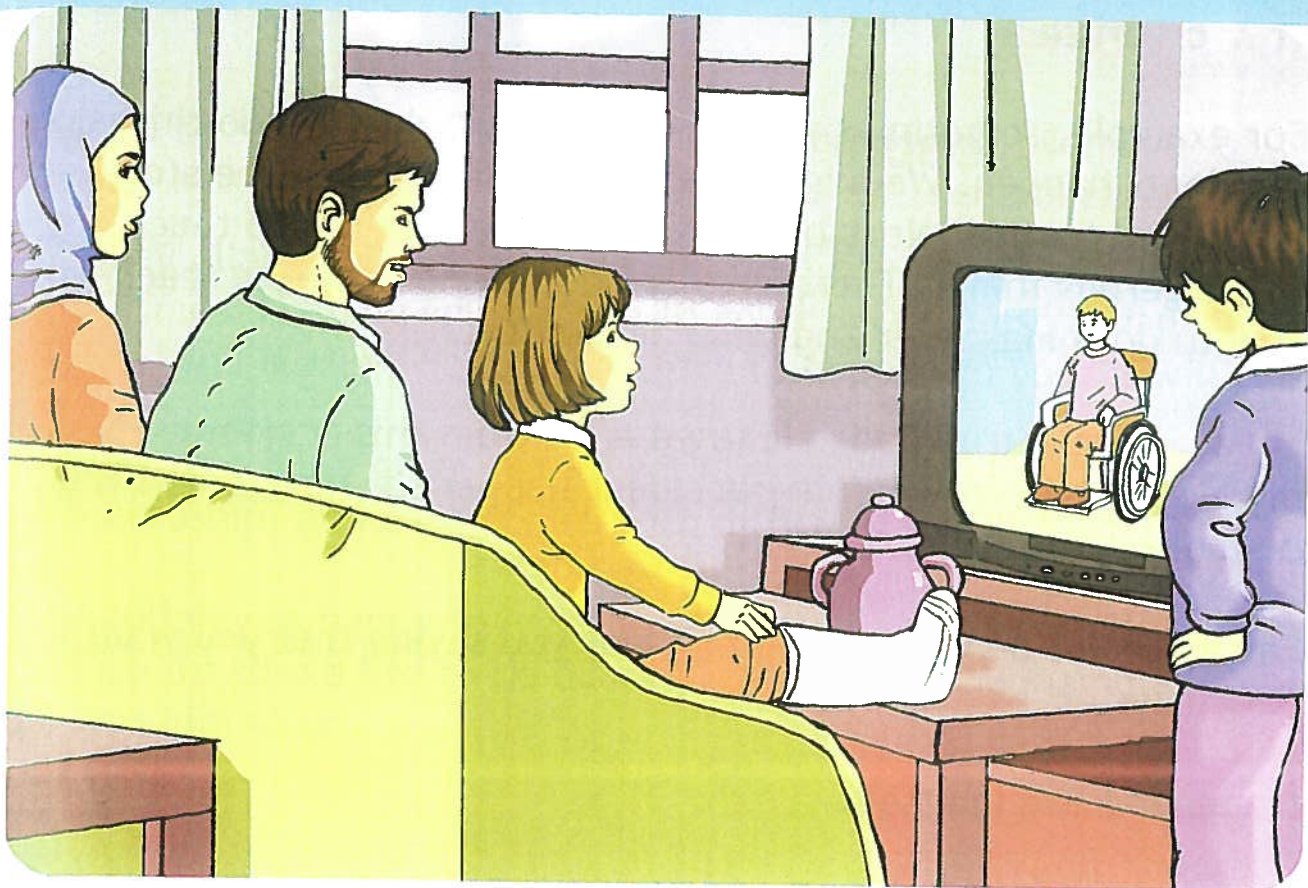
Leena was riding her bicycle when she fell and broke her leg very badly. Her bicycle was broken too. Leena had to stay in bed for a short while. She felt very bad. She wished she could get up and play with her friends.

Leena: “Why did my leg have to break?”

Father: We should not complain and ask why something has happened to us, because Allah knows best.

Leena’s father went to the library and brought a videotape of handicapped children who are on wheelchairs and could not walk. The whole family sat down and watched the video together. The video showed the children using their wheelchairs. They were happy and were doing all kinds of things. They were even playing basketball.





When the movie was over, Leena's dad said to her:

Father: My dear Leena, a few more weeks and you will be up on your feet and running again. Many children do not have this chance. Your injury could have been worse.

Nodding her head, Leena said some istighfar. She asked Allah to forgive her, then said "Alhamdulillah my other leg is good." Leena believed in "Al-Qadar."

Leena: Dad, I just want to understand why bad things happen to us sometimes".

Father: Good question Leena. Sometimes Allah wants us to become stronger. When we go through tough times, we work harder and act smarter, so we become stronger and smarter in the future. Also, sometimes Allah is testing us to see if we are patient and respectful during difficult times. Allah tests those He loves to make them stronger and prove their faith in Him.

For example, sometimes we are not careful when we do things, so accidents happen. We might touch something hot on the stove and it will hurt us. Next time we will make sure not to touch hot or dangerous things. Therefore, accidents and mistakes teach us how to do things safer and wiser in the future.

Leena: That is true Dad. I learned a lot from this accident. I drove my bicycle so fast when the accident happened. Next time I will be more careful.

Father: What do you mean? Do I hear you saying that you want a new bicycle?

Leena and dad laughed.

Only Allah

Once, Abdullah Ibn Ibbas, the cousin of Prophet Muhammad, rode a camel behind the Prophet. Abdullah was very happy. He used to love the Prophet very much. The Prophet asked Abdullah, "Do you like me to teach you some good words, boy." "Yes", Abdullah happily answered. So the Prophet said: "Obey Allah, and He will protect you. Obey Allah always so He will be there for you whenever you need Him. If you need something, ask Allah. If you seek help, seek the help of Allah. And know that even if all people gather to help you with anything, they will not be able to help you unless Allah had written it for you. And know that if they all gather to harm you, they will not be able to harm you unless Allah had written that for you."

The Prophet continued:

“Obey Allah in easy times, He will help you when you have difficult times. Nothing will happen to you if Allah doesn’t want it to happen. And if Allah wants something to happen to you, it will not miss you.

Know that Allah gives victory with perseverance, relief comes with hardship, and ease comes with difficulty.”

Abdullah was happy to learn this great wisdom. He made sure through his whole life to do exactly what Prophet Muhammad advised him to do.

Allah **is** An-Nafi' النافع



THE BENEFACTOR

Allah **is** Ad-Darr الضار



THE AFFLICTER

He is the one who can really benefit us or afflict harm on us.
 Allah ﷻ says to Muhammad ﷺ: “ Say: I have no power to get
 benefits for myself, or protect myself from harm unless as Allah
 wants.” (7:188)



Chapter Review



Go with a group of your friends to the hospital to visit sick children, or handicapped people.



Why is it important to believe in Al-Qadar?



- 1 What does Al-Qadar mean?
- 2 Do humans control the whole universe? Why?
- 3 Who controls the universe?
- 4 Give three examples of things Allah decides in our lives?
- 5 Do people have a choice to do the good deeds or bad deeds?
- 6 Can anyone or anything benefit or harm you without Allah's permission?



Surat-ul-Fajr

CHAPTER FOUR

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الفجر

Surat-ul-Fajr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وَالْفَجْرِ ١ ﴾ وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ ٢ وَالشَّفْعِ وَالْوَتْرِ ٣ وَالْيَلِّ إِذَا بَسَّرَ ٤ هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِّذِي
حِجْرٍ ٥ أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ ٦ إِرْمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ ٧ الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ
٨ وَثَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ ٩ وَفِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْدَادِ ١٠ الَّذِينَ طَعَنُوا فِي الْبِلَادِ ١١
فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفُسَادَ ١٢ فَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّكَ سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ ١٣ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لِيَالْمُرْصَادِ ١٤
فَأَمَّا الْإِنْسَانُ إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَأَكْرَمَهُ وَنَعَّمَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَكْرَمَنِ ١٥ وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ
فَقَدَّرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهْنَنِ ١٦ كَلَّا بَلْ لَا تَكْرُمُونَ الْيَتِيمَ ١٧ وَلَا تَحْضُرُونَ
عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ١٨ وَتَأْكُلُونَ الثَّرَاثَ أَكْلًا لَمًّا ١٩ وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ
جُبًّا جَمًّا ٢٠ كَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا ٢١ وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا صَفًّا ٢٢
وَجِئَءَ يَوْمِيذٍ بِجَهَنَّمَ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَنْذَكُرُ الْإِنْسَانُ أَنَّ لَهُ الْذِكْرَى ٢٣ يَقُولُ يَلَيْتَنِي
فَدَمْتُ لِحَيَاتِي ٢٤ فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابُهُ أَحَدًا ٢٥ وَلَا يُوثِقُ وِثْقَهُ أَحَدًا ٢٦ يَتَابَعُهَا النَّفْسُ
الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ٢٧ أَرْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً ٢٨ فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ٢٩ وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي ٣٠ ﴿

TRANSLITERATION

- 89:1 Walfajr
89:2 Walayalin ash
89:3 Washshaf'i walwatr
89:4 Wallayli itha yasr
89:5 Hal fee thalika qasamun lithee hijr
89:6 Alam tara kayfa fa'ala rabbuka bi'ad
89:7 Irama thatil imad
89:8 Allatee lam yukhlaq mithluha filbilad
89:9 Wathamood-allatheena jaboo ssakhra bilwad
89:10 Wafir'awna thil-awtad
89:11 Allatheena taghaw filbilad
89:12 Fa'aktharoo feeh-alfasad
89:13 Fasabba 'alayhim rabbuka sawta 'athab
89:14 Inna rabbaka labilmirsad
89:15 Fa 'ammal-insanu itha mabtalahu rabbuhu fa 'akramahu
wana'amahu fayaqoolu rabbee akraman
89:16 Wa' amma itha mabtalahu faqadara 'alayhi rizqahu
fayaqoolu rabbee ahanan
89:17 Kalla bal la tukrimoon-alyateem
89:18 Wala tahaddoona 'ala ta'am-ilmiskeen
89:19 Wata'kuloon-atturatha aklal lamma
89:20 Watuhibboon-almala hubban jamman
89:21 Kalla itha dukkat-il'ardu dakkan dakka
89:22 Waja'a rabbuka walmalaku saffan saffa
89:23 Wajee'a yawma-ithim bijahannama yawma-ithiy
yatathakkar-ul-insanu wa'anna lahu-ththikra
89:24 Yaqoolu ya laytanee qaddamtu lihayatee
89:25 Fayawma-ithil la yu'aththibu 'athabahu ahad
89:26 Wala yoothiqu wathaqahu ahad
89:27 Ya ayyatuha-nnafs-ul-mutma'innah
89:28 Irji'ee ila rabbiki radiyatam mardiyah
89:29 Fadkhulee fee 'ibadee
89:30 Wadkhulee jannatee

MEANING TRANSLATION

- [1] By the Break of Day;
 [2] By the ten Nights;
 [3] By the Even and Odd prayers;
 [4] And by the Night when it passes away;
 [5] Isn't there in these a proof for those who understand?
 [6] Didn't you see how your Lord dealt with the 'Ad [people]
 [7] Of the (city of) Iram, with lofty pillars,
 [8] That nothing like it was made pin (all) the land?
 [9] And with the Thamood (people), who cut out (huge) rocks in the valley?
 [10] And with Fir'aoun, Lord of Stakes?
 [11] (All) these wronged [people] in the lands.
 [12] And did therein much mischief.
 [13] Therefore, your Lord pour on them His punishment:
 [14] For your Lord is truly watching over.
 [15] Now, as for man, when his Lord tests him, giving him honor and gifts, then he says, "My Lord has honored me."
 [16] But when He tests him, giving him less wealth, then he says, "My Lord has humiliated me!"
 [17] Nay! But you do not honor the orphans!
 [18] Nor do you encourage one another to feed the poor!
 [19] And you take Inheritance; All with greed,
 [20] And you love wealth, with much love!
 [21] Nay! When the earth is pounded to powder,
 [22] And your Lord comes, and His angels, line after line
 [23] And Hell, that Day, is brought (face to face), on that Day man will remember [what mistakes he did], but how could that remembrance help him?
 [24] He will say: "Ah! I wish I had done ahead [Good Deeds] for my Life [here]!"
 [25] For, that Day, his punishment will not go to someone else
 [26] Nor his chains would be tying others.
 [27] O you the soul, in (complete) rest and satisfaction!
 [28] "Come back to your Lord, you will be pleased, and [you will be] pleasing [Allah].
 [29] "Enter you, then, among My servants!
 [30] "And, enter My Heaven!"

FAMILY OF FAITH

UNIT B

CHAPTER 1

Prophet Ibraheem's Children: **B2**
The Story of Prophet Isma'eel

CHAPTER 2

Prophet Ibraheem's Children: **B14**
The Story of Prophet Is'haq

CHAPTER 3

Prophet Ya'qoub and his Beloved Son **B20**

CHAPTER 4

Prophet Yousuf: A Leader in Egypt **B32**

CHAPTER 5

Surat-ul-Inshiqaq **B44**

Lesson 1

Surat-ul-Inshiqaq: 1 **B44**

Lesson 2

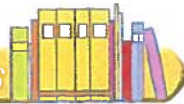
Surat-ul-Inshiqaq: 2 **B46**



Prophet Ibraheem's Children: The Story of Prophet Isma'eel

CHAPTER ONE

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What do you know about the story of Prophet Ibraheem?
- 2 Who was his first son?
- 3 How did Ibraheem and his son show trust in Allah?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Isma'eel: Ishmael اسماعيل
Hajar هاجر
Is'haq: Isaac اسحاق

Last year you learned many stories about our great Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام. It is now time to learn about his family, a great family of faith. Prophet Ibraheem had two children, Isma'eel and Is'haq. Each of them had many children and grandchildren. In this lesson and the following ones, you will learn about some of the offspring of

Prophet Ibraheem, who is also known as:

**The Father
of the Prophets.**

The Birth of Isma'eel

Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام once asked Allah to grant him good children, but his wife Sarah was barren and old.

She could not bear children. Sarah told Ibraheem to marry another lady called Hajar so he could have a child. Ibraheem married Hajar and prayed to Allah to grant him good children. Allah answered Ibraheem's prayer, and a son was born to Hajar. They named him Isma'eel. The name Isma'eel means "Allah listens to prayers." When Isma'eel was born, Ibraheem was 86 years old.

Ibraheem Moved Hajar and Isma'eel to Makkah

Later, Ibraheem received an order from God to take his wife Hajar and their newborn son to the ruins of Al-Masjid-ul-Haram, or the Sacred House in Makkah. The masjid was built thousands of years before the time of Ibraheem. Prophet Adam, with the help of angels, built that holy mosque to worship Allah. It was the first house built on Earth to worship God. This masjid crumbled and disappeared many years after Prophet Adam died. Only the

foundation of that house remained in place.

Ibraheem took his family and traveled south from Palestine to Arabia. After a long journey they reached Makkah. Makkah was then just a hot desert with barren mountains. Nobody lived there at that time because there was no water in the area.

Hajar's Trust in Allah

Ibraheem left his wife and infant at a valley near the ruins of Al-Masjid-ul-Haram. He left with her a sack of dates and a jug of water. There were no plants, no water and no people. Then he turned his back to leave. Hajar was scared to be left alone so she followed him. She grabbed his sleeve and said, "Why are you leaving us in this empty valley?" She begged, "Please don't go! We will die here." But Ibraheem gave no answer and continued, not looking back.

Hajar followed Ibraheem and repeated her question many times, but she received

no answer. Then when he was leaving the valley, he heard her voice coming to him, "Did Allah order you to do this?"

"Yes," he replied without looking back.

With a faith that was unshakable, she surrendered to her God's will and said:

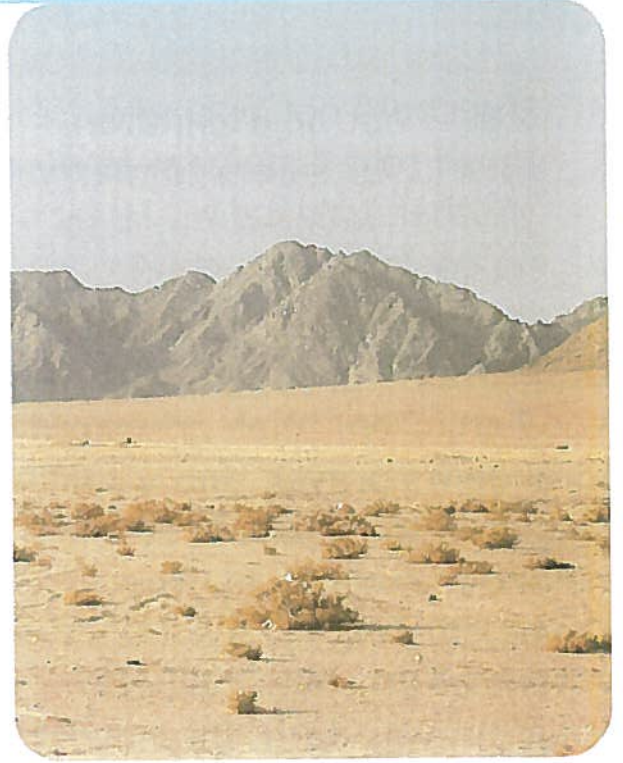
Then He will not leave us alone.

The Prayer of Ibraheem

When Ibraheem could no longer be seen by Hajar, he raised his hands to the sky and made a sincere dua'a to God:

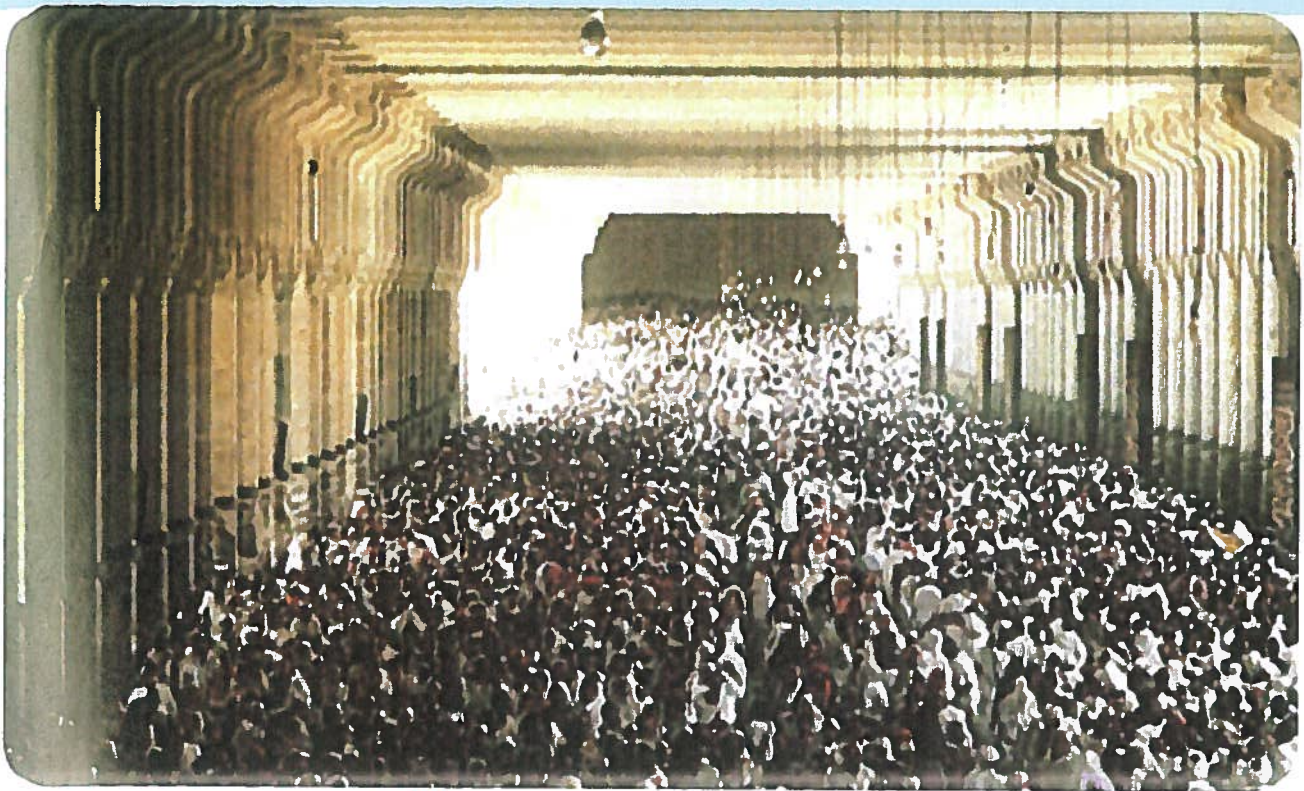
رَبَّنَا إِنِّي أَسْكَنْتُ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي بِوَادٍ غَيْرِ
ذِي زَرْعٍ عِنْدَ بَيْتِكَ الْمُحَرَّمِ رَبَّنَا لِيُقِيمُوا
الصَّلَاةَ فَاجْعَلْ أَفْئِدَةً مِنَ النَّاسِ تَهْوِي
إِلَيْهِمْ وَارْزُقْهُمْ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ لَعَلَّهُمْ
يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ إبراهيم: ٢٧

Dua'a is a great form of worship. It brings us many blessings from Allah.



Oh Lord! Lo! I have settled some of my family in a valley of no plants near your holy house. Oh Lord! This I have done so that they may perform prayer. Let then human heart feel inclined towards them, and provide them with food so that they may be thankful. [14:37]



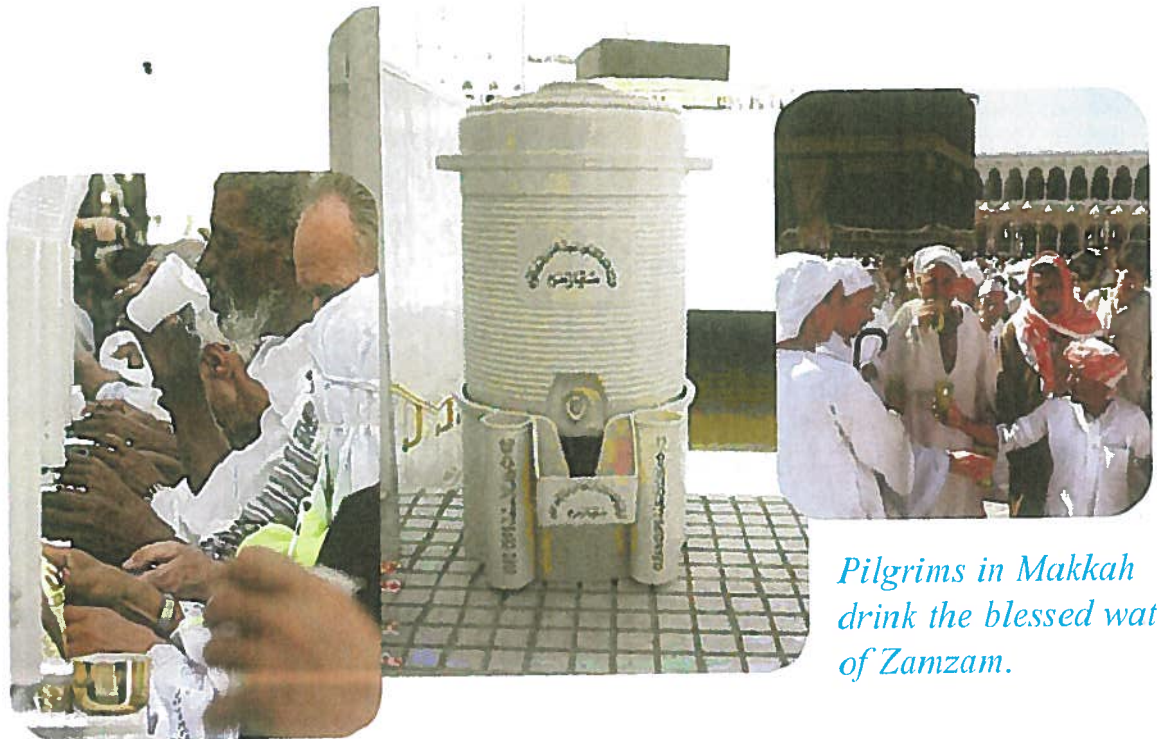


The Hujjaj, or pilgrims, in Makkah run between As-Safa and Al-Marwah commemorating the action of Hajar when she was searching for water to save her thirsty son Isma'eel.

Hajar Runs Between As-Safa and Al-Marwah

After several days, Hajar ran out of dates and water. She became hungry and thirsty, so her milk dried up. The baby Isma'eel also became hungry and thirsty, and started to cry in pain. Hajar's heart went out to him. Watching him cry and being unable to do anything really broke her heart. She left her baby near the ruins and walked towards the nearest hill. It was not far from her son, and she kept an eye on

him. She climbed the hill called As-Safa' and looked for somebody, but she saw no one. She went down the hill and hurried in the other direction towards another hill called 'Al-Marwah', and looked. She found nothing. Then she hurried back to As-Safa, to keep an eye on her infant and search again for somebody. Hajar ran seven times between As-Safa and Al-Marwah. "Those seven times," the Prophet said, "are what is called Sa'i." This is what Muslims do during Hajj or Umrah in memory of Hajar.



Pilgrims in Makkah drink the blessed water of Zamzam.

The Spring of Zamzam

Suddenly Hajar heard something. “Shush!” she said to herself. Then she listened attentively and saw an amazing sight. She saw an angel coming down next to Isma’eel. The angel hit the ground with the tip of his wing and water came gushing out. Hajar hurried and scooped the water with her two hands and the water gushed more and more. She drank and gave water to her infant. Hajar was made so happy by Allah’s kind help. This water still flows today. It is called the Well of ZamZam.

The Start of Makkah

Some time later a caravan was traveling, coming from Yemen. They saw something strange. Birds were hovering in the sky. One of the tribesman said that there must be water where the birds were hovering. They sent their runner to scout the place. He came back confirming that indeed there was water. They found Hajar living beside the well with her baby. They asked her permission to settle down there and use the water in return for a



payment. She agreed and thanked God for both the company of the people and the means for earning a living.

That is how the dua'a of Ibraheem was realized and Hajar's faith proved to be true - Allah did not abandon her and her son alone. His plan was fulfilled only when his servants, Ibraheem and Hajar, trusted in Him.

Later, the Arabian tribe of Jurhum settled in the area. Isma'eel grew up amongst them and learned the Arabic language very well. He married an Arab woman from the tribe. Most of the Arab nation came from that family. The best of all creation, Prophet Muhammad, came from that branch. Prophet Isma'eel is the great grandfather of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Ibraheem's Vision

Isma'eel grew up around the Sacred House. When he was about 12 years of age, Prophet Ibraheem came from Palestine to visit him and his mother Hajar. Soon after this, Prophet Ibraheem had a dream. In the dream Allah told Ibraheem that he would have to slaughter his beloved son Isma'eel! Prophet Ibraheem saw the dream again several times so he knew that Allah was ordering him to slaughter his son. He became very sad and worried. In spite of this, Prophet Ibraheem wanted to obey Allah. So, he told Isma'eel about the dream.

Isma'eel was a good and obedient son. He said to his father: "Father, do whatever God commands you. You will find that I am patient if God so wills."

When Ibraheem was about to slaughter his son, God called him. Let's learn from Al-Qur'an what happened next.



Isma'eel HAD GREAT FAITH
IN ALLAH

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الصافات

Surat-us-Saffat 102-112

﴿ فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ مَعَهُ السَّعَىٰ قَالَ يَبُنَىٰ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبُحُكَ فَانظُرْ
مَاذَا تَرَىٰ ۚ قَالَ يَبَأْتِ أَفْعَلُ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ
﴿١٠٢﴾ فَلَمَّا أَسْلَمَا وَتَلَّهُ لِلْجَبِينِ ﴿١٠٣﴾ وَفَدَيْنَهُ أَنْ يَتَابَرَهِيمُ ﴿١٠٤﴾ قَدْ صَدَّقَتْ
الرُّؤْيَا إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٠٥﴾ إِنَّ هَذَا لَهُوَ الْبَلَاءُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿١٠٦﴾
وَفَدَيْنَهُ بِذَبِيحٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴿١٠٧﴾ وَتَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْآخِرِينَ ﴿١٠٨﴾ سَلَامٌ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
﴿١٠٩﴾ كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١١٠﴾ إِنَّهُ مِن عِبَادِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١١١﴾ وَبَشَّرْنَاهُ
بِإِسْحَاقَ نَبِيًّا مِّنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ﴿١١٢﴾ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

102. Falamma balagha ma'ah-us-sa'ya qala ya bunayya innee ara fil-manami annee athbahuk, fanthur matha tara, qala ya abatif'al ma tu'mar, satajidunee in sha'Allahu min-as-sabireen

103. Falamma aslama watallahu liljabeen

104. Wanadaynahu an ya ibraheem
105. Qad saddaqt-ar-ru'ya inna kathalika najzil-muhsineen
106. Inna hatha lahuwal-balaa'-ul-mubeen
107. Wafadaynahu bithibhin 'atheem
108. Watarakna 'alayhi fil-akhireen
109. Salamun 'ala ibraheem
110. Kathalika najzil-muhsineen
111. Innahu min 'ibadinal-mu'mineen
112. Wabashsharnahu bi-Is'haqa nabiyyam-min-assaliheen

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

[37:102] And when he [Isma'eel] reached working age, he said: O my son! Surely I have seen in a dream that I should sacrifice you; what do you think? He said: O my father! Do what you are ordered; if Allah wills, you will find me one of the patient people.

[37:103] So when they both submitted and he [Ibraheem] laid him [Isma'eel] down on his forehead,

[37:104] We called out to him saying: O Ibraheem!

[37:105] You have indeed fulfilled the vision; surely this is how We reward those do good deeds.

[37:106] Surely this is the sort of which differentiates.

[37:107] And We ransomed him with a great sacrifice [sheep].

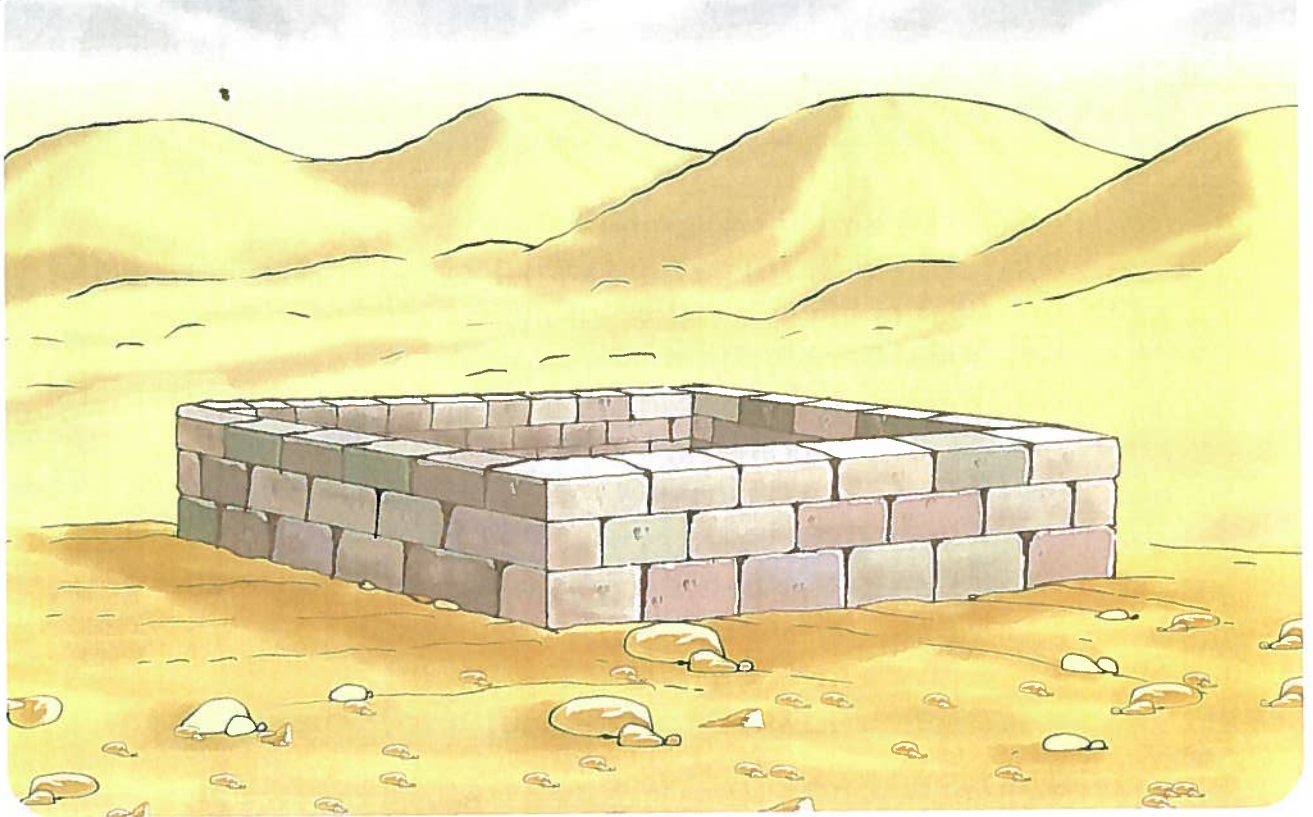
[37:108] And We kept alive for him among the later generations,

[37:109] "Peace be upon Ibraheem."

[37:110] This is how We reward those do good deeds.

[37:111] Surely he was one of Our believing servants.

[37:112] And We gave him the good news of Is'haq, a prophet and a righteous man.



Building Al-Ka'bah

Allah ﷻ was very pleased with Ibraheem and young Isma'eel because they passed the difficult test of obedience. Therefore Allah wanted to honor Ibraheem and Isma'eel forever.

It is not difficult for someone to obey easy orders from Allah, but so hard to obey difficult ones. Only strong believers obey Allah in difficult times.

Allah ordered Ibraheem عليه السلام to rebuild Al-Masjid Al-

Haram and call all people to visit it for Hajj. So, he traveled once more from Palestine to Makkah. He found Isma'eel sitting near the ruins of the Sacred Masjid. Isma'eel was making arrows for hunting. He was a good hunter. When Isma'eel saw his father, he jumped up and hugged him. Prophet Ibraheem then said, "Oh Isma'eel, Allah ordered me to build a masjid here."

"Then obey your Lord, Father," Isma'eel answered.

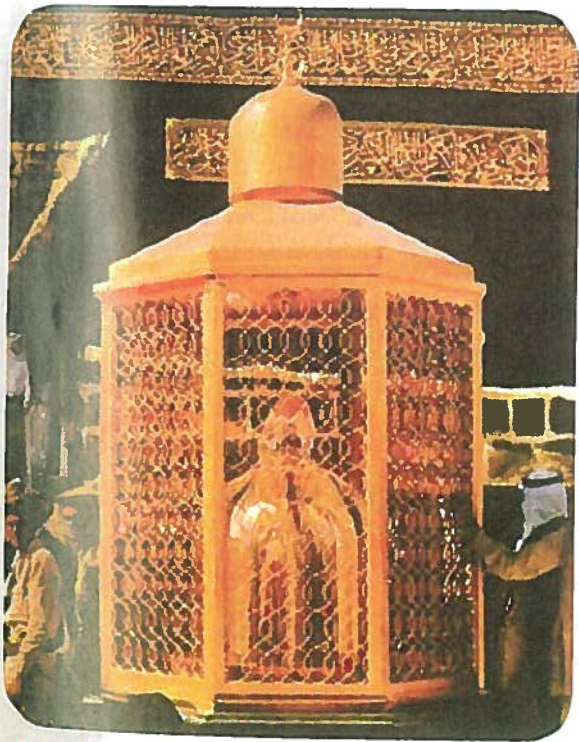
"Allah orders you to help me," Ibraheem added.

"Of course I will help, Father," Isma'eel assured him.

Ibraheem looked for the foundation of the Sacred House that was built during the time of Adam. Then he and Isma'eel عليه السلام decided to build the bricks over the old foundation.

Ibraheem and Isma'eel were excited and started the work immediately. Isma'eel learned from his father not to delay God's work.

They were both happy to rebuild the first house of worship on Earth. It is now called Al-Ka'bah, or the cubic building. Isma'eel worked hard stack-



▲ *Maqam Ibraheem, the place where Ibraheem stood to make dua'a after he completed Al-Ka'bah*



▲ *The foot print of Prophet Ibraheem displayed inside Maqam Ibraheem, near the Ka'bah.*

ing the bricks and Ibraheem laid them one after the other. Whenever his father needed something Isma'eel did it promptly for him. Isma'eel was truly a great son.

When the building was above shoulder-level, Isma'eel brought his father a big rock so he could step on it and complete the rest of Al-Ka'bah. This rock was later known as Maqam Ibraheem, or the Stand of Ibraheem. It is now displayed near Al-Ka'bah in Al-Masjid Al-Haram in Makkah.

While Ibraheem and Isma'eel were building Al-Ka'bah they made dua'a to Allah to accept their work and good deeds.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة البقرة

Surat-ul-Baqarah 127-128

﴿ وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿١٢٧﴾ رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةً مُسْلِمَةً
لَكَ وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٢٨﴾ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

127. Wa-ith yarfa'u Ibraheem-ul-qawa'ida min-al-bayti wa-Isma'eelu rabbana taqabbal minna innaka antasamee'ul 'aleem

128. Rabbana waj'alna muslimayni laka wamin thurriyyatina ommatam-muslimatal-laka wa arina manasikana watub 'alayna innaka antat-tawwab-ur-raheem

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

[2:127] And when Ibraheem and Isma'eel were raising the foundations of the House, (Ibraheem prayed): Our Lord! Accept from us (this work). Truly You are the Hearer, the Knower.

[2:128] Our Lord! And make us submissive to you, and make our children a nation submissive to you, and show us how to worship you, and forgive us. Truly You are the Forgiver, the Merciful.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

1. Write a poem about Isma'eel
2. Create a collage of pictures on a poster that shows the following:
 - Al-Masjid Al-Haram
 - Al-Ka'bah
 - Maqam Ibraheem

Think

Critically

1. What lessons have you learned, and how can you apply them in your life?
2. Hajar was a good believer, but was she a good mother and a good wife? Explain.

Lesson

Review

1

What were two ways that Allah tested Ibraheem?

2

Hajar was a true believer in Allah. Explain how.

3

During Hajj, Muslims run seven times between As-Safa and Al-Marwa. Why do they do this?

4

What was special about Isma'eel?

5

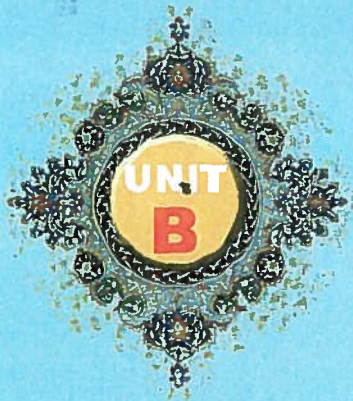
Describe how Isma'eel was a good son.

6

Who built Al-Masjid Al-Haram the first time? And who rebuilt it the second time after it had crumbled?

7

Who is the greatest of Prophet Isma'eel's offspring?



Prophet Ibraheem's Children: The Story of Prophet Is'haq عليه السلام

CHAPTER TWO

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 Who was the second son of Prophet Ibraheem?
- 2 Who was his mother?
- 3 Where did he live?

Word

W a t c h

Is'haq · Isaac
Al-Khaleel · Hebron
إسحاق
الخليل

The Good News

After Ibraheem and Isma'eel had built Al-Ka'bah, Prophet Ibraheem returned to Palestine. There Allah rewarded him again for his

obedience and hard work. God sent His angels to visit Prophet Ibraheem. They were disguised as young men. He greeted them as guests. Ibraheem was known to love receiving guests. He brought

them a delicious roasted calf, but they did not eat. So, he became wary of them.

According to the custom at

that time it was a very bad thing if guests refused to eat the food provided by the host. This must have meant that they were planning something bad.



Healthy Habit

Always welcome your guests, and be generous to them.

Words of Wisdom

Hadeeth Shareef

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال : قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم:
" من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليكرم ضيفه "
رواه البخاري ومسلم

Abu Hurayrah narrated that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:
Whoever believes in Allah and the Day of Judgment, let him
be generous to his guest.

Reported in Al-Bukhari and Muslim

The angels comforted Prophet Ibraheem. They told him that they were angels and that they do not eat or drink. They also told him that part

of their mission was to destroy Lut's People, the people of Sodom, because they were so evil.

The Birth of Is'haq

Sarah, Prophet Ibraheem's wife was standing by Prophet Ibraheem. The angels gave her great news. They told her that she would bear a son named Is'haq, or Isaac. They also told her that she would live to see her grandson Ya'qoub, or Jacob. Sarah couldn't believe her ears; she never expected to have a baby at her very old age. How could she have a son at the age of ninety? Her husband was almost a hundred

years old! The angels reminded her that if Allah wanted something to happen, it would.

Ibraheem was 99 years old when Is'haq was born and Isma'eel was 13 years old. This was not the first time Ibraheem had seen a miracle. When Isma'eel was born, Prophet Ibraheem had been 86 years old.

Prophet Ibraheem was very thankful to Allah for giving him Isma'eel and Is'haq in his old age. He praised Allah and prayed to him. Let's learn what Prophet Ibraheem said in his prayer:



Holy Qur'an

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي وَهَبَ لِي عَلَى الْكِبَرِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ إِنَّ رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ ﴿٣٩﴾ رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ﴿٤٠﴾ رَبَّنَا
 أَغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ﴿٤١﴾

39. Alhamdu lillah-il-lathee wahaba lee 'alal-kibari Isma'eela wa-Is'haqa inna rabbee lasamee'-ud-dua'a

40. Rabb-ij'alnee muqeema-ssalati wamin thurriyyatee rabbana wtaqabbal du'aa

41. Rabbanaghfir lee waliwalidayya walilmu'mineena yawma yaqoom-ul-hisab

Praise be to Allah, Who has given me in old age Isma'eel and Is'haq; surely my Lord hears prayers. [14:39] My Lord! Make me one who establishes prayer and my children (too), O our Lord, and accept my prayer. [14:40] O our Lord! Forgive me and my parents and the believers on the Day of Judgment! [14:41]

Brothers and Messengers

The two children of Ibraheem were very special. Both Isma'eel and Is'haq became messengers of Allah. Their offspring became prophets too. Is'haq's son was Ya'qoob (Jacob), and Ya'qoob's son was Yousuf, or Joseph. Both were messengers of Allah. Isma'eel's children were not prophets, but his great grand child was the last of all messengers; he was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Prophet Is'haq taught Islam to all the people in Palestine. He was a great and very knowledgeable messenger. His children learned great things from him and were good people.

The Death of Prophet Ibraheem

When Prophet Ibraheem was more than two hundred years of age, he passed away. Historians tell us that Prophets Isma'eel and Is'haq were with him when he died



▲ *Al-Masjid Al-Ibraheemi in Al-Khaleel, Hebron. Here is where Prophets Ibraheem and Is'haq died and were buried*

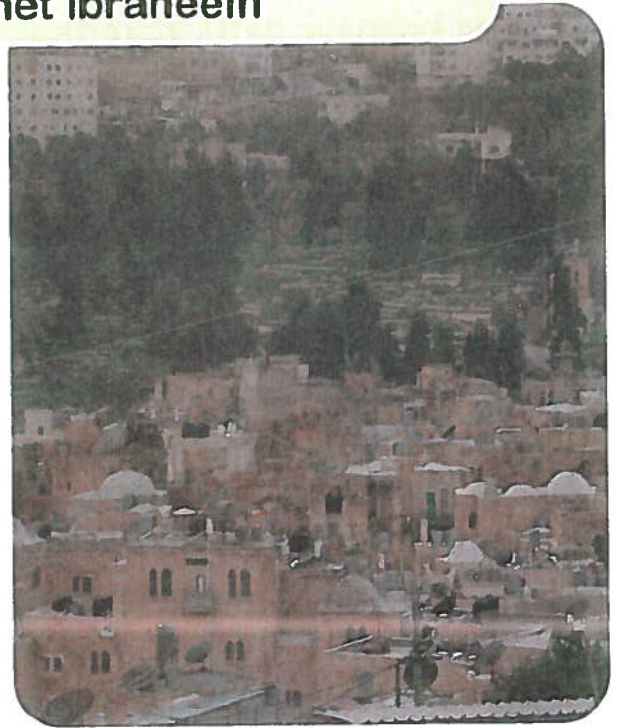
in Al-Khaleel, or, Hebron. Together, they buried their father there. Later, people built a masjid next to his grave. Years after the death of Prophet Ibraheem, both Isma'eel and Is'haq died too. Isma'eel was buried in Makkah and Is'haq was buried next to his father in Al-Khaleel.

Al-Khaleel: The City of Prophet Ibraheem

Al-Khaleel is a city in Palestine located south of Jerusalem. It is called Al-Khaleel after Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام, who is also called Khaleel-Allah, or "Friend of God". The English name of the city is Hebron. Prophet Ibraheem, his wife Sarah and his son Prophet Is'haq were all buried there.

Al-Khaleel, or Hebron, is one of the oldest cities in the world. Visitors can see many interesting features there: the narrow, winding streets, the flat-roofed stone houses, the bazaars, and the mosque of Al-Haram Al-Ibraheemi. The mosque is built on top of the cave that is believed to hold the tombs of Ibraheem and his family. In the top of this cave is Al-Ibraheemi Mosque.

Israel occupied by force Al-Khaleel, Jerusalem and the West Bank in 1967, during the Six-Day War. The population of



▲ *The city of Al-Khaleel or Hebron*

Al-Khaleel is around 75,000 , and is mostly Arab-Muslim. Since the occupation began, Israelis have settled there.

Muslims around the world wish that peace would return to Al-Khaleel, the city of Prophet Ibraheem, and other cities in Palestine.

Activity

Time

Draw a map of Arabia and Palestine. On the map mark where Makkah, Madinah, Al-Khaleel and Jerusalem are located.

Think

Critically

Why do you think Allah wanted Isma'eel to live in Makkah while having Is'haq in Palestine? Why did they not live together in one place?

Lesson

Review

- 1 What do you learn from the way Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام received his guests?
- 2 Who was the youngest of Prophet Ibraheem's sons?
- 3 How old was Ibraheem when Is'haq was born?
- 4 How were the births of Isma'eel and Is'haq like miracles?
- 5 How did Allah honor Isma'eel and Is'haq?
- 6 Where did Prophet Ibraheem die?
- 7 Write a paragraph about the city where Prophet Ibraheem died.



Prophet Ya'qoub and his Beloved Son

CHAPTER THREE

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 Who was Is'haq?
- 2 Who was in his family?
- 3 Who was Ya'qoub?

Word

W a t c h

Ya'qoub يعقوب
Yousuf يوسف
Zuleikha زليخة
Hasad حسد

Words of Wisdom

Hadeeth Shareef

عن عبدالله ابن عمر قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ :

"الكريم ابن الكريم ابن الكريم يوسف ابن يعقوب ابن اسحاق ابن ابراهيم عليهم السلام."
رواه البخاري

Abdullah Ibn Omar narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said,
"The honorable, son of the honorable, son of the honorable, son of the honorable is Yousuf, the son of Ya'qoub, the son of Is'haq, the son of Ibraheem, peace be upon them."

Reported in Al-Bukhari

A Special Family of Faith

In this hadeeth, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was referring to Prophet Yousuf عليه السلام and his ancestors. Yousuf was the son of Prophet Ya'qoub عليه السلام, who was the son of Prophet Is'haq عليه السلام, who was the son of Prophet Ibraheem, peace be upon them all. Rasoolullah was stressing how honorable all these men were. They were truly a family of great faith.

Prophet Yaqoub and his Family

Prophet Ya'qoub was also known as Israel, which means in Hebrew "working hard for God." His father was Is'haq, the younger brother of Isma'eel. Ya'qoub had four

wives. From three of them, he had ten sons. One of his wives was very beautiful. Her name was Rahil, which is Arabic for Rachel. In his old age, he had from Rahil two sons: Yousuf and Benyamin. Benyamin was the younger son of Rahil and Ya'qoub.

Ya'qoub lived with his wife and sons in Palestine, near Jerusalem. Yousuf was a righteous child and was extremely handsome. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had said, "Yousuf had half of the beauty in the world." Ya'qoub loved his son Yousuf very dearly. He knew his son was very special. Ya'qoub's ten other older sons were jealous of Yousuf, because their father seemed to love him more. They allowed Shaytan to make them envy their brother and wish that he would lose favor.



Healthy Habit

Always love your brothers and sisters in blood and in Islam. Wish them the best and avoid jealousy and envy.

Jealousy leads to envy, Envy or *hasad* حسد is Shaytan's way to make brothers, sisters, relatives and friends hate each other.

The act of *hasad* is to wish in your heart that others would lose a favor they have from Allah, and wish that gift to come to you instead. This is haram in Islam. A good believer should hope that others keep enjoying Allah's gifts and favors, and wish that he or she will also be given similar favors from Allah.



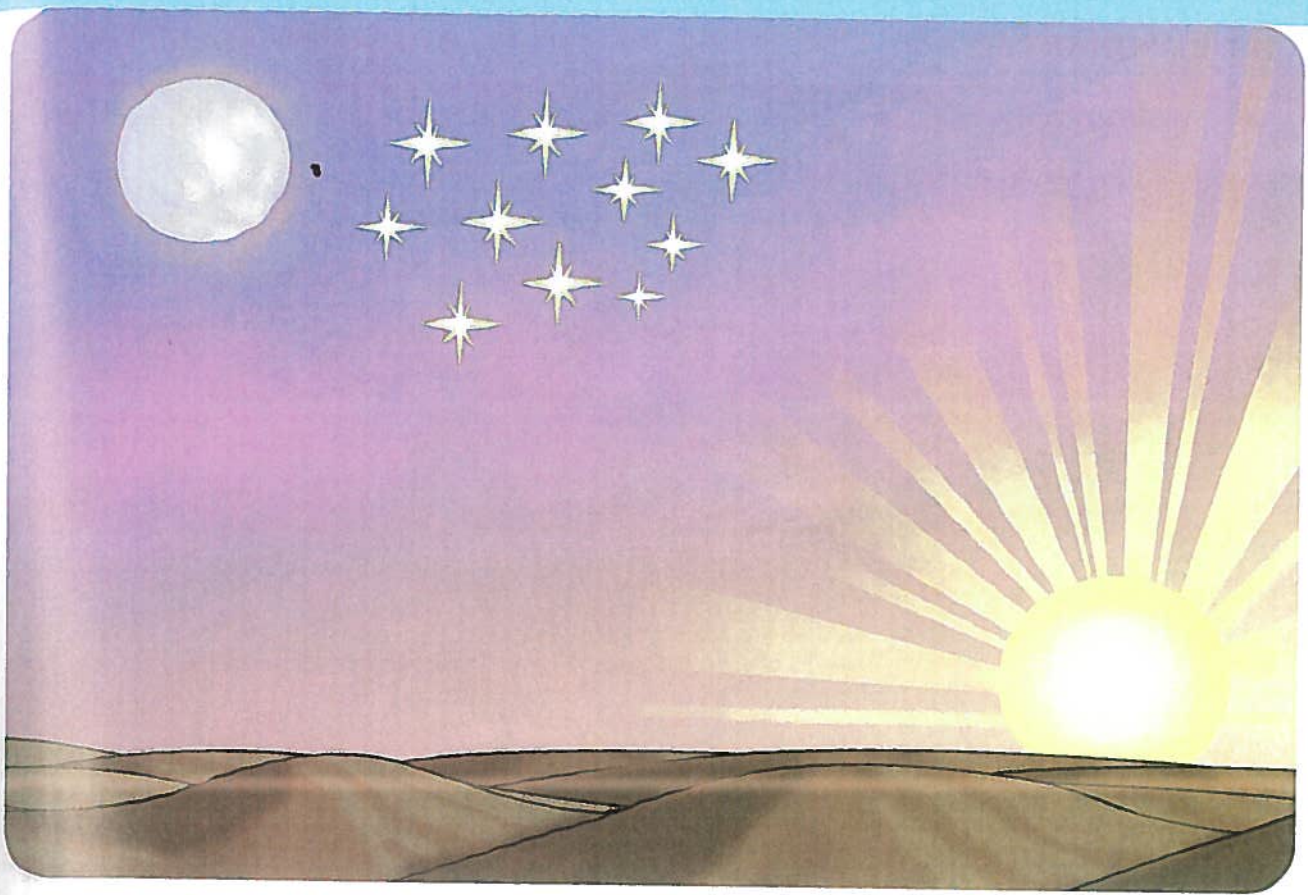
Yousuf's Vision

One day, Yousuf came to his father and told him that he had a vision wherein he saw eleven stars, the sun and the moon prostrating to him.

Ya'qoub was wise. He told Yousuf not to tell his brothers about his vision. He knew that the other sons might plot to hurt Yousuf.

Ya'qoub predicted that his son would be a prophet, like him. He told Yousuf that God would teach him the meanings of stories and events, and that God would give blessings to him and his family.

Yousuf was young and innocent and did not know anything about his brothers' hatred, But Ya'qoub knew and warned him. Ya'qoub trusted



Allah would do what was best. He knew how his father Is'haq, and grandfather, Ibraheem, had trusted Allah. They both kept their faith through all hardships, and Allah helped and supported them.

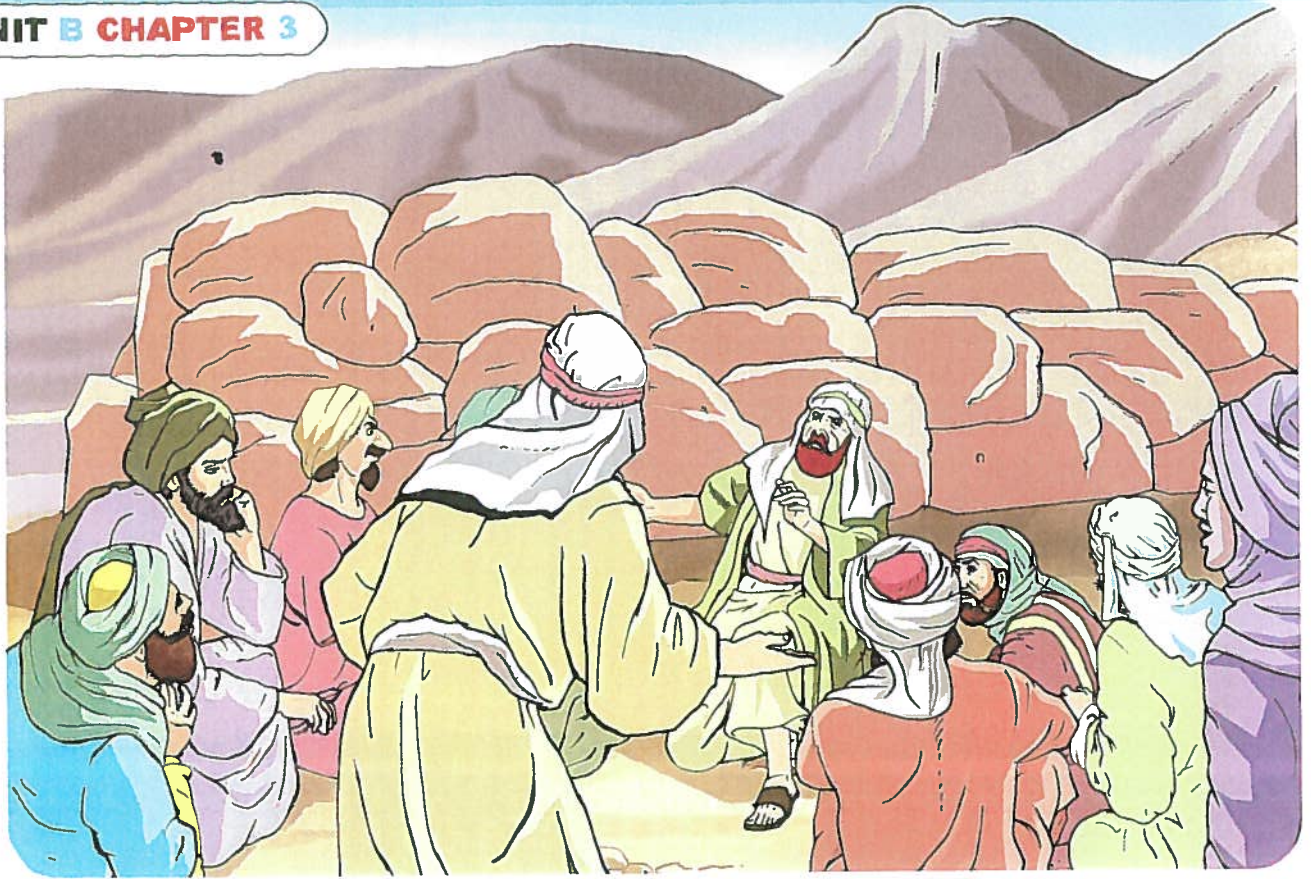
Yousuf's Jealous Brothers

Just as Ya'qoub sensed, the ten brothers plotted to get rid of Yousuf. In their mean hearts, they thought that would bring their father's love back to them. They thought that after getting rid of Yousuf

by killing him, they would repent and be good again.

One of the brothers, who was less cruel said, "Don't kill Yousuf! Throw him into the well! Some travelers passing by will pick him up and take him to a faraway land. If not, at least we shall not have killed him."

Allah planned to keep Yousuf alive, so the brothers went ahead with their plot. They asked their father to let them take Yousuf to play with them. They argued that he



would have a good time in the open air.

Prophet Ya'qoub عليه السلام was suspicious about the situation and did not trust his sons with Yousuf. However, he did not know about their evil plans. Anyway, he didn't want to make them angry. If they became angry, he thought, they may hurt Yousuf. So Ya'qoub decided he must deal with them wisely and cautiously.

He told them that he was old, and would miss Yousuf very much and be sad without him. And after all, Yousuf was not of an age to play with them. They would be busy playing, and a wolf might come and attack Yousuf. When he said this, the wicked sons thought to use the very same excuse when they would come back without Yousuf.

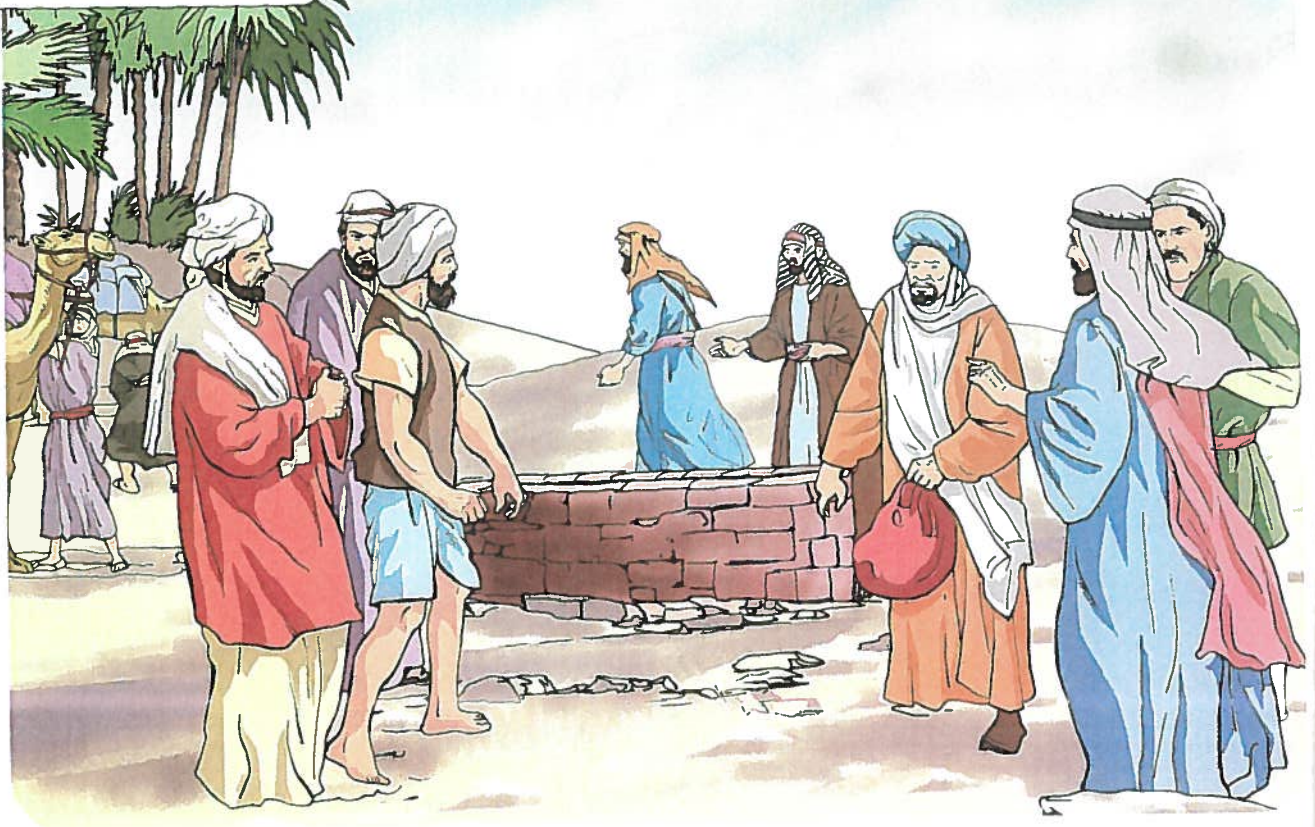


The Evil Plot

The brothers took Yousuf anyway and carried out their evil plan.

They threw him in a well, but not before taking his shirt. Yousuf was betrayed by his brothers. They did not care if he died or if he was sold into slavery. But Yousuf's heart was fearless. He had courage. As a matter of fact, he had the feeling that God would save him.

The plotters went back home, ready with their false tale for their father. They told their father a wolf had attacked and killed Yousuf. To make it look real, they came late in the evening crying, as if they felt bad about losing their brother. They even killed a goat and used its blood to stain Yousuf's shirt. They told Ya'qoub that they were having a race when they left Yousuf with their belongings. They said that when they were racing, they could not see the wolf or save their little brother. They thought that their father's fears about the wolf could make him believe their story.



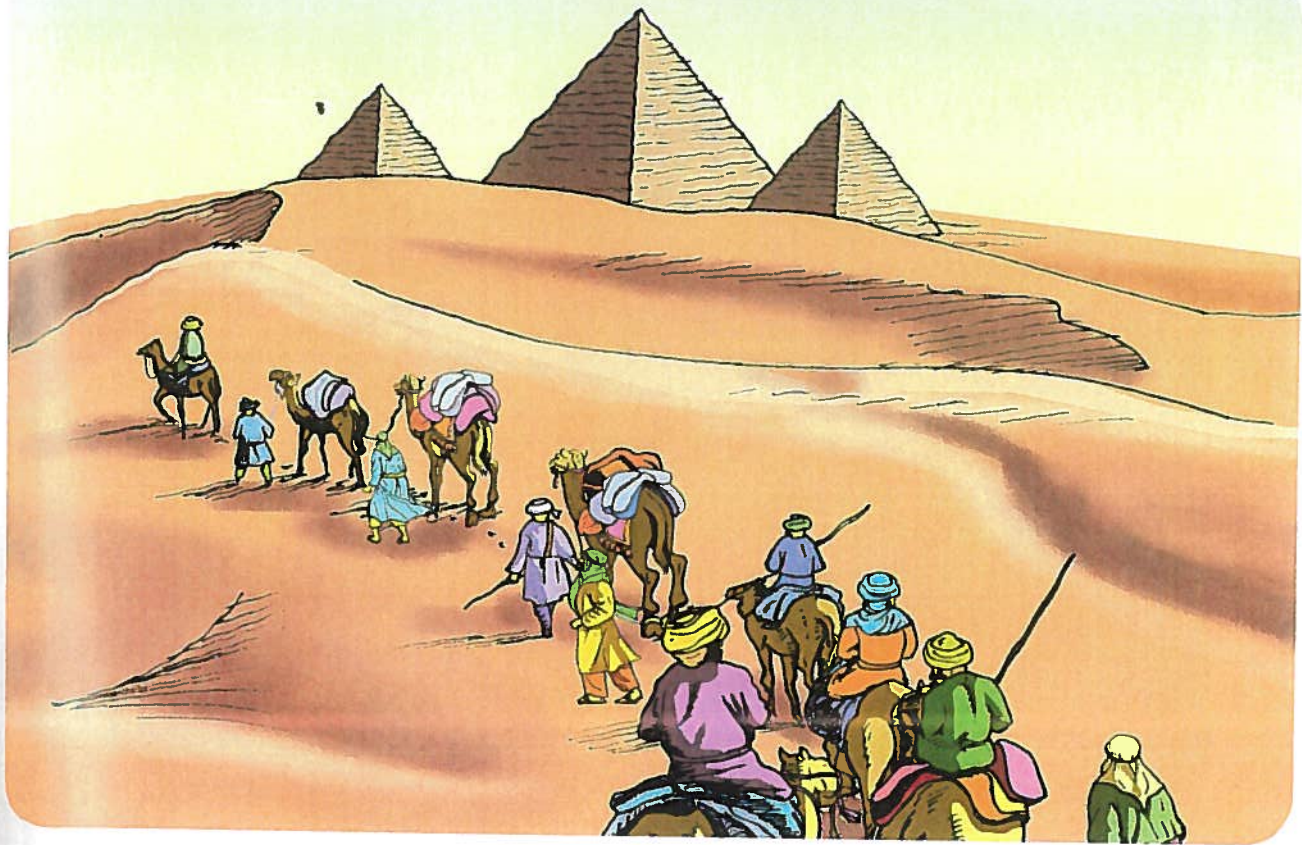
They were surprised that their father did not believe the story, and he treated them coldly. They pretended to be hurt, to make it look like they were innocent. Even the blood-stained shirt did not convince him.

Prophet Ya'qoub عليه السلام knew that there had been foul play, and he plainly told his sons what he thought. He deeply grieved over the loss of his precious son, but he had faith in Allah and prayed for His assistance. Prophet Ya'qoub showed great patience.

Yousuf Becomes a Slave

Meanwhile, a caravan of travelers came to the well where Yousuf had been thrown. They were surprised when instead of water, they saw a boy, as innocent as an angel, with a face as radiant as the sun. Seeing him was a delight.

It was a caravan of merchants who thought of everything in terms of money. In front of them, they had a beautiful boy who seemed very smart. If he could be



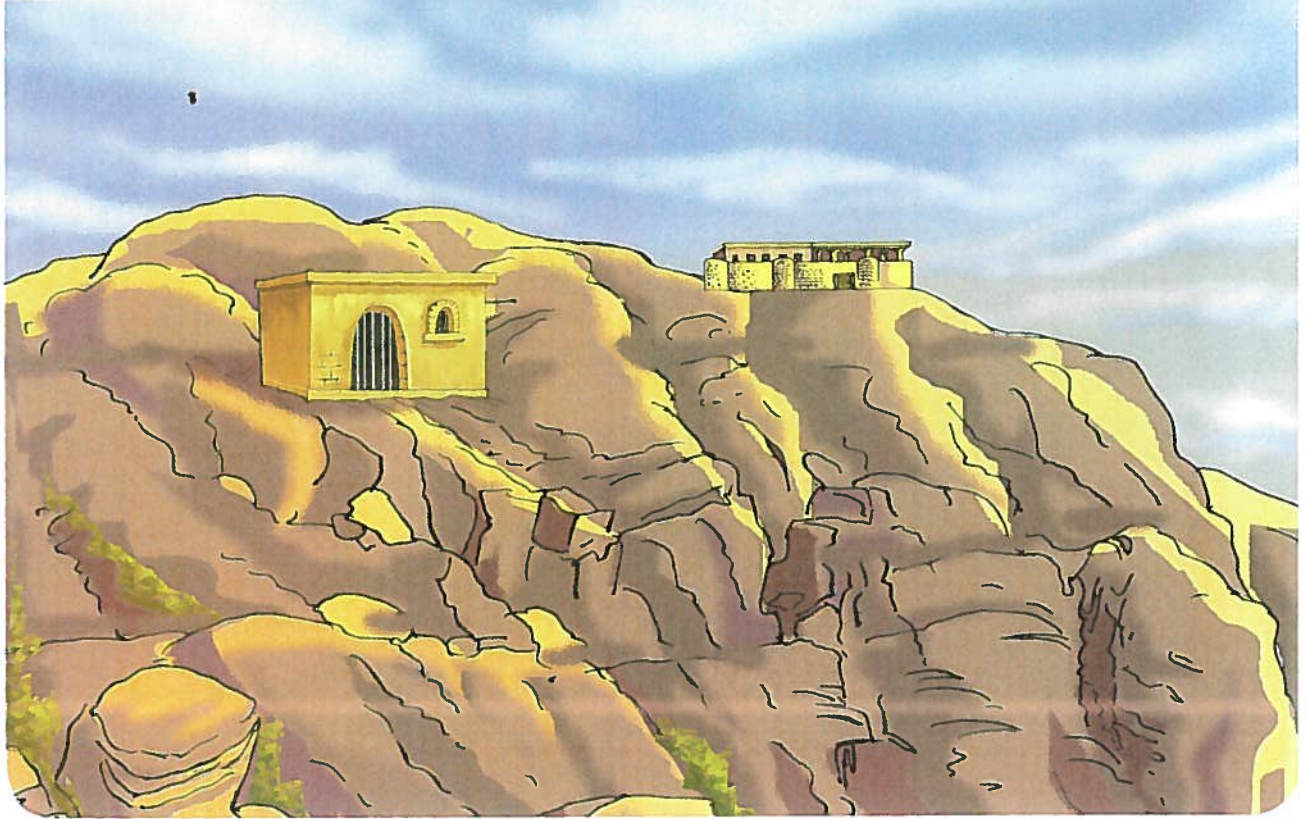
sold in the slave market, they would make a lot of money! They had indeed found a treasure, but they were afraid that he was a lost child or a slave, and that his master would come soon and claim him. So, they hid him all the way to Egypt.

Yousuf in Egypt

Now, Ya'qoub was sorrowful over the loss of his son. The ten brothers were finally rid of the brother they had envied throughout the years. Yousuf was alone in the

hands of strangers, and the merchants were excited about the money they would make. This was all part of Allah's plan.

The merchants took Yousuf to Egypt. There, he was sold for only a few dirhams. A high court official, who was called "Al-Azeez," bought him. He took Yousuf to his wife, Zuleikha زليخة, to be his mother. She would treat him as an honored member of the family. Al- Azeez told his wife that there could be some benefit in adopting Yousuf.



The job of Al-Azeez was to handle Egypt's treasury. He taught Yousuf how to manage finances (money affairs) in Egypt. This again was part of Allah's plan. He wanted to prepare Yousuf for his mission. Al-Azeez was powerful, and this helped Yousuf learn about power.

During this time, Allah gave Yousuf the knowledge to understand events and visions.

Yousuf Goes to Prison

After several years, Allah willed for Yousuf to be sent to prison. Yousuf was accused of a crime that he did not commit. At the same time, two Egyptian men entered the prison with him. One was the king's servant and the other was his baker. When they met Yousuf, they admired him. They admired his character, morals, guidance, manners, and speech. Mostly, they appreciated his strong faith.

Prophet Yousuf was special because of his:

Character
Manners

Morals
Speech

Guidance
Deeds



One night, the two men had dreams. The servant told Yousuf that he had a dream. He saw himself pressing grapes to make wine.

The baker saw himself carrying baskets of bread on his head, and the birds were eating the bread. They knew that Yousuf was honest and knowledgeable. They said, "We can see that you are a good man. Please tell us what our dreams mean."

Yousuf kindly told them that he would interpret their

dreams, but he wanted to tell them about himself first.

Yousuf told them that his Egyptian family worshiped many gods. He told them that the only right way was to worship the One True God. He called them to the truth. Then Yousuf told the servant that he would one day be making wine for the king. This was good news, but he said that the king would soon order the baker to be put to death.

When the servant was leaving, Yousuf asked him a favor. He asked the servant to tell the king that he was innocent, so that he could be freed. However, when the servant was let out from jail, he forgot about Yousuf. Shaytan made him forget.

God wanted to teach Yousuf a lesson for depending on the servant without asking Him first. It is said that Jibreel came to Yousuf in prison and asked him, "Who saved you from your brothers?"

He said, "Allah."

Jibreel asked, "And who saved you from the well?"

He said, "Allah."

"And who saved you from slavery?"

He said, "Allah."

"And who protected you in the house of Al-Azeez?"

He said, "Allah."

Jibreel then asked, "Then why do you depend on the king to save you from prison?"

Jibreel was teaching Prophet Yousuf that he should always be patient, depend on Allah first, and trust His plan.

Allah, for a wise reason, decided that Yousuf would stay in prison for a few more years. That was a real test and trial for Yousuf.



Healthy Habit

When you are in a difficult situation, always turn to Allah FIRST.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Make a family tree of the Prophets you have learned about so far, beginning with Ibraheem. You may decorate it, and have an adult help you research the descendants of Prophet Yousuf to add to the tree.

Think

Critically

Why do you think Ya'qoub favored Yousuf over his other sons?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Describe the family of Prophet Ya'qoub.
- 2 Why were Yousuf's brothers so jealous?
- 3 How did Ya'qoub react to the false news of his beloved son's death?
- 4 What was the wisdom behind the fact that Al-Azeez adopted Yousuf?
- 5 What was the first thing that Yousuf told the men in the prison, and why do you think this is so?



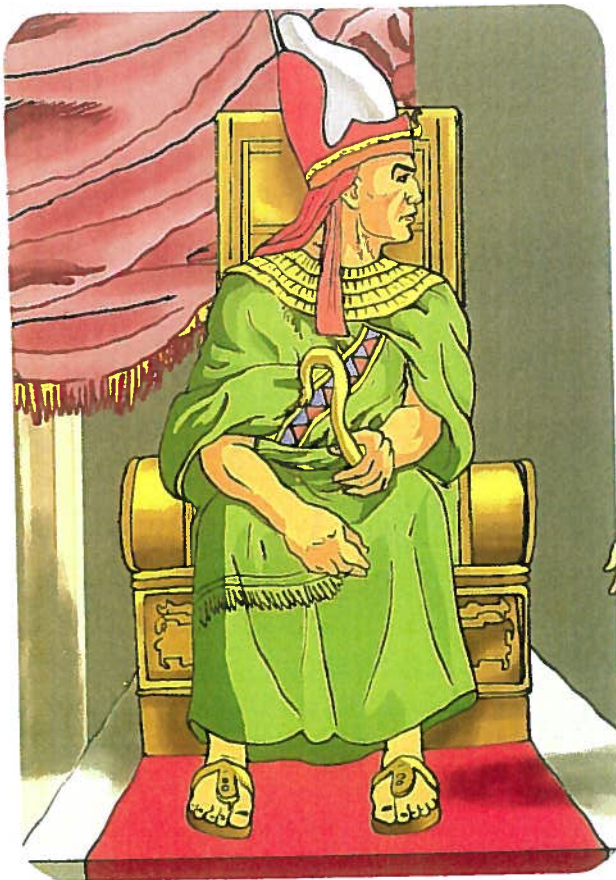
Prophet Yousuf: A Leader in Egypt

CHAPTER FOUR

Pre-reading Questions

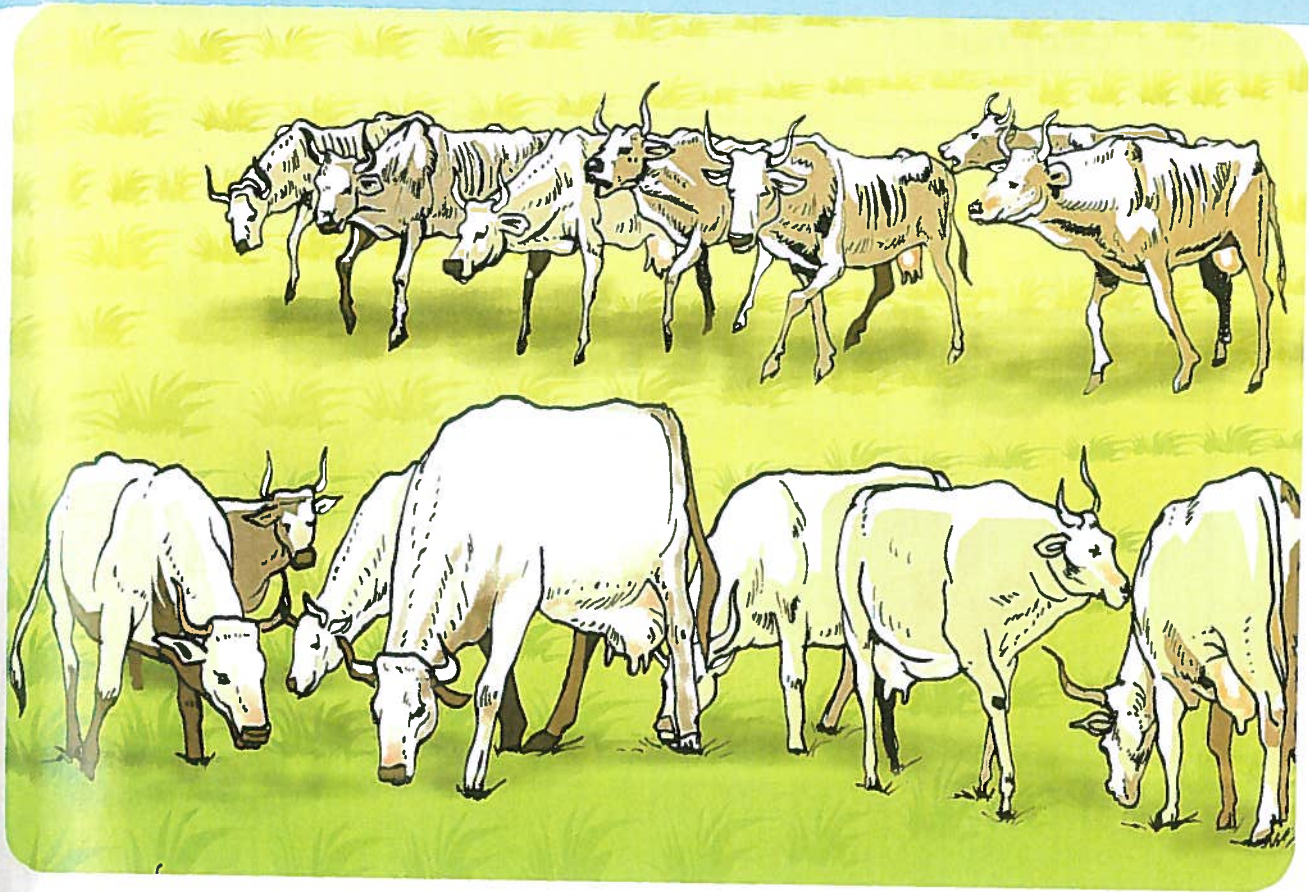


- 1 What kind of character did Yousuf develop?
- 2 Was prison good or bad for Yousuf?



The Dream of the King

Years passed and Prophet Yousuf was still in prison. He accepted what Allah chose for him and continued worshipping him all the time. One day, the king of Egypt had a dream. He saw seven skinny cows eating seven fat ones. He also saw seven green spikes of grain and seven dry ones. The king woke up and was puzzled. He didn't know what that strange dream meant.



He asked the people to interpret this dream for him. They said, "It's just a dream, and we are not experts at interpreting dreams."

Then the servant who was in the prison remembered Yousuf. He said, "I can bring you the interpretation. Send me to the prison, I know someone there who can explain dreams very well. His name is Yousuf." The king agreed.

The servant went to Yousuf and said, "Yousuf, man of truth, tell us about (the dream of the king). Yousuf

did not ask to be set free from prison in return for his interpretation. He didn't ask for anything at all. He had learned his lesson to only ask Allah for help. He interpreted the dream, and warned that there were huge troubles coming to Egypt soon. He even suggested solutions for the future of the land.

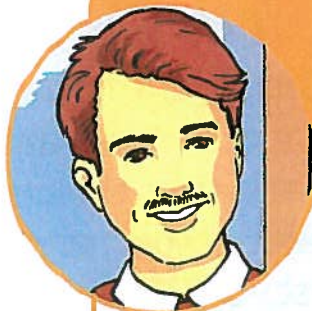
He said, "There will be seven years of great harvest. With the grace of Allah and farmers' hard work, the people should get plenty of crops. From the harvest, they should



use only a little for food. The rest should be kept in its spikes, stored and preserved against pests."

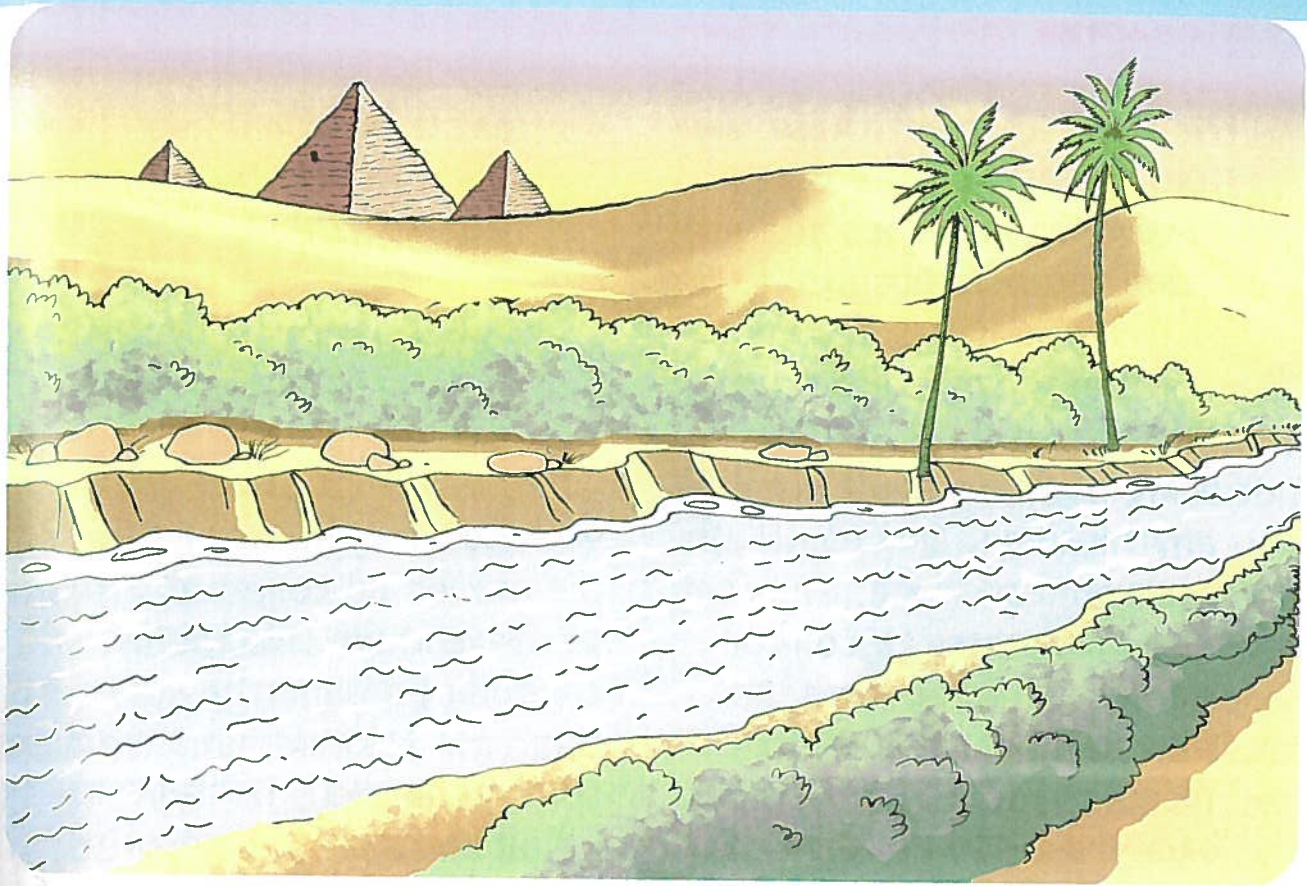
Yusuf then told them that another seven barren years would follow. In those years rain would be very scarce and people would be short of food. So, he told the people

of Egypt to be careful. Even during the famine, they should not eat all the grain. He also advised them to save a little for seed, so that they could plant seeds when it rained again to grow more wheat. "About a year later," Yusuf also said, "the people would have much water in which they would be able to harvest and press grapes and olives."



Healthy Habit

Do not waste food, water, money, and other resources, especially in difficult times.



The servant reported all this to the king. The king was greatly impressed and wanted to see Yousuf. The king met with Yousuf, and he could see his wisdom, truth, and innocence. The king chose Yousuf to be the treasurer of Egypt. He was selected to prepare Egypt for the great famine. He would be the new Azeez of Egypt.

The New Azeez of Egypt

Prophet Yousuf was correct in his prediction. Seven years of great farming seasons came

and they were followed by another seven years of dreadful famine. However, under the direction of Yousuf, food and seed had been saved from the years of good harvest.

In the years of depression, Yousuf's brothers came from Palestine to Egypt to sell their goods and buy food. Yousuf, the Azeez of Egypt, recognized them, but they did not know him. He gave them their share of wheat and food. He told them if they came next year, they should bring with them their youngest brother.

He tried to tempt them. He told them, "You see that I have been generous and provided the best hospitality."

When they resisted, he threatened them. "If you do not bring him, I will not give you anything, and you shall not even approach me." They said they would try to convince their father to send their brother with them. Yousuf made his servants put back their goods which they brought to trade in their saddle-bags, without their knowledge!

The brothers went home and told Ya'qoub that they were forbidden from having goods next year, unless he sent their youngest brother, Benjamin, with them. Prophet Ya'qoub said, "Why should I trust you with anything after I trusted you with Yousuf? But God is the best to care for him, and He is the Most Merciful of those who show mercy." Ya'qoub refused to let them take Benjamin unless they swore in God's name,

that they would keep him safe. The brothers swore, and Ya'qoub agreed.

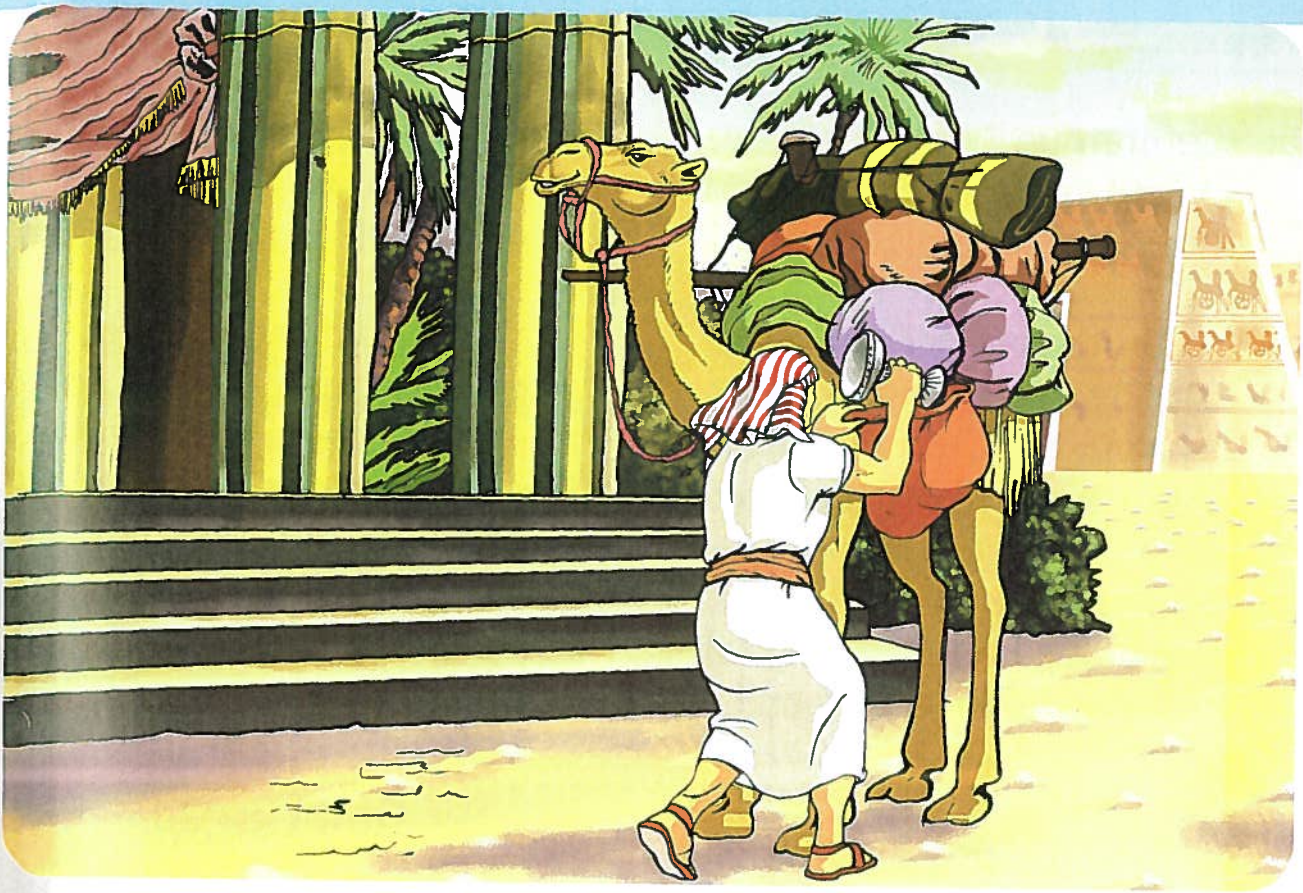
Yousuf and Benjamin Together Again

When the brothers came with Benjamin, they were eleven all together. Yousuf gave them five rooms, and took Benjamin to stay with him. He told him, "I am your brother Yousuf. Don't be sad about their treatment of you and me," he said. Now Yousuf and Benjamin were very happy together after being apart for many years.

Yousuf played a trick on his brothers to keep Benjamin with him. When the brothers were leaving for Palestine, he gave them a camel load of goods. He also ordered one of his servants to hide the king's cup in Benjamin's camel's saddle-bag. Then someone shouted, "You travelers are thieves!"

They came asking, "What do you miss?"

"The king's cup," said the



king's men. The brothers insisted that they did not steal anything.

"You know we did not come here to steal."

The king's men asked, "And what should be the penalty of the person in whose saddle-bag the cup is found?"

The brothers said, "He should be taken as a slave." That was the law in Palestine where they lived. Yousuf wanted this because in the king's law in Egypt, the penalty would be death. This way Yousuf could keep his brother with him for a while. Yousuf

ordered his servants to start searching the other brothers' baggage first, to put off any suspicion. Finally, they found it in Benjamin's luggage.

Prophet Ya'qoub Becomes Blind

Benjamin's brothers were surprised and felt ashamed. They told Yousuf that Benjamin was their half brother. They also said that Benjamin's full brother, by whom they meant Yousuf, had stolen before. "If he stole, then his brother has stolen

before him," they claimed. Yousuf felt bad, because his brothers were still liars.

The brothers consulted amongst themselves about what to do. The oldest brother said, "Don't you know that we gave our father an oath in God's name? So, I will not leave this land until my father permits me or God commands me."

They went home and told their father that Benjamin was being held by Al-Azeez for stealing. They swore they that were right, and that he could ask any of the other caravans about their story. Ya'qoub did not believe them at all because they lied to him before. When a person lies, even once, people have difficulty believing him after that.

Prophet Ya'qoub asked God to grant him patience and bring back all of his missing sons in the end. "Allah is indeed full of knowledge and wisdom," he said. Then he turned away from them and saying, "How great is my grief for Yousuf!"

and his eyes became white with sorrow. He went blind and fell into a sad silence.

Ya'qoub told them to go back and inquire about Yousuf and his brother, and to never give up hope. He said, "Never give up hope in God's mercy. Truly no one gives up on God's mercy, except those who have no faith."

The Great Surprise

The brothers went back to Egypt again and complained to Al-Azeez (Yousuf). They told him how much trouble their family was in. They had only brought a few goods with them because they had nothing left. They also asked Al-azeez to pay them decently. They prayed that he would treat that as charity. Yousuf did not want to humiliate the brothers anymore. Although they hurt him badly before, he had pity on them. He decided to reveal his secret. He asked them, "Do you know what you did to Yousuf and to his brother before? "



They were stunned to hear Al-Azeez mention the name of Yousuf. They stared at him very hard and shouted "Are you indeed Yousuf?"

He said, "Yes, I am, and this is my brother." Yousuf gestured to Benjamin. The brothers knew that God had preferred Yousuf over them. They confessed that they had been guilty of sin.

Yousuf said, "May Allah forgive you. He is the most Merciful of those who show mercy." He gave them his shirt to cast on his father's face. He said this would make his eyesight come back. That was a miracle performed by Allah through a prophet. Yousuf asked them to bring his parents and all their relatives to Egypt. They went home, this time with joyful news.



Healthy Habit

Always trust Allah, especially in times of hardship.



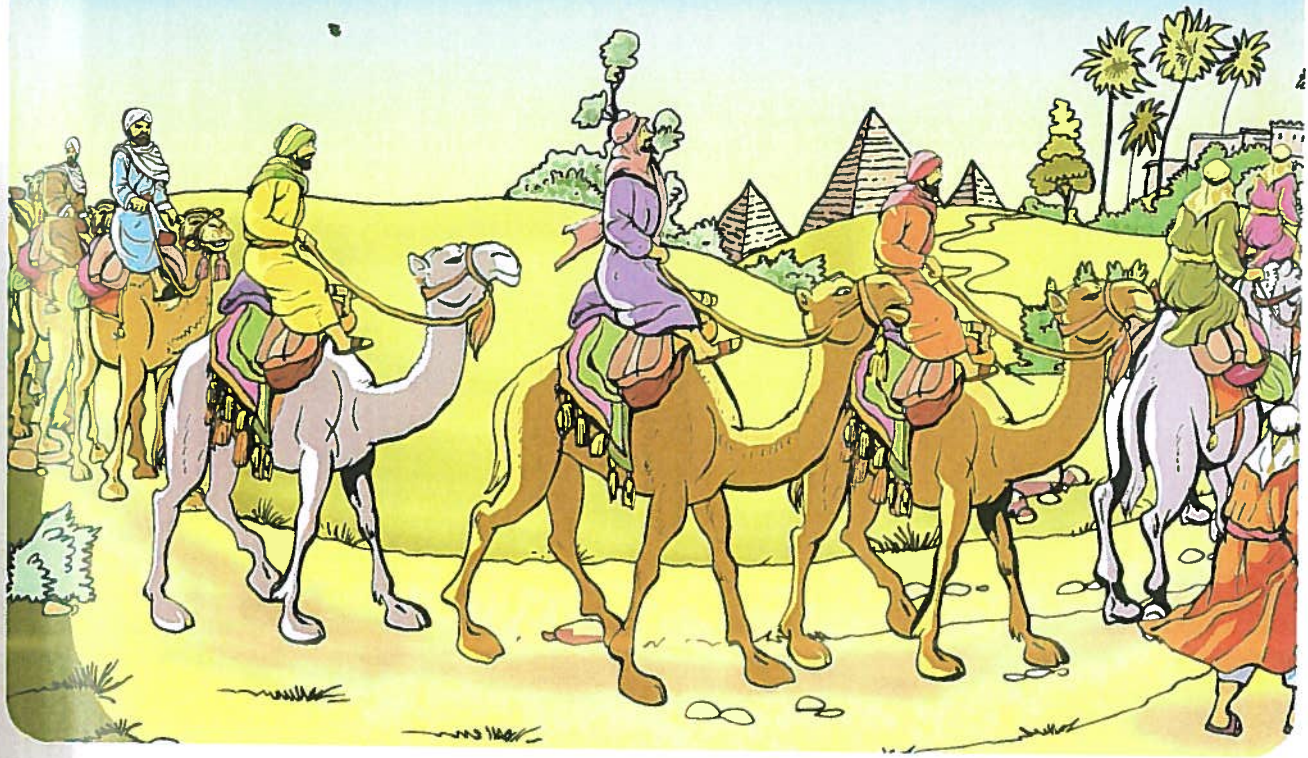
This time when they brought Yousuf's shirt to Ya'qoub, it was not stained with blood. It was to prove their story and restore their father's sight. Ya'qoub said, "Didn't I say to you that I know from God what you don't know?" The other brothers asked Ya'qoub to ask God to forgive them for their deeds. He promised that he would.

The Happy Reunion

Prophet Ya'qoub, his wife and sons went to Egypt to meet Prophet Yousuf. Yousuf

received them with great love in his palace. He brought his parents next to him. His parents and his brothers (eleven of them) prostrated to him. That was the custom in Egypt. He said to his father, "That was the interpretation of my vision when I was so young. God was good to me when He took me out of prison and brought you all here out of the desert, even after Shaytan made enmity between me and my brothers."

Then Yousuf made this beautiful Dua'a:

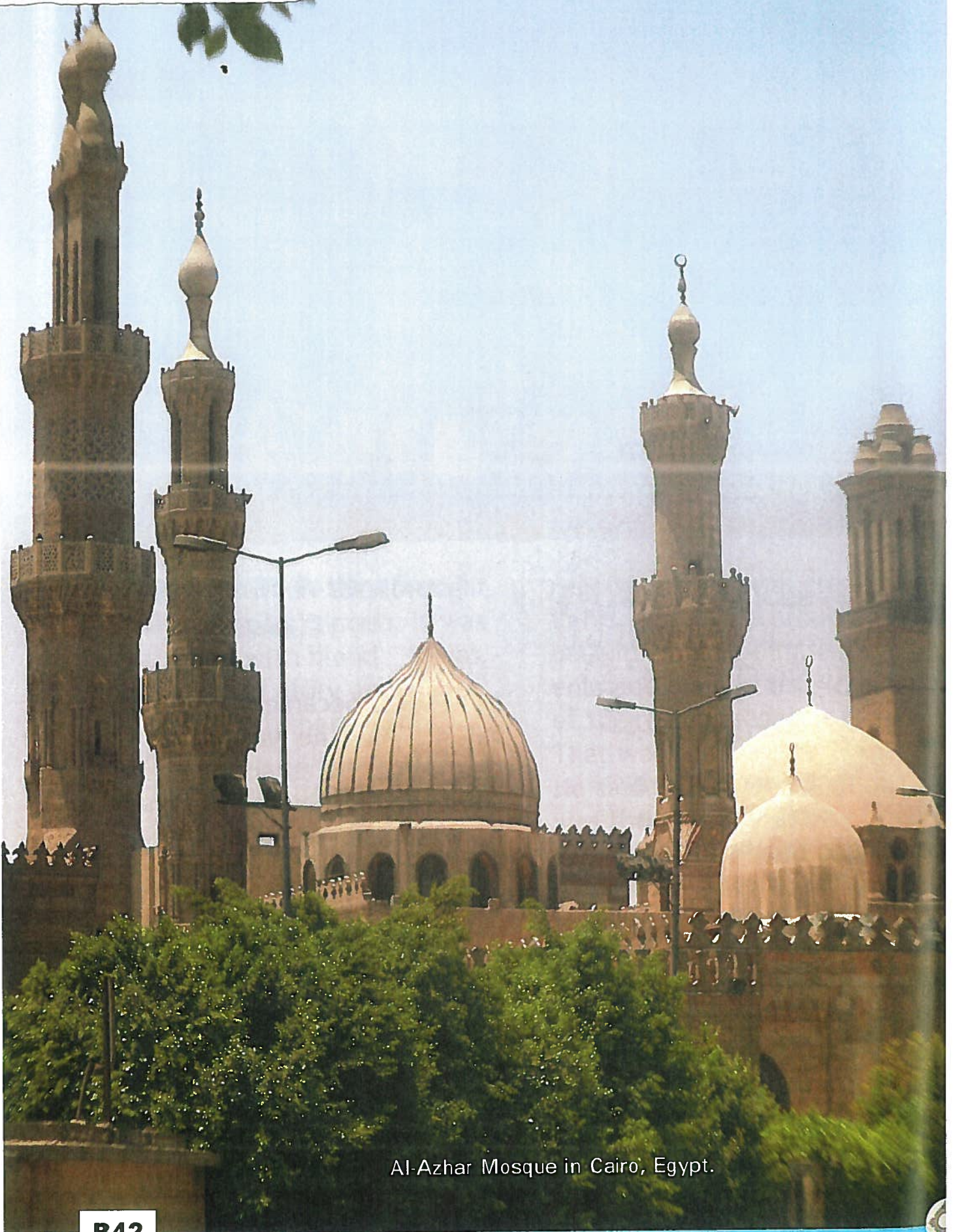


رَبِّ قَدْ آتَيْتَنِي مِنَ الْمَلِكِ وَعَلَّمْتَنِي مِنْ
تَأْوِيلِ الْأَحَادِيثِ فَاطِرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
أَنْتَ وَلِيِّ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ تَوَفَّنِي
مُسْلِمًا وَالْحَقِّنِي بِالصَّالِحِينَ ﴿١٠١﴾

"Oh my Lord! You have indeed granted me some power and taught me something of the interpretation, of dreams and events! You are the Creator of the heavens and the Earth. You are my protector in this world, and in the Hereafter. Take my soul at death as a Muslim, and unite me with the righteous."

The Death of Ya'qoub and Yousuf

Ya'qoub became very old and fell ill. When he was on his death-bed, he asked his sons what they would worship once he was gone. They answered, "We shall worship your Lord, the Lord of your fathers, Ibraheem, Isma'eel and Is'haq." Yousuf also passed away in Egypt. Before he died, he requested his family to bury him in Egypt. However he asked them to move his remains to Palestine, the Holy Land, whenever possible.



Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, Egypt.

Chapter Review

Think

Critically

1. What do you think Allah's wisdom was in taking Yousuf to Egypt?
2. Why do you think Allah used Yousuf's shirt to heal Prophet Ya'qoub's eyes?

Activity

Time

Create a play for part of the story of Prophet Yousuf and act it out with your classmate in class. No one should take the role of the prophets Ya'qoub and Yousuf.

Lesson

Review

- 1 How did Prophet Yousuf get out of the prison?
- 2 Describe the dream of the king of Egypt.
- 3 What happened to Yousuf when he interpreted the king's dream?
- 4 Why do you think Allah gave Yousuf the knowledge to interpret dreams?
- 5 Why did Allah decide that Yousuf would stay in prison for seven years?
- 6 Why didn't Ya'qoub believe his sons when they wanted to take Benjamin to Egypt?
- 7 How did the vision from Yousuf's youth come true?

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الإنشقاق

Surat-ul-Inshiqaq 1-15

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ إِذَا السَّمَاءُ انشَقَّتْ ① وَأَذْنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَحُقَّتْ ② وَإِذَا الْأَرْضُ مُدَّتْ ③ وَأَلْقَتْ
مَا فِيهَا وَتَخَلَّتْ ④ وَأَذْنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَحُقَّتْ ⑤ يَتَأَيُّهَا الْإِنْسَانُ إِنَّكَ كَادِحٌ إِلَى
رَبِّكَ كَدْحًا فَمُلْقِيهِ ⑥ فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوِيَّ كِتْبَهُ، بِيَمِينِهِ ⑦ فَسَوْفَ يُحَاسَبُ
حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا ⑧ وَيَنْقَلِبُ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ مَسْرُورًا ⑨ وَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوِيَّ كِتْبَهُ، وَرَاءَ ظَهْرِهِ،
⑩ فَسَوْفَ يَدْعُوا ثُبُورًا ⑪ وَيَصْلَىٰ سَعِيرًا ⑫ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فِي أَهْلِهِ مَسْرُورًا ⑬
إِنَّهُ ظَنَّ أَن لَّنْ يَحُورَ ⑭ بَلَىٰ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ كَانَ بِهِ بَصِيرًا ⑮ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

1. Itha-ssama'o-nshaqqat
2. Wa-athinat lirabbiha wahuqqat
3. Wa-ithal-ardu muddat
4. Wa-alqat ma feeha watakhallat
5. Wa-athinat lirabbiha wahuqqat
6. Ya ayyuhal-insanu innaka kadihun ila rabbika kadhan famulaqeeh
7. Fa-ama man ootiya kitabahu biyameenih
8. Fasawfa yuhasabu hisabay-yaseera
9. Wayanqalibu ila ahlihi masroora
10. Wa-amma man ootiya kitabahu wara'a thahrih
11. Fasawfa yad'oo thuboora
12. Wayasla sa'eera
13. Innahu kana fee ahlihi masroora
14. Innahu thanna al-lan yahoor
15. Bala inna rabbahu kana bihi baseera

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [84:1] When the heaven bursts,
[84:2] And obeys its Lord as it must do.
[84:3] And when the Earth is stretched,
[84:4] And throws out what is in it and becomes empty,
[84:5] And obeys its Lord as it must do.
[84:6] O man! surely you must work hard for your Lord until you meet Him.
[84:7] Then whoever is given his book in his right hand,
[84:8] He shall be questioned an easy questioning
[84:9] And he shall go back to his family joyful.
[84:10] And whoever is given his book behind his back,
[84:11] He shall cry for his doom,
[84:12] And enter into burning fire.
[84:13] Surely he was joyful among his people.
[84:14] Surely he thought that he would never return [to us].
[84:15] Yea! surely his Lord was always watching over him.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الإنشقاق

Surat-ul-Inshiqaq 16-25

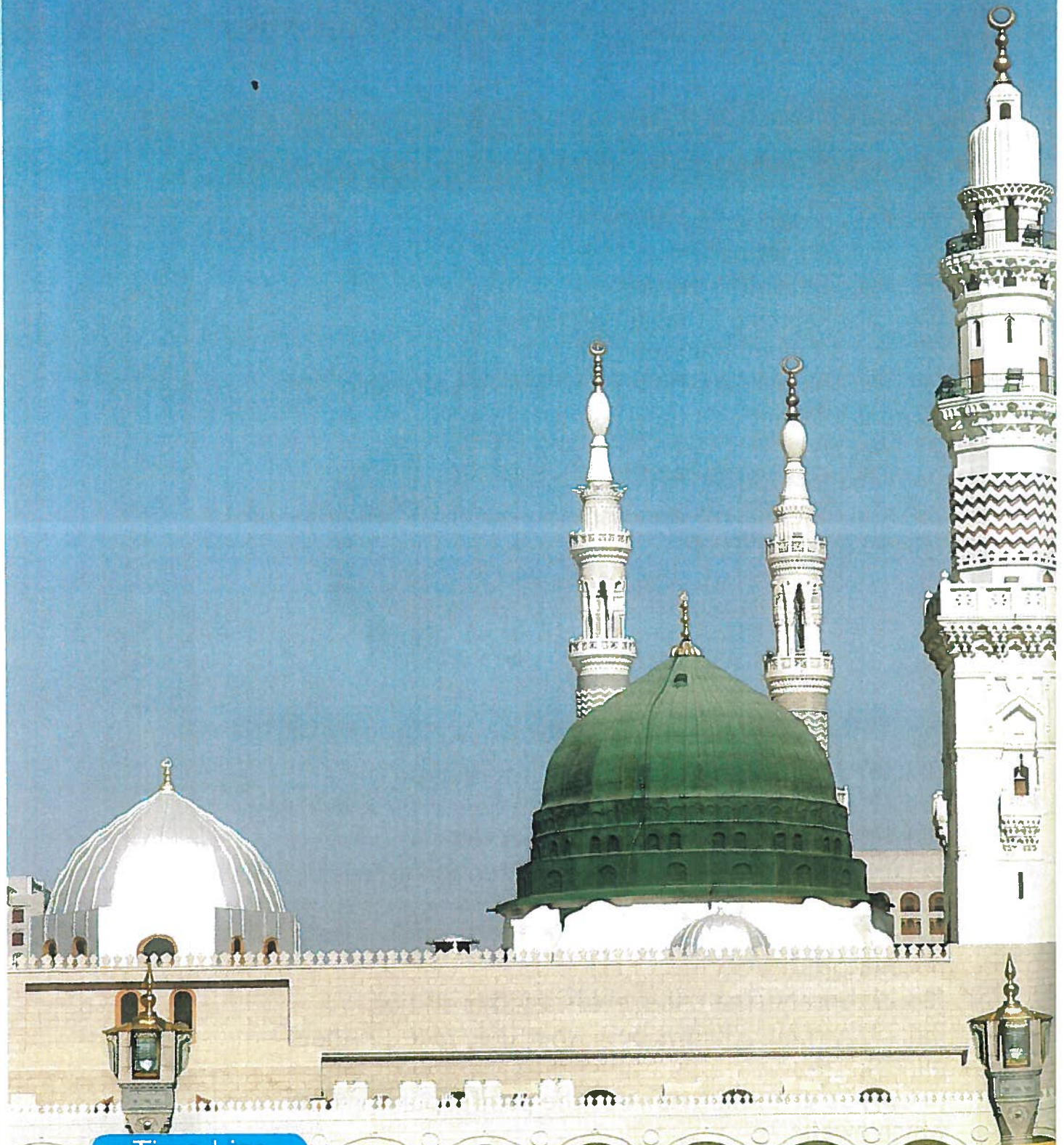
﴿ فَلَا أُقْسِمُ بِالشَّفَقِ ۝١٦ وَاللَّيْلِ وَمَا وَسَقَ ۝١٧ وَالْقَمَرِ إِذَا اتَّسَقَ ۝١٨ لَتَرْكَبُنَّ طَبَقًا عَن طَبَقٍ ۝١٩ فَمَا لَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ۝٢٠ وَإِذَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقُرْآنُ لَا يَسْجُدُونَ ۝٢١ بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ۝٢٢ وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يُوعُونَ ۝٢٣ فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ۝٢٤ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ۝٢٥ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

16. Fala oqsimu bishshafaq
17. Wallayli wama wasaq
18. Walqamari itha-ttasq
19. Latarkabunna tabaqan 'an tabaq
20. Fama lahum la yu'minoo
21. Wa-itha quri-alayhim-ul-qur'anu la yasjudoo
22. Bal-il-latheena kafaroo yukaththiboo
23. Wallahu a'lamu bima yoo'oon
24. Fabashshirhum bi'athabin aleem
25. Illallatheena amanoo wa'amilo-ssalihati lahum ajrun ghayru mamnoon

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [84:16] But I swear by the sunset's redness,
[84:17] And the night and what it hides under its darkness,
[84:18] And the moon when it grows full,
[84:19] That you shall come upon situation after situation.
[84:20] But why don't they believe,
[84:21] And when the Qur'an is recited to them they do not fall prostrate?
[84:22] Surely! The unbelievers say this all lies.
[84:23] And Allah knows best what they hide [in their minds],
[84:24] So give them news of the painful punishment which awaits
[84:25] Except those who believe and do good; they shall win an everlasting reward.



Time Line

570 CE

575 CE

595 CE

Prophet's Birth

Mother Dies

Marriages Khadija



PROPHET MUHAMMAD IN MADINAH

CHAPTER 1

The Quraysh Try to Hurt the Prophet **C2**

CHAPTER 2

Al-Hijrah from Makkah to Madinah **C8**

CHAPTER 3

Building the Mosque **C18**

CHAPTER 4

Courage and Faith: The Battle of Badr **C26**

CHAPTER 5

Surat-ul-Ghashiyah **C34**

Lesson 1

Surat-ul-Ghashiyah 1 **C34**

Lesson 2

Surat-ul-Ghashiyah 2 **C36**

610 CE

1 AH
622 CE

First Revelation

Events from 3rd Grade
Book

Hijrah



The Quraysh Try to Hurt the Prophet

CHAPTER ONE

Pre-reading Questions

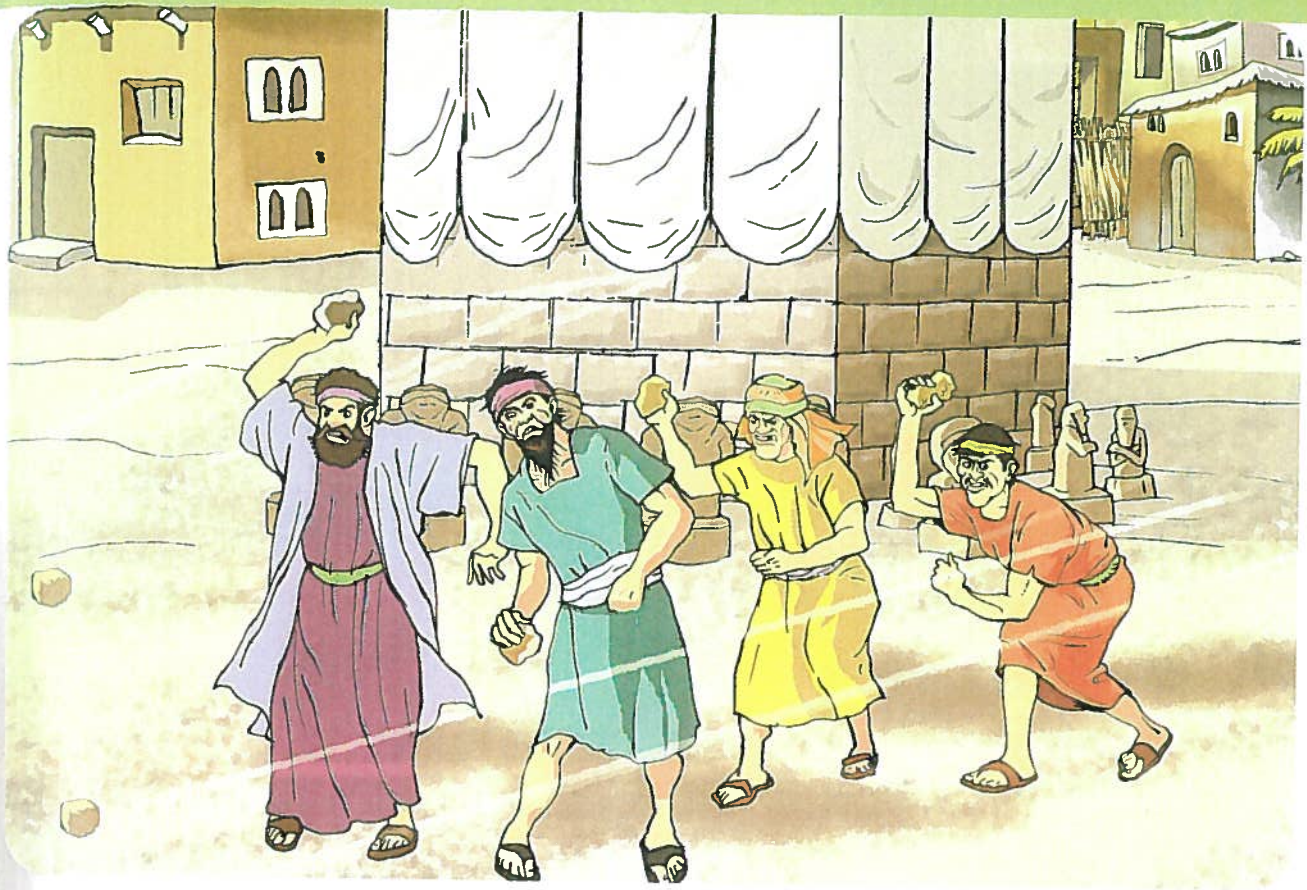


- 1 Why didn't the tribe of Quraysh want to listen to the Prophet?
- 2 Were the Quraysh nice to Prophet Muhammad? Explain why or why not?
- 3 How did they try to stop Muhammad ﷺ from spreading Islam?

When the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ tried to tell the people of Makkah about Islam, they did not listen. They were harsh with him and they said mean things, but this did not stop the Prophet from speaking the truth. Even though they hurt him ﷺ, he kept on trying to tell them that there is only one God, no matter what they did to him. The leaders of Makkah, who were members of the Quraysh tribe, soon became tired of the Prophet. They did not want him to destroy their way

of life. They made money from idol worship, and they did not care about the true faith.

The people of Quraysh had tried ignoring Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They had tried throwing rocks and stones at him. They had offered him money and leadership if he would stop teaching people about Islam. But the Prophet was strong and patient. He let them throw rocks and say mean things. He did not want money or leader-



ship. He only wanted people to listen to the truth; there is only one God. Prophet Muhammad did not stop preaching.

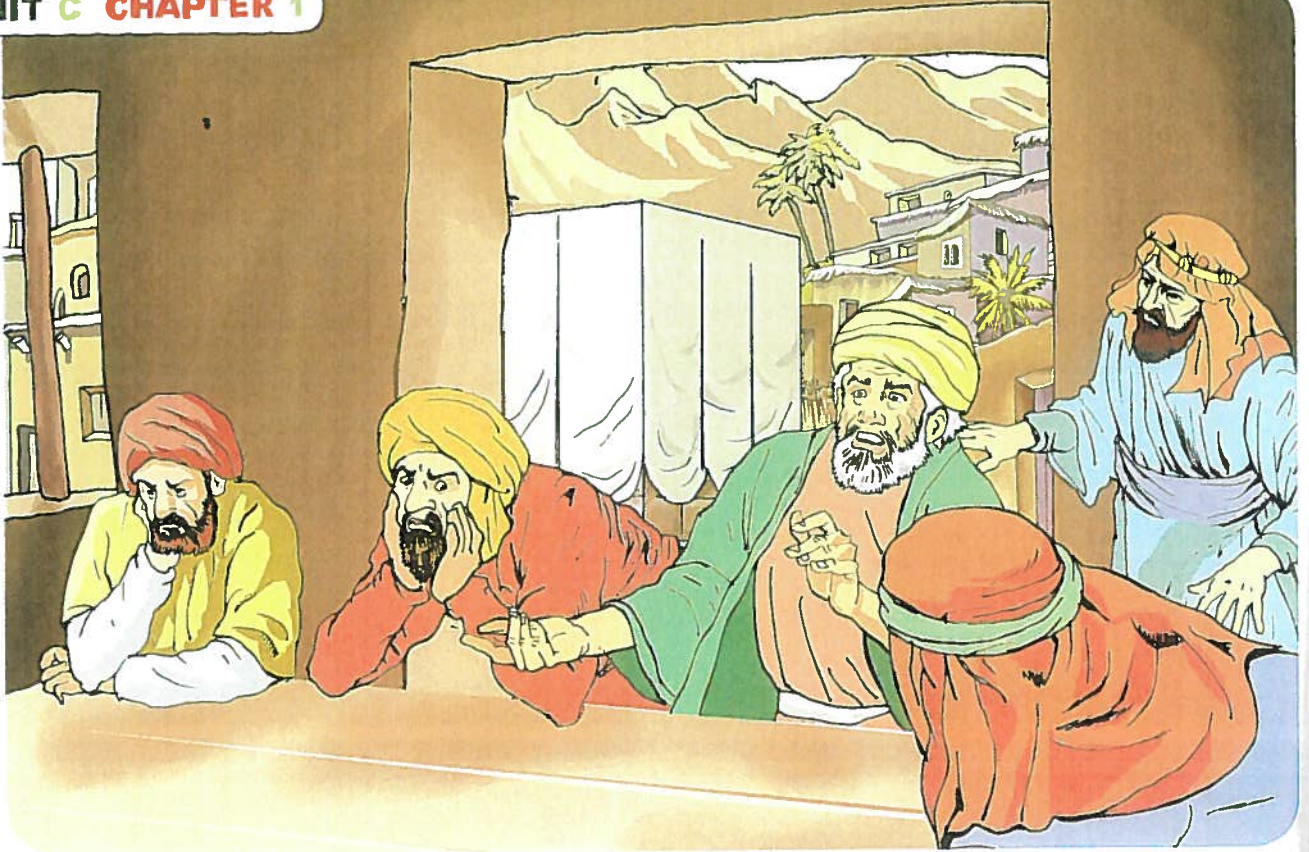
Some people started to listen to the Prophet. Allah guided them, and they understood that worshipping idols was wrong. These people accepted Islam. The leaders

of Makkah were getting worried that they would lose control of their people. They were worried that Muhammad ﷺ was challenging their religion and way of life. The Quraysh knew that they would not be able to stop Muhammad ﷺ without strong action.

Finally, they decided to stop Muhammad forever.



Can you guess how the Quraysh planned to stop the Prophet ﷺ?



The Quraysh decided that the only way to stop Muhammad ﷺ was to kill him. But who would kill him? No one wanted to take the blame. If only one person or group killed the Prophet, his supporters and followers would kill them in retaliation.

Then, someone had an idea. At a secret night meeting, a group of Makkan leaders came together. However, there was another person in the group. It was Shaytan, disguised as a man. He helped the group come up with an evil plan. Several dif-

ferent young men would attack the Prophet ﷺ at the same time! Each youth would be from a different tribe. This would make it impossible to punish anyone for Muhammad's death. Most of the Quraysh people thought this was a perfect idea. However, there were some people who did not think it was a good idea.

The Quraysh planned to murder the Prophet ﷺ at night, when he would be sleeping. They wanted to take him by surprise, so he would not be able to protect

himself.

The Quraysh did not know that Muhammad ﷺ had the best protection of all.

The Quraysh did not believe that Allah was on the Prophet's side, so they did not

know that He was watching them all the time and hearing everything they said. Allah sent Angel Jibreel to warn the Prophet of the Quraysh tribe's plan.



Do you know who was protecting Muhammad ﷺ?

Allah is **المهيمن Al-Muhaymin; The Controller.**

No matter what humans try to do, Allah is the One who decides what will happen.

Allah did not want the Quraysh to hurt the Prophet. It was not Prophet Muhammad's time to die. When the Prophet ﷺ found out that the Quraysh were planning to kill him, his cousin, 'Ali bin Abi Talib **رضي الله عنه** spoke up. He loved the Prophet ﷺ more than he loved himself. He knew how important the Prophet's life was. Muhammad ﷺ still had to teach many

more people about Islam. 'Ali volunteered to lie in Prophet Muhammad's bed on the planned night, pretending to be the Prophet ﷺ. This would give Muhammad ﷺ a chance to escape from Makkah. The city was getting too dangerous for Rasoolullah and the Muslims.

On the night of the plan, the group of young men from the Quraysh walked quietly



and quickly to Muhammad's house. They were all carrying spears and swords they would use to kill Muhammad ﷺ.

They did not make any noise and they hid along the way.

Once the young men reached Muhammad's house, they listened to make sure he was asleep. They did not hear anything, so they got ready to go in and attack him. They burst into the house with their weapons, and pulled the sheet off of the man lying on the bed. They were just about to kill him, when one youth shouted, "STOP!"

The young man had seen Ali, not Muhammad in the bed.

They did not want to kill 'Ali, Prophet Muhammad was their target.

The leaders were very angry. Their plan had failed, and they did not understand why people loved Muhammad ﷺ so much. They did not understand that Allah was on Muhammad's side, and that they were fighting somebody they could not beat.

After all this, the Prophet ﷺ went ahead with his plan to leave Makkah.



Healthy Habit

Remember to love the Prophet ﷺ more than yourself, and always send peace to him by saying "Sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam" whenever you hear his name.

This means, "May Allah grant peace on the Prophet."

Think

Critically

What should the Quraysh have learned from the failure of their plan?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why did Muhammad's message worry the leaders of Makkah?
- 2 What did the Quraysh plan to do to Muhammad?
- 3 Did their plan work? Why or why not?
- 4 What was Muhammad and 'Ali's plan to stop the Quraysh?



Al-Hijrah From Makkah To Madinah

CHAPTER TWO

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What was the Hijrah?
- 2 Who was Asmaa' Bint Abi Bakr?
- 3 What happened to the Prophet ﷺ on the Hijrah?
- 4 What was 'Omar Ibn Al-Khattab's personality like?

Word

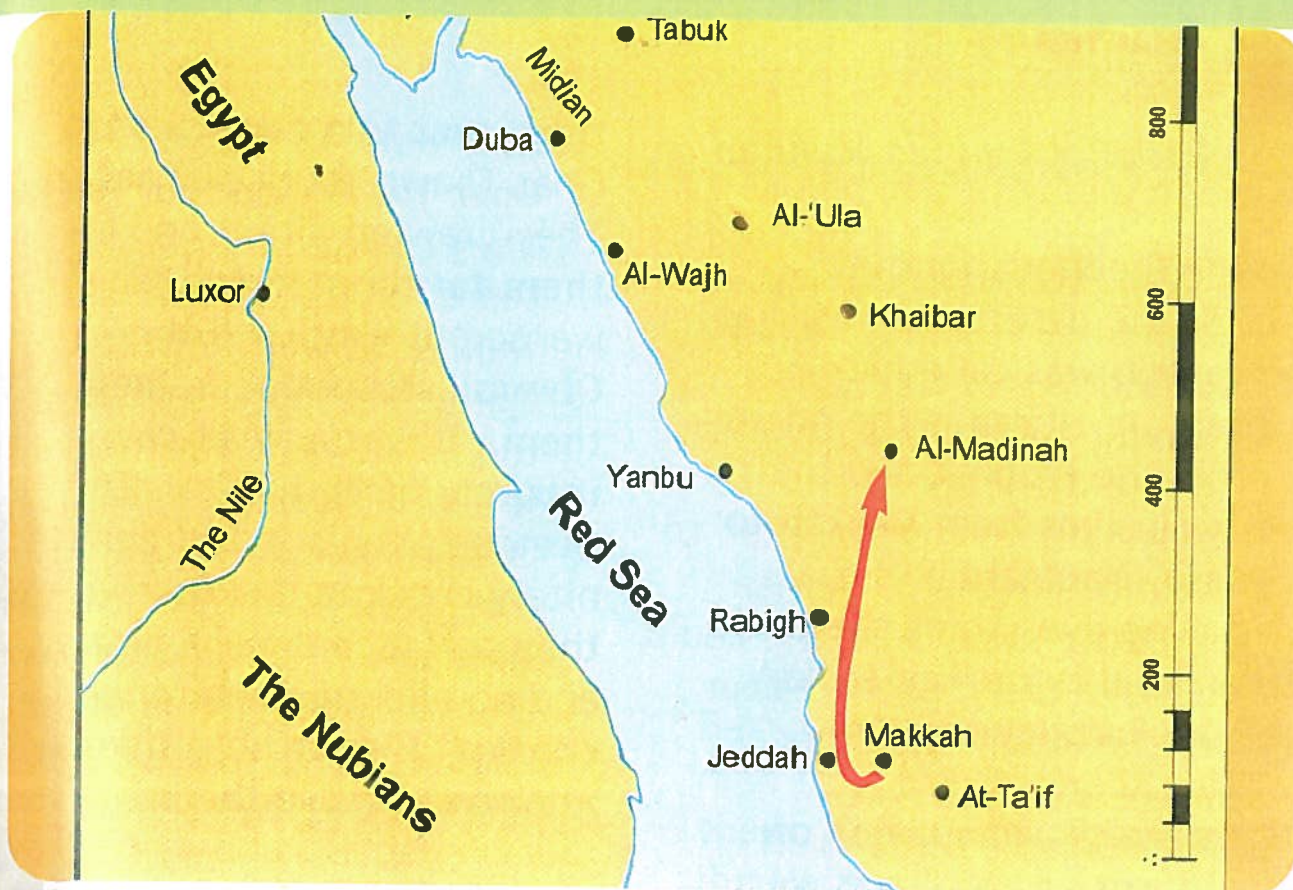
W a t c h

Asmaa' Bint Abi Bakr	أسماء بنت أبي بكر
Nitaq	نطاق
That-un-Nitaqayn	ذات النطاقين
Al-Hijrah	الهجرة
Muhajiroon	مهاجرين
'Omar Ibn Al Khattab	عمر بن الخطاب

The Quraysh try to Kill Prophet Muhammad

While the Quraysh were trying to kill the Prophet ﷺ, he was already in the desert escaping. Very few people knew that the Prophet ﷺ

would be leaving Makkah that night. One of these people was a special lady named Asmaa' Bint Abi Bakr. She was the daughter of Muhammad's best friend, Abu Bakr. She kept the secret of Muhammad's plan safe, and she helped them prepare for



▲ A map illustrates the route which Prophet Muhammad and Abu Bakr took from Makkah to Madinah during the Journey of Al-Hijrah.
 Source: Shawki Abu Khalil, *Atlas on the Prophets Biography*, Darussalam with little modification

the journey out of Makkah. Asmaa' رضي الله عنه prepared food and water for Muhammad's journey. She put the food and the water in containers, but she had a problem. There was nothing to tie the containers with!

She decided that she would use her nitaq, or waistband, to tie the containers.

She tore it in two pieces and tied each container. To Asmaa' رضي الله عنها, food and drink for the Prophet ﷺ was more important than her own clothing. She loved the Prophet, just like 'Ali did. Muhammad ﷺ was very pleased with Asmaa's generosity, and she earned the name "She of the Two Waistbands."

The Prophet Leaves Makkah

The Prophet's journey across the desert from Makkah to Yathrib was called Al-Hijrah. Al-Hijrah is the migration of the Prophet and the early Muslims from Makkah to Yathrib (Madinah). Asmaa' had done everything she could to make this journey easier for the Prophet and her father. Abu Bakr was Muhammad's companion on the Hijrah. Asmaa' was worried about them both.

The Quraysh had found out that Muhammad ﷺ had left Makkah with Abu Bakr, and they still wanted to kill the Prophet ﷺ. They sent out several people into the desert to find Muhammad.

They Hide in Ghar Thawr

The Prophet and Abu-Bakr knew that the Quraysh would come after them. The desert was spread out like a blanket, and there weren't many places to hide. Therefore,

they went to a cave called Ghar Thawr, south of Makkah. They crawled into it and hid there for three nights. They wanted to wait until the Quraysh stopped searching for them. It was a small cave and it barely fit both men. The Quraysh people would definitely check in this cave when they saw it, but Muhammad and Abu Bakr had no other choice. They trusted that Allah would save them.

Asmaa' was scared for the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr. She made du'aa that Allah would keep Muhammad ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه safe on the journey. Allah listened to her du'aa.

A group of people was searching for Muhammad ﷺ, and they came near Ghar Thawr. "He must be in there," they thought. They went closer to the cave. They got nearer and saw that a big spider's web covered the entrance to the cave. Abu Bakr became very scared. He whispered to the Prophet, "If

they look inside the cave they will see us!"

Rasollullah was very calm. He said to Abu Bakr, "Do not be worried. Allah will protect us."

Meanwhile, in Makkah, Abu Jahl came to the house of Abu Bakr. He found Asmaa' and Aishah there. Abu Jahl asked Asmaa', "Where is your father?" "I don't know," she answered. Abu Jahl became very angry and slapped Asmaa' on her face so hard that her earrings fell out.

The Way to Yathrib

The Kuffar left the cave and went in another direction to find Muhammad ﷺ. They didn't know that Abu Bakr's feet had been only inches away from them!

After the people who were searching for the Prophet ﷺ had left, Muhammad ﷺ and Abu Bakr continued their journey to Makkah. They were quick and careful, but it was

tiring for both of them. They traveled and traveled, and they hoped that Allah would keep the Quraysh away from them.

Miracles Along the Way

The Story of Suraqah

While the Prophet and Abu Bakr were escaping Makkah, a man from the Quraysh spotted them. This man was Suraqah Ibn Malik. When he saw the Prophet and his companion, he became very happy. He became excited with the thought that he would easily capture the Prophet and win the prize. He started to run towards him. Suddenly, Allah made his horse's feet sink into the sand. Suraqah fell down, but he tried again. This time, he came very close to the Prophet ﷺ. Again, the horse sank more deeply in the sand and Suraqah fell down.

He realized that something powerful was stopping him from getting to the Prophet



Think about it!

The Prophet and Abu Bakr tried their best to hide from the Quraysh in the cave. The Quraysh came to the mouth of that cave but could not see them. Allah is the One who protects his servants.

Muhammad ﷺ and his companions. As he had fallen, Muhammad ﷺ came to him. Suraqah begged him not to hurt him. Rasoolullah said, "Go back to where you came from, and I promise to get you golden bracelets from the Empire of Persia." Suraqah did not realize what the Prophet had promised, but he left anyway. He just wanted to get back to Makkah alive.

The Story of Ummu Ma'bad

On their way, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Abu Bakr grew very tired, hungry, and thirsty. Soon, they passed by a family living in the desert. Abu Bakr asked them for milk, and a lady came out and said that her goats were weak and would not produce milk. This lady's name was Ummu Ma'bad. Upon hearing about the goats, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ asked Umm Ma'bad's permission to milk the goats himself. She agreed. Now Rasoolullah wiped one goat with his blessed hand and said, "Bismillah."

The goat started to give milk! Ummu Ma'bad was astonished and could not believe her eyes. Rasoolullah offered her the milk, and she drank first.

Then Abu Bakr and the guide, Abdullah, drank the milk. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

was the last to drink. He milked the goat again, filled Ummu Ma'bad's container, and gave it to her. Then, the Prophet and his companions left.

Story Time

Omar Ibn Al Khattab Challenges the Quraysh

There was a man in Makkah who was also about to make the journey to Madinah. His name was Omar Ibn Al Khattab. He was one of the Prophet's most favored companions. There was something special about him. He was very strong, and he was not afraid of anyone except Allah. Even though the people of the Quraysh were torturing and

killing the people, he did not back down. He was going to Madinah, and he told this to the people loudly. He challenged them to stop him. He said, "Anyone who would like to get killed can dare to follow me." He was a very strong man, and no one from the Quraysh dared to stop Omar. He was a very brave Muslim.

Muslims In Yathrib Waiting for The Prophet

Just like Asmaa', the people in Yathrib were anxious about the Prophet's arrival. All the people of the city were excited to meet the Prophet ﷺ, but worried that

something bad might happen to him. They all waited at the edge of the city for some sign that the Prophet ﷺ was coming. They climbed up the walls of buildings, they climbed up the tall palm trees, they climbed up on their camels, and they crowded the city entrance. They were trying to get a good view of the desert.



Healthy Habit

Say "Allahu Akbar" **الله أكبر** when you are ascending something, such as stairs.

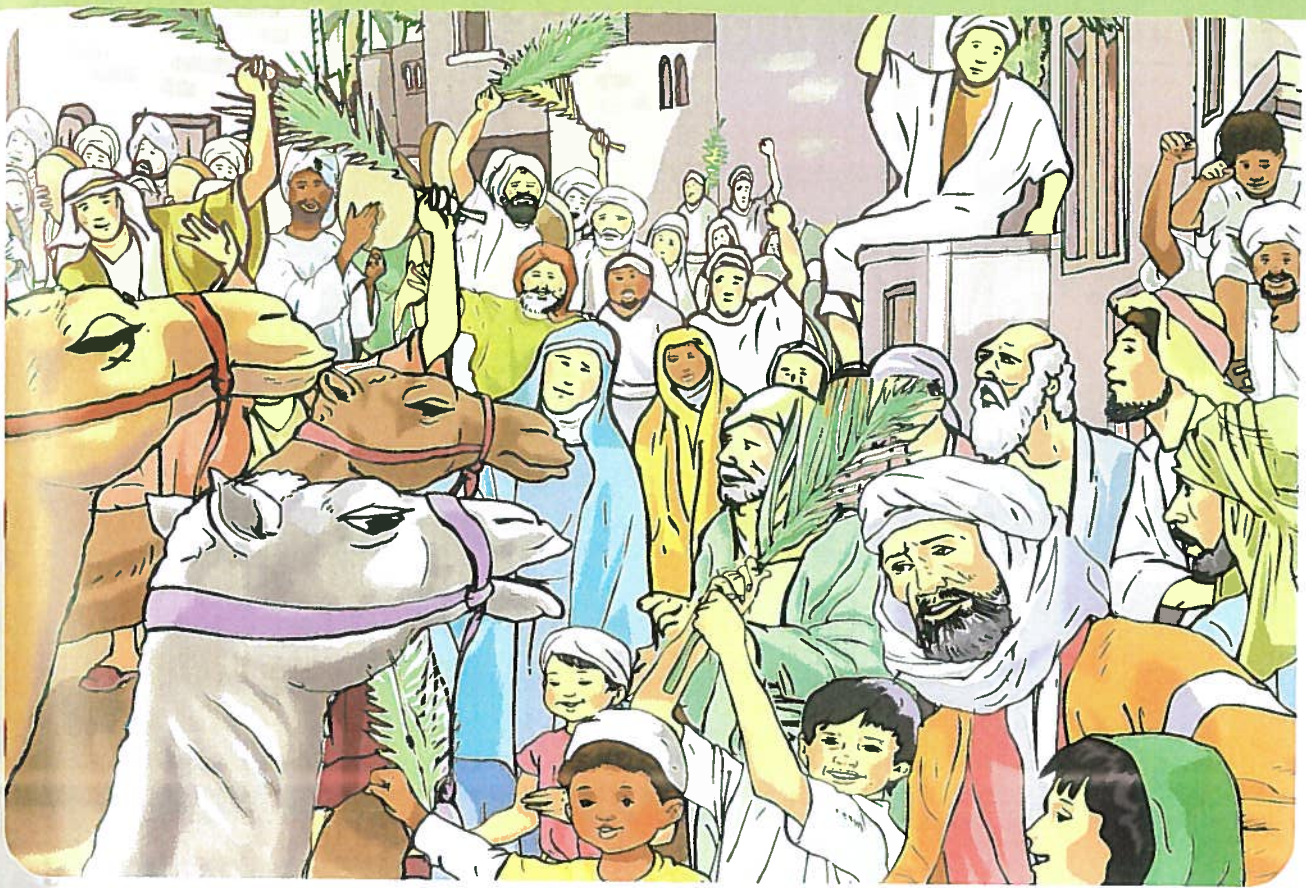
Then say "Subhana Allah" **سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ** when you are making your descent.

Rasoolullah Arrives in Yathrib

The sun was shining very brightly in the blue sky. It was a beautiful day, but also very hot. The people did not care. They just wanted to see the Prophet ﷺ. Suddenly, someone saw a tiny, dark speck, far away in the desert.

"I see him! I see him!" the man shouted. He was extremely excited to see the Prophet ﷺ safe and sound. He was so close!

Everyone in Madinah cheered and sang. They beat drums and shouted with happiness. As the Prophet ﷺ



drew nearer, he heard echoes of their welcome. Rasoolullah ﷺ smiled. He had reached his new home, Yathrib.

The city's name was changed once the Prophet arrived, from Yathrib to Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, or The City of Light.

When the Prophet arrived in Madinah, the people sang the famous song "Tala'al Badru 'Alayna."

While Muhammad and Abu Bakr were reaching Madinah, the last groups of Muslims began their journey to Madinah. All the people that went on the trip from Makkah to Madinah, including Muhammad ﷺ, Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, and 'Omar رضي الله عنه were called "Al-Muhajireen." The people of Madinah who supported the Prophet and the Makkan Muslims were called "Al-Ansar," or "The Supporters."



Healthy Habit

Whenever you travel somewhere, say this du'aa:

"سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ. وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ. بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ، تَوَكَّلْنَا عَلَى اللّٰهِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ."

"Subhana Allathi Sakkhar lana haatha wa ma kunna lahul muqrineen. Wa inna ela rabbina la munqaliboon. Bismillah, tawakalna 'ala Allah, wa la hawla, wa la quwwata, illa billah.

Asmaa' رضي الله عنها went with one of the last groups. She was pregnant, but this did not stop her from going with the group. Her faith was strong, and she knew Allah would give her strength, even though it would be a very difficult jour-

ney. The desert was dry and hot. As soon as the Muslims came close to Madinah, Asmaa' gave birth to a baby boy. All the Muslims shouted "Allahu Akbar!" This was the first baby born to the Muhajiroon in Madinah.

The song of Hijrah

Tala'al badru "alayna, min thaniyyat-il-wadaa'

Wajib-shukru Alayna, Ma da'a lillahi daa'

Ayyuhal-Mab'oothu feena, ji'ta bil-amr-il mutaa'

Ji'ta sharraft-almadina, Marhaban ya khayra daa'

طَلَعَ الْبَدْرُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ ثَنِيَّاتِ الْوَدَاعِ
وَجِبَ الشُّكْرُ عَلَيْنَا مَا دَعَا إِلَيْهِ دَاعٍ
أَيُّهَا الْمَبْعُوثُ فِينَا جِئْتَ بِالْأَمْرِ الْمَطَاعِ
جِئْتَ شَرَّفْتَ الْمَدِينَةَ مَرْحَبًا يَا خَيْرَ دَاعٍ

The fullmoon has come upon us from the valleys of Wadaa'
We must be thankful whenever a caller calls to Allah
Oh you messenger, you came with a guidance that must be followed
You have honored Madinah, welcome to the best caller

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Make a model for the Hijrah trip with a couple of your friends. On the model, show the locations of Makkah, Ghar Thawr and Madinah.

Think

Critically

1. Why do you think Yathrib was renamed Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah once the Prophet arrived?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Who was Asmaa' Bint Abi Bakr? What was special about her?
- 2 What was Al-Hijrah? Who went on it? What were these people called?
- 3 Who was the man who saw the Prophet ﷺ leaving Makkah? What happened to him?
- 4 Where did the Prophet and Abu Bakr hide?
- 5 What happened to Asmaa' when the Prophet was on his way to Yathrib?
- 6 What miracle did Allah allow the Prophet to perform in the desert?
- 7 Who was Omar Ibn Al Khattab and what was special about him?
- 8 What wonderful thing happened once the Muhajiroon arrived in Madinah?



Building the Mosque

CHAPTER THREE

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What do you think the Prophet ﷺ did once he arrived in Madinah?
- 2 How do you think buildings were constructed during the Prophet's time?
- 3 What might have been some challenges of building a mosque in the desert?

Word

W a t c h

Al-Ansar	الأنصار
Qiblah	قبلة
Bait Al Maqdis	بيت المقدس
Masjid An-Nabawi	المسجد النبوي

The people of Madinah were very happy to have the Prophet ﷺ with them. Everyone in Madinah was excited. The people, the animals, and even the trees! Everyone there knew what a special person Muhammad ﷺ

was, and they realized how lucky they were to be with him. The people of Madinah were called Al-Ansar. Their name meant "The Supporters." They wanted to please Rasoolullah ﷺ and the Muhajireen from Makkah, and make them comfortable.



Healthy Habit

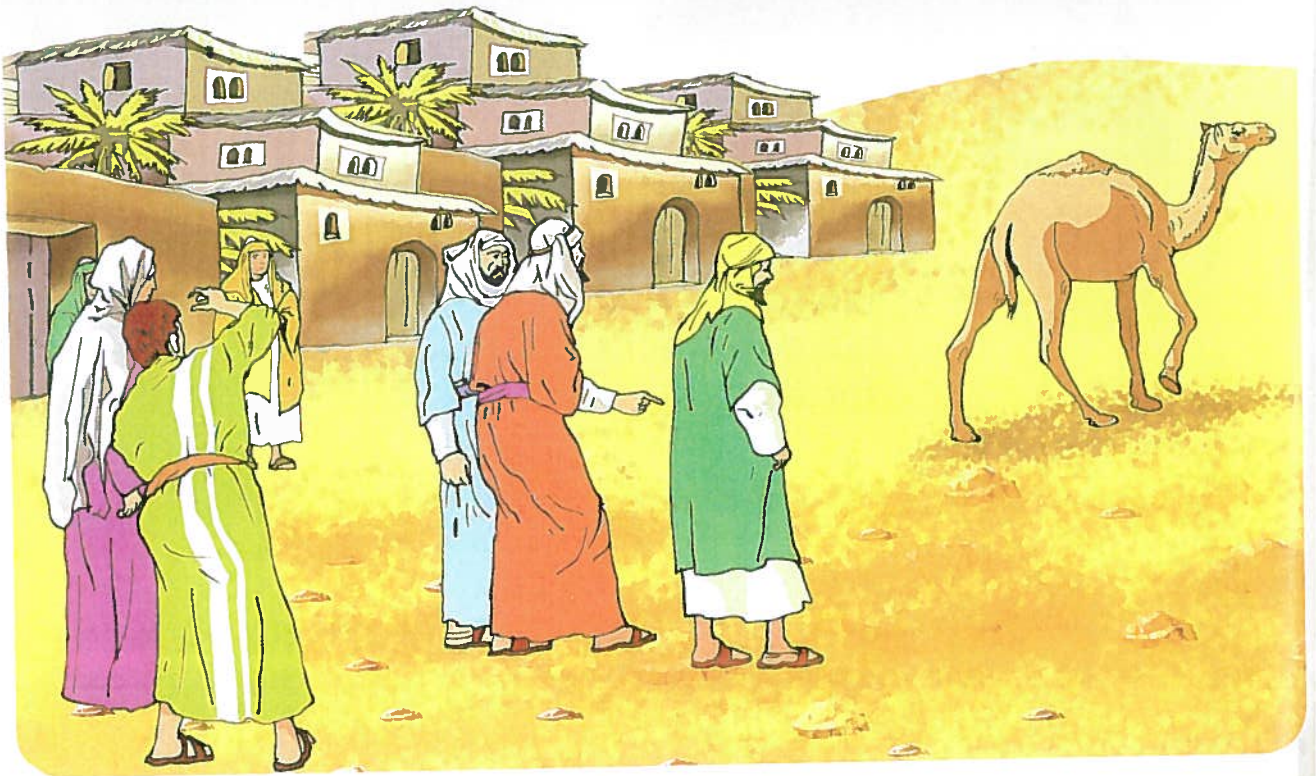
Whenever you have a guest in your home, give them special treatment and be generous with them. Allah will give you hasanat for this.

The journey through the hot, dry desert had made the Muhajireen very tired, weak, and thirsty. Some of them became sick, and they missed their home in Makkah. Al-Ansar were ready to do any-

thing for the Muhajireen to make them feel better. Many of Al-Ansar wanted the Prophet ﷺ to stay with them, but the Prophet ﷺ knew something else was more important.

What could be more important to the Prophet ﷺ than his home in Madinah?





People of Yathrib watch the Prophet's camel.

THE PROPHET'S MASJID

The Prophet ﷺ was very fair. He knew that everyone would want his mosque to be close to them, so he came up with a solution. He untied his camel, and decided that they would build the masjid where the camel kneeled.

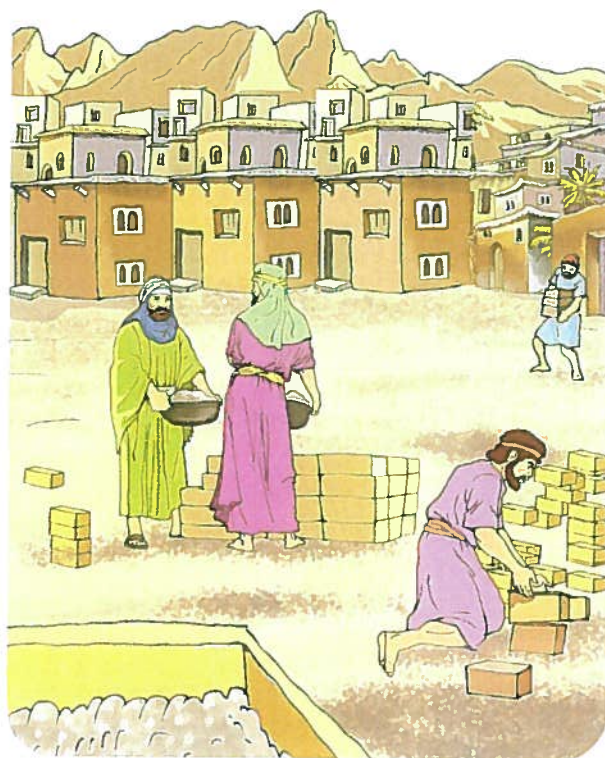
Everyone watched the camel walk. Many people held their breath. The location of the mosque was a very important thing. When the camel knelt down, everyone

cheered!

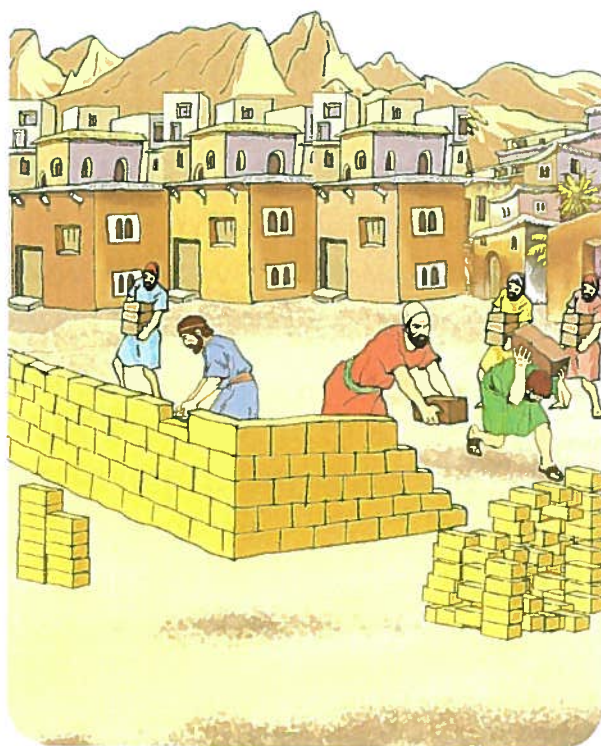
The camel sat on a piece of land that belonged to two orphans. The boys wanted to donate their land to build the mosque on it, but the Prophet insisted that Muslims must pay the orphans for their piece of land. Therefore, Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq donated the money needed for buying that property.

The Prophet ﷺ bought that piece of land and everyone helped in building the masjid on it.

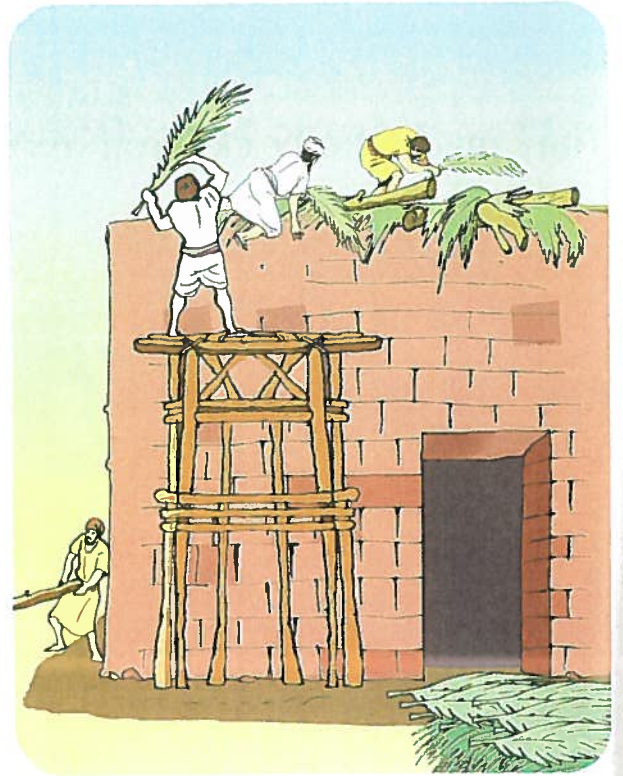
They made the bricks from dirt.



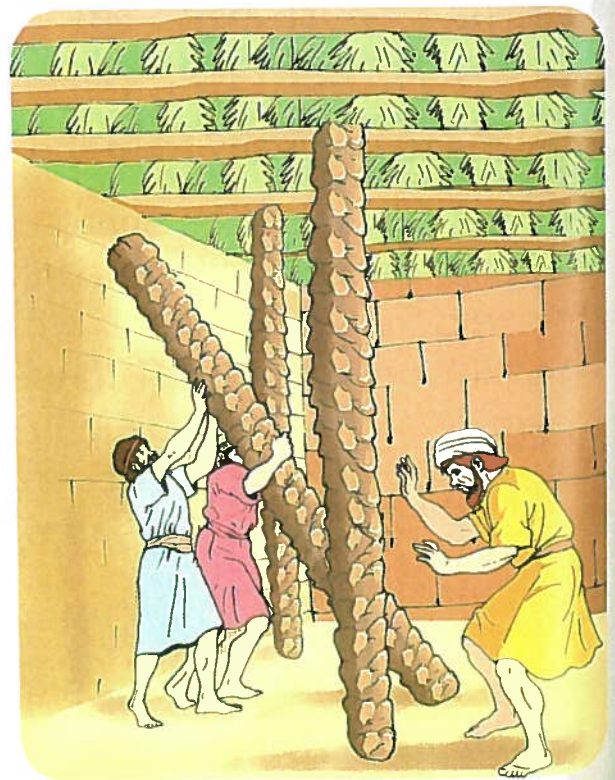
They made the walls from the bricks.



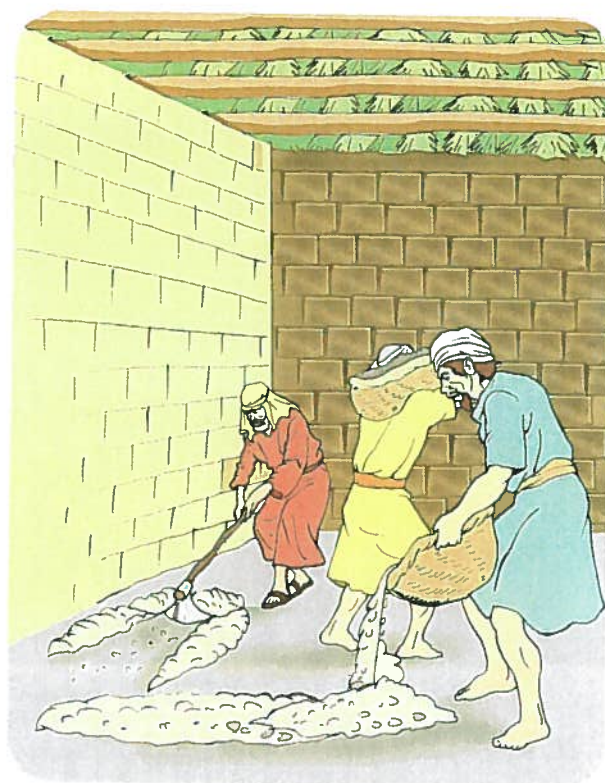
They made the roof from branches and leaves of date trees.



They used tree trunks for pillars.



They spread sand and pebbles on the ground.

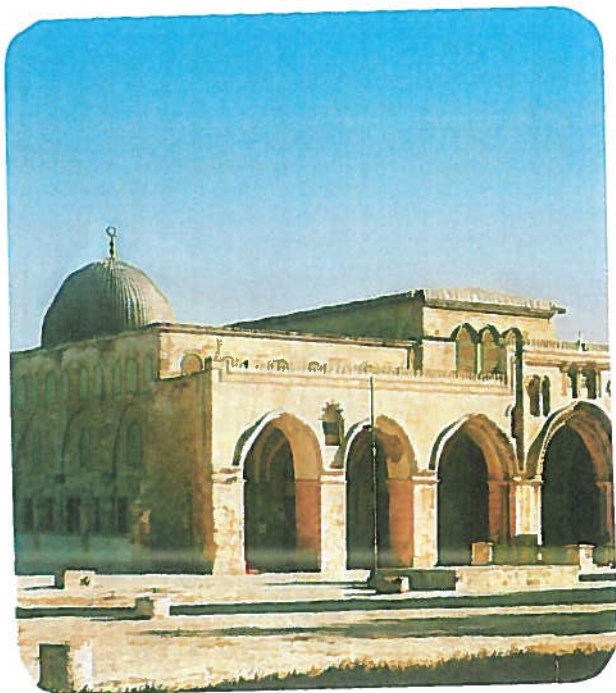


It was very hard work. The weather was hot, and the people became tired and thirsty. They took turns and worked as a team. They shared water and food. The Muhajireen and Al-Ansar worked side-by-side, like brothers. They also sang good songs that made them happy to work. Allah gave all these people hasanat for working hard and for being good to each other.

When the masjid was complete, everyone was proud of

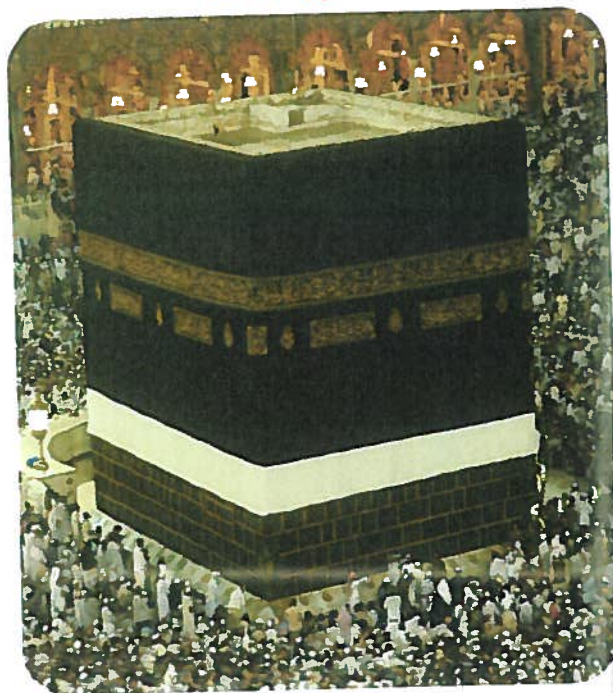
the teamwork. Now they had a masjid to pray in! The most special thing of all was that they could pray behind Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Before, in Makkah, the Muhajireen had to pray secretly; otherwise the Quraysh would harm them. Now they were in Madinah, and they had their own masjid. They could pray in peace. They all thanked Allah for giving them a wonderful place to pray.

1st Qiblah

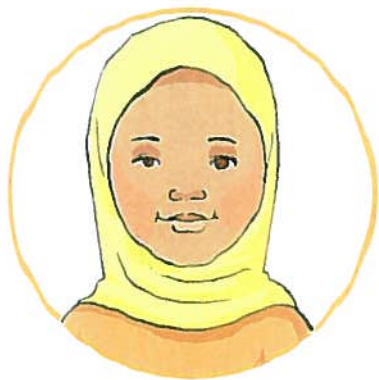


▲ *Al-Masjid-Al-Aqsa in Bait Al-Maqdis, Jerusalem.*

2nd Qiblah



▲ *Al-Ka'aba, Al-Masjid Al-Haram.*



What was the first Qiblah?

The first qiblah, or direction of prayer, was toward Al-Masjid-Al-Aqsa, in Jerusalem.

Bait Al-Maqdis was in Jerusalem. This was the place where the Prophet ﷺ went on his journey to the heavens. Later, the qiblah was changed

to Makkah, Today where all the Muslims face when they pray. The Prophet's Mosque is still in Madinah today, and it is called Al-Masjid An-Nabawi. It is much bigger now, because so many Muslims go there to pray, alhamdulillah!

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

How do you think the Prophet's mosque looked when the Muhajireen and the Ansar first built it? Read the description of the mosque in this lesson, and then draw the masjid as you imagine it.

Think

Critically

Make a list of similarities and differences between the masjid the Prophet first built in Madinah and the masjid we have now.

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why do you think the Prophet ﷺ wanted to find a place for the masjid before getting his own house?
- 2 Who helped the Muhajireen in Madinah?
- 3 What would have happened if the Muhajireen had no friends in Madinah?
- 4 Why did Rasoolullah ﷺ let the camel decide where the masjid would be built?
- 5 What did the people do to make their work easier?



COURAGE AND FAITH: THE BATTLE OF BADR

CHAPTER FOUR

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What was the first battle between Muslims and the disbelievers of Quraysh?
- 2 When and where did the battle take place?
- 3 What was the result of the battle?

Word

W a t c h

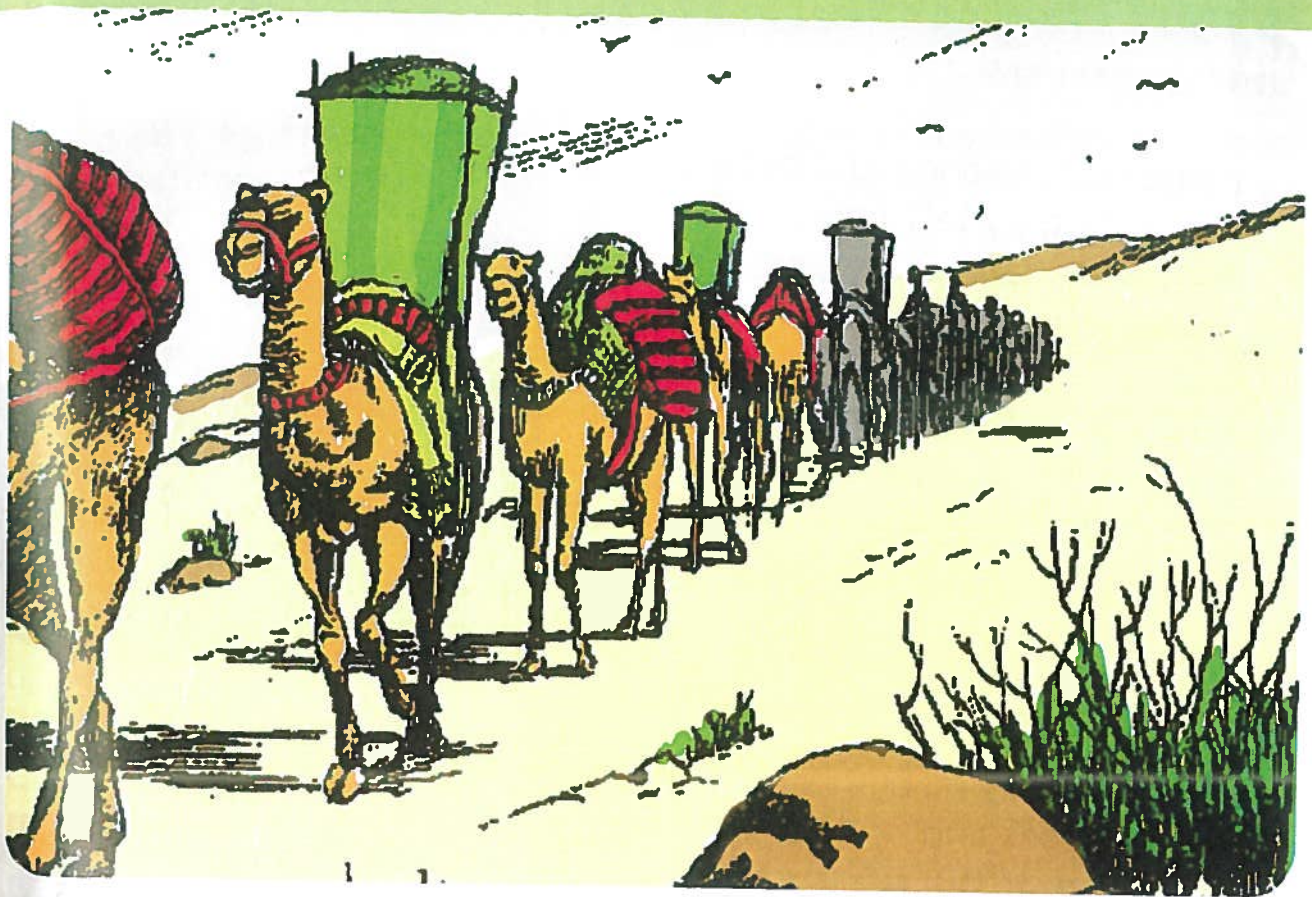
Badr
Al-Furqan

بَدْر
الْفُرْقَان

All of the Muslims in Madinah were very happy that the Prophet and the Makkan Muslims had moved to Madinah. Muslim kids were especially excited. They had a good time going to the new masjid which the Prophet built. They enjoyed seeing the Prophet there and learned beautiful

things from Him ﷺ. Small children loved to go to the masjid too. They used to get lots of sweet dates and other treats there.

Mu'ath and Mua'wwath were two bright young men in Madinah. They loved the Prophet and always wanted to be around him.



The Stolen Muslim Belongings

One day in Ramadan, Mu'ath and Mu'awath heard that the Muslims were going out on a special mission. They wanted to get back some of their money by capturing a caravan let by Quraysh which was returning to Makkah from Syria. Let's explain this. When the Muslim Makkans left Makkah, they had to leave behind their homes, businesses and most of their belongings. They couldn't move their possessions to Madinah because the disbeliev-

ers would not allow them to do so. Later the disbelievers stole the Muslims' belongings and used them in their businesses. Capturing the caravan would enable them to get back some of the money which Quraysh had stolen from them.

Going for the Quraysh's Caravan

Abu Sufyan, a leader of Quraysh, along with thirty or forty men, was returning from Syria in a great caravan with a huge amount of merchandise. The Prophet ﷺ told the Sahabah, "Here is the Quraysh with your

money (the money and belongings that they left behind when they were forced to leave). If you go after that, Allah may grant it to you." Muslims were not certain that there would be a battle. So, some agreed to go for the caravan and others chose to stay in Madinah.

Mu'ath and Mu'awwath left Madinah with the small Muslim army. There were 314 Muslims in the poor army. They had only two horses and seventy camels. Most of the Muslim soldiers were on foot. The Muslims tried to reach the caravan of Quraysh, but couldn't.

Abu Sufyan heard the news that Muhammad and his men were after his caravan. Abu Sufyan sent for Quraysh to come armed and protect their trade from the Muslims. Meanwhile, he was able to divert his caravan to another route away from the Muslims. The caravan succeeded in escaping to Makkah.



The Quraysh Insisted on Fighting the Muslims

The next day the Muslims learned that the caravan was out of reach. At that point, the Muslims thought of returning to Madinah. But the matter was not over yet. Abu Jahl, the arrogant leader of Quraysh, was determined to crush Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims for good. He prepared an army of one thousand fighters and marched north toward Madinah.

The news of the Quraysh army reached the Prophet. The Quraysh's chiefs— Abu-Jahl Ibn Hisham, 'Utbah and Shaiba Ibn Rabi'ah, Umayya Ibn Khalaf and others were heading the army. The Prophet said to his companions, "Quraysh threw you with its most dear leaders."

Finally, the two armies met in Badr, a village between Makkah and Madinah.

Allah said in the Qur'an:

*"Remember when you were on the higher side of the valley, and they were on the further side, * And the caravan on the lower ground of you. * Even if you had made a mutual appointment to meet, you would have missed it: * But God decided that something must happen;" (42)*

Before the Battle

When the Prophet saw the huge army, he prayed to Allah: *"Oh Allah, this is Quraysh come with its power and arrogance. They disobeyed You and disbelieved in Your Messenger. Oh Allah, grant me victory You promised and destroy them."*

And before the battle began the Prophet prostrated himself before God and cried, "Oh Lord I pray to you to fulfill the promise You have given to me. O Lord if You let this band of Muslims lose the battle, there will be none to worship you on the Earth."

Face to Face

It was the custom of the Arabs to start the battle with a duel. In a duel two knights, one from each army, would fight before the battle. One will end up killing the other. The army of the victor would feel very encouraged about winning the battle. 'Utbah Ibn Rabi'a arrogantly came out along with his brother Shaybah and his son Al-Waleed and called for a series of duels.'

'Ubaidah Ibn Al-Harith, Hamzah Ibn Abdul Muttalib and Ali Ibn Abi Talib responded to the rally. Hamza fought Shaybah and killed him, and Ali killed Al-Waleed. Both of them helped 'Ubaida in killing 'Utbah. The Muslim army became very happy and cried "Allahu Akbar." Shortly afterwards the battle began.

The Battle Heats Up

The Battle of Badr was on Friday, the 17th of Ramadan, in the second year of Hijrah. The two armies were organized in lines facing each other. After organizing the lines of the



Muslim army, the Prophet went back to his tent with Abu Bakr. The Prophet gave strict orders to his companions not to be the first to attack, but the Quraysh were impatient. The prophet ordered them to keep the enemy away by pelting them with arrows.

The fight intensified. The Prophet went into a long du'aa':
 "Oh Allah! Neither our numbers nor our strength is of much use; Your help alone can save us."

The Prophet felt happy and peaceful after his prayer. He came out to his companions, encouraged them to fight and

said: "By Allah, every one of you who fights them today and is killed will most certainly enter Paradise."

The Prophet continued urging his companions to fight at their utmost strength. Then, he took a handful of sand, read some ayaat of the Qur'an, and threw the sand towards Quraysh saying, "The faces of the enemy will be damaged."

The End of Abu Jahl

Mu'ath and Mu'wwath, were standing in the line beside the great sahabi Abdur-Rahman Ibn

‘Awuf رضي الله عنه. One of them poked Abdur-Rahman and whispered in his ear, "O Uncle, do you know Abu-Jahl? Show him to me."

Abdur-Raman said: "Yes nephew, but what do you want from him?"

He answered: "I heard that he insulted the Prophet a lot when he was in Makkah. And I swear by Allah, if I meet him I will not leave him until one of us is dead."

Abdur-Rahman was impressed. Then the other one asked him the same question. He said, "Do you see the guy with the armor covering his head and body? That is your man."

Abu-Jahl was fully dressed in mail-armor all over his head and his body. The two young Ansari boys swooped at him like hawks, charging at him with their swords.

The young Mu'ath Ibn 'Amr met Abu Jahl, the greatest enemy of God. With a single stroke of his sword, Mu'ath injured Abu-Jahl's leg, and he fell

from his horse. 'Ikrimah, son of Abu-Jahl, struck Mu'ath on his left shoulder and injured him badly, but he continued fighting. Mu'awwath also managed to strike Abu Jahl and injure him badly. He was later martyred as he was trying to finish off Abu Jahl. Abu Jahl was killed later by the great sahabi, Abdullah Ibn Mas'ood.

Rescue from Heaven

The Muslim army was inspired. They saw Paradise before their eyes. The one thousand of the enemy seemed to be fewer than their own number. Allah ordered one thousand angels to fight in the side of the Muslims. It was surprising for Muslims to see the enemies falling dead before they could even reach them with their swords.

Against All Odds

Muslims' hearts were filled with faith and trust in God. They fought the enemy bravely, and killed many of the Quraysh's evil leaders. Later, the Quraysh army started to flee the battle with-

out even caring for their wounded or dead. Three hundred Muslims defeated a thousand unbelievers.

“Oh Prophet! Encourage the believers to fight. If there are twenty of you, patient and faithful, they will defeat two hundred.” (Al-Anfal; 65)

Has anyone ever seen such a fight? Three hundred on foot fighting against 300 on horseback and 700 others! Only a few of the Muslims had armor. The Muslims had only two horses and seventy camels, but they could not use those in fighting.

The angels, however, were on the side of the Muslims, while the unbelievers had nothing but their hatred against the Prophet. The Muslims also had an inspiring leader. The unbelievers had only Abu-Jahl.

The Battle Outcome

Except for Abu-Sufyan, all the leaders who conspired to kill the Prophet the night of his Hijrah to Madinah were present. In this way, eleven out of the fourteen leaders who had conspired to kill the Prophet at

Makkah were killed at Badr. The other three embraced Islam later on and became good Muslims.

The Muslims lost fourteen fighters; 6 Muhajireen and 8 Ansar martyrs. The unbelievers lost 70 men and 70 others were taken prisoners. Some of the prisoners were set free later after paying ransoms. Others were set free after teaching 10 Muslims how to write and read.

The Importance of Badr

The Battle of Badr is called the “Furqan **الْفُرْقَان**”, which means the criterion that drew the line between good and evil powers in Arabia. Evil was defeated, and those who had real faith were tested and sorted out from those who didnt have enough faith to follow the truth.

The Battle of Badr was among the most important battles in the history of Islam. As a result of the battle, The Quraysh’s pride was shattered. Other tribes around Makkah came to realize that Muslims were becoming a new power in Arabia. The battle set the Muslims on the path to victory over their evil enemies.

Activity

Time

Draw a map of Arabia and locate Makkah, Madinah and Badr on the map.

Think

Critically

The number of fighters is not the most important factor to win a war. Explain.

Lesson

Review

1

For what reason did the Battle of Badr come to happen?

2

Give a brief answers to the following questions:

a. When was the Battle of Badr?

b. Where did the Battle of Badr take place?

c. What was the size of the Muslim army?

d. What was the size of the Quraysh's army?

e. What were the losses of Quraysh in the battle?

f. What were the losses of Muslims in the battle?

3

Who insisted on fighting the Muslims and crushing them?

4

Why was the Battle of Badr important?

5

Why did the Muslims win the battle? List three reasons.



Surat-ul-Ghashiyah 1

CHAPTER
FIVE

LESSON
ONE

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الغاشية

Surat-ul-Ghashiyah 1-16

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ۝١ وَجُوهٌُ يُومِدُ خَشِعَةً ۝٢ عَامِلَةٌ
نَّاصِبَةٌ ۝٣ تَصَلَّى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ۝٤ تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنٍ آيِنَةٍ ۝٥ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ طَعَامٌ
إِلَّا مِنْ ضَرِيحٍ ۝٦ لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُغْنِي مِنْ جُوعٍ ۝٧ وَجُوهٌُ يُومِدُ نَاعِمَةٌ ۝٨
لَسَعِيهَا رَاضِيَةٌ ۝٩ فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ ۝١٠ لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لَغِيَةً ۝١١ فِيهَا عَيْنٌ
جَارِيَةٌ ۝١٢ فِيهَا سُرُرٌ مَرْفُوعَةٌ ۝١٣ وَأَكْوَابٌ مَوْضُوعَةٌ ۝١٤ وَمَنَارِقُ مَصْفُوفَةٌ ۝١٥
وَزَرَائِبٌ مُبْنُوتَةٌ ۝١٦ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

1. Hal ataka hadeethul-ghashiyah
2. Wujoo Huy-yawma-ithin khashi'ah
3. 'Amilatun-nasibah
4. Tasla naran hamiyah
5. Tusqa min 'Aynin aniyah
6. Laysa lahum ta'amun illa min daree'
7. La yusminu wala yughnee min joo'
8. Wujoo Huy-yawma-ithin-na'imah
9. Lisa'yiha radiyah
10. Fee jannatin 'aliyah
11. La tasma'u feeha laghiyah
12. Feeha 'aynun jariyah
13. Feeha sururum-marfoo'ah
14. Waakwabum-mawdoo'ah
15. Wanamariqu masfoofah
16. Wazarabiyyu mabthoothah

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [88:1] Has the news of the great hardship come to you?
[88:2] (Some) faces on that day shall be gloomy,
[88:3] Working hard and tired,
[88:4] Entering burning fire,
[88:5] Made to drink from a boiling spring.
[88:6] No food shall they have except thorns,
[88:7] Which will neither fatten nor help against hunger.
[88:8] (Other) faces on that day shall be happy,
[88:9] Well-pleased with their deeds,
[88:10] In a lofty garden,
[88:11] Wherein shall hear no vain talk.
[88:12] Therein is a flowing fountain,
[88:13] Therein are thrones raised high,
[88:14] And drinking-cups led for use,
[88:15] And cushions set out in rows,
[88:16] And carpets spread out.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الغاشية

Surat-ul-Ghashiyah 17-26

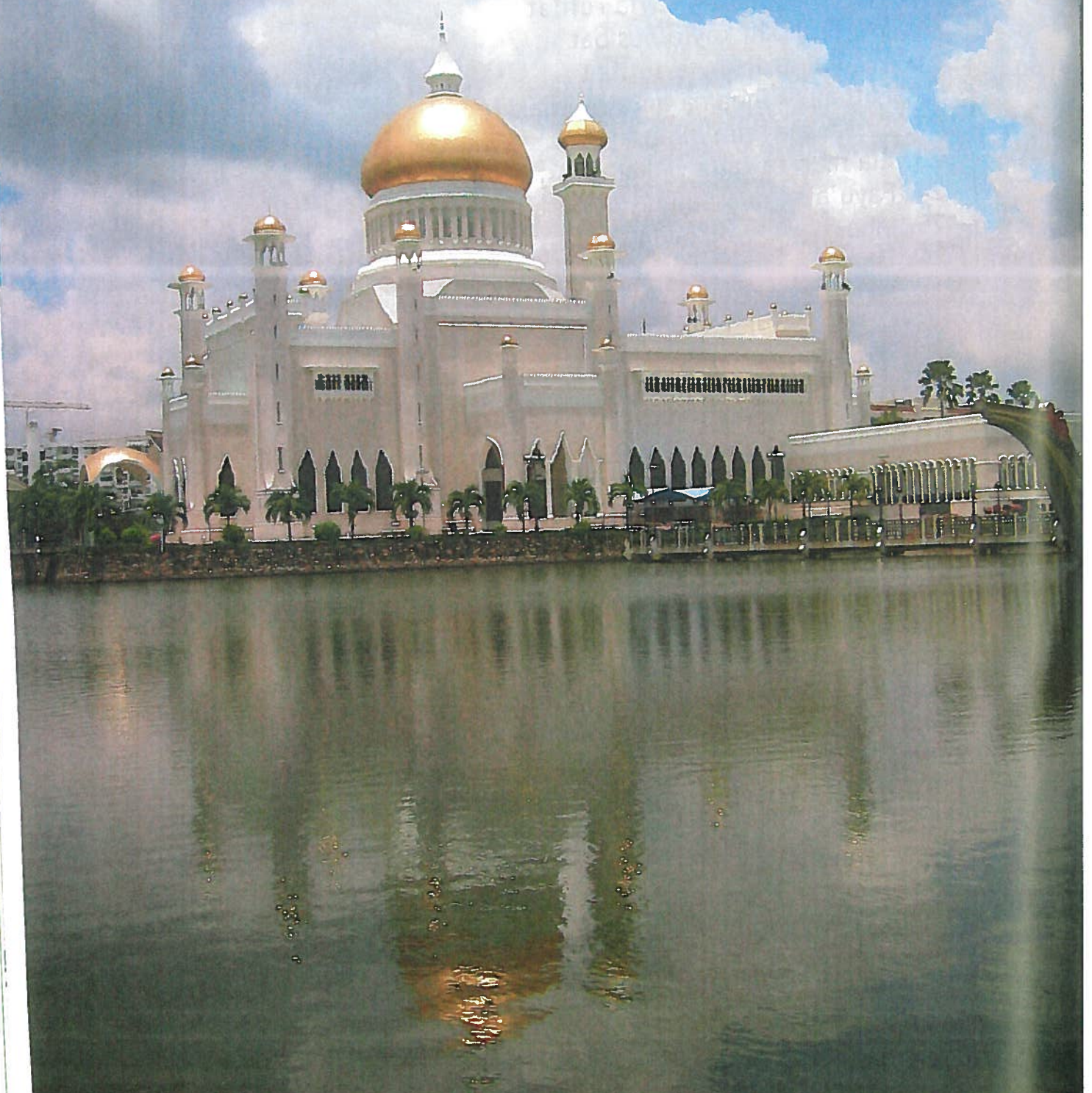
﴿ أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ ﴿١٧﴾ وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفَ رُفِعَتْ ﴿١٨﴾ وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ نُصِبَتْ ﴿١٩﴾ وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ سُطِحَتْ ﴿٢٠﴾ فَذَكِّرْ إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ مُذَكِّرٌ ﴿٢١﴾ لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصَيِّرٍ ﴿٢٢﴾ إِلَّا مَنْ تَوَلَّى وَكَفَرَ ﴿٢٣﴾ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللَّهُ الْعَذَابَ الْأَكْبَرَ ﴿٢٤﴾ إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابَهُمْ ﴿٢٥﴾ ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ ﴿٢٦﴾ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

17. Afala yanthuroona ilaal-ibili kayfa khuliqat
18. Wa-ila alssama-i kayfa rufi'at
19. Wa-ilaljibali kayfa nusibat
20. Wa-ilal-ardi kayfa sutihat
21. Fathakkir innama anta muthakkir
22. Lasta 'alayhim-bimusaytir
23. Illa man tawalla wakafar
24. Fayu'aththibuh-ullah-ul-'athab-al-akbar
25. Inna ilayna iyabahum
26. Thumma inna 'alayna hisabahum

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [88:17] Wouldn't they see how the camels were created?
[88:18] And the sky, how it was raised high,
[88:19] And the mountains, how they were firmly fixed,
[88:20] And the Earth, how it is made a vast space?
[88:21] Therefore, remind them; you are only one who reminds.
[88:22] You have not been given the ability to control them;
[88:23] But whoever turns his back and disbelieves,
[88:24] Allah will punish such people with the most severe punishment.
[88:25] Surely, their return is unto us,
[88:26] Then, surely, their reckoning shall rest upon us.



Omar Ali Saifuddin Mosque in Darussalam, the capital city of Brunei.



PRAYING THE PROPHET'S WAY

CHAPTER 1

I Don't Miss My Prayers D2

CHAPTER 2

Beware of Najasah D12

CHAPTER 3

I Perform My Sunnah Prayers D18

CHAPTER 4

Mubtilat-us-Salah: Things That Break
The Prayer D24

CHAPTER 5

Surat-ul-'Ala D32



I Don't Miss My Prayers

CHAPTER ONE

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 Do you pray five times a day?
- 2 Do you pray all your prayers on time?
- 3 Why is it bad to miss or delay your prayers?

Word

W a t c h

Rooh روح
Fard فرض



Five prayers in a day

✓	Salat-ul-Fajr
✓	Salat-u-Thuhr
✓	Salat-ul-Asr
✓	Salat-ul-Magrib
✓	Salat-ul-Isha'

Have you ever forgotten to take your lunch to school? Have you ever had to miss a meal?

How did your body feel throughout the day without food? You were probably tired, hungry and cranky. You probably also had trouble concentrating and staying on the right task. All of these things happened because your body missed out on its nourishment. However, once you got home and ate something, you probably felt a lot better!

Why do you think that missing that meal makes you feel that way? It is because Allah has created us this way. He created us as human beings who depend upon food and drink. We need food on a regular basis in order to keep our mind and body working properly. The energy that we get from food runs out as we use it, and so we have to eat a few times throughout the day.



Allah has given us the responsibility to take care of our bodies. He has created rules for us to follow so that our bodies work properly. We have to eat, drink, sleep, keep ourselves clean, and so on.



Just as Allah ﷻ has given us rules to take care of our bodies, He has given us rules to take care of our souls. Taking care of our soul is even more important, because our happiness and success in this life and in the next dependant upon the health of our souls.

How can you have a healthy soul?

Your رُوح rooh, or soul, is a part of you that cannot be seen. But the rooh is the most important part of you, so you should give it the best

care. Prayer and other types of worship are the best ways to take care of your soul. If you pray properly and worship Allah with all of your heart, you will have a healthy soul, or rooh.



Prayer is a great food for our soul!

Just like our bodies become hungry for food when we don't eat, our souls get hungry for prayer when we don't pray. We usually look forward to our breakfast, lunch and dinner. Just like this, we should look forward to Fajr, Thuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha, because our rooh needs prayer to be healthy.

We should not miss a single prayer. Would we be happy or healthy without eating and drinking? No! We should know that our souls will not be happy or healthy if we do not pray.

Our souls are even more important than our bodies, because our souls will leave our bodies on Earth when we die. Our souls stay with us

forever in this life and in the next one. Our souls will be sent to Heaven if we have taken proper care of them.

Prayer: A Main Pillar of Islam

Prayer is the first deed that Allah will ask us about on the Day of Judgment. If we want to go to Jannah, we must be prepared to give Allah a good answer about our prayers. If we have prayed regularly, properly, and on time then Allah will look at our other good deeds. However, if we have missed our prayers a lot and delayed them, then Allah will not pay attention to our other good deeds. This shows just how important salah is.



Hadeeth Shareef

عن تميم الداربي رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ
 "إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ صَلَاتُهُ"

رواه الترمذي والنسائي وأحمد

Tameem-ud-Dari (R) reported that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:
 "The first deed a person will be questioned about on the Day of
 Judgment is his prayer."

Reported in At-Tirmithi, An-Nasa'i and Ahmad

For example, if you always skip your homework for a class and only do the extra credit, you will not pass the class. You must do your homework in order to pass the class. Extra credit can only help improve an already good score. Salah is like the expected everyday work which you must do to get a pass to go to Jannah. Other good deeds (like extra credit) can help you achieve a better place in Jannah.

Because salah is so important for us to get into Paradise, it is considered Fard, or mandatory. This means that if we pray all our prayers on time, we will be rewarded. But it also means that if we do not pray or pray late, then Allah will be displeased and we will have earned a punishment for this bad behavior.



Hadeeth Shareef

عن عبد الله بن مسعود رضي الله عنه قال: سئل رسول الله ﷺ:
أي الأعمال أحب إلى الله؟
قال: الصلاة على وقتها.
قلت: ثم أي؟
قال: برُّ الوالدين.
قلت: ثم أي؟
قال: الجهادُ في سبيل الله.

رواه البخاري ومسلم

Abdullah ibn Mas'ood narrated that he once asked Rasoolullah ﷺ:
What is the deed that Allah loves the most?
"Praying on time" He replied.
"Then what?" he asked again,
"Treating parents kindly," he answered.
"Then what? He asked for the third time.
"Jihad for the sake of Allah." He answered.

Reported in Al-Bukhari and Muslim

What other good things come from prayer?

We know that prayer keeps our souls healthy. It also keeps us close to Allah ﷻ and makes Him happy with us. If Allah is happy with us, He will give us blessings in this life, and He will be merciful with us on the Day of Judgment. Our prayers are our connection with Allah. No one

can love us more than Allah, and no one is closer to us than Allah.

The more we pray to Allah and make an effort to connect with Him through prayer, the closer and better our relationship will be. The closer we are to Allah, the happier and more successful our lives will be.

When we pray properly, we also show our love for the

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. This will bring us closer to Rasoolullah on the Day of Judgment and in Jannah, insha Allah.

Prayer is more important for the soul than food is for the body. Food just gives our

bodies nutrition and energy, but praying gives our souls energy, and it keeps our souls pure! Pure souls encourage us to continually do good deeds. This gives us happiness in this life, as well as in the next life.

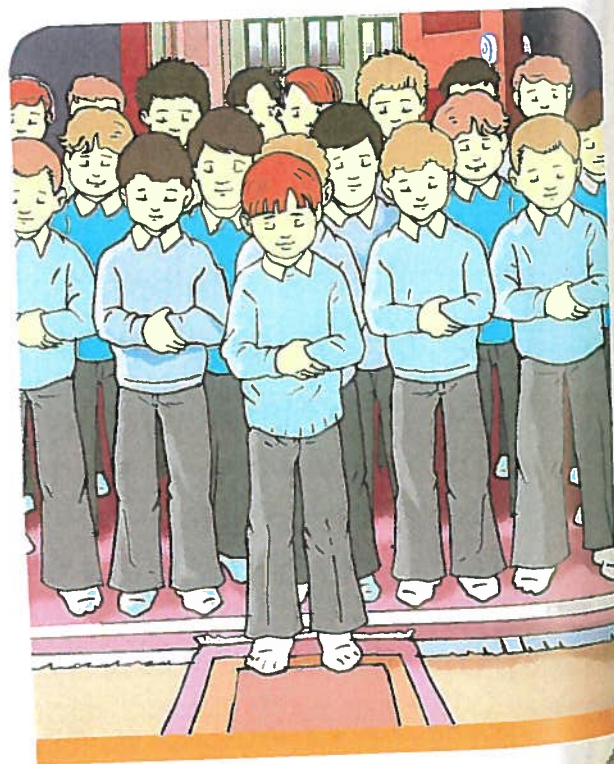
We do not want to miss out on any of these great things!



We eat three times a day to keep our bodies healthy. We must keep our soul healthy too. So, we pray five times a day.

What happens if we ignore our prayers?

Missing prayers is a very bad thing in Islam. We should not miss our prayers, even if we are traveling or if we are sick. If we do not pray and do not believe that prayer is obligatory, then we are in danger of leaving Islam.



﴿ أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا
يَحْضُ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ
سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾ ﴾

- {1} Have you seen him who disbelieves in the Day of Judgment?
 {2} The one who is rude with the orphan,
 {3} And does not urge [others] to feed the poor.
 {4} So woe be unto these who pray,
 {5} But they often miss their prayers,
 {6} They [pray and do good deeds] to be seen by others,
 {7} But they refuse to offer help those in need..

Surat-ul-Ma'oon (1-7)

Healthy
Habit

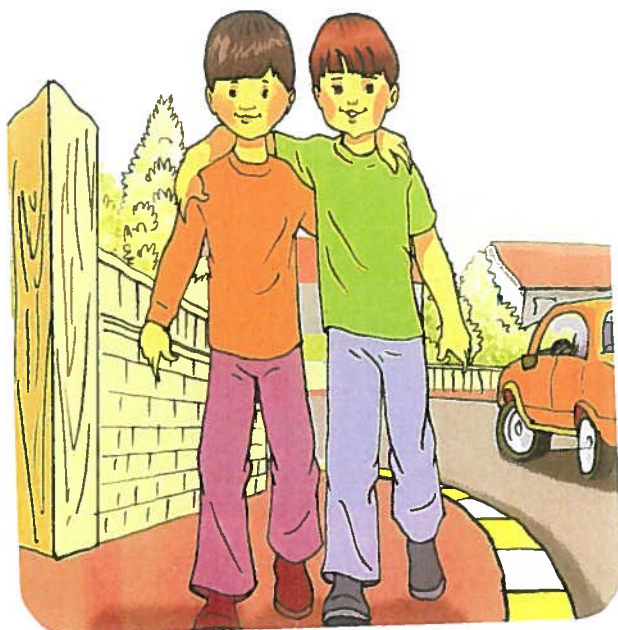


Always pray on time and never skip a prayer.

So it's a Deal...

Now we know that we should never miss prayer for the following reasons:

1. Prayer is a commandment from Allah ﷻ .
2. Allah will reward us if we pray properly and on time.
3. Prayer is the first act that we will be asked about by Allah (swt) on the Last Day.
4. Prayer is the building block of our religion.
5. Prayer is food for our soul and it keeps our souls clean and pure.
6. Prayer is our chance to communicate with Allah and



- to ask Him for help and build our relationship with Him.
7. Prayer reminds us of Allah's presence, His Glory and His Power.
 8. Prayer is our protection from the Hellfire; those who do not pray will be punished.

How can we keep track of our prayers?

- * Ask a close friend or family member to be your "prayer buddy." You should remind your prayer buddy of every prayer, when you can, and your prayer buddy should remind you of your prayers too!
- * Make a chart of all the prayers in a week. Once you have prayed on time, check off that prayer for that day. If you prayed, but were late, place a sad face where you would have put a check for that prayer.
- * Make du'aa for Allah to help you remember your prayers. Allah can remind us by making us think of praying, even when we forget on our own.
- * Get an athan clock.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

1. Create a “Prayer Chart” that you can use to make sure that you pray five times every day.

Think

Critically

1. Write! Compare and contrast a person who does not pray to someone who does. Talk about how their souls are different, how Allah sees them, and how their lives and afterlives are/will be.

Lesson

Review

- 1 How is prayer like food for the soul?
- 2 In what way is your soul more important than your body?
- 3 What is the best thing that can come from prayer?
- 4 What are some other good things that come from praying on time?
- 5 What can you do to remind yourself to pray on time?



Beware of Najasah

CHAPTER TWO

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 Why is Taharah important in Islam?
- 2 What things are considered the dirtiest to Muslims?
- 3 What are the things that can make us ritually impure?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Najasah	نجاسة
Taharah	طهارة
Najis	نجس
Tahir	طاهر

We learned about the importance of prayer in the previous lesson. One of the conditions of prayer is purity and cleanliness. This means that we cannot pray or do other acts of 'ibadah (worship) unless we are pure and clean. As Muslims, we should always be clean, and cleanliness is of even more importance when it comes to salah. The state of cleanliness and purity is called

taharah. If we are not in a state of taharah when we pray, our prayer does not count. When we are in a state of purity, we are **tahir**, or pure.

Najasah is the opposite of taharah. It is anything that is considered impure in Islam. Najasah can make us impure if it comes in contact with our clothes or bodies.

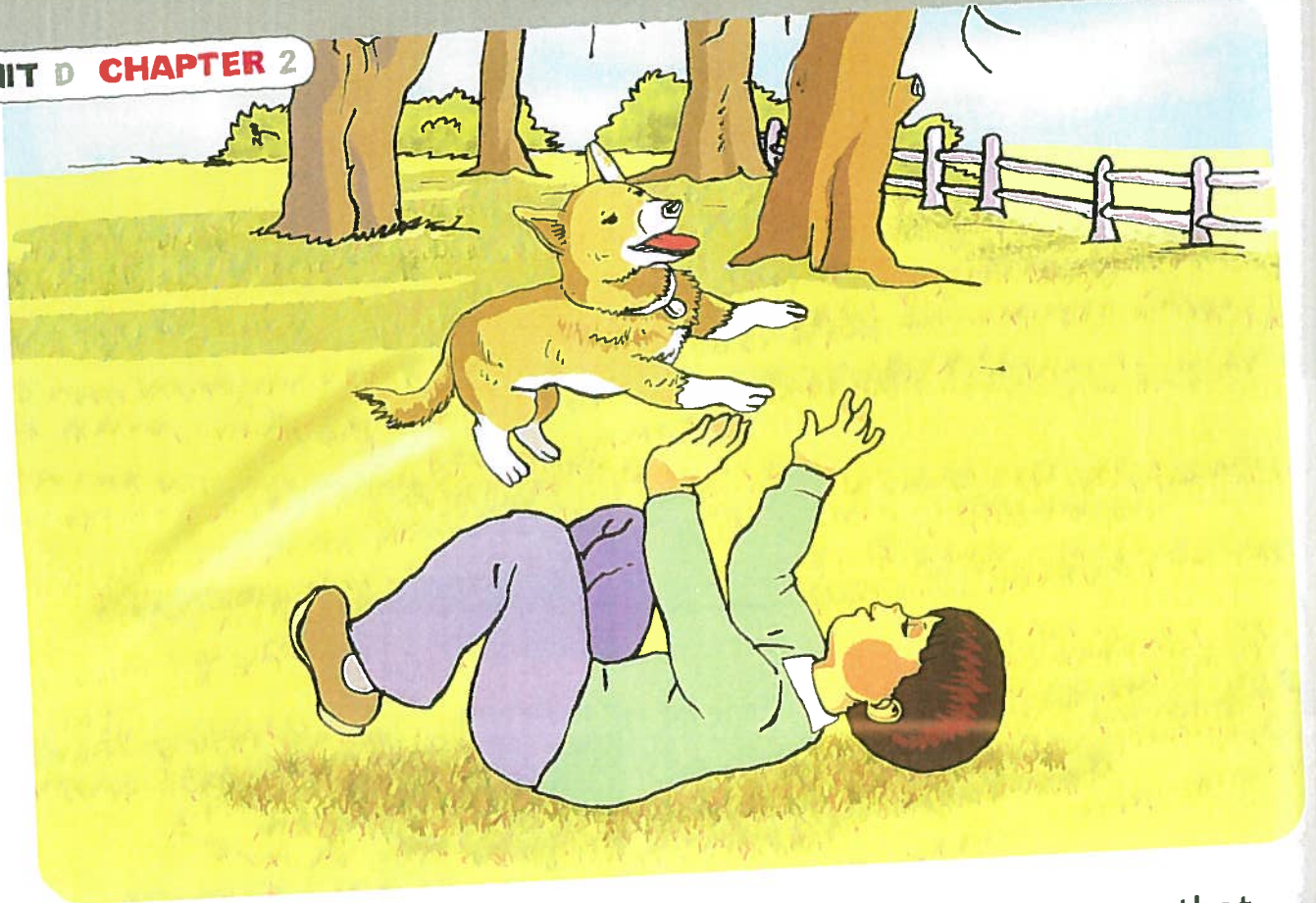
What things are considered نجس Najis?

The word **najasah** means "impurity," and the word najis means "impure." The following things are considered impure or unclean:

1. Urine
2. Excrement
3. Vomit
4. Dogs (excrement, urine and saliva)
5. Pigs (excrement, urine, and saliva)
6. Dead animals

Any water with any of these impurities in it is also considered impure if the color, taste, or smell is changed. We cannot make wudoo' with such water.





What do you do if you come in contact with najasah?

One day, Zaid was playing soccer in the park. John, Zaid's neighbor, came to play with him. John brought his pet. It was a friendly dog.

While they were playing, Zaid fell down and rolled around in the grass. The dog jumped and played around him. It even jumped on him! The dog's feet on his stomach tickled him. Zaid sat up, and the dog gave him a friendly lick on the face. When the

dog licked him, he saw that some of its saliva had fallen onto his shirt.

When it was time to go inside, Zaid went straight to the bathroom. It was almost time for Maghrib prayer, and Zaid knew that he had to get rid of the najasah that the dog had put on him. First, Zaid washed his hands and face with soap, seven times. Then he went and changed his clothes. He had only seen the dog's saliva drip on his shirt, but he changed his pants too, just in case.

Then Zaid went back to the bathroom to make wudoo', and he joined his family for salah.

As we can see from Zaid's actions, if the clothes or body are considered to be unclean, it is obligatory to wash them with water until they are pure again. The Prophet ﷺ told us to wash najasah off until our bodies or clothes are clean. Washing seven times (six times with water and one with soap) is especially for dog's saliva.

We should remember what things are considered najis so that if we ever come in contact with them, we can clean ourselves. As Muslims, we should always be in a state of taharah, so that we are ready to worship Allah at all times. If we are not in a state of taharah, then any salah we perform will not be valid.



Healthy Habit

1. Always avoid touching najasah.
2. Always clean yourself properly when you use the bathroom.



Words of Wisdom

Hadeeth Shareef

عن ابن عباس رضي الله عنه قال: مرّ رسول الله ﷺ على قبرين فقال:

"أما إنهما ليُعَذَّبان وما يُعَذَّبان في كبير، أما أحدهما فكان يمشي بالنميمة
وأما الآخر فكان لا يستتر من بوله."

رواه البخاري ومسلم

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه said that once the Prophet ﷺ passed by two graves and said:

"The people in these two graves are being punished. They could easily have avoided this punishment. One of them used to back-bite others and create problems between people. The other did not clean himself properly after urinating."

Reported in Al-Bukhari and Muslim

Think

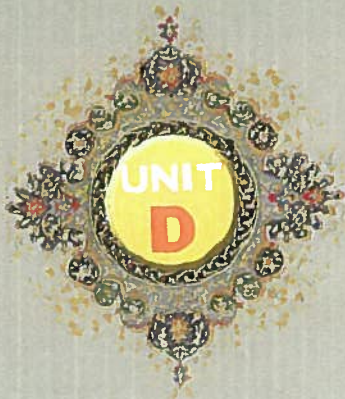
Critically

1. Besides keeping us clean and ready for salah, what is another good thing about removing najasah?
2. Why do you think Rasoolullah instructed us to wash off the saliva of dogs seven times?
3. Why is taharah so important for prayer?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why is it so important to remove najasah and to be in a state of taharah?
- 2 Name different things that are considered najis? Which ones do we come in contact with the most?
- 3 What should we do if we touch najasah or get it on our clothes?



I Perform My Sunnah Prayers

CHAPTER THREE

Pre-reading Questions

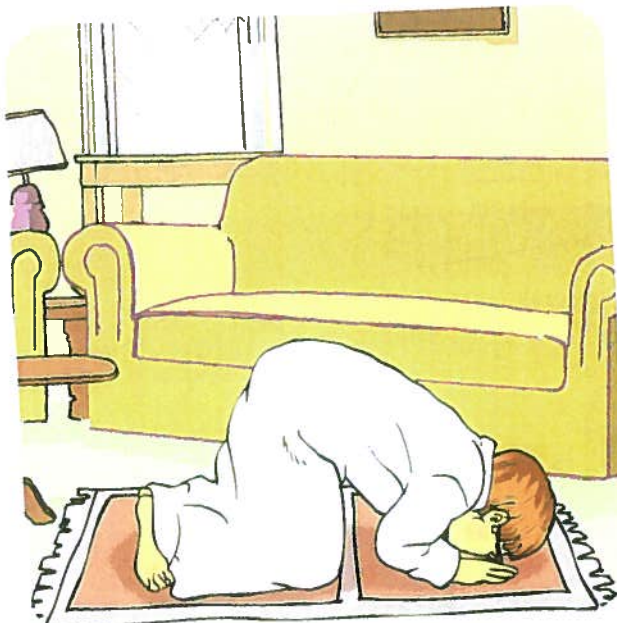


- 1 Where do we get the Sunnah from?
- 2 What is Salat-us-Sunnah?
- 3 What things do you do that count as Sunnah?

Word

W a t c h

Sunnah سُنة
Salat-us-Sunnah صلاة السنة



What do you do when you love someone?
Think of someone you love.
Do you try to please that person?
Do you look up to him or her?
Do you try to follow him or her and do good things that he or she always does?
Why?

All of us have people we love, but the person we should love more than anyone, even ourselves, is Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Loving the Prophet ﷺ means that we should follow his guidance. Loving the Prophet ﷺ is one of the easiest ways to Paradise. Rasoolullah ﷺ was the best Muslim ever, and his job was to show all the

Muslims the best way to do things. If we follow him, we will have a better understanding of how to practice Islam.

One of the things Rasoolullah ﷺ did was to pray extra prayers. Sometimes he prayed extra rak'aat before the fard prayers, and sometimes he prayed extra rak'aat after them.



Rasoolullah ﷺ used to pray:

- 2 rak'aat before Fajr
- 2 or 4 rak'aat before Thuhr and
- 2 rak'aat after Thuhr
- 2 rak'aat after Maghrib
- 2 rak'aat after 'Isha

These are called صلاة السنة Salat-us-Sunnah, or Sunnah Prayers.

Table: Daily Sunnah Prayer

	Prayer	Number of Rak'aat of Sunna
1	Fajr	2 Rak'aat Before Fard
2	Thuhr	2 or 4 Rak'aat before Fard and 2 after
3	Asr	No Regular Sunnah
4	Maghrib	2 Rak'aat after Fard
5	Ishaa'	2 Rak'aat after Fard

We should pray the Sunnah prayers, just like the Prophet ﷺ did, in addition to our fard prayers. Praying Salat-us-Sunnah is very important because it helps us make up for the mistakes and shortcomings we might have in our fard salah.

For example, if we missed a rak'ah or forgot some Qur'an in our fard salah, Allah ﷻ will look at our Sunnah prayers to take the place of our fard prayers. We are human and we make many mistakes. Our prayers are almost never perfect. So, we NEED Sunnah prayers to make sure our prayer record is excellent!

Story Time

Sarah came home from school one day after taking a science quiz.

Mother: Assalamu Alaykum, Sarah honey. How was school today?

Sarah: Terrible.

Mother: Why?!

Sarah: Well, you know that quiz we had in science? Well, I should have studied better. She wouldn't think it was easy if she hadn't gotten everything right!

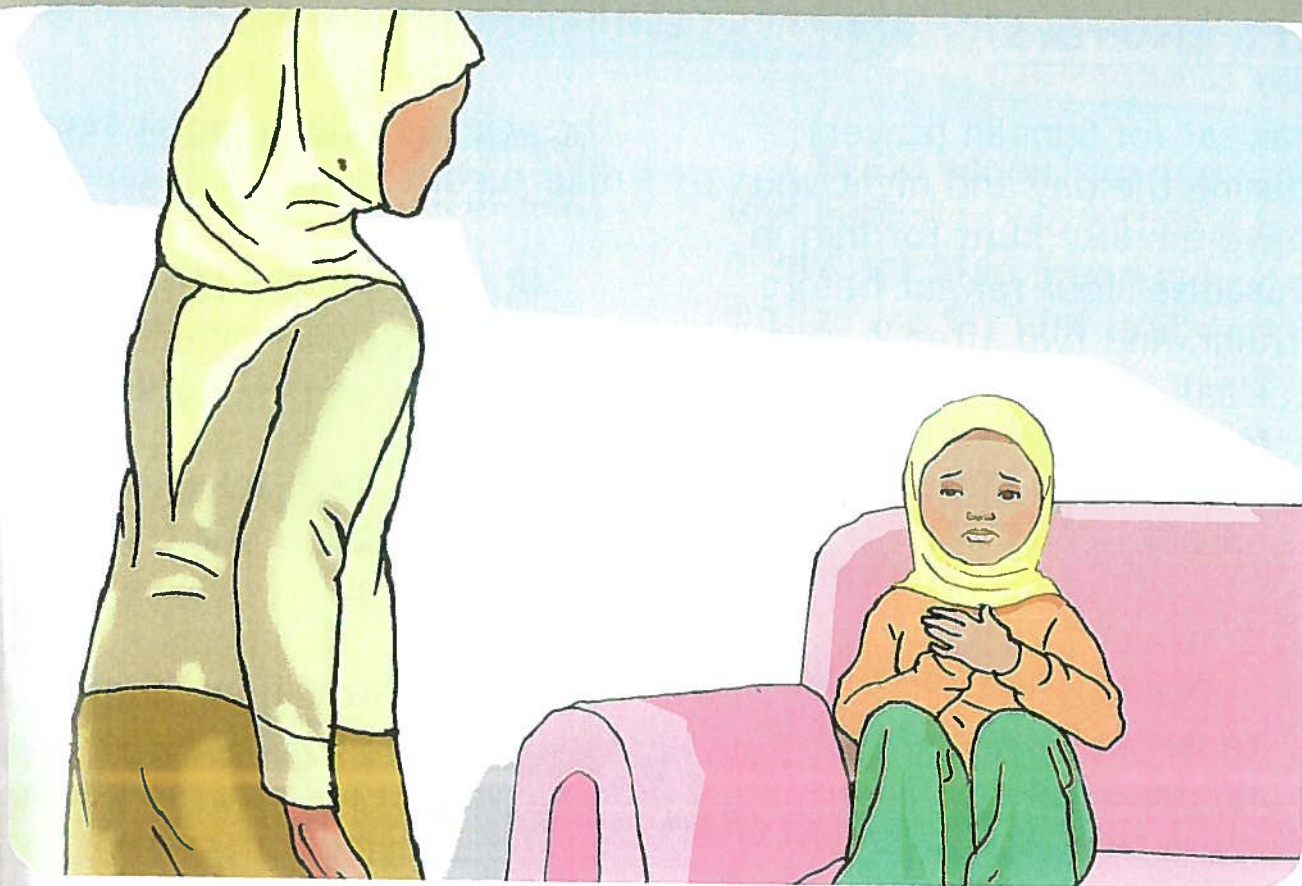
Mother: Oh Sarah. I'm sorry to hear that, but at least you know how to do better next time.

Sarah: Yeah, inshaAllah.

Sarah sat on the couch with her arms crossed.

Mother: What's wrong, dear? I thought we decided that you will just study harder next time.

Sarah: Yeah, but that's not all. Mona and Ayesha only studied for ten minutes, and



they got 100s. Now they get to be on the science team this year. They'll get to go on all these cool trips to new places! It just makes me feel bad that I could have done it too. Now they are the ones that get to be on the team. I guess I am a bit jealous.

Mother: I can understand how you feel. Why don't you go pray to Allah ﷻ about it? It is 'Asr time, too.

Sarah: I guess there are some things that don't take much time at all, but make a

big difference to you. If I had just studied a little bit, now I would be on the science team, doing fun and cool things.

Mother: Yes you are right, Sarah. But I can tell you about something that doesn't take much time at all and makes a much bigger difference in your life.

Sarah: What's that?

Mother: Did you know that the Prophet ﷺ promised us that, "Whoever prays twelve

rak'aat (of Sunnah prayer) during the day and night will have a house built for him in Paradise: four rak'aat before Thuhr, and two after it, two rak'aat after Maghrib, two rak'aat after 'Ishaa', and two rak'aat before Fajr."

(At-Tirmidhi)

Wouldn't that be a nice gift to get in Paradise? Not to mention that we would feel close to Allah ﷻ. Allah often rewards us with other blessings as well. Compared to a palace-like house in Paradise,

the science team doesn't seem like such a big deal, does it?

Sarah: You are right, Mom. I should pray my Sunnah all the time. It is really worth it.

Mother: All it takes is a good intention, and a few extra minutes.

Sarah: Jazakillahu Khairan Mama. I feel a lot better now. But I've still learned my lesson about studying for school.



Healthy
Habit

Always pray Salat-us-Sunnah on time.
Don't skip it or delay it.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Count how many times you prayed Sunnah today, yesterday and the day before.

Think

Critically

1. How does praying Sunnah show our love for the Prophet?
2. Why should we love the Prophet ﷺ more than anyone, even ourselves?

Lesson

Review

1. What number of Sunnah rak'aat are there at each prayer time? Make a table that organizes your answer.
2. How can our Sunnah prayers enrich our fard prayer?
3. How did Sarah learn her lesson?
4. How many Sunnah rak'aat should we pray daily?



Mubtilat-us-Salah: Things That Break The Prayer

CHAPTER FOUR

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 Do you remember the things that break your wudoo? What are they?
- 2 Why is it important to know what things break your wudoo?
- 3 What are the things that may break your prayer?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Mubtilat-us-salah
Sujood-us-Sahow
'Awrah

مبطلات الصلاة
سجود السهو
عورة

There are certain actions you should be aware of before you pray. Since prayer is so important, it is also important for you to do everything you can to make your prayer count. There are several

things that can break your prayer. They are called Mubtilat-us-Salah مبطلات الصلاة. If you do one of these things, then you must perform your prayer again. Let's go through each one.

1. Breaking Your Wudoo'

You know that you need to be in a state of taharah (cleanliness, purity) before you pray. Of course, you also need to be tahir throughout the prayer. This means that if you break your wudoo', you also break your prayer.

Let's review somethings that break your wudoo':

- * Using the restroom
- * Passing gas
- * Sleeping



2. Eating or Drinking

If you eat or drink anything during salah, your prayer is broken. Of course, you would not go and grab a candy bar during salah. But you need to make sure your mouth is clean before you pray. Otherwise, you might have bits of food left between your teeth that you may swallow during salah.



3. Speaking

Speaking during prayer will also break your salah. Other than reciting Al-Qur'an and making du'aa', speaking is not allowed. You can only speak to Allah when you pray.



4. Unnecessary Movements

If you make any motion on purpose that is not a part of the prayer, then your salah will be broken. This means that if you nudge the person next to you or step on his or her feet intentionally, your prayer will not count.



5. Missing Part of the Prayer

If you purposefully leave out an important part of the prayer, such as your first takbeer, Al-Fatihah, rukoo', sujud, and/or the last juloos, then your prayer is invalid. In this case, you need to make up the rak'ah or rak'at that you did wrong, and you should make Sujud-us-Sahow سجود السهو at the end of salah before tasleem. It is a sujud you should perform to make up for a mistake you made during salah. The way to make sujud-us-Sahow is to make two sujuds before or after salaam.



6. Laughing

It is wrong to laugh during the salah, because it is a disrespectful act that makes you lose concentration. This is why laughing breaks the prayer. If you start laughing, but you control yourself and make no giggling sound, you can continue your prayer. But if you laugh and it makes a sound, then your salah does not count, and you must start over.



7. Showing 'Awrah عورة

It is very important to cover most of your body during salah. Girls must cover all of their bodies except their faces and hands. Boys must cover most of their bodies except their heads, necks and below their knees during the prayer. Boys should cover from the shoulder down to the knees during salah. It is better, however, for boys to cover their bodies down to their feet. The parts that must be covered are called the 'awrah.

Sometimes girls show their hair, necks, arms, or legs during prayer. This is not acceptable during prayer, or when girls leave the house, especially if they have reached maturity. Similarly, boys sometimes pray while showing their backs, the area above their knees, or they pray without shirts. That is not acceptable, either. In ordinary situations, a boy can show the area above his navel and below his knees, but in prayer he must cover his shoulders down to his knees.



Once the Prophet ﷺ saw a man praying without a shirt, and he said, "If one of you wants to pray, he should cover his shoulders with something."

Another time Rasoolullah ﷺ saw a man showing his thigh and he said, "Certainly, the thigh is awrah." This means that it should be covered.

8. Praying Facing the Wrong Direction

You know that all Muslims must pray toward Al-Ka'bah, or the sacred house in Makkah which is also called Al-Qiblah.

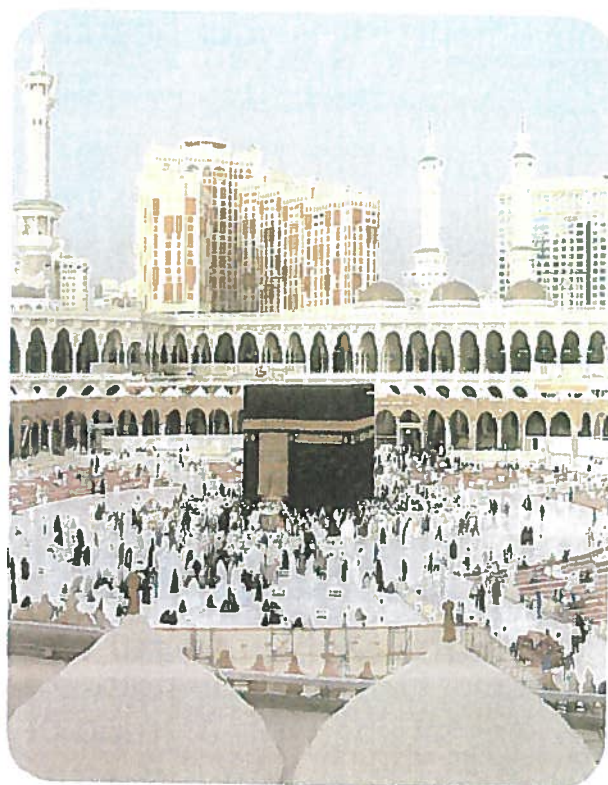
Praying facing Qiblah is a must in all prayers. If someone knows the direction of Al-Ka'bah and still prays toward another direction, his/her salah will not count. Allah says in Al-Qur'an:

﴿قَوْلٍ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ
وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ﴾

البقرة: ١٤٤

“Turn your face towards the Sacred Mosque, and wherever you are, turn your face towards it.” [2:144]

Sometimes, you might not be able to tell the exact direction of Makkah. In this case, you should try your best to figure out the Qiblah and pray towards it. If you find out later that you have prayed facing the wrong direction, then your salah still counts, but you need to pray facing



the correct direction for the next prayer.

Why do These Things Break the Prayer?

Most of the things that break your prayer are not allowed because they will ruin your Khushoo', or concentration, during salah. Some scholars even say that if you lose your khushoo' or focus during all or most of your salah, then you need to repeat the prayer. Salah is not only a number of physical

movements; it is your heart's connection with your Creator. This connection cannot happen when you are not paying attention to your salah. It is not respectful to Allah if you are not sincere and attentive when you talk to Him.

The actions that break

prayer are disrespectful to Allah if you do them during prayers. These include breaking your wudoo', talking, laughing, eating, or showing the 'awrah. Therefore, we should avoid these actions.

STORY TIME

Once, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sitting with a group of his companions in the Masjid. A man came and started to pray. While he was praying the man kept looking around. He did not look down at his sujood spot as he should have. The man also moved his hands around and repeatedly

scratched his head. He also moved his cap around. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ didn't like what he saw. He said to the Sahabah around him, "If the heart of this man had been focused on the prayer, his body would have been calm and focused on the prayer too."



Healthy Habits

1. Always avoid things that break your salah, and make up for what you miss during prayer.
2. Always focus on your salah and pay attention.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Perform a skit demonstrating the types of behavior which will break the prayer.

Think

Critically

1. Why is being aware of mubtilat-us-Salah just as important as knowing how to pray?
2. Do you think there is a relationship between things that break your wudoo' and things that break your prayer? What do you think it might be?

Lesson

Review

- 1 List the things that will break your prayer.
- 2 List five motions not mentioned in this lesson that will also break your salah.
- 3 In what case will laughing not break your prayer?
- 4 Describe the proper prayer 'awrah for boys during prayer.
- 5 Describe the proper prayer 'awrah for girls during prayer.
- 6 Does your prayer count if you accidentally pray facing in the wrong direction?
- 7 Why do you think Allah designated some actions as breaking our prayers?



Surat-ul-A'la

CHAPTER FIVE

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الأعلى

Surat-ul-A'la

﴿ سَبِّحْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى ۝١ الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّى ۝٢ وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ فَهَدَى ۝٣ وَالَّذِي
أَخْرَجَ الْمَرْعَى ۝٤ فَجَعَلَهُ غُثَاءً أَحْوَى ۝٥ سَنَفِرُكَ ۝٦ فَلَا تَنسَى ۝٦ إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ
اللَّهُ إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْجَهْرَ وَمَا يَخْفَى ۝٧ وَيَسِّرُكَ لِلْيُسْرَى ۝٨ فَذِكْرٌ لِيَنْفَعَكَ الذِّكْرَى ۝٩
سَيَذَكُرُكَ مِنْ يَخْشَى ۝١٠ وَيَنْجِنُكَ مِنَ الْأَسْفَى ۝١١ الَّذِي يَصْلَى النَّارَ الْكُبْرَى ۝١٢
ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَى ۝١٣ قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَزَكَّى ۝١٤ وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى ۝١٥
بَلْ تُؤْثِرُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا ۝١٦ وَالْآخِرَةَ خَيْرٌ وَأَبْقَى ۝١٧ إِنَّ هَذَا لَفِي
الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَى ۝١٨ صُحُفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَى ۝١٩ ﴾

TRANSLITERATION

1. Sabbih-isma rabbik al-'a'la
2. Allathee khalafa fasaww
3. Wallathee qaddara fahada
4. Waallathee akhraj-amar'a
5. Faja'alah ghutha'an ahwa
6. Sanuqri'oka fala tansa
7. Illa masha Allahu innahu ya'lam-ul-jahra wama yakhfa
8. Wanuyassiruka lilyusra
9. Fathakkir in nafa'at-ith-thikra
10. Sayththakkaru mey-yakhsha
11. Wayatajannabuhal-ashqa
12. Allathee yasla-nnar-alkubra
13. Thumma layamootu feeha wala yahya
14. Qad aflaha man tazakka
15. Wathakar-asma rabbihi fasalla
16. Bal tu'thiroon-alhayat-addunya
17. Wal-'akhiratu khayrun wa'abqa
18. Inna hatha lafi-ssuhuf-il-'oola
19. Suhufi ibraheema wamoosa

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

1. Glorify the name of your Lord the Most High,
2. Who has created, and then perfected [His creation];
3. Who has willed and granted guidance;
4. And Who brings out feed [for animals],
5. And then makes it stubble.
6. We shall teach you [Al-Qur'an] so you will not forget,
7. Except whatever God wills: For He knows what is in the open and what is hidden.
8. And We will make it easy for you [to follow] the simple path.
9. Therefore, teach people when your teaching is helpful [to them]
10. Those who fear (God) will learn and follow :
11. But the looser would leave [your reminder],
12. The one who will enter the biggest Fire,
13. Where he will not die nor live.
14. Those who believe and do good deeds will succeed.
15. Those who called their Lord, and prayed.
16. You [people] prefer the lower life of this world;
17. But the later life is better and ever-lasting.
18. This [reminder] was [said also] in the early books, -
19. The Books of Ibraheem and Musa [Abraham and Moses].





FASTING RAMADAN

CHAPTER 1	The Islamic Year	E2
CHAPTER 2	Ramadan: The Month of Fasting	E10
CHAPTER 3	Fasting, the Prophet's Way	E20
CHAPTER 4	Mubtilat-us-Siyam: Things that Break the Fast	E28
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The Islamic Year

CHAPTER ONE

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 What does the word "lunar" mean?
- 2 How do we know when Eid-ul-Fitr is here?
- 3 How many months are there in the Islamic calendar?
- 4 Do you know the names of any Islamic months?

Word

W a t c h

Solar	شمسي
Lunar	قمرى
Hijri calendar	السنة الهجرية
Hijri (A.H.)	هجري
Hilal	هلال
Badr	بدر

A Special Calendar Based on the Moon

What month are we in right now?

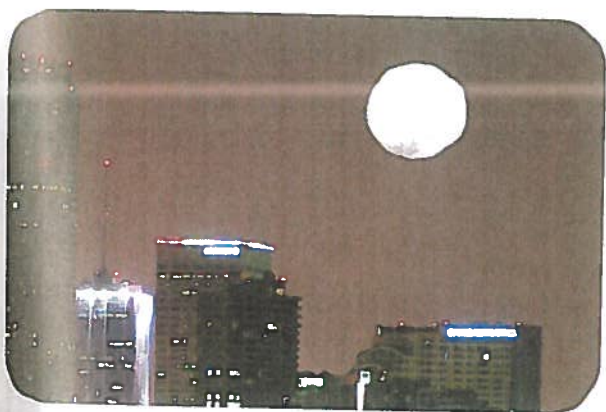
Chances are, your answer was one of the twelve months from the Gregorian calendar.

Most of the world uses this calendar. The Gregorian calendar has twelve months, from January to December. This calendar is based on the sun, which makes it a solar شمسي calendar. A solar year takes place when the Earth goes around the Sun one full

time.

Muslims, however, also use the Islamic calendar, known as the Hijri calendar *السنة الهجرية*. The Islamic calendar likewise consists of twelve months, from Muharram to Thul-Hijjah. The Islamic calendar is

based on the moon. This makes it a lunar *قمرى* calendar. A lunar month takes place when the moon travels around the Earth one full time. Therefore, the lunar year is completed when the moon travels around Earth twelve times.



Words of Wisdom

Holy Qur'an

﴿هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسُ ضِيَاءً وَالْقَمَرَ نُورًا وَقَدَرَهُ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُوا عَدَدَ السِّنِينَ وَالْحِسَابَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ يُفَصِّلُ الْآيَاتِ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٥﴾﴾
يونس: ٥

"It is He Who made the sun to be a shining glory, and the moon to be a light of beauty, and measured out stages for it, that you might know the number of years and the count of time. Allah did not create this except in truth. And He explains His signs in detail, for those who understand" (10:5).

The Beginning of the Islamic Calendar

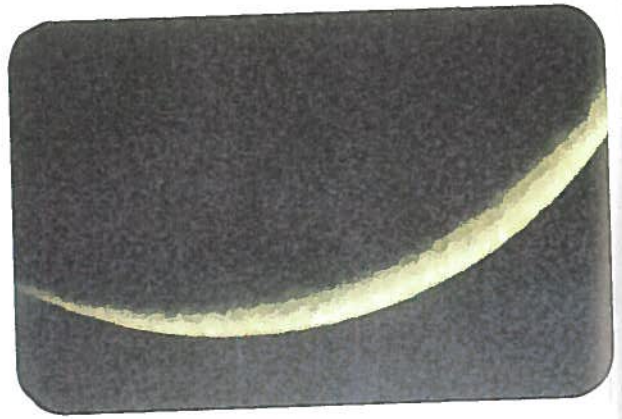
Al-Hijrah, or the journey of the Prophet ﷺ from Makkah to Madinah marks the beginning of the Islamic era. In the Gregorian calendar, this occurred during the year 622.

What Gregorian year are you in now?

The Islamic calendar began with the Prophet's journey. This is why the calendar is often called the Hijri calendar. The year of the Hijrah is thus dated at 1 A.H. (after Hijrah). Umar ibn Al-Khattab, a companion of the Prophet ﷺ and the second Khaleefah in Islam, was the first to introduce the Hijri calendar.

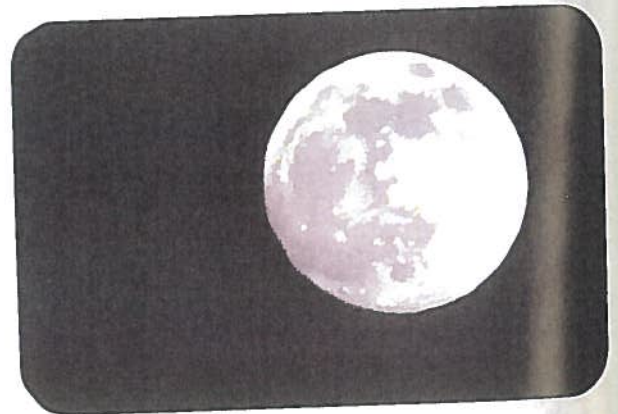
The Islamic Calendar is Lunar

The Islamic calendar is lunar. This means that the calendar follows the patterns of the moon. The lunar month



starts when the moon appears in crescent shape or hilal. This is called the "new moon."

Slowly, the crescent shape becomes thicker and thicker. A badr بدر, or full moon, occurs in the middle of the month.



Then, the full moon starts to go back to its crescent shape and gets thinner and thinner, until it disappears. That is the end of the lunar month.

The moon revolves around the Earth. This is what causes the apparent changes in the

moon's shape. One lunar month is 29 or 30 days. This means that it takes 29 or 30 days for the moon to go

through all its phases and complete a revolution.

Around which day of the month would there be a full moon?

Words of Wisdom

Hadeeth Shareef

عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنه: قال رسول الله ﷺ :
"الشهر تسعة وعشرون أو ثلاثون"
رواه مسلم وأحمد

Ibn Omar reported that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"A month is twenty nine or thirty days."

Reported in Muslim and Ahmad

The Islamic Months

There are twelve months in the Islamic year, just like in the Gregorian year.

The months are (in order):

The lunar year has
354 days.



- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Muharram | مُحَرَّم |
| 2 Safar | صَفَر |
| 3 Rabee'ul Awwal | رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّل |
| 4 Rabee'u Thani | رَبِيعِ الثَّانِي |
| 5 Amadul Awwal | جَمَادَى الْأَوَّل |
| 6 Jamadu Thani | جَمَادَى الثَّانِي |
| 7 Rajab | رَجَب |
| 8 Sha'ban | شَعْبَانَ |
| 9 Ramadan | رَمَضَانَ |
| 10 Shawwal | شَوَّال |
| 11 Thul Qi'dah | ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ |
| 12 Thul Hijjah. | ذُو الْحِجَّةِ |

Phases of the moon...



For Your Information

Because the Gregorian calendar follows the patterns of the sun, Gregorian months usually have 30 or 31 days. Only February has 28 days and sometimes 29. This is the second month in the solar year.

The Solar year usually has 365 days.

Allah says in the Qur'an:

﴿ إِنَّ عِدَّةَ الشُّهُورِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ
يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۗ التَّوْبَةُ: ٣٦ ﴾

"The number of months in the sight of Allah is twelve (in a year) - so ordained by Him the day He created the heavens and the Earth...."
(9:36).

• Important Events in the Islamic Year

		Month (English)	Main Events
1	مَحْرَم	Muharram	Ashuraa'
2	صَفَر	Safar	
3	رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّل	Rabee'-ul-Awwal	- The birth of Prophet Muhammad - The death of Prophet Muhammad
4	رَبِيعِ الثَّانِي	Rabee'-uth-Thani	
5	جُمَادَى الْأَوَّل	Jumadal-Awwal	
6	جُمَادَى الثَّانِي	Jumada-Thani	
7	رَجَب	Rajab	Israa' and Mi'raaj
8	شَعْبَانَ	Sha'ban	
9	رَمَضَانَ	Ramadan	The month of fasting (1st through 29th or 30th)
10	شَوَّال	Shawwal	Eid-ul-Fitr (1st through 3rd)
11	ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ	Dhul-Qi'dah	
12	ذُو الْحِجَّةِ	Dhul-Hijjah	- Hajj - Eid-ul-Adha (10th through 13th)



Healthy
Habit

Try to be aware of what Islamic month you are in.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

1. Draw the phases of the moon in order.
2. Make an Islamic calendar for this year that has 12 pages. Each page should include one full month. Write the names of the months in Arabic and English.
3. With a partner, practice saying the Islamic months in order until you have begun to memorize them. Finish memorizing them at home.
4. Listen to the song "These are the months in Islam." You can find it in the "I Look, I See" CD, by Yusuf Islam.

Think

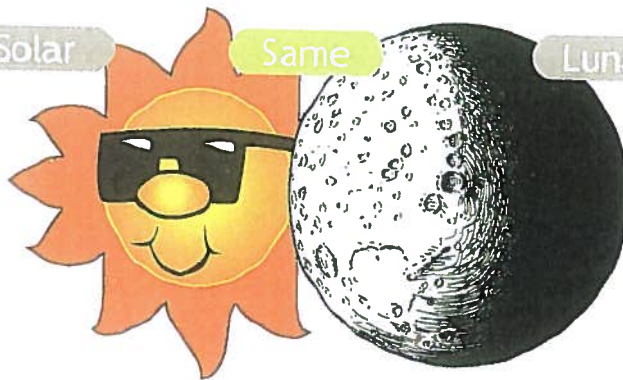
Critically

Compare and contrast the solar and lunar calendars.

Solar

Same

Lunar



Lesson

Review

- 1 What do the words "solar" and "lunar" mean?
- 2 How and when did the Islamic calendar begin? What are the first and last months?
- 3 Name five events that Muslims mark on the Hijrah calendar.
- 4 Is the lunar or the solar calendar year longer? How many days is the difference between the two types of years?
- 5 Around which day of the lunar month would there be a full moon?



Ramadan: The Month of Fasting

CHAPTER TWO

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What is Ramadan?
- 2 What do we do when we fast?
- 3 What special events happen or happened during Ramadan?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Ramadan	رَمَضان
Siyam	صِيام
Taqwa	تَقْوَى
Laylat-ul-Qadr	لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ
Salat-ut-Taraweeh	صَلَاةُ التَّرَاوِيحِ

What is Ramadan?

Ramadan رمضان is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It begins when the new moon is sighted after the month of Sha'ban. It is a special month for Muslims. Ramadan brings us closer to Allah, and it brings all Muslims closer together.



What is Fasting?

Ramadan is also the month of fasting, or siyam صيام . As you know, fasting is the fourth pillar of Islam. This means it is fard (required) to fast during this month. Allah ordered the early Muslims to start fasting during the month of Ramadan in the second year after Hijrah (2 A.H). Since then, healthy adult Muslims have fasted all day, every day.

Siyam is a way of worshipping Allah by not eating or drinking from dawn until sunset. We also stay far away from bad deeds when we are fasting, and we perform extra good deeds. Siyam teaches us to be patient, to understand how needy people suffer, and to be disciplined.



What does the word "Ramadan" mean?

"Ramadan" in Arabic means heat and thirst.





Hadeeth Shareef

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "أَتَاكُمْ رَمَضَانُ ، شَهْرٌ مُبَارَكٌ فَرَضَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ صِيَامَهُ ، تَفْتَحُ فِيهِ أَبْوَابُ الْجَنَّةِ وَتُغْلَقُ فِيهِ أَبْوَابُ الْجَحِيمِ ، وَتُغْلَقُ فِيهِ مَرَدَّةُ الشَّيَاطِينِ . فِيهِ لَيْلَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ مَنْ حَرَمَ خَيْرَهَا فَقَدْ حَرَمَ ."

رواه النسائي

Abu Hurayrah reported that Rasoolullah once said:

"Ramadan has come to you. It is a blessed month. Allah ordered you to fast it. In it, the gates of heavens will be open, the gates of Jahannam will be locked, and the evil Satans will be chained. It has a night which is better than one thousand months. Whoever is deprived of its blessings is unfortunate."

- Reported in An-Nasa'i

The Benefits of Fasting

The month of Ramadan is a time of worship and training. Let us learn in more detail about the important benefits of fasting in Ramadan.

1

It helps us to gain Allah's rewards and forgiveness.

During the month of fasting, we have the chance to earn lots of good deeds and wipe away our sins. Allah rewards us for good deeds.

WE ARE PROMISED SEVENTY TO SEVEN HUNDRED TIMES THE AMOUNT OF REWARDS WE WOULD EARN FOR PERFORMING THE SAME GOOD DEEDS IN A NORMAL MONTH!

That's a lot of hasanat!
Also, Allah will forgive all of
our sins if we fast during the

month of Ramadan properly.
Ramadan brings us closer to
Jannah if we do what is right in
the eyes of Allah.

2

It trains us to increase our worship of Allah more.

During this blessed month,
Muslims do not just fast. They
also pray more, read more
Qur'an and give more charity.
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
encouraged Muslims to per-
form more Sunnah and nafl
(extra) prayers in Ramadan,
especially during the night.
Muslims pray the special
Salat-ut-Taraweeh صلاة القراويح
every night of Ramadan. This
special salah is a total of
either eight or twenty rak'aat.
We pray taraweeh two rak'aat

at a time. Taraweeh prayers
are offered after 'Isha salah,
but before Witr salat.

One special night that
occurs in Ramadan is Laylat-
ul-Qadr ليلة القدر , or the Night of
Power. This was the night
when the Qur'an was first sent
down to the lowest Heaven.
This night occurs on one of
the last ten nights of the
month, and Muslims pray
extra hard during this time,
especially on the 21st, 23rd,
25th, 27th, and 29th of
Ramadan.



THE REWARD FOR PRAYING ON
LAYLAT-UL-QADR IS EQUAL TO
PRAYING FOR 1,000 MONTHS!
How many years is that?

According to the Prophet ﷺ, those who pray the nights of Ramadan will be forgiven for all of their past sins. Rasoolullah ﷺ also said that

whoever prays throughout the Night of Al-Qadr out of faith and to gain Allah's reward, Allah will forgive all of his past sins.



Hadeeth Shareef

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "من صام رمضان إيماناً واحتساباً غُفِرَ له ما تقدَّمَ من ذنبه. ومن قام رمضان إيماناً واحتساباً غُفِرَ له ما تقدَّمَ من ذنبه. ومن قام ليلةَ القدرِ إيماناً واحتساباً غُفِرَ له ما تقدَّمَ من ذنبه."

رواه البخاري ومسلم وأحمد

Abu Hurairah narrated that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"Whoever fasts Ramadan out of faith and hoping to gain Allah's reward, Allah will forgive all of his past sins.

And whoever prays throughout the nights of Ramadan out of faith and hoping to gain Allah's reward, Allah will forgive all of his past sins.

And whoever prays throughout the night of Al-Qadr out of faith and hoping to gain Allah's reward, Allah will forgive all of his past sins.

Reported in Al-Bukhari, Muslim and Ahmad

3

It trains us to have self-control and taqwa.

By fasting in Ramadan, Muslims train themselves to become strong-willed believers who practice taqwa (fear-

ing and loving Allah). Fasting makes us remember Allah more, which makes us love Him more. When we remem-

ber Allah, we also remember to do good things and avoid haram actions.

We are stronger against temptations and the tricks of Shaytan. This is the way to taqwa, or piety.

4

It makes us understand how poor people feel.

Fasting helps us to understand the suffering of poor people. This makes us better people who are more generous and humble with the

needy. Fasting makes us appreciate the blessings that Allah has given us.

5

It trains us to maintain good manners.

When we fast, we try to develop good character. One example of this is controlling one's tongue. If someone harms you or hurts your feelings while you are fasting, you should not fight him or her back. Instead, you should con-

trol yourself and say only, "I am fasting **إني صائم**, I am fasting **إني صائم**." By saying this, the other person will know that you do not intend to argue or fight back. This helps us gain self-control, so that we always behave in a good way.

6

It trains us on making more Du'aa'.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us that dua'a are answered at the time when we break our fast, or, iftaar. It is important that we make

dua'a every day in Ramadan, and take advantage of this month, so that we become closer to Allah, His Prophet ﷺ, and Paradise.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة البقرة

Surat-ul-Baqarah 183-186

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٣﴾ أَيَّامًا مَّعْدُودَاتٍ فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مَسْكِينٍ فَمَن تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَهُ. وَأَن تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٨٤﴾ شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْءَانُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِّنَ الْهُدَى وَالْفُرْقَانِ فَمَن شَهِدَ مِنكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ وَمَن كَانَ مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْعُسْرَ وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا هَدَىٰكُمْ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٨٥﴾ وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ ﴿١٨٦﴾

TRANSLITERATION

183. Ya ayyuhal-latheena amanoo kutiba 'alaykum-us-siyamu kama kutiba 'alal-latheena min qablikum la'allakum tattaqoon

184. Ayyamam-ma'doodatin faman kana minkum mareedan aw 'ala safarin faiddatum-min ayyamin okhar, wa'al al-latheena yuteeqoonahu fidyatun ta'amu miskeen, faman tatawwa'a khayran fahuwa khayrun lahu wa an tasoomoo khayrul-lakum in kuntum ta'lamoon

185. Shahru ramadanal-lathee onzila feeh-il-qur-anu hudal-lin-nasi wabayyinatin-min-al-huda walfurqan, faman shahida minkum-ush-shahra falyasumhu waman kana mareedan aw 'ala safarin fa'iddatum-min ayyamin okhar, yureed-ullahu bikum-ul-yusra wala yureedu bikum-ul-usra walitukmilol-iddata walituk-abbiro-ll aha 'ala ma hadakum wala'allakum tashkuroon

186. Wa-itha saalaka 'ibadee 'annee fa-innee qareebun ojeebu da'wat-ad-da'i itha da'ani falyastajeeboo lee walyu/minoo bee la'allahum yarshudoon

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

[2:183] O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you, as it was prescribed for those before you, so that you may become righteous.

[2:184] For a certain number of days; but whoever among you is sick or on a journey, then he can make up the days he missed at later days; and those who are not able to do it may instead feed a poor man; so whoever does extra good deeds, it is better for him; and that you fast is better for you if you know.

[2:185] The month of Ramadan during which the Quran was revealed, is a guidance for people to the truth; therefore whoever of you is present in the month, he shall fast therein, and whoever is sick or upon a journey, then he shall make up what he missed in other later days; Allah wants to make worship easy for you, and He does not place difficulty on you, and (He wants) that you should complete the number of fasting days, and that you should glorify and thank Allah for giving you guidance.

[2:186] And when My servants ask you about Me, then surely I am very near; I answer the prayer of the caller when he calls upon Me, so they should answer My call and believe in Me so that they may stay guided upon the right way.



Healthy Habits

In Ramadan, always:

- * Fast the whole month faithfully.
- * Pray more optional prayers, especially Salat-ut-Taraweeh.
- * Read Al-Qur'an every day.
- * Give a lot of charity (a smile and helping someone are good acts of charity).
- * Practice self control and taqwa.
- * Make dua'a every day, as often as you can.

POEM

Fasting

The fourth pillar of Islam
Is fasting which we do
Once a year in Ramadan
To make us stronger too
Right from when the day begins
We start to fast as you see
Till the sun has set completely
That's when we can eat
Ramadan is such a great time!
More Qur'an we read
And Allah gives us more rewards!
For doing each good deed
The gates of Paradise are open
During Ramadan!
It's a time when Muslims try
To strengthen their Iman
Look forward then to Ramadan
For one month it will last
And Allah will give huge rewards
For every single fast!

<http://members.tripod.com/islamickids/id99.htm>

Activity

Time

Ramadan Paper Chain

Materials: Colored construction paper, scissors, markers, glue and/or scotch tape

Directions: Neatly and carefully cut thirty strips of colored construction paper (approximately 8 inches in length). On each strip of paper, write something good you would like to do during Ramadan or draw a picture of something that symbolizes the holy month to you. Glue or tape each of the strips of paper together to make a colorful chain. Each chain represents the days of Ramadan. At the end of every day, neatly tear off a link of the chain.

Think

Critically

- 1) If the word "Islam" means "submission." How can we use Ramadan to submit to Allah?
- 2) How does the meaning of the word "Ramadan" relate to fasting?

Lesson

Review

1

In one of the hadeeth above, the Prophet ﷺ said that the "gates of heaven will be open." This might mean that it will be easier to get into Jannah during Ramadan. What other thing will make it easier to get into Jannah that is unique to Ramadan?

2

Write about the benefits of fasting in a small paragraph. If you have experienced other benefits when you have fasted, include those, as well.

3

What are some special types of 'ibadat that we can do in Ramadan? Describe them.

4

Laylat-ul Qadr is a special night in Ramadan. What is the meaning of that name? Why is this night a special night?



Fasting, the Prophet's Way

CHAPTER THREE

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What is suhoor?
- 2 What is iftar?
- 3 What are some of the things the Prophet ﷺ did during Ramadan?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Suhoor سُحُور
Iftar إِفْطَار

The sun was shining through the window of Miss Hibah's classroom. The bell rang and students entered the classroom and took their seats.

Miss Hibah: Class, we are now going to talk about how the Prophet ﷺ fasted. Who can tell me what you are supposed to do when you fast?

Khalid: I know. That's easy. You just don't eat or drink. You

basically skip lunch.

Miss Hibah: Well, you are on the right track, but there is more to it than that, Khalid. Who knows when we start fasting?

Mona: You start fasting at dawn. That is really early, before the Fajr prayer. There is a meal before dawn called Suhoor سُحُور , and the Prophet ﷺ strongly encouraged us to have it.

Miss Hibah: Yes, Mona you are right. The Prophet ﷺ also called this meal "The Blessed Meal." And what else should we do after we eat suhoor and before we start fasting?

Zaid: We must make our niyyah, or the intention to fast.

Miss Hibah: Excellent. We must renew our intention to fast each day during Ramadan. Some scholars say one niyyah for the whole month is fine. If you think you might miss Suhoor in the morning and that you won't be able to make your intention before dawn, you should make your intention before you sleep the night before. And when do we break the fast? Amir, do you know?

Amir: You break the fast right at Maghrib, when the sun sets. Right, Teacher Hibah?

Miss Hibah: Right, Amir! And class, what is that meal called?

Class: Iftar!

Miss Hibah: Have you all noticed that Iftar time is a very special time? Why is it so important to us?

Khalid: Well, I always see everyone gather around and make

lots of du'aa. My grandmother told me that iftar is special, because Allah ﷻ answers your prayers during this time.

Miss Hibah: Yes, Allah answers people's prayers at iftar time, because it is a very blessed time. The Prophet ﷺ also told us to break our fast as soon as possible when it is time to do so. That is why you see everyone checking the time so carefully. It is the Sunnah to break the fast with dates and water. The Prophet ﷺ also told us to eat our iftar meals, but without getting too full. He once said, "When eating, fill a third of your stomach with food, another third with water, and leave the last third empty." This way is healthier for us, and this way we can pray properly and sleep well.



Healthy Habit

While sitting at the table waiting for Maghrib time, make du'aa with your family. This time is a time for du'aa at any time of the year. At Maghrib, the angels all report to Allah what you have done that day and what you are doing right at that moment. We want to be doing good things at Maghrib.



Du'aa for breaking the fast

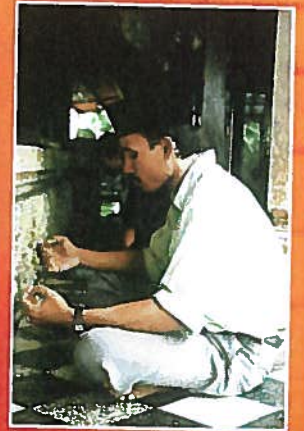
دُعَاءُ الْإِفْطَارِ

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ نَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ وَابْتَلَّتْ
العُرُوقُ وَثَبَّتِ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

رواه أبو داوود

Allahumma laka sumtu , wa 'ala rizqika
aftartu, thahaba-thama'au wabtallatil
urooqu, wa thabat-al-ajru insha'Allah.

O Allah I fasted for you alone, and
broke my fast by eating what you have
given me. Thirst is over, my body is
refreshed, and my reward for fasting is
approved by the will of Allah.





What else did the Prophet ﷺ recommend doing during Ramadan?

He recommended many actions, and they are great.

Do the Ramadan Daily Dozen every day!

Then you will be fasting the Prophet's way.



THE RAMADAN DAILY DOZEN

- 1 Wake up before Fajr and eat the suhoor meal.
- 2 Make the intention to fast each day before Fajr.
- 3 Pray all the five prayers every day on time.
- 4 Treat people with kindness and avoid hurting them.
- 5 Be generous to the poor and needy, or anyone in need.
- 6 Avoid all evil actions and bad words.
- 7 Read Qur'an as often as you can.
- 8 Break your fast with dates and water and say the du'aa'.
- 9 Eat the meal of iftar after Maghrib prayer, but avoid eating too much.
- 10 Pray Ishaa' prayer with Jama'ah.
- 11 Pray Salat-ut-Taraweeh and Witr every night.
- 12 Sleep early so you can wake up for suhoor.



Hadeeth Shareef

AHADEETH ON FASTING

عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "تسحروا فإن في السحور بركة."
رواه البخاري ومسلم

Anas (R) narrated that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"Eat the meal of suhoor; surely suhoor is blessed."

Reported in Al-Bukhari and Muslim

عن سلمان بن عامر رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "إذا أفطر أحدكم فليفطر على تمر فإنه بركة، فمن لم يجد فليفطر على ماء فإنه طهور."
رواه الترمذي وأحمد وابن ماجه

"Break your fast with a date first because it is blessing, but if you don't have date then break your fast with water because water is pure."

Reported in At-Tirmidhi, Ahmad and Ibn Majah

عن ابن عباس رضي الله عنه قال: "كان رسول الله ﷺ أجود الناس بالخير وكان أجود ما يكون في شهر رمضان"
رواه البخاري ومسلم

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه said:

"The Prophet was the most generous of people, and he was at his most generous during the month of Ramadan."

Reported in Al-Bukhari and Muslim

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Using magazines and newspapers, make a collage on a small poster board. One side of the poster board should have pictures or words showing things good and helpful to you during Ramadan.

The other side of the board should have pictures or words showing bad and harmful things to stay away from during Ramadan.

Think

Critically

- 1) Why is it important to fast and worship Allah the Prophet's way?
- 2) The Prophet ﷺ strived to maintain taqwa while fasting. How can you achieve taqwa during the month of Ramadan?

Lesson

Review

- 1 What should you do before you start fasting?
- 2 Should a Muslim delay breaking his fast at the time of Maghrib? Why or why not?
- 3 How much food should we eat at iftar time? Why do you think this is so?
- 4 Why is it so important to make du'aa at the time of iftar?
- 5 What might be some reasons that Muhammad ﷺ told us not to delay breaking the fast?
- 6 Why do you think the Prophet ﷺ encouraged us to eat suhoor?



Mubtilat-us-Siyam: Things that Break the Fast

CHAPTER FOUR

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What are some of the things that can break your fast?
- 2 Why should you not break your fast?
- 3 Do the same things that break your wudoo' or salah also break your fast?

Word

W a t c h

Mubtilat-as-siyam مَبْطَلَاتُ الصِّيَامِ

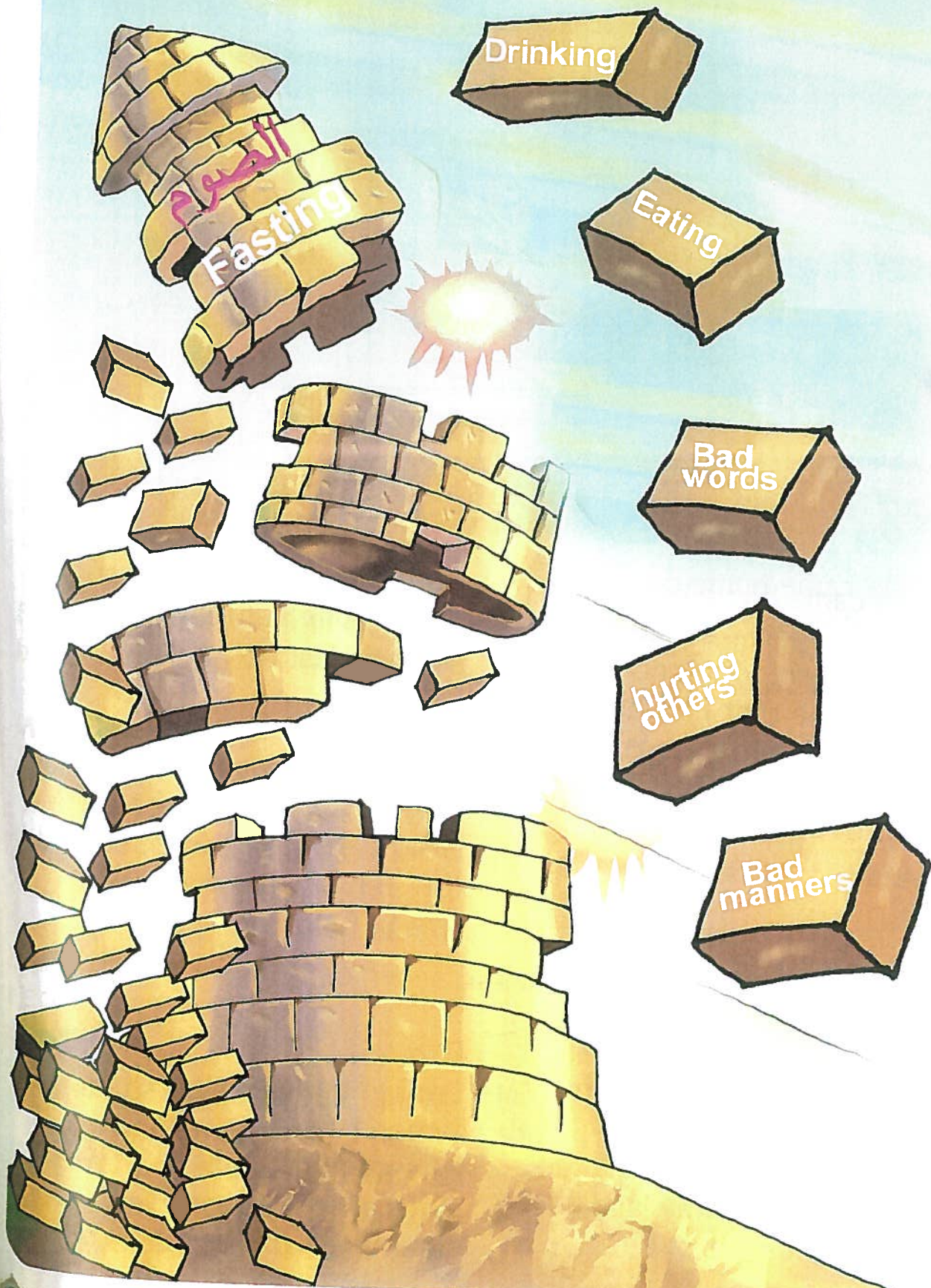
Words of Wisdom

Hadeeth Shareef

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال : قال رسول الله ﷺ :
من لم يدع قول الزور والعمل به فليس لله حاجة في أن يدع طعامه
وشرابه .
رواه البخاري

Abu Hurayrah narrated that Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"Whoever does not leave evil speech and actions upon it, let him be aware that Allah سبحانه وتعالى has no need for him to give up his food and drink."
Reported in Al-Bukhari



Drinking

الصوم
Fasting

Eating

Bad words

hurting others

Bad manners



Mona came home one day in Ramadan and went straight to the kitchen. She had walked home that day, and she was very hungry from her long day. She grabbed an apple from the fruit basket and began walking to her room.

As she walked, Mona put the apple to her lips, took a huge bite, chewed and swallowed. She put the apple to her mouth again to take another bite. There was a mirror in the hallway, and Mona caught sight of her

reflection in the mirror and froze. She had forgotten that she was fasting!

Mona was worried, and she didn't know what to do. She had already swallowed a whole bite. She went to find her father. She knew he would help her.

Mona: Father, I was so hungry when I came home and I grabbed an apple and I took a bite of it! I forgot I was fasting! What should I do now?

Father: Do not worry, Mona. Everyone makes mistakes. If you accidentally ate something, your fast will still count, inshaAllah. The food you ate was a gift from Allah. But if you eat something on purpose, then your fast will be broken.

Mona: Alhamdulillah. That is a relief. What else can break my fast?

Father: Intentionally taking in any other substances, like medicine, can also break your fast.

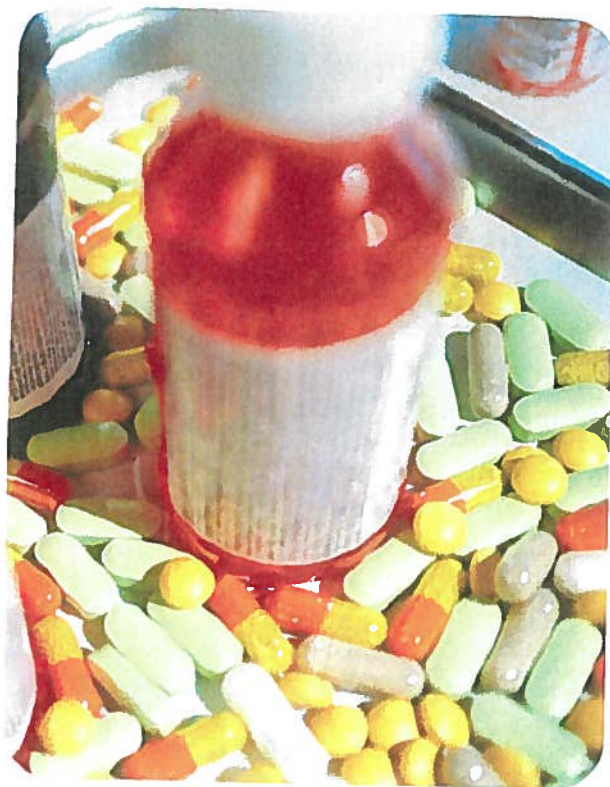
Father: If you become sick and throw up, then your fast will break, too. Do you remember learning about Mubtilat-al-salah?

Mona: Yes. Things that break wudoo', prayer, or fasting are called mubtilat.

Father: Right. So Mubtilat-us-Siyam مبطلات الصيام are things that break your fast and make it not count.

Mona: Father, what if someone has to take medicine or they will become very sick?

Father: Allah is kind and caring. He only gives a person a burden that he or she can bear. Ill people should simply break their fasts and make them up when they become healthy after Ramadan, inshaAllah.



Who else is excused from fasting during Ramadan?



- the elderly who are too weak to fast



- the sick who cannot fast for medical reasons

- mothers expecting babies, or breastfeeding mothers



- travelers

These people will either have to make up their fasts when they are able, or they will have to pay some charity to make up for the missed fasts.

All Muslims able to fast must fast all the days of the month of Ramadan. Allah الله سبحان is very displeased with the people who intentionally break their siyam before Maghrib without a good excuse.

Activity

Time

Create a chart of Mubtilat-us-Siyam.

Think

Critically

Why does Allah excuse our fasts in certain situations, but we are never permitted to leave salah without an acceptable excuse?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why was Mona so worried about breaking her fast?
- 2 How is Allah سبحانه الله kind to us during Ramadan?
- 3 Who does not need to fast? Why not?
- 4 What do you need to do if you miss a fast?
- 5 Which actions are classified as Mubtilat-us-Siyam?



Salat-ut-Taraweeh

CHAPTER FIVE

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 What is Salat-ut-Taraweeh?
- 2 Have you ever been to a masjid at night during Ramadan?
- 3 How many rak'aat are in Taraweeh prayers?
- 4 What are the benefits of praying Taraweeh?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Adam watched his father get ready to go the mosque.

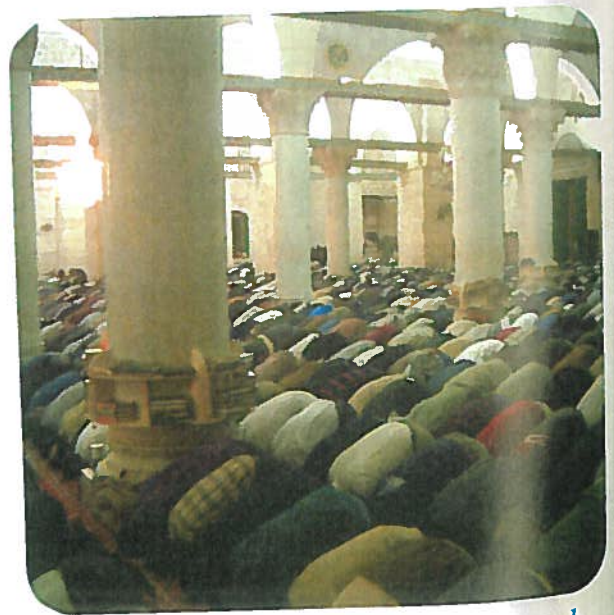
Adam: Dad, what is Salat-ut-Taraweeh صلاة التراويح ?

Dad: During Ramadan, we are blessed with another opportunity to pray at night. This is called Salat-ut-Taraweeh.

Adam: Is it another Fard prayer?

Dad: No, Taraweeh is a special Sunnah prayer which the Prophet ﷺ highly encouraged us to pray.

Salat-ut-Taraweeh صلاة التراويح



▲ Muslims pray Salat-ut-Taraweeh in Al-Masjid-Al-Aqsa, Jerusalem.

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال : قال رسول الله ﷺ :
 " من قام رمضان إيماناً واحتساباً غُفِرَ له ما تقدمَ من ذنبه " رواه البخاري ومسلم

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said:
 "Whoever prays during the nights of Ramadan [only taraweeh] with firm belief and hoping for a reward, all of his previous sins will be forgiven."
 Reported in Bukhari and Muslim

All About Taraweeh

Taraweeh prayers are prayed like other Sunnah prayers, except they can be prayed in jama'ah. When taraweeh is prayed in jama'ah, Al-Fatihah and another surah (or ayaat) are recited aloud in each rak'ah. You can pray eight or twenty rak'aat of taraweeh. The rak'aat are prayed two at a time. Sometimes the rak'aat are fairly long, because the imam reads long passages of Al-Qur'an. Therefore, people can

take a break in between each cycle. The word taraweeh actually means "short rests."

Taraweeh can also be prayed individually. The Prophet ﷺ was the first to bring people together to pray Taraweeh in congregation. However, he did not pray it every single night of Ramadan in jama'ah. The Prophet ﷺ was very wise not to do that, because he knew that some Muslims might then think that taraweeh is obligatory.

Did You Know!

After the death of the prophet, Omar ibn-ul-Khattab invited Muslims to pray taraweeh every night of Ramadan. Since then, many Muslims around the world pray taraweeh every the night of Ramadan.

Tarāweeh prayer has many benefits. Here are some:

1. We gain more faith:
Standing for a long time in prayer helps us spiritually. Our hearts get closer to Allah and we have more faith when we pray sincerely for longer periods of time.

2. We follow the Sunnah of Rasoolullah: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to pray for hours every single night throughout the year, and not only in Ramadan. Praying Salat-ut-Taraweeh makes us a little closer to the way of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

3. We win great Rewards from Allah: Allah will reward us generously for praying Salat-ut-Taraweeh during the

nights of Ramadan. As you learned earlier, those who pray during the nights of Ramadan seeking to please Allah will be forgiven from all of their past sins.

Although the taraweeh prayer is not fard (required), Allah is pleased with the people that stand in prayer for Him at night. He rewards them by erasing their sins and giving them blessings. Allah سبحانه الله especially rewards those that stand during taraweeh prayers during the last ten nights of Ramadan.

4. We Grow Healthy:
Standing for the long durations of Salat-ul-Taraweeh helps digest the food we have eaten during iftaar. Science has discovered that this helps the body and mind remain healthy and sound.



Healthy
Habit

Try to make it to as many taraweeh prayers as you can during the next month of Ramadan. Write about each of your visits to the masjid for taraweeh.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة المزمل

Surat-ul-Muzzammil 1-19

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

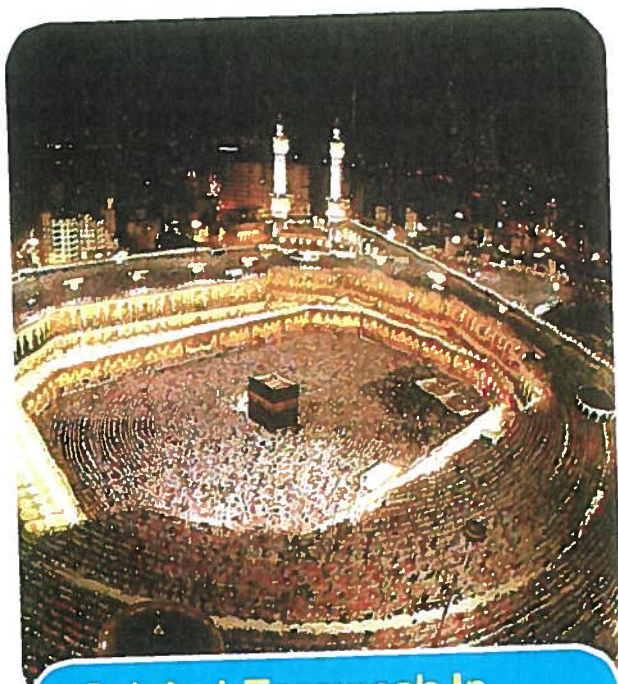
يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَزْمَلُ ﴿١﴾ قُمْ الْيَلَدِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿٢﴾ نِصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا ﴿٣﴾
أَوْ زِدْ عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا ﴿٤﴾ إِنَّا سَنُلْقِي عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ
نَاشِئَةَ اللَّيْلِ هِيَ أَشَدُّ وَطْأً وَأَقْوَمُ قِيلًا ﴿٦﴾ إِنَّ لَكَ فِي النَّهَارِ سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا ﴿٧﴾
وَأذْكُرْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ وَتَبَتَّلْ إِلَيْهِ تَبْتِيلًا ﴿٨﴾ رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
فَاتَّخِذْهُ وَكِيلًا ﴿٩﴾

TRANSLITERATION

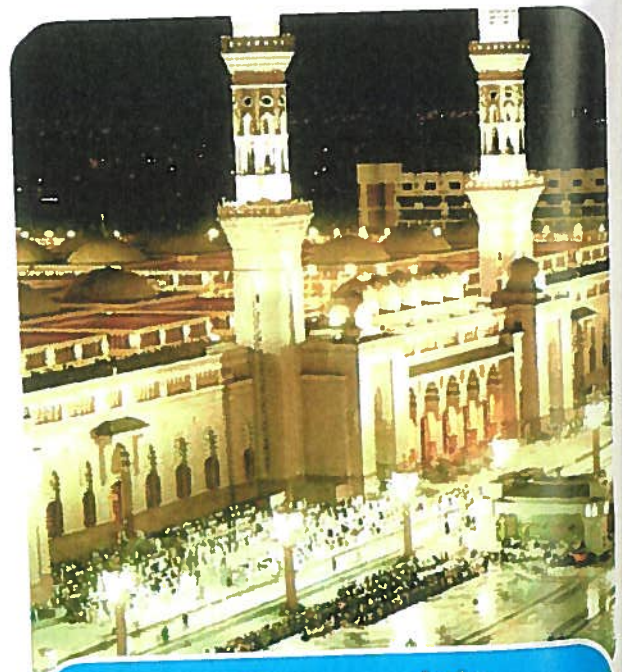
1. Ya ayyuhal-muzzammil
2. Qum-il-layla illa qaleela
3. Nisfahu aw-inqus minhu qaleel a
4. Aw zid 'alayhi warattil-il-qur-ana tarteela
5. Inna sanulqee 'alayka qawlan thaqeela
6. Inna nashi-at-al-layli hiya ashaddu wat-an wa'aqwamu qeela
7. Inna laka fin-nah ari sabhan taweela
8. Wathkur-isma rabbika watabattal ilayhi tabteela
9. Rabb-ul-mashriqi walmaghribi la ilaha illa huwa fat-takhithhu wakeel a

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [73:1] O you who have wrapped up in your garments!
 [73:2] Rise to pray in the night except a little,
 [73:3] Half of it, or little less,
 [73:4] Or add to it, and recite the Quran as it should to be recited.
 [73:5] Surely We will make to light upon you a weighty Word.
 [73:6] Surely the rising by night is the firmest way to tread and the best corrective of speech.
 [73:7] Surely you have in the day time a long occupation.
 [73:8] And remember the name of your Lord and devote yourself to Him with (exclusive) devotion.
 [73:9] The Lord of the East and the West-- there is no god but He-- therefore take Him for a protector.



Salat-ut-Taraweeh In Makkah



Salat-ut-Taraweeh In Madinah

As we can see, Muslims flock to the masjids during Ramadan in order to get the rewards of Salat-ut-Taraweeh.

Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Watch a video of Muslims praying Salat-ut-Taraweeh in Makkah.

Think

Critically

1. In Arabic, taraweeh means "to relax in short rests." Why do you think we call the night prayers of Ramadan Salat-ut-Taraweeh?
2. How was the Prophet ﷺ considerate of his followers? Why were his actions wise?
3. What is the difference between Salat-ut-Taraweeh and Qiyam-ul-Layl?

Lesson

Review

- 1 What is Salat-ut-Taraweeh?
- 2 Is it fard or Sunnah?
- 3 How and when does a person pray taraweeh?
- 4 Why is it good to pray taraweeh?



The Month of Seeking Knowledge

CHAPTER SIX

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What is 'ibadah?
- 2 How can we gain knowledge during Ramadan?
- 3 Why should we seek knowledge?
- 3 Where do Muslims get their knowledge of Islam?

Word

W a t c h

Ibadah عِبَادَةٌ
'Ilm عِلْمٌ

Ahmed's dad was sitting on the sofa, reading the Qur'an. Ahmed was running around the house, playing with his toy airplane. He was trying to pass time quickly. Iftaar was still a whole hour away.

"What are you doing, Dad?" Ahmed asked. "Come and play with me!"

Ahmed's dad looked up and smiled.

"In a minute, Ahmed. Let me finish studying the Qur'an." When Ahmed heard this, he stopped making the swooshing airplane noises.

"Studying?" Ahmed asked. "How can you study the Qur'an? I thought we just read it and memorized it to make Allah happy."



The Qur'an is the Best Source of Knowledge

Ramadan is a month of seeking knowledge. During this month, we should read Al-Qur'an as much as possible. We should think about what we are reading too. Angel Jibreel first brought revelations from the Qur'an to the Prophet ﷺ during this month. Our holy book contains the best kind of knowledge that all humans need. It

has stories to teach us lessons, and it teaches us how to be good people. We know that we should worship Allah often to show Allah how much we love Him. One of the best forms of ibadah is learning about Islam, and the best place to learn about Islam is Al-Qur'an.

EACH MUSLIM MUST SEEK KNOWLEDGE IN HIS OR HER LIFE



Holy Qur'an

﴿ وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ﴿١١٤﴾ طه: ١١٤ ﴾

And say: O my Lord! Give me more knowledge! [20:114]

How We Can Study the Qur'an

1) We should learn how to read Arabic, the language of the Qur'an. If we know Arabic, we will be able to understand the Qur'an better. When we have a direct understanding of the meaning of what we read, we are better able to understand the instructions Allah gives us in the Qur'an.

2) We can read the stories in the different suwar (plural of surah) of the Qur'an and have discussions about them. We can ask questions and try to figure out the answers. When we read the stories, we can also search for lessons to be learned from them. Then we can apply what we learn to our daily lives.

Pick a short surah with a few classmates. Read it in Arabic, then in English. Talk about what you think Allah is trying to teach us in the surah. Then decide on three lessons you can learn from the surah and practice them every day.

3) We can learn how to apply the Qur'an better by reading about the ways of the Prophet ﷺ. Ai'sha رضي الله عنها , the Prophet's wife, said that Rasoolullah behaved perfectly, according to the Qur'an. We

can learn how to apply Qur'anic teachings by following the Prophet ﷺ. We should study hadeeth that tell us about how Muhammad ﷺ acted in his every day dealings with other people.

Whenever we seek knowledge, we should remember two things:

ONE: Learn as much as we can.

TWO: Practice what we learn and make it a part of our lives.



If we do this, then Allah will reward us immensely insha'Allah.

We can also gain knowledge by reading various books about Islam by Muslim scholars. This way we gain knowledge about different parts of our religion. Ask a parent or teacher to help you find some books you can read.

Especially during Ramadan, Muslims around the world attend lectures in the masjid. Scholars teach people Qur'an, hadeeth, fiqh, manners and other Islamic subjects. This happens especially in Ramadan and throughout the year as well.



Healthy Habit

Read a little bit of the Qur'an every day. Set daily reading goals, as well as a goal for each month. Also, try to read an Islamic book every month.

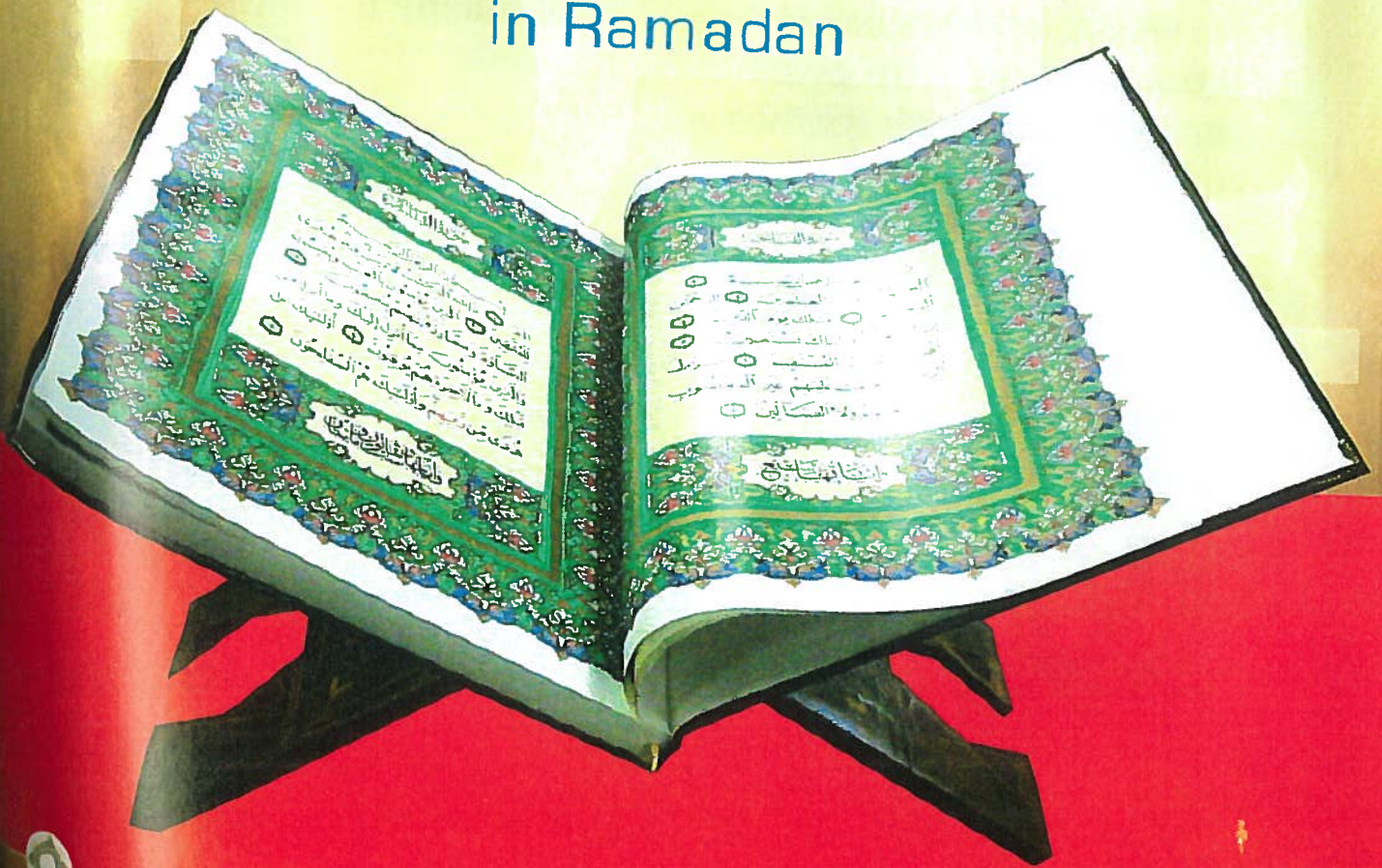


READING is the best way to gain knowledge.

اقرأ Remember اقرأ

READ

was the first word of the Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in Ramadan



Reasons Why We Should Seek Islamic Knowledge

Seeking knowledge pleases Allah and because makes us following the Prophet's ﷺ example. We will gain hasanat this way, and that will take us closer to Jannah.

We should also seek knowledge because it will make us better people. When we have more knowledge, we will behave in a better manner. This will even help us get along well with other people.

We should seek knowledge because it can help us solve many of the problems that we

face in life. The Qur'an and the way of the Prophet give us solutions to problems that we face. We can learn these solutions through the stories and lessons in Al-Qur'an and the ahadeeth.

We should seek knowledge because it will help us teach others about Islam. When we know something well, we can also start to teach it well. This will help us make others better people, too, insha'Allah.



Knowledge is the key to our success in the dunya and in the akhirah!

Story Time

One time, a man came to Abu-Dardaa' رضي الله عنه while he was sitting in the masjid in Damascus, Syria. Abu Dardaa' was one of the great Sahabah, a companion of Rasoolullah. The man said: "O Abu Dardaa', I came to you from Madinah. I only came to learn a hadeeth that I heard you know by heart."

The distance from Madinah to Damascus used to be traveled over a period of a month.

Abu Dardaa' then asked: "Did you come to Damascus for business?"


"No" the man replied, "I only traveled to learn the hadeeth from you."

Abu Dardaa' admired the man and then he said:

I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying:

"Whoever travels a road to learn certain knowledge, Allah will make his way to Jannah easy. Even angels will lay down their wings for the student out of respect. Additionally, everything on Earth and in the Heavens, including whales and fish in the ocean, would pray for learners. A faithful learner is better than a mere worshipper as the moonlight is better than that of the other stars. Learners and scholars are next to Prophets. Prophets did not give away dinars or dirhams; rather, they gave out knowledge. Those who gained knowledge took hold of a priceless gift."

LEARNING ABOUT OUR WORLD



In addition to seeking knowledge about Islam, we are encouraged as Muslims to learn about other subjects, such as science, English, social studies, geography and mathematics. Learning about these and many other subjects teaches us about the world, ideas, and people that are around us. These are Allah's creations, and learning about them will increase our iman. It will help us become better Muslims because we will see more of Allah's blessings and miracles.

Just as we are asked to learn in school and are then tested on the subjects of mathematics, science, history, and English, Allah has asked us to learn about Islam. He will also give us the final examination on the Day of Judgment. Let us prepare for this exam better than any other!

Activity

Time

Visit the library of a masjid and browse through the Islamic books there.

Think

Critically

1. How is 'ibadah related to knowledge?
2. Based on what you have learned from this lesson, write down how you think Ahmed's father might have answered his son's question:

"How can you study the Qur'an? I thought we just read it and memorized it to make Allah happy."

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why is it especially important to gain knowledge during Ramadan?
- 2 What was the Prophet's ﷺ source of knowledge?
- 3 Why is knowledge good for us?
- 4 What are some sources of knowledge?
- 5 Why is it good to understand the Arabic we read in the Qur'an?



Eid-ul-Fitr

CHAPTER SEVEN

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 How do we know when Eid-ul-Fitr is?
- 2 What does Eid mean?
- 3 What do you do on Eid?

Word

W a t c h

Eid	عيد
Eid-ul-Fitr	عيد الفطر
Salat-ul-Eid	صلاة العيد
Zakat-ul-Fitr	زكاة الفطر
Ghusl	غسل

It was the 29th day of Ramadan. The class was buzzing with excitement. Ramadan was almost over, and that meant Eid عيد might be the next day! Eid is the first day of Shawwal, the month after Ramadan.

Some students wanted Eid to be the next day. They were excited about all the fun, games, gifts, and yummy food.

Other students were looking forward to Eid, but they wanted



just one more day of fasting to earn more good deeds. After all, Ramadan only comes once a year.

The students went home that day in excitement. Either way, tomorrow was going to be a wonderful day!

Later, Bilal and Sarah reached home, washed up, and changed their clothes. They tried to find different ways to earn hasanat, because that day was likely to be the last day of Ramadan.

What are some different things Bilal and Sarah might have done to earn good deeds?



The day seemed to take forever to end. Finally, it was evening. It was dark outside, and Bilal and Sarah's dad called them.

Mr. Siraj: Come on Bilal. Come on Sarah. Let's go outside to look for the moon.

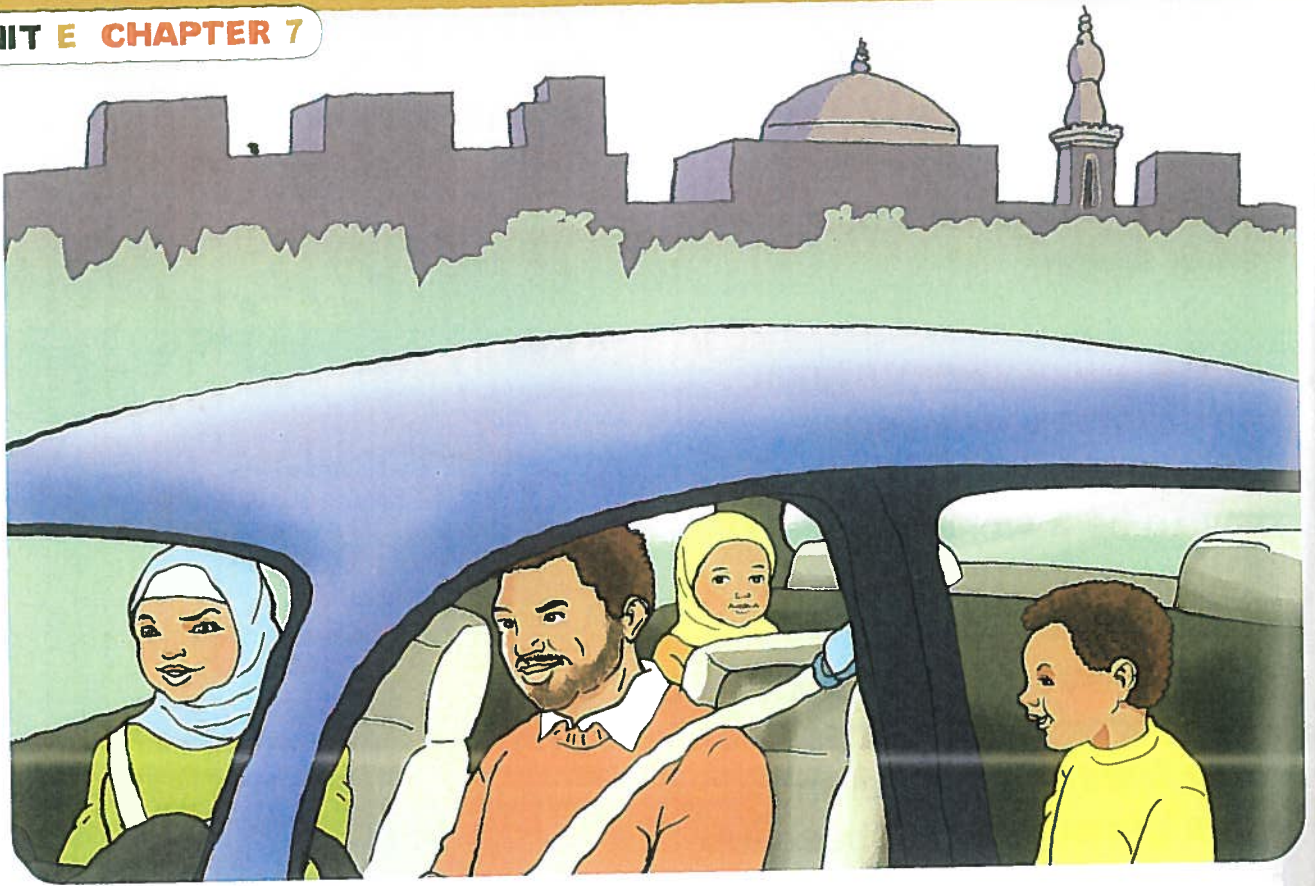
Bilal: It's going to be Eid soon, inshaAllah, right?

Sarah: Yeah, it's going to be tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Siraj: That's right, Sarah. If we see the hilal, or the crescent, we'll know that the new month of Shawwal has started and that Ramadan has ended.

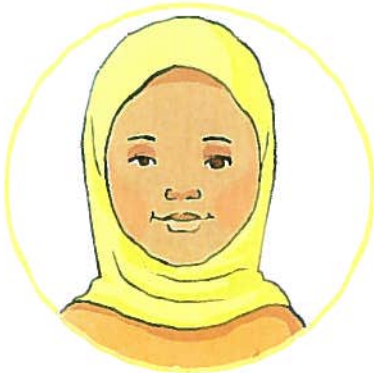
Bilal: I still don't get what the moon has to do with Eid.

Mrs. Siraj: Bilal, remember that the Muslim calendar is based on the moon? Each month begins with a new moon. Eid-ul-Fitr is the first day of Shawwal. That's why seeing the very thin crescent moon is important.



Mr. Siraj: If we don't see anything, it might mean that we're still in Ramadan and that we must fast tomorrow. It could also mean that tomorrow is Eid, but the moon is not visible from where we are. Let's go to the masjid together and hear about what they have seen, so we can find out whether or not tomorrow is Eid.

WHAT DO YOU THINK THEY FOUND OUT?
TOMORROW IS EID!



In Arabic, Eid means "celebration."

Meanwhile, at the Mahmoud household, preparations for Eid were already underway.

Leena: Mama, what is that delicious smell?

Mama: Your father and I are making traditional sweets for Eid tomorrow.

Leena: Can I help?

Mama: I need your help cleaning the house for tomorrow, first. We have to get a good night's rest, because tomorrow morning we need to get up early in order to get to Salat-ul-Eid on time.

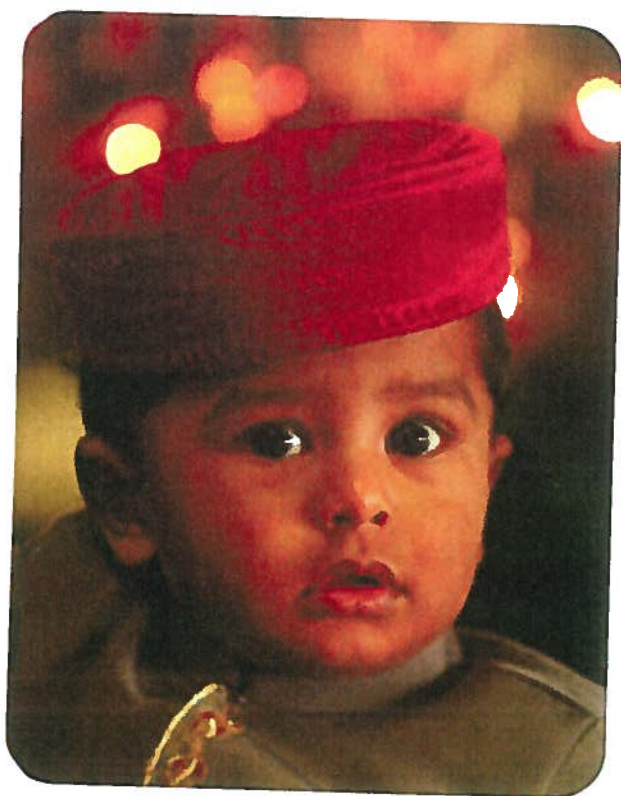
Dad: Don't forget that afterwards we'll have lots of guests over, insha'Allah. We invited many of the people we know from the masjid to our house.

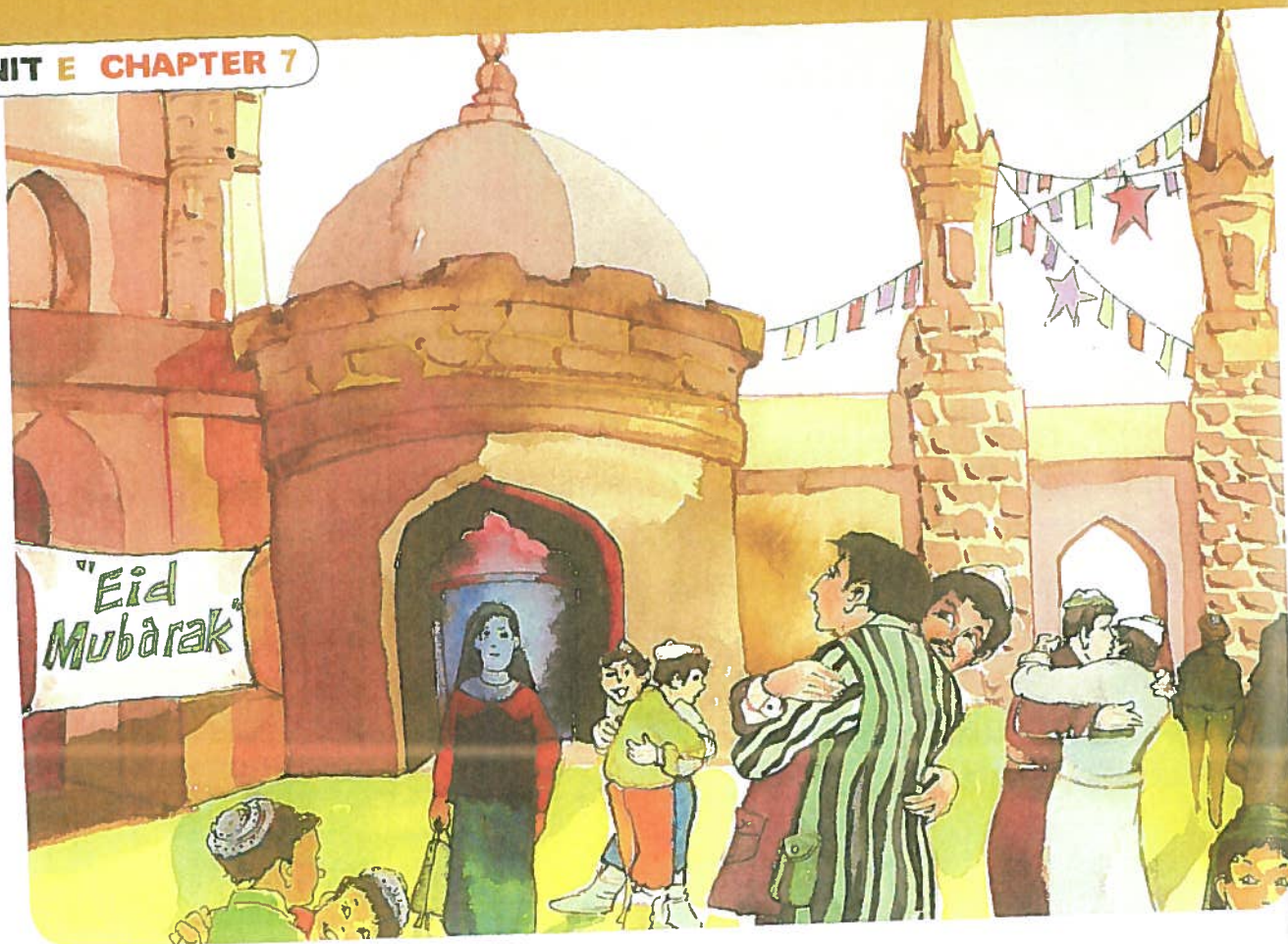
Leena: I can't wait! Let me get to that cleaning.

ALL ABOUT EID

Eid-ul-Fitr is a celebration after the end of Ramadan, which means it occurs on the first day of the month of Shawwal. Eid celebrates the end of fasting in Ramadan, and it is one of the two festivals for Muslims.

Muslims celebrate this joyous occasion in honor of all the good things they have received from Allah (swt). It is a time of togetherness. Muslims gather with family





members and friends. Eid is also a time of giving. Each family must give a small amount of money to the poor before the Eid prayer. This charity is called Zakat-ul-Fitr زكاة الفطر, or "charity of the breakfast." It must be paid before the Eid prayer conducted.

On the day of Eid, it is Sunnah for all Muslims to take a special bath called ghusl غسل, and then get together for the Eid prayer. This prayer can be offered in a masjid, in a

big hall, or outside. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to pray Salat-ul-Eid in congregation with all the Muslims outside.

After the prayer, friends and family visit each other and have a nice time. We should always remember the poor, who may not get to have many of the nice treats that we get. We should be thankful to Allah and our parents for the many blessings we have. Children may send each other Eid greetings on the internet or make each other cards.

Is Salat-ul-Eid the same as the five daily prayers?

Before the Eid prayer, one should recite the takbeer:

الله أكبر الله أكبر الله أكبر، لا إله إلا الله.
الله أكبر الله أكبر الله أكبر، والله الحمد.

"Allahu akbar Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar, la ilaha illallah.
Allahu akbar Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar, wali llah il hamd.

"Allah is Greatest. Allah is Greatest. Allah is Greatest.
There is none worthy of prayer but Allah. Allah is Greatest.
Allah is Greatest. All praise be to Allah."



Recite this takbeer with your classmates!

Salat-ul-Eid begins with two rak'aat. However, once the rak'aat are over, an imam delivers a khutbah. It is very important to listen to the khutbah, because it is a Sunnah with the Eid prayer.

Unlike the five daily prayers, the prayer of Eid-ul-Fitr has neither an athan nor an iqaama to call upon the Muslims. There is no standard time to pray; it can be offered anytime between sunrise and noon. The Eid prayer is Sunnah.

On the morning of Eid, I wake up excited and jump out of my (piece of furniture). I wash my face and squeeze some (a liquid) onto my toothbrush and brush my teeth. I can't wait to wear my new clothes. I put on a (color) (an article of clothing) and brush my hair with a (an animal). My mom has made a special breakfast for my family. I can't wait to eat the (school supply) covered in (ice cream topping). I eat (age) (unit of measurement) of it. When it is time to go for Eid prayer, my family and I get onto our

(pre-historic creature) and drive away. There are so many people gathered to pray together! I see mothers with (a verb ending with ing) children and I see fathers making dhikr with (adjective) tasbeeh beads made of (natural resource). After the prayer, the khutbah begins. I make du'aa to Allah and thank Him for blessing my family and me with the month of Ramadan. I greet my friends after prayer and we (another verb). I cannot wait until Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr come again.



Remember that even when the month of Ramadan is over, it is good to continue all our good deeds throughout the whole year. Ramadan teaches us to be our best, and our job is to be the best Muslims all year long.

Remember the Ramadan Daily Dozen? Most of them should be done after Ramadan too. Which of the twelve things could we try to do all year?



Chapter Review

Activity

Time

1. Find a partner. Decide which one of you will be picking the words and which one of you will be writing. Without reading the story (below), ask one to choose words which fit the description in parentheses. Don't let your partner read it until you are through! When you are finished, read them their story, replacing each word in the correct place. It should be funny.
2. Perform Salat-ul-Eid with your class.
3. It is Eid time and, with your classmates, decorate your class and make it beautiful.

Think

Critically

- 1) Why is Eid-ul-Fitr important in Islam?
- 2) How is Eid important to you?
- 3) What are the differences between performing Salat-ul-Fajr and Salat-ul-Eid?

Lesson

Review

- 1 How do Muslims use the moon to determine when Eid-ul-Fitr is?
- 2 How is the Eid prayer different from the five daily prayers?
- 3 What are some things Muslims do on Eid?
- 4 What does your family do on Eid-ul-Fitr?
- 5 Why do you think made Eid right after the month of Ramadan?



Eid Around The World*

CHAPTER EIGHT

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 Do Muslims celebrate Eid in different ways around the world?
- 2 How do Muslims in your country celebrate Eid?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

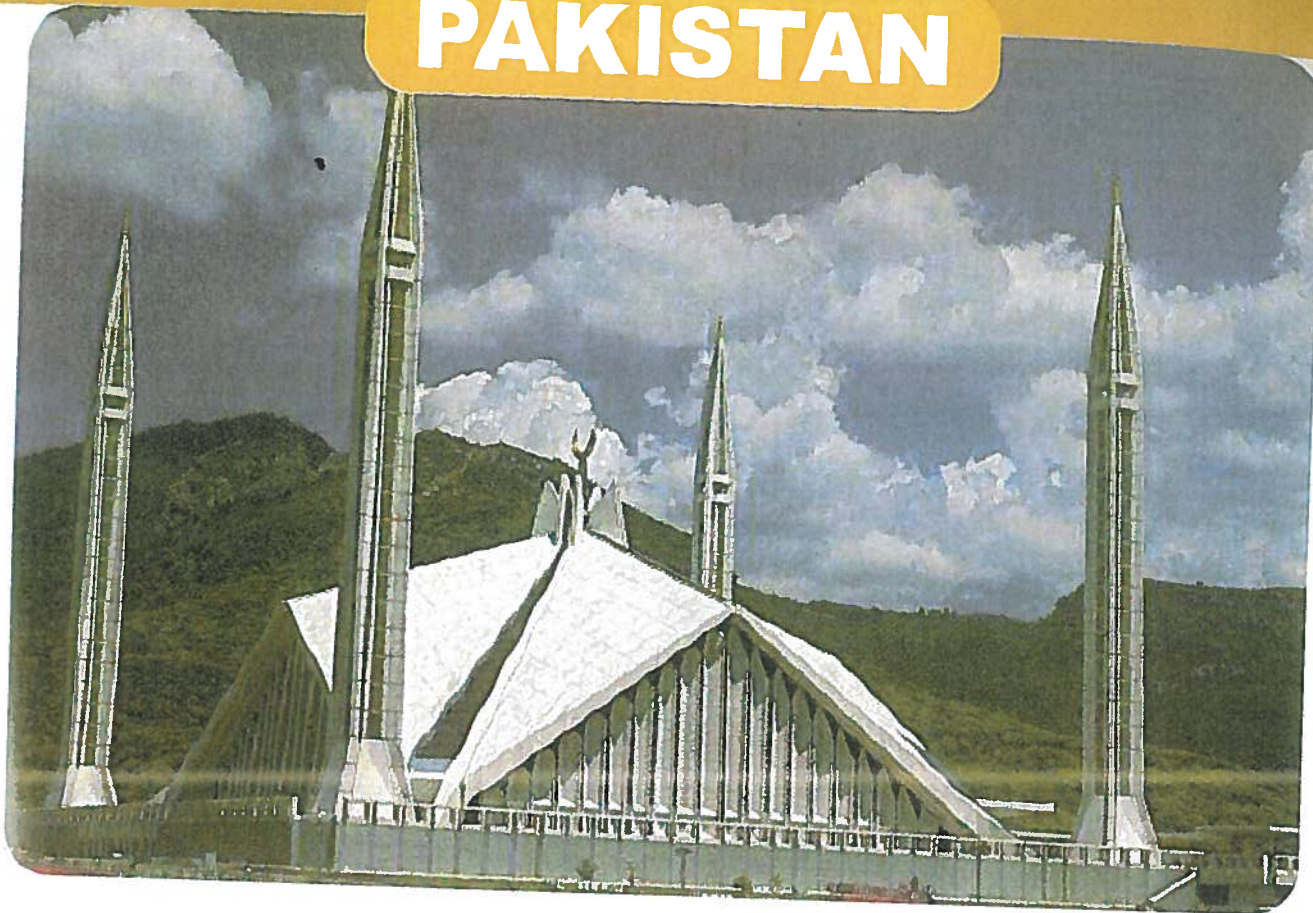
Pakistan	پاکستان
Iran	ایران
Egypt	مصر
Turkey	ترکیا
Trinidad	ترینداد
Malaysia	مالیزیا
China	الصین
Gambia	جامبیا

You have read about how Muslims celebrate Eid. Now, you will read about special ways to celebrate Eid. Muslims live all over the world. Muslims in each country have different customs.

They have fun in different ways. There are around a **bil-lion and a half Muslims** in the world. Muslims live on all the continents.

* Adapted from Suzan Douglass' (1995) *Eid Mubarak! Islamic Celebration Around the World*.

PAKISTAN



Pakistan پاکستان is a Muslim country in Asia. Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan. Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar are the names of other big cities in Pakistan. Pakistan has very high mountains. The stars sparkle at night. The sky is clear in the mountains.

In Pakistan, at the end of Ramadan, families watch for the new moon. They watch from the tops of their houses. Street singers go through the streets. People hug each other. The children like to

stay up late. They help to get ready for Eid. On the day of Eid, people wear fancy clothes. Women and girls paint henna on their hands and feet. Children get money and gifts. They enjoy swings and rides.



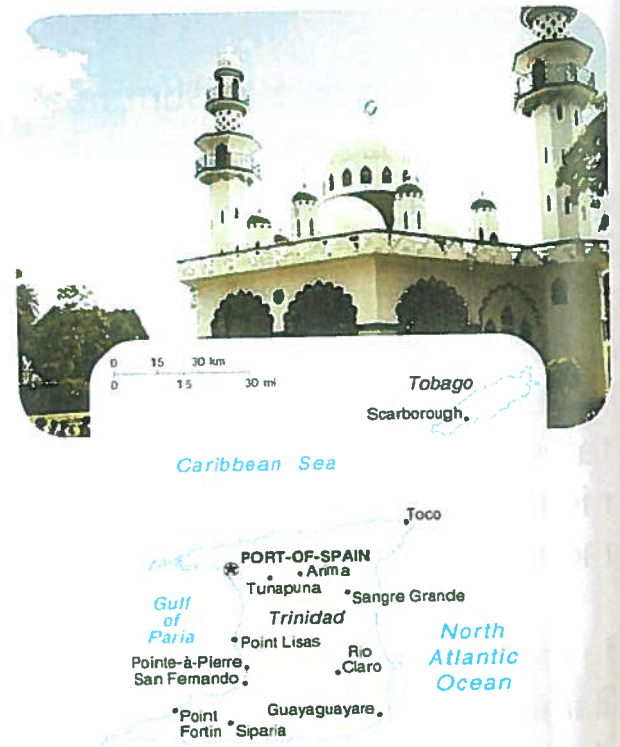
IRAN

Iran ایران is a Muslim country in Asia. Tehran is the capital city of Iran. Masajid are beautiful in Iran. It is the night before Eid. The children have shiny, new shoes. The children are very excited. They put the new shoes under their pillows on the night before Eid. They dream about Eid the next day.



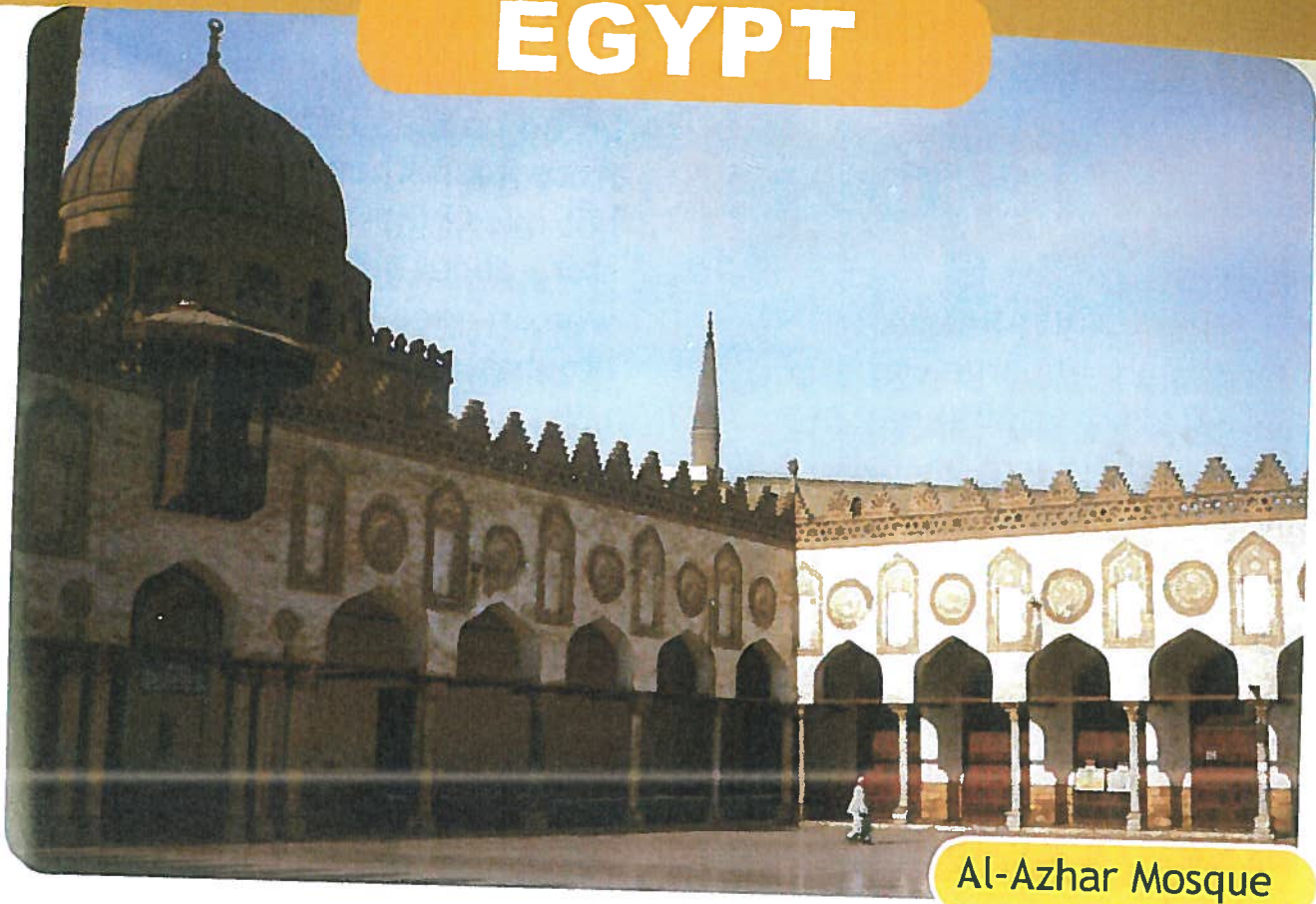
TRINIDAD

Trinidad is a country in North America, in the Caribbean Sea. Trinidad is a beautiful island. Port-of-Spain is the capital city of Trinidad. Muslims came to Trinidad a long time ago. Their ancestors came from Africa and India. Many Muslims live in Trinidad. There are more than 100 masajid in the country. Christians and Hindus live there too. On Eid, Muslims have the day off. Schools close. Offices close. Muslim families celebrate Eid. They go to prayer. They buy sweets. They visit each other's



homes. Christians and Hindus come to visit, too. Muslims send sweets to neighbors. The T.V. shows Islamic programs all day.

EGYPT



Al-Azhar Mosque

Egypt مصر is a Muslim country in Africa. Cairo is the capital city of Egypt. It is called the city of 1000 minarets. Cairo has more than a thousand minarets. The world's longest river is in Egypt. It is called the Nile River. It is more than 4000 miles long. Egypt has huge and famous pyramids. They were built more than 3000 years ago. More than 70 million people live in Egypt. In Ramadan, children get colored lanterns. The children have a parade. They hold the lanterns high. They sing songs. Neighbors give them gifts

On Eid, colored lights decorate houses and shops. Children wear clothes in bright colors. Families go to parks. They play and eat together. They ride horses and swings, laugh and have fun. Everyone enjoys Eid.



CHINA

China الصين is in Asia.

China is a very large country. Beijing is the capital city of China. Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Canton are other big cities in China. More than a billion people live in China. More than 60 million of them are Muslims. Chinese Muslims share special

MALAYSIA

Malaysia ماليزيا is a Muslim country in Asia. Part of Malaysia is on a peninsula. A peninsula has water on three sides. Another part of Malaysia is on an island. An island is surrounded by water. Kuala Lumpur is the capital city of Malaysia. Malaysia has the 2nd tallest building in the world. It is called Petronas Tower and has 88 floors. It is 551 meters tall.

Malaysia is a warm, rainy country. Rice, bamboo and coconuts grow there. It is the day before Eid. Families cook special rice.

They cook it inside hollow bamboo stalks. They mix the rice with coconut milk. They hang the bamboo over a big fire. The rice cooks all day. The children play and laugh. They like the big fire.

bread on Eid. They make dough from flour. They fry the dough in hot oil. Chinese Muslims know a story about the bread. A poor woman once made bread for Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. She had only a little flour and oil. The Prophet tasted the woman's bread. It tasted very good. It was good because she had made the bread with love. Prophet Muhammad thanked and blessed her.

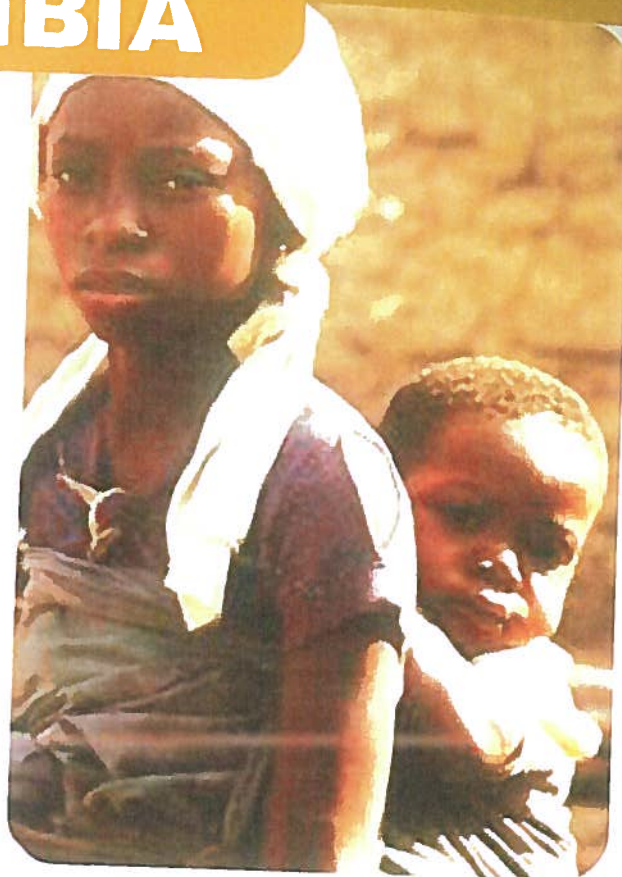


GAMBIA

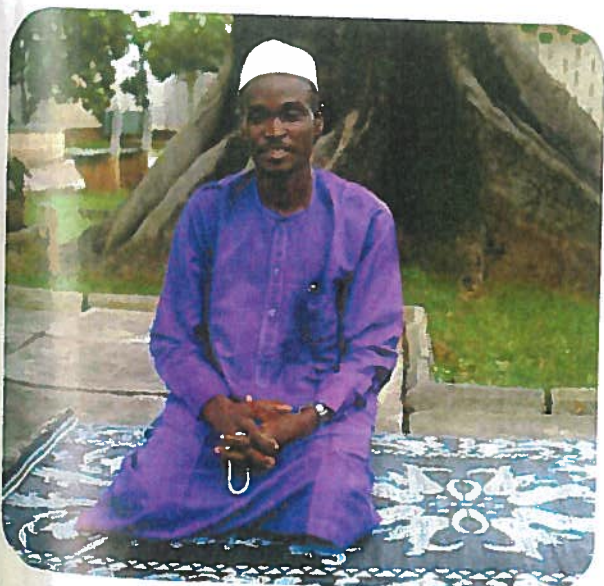
Gambia **غامبيا** is a Muslim country in Africa. It is near the ocean. Banjul is the capital city. Families live together in groups. They share water from a well. They plant fruit trees.

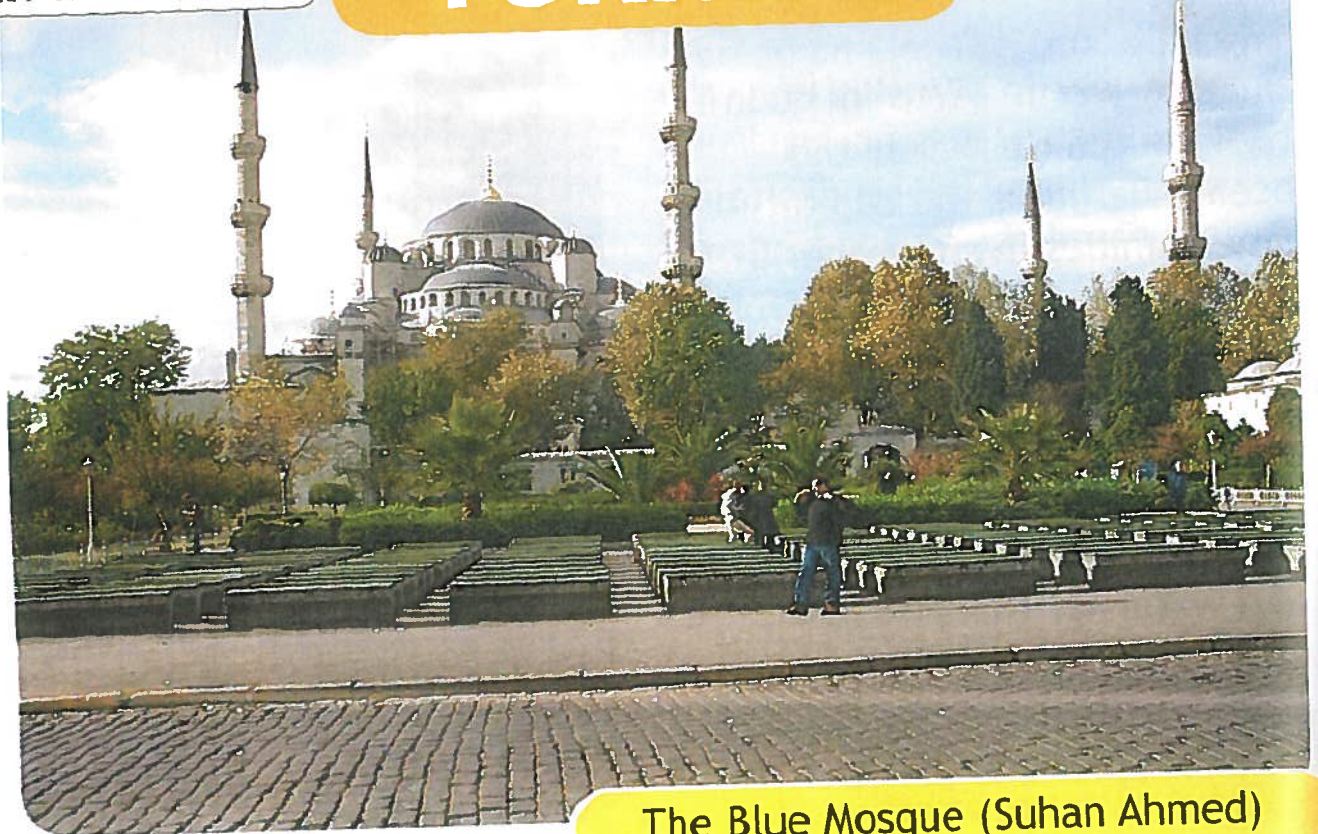
For Eid Al-Adha, the families buy sheep. The children are very happy. They bring grass and water for the sheep. Children help their fathers sacrifice the sheep. They cut the meat. They give some meat to other families. Each child takes some to neighbors.

In each house, families cook pots full of food. Women carry the pots on their heads. They put the pots under a big tree.



Everyone wears new clothes. Everyone brings a chair and a spoon. The whole family shares the food.





The Blue Mosque (Sultan Ahmed)

Turkey ترکیا is a Muslim country between Europe and Asia. Turkey has mountains and coasts. It has farms and big cities. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey. Istanbul is another big city in Turkey. In Ramadan, Muslims eat a meal before dawn. It is still dark outside. A drummer walks through the streets. Sleeping people hear his drum. Boom-ba-ba-boom! Boom-ba-ba-boom! Wake up to eat! Wake up to pray! On Eid, the drummer comes again. People give him sweets and money.



Chapter Review

Activity

Time

Many people celebrate Eid differently around the world. Choose a country and collect some pictures that show how Muslims celebrate Eid there. Post those pictures on a board and talk about it to your class.

Think

Critically

1. What other countries Eid traditions you like to learn about? Search that online.
2. Why do Muslims like Eid? List reasons that were not mentioned in the book.

Lesson

Review

- 1 What do women and girls do in Pakistan for Eid?
- 2 What does the drummer do in Turkey?
- 3 In Malaysia, what special food do they cook for Eid?
- 4 Why do Chinese Muslims make bread during Eid?
- 5 In Gambia what do the families buy for Eid ul Adha?

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة الإنفطار

Surat-ul-Infitar 1-5

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

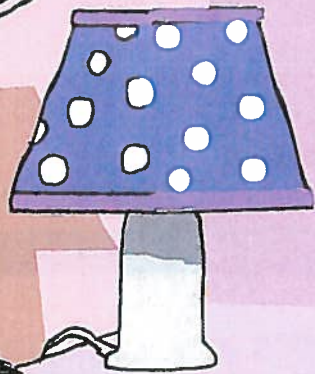
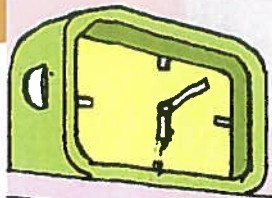
إِذَا السَّمَاءُ أَنْفَطَرَتْ ﴿١﴾ وَإِذَا الْكُوَاكِبُ انثَرَتْ ﴿٢﴾ وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ فُجِرَتْ ﴿٣﴾
 وَإِذَا الْقُبُورُ بُعْثِرَتْ ﴿٤﴾ عَلِمْتَ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ وَأَخَّرَتْ ﴿٥﴾
 يَتَأْتِيهَا الْإِنْسَنُ مَا عَرَفَ رَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ ﴿٦﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ فَسَوَّنَكَ فَعَدَلَكَ
 ﴿٧﴾ فِي أَيِّ صُورَةٍ مَّا شَاءَ رَكَّبَكَ ﴿٨﴾ كَلَّا بَلْ تُكَذِّبُونَ بِالذِّينِ ﴿٩﴾ وَإِنَّ
 عَلَيْكُمْ لِحَافِظِينَ ﴿١٠﴾ كِرَامًا كُنِينِ ﴿١١﴾ يَعْلَمُونَ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ إِنَّ
 الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ ﴿١٣﴾ وَإِنَّ الْفُجَّارَ لَفِي جَحِيمٍ ﴿١٤﴾ يَصَلُونَهَا يَوْمَ الذِّينِ ﴿١٥﴾
 وَمَا هُمْ عَنْهَا بِغَائِبِينَ ﴿١٦﴾ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا يَوْمَ الذِّينِ ﴿١٧﴾ ثُمَّ مَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا يَوْمَ
 الذِّينِ ﴿١٨﴾ يَوْمَ لَا تَمَلِكُ نَفْسٌ لِنَفْسٍ شَيْئًا وَالْأَمْرُ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِلَّهِ ﴿١٩﴾

TRANSLITERATION

1. Itha-ssama'o-nfatarat
2. Wa-ithal-kawakibu-ntatharat
3. Wa-ithal-biharu fujjirat
4. Wa-ithal-qubooru bu'thirat
5. 'Alimat nafsum-ma qaddamat wa akhkharaat
6. Ya ayyuhal-insanu ma gharraka birabbik-al-kareem
7. Allathee khalaqaka fasawwaka fa'adalak
8. Fee ayyi sooratim-ma sha'a rakkabak
9. Kalla bal tukaththiboona biddeen
10. Wa-inna 'alaykum lahafitheen
11. Kiraman katibeen
12. Ya'lamoona ma taf'aloona
13. Inna al-abrara lafee naAAeemin
14. Wa-inna alfujjara lafee jaheemin
15. Yaslawnaaha yawma alddeeni
16. Wama hum AAanha bigha-ibeena
17. Wama adraka ma yawmu alddeeni
18. Thumma ma adraka ma yawmu alddeeni
19. Yawma la tamliku nafsun linafsin shay-an waal-amru yawma-ithin lillahi

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [82:1] When the heaven breaks apart,
[82:2] And when the stars fall and scatter,
[82:3] And when the seas flow forth,
[82:4] And when the graves are dug out,
[82:5] Every soul shall know what it has done and what it has failed to do.
[82:6] O man! What has made you disbelieve in your Lord, the Gracious one,
[82:7] Who created you, then completed you, then perfected you?
[82:8] Into whatever form He wanted He could fashion you.
[82:9] Nay! but you disbelieve in the Day of Judgment,
[82:10] And surely there are guardian angels over you
[82:11] Honorable recorders,
[82:12] They know what you do.
[82:13] Most surely the righteous are in bliss,
[82:14] And most surely the wicked are in burning fire,
[82:15] They shall enter it on the Day of Judgment.
[82:16] And they shall by no means be absent from it.
[82:17] And what will make you realize what the Day of Judgment is?
[82:18] Again, what will make you realize what the Day of Judgment is?
[82:19] The day on which no soul shall control anything for (another) soul; and the command on that day shall be entirely Allah's.





MY ISLAMIC LIFESTYLE

CHAPTER 1

Sleeping Well: Adab-un-Nawm F2

CHAPTER 2

Sunan-ul-Fitra:
Islamic Personal Grooming F8

CHAPTER 3

Eating Right: Adab Ut-Ta'am F14

CHAPTER 4

Saying it the Prophet Way F20

CHAPTER 5

Surat 'Abasa F26



Sleeping Well: Adab-un-Nawm

CHAPTER ONE

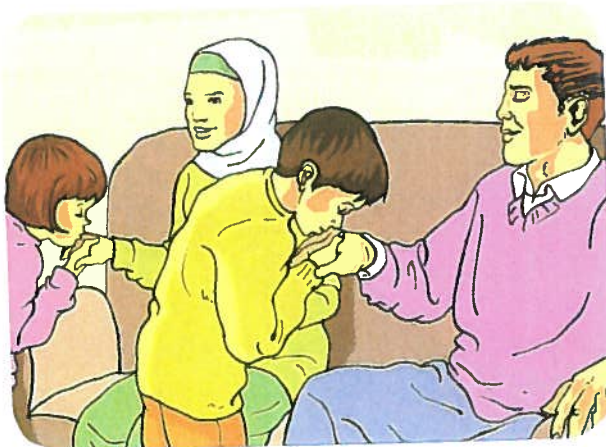
Pre-reading Questions

- 1 What do you do before you go to sleep?
- 2 Who or what do you think about when you're in bed?
- 3 What's the first thing you do in the morning?

Word

W **a** **t** **c** **h**

Al Muawwithaat المعوذات



When Zaid and Leena start getting ready for bed, they kiss their parents good night and say, "Assalamu Alaikum."



When it is time for Nizar to get ready for bed, he whines and complains to his parents, then he stomps up the stairs, saying bad things.

WHO ARE YOU LIKE?

When Zaid and Leena are getting ready for bed, they change their clothes, fold them neatly, brush their teeth, and make wudoo'. It is Sunnah to make wudoo' before sleeping, and to sleep in the state of taharah (purity).

When Nizar gets ready for bed, he changes into his pajamas and he throws his clothes on the floor. Because he doesn't feel like brushing his teeth or washing himself, he skips those important habits.



Healthy Habit

Before you sleep, make sure that you are clean and that the area around you is clean.

WHO ARE YOU LIKE?

Zaid and Leena quietly get into their beds. They remember to say their dua'a , Ayat-ul-Kursi and Al-Muawithaat. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to recite these verses before he slept. Zaid and Leena know how important it is to remember Allah ﷻ when they are going to sleep. They also remember to thank Allah for everything He has given them.

Recite before
you sleep:

Al-Ikhlās
Al-Falaq
An-Nas
Ayat-ul-Kursi

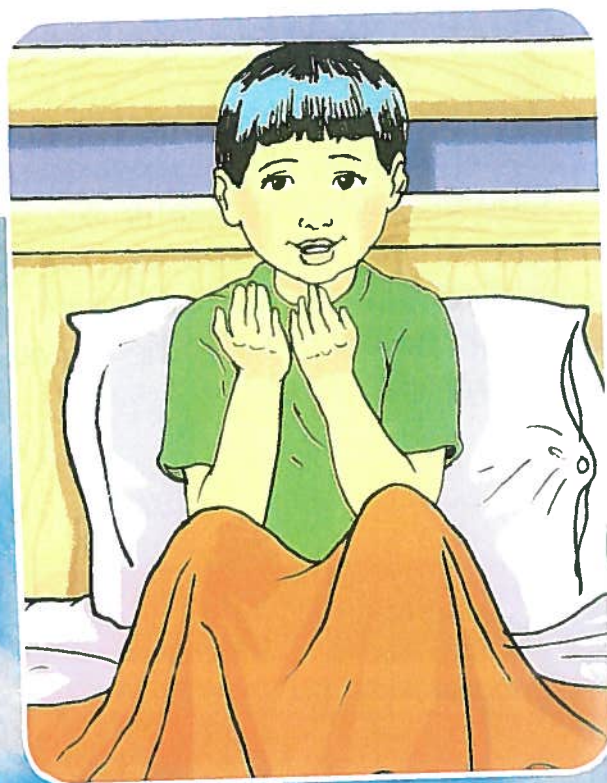
dua'a of Sleeping 1

Finally, they say the dua'a of sleeping:

بِسْمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

"Bismik-Allahumma, amootu, wa ahyia."

With your name O Allah I die and live.



dua'a of Sleeping 2

بِسْمِكَ رَبِّي وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي وَبِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ،
 إِنْ أَمْسَكْتَ نَفْسِي فَاعْفِرْ لَهَا وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا
 فَاحْفَظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

Bismika rabbi wada'tu janbi wabika arfa'uhu,
 in amsakta nafsee faghfir laha
 wa in arsaltaha fahfath-ha
 bima tahfath bihi ibadak-as-saliheen.

With your name my Lord I lay down on my side [for sleep],
 if you take hold of my soul then forgive me,
 and if you give it back to me then protect it
 as you usually protect your pious servants.

This du'aa shows us that our souls return to Allah when we go to sleep, and Allah gives them back to us before we wake up. This dua'a also teaches us that we should do everything with the

name of Allah, so that we get hasanat. Zaid and Leena close their eyes and fall asleep making thikr. They sleep on their right sides, because this is Sunnah, too.



Healthy Habit

Always make dua'a and read Ayat-ul-Kursi and al-Mu'awwizat before you sleep.



Nizar yanks off the covers and climbs into bed. He yawns loudly and starts thinking it isn't fair that he has to go to sleep. Then Nizar starts thinking about the cartoons he saw earlier in the day. This reminds him how his mother made him turn off the T.V., and how he got mad at her for it. Nizar is restless, so he gets out of bed,

even though he's not supposed to. He grabs his handheld video game and starts playing, under the covers. He plays until he falls asleep. He falls asleep on his stomach, even though Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said this was a bad position to sleep in.

Nizar also forgets to think about Allah.



WHO ARE YOU LIKE?

It is morning. When Zaid and Leena hear the athan for Fajr prayer, they wake up and stretch. They are so happy that Allah has given them another day to live.

They say,

”الحمد لله الذي أحيانا بعدما أماتنا
وإليه النشور”

”Alhamdulillah alathi, ahyana,
ba'dama amatana, wa ilayhin
nushoor.

”لا إله إلا الله”

La ilaha illallah, Muhammad-ur-
rasoolullah.”

This means, "Praise be to Allah, the One who made us live after He made us die, and to Him we will be gathered alive after death. There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger."

When Nizar hears the athan for Fajr, he groans and stuffs his head under his pillow. He is so sleepy, because he went to sleep later than he was supposed to. Even when his parents call him to pray, Nizar doesn't listen and falls back into a deep sleep. When he finally wakes up, it is late and he misses breakfast. Nizar does not thank Allah in the morning.

Chapter Review



Make a poster that shows what a Muslim should do before sleeping, and as he or she sleeps. Describe and draw each step.



Why is it a good thing to make wudoo' before you sleep?



- 1 What is the best state to sleep in? Why?
- 2 Name some reasons it is good to think of Allah before sleeping.
- 3 Why is it good to sleep early?
- 4 Say two dua'as that we should say before we sleep.
- 5 Which parts of Al-Qur'an should we recite before sleeping?
- 6 What does the morning dua'a mean? What does it mean when we thank Allah for making us die and live?



Sunan-ul-Fitra: Islamic Personal Grooming

CHAPTER TWO

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 What are different things that you do to keep yourself clean?
- 2 Who do we learn from when it comes to keeping ourselves clean?
- 3 Why is it important to stay clean?

Word

W a t c h

Sunan-ul-Fitra	سُنن الفِطْرَة
Hygiene	سِوَاك
Siwaak	طَهَارَة
Tahara	غُسْل
Ghusl	

One of the most important parts of being a Muslim is cleanliness. Keeping ourselves pure is considered one half of our faith, according to the Prophet ﷺ. A good Muslim is clean, neat, and presentable. A good Muslim tries to look and smell good.

There are several ways to keep

ourselves clean and pure. The Prophet ﷺ called these ways of cleaning ourselves Sunan-ul-Fitra. This refers to our personal hygiene. Hygiene means cleanliness and freedom from impurity.

Good hygiene is important because not only does it keep us looking, smelling, and feeling

good, but it is pleasing to Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى**. Allah is happy when we take good care of the bodies He has given us. Another

effect of good hygiene is that it protects us from germs that might otherwise make us sick.

عن أبي مالك الأشعري رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ :
"الطهور شَطْرُ الإِيمَانِ" رواه مسلم

Abu Malik Al-Ashaari رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said:
"At-Tahouru Shatrul-Iman." Reported by Muslim
This means, "Cleanliness is half of the faith."

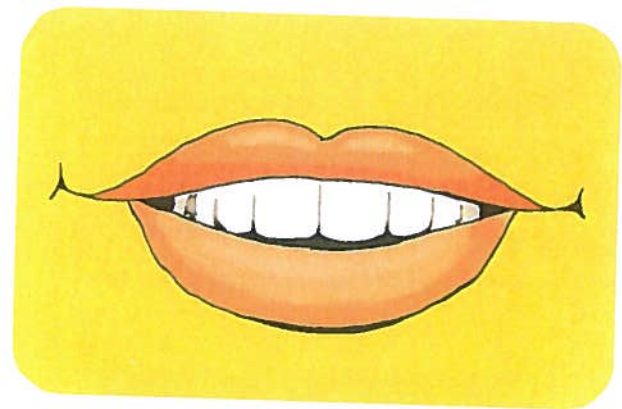
The Categories of Sunan-ul-Fitra

The Mouth

It is important for Muslims to keep their mouths clean. This means we should remember to brush our teeth at least two times a day. The best times for teeth brushing are right before we go to sleep and right after we wake up.

This keeps our gums, tongue, and teeth free from harmful bacteria. It also helps us to have a nice and fresh smelling breath.

Have you ever forgotten to brush your teeth? What happens when the people around you smell



your breath if you haven't brushed your teeth? How do you feel when you smell other's bad breath?

Brushing your teeth and cleaning your mouth is also good for people around you, because they are spared from bad breath.



We use a toothbrush to clean our mouths. The Prophet ﷺ used a siwaak. A siwaak is a twig from a special tree. If you ever use a siwaak, you'll notice that it has a nice, fresh flavor. It is a very good thing to clean your teeth with a siwaak like Rasoolullah used to do.

The Body

These days, most people are fortunate enough to be able to shower every day. During the Prophet's time, there wasn't enough water for everyone to

bathe every day. Therefore, Rasoolullah ﷺ recommended his followers to take a special shower on Fridays, before Jum'uah prayers. This special bath is called ghusl.

Alhamdulillah today we have running water, so it is easy to take a shower every day. Taking a show-



Hadeeth Shareef

عن أبي أمامة رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "السَّوَاكُ مَطْهَرَةٌ لِلْفَمِ مَرْضَاةٌ لِلرَّبِّ."
رواه النسائي وابن ماجه وأحمد

Abu Umamah narrated that Rasoolullah said:
"Cleaning your mouth with siwaak cleans the mouth and pleases the Lord."

Reported in Nasa'i, Ibn Majah and Ahmad

er every day will keep us clean. Even if we only shower every few days, it is Sunnah to take a shower on Fridays.

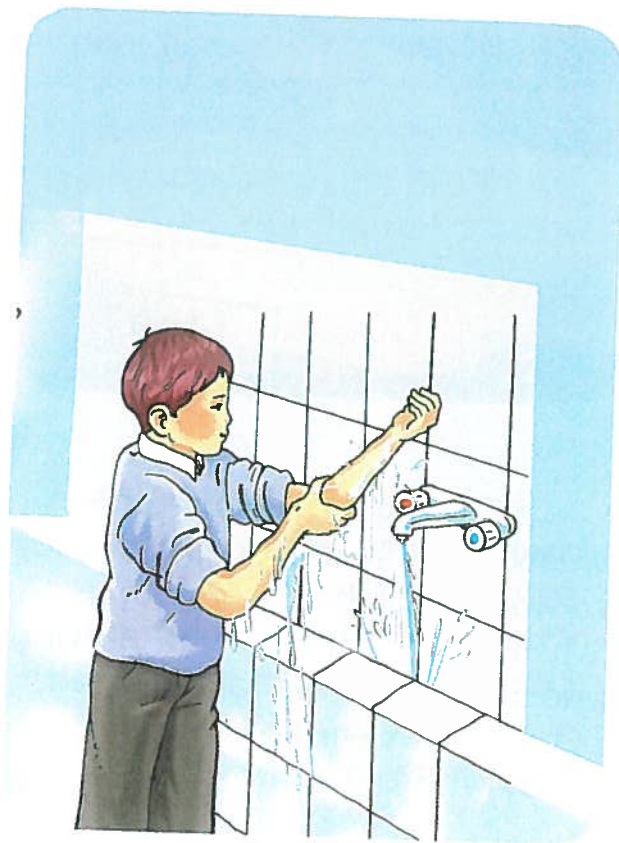
Taking a shower or bath is important because it keeps our bodies clean, healthy and smelling good.

What happens when you play for a long time on a very hot day?

When we work or play hard, our bodies sweat, and body odor is produced. Body odor is a bad smell that comes from places like our armpits and others. It is very important to keep our bodies smelling good, and taking a daily shower is a great start.

When we do shower, it is important that we scrub ourselves everywhere with soap, especially extra smelly areas. Different people smell bad in different places. It is important to know the areas you have to pay special attention to cleaning.

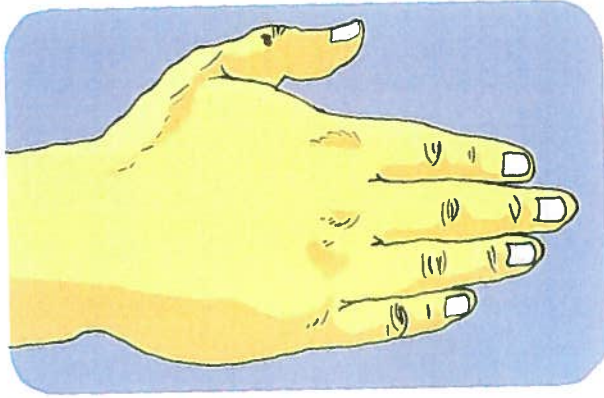
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ always smelled wonderful. His companions said that he smelled like musk, or perfume. To follow his example, we should also smell nice and clean. One way we can do this is to use nice smelling shampoo or soap.



Wudoo'

Everyday, we come in contact with so many germs that even a shower is not enough to protect us from them. Our hands, arms, faces, and feet are always getting dirty, and they always need cleaning.

Wudoo' is not only something that purifies our souls, but it also purifies our bodies. If we make sure that we are always in a state of wudoo', then we will always be in a state of purity. We will have more opportunities to wash dirt and bacteria off of different parts of our bodies throughout the day.



Also, being in the state of wudoo', or taharah, keeps us ready to worship Allah all of the time. When we are in a state of taharah, and make it for the sake of Allah, our deeds will make Him very happy with us.

Fingernails and Toenails

Our hands and feet do a lot of work during the day, and because of this, they also get dirty. But the parts of our hands and feet that catch the most dirt are our fingernails and toenails.

To take care of our fingernails, we should clip them around once a week. Rasoolullah never let his fingernails grow out long. We should not let ours grow too long either.

Because you eat with your hands, lot of bacteria can collect under the nails, it is really important to keep your nails well

groomed. Imagine the germs that you would put into your mouth if you had long nails that had a lot of bacteria!

What else might happen if we keep long nails?

Remember, following Sunan-ul-Fitra will keep our bodies nice and healthy, and it will please Allah. We should remember that when we clean ourselves, we are doing it for the sake of Allah. This will give us many good deeds, inshaAllah. This way, our bodies will be clean, and it will help us keep our souls clean, too!



Chapter Review



Get a siwaak and try cleaning your teeth.



How will keeping your body clean help you?



- 1 What are the different categories of Sunan-ul-Fitra?
- 2 What can you do to keep your mouth clean?
- 3 Why is it a good thing to shower daily?
- 4 Is it healthy to keep long fingernails and toenails? Why or why



Eating Right: Adab Ut-Ta'am

CHAPTER THREE

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 When you're really hungry, who or what do you think about?
- 2 Does being hungry remind you of anything?
- 3 Do you know of any special rules about eating for Muslims?

Word

W a t c h

Halal حلال
Ar-Razzaq الرزاق
Etiquettes آداب الطعام

Allah has given us many foods to eat. He has given us mouths, teeth, tongues, and stomachs so that we can enjoy the food we eat. As Muslims, it is important for us to remember this every time we eat.

Waiting for Food

When we are waiting for breakfast, lunch, dinner, or snack time, and we are very, very hungry, we

should do several things:

- We should remember that there are people in the world, just like us, who don't even have food to eat when it is time for a meal.
- We should also remember that Rasoolullah ﷺ and his companions rarely had enough food to eat. They lived mainly on dates, milk, and water. Sometimes they would go hungry for days on end.

- We should say "Alhamdulillah" when we are waiting to eat and be patient, because at least we will have food to eat, soon.

Before Eating

Right before we eat, there are certain things we should check for:

1. Have a good intention.

Before we eat we should have a good niyyah, or intention, in our hearts. Our niyyah should be that we eat to stay healthy, fit and live to worship Allah and serve his religion very well.

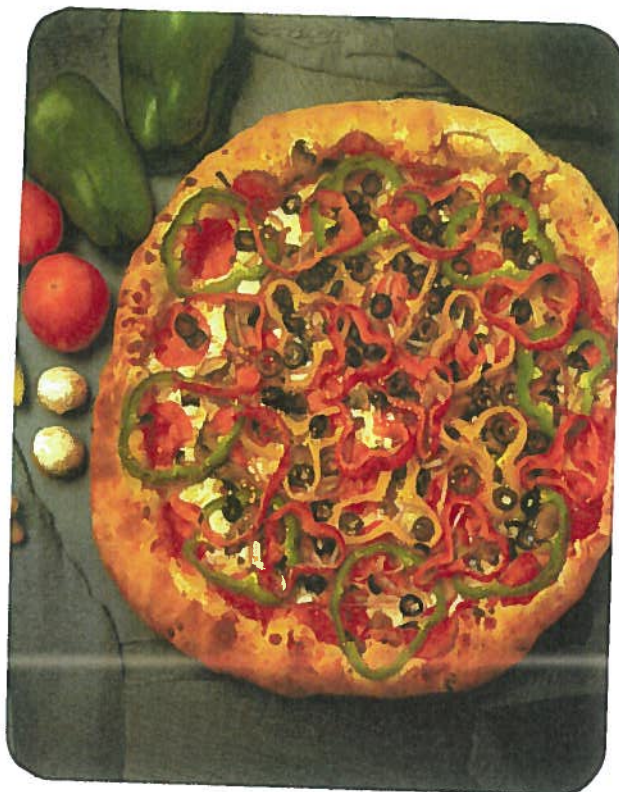
2. Eat only what is halal.

Islam teaches us to eat the good food that is halal, or lawful. Allah says in the Qur'an:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن
طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِن
كُنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿البقرة: ١٧٢﴾

"O you who believe! Eat of the good lawful things that We have given you, and give thanks to Allah it is truly Him that you worship."
[2:172]

A Muslim should only eat what Allah made halal and avoid all haram or prohibited food. Also, a



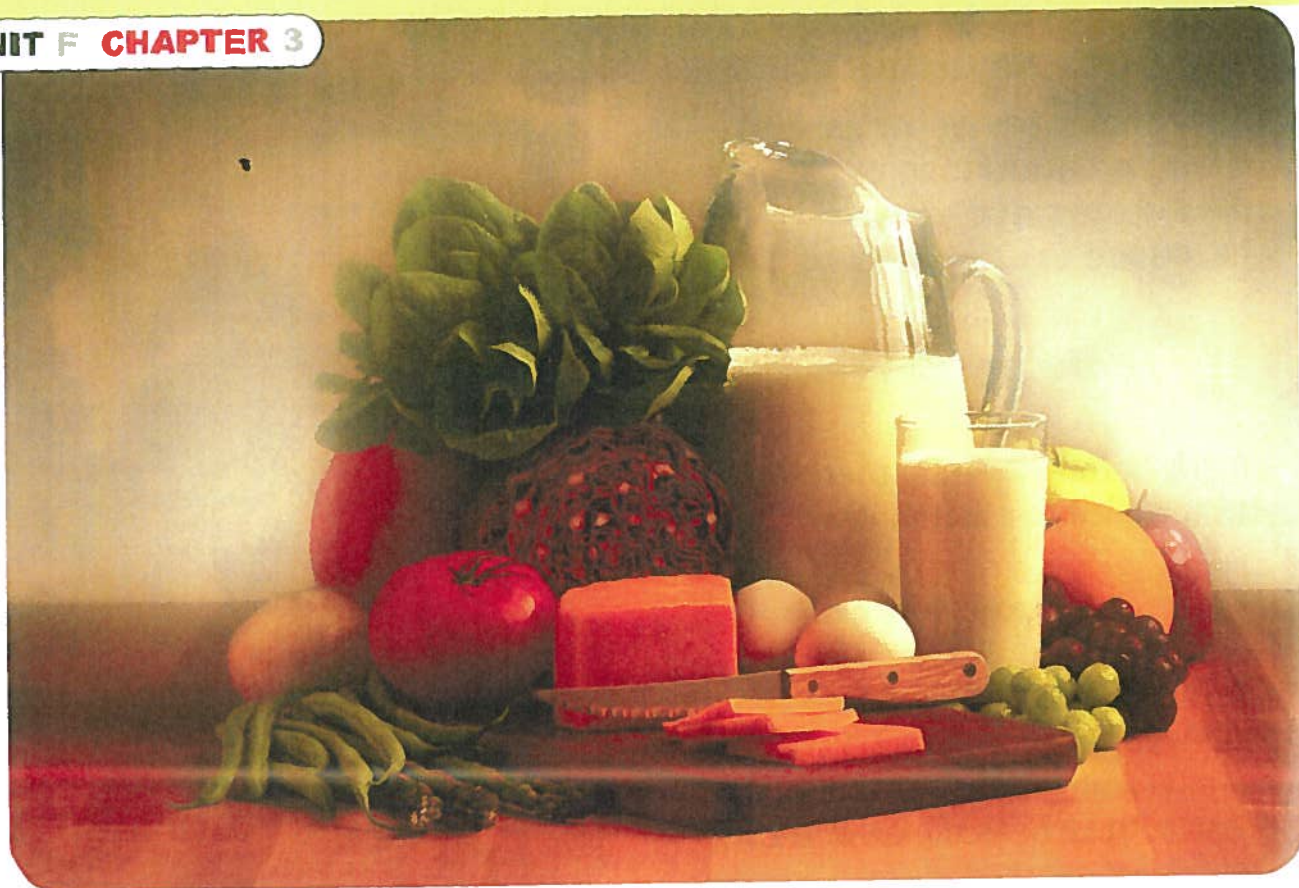
Muslim would only eat the food that he bought or that was given to him or her. He or she would never eat a food that is stolen or taken without proper permission.

3. Eat only when hungry.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us to eat only when we are hungry. When you do not feel hungry, you know that your body does not need food. Eating while full is not healthy and it is against the Sunnah.

4. Wash our hands.

We should make sure we are clean and that our hands are washed.



5. Eat while sitting.

We should also remember that the Prophet ﷺ taught us to eat while sitting down. Muhammad ﷺ did not eat while standing or walking, and we should follow his example to please Allah.

6. Say Bismillah and the dua'a of eating.

Just before we take our first bite, we should remember that every action we engage in can be a form of worship. This means that anything we do can earn good deeds for us if we do it to please Allah. So, we should say the following dua'a before eating:

”اللهم بارك لنا فيما رزقتنا وقنا عذاب
النار. بسم الله“

”Allahumma, baarik lana, feema razaqtana, waqina athab-an-nar. Bismillah.”

This means, " Oh Allah, bless us with what you have provided for us, and protect us from the punishment of the fire. In the name of Allah."

While Eating

While we eat, there are certain etiquettes, or rules and manners, that we should keep in mind. The best etiquette is to follow the Sunnah, or the way of the Prophet.

Here are some eating manners that we learned from our beloved Prophet:

1. Use the right hand.

When we eat, we should use our right hands. Muslims perform all good deeds with their right hands (except cleaning ourselves). Therefore, it is the Sunnah to eat with the right hand.

2. Eat politely.

We should eat the food that is near us or eat from our own plates. If a certain food is beyond our reach, we should politely ask our parents or other adults to help us. We should not compete with others in getting the food we like. Rather, we should be considerate and allow others to choose what they want before we do. Also, we should not talk too much or play around when we are eating.

3. Eat thankfully.

Appreciate the food, even if



you do not like it. While we are eating, we should remember to be thankful for whatever we have, even when it's not our favorite food, and doesn't taste wonderful. When the food isn't enough, we should eat humbly, without complaint. We should be thankful, keeping in mind that many people don't have any food at all.

4. Eat safely.

We should not eat the food if it is too hot. We should patiently wait until we can eat it. We should not blow on the food to make it colder, as some children do. This is against the Sunnah of the Prophet, and it might lead to unintentionally spitting on the food. That would disturb those who are eating with you.

5. Eat moderately.

If we have a lot of food in front of us, it is important for us to control how much we eat. We should not take too much food, and we do not have to fill our stomachs up completely. Do not take more than you can eat. Actually, it is the Sunnah to leave your stomach a little bit empty. The Prophet instructed us to fill one third of the stomach with food, one third for drink, and one third is for air.

Even when the Prophet and his companions had enough food to eat, they sometimes chose to remain hungry. This helped them remember Allah more, and stay healthy and fit.

6. Eat healthy.

We should select nutritious foods to eat. Vegetables, meats, and fruit are good for our health. Prophet Muhammad recommended certain foods for us, such as honey, dates, milk, olive oil and vinegar. You might not like the taste of certain good foods, but they are excellent for your health. Children like to eat starches and sweets, but they are not the best foods. In fact, too many carbohydrates, sugars and fats are bad for our health. Allah has given us our bodies, and we should take care of them by eating things that are good for our health.

After Eating

There are also things we should check for after we eat.

1. Finish your plate.

We should make sure we have finished everything on our plates. We are Muslims, and this means we should not waste anything. The worst thing you can do to food is to throw it in the garbage. Rasoolullah used to eat every bite and wipe off his plate. He once said: "You do not know which part of your food has the blessings in it."

2. Say Alhamdulillah and the du'aa'.

We should thank Allah for providing us with the food and say the du'aa after eating:

الحمد لله الذي أطعمنا وسقانا وجعلنا
من المسلمين

"Alhamdulillah allathi at'amana, wa saqaana, wa ja'alana minal muslimeen."

This means "Praise be to Allah, the One who allowed us to eat and drink, and made us among the Muslims."

Allah promised to give us more of His gifts if we thank Him for what He gave us.

3. Thank your parents or those who bought and made the food.

We should also thank the person who gave us the food, and the

person who prepared the food for us. Children should thank their parents for earning the money for the food and for cooking the food. Husbands and wives should thank each other for the same things. We should also thank persons from whom we buy food, such as fast food clerks, waiters, and waitresses.

Allah

is *المقبت* Al-Muqet; The Giver of Food. The Provider

Every one receives his food and has his needs met by Allah.

"And Allah is the provider of everything"

Think

Critically

- 1) Why do you think it's important not to fill your stomach up completely? (Hint: Think of what happens when you eat more than you should have)
- 2) How can hunger bring you closer to Allah?

Lesson

Review

- 1 List the different steps you should take when eating.
- 2 What does remembering needy people teach us about eating?
- 3 What are some of the things we learn from the Prophet ﷺ about eating?
- 4 How does the name of Allah, Ar-Razzaq, relate to food and eating?



Saying it the Prophet Way

CHAPTER FOUR

Pre-reading Questions



- 1 Would you like to be with the Prophet in Jannah?
- 2 Do you like to do things like the Prophet used to do it?
- 3 What should Muslims say when they greet each other?
- 4 How do you feel when someone says "Assalamu Alaykum" or "jazak Allahu khayran" to you?
- 5 Do you use Islamic words when you talk to people?

Main Idea: To learn the proper Islamic expressions that we should use in our everyday lives.

Word

W a t c h

Assalamu Alaykum	السلام عليكم
Bismillahi-rrahmani- rra- heem	بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
Jazakum-ullah Khayran	جزاكم الله خيرا
Wa Iyyakum Insha-Allah	وياكم إن شاء الله
Insha-Allah	إن شاء الله
Masha-Allah	ما شاء الله
Alhamdulillah	الحمد لله
Yarhamakallah	يرحمكم الله

Would you like to sit with the Prophet ﷺ on the Day of Judgment and be close to him?

You can do that if you practice the best Islamic manners.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Hadeeth Shareef

حديث شريف

Narrated By Ahmed

عن جابر بن عبدالله رضي الله عنه: قال رسول الله ﷺ: "إن من أحبكم إلي وأقربكم مني مجلساً يوم القيامة أحاسنكم أخلاقاً."

TRANSLITERATION

Inna mun ahabbakum ilai wa aqrabakum minni majlissan yawma alqiyamah ahasinakum akhlaqan.

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Should I tell you who among you are the most beloved to me and the closest to me on the Day of Judgment? Those of you who have the best manners."

How can I have the best manners?

One easy way of having good manners is to use the words and expressions that the Prophet ﷺ and his friends used. In other words, following the Sunnah of Rasoolullah ﷺ. It is always better to do things that Rasoolullah ﷺ did because he did the best things. We win great rewards and hasanat when we follow the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Let us learn some of these words and their meanings:

1. When we meet we say:

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Assalamu Alaykum

Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

It means “May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you.”

This expression is used to greet people. Once the Prophet ﷺ was sitting when a man came and said “Assalamu Alaykum.” The Prophet ﷺ said “Ten.” Another man came and said “Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullah.” The Prophet ﷺ said “Twenty.” A third man came and said “Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh.” The Prophet ﷺ said “Thirty.” What the Prophet meant was that the first man earned 10 hasanat, the second man earned 20 hasanat, and the third man earned 30 hasanat. So you can earn many hasanat just by saying: “Assalamu Alaykum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.”

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

2. Whenever we begin something we say:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Bismillahi-rrahmani-rraheem

It means “In the Name of Allah the Most Compassionate the Most Merciful.”

We do not use this expression only before eating as many people do. We should also say it before reading, writing, sleeping, getting up, getting dressed, taking a test, reading Qur’an, and at the beginning of almost everything we do!

3. When we thank someone we say:

جزاكم الله خيراً

“Jazakum-ullah Khayran”

It means “may Allah give you good rewards.”

This expression is used when you want to thank someone. It is also used when someone says something nice to you. Sarah once thanked her mom for cooking her favorite dinner. She said, “Mom, Jazakillahu Khayran.”

When we use this expression, we are making a dua'a for that person.

What should be your answer when someone says "Jazakum Allah Khayran" to you?

When we are thanked, we respond:

"Wa Iyyakum Insha-Allah"

It means "The same to you Insha-Allah".

4. When we plan to do something we say:

إن شاء الله

"Insha-Allah"

It means "If Allah is willing."

We know that things only happen if Allah wants them to. So we say Insha-Allah. What Allah wants to happen will happen, and what Allah (SWT) does not want to happen will never be.

Example:

- Insha-Allah my family and I are going to Hajj next year.
- Insha-Allah I'm going to study hard for my next test.

5. When we like something we say:

ما شاء الله

"Masha-Allah"

It means "whatever Allah wills." Instead of saying "wow," we should say "masha-Allah."

Example:

- Masha-Allah you have a nice home.
- Masha-Allah you have a beautiful baby sister.

6. When someone buys something new, for example, new clothes or a new bike, you say:

مُبارك

"Mubarak"

then he or she should reply:

بارك الله فيك

"Barak Allah feek"

This is of course better than only saying congratulations.

7. When we thank Allah we say:

الحمد لله

"Alhamdulillah."

It means "praise be to Allah." We use this expression to show gratitude to Allah for all of the blessings and gifts He has given us.

There are many times when we can use **"Alhamdulillah"**

1. When someone asks us how we are doing, instead of saying "fine," we should answer with "Alhamdulillah."
 2. Whenever we finish eating or drinking we should say "Alhamdulillah."
 3. When we sneeze we should say "Alhamdulillah."
 4. Whenever we remember one of Allah's many blessings we should say "Alhamdulillah."
- What are some of Allah's blessings and gifts to us?
Alhamdulillah for my loving

family.

Alhamdulillah for my good health.

Can you think of some more blessings of Allah? Write them and share them with the class.

5. When you sneeze, you should say الحمد لله Al-hamdulillah. If someone hears you saying that, he or she should say to you "يرحمك الله Yarhamuk Allah",

Then you reply

"يهديكُم الله ويصلح بالكم Yahdeekumu-llahu wa Yuslihu balakum."

WORDS OF WISDOM

Hadeeth Shareef

حديث شريف

Narrated By Ahmed

عن عِرْبَاضِ بْنِ سَارِيَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: "فَعَلَيْكُمْ بِسُنَّتِي وَسُنَّةِ الْخُلَفَاءِ الرَّاشِدِينَ الْمَهْدِيِّينَ عَضُّوا عَلَيْهَا بِالنَّوَاجِدِ"

TRANSLITERATION

Fa-alaykum bisunnati wa sunnat-ilkhulafaa' irrashdeen al-mahdiyyeena wa 'odhoo 'alayha binnawajith.

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

Irbad Ibn Sariya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reported that Rasoolullah ﷺ said: "Follow my Sunnah and that of the guided khulafaa' after me. Stick to it strongly like grabbing it with your teeth."

Chapter Review

Think

Critically

1. Why is using Islamic expressions better than saying ordinary ones?
2. What should you do when you meet someone who is not a Muslim? Do you use Islamic expressions or ordinary ones? Why?

Lesson

Review

- 1 Why is it important to use Islamic expressions?
- 2 What should Muslims say when they greet each other? What does this mean?
- 3 What should Muslims say when they start doing something good? What does this mean?
- 4 What should Muslims say when they thank each other? What does this mean?
- 5 What should Muslims say when they are asked about their health? What does this mean?
- 6 What should Muslims say when they congratulate each other? What does this mean?
- 7 What should Muslims say when they sneeze? What does this mean?



Surat 'Abasa

CHAPTER FIVE

WORDS OF WISDOM

Holy Qur'an

سورة عبس

Surat Abasa 1-16

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّى ۙ (١) أَنْ جَاءَهُ الْأَعْمَىٰ (٢) وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّهُ يَزَّكَّىٰ (٣) أَوْ يَذَّكَّرُ فَتَنْفَعَهُ
الذِّكْرَىٰ (٤) أَمَّا مَنْ أَسْتَفْتَىٰ (٥) فَأَنْتَ لَهُ تَصَدَّىٰ (٦) وَمَا عَلَيْكَ أَلَّا يَزَّكَّىٰ (٧) وَأَمَّا
مَنْ جَاءَكَ يَسْعَىٰ (٨) وَهُوَ يَخْشَىٰ (٩) فَأَنْتَ عَنْهُ لِلَّهِ (١٠) كَلَّا إِنَّهَا لَذِكْرَةٌ (١١) لِمَنْ
شَاءَ ذَكَرَهُ (١٢) فِي صُحُفٍ مُّكَرَّمَةٍ (١٣) مَرْفُوعَةٍ مُّطَهَّرَةٍ (١٤) بِأَيْدِي سَفَرَةٍ (١٥) كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ
(١٦) قُلِ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا أَكْفَرَهُ (١٧) مِنْ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقَهُ (١٨) مِنْ نُّطْفَةٍ خَلَقَهُ فَقَدَرَهُ (١٩)
ثُمَّ السَّبِيلَ يَسَّرَهُ (٢٠) ثُمَّ أَمَانَهُ وَأَقْبَرَهُ (٢١) ثُمَّ إِذَا شَاءَ أَنْشَرَهُ (٢٢) كَلَّا لَمَّا يَقِضْ مَا
أَمَرُهُ (٢٣) فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ إِلَىٰ طَعَامِهِ (٢٤) أَنَا صَبَبْنَا الْمَاءَ صَبًّا (٢٥) ثُمَّ شَقَقْنَا الْأَرْضَ
شَقًّا (٢٦) فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا حَبًّا (٢٧) وَعَسَبًا وَفَضًّا (٢٨) وَزَيْتُونًا وَنَخْلًا (٢٩) وَحَدَائِقَ غُلْبًا (٣٠)
وَفَكْهَةً وَأَبًّا (٣١) مَتَاعًا لَّكُمُ (٣٢) وَإِلَّا تَعْمَلُوا (٣٣) فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاعَةُ (٣٤) يَوْمَ يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ
مِنْ أَخِيهِ (٣٥) وَأُمِّيهِ وَأَبِيهِ (٣٦) وَصَحْبِهِ وَبَنِيهِ (٣٧) لِكُلِّ أُمَّرٍ مِنْهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ شَانٌ يُغِيهِ
(٣٨) وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ مُّسْفِرَةٌ (٣٩) ضَاحِكَةٌ مُّسْتَبْشِرَةٌ (٤٠) وَوُجُوهٌ (٤١) يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا غَبَرَةٌ (٤٢)
تَرْهَقُهَا قَتَرَةٌ (٤٣) أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْكٰفِرَةُ الْفٰجِرَةُ (٤٤)

TRANSLITERATION

1. 'Abasa watawalla
2. An ja'ah-ul-a'ma
3. Wama yudreeka la'allahu yazzakka
4. Aw yathtthakkaru fatanfa'ah-uth-thikra
5. Amma man-istaghna
6. Fa'anta lahu tasadda
7. Wama 'alayka alla yazzakka
8. Wa'amma man ja'aka yas'aa
9. Wahuwa yakhsha
10. Fa anta 'anhu talahha
11. Kalla innaha tathkirah
12. Faman sha'a thakarah
13. Fee suhufim-mukarramah
14. Marfoo'atim-mutahharah
15. Bi-aydee safarah
16. Kiramim bararah
17. Qutil-al-insanu ma akfarah
18. Min ayyi shay-in khalaqah
19. Min nutfatin khalaqahu faqaddarah
20. Thumm-as-Sabeela yassarah
21. Thumma amatahu fa'aqbarah
22. Thumma itha sha'a ansharah
23. Kalla lamma yaqdi ma amarah
24. Falyanthur-il-insanu ila ta'amih
25. Anna sababna-lma'a sabba
26. Thumma shaqaqnal-arda shaqqa
27. Fa'anbatna feeha habba
28. Wa'inabaw-waqadba
29. Wazaytoonaw-wanakhla
30. Wahada-iqa ghulba
31. Wafakihataw-wa'abba
32. Mata'al-lakum wali-an'amikum
33. Fa-itha ja'at-is-sakhhah
34. Yawma yafirr-ul-mar'o min akheeh
35. Waommih waabeeh
36. Wasahibatih wabaneeh
37. Likulliimri-in minhum yawma-ithin sha'nuy-yughneeh
38. Wujoohuy-yawma-ithim-musfirah
39. Dahikatum-mustabshirah
40. Wawujoohuy-yawma-ithin 'alayha ghabarah
41. Tarhaquha qatarah
42. Ola-ika hum-ul-kafarat-ul-fajarah

UNDERSTOOD MEANING

- [80:1] He frowned and turned (his) back,
 [80:2] Because there came to him the blind man.
 [80:3] And who knows, he may purify himself,
 [80:4] Or learn [about Islam] so that would benefit him?
 [80:5] While others, who don't think they need your teaching,
 [80:6] You give them your attention.
 [80:7] And no blame is on you if one would not purify himself
 [80:8] But the one who comes running to you
 [80:9] And he fears [Allah],
 [80:10] From him will you look away.
 [80:11] Nay! surely it is a reminder.
 [80:12] So whoever wants he will learn it.
 [80:13] In honored books,
 [80:14] Respected and purified,
 [80:15] In the hands of scribes
 [80:16] [Who are] noble, and pious.
 [80:17] Cursed be man! how ungrateful is he!
 [80:18] Of what thing did He (Allah) create him?
 [80:19] Of a small thing; He created him, then He made him in a measure,
 [80:20] Then his way to life - He (Allah) has made it easy (for him)
 [80:21] Then He causes him to die, then assigns to him a grave,
 [80:22] Then when He pleases, He will raise him to the life [after] again.
 [80:23] Nay; but he has not done what He commanded him.
 [80:24] Then let man look to his food
 [80:25] That We pour down the water, in great amount,
 [80:26] Then We cleaved the Earth, a cleaving [good for growing plants]
 [80:27] Then We cause to grow therein the grain,
 [80:28] And grapes and clover,
 [80:29] And the olive and the palm,
 [80:30] And lush gardens,
 [80:31] And fruits and grass [for animals]
 [80:32] A food for you and for your cattle.
 [80:33] But when the deafening cry comes,
 [80:34] The day on which a man shall run away from his brother,
 [80:35] And his mother and his father,
 [80:36] And his wife and his son--
 [80:37] Everyone shall on that day have an affair which will occupy him.
 [80:38] (Many) faces on that day shall be bright,
 [80:39] Laughing, joyous.
 [80:40] And (many) faces on that day, on them shall be dust,
 [80:41] Darkness shall cover them.
 [80:42] These are the unbelievers, the wicked.

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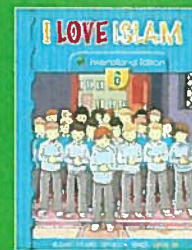
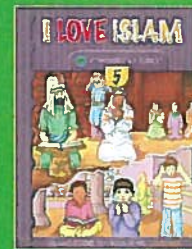
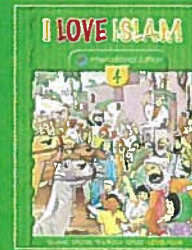
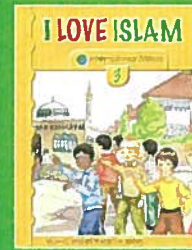
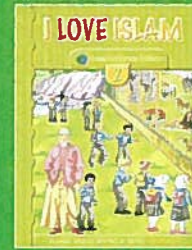
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