

Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys)

# **COURSE BOOK**

5<sup>th</sup> Edition / 2019



# **M03**

For children of classes III and IV

Full Name:

# DINIYAT CLASSES MUSCAT

## BOYS SECTION

### COURSE BOOK

# M03

## MASTER INDEX

### General Section

- Master Index
- Acknowledgement
- Munajaat for Children
- Dua before starting a lesson
- Parents Feedback Form

### Chapters

- Aqaid Section
- Akhlaq Section
- Fiqh Section
- History Section
- Quran Section

**(Index of individual chapters is available in the beginning of each of the above sections)**

### Appendix

- Wuzu Supplications
- Wuzu Method
- Namaz Method
- Namaz ki Ibaratein
- Practical Wuzu Assessment Checklist
- Practical Namaz Assessment Checklist
- Quranic Ayat

# Acknowledgement

This Diniyat Course Book is compiled by “Diniyat Classes Muscat” to suit its requirements

The following courses were referred and utilized to compile this Course Book. We are thankful to all those who have compiled these individual courses

- SIM (madressa.net), UK
- Hujjat Workshop, UK
- Qfatima, UK
- Talimat-e-Ahle Bait, Pakistan
- Imamia Diniyat, Pakistan
- Ahkam-ul-Islam, Pakistan
- Amozish-e-Deen, by Ayt. Ibrahim Amini, Iran
- Misc articles and books

We also feel our duty to inform that while the above courses were utilized in preparation of this Course Book, but since the content were modified as per our needs, the above-mentioned course administrators and managements are not responsible of the errors in this Course Book

We are also thankful to all those who have helped us in compiling as well as cross checking various sections of the course

## Disclaimer

While due care has been observed in compilation of this Course Book, and the same was cross checked by various scholars according to their skills/expertise/knowledge, the Diniyat Classes Muscat does not take any responsibility for any error which may still exist. These course books are used as ‘reference’ only, and hence all those who teach from this Course Book are requested to cross check the content with authentic books before teaching.

We acknowledge that the course is not perfect. We are planning to revise it every year based on the feedback provided by you and our teachers

We extend our request to Teachers & Parents to kindly inform us if they find anything wrong or doubtful, so we can incorporate and correct the same in our Course Book

## Munajaat for Children

O merciful Lord!

O merciful Lord, you have created us.

O merciful Lord, you have given us favors

You have sent Prophets (AS) and Imams (AS) to guide us to the straight path. And to acquaint us with the ways of a good life.

O wise and able God, Help us:

- To know your commands and follow them well
- To value your gifts and use them well.
- To help those in need and always do good.
- To treat people with love and kindness.
- To respect our parents and our teachers and make them happy.
- To know what we do not know.
- To try to work together, to spread Islam.

## اے مہربان پروردگار

اے مہربان پروردگار، تو نے ہمیں پیدا کیا

اے مہربان پروردگار، تو نے ہمیں نعمتوں سے نوازا

تو نے پیغمبر (ع) اور ائمہ (ع) بھیجے تاکہ ہمیں سیدھے راستے کی ہدایت کریں۔ اور ہمیں اچھی زندگی کے طریقوں سے آشنا کریں

اے خدائے دانا و توانا

ہماری مدد فرما کہ

• ہم تیرے حکم کو اچھی طرح جانیں اور ان پر عمل کریں

• ہم تیری نعمتوں کی قدر کریں اور انہیں اچھی طرح استعمال کریں

• ہم ضرورت مندوں کی مدد کریں اور ہمیشہ نیک کام کریں

• ہم لوگوں کے ساتھ محبت و نرمی سے پیش آئیں

• ہم اپنے والدین اور استاد کو خوش کریں اور انکا احترام کریں

• ہم جو کچھ نہیں جانتے وہ جان جائیں

• ہم ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مل کر کوشش کریں، دین اسلام کو پھیلانے کی

# DUA BEFORE STARTING A LESSON

Mafatihul Jinaan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I begin in the name of Allah, the Kind, the Merciful

اللَّهُمَّ أَخْرِجْنِي مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْوَهْمِ

O Allah! Take me out from the darkness of doubt (conjecture)

وَ أَكْرِمْنِي بِنُورِ الْفَهْمِ

And favour me with the light of understanding

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

O Allah! Open for us the doors of Your mercy

وَ انْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا خَزَائِنَ عُلُومِكَ

And unfold for us the treasures of Your knowledge

بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

With Your mercy, O the Most Merciful of the Merciful

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah! Send Your blessings on Muhammad and his ahlulbayt

**Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys Section)**  
**Parents' Suggestions**

Dear Parents/Guardians

We believe that parents/guardians play a vital role in the Diniyat Classes effectiveness.

In order to improve ourselves, we need your feedback & suggestions

The suggestion can be for anything related to Diniyat Classes, such as:

- Teachers quality,
- Teaching Quality & Communication,
- Impact/effectiveness of classes on the student,
- Course content,
- Administrative procedures etc.

Your suggestions will be reviewed in detail, and will be considered for implementation to the extent possible

You can send us the feedback through WhatsApp (through the Class Teacher, as announced in the WhatsApp group of your child)

Or you can fill this form and send it along with your child/ward in a sealed envelope

**Management, Diniyat Classes Muscat (Boys Section)**

Full Name of Parent/Guardian .....

Contact number ..... Email ID .....

Name of all students studying in this Diniyat Classes .....

Suggestions:

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(if this space is not enough, please write on the back of the paper)

Signature ..... Date .....

# AQAID-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

## Contents

1. Tawheed.....	2
2. DEEN -E- ISLAM: .....	4
3. ALLAH IS THE STRONGEST AND THE MOST POWERFUL. ....	6
4. The Inquisitive Boy .....	8
5. ADALAT (JUSTICE) .....	10
6. PROPHETHOOD .....	12
7. Imamat .....	15
8. QAYAMAT.....	18
9. Useful Definitions.....	20
10. Impact of Belief in one's Life.....	21

## **Aqaid Chapter 01**

### **Tawheed**

#### **Existence of Allah**

When we see smoke coming from house chimneys, we conclude that fire has been lit inside the house, even though we have not seen the fire itself

When we look at footprints on the path, we believe that some has passed from this path, even though we have not seen it passing

When we see cars, motorcycles and trains running, we believe that someone has manufactured them, and someone is driving them, even though we have neither seen the manufacturer nor the driver

In the same way, when we see sun and moon, human and animals, stars, sky, river, trees and plant etc., we come to the conclusion that someone has created them, even though we have not seen them. It is the same creator whome we call “Allah”

By looking at the complexity (and precision in the design) of a motorcycle, we conclude that the manufacturer is knowledgeable, , powerful etc.. Similarly looking at the complex, running world, we conclude that its creator (Allah) is powerful, alive and knows everything etc.

#### **Oneness of Allah**

When we see that the whole world runs in harmony, sun rising and setting in its pattern, moon travelling its own course, the balance of air and water in the world, the growing of trees in the same pattern, we conclude that its creator is one and only one, otherwise there could be something wrong in the system of this world

We also note that all the prophets who came in this world, talk about the same God. No one said that the other prophet was from some other God but I am from another God. Rather they all talk about the same God. Similarly we note that all the divine books talk about the same God. If there would be any other God, then he also must send prophets and his own divine books, but this has never been the case. Hence we again conclude that the creator of this world is one and only one

This one god is known as ALLAH



## SURA e TAWHEED

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas, which is also known as Sura e Tawheed:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the name of Allah, the most Kind, the most Merciful.*

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

*Say that He is one*

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

*He is not in need of anything*

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

*Neither he has children, nor parents*

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

*And there is none other equal to Him.*

## Aqaid Chapter 2

### **DEEN -E- ISLAM:**

Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the deen (Religion) of Islam.

#### **Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion :**

They are also called Aqaaid, which means our beliefs.

They are 5 in no:

- **Tawheed** - **Allah is One.**
- **Adaalat** - **Allah is not Zalim.**
- **Nabuwwat** - **Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.**
- **Imamat** - **Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us and protect islaam.**
- **Qiyamat** - **The Day of Judgement.**

Every Muslim has to understand Usool e Deen to the best of their ability.

#### **Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion:**

They are the acts of worship that we do.

They are:

<b>Namaz</b>	<b>Jihad</b>
<b>Sawm(Roza)</b>	<b>Amrbil Maruf</b>
<b>Hajj</b>	<b>Nahi anil Munkar</b>
<b>Zakaat</b>	<b>Tawalla(Tawalli )</b>
<b>Khums</b>	<b>Tabarra(Tabarri)</b>



## WORKSHEET

1. What does the first verse say about Allah?

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

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

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4. What does the last verse say about Allah?

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**ALLAH IS THE STRONGEST AND THE MOST POWERFUL.**

Ali woke up one night from his sleep very scared.

When his mummy asked him what the matter was, he replied that he had had a nightmare about a big strong monster.

Ali wanted his superman toy in bed with him so that if the monster came back superman could fight him because he is so strong.



Ali's mummy told him that instead of asking superman, who was not real, it would be better to ask Allah for help as **He is the strongest and is real**

So, Ali, even If Superman was real, still then he would not be stronger than Allah; because Allah gives everyone their strength



I understand now Mummy. Thank you

**(Baqarah:109) '....Surely Allah has power over all things'**

**There is no one; and nothing stronger than Him; He is the strongest.**

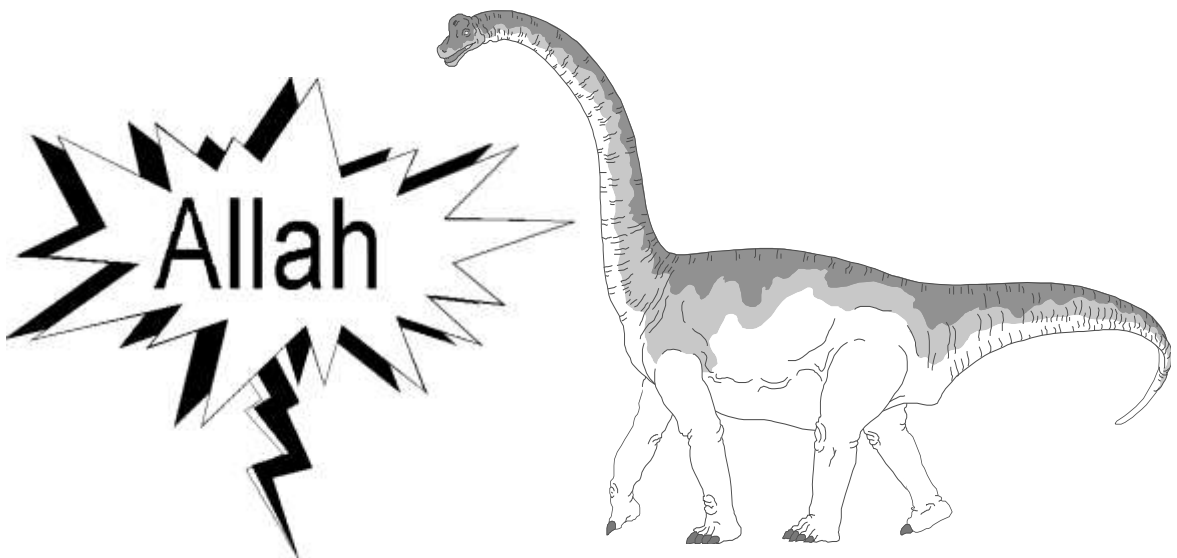
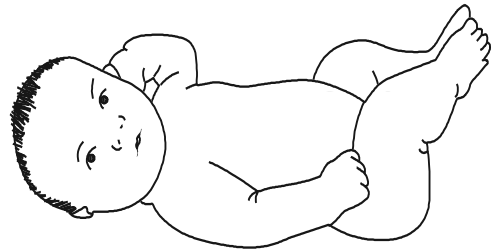
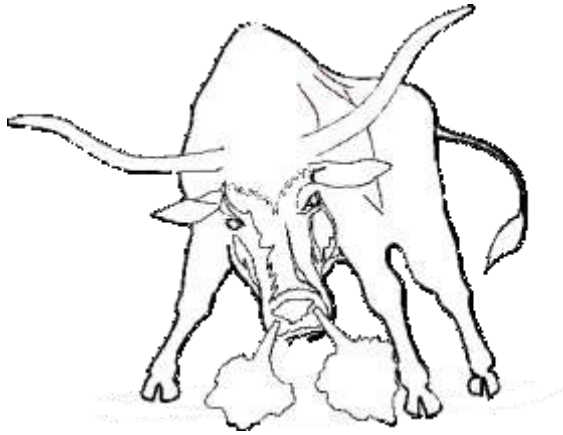
**Hence we shall only ask Allah for help**

**We can also ask Ahlul Bayt (AS) because Allah has asked us to do **so****

## WORKSHEET

From the following pictures, who is strongest and who is weakest?

Color the strongest in RED and the weakest in YELLOW



## **Aqa'id Chapter 04**

### **The Inquisitive Boy**

Hasan is in the second grade at school. He is very clever and inquisitive. He likes to learn his lessons well. He thinks about everything and if he doesn't understand something, he asks about it.

One day during class the teacher said, "Our body has need for various types of food. Eating, besides taking away our hunger, also benefits our body, and each type of food we eat has a special benefit.

"If we want to run and play, we need energy. Energy keeps our bodies warm, and gives us the ability to play and to do other activities."

- Some of the foods we eat give us energy, like potatoes, rice, sugar, oil, dates, apples, raisins, peanuts and many others."
- Some foods are necessary for the growth of the body, like meat, eggs, milk, cheese and so on."
- Our body also has need for vitamins and minerals. Fresh fruits and fresh greens have vitamins, while meat, milk, liver, eggs, spinach and the other greens also have minerals.

"Trees produce fruits for us to eat and the animals give us milk and meat."

Hasan asked permission to speak and said, "I thought that eating food only took away our hunger, but I've realised now that our body needs different types of food for us to grow and be healthy and strong. Now I know that we need to eat a lot of different things to remain healthy.

"So, children, tell me: Who was thinking of us and knew about all our needs, and created all that would become necessary for us in advance?"

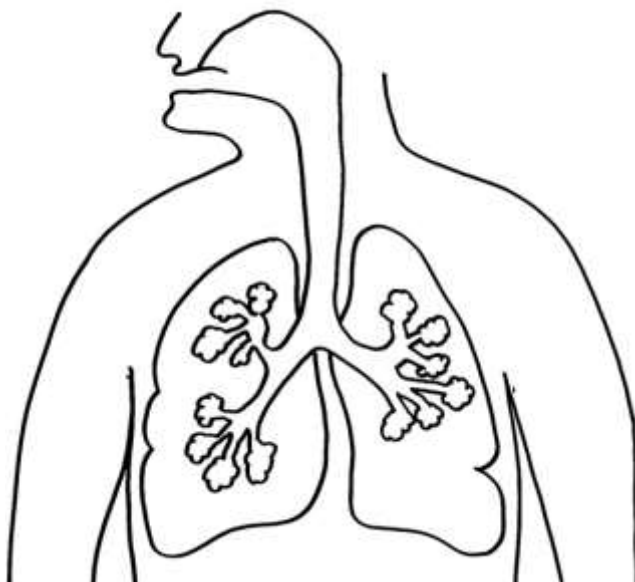
"Yes, children. It is Allah Who with His mercy has created everything for us and has given us the strength and intelligence to cultivate the land so that we can grow what we need. We benefit from His blessings ourselves, we thank Him, and we use them to help others."

#### **Think and answer**

1. If you don't understand something, what do you do?
2. If you don't eat for a while, what state will you be in? Why?
3. Can you count all the needs of your body?
4. How are the needs of our body met?
5. How do animals and plants serve us?
6. Who is it that was thinking of us and created all that is necessary for us?
7. How must we help and care for the world's poor and hungry?

## WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures and think about the things in them all given by Allah (SWT)



## Aqaid Chapter 05

### ADALAT (JUSTICE)

**Sometimes we confuse Adal with being equal.** If everyone in the classroom was given the same marks in their test, whether they did well or not, it would not be fair although it would be giving everyone equal marks. Like wise on the day of judgement Allah will not reward those who disobeyed Him and punish those who obeyed him.

**To believe in the Adal of Allah means to believe that:**

- **Allah is the most powerful. He has control over everything.**
- **HE is the most knowledgeable.**
- **HE does not do anything without any reason**

Allah has control over everything. HE does everything with his knowledge, we may not know the reason because our knowledge is extremely limited in comparison to HIS. And He does not do anything without any reason, there is always some reason behind it but it is not necessary that we know it.

Thus sometimes we think that Allah is not fair because of our extremely limited knowledge. We don't know the actual reason and we may not even know because Quran says in Surah Isra ayat 85

“...And mankind has not been given of knowledge except a little”

**“... BUT ALLAH MADE ME DO IT!”**

Abu Hanifa was a student of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalaam). One day he was telling his friends about the things he did not believe in, which Imam (alayhissalaam) had taught him.

They were:

1. Shaitan would be burnt in fire. Abu Hanifa said how could this happen when Shaitan was made of fire so how could fire burn fire?
2. Allah cannot be seen. Abu Hanifa said how could we not see Allah when we can see everything that exists. Abu Hanifa believed that we will see Allah on the day of Qiyama welcoming people to Janna.
3. Every person is responsible for his/her own action. Abu Hanifa said that Allah makes people do things.

When Bohlool (a companion of Imam (alayhissalaam) who pretended to be mad) heard this, he picked up a lump of clay and threw it at Abu Hanifa's forehead. He was caught by Abu Hanifa's friends and brought before the qaazi/judge.



Both Abu Hanifa and Bahlool were present in the court.

Abu Hanifa was asked what complaint he had against Bohlool. He replied: "My head hurts as a result of the lump of clay that Bohlool threw at my head." Bohlool said "Show me the pain!" Abu Hanifa said: "How can I show you pain which is invisible?"

"But you yourself told your friends that what exists has to be seen by the eyes"

Bohlool continued:

"And that the lump of mud hurt you is also not true because according to your belief, how can something made of earth cause pain to man who is also made of earth?"

"You also told your friends that Allah makes a person do things so why are you complaining against me?"

Abu Hanifa withdrew his case and walked out of the court unable to answer Bohlool.

## WORKSHEET

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

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



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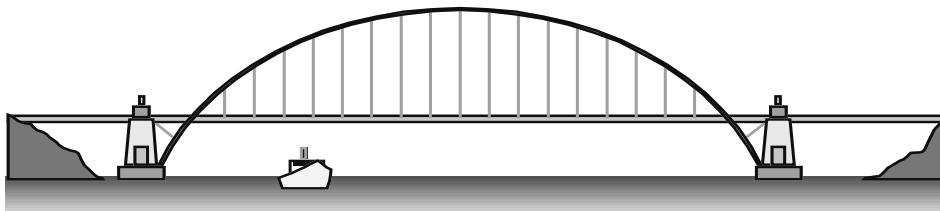
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**Aqaid Chapter 06**

## PROPHETHOOD

**Dear Children, by now, we already know that:**

- Allah sent 124 000 prophets to guide us
- Prophet Adam (A), was the 1<sup>st</sup> Prophet and also the 1<sup>st</sup> person Allah created
- The last of the Prophets was Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam)
- Prophets are there to show us how to be good Muslims
- Prophets are humans like us, so that we can copy them, but they are higher in level/status and are in contact with Allah
- The Prophets are like a bridge between us and Allah.



**Now let us learn more**

**Allah talks to the Prophets in different ways:**

- He talked to Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam) through a tree
- He talked to Prophet Ibrahim (alayhissalaam) through dream<sup>1</sup>
- He talked to Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) through the angel Jibrail, by sending revelations (wahi)

**The Prophets have to have the following qualities:**

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum – free from sin and error
- be able to perform miracles
- have the most Knowledge.

The Arabic word for a Prophet is '**Nabi**' and the plural of Nabi is '**Anbiya**'

Amongst the Anbiya, are a certain few who were of higher rank. These Prophets are called **Rasool**.

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<sup>1</sup> Check teachers note in extra references

Among Rasools, there are 5 Prophets who were given Shari'at (set of laws) by Allah (SUBHANAHU WA TA'AALA). They are known as the **Ulul Azm** Prophets (The Prophets with higher grade). They are:

- **Prophet Nuh (alayhissalaam),**
- **Prophet Ibrahim (alayhissalaam),**
- **Prophet Isa (alayhissalaam),**
- **Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam), AND**
- **Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam)**

Islam has been the religion from the time of Prophet Adam (alayhissalaam) but was finally completed at the time of Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam).

Allah has revealed his message gradually through different prophets depending on how much their people would be able to understand.

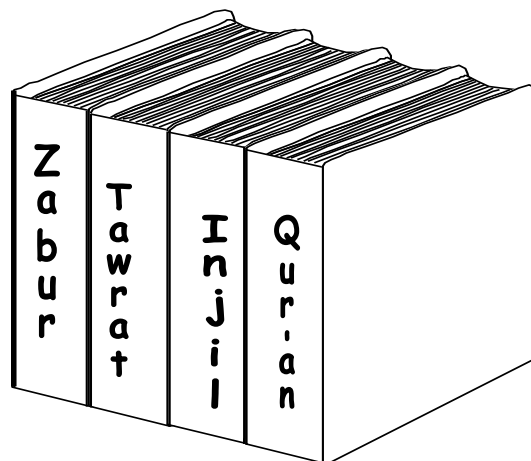
As the people developed and could understand more, Allah revealed more of the message of Islam to them through the Prophet of their time.

It was not until the time of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam), that Allah revealed the whole message of Islam.

**For the guidance of the mankind, Allah (SUBHANAHU WA TA'AALA) has sent some books through Prophets. These books are known as Divine books (Asmani Kitabein).**

- Prophet Nuh (alayhissalaam) and Prophet Ibrahim (alayhissalaam) each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:



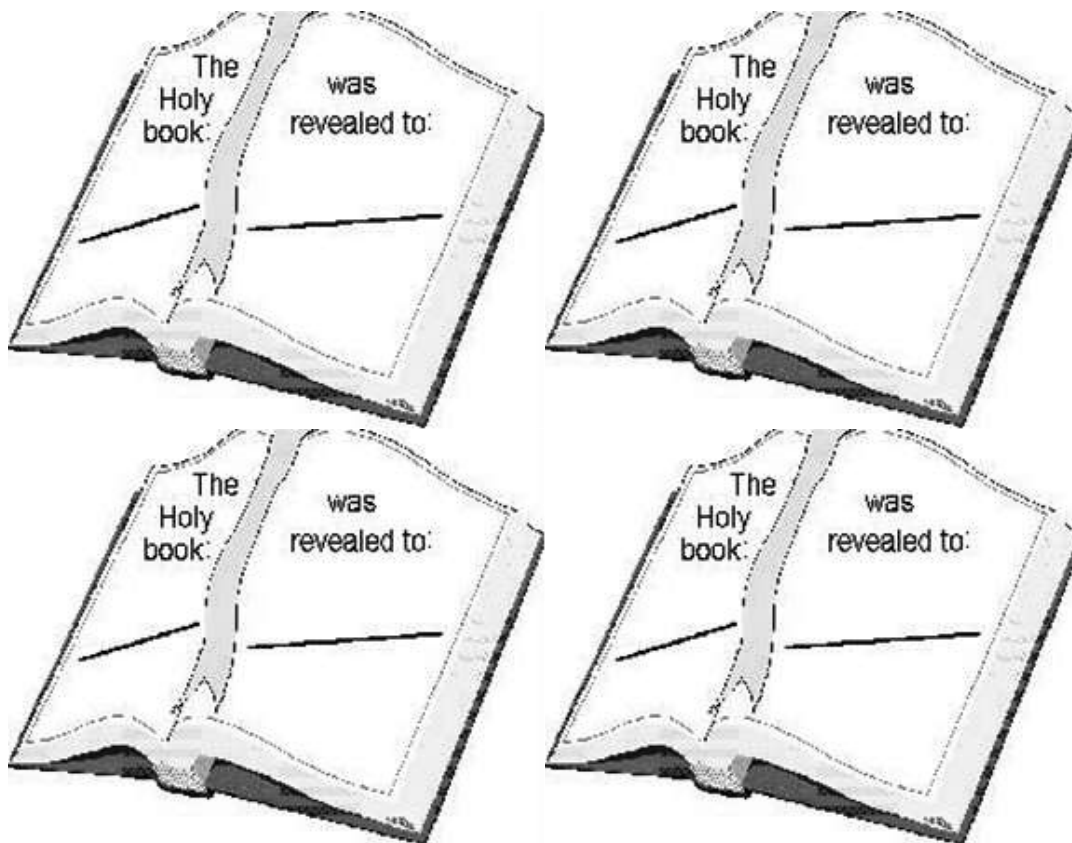
- **Taurat was revealed to Prophet Musa (AS)**
- **Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood (AS)**
- **Injil was revealed to Prophet Isa (AS)**
- **Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad (Sallalho alayhe wa aleh)**

## WORKSHEET

Find the names of the 5 Ulul Azm Prophets in the Word search below.

ASDOOWADLP  
SMUHAMMADA  
UQNERTYNSI  
MMIHARBIUS  
NUHHISASTH

In the four books below write the names of the 4 holy books that we know of and who they were revealed to:



## **Aqaid Chapter 07**

### **Imamat**

#### **Characteristics of Imam**

Imams are responsible for administering and defending Islam after the death of the Prophet Muhammad (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam)

It is their responsibility to keep religion in its original shape. They call people towards Islam

Imams also have the following characteristics:

- They are also ma'sum (free from sin and error)
- They also follow religion right from the time of birth
- They are also learned

#### **Last Imam**

Allah has declared Imam Mahdi (ajjalallohu ta'aala farajahush shareef)) as the last Imam. There will be no Imam after Imam Mahdi (ajjalallohu ta'aala farajahush shareef)). Whoever claims to be Imam after Imam Mahdi (ajjalallohu ta'aala farajahush shareef)) is a liar

Our twelfth Imam (ajjalallohu ta'aala farajahush shareef)) is alive but is hidden from our eyes, by the order of Allah. He will reappear when Allah will order him, and will remove injustice and sins from this world, and instead fill it with justice

While Imam (ajjalallohu ta'aala farajahush shareef)) is in ghaybat (occultation), we ask the Mujtahideen to tell us commands of Allah. They study the Quran and Hadees and tell us commands of Allah

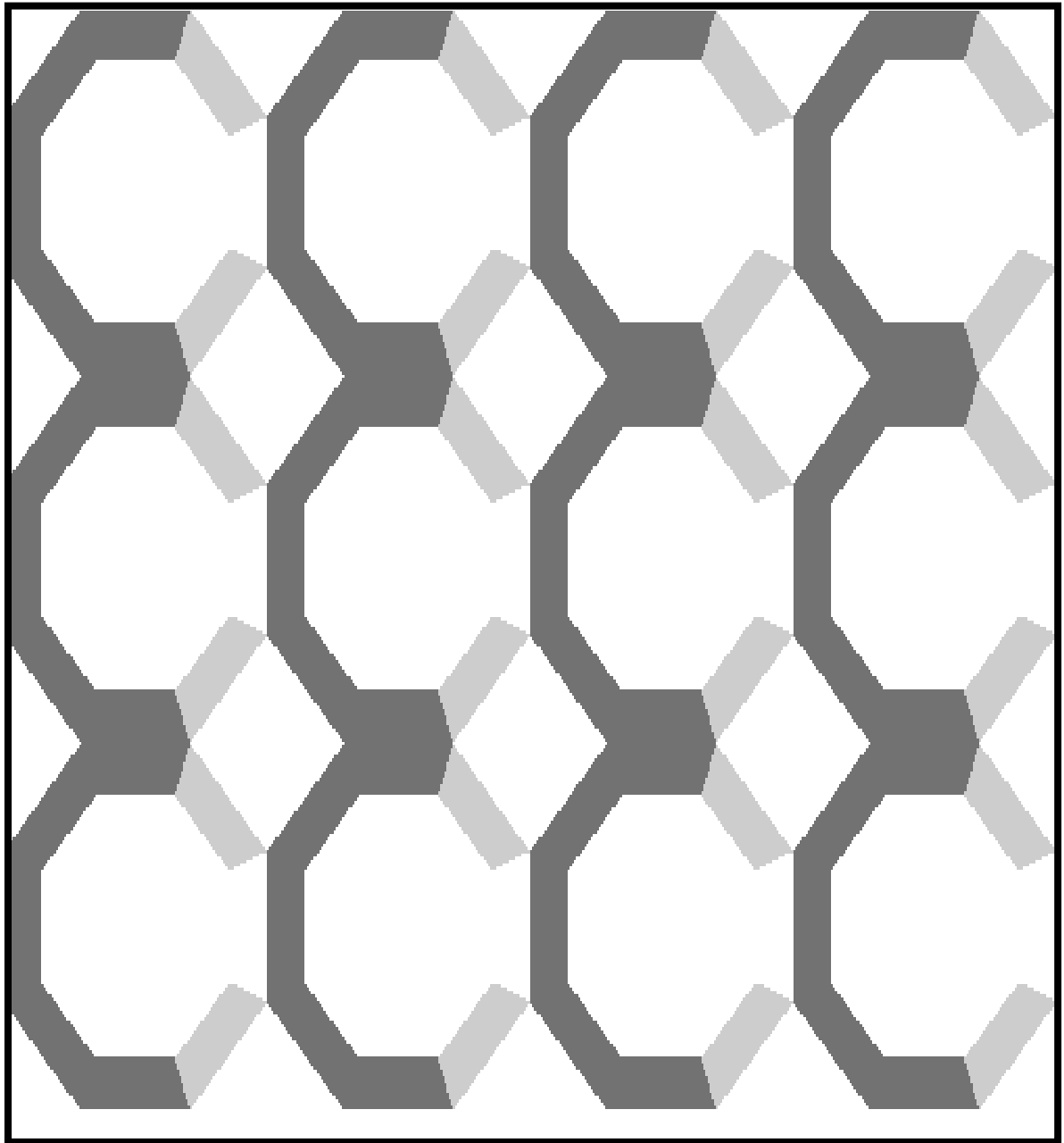
## WORKSHEET

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

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

## WORKSHEET

Write the names of the Aimmah (alayhissalaam) in the octagon chain:



## **Aqaid Chapter 8**

### **QAYAMAT**

Qiyamat = belief in the Day of Judgement.

After the death, one day will come when all people will be made alive again. This day is known as Qayamat and we will get reward on good deeds and punishment on bad deeds on that day

It is the day that we will account for all our actions in this world.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Mulk Verse 2:

*"It is He who has created death and life, that He may test which of you does the best of deeds..." (67:2)*

#### **Heaven (Jannat, Bahisht)**

This is a place where there will be all types of pleasure, rest and all bounties will be present there. There will be no pain/suffering there. Those who have done good deeds in this world will be sent to Heaven

We are told here that no matter how wonderful we think Heaven is going to be, it will be better than our imagination. We will never be able to imagine how wonderful it really will be.

#### **Hell (Dozakh, Jahannam)**

This is a place where there will be all type of punishments. In hell - food, drinks, dress etc. – will be made of fire

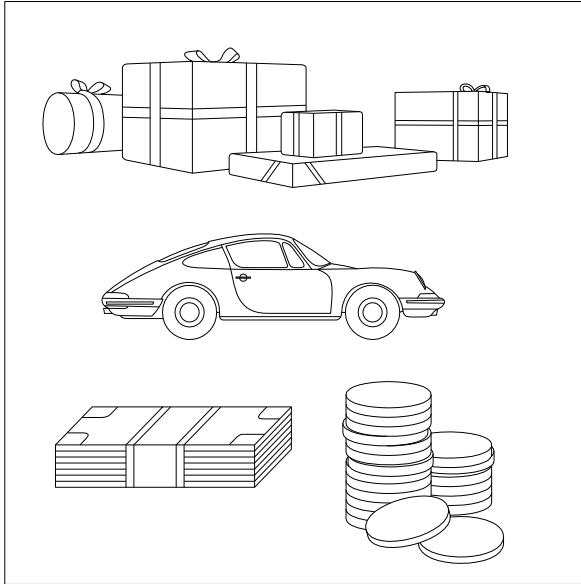
Those who have done bad deeds in this world will be sent to Hell

If we always do what Allah has told us to do and stay away from whatever Allah has told us to stay away from, then, we will all end up in Heaven.



## WORKSHEET

"If this world be considered a treasure,  
Then a reward far better is Allah's pleasure.."



How would you use the things  
above to get Janna?

Janna  
The  
Pleasure  
of  
Allah

## Aqaid Chapter 9

### Useful Definitions

Islam	Believing in three Usul-e-Deen (Tawheed, Nabuwwat and Qiyamat)
Muslim	One who believes in three Usul-e-Deen (Tawheed, Nabuwwat, Qiyamat)
Iman	Believing in all five Usul-e-Deen (Tawheed, Adl, Nabuwwat, Imammat and Qiyamat)
Momin	one who believes in all five Usul-e-Deen (Tawheed, Adl, Nabuwwat, Imammat and Qiyamat)
Taqwa	Following Allah's commands (following wajibat and refraining from sins)
Muttaqi	One who follows Allah's commands
Kufr	Not believing in Islam
Kafir	One who does not believe in Islam
Nifaq	Showing Iman/Islam but internally not believing it
Munafiq	One who shows Iman/Islam but internally does not believe it
Fasiq	One who does not follow Allah's commands

### Groups/Sects in Muslims:

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

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

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

- Those who believe in the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) but not in the 12 Imams (eg; sunni, bohri etc)
- The Shiite (Shia): Those follows the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) and the 12 Imams

## **Aqaid Chapter 10**

### **Impact of Belief in one's Life**

We learned 5 roots of religion (Aqaid)

We also learned 10 branches of religion (A'maal)

It is necessary for a mo'min that he/she strongly believes in Usul-e-Deen, and must have some reasonings for this belief, and must accept them by heart

The life of human being is impacted by the beliefs which he or she carries. Hence whatever a person believes in, and the strength or weakness of his belief will reflect in his character, and his deeds

For example, if a child is sure of punishment, it will not do mischief. If a trader has fear of loss, he will not do trade. If someone is sure that a glass of water is poisonous, he will never drink it

Similarly if someone believes in Usul-e-Deen from the depth of his heart, it will impact his acts in the following manner

**Tawheed**: One who believes in Allah will follow the path given by Allah

**Nabuwwat**: One who believes in Nabuwwat follows them, and not the other ideals in this world

**Imamat**: One who believes that Imam is watching his deeds, will never do anything wrong

**Adalat**: One who believes in Adl-e-Ilahi, does good things because he knows that Allah will definitely reward him

**Qayamat**: One who believes in Qiyamat never does anything wrong, otherwise he knows that he will be sent to Jahannum.

# AKHLAQ-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

## Contents

1. NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ: .....	1
2. MANNERS IN THE IMAMBARGAH: .....	3
3. MANNERS OF DRINKING: .....	5
4. MANNERS OF TALKING: .....	7
5. THINK THE BEST OF OTHERS: .....	9
6. RESPECT FOR OTHERS: .....	11
7. TRY AND TRY AGAIN.....	12
8. FRIENDSHIP: .....	14
9. TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE: .....	17
10. PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH: .....	19
11. TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS:.....	21
12. TO FORGIVE OTHERS:.....	23
13. MANNERS OF TRAVELLING: .....	25

## NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ:

**The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said:**

***"I have been sent by Allah to teach people good manners"***

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

A person once came to the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and said that there was a woman who observed fast during daytime and spent her nights in prayers, but she



**The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said that the old woman was worthless and that she would be one of the inmates of hell.**

The above incident tells us that:

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

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

The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and our Holy Imams (alayhissalam) managed to convert a lot of people to Muslims through their good Akhlaq.

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

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

## WORKSHEET

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

E.g.: Shouldn't fight:



Should always share:



## MANNERS IN THE IMAMBARGAH:

**Mosque is a place for Salaat.**

**Imambargah is a place for Majlis and other functions.**

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

Say: salaamun alaykum to people as you see them, do not wait for them to say it first. After removing your shoes, find a place to sit.



If you do not understand the lecture, recite Salawaat or Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah Zahra (alayhissalam).

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

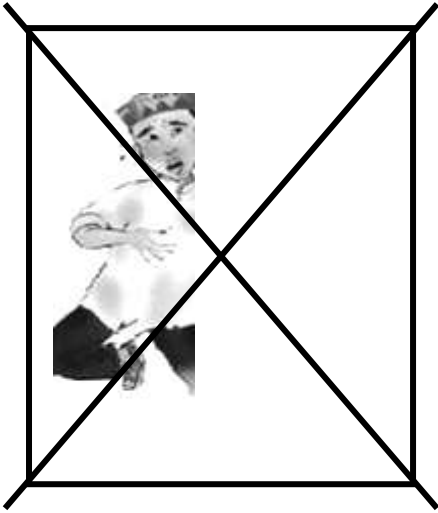
When leaving, leave slowly being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first.

Say Fi-amanillah or Khuda-hafiz to people as you leave.

## WORKSHEET

Draw below things that you **should NOT do** in the Imambargah

E.g.: Running around:





## MANNERS OF DRINKING:

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

with: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

and stopping the drinking with : اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



### DO THE ABOVE 3 TIMES

- When drinking water remember Imam Husain (alayhissalam) and his family, and their thirst in Kerbala.

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

According to abu-Dawood al-Raqy: "I was in Imam al-Sadiq's (alayhissalam) place when he asked for a drink. When he started drinking, he began shedding tears and his eyes were bathed with it. He then said to me: 'O, Dawood! May Allah's curse be upon the one who murdered al-Husayn (alayhissalam); I have never drank cold water but remembered al-Husayn (alayhissalam); No man drinks water and remembers al-Husayn (alayhissalam) and his household and curses his murderers but a hundred thousand righteous deeds are reckoned to his credit and a hundred thousand bad deeds are dropped from his credit; and his rank will be raised by a hundred thousand and he is given the credit of freeing a hundred thousand men, and Allah will gather him delighted with al-Husayn (alayhissalam).'" <sup>1</sup>

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

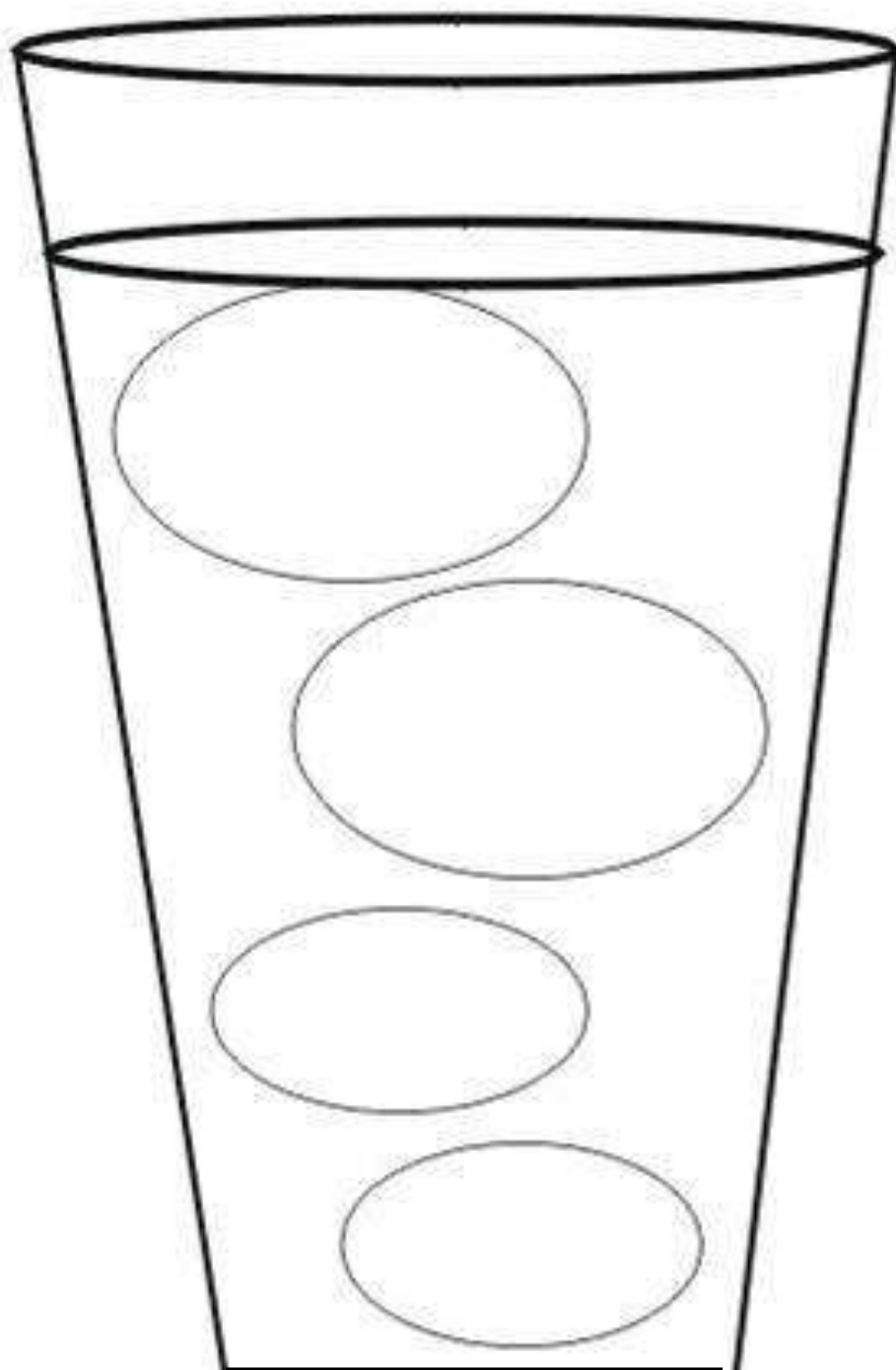
**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Anbiya, Verse 30:**

***"We made every living thing from water."***

- <sup>1</sup> (Reference: Al-Wasa'il,)

## WORKSHEET

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



### MANNERS OF TALKING:

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

- Think before you speak.
- Always start with salaam

Imam Husain (alayhissalam) has said that:

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

When speaking:

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

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) said: Excessive talking makes one's brothers fed up.

<sup>2</sup>كَثْرَةُ الْكَلَامِ تُمِلُّ الْإِخْوَانَ.

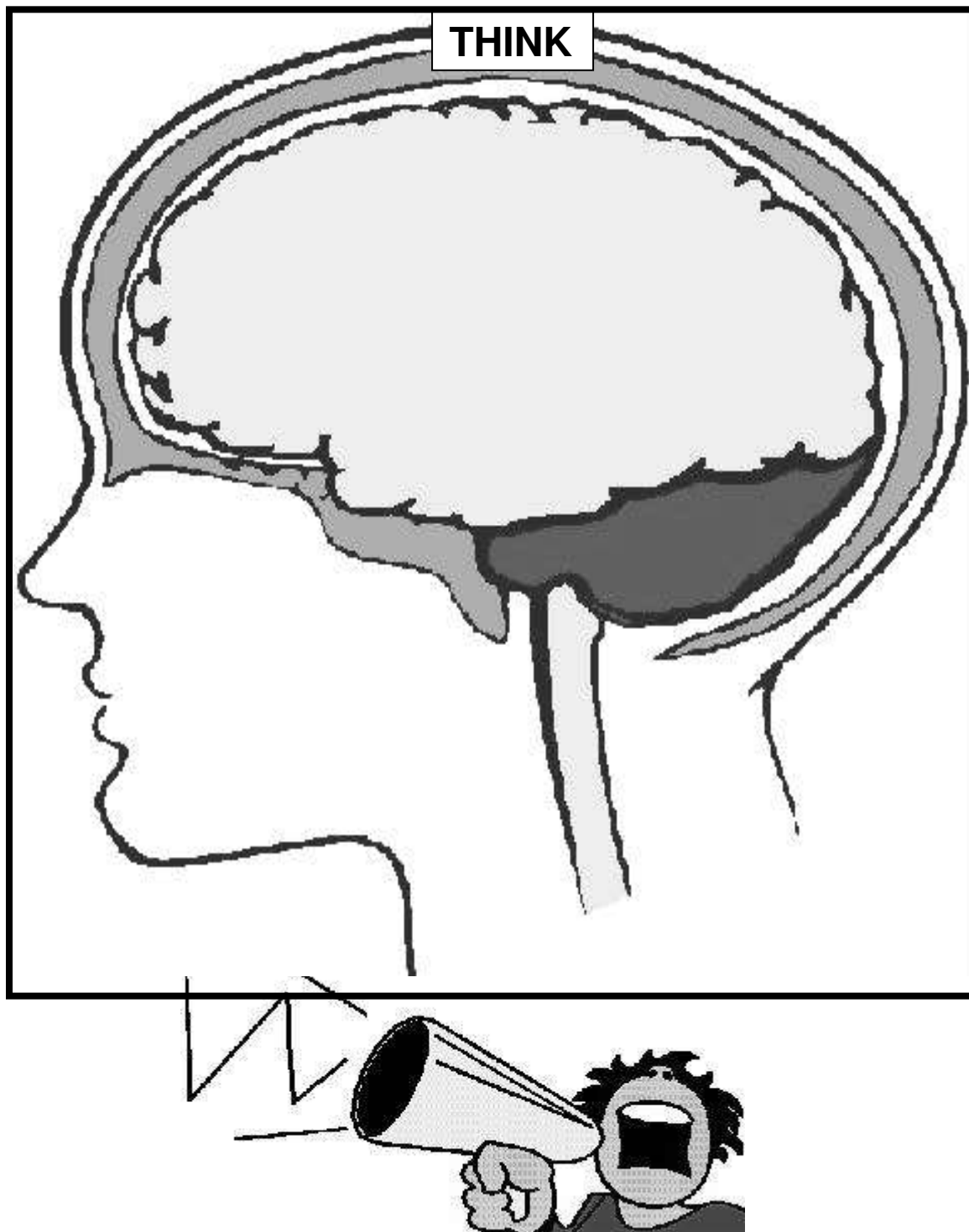
**Think before you speak, and imagine if our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (alayhissalam) is standing next to you, would you still say what you are going to say.**

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



<sup>2</sup> Ghurar ul hikam

WORKSHEET



## THINK THE BEST OF OTHERS:

Allah is the only judge as He sees everything and is aware of everything.  
We have no right to judge other people whether they are Muslims or not.

**Imam Zainul 'Abideen (alayhissalam) said:**

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

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

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



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

### **What should we do when we see someone who might be doing something bad**

When we see someone in a situation that looks suspicious, we must try to make as many excuses for

them as possible and try to find as many justifications as possible. The Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam) tell us:

“Interpret the action of your brother in the best way possible until it becomes very clear that he is going the wrong thing, and do not interpret a word that comes from your brother negatively”.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> ( Mizanul-Hikmah vol.4 p.1784]

## WORKSHEET

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

1. Younger than you because:



2. Older than you because:



3. Same age as you because:



## **RESPECT FOR OTHERS:**

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

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

One day when the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was sitting alone in the mosque. A man approached him. The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) immediately moved aside.

The man asked the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) why he had moved aside when there was so much room for him to seat next to the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) as the whole mosque was empty.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) replied that a Muslim has a right on another Muslim that when he wants to sit near him the first should move aside as a way of respect.

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

### Equality:

Islam teaches us that no one is better than another person only because of his wealth or family etc. Rather all people are children of H Adam and created from dust. If anyone is to be better than the other they should be more pious and obedient to Allah.

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

**The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said:**

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

## TRY AND TRY AGAIN

**Constant effort is the key to success.**

**If at first you do not succeed then try and try again until you do.**

**You should never give up.**

And if for some reason you do not succeed even after trying again and again remember you will have earned the Thawaab for all your effort -

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

A believer has to work harder than most people. This is because most people work only for this life, i.e. food, house, money, family etc...

However, the believer has to work for BOTH this life and the next life.

The way to work for the next life is to be fair in this life, to pray on time and to help those in need.

One of our Imams was once working on a field. It was hot and sunny, and Imam was digging the ground. He was working very hard.

A person passed by and saw Imam sweating and working away at the ground. He said to Imam, "Oh son of the Prophet, have you no shame!"

Imam looked up from his work and asked, "Why, what have I done?"

The man answered, "You are working so hard for this world, and are forgetting your God."

Imam replied, **"Doing hard work which is Halaal is one of the best forms of worship."**

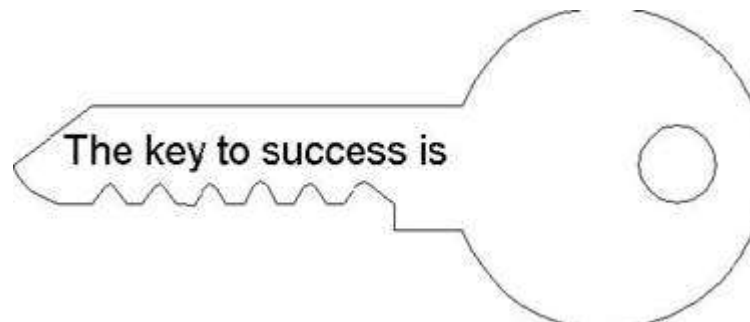


## WORKSHEET

What did the king learn from the ant and how?



Finish the sentence in the key below:



## **FRIENDSHIP:**

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

### **Loyal and true friends**

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

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

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

### **Importance of having good friends and avoiding evil friends**

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

As the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said:

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

People will judge you according to the friends you have.

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

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

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

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

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

### **What type of friends should we avoid?**

- One who lies, says something else and does something else
- One who backbites: Because if he/she does gheebat of someone else to you, one day he/she might backbite about you to others
- Does not leave you whenever you are in need , rather tries to support and help

### **What are our responsibilities towards our friends?**

- Helping them whenever they need our help. This can be any type of help using money or without it
- We should not let anyone speak bad things about our friend whether they are present or not
- Praying for our friends

Rasool (sww): Jo dua dostonke lie unki ghair mojooodgi me ki jaati hai khuda sue radd nahi karta.<sup>4</sup>

- We should never insult or make fun of our friends. If we do so we may lose our friends

### **Keeping the friendship**

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

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) has said:

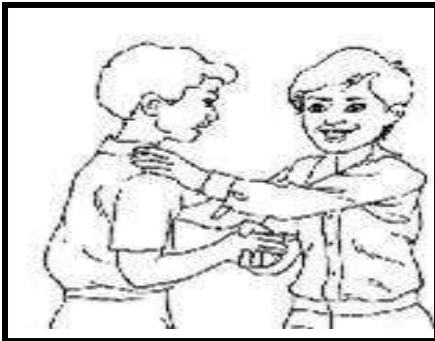
"A man who has no friends is poor, but poorer than him, is he who can not keep the friendship and loses his friend.

---

<sup>4</sup> (ref: Dosti (al qaaim) jam3, tarteeb: Sayyid Abid Hussain Zaidi)

## WORKSHEET

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



## TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE:

It is narrated from Miqdad (R) that he said: I heard the Messenger of Allah (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) say, “Verily, **the angels spread out their wings for the seeker of knowledge** out of their delight for him, so that he walks over them.”<sup>2</sup>

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

The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said that every Muslim man and woman must gain knowledge.

Once when the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) entered the Mosque there were two groups of people sitting there. One of the groups was busy praying while the other group were discussing religious topics.



The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was very pleased and said that both the groups were doing something good but he preferred the group that was busy discussing. Saying



The above incident does not mean that prayer is not important, as the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was pleased with both groups.

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

## WORKSHEET

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

A large, empty rectangular area for writing. The top and bottom edges of the rectangle are decorated with a scroll-like border, featuring a small shaded area on the left side of each scroll. The interior of the rectangle is completely blank, intended for the student to write their answer.

## PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH:

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

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

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

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

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

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

This is one of the reasons why our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) spent 40 years of his life living with the people showing them how to act before announcing his Prophethood.

Once a man was listening to an Alim reciting a Majlis in which the Alim said that the power of "Bismillah" was so great that if a person truly believed then he could walk on water. That evening when the man was going home (on the other side of the river) he decided that he would try what the Alim had recited. So with full belief in the Power of Allah he said "Bismillah" and stepped on the water. He was able to walk on the water because of the faith that he had in Allah.

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

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

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

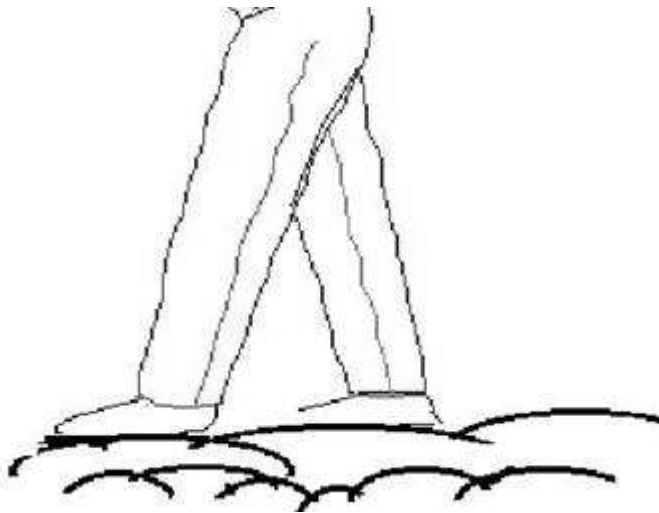
So think before you tell your friends, or younger brother / sister what to do or not to do. **Do you do it yourself?**

## WORKSHEET

What had the Alim taught the man about the power of

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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



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

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

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



## TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS:

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

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

We may make mistakes – but we must quickly try to ask for forgiveness. We should not let time pass.

In fact Allah is so Merciful that if we repent – he loves us:- **إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ**  
'...God loveth those who turn unto Him constantly...(tawwaabeen)' (2:222)

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

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

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

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

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

### When doing Taubah you should:

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

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

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

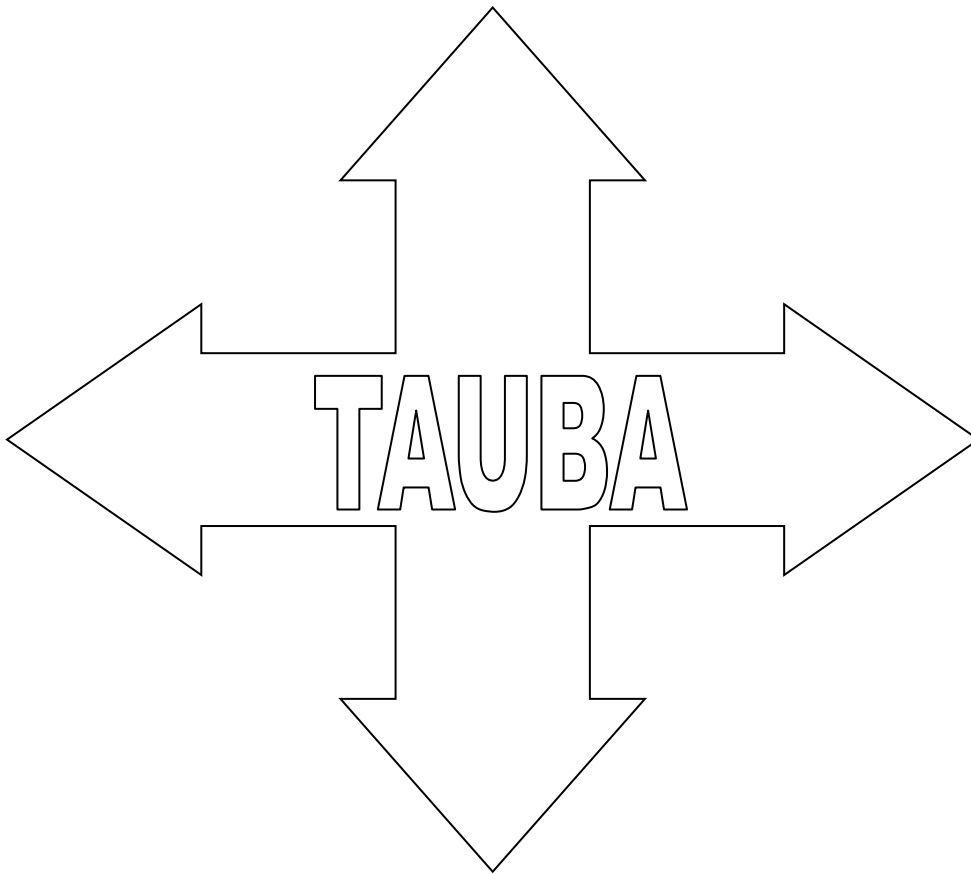
**O Allah please forgive our sins and we promise to do only those things that make You happy**



## WORKSHEET

When we ask for Forgiveness, we should?

Write the answer in each arrowhead:



## TO FORGIVE OTHERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said: "Shall I inform you of the best (most beneficial) traits for this world and the Hereafter? They are pardoning one who has done injustice to you, bonding with one who has cut off ties with you, doing good to one who has wronged you and giving to one who has withheld from you."<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Mir'at al-'Uqul, vol. 8, p. 192

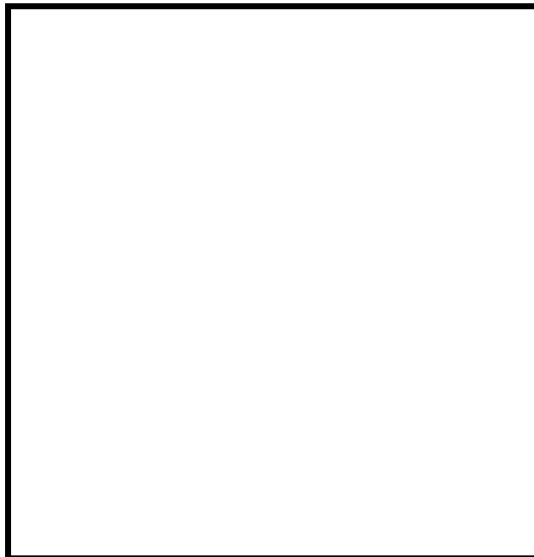
## WORKSHEET

Why should you forgive people?

What does it truly mean to forgive someone?

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

**E,g,: Your little sister throws all your favourite books off the shelf and your Mum tells you off:**



## MANNERS OF TRAVELLING:

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

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

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

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

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,**  
سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ  
**"....Glory be to Him who subjected these to us, because we were not able to do so ourselves."**

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

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

Other things recommended to do before travelling are:

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

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ): إِذَا خَرَجَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى سَفَرٍ ثُمَّ قَدِمَ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ فَلْيُهِدِهِمْ وَلْيُطْرِفَهُمْ وَلَوْ حِجَارَةً!

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said, 'When you go away on a journey, upon your return to your family you should bring them back a gift or a novelty, even if it be only a stone!' [Bihar al-Anwar, v. 76, p. 283, no. 2]

- Be generous and kind to the people who are travelling with you

Imam al-Sadiq (alayhissalam) narrated that Luqman said to his son, 'When you travel in the company of people, consult with them frequently about each of your affairs, make them

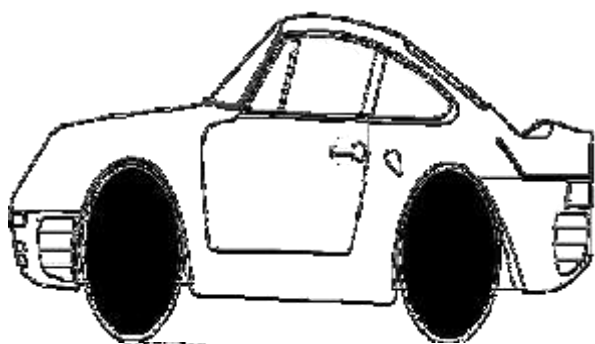
smile often, and be generous in sharing your provisions with them. When they call you, answer them, and when they ask for your help, assist them. <sup>6</sup>

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

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

## WORKSHEET

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



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<sup>6</sup> [Bihar al-Anwar, v. 76, p. 271, no. 28]

# FIQH-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM) BOYS

## Contents

Furoo-e-Deen .....	2
Hajj (Pilgrimage).....	7
Tawalla & Tabarra .....	9
NIYYAT.....	10
Toilet Manners.....	12
Wuzu: When is it required? .....	13
THINGS THAT BREAK WUZU ( MUBTILAT-E-WUZU): .....	15
SHARAIT-E-WUZU (Conditions of Wuzu) .....	17
GHUSL: .....	18
Namaz: Importance.....	20
Wajib Prayers .....	22
Namaz Preparation (Muqaddemat-e-Namaz) .....	23
THINGS THAT BREAK NAMAZ (MUBTILAT-E-NAMAZ): .....	25
TA'QIBAAT .....	26
SAFEGUARDING OTHERS, AND THEIR PROPERTY .....	28

## Fiqh Chapter 01

### FUROO-E-DEEN

Dear Children, a few years back we learned the 10 Furoo-e-Deen (branches of religion).

They were

- 1) Namaz (Prayers)
- 2) Roza (Fasting)
- 3) Hajj (Pilgrimage)
- 4) Zakaat
- 5) Khums
- 6) Jihad (holy war)
- 7) Amr bil Maruf (ordering right)
- 8) Nahi anil Munkar (preventing evil)
- 9) Tawalla (Love)
- 10) Tabarra (Hatred)

We have already learned about Namaz, Roza and Hajj. Now we will learn them a little bit more about them and others

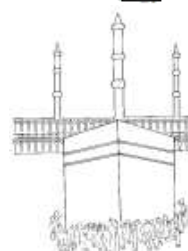
Namaz (Prayers):

- You all know that Namaz is a special way in which we talk to Allah. There are many Namaz, out of which we have learned Namaz-e-Yaumia (5 daily prayers). We also know what is Namaz-e-Ayat, Namaz-e-Mayyat etc.



Roza (Fasting):

- During the holy month of Ramzan, muslims are required to keep away from food and other things from dawn to dusk.



Hajj (Pilgrimage)

- During Zilhaj, muslims from around the world gather around Ka'ba and perform special acts. This is known as Hajj and is Wajib only once in a lifetime

Zakat

- Zakat is Wajib on nine things when they reach their fixed amounts. These things include metals (gold, silver coins), cattle (camels, cows, goat/sheeps), and crops (wheat, barley, dates, raisins)
- Zakat has a special usage. One of its use is to give to Isna-Ashri person who does not have enough income to cover his and his family's expenses



Khums



- It is applicable on savings
- You have to give 1/5 of your savings as Khums.
- Khums means fifth part (1/5)
- Khums is divided in two parts:
  - o Sehme Sadaat (Sadaat's portion)
  - o Sehme Imam (Imam's portion)
- Sehme Sadaat is used to feed the poor sadaat (Seyyid's – The descendants of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam))
- Sehme Imam is given to Mujtahid

20%

#### Jihad (Holy War)

- Jihad means holy war
- The permission of Jihad can only be given by Rasool sallallahu alaihai waalahi & Imam alaihissalam
- Examples: Battle of Uhud, Battle of Khyber etc.



#### Amr Bil Ma'ruf (ordering right) & Nahi Anil Munkar (stopping evil)

- It is every one's duty to order to do wajib and (order to) refrain from haraam acts as much as possible and within our reach
- For example, if we know of someone who does not offer Namaz, we must encourage him personally, or through his friends, parents etc.
- If we know of someone who does not fast, we must discourage his act of missing fasts.
- If the whole society follows the rule of Amr bil Ma'ruf and Nahi 'anil Munkar, then there will be no evil, and the world will be full of goodness
- In order to promote right and prevent wrong, we must know clearly what is right and what is wrong. The right and wrong here, applies to what is right and wrong in Islam. This can be known only if you know the masael-e-fiqh (shari'at) and go to diniyat classes regularly

#### Tawalla

- Tawalla means to love Allah, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his holy Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam)



#### Tabarra

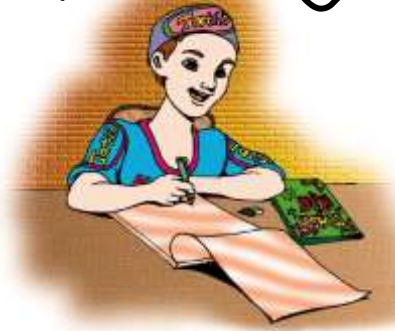
- Tabarra means to be enemies of the enemies of Allah, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his holy Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam)



## WORKSHEET

Cross the things which you should **stop** people from doing. If you shouldn't, leave them empty

Working Backbiting Praying



Sharing Jealousy

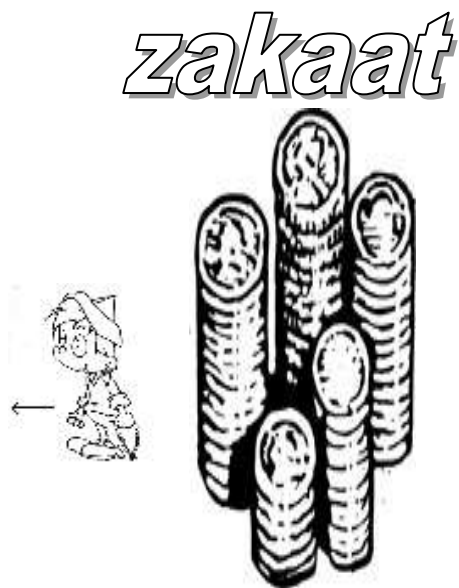
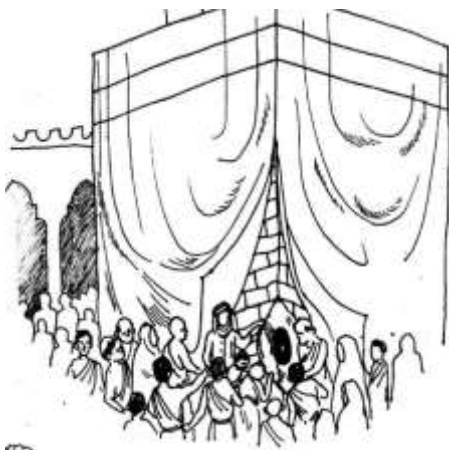


Wasting Stealing Eating



## WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures



20%  
Khums



Amr Bil Maruf



Nahi anil munkar



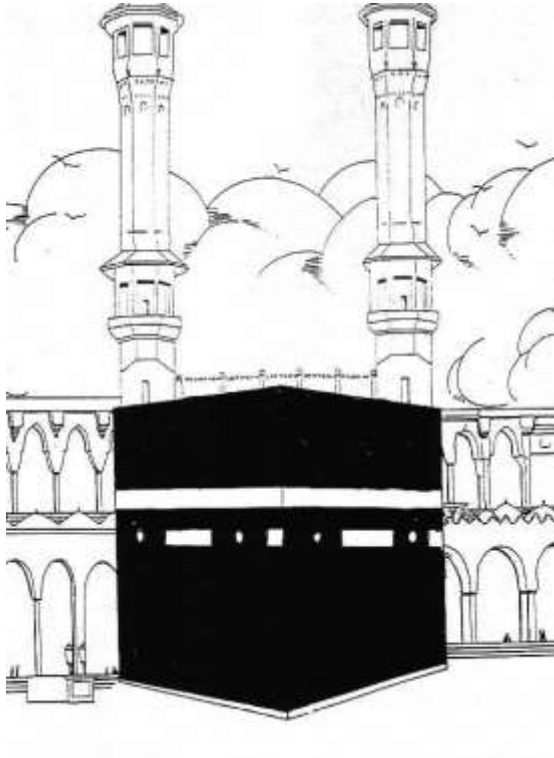
Tawalla



Tabarra

## **HAJJ (PILGRIMAGE)**

Reference Talimat e Ahlebait Part IV



Hajj is a special Ibadat, in which muslims from all around the world gather at Mecca, and perform special acts such as Tawf (circling) of Ka'ba, walking between Safa and Marwa (two mounts), etc. This is done during 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> of Zilhajja (12<sup>th</sup> month of Islamic year). The special date for Hajj is 9<sup>th</sup> Zilhaj

As mentioned above, in this Ibadat, muslims from around the world gather around Ka'ba

Haj is Wajib on someone who has expenses to go and perform Hajj, and there is no obstacle for him to go, such as legal issue, physical disability etc. <sup>1</sup>

Hajj is Wajib only once in lifetime

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<sup>1</sup> Is ki tafseel hai fiqhi kitaboun mai us ki taraf ruju karain

## WORKSHEET

Hassan has gone for hajj last year but has enough money for another.

Shahid has only a little money which is not enough for hajj

Jaffer hasn't gone to hajj yet but has gone to umrah last year

Colour the person for whom hajj is wajib

Shahid Jaffer



Hassan



## TAWALLA & TABARRA

### Tawalla

- Tawalla means to love Allah, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his holy Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam)
- We must be thankful to Allah (SWT) that he has kept us with the lovers of Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam). We are proud to be known as Shi'an-e-Ali (alayhissalam) and Muhibban-e-Ali (alayhissalam)
- Story:
  - One day a person came to Imam (alayhissalam) and complained that he was poor. Imam (alayhissalam) told him that he was not poor, but rich. The person got shy and returned
  - The next day again the same thing happened.
  - The third day again the same thing happened. Then Imam (alayhissalam) asked him 'How much will you sell the love of us Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam) which is in your heart. The person replied that even if someone offers him the wealth of whole world, he will not sell. So Imam (alayhissalam) explained him that he was carrying love of Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam) which was worth more than the whole wealth of the world, then he should not consider himself poor. Rather he is richer than many people in the world



### Tabarra

- Tabarra means to be enemies of the enemies of Allah, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his holy Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam)
- Story
  - One day Imam (alayhissalam) asked one of his followers, who was giving horse for rent to people going to other towns
  - Imam (alayhissalam) asked him does he give his horse to a King (who was enemy of Imam). The person replied yes, but said it was purely a business deal, he does not have any love for him
  - Imam said when the King takes horse from you and comes late, don't you think for a while that he should be safe so that your horse comes back safe? The person replied yes, then Imam (alayhissalam) said even this is not acceptable
  - The person got so much ashamed that he left the profession altogether



## NIYYAT

The literal meaning of Niyyat is intention

In Islam, all Ibadat (worship) needs to be done purely for Allah. This is known as niyyat in Ibadat

For example, if you wash your body because you are dirty, it cannot be treated as Ghusl because you have not done it purely for Allah

Namaz, Wuzu, Ghusl etc. are all required to be done with Qurbatan Ilallah, i.e. purely for Allah

It is advisable that before you do any action you should make the habit of doing Niyyat,

### STORY ABOUT NIYYAT:

There was once a very pious man who used to wake up early in the morning before Fajr Namaz to pray Namaz-e-Shab (Tahajjud)

One morning he was praying his Namaz in the Mosque, when he heard a noise behind him. He thought to himself that someone had come into the Mosque, so he started praying his Namaz slower and more beautifully, to impress the person who had come in.

The man prayed his Namaz so beautifully and so slowly, making sure that he said each word clearly, that it took him twice as long as normal to finish the Namaz.

When at last he finished he turned around to see who it was that had come into the Mosque, and he saw sitting there a dog, who had wandered in.

He regretted. He thought to himself, that I had got up early in the morning and spent so much time and effort to pray my Namaz for a dog?

From that day onwards, he made sure that his Namaz was purely for Allah (Qurbatan Ilallah). The condition of his Namaz did not change whether he pray alone, or in front of people, at home or at mosque





## WORKSHEET

Draw below what the man was doing for the dog.



Why did the man not get any Sawaab for His Namaz?

He did not get any Sawaab because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

What does Niyyat mean?

Niyyat means: \_\_\_\_\_.

What does 'Qurbatan Ilallah' mean?

It means: \_\_\_\_\_.

When should you do Niyyat?

You should do Niyyat: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

## **TOILET MANNERS**

It is necessary to hide the private parts from those who are baligh, even from brothers, mother, friends etc.

One should not face or back the qibla while passing urine and stool

After passing urine, the private part shall be made pak by using water. It is better to pour water 3 times

After passing stool, the private part shall be made pak by first removing the najasat, and then using water. It is better to pour water 3 times

If after passing urine, the part is made pak by pouring water, and again some drops of urine comes out, the part and cloth need to be made pak again

It is Mustahab:

- to enter the toilet by putting the left leg first, and exit by putting the right leg first
- to cover the head while in the toilet
- to pass urine before Namaz and before sleeping

It is Makruh:

- eat while in the toilet
- to take more time while in the toilet
- to do taharat with right hand
- to speak (except zikre-Khuda)
- to urinate while standing
- to hold your need of passing urine/stool

## WUZU: WHEN IS IT REQUIRED?

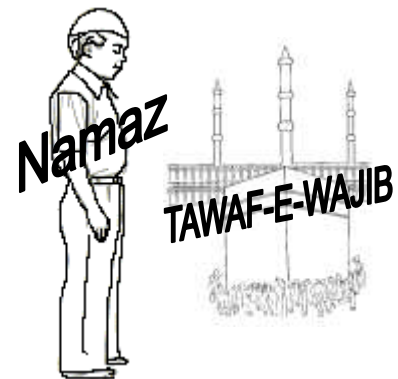
**Wuzu** is a special way of washing and wiping select parts of the body, with the intention of 'Qurbatan Ilallah'

Qurbatan Ilallah means 'only for Allah'

Wuzu is 'ibadat, which gives spiritual purity (taharat-e-batini)

Wuzu is Wajib for the following:

- For all Wajib Namazes except Namaz-e-Mayyit (Janaza)
- To perform forgotten sajda and tashahhud
- For Wajib Tawaf of Ka'ba



Also note:

- Without wuzu, even Mustahab namaz is not correct
- It is haram to touch any part of our body with the writings of Quran or Names of Allah, without wuzu
- It is better not to touch the names of Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), Imams (alayhissalam) and Bibi Sayyida (SA) without wuzu



Wuzu is Mustahab for the following:

- For Namaz-e-Mayyit (Janaza)
- For recitation of Quran
- To enter mosque
- To visit Graveyard
- Before sleeping



### VISITING GRAVEYARD



### GOING TO SLEEP



### ENTERING MOSQUE



## WORKSHEET

Q1.Circle the things for which wuzu is **necessary**



## **THINGS THAT BREAK WUZU ( MUBTILAT-E-WUZU):**

**Some of the things that break Wuzu (make Wuzu batil) are:**

### **Passing Urine and Stool:**

If after performing Wuzu you pass urine or stool, your Wuzu is batil and now if you want to offer prayers, you have to do Wuzu again.

### **Passing gas from the Stomach:**

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wuzu, your Wuzu is batil. However note that burping does not make Wuzu batil

### **Sleeping:**

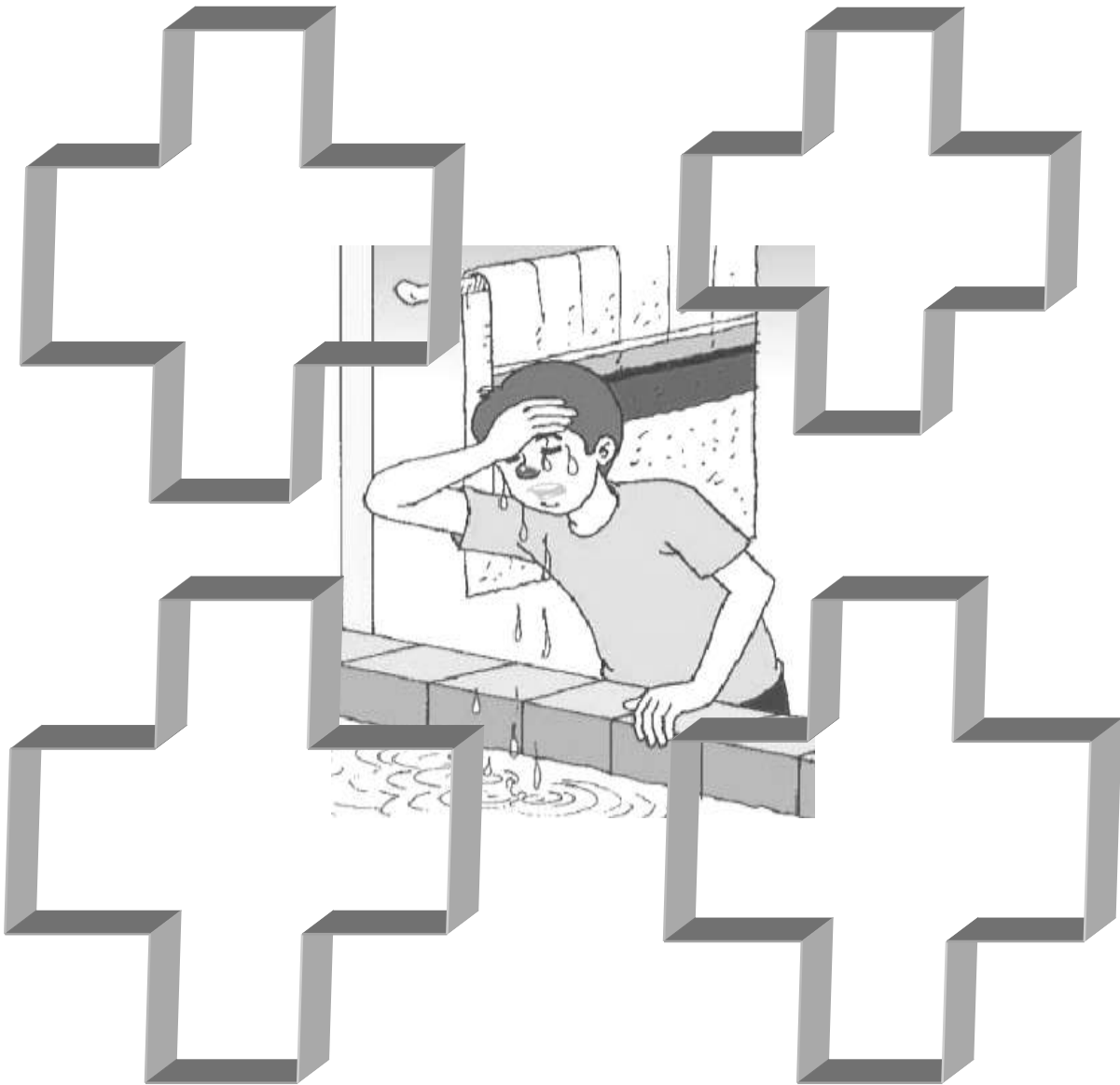
If you sleep after having done Wuzu, your Wuzu is batil.

**E.g.:** If you sleep at night after doing Wuzu you cannot pray your Fajr Namaz without re-doing your Wuzu because your Wuzu became batil when you slept.

**In addition to the above, there are other mubtilat-e-wuzu also, but they will be taught in higher classes**

## WORKSHEET - THINGS THAT BREAK WUZU

Zahid has done Wuzu. Write in each cross, the things that can make his Wuzu batil



## **SHARAIT-E-WUZU (CONDITIONS OF WUZU)**

There are a few things which need to be taken care of, so that Wuzu is correct. These are known as Sharait-e-Wuzu

First of all, you must do Wuzu with the niyyat of Qurbatan-Ilallah. Now you know very well what is Qurbatan Ilallah

Before doing Wuzu you should make sure that the parts of Wuzu (face, arms, head, feet) are all Pak, and there is nothing on them which would stop the water reaching it  
e.g. Plaster, nail polish, paint, thick oil etc. If you are wearing ring, make sure that water goes below it, or better take it off while doing wuzu

You must also make sure that the water which you are using is Pak and Mutlaq (Pure)

There are other conditions also, which will be taught in higher classes

## Fiqh Chapter 09

### GHUSL:

The literal meaning of Ghusl is 'washing' oneself.

In Islam, Ghusl means washing our body in a particular way with the niyyat of Qurbatan Ilallah (purely for Allah)

Ghusl can be Wajib or Mustahab

Example of Wajib Ghusl:

- Ghusl-e-Mas-e-Mayyat (Ghusl which becomes wajib when we touch a dead body)

Example of Mustahab Ghusl:

- Ghusl of Friday. The Friday Ghusl carries a lot of Sawab

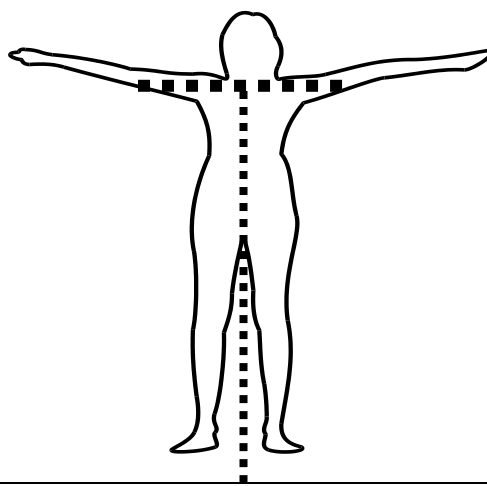
### Method:

There are two methods of Ghusl: Tartibi and Irtimasi

Here we will discuss the method of Ghusl-e-Tartibi only

**Ghusl-e-Tartibi** = Ghusl in Stages & Sequence.

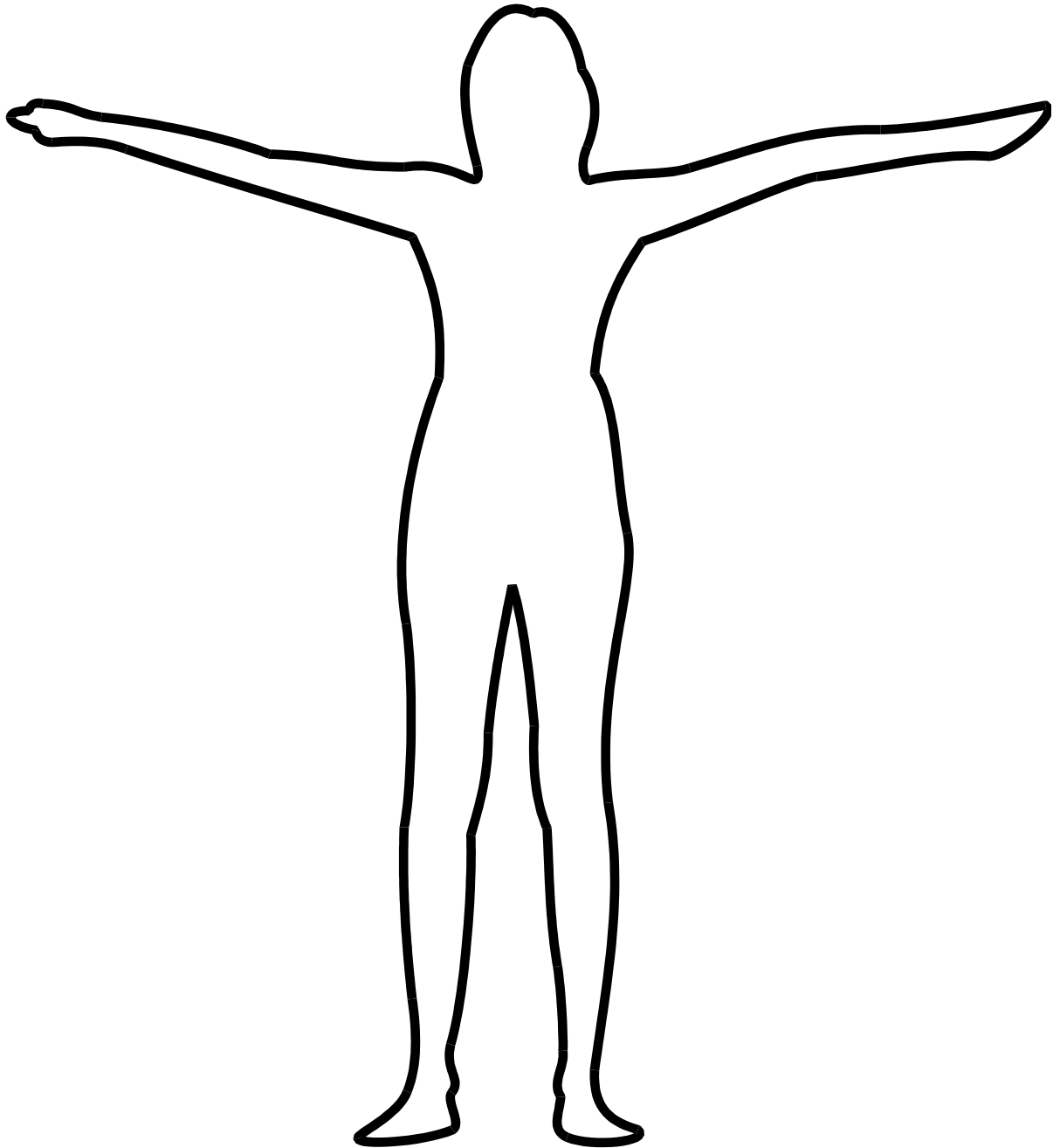
1. Doing Niyyat (Qurbatan Ilallah, and specifying which Ghusl)
2. Washing the body in three parts
  - a. Washing the head upto neck(including a little part of body)
  - b. Washing the right side of the body (including a little left side)
  - c. Washing the left side of the body (including a little right side)





## WORKSHEET

Divide this body into parts for ghushl e tartibi and number them



## NAMAZ: IMPORTANCE

Namaz is the most important and complete system of worship in Islam.

In the Holy Quran in surah Rome, it says: “ Establish namaz and do not be among mushrikeen.” (30:31)

Imam Ali ((alayhissalam)) has said:“ If he/she who offers namaz knew how much grace Allah bestows upon him/her during the namaz, he/she would never lift his head from sajda.”

6<sup>th</sup> Imam (alayhissalam)’s companion, whose name was Abu Baseer, visited Imam’s family after Imam’s death to give his condolences. Umme Hamida (Imam’s wife) told him that just before Imam died he asked her to gather all the family members together, Imam then told them all: “Our shafa’at (request to Allah to forgive sins) will not be for those who take namaz lightly.”<sup>2</sup>

Qur’an and Ma’sumeen (alayhissalam) have defined clear rules and regulations of namaz, which are clarified to us by Ulema and Mujtahideen. These are known as rules/laws/Ahkam. It is necessary to perform Namaz as per these rules

To be able to attain the maximum benefits of namaz, it must be recited correctly and with complete presence of mind.

A person who offers Namaz but does not care about its masail (rules and laws), is like one who considers Namaz as insignificant

If anyone prays the Namaz before its time ,the namaz is batil.

If the person does not pray Namaz in its timings:

- a) He is a sinner (gunahgar)
- b) it is wajib on him to pray that namaz with the niyyat of qaza and
- c) it is also Wajib on him to do tauba

THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS FOR MAKING THEM QAZA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT

The sawab of offering prayers on awwal-e-waqt (starting time) is very high, and it is highly recommended

Although Allah has given us so much time in which we can pray, we should try to pray as soon as possible because we can’t wait to thank Allah in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

---

<sup>2</sup> (bihar jild 47 page 2 )

## WORKSHEET

Color the picture



Color the picture



## WAJIB PRAYERS

In Islam, many prayers (Namaz) are Wajib. The daily 5 prayers are only one among them. Below is the list of a few Wajib Prayers (Namaz):

**1. Namaz-e-Panjegana (Yaumia): The five daily Prayers Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha**



**2. Namaz-e-Jum'a: This is among the Yaumia prayers which is recited instead of Zuhr on Friday**

**3. Namaz-e-Ayaat** - Prayer recited when an eclipse takes place or an earthquake (or any other natural disaster which causes fear in people)<sup>3</sup>



**4. Namaz-e-Mayyat** – Prayer (Namaz) recited before a dead body before it is buried.



**5. The Namaz after completing Wajib Tawaf of Ka'ba**

**6. Those Namaz which become Wajib due to mannat, qasam or ahad**

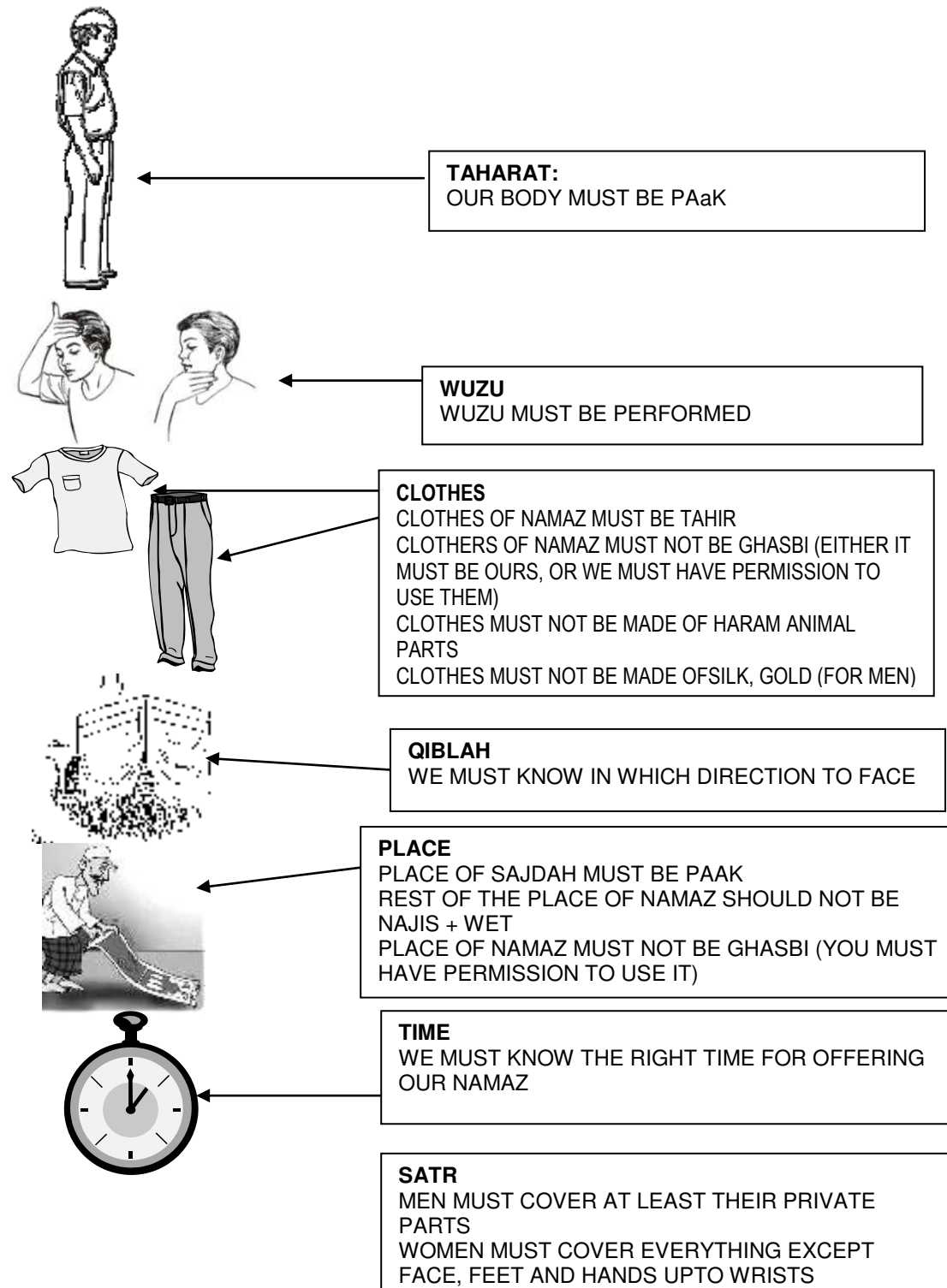
**7. Father's qaza prayers which become Wajib on elder son**

Note: After the death of a person, his qaza Namaz can be arranged by paying to someone who recites them. Even if someone recites them without any payment, it is allowed

<sup>3</sup> Point in brackets is as per Ehtiyat e wajib

## NAMAZ PREPARATION (MUQADDEMAT-E-NAMAZ)

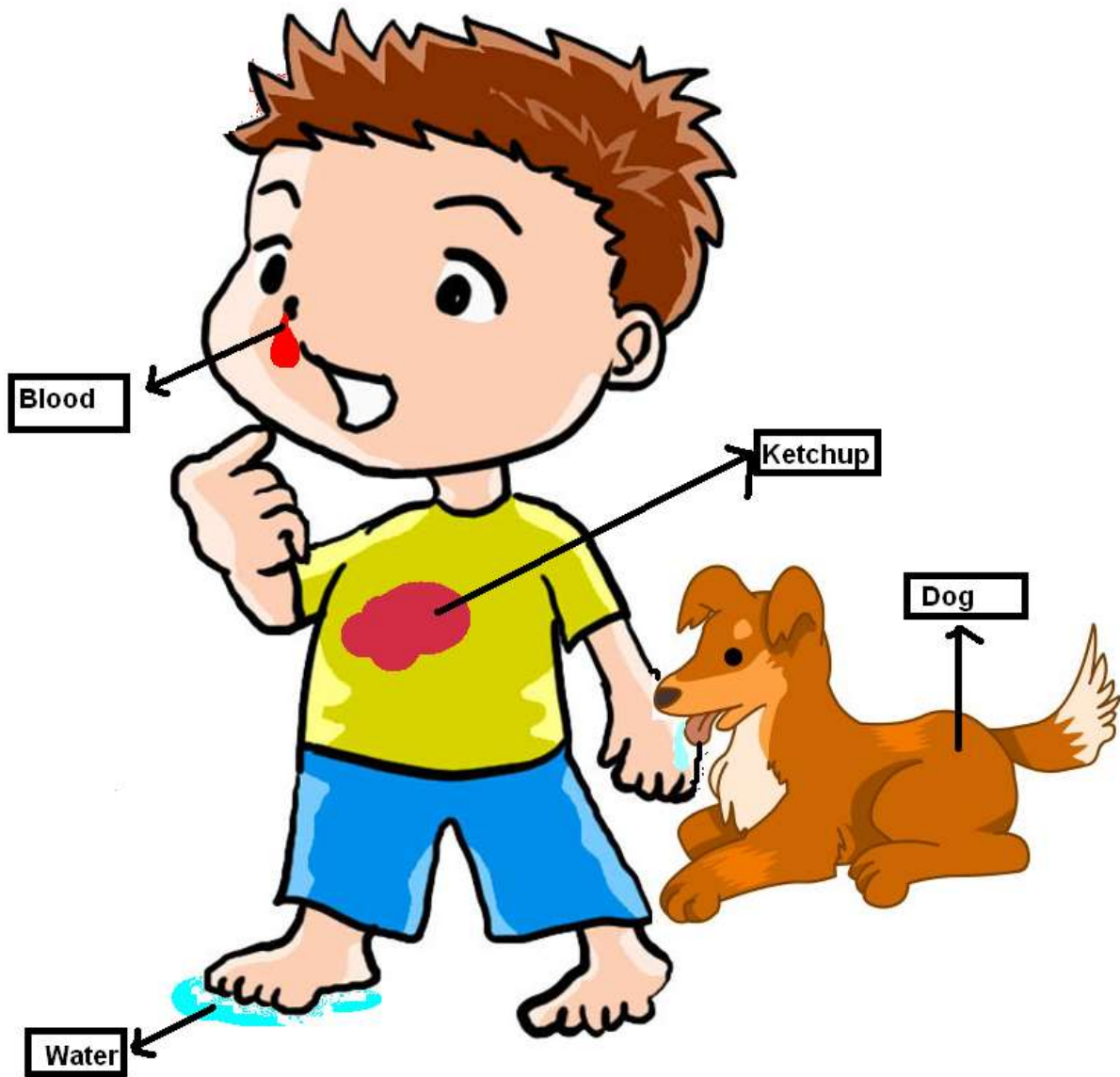
Before starting Namaz, it is necessary to prepare ourselves in the following manner:



There are many other conditions which will be taught in higher classes

## WORKSHEET

Can Raza pray namaz? If not what should he do to pray?



### THINGS THAT BREAK NAMAZ (MUBTILAT-E-NAMAZ):

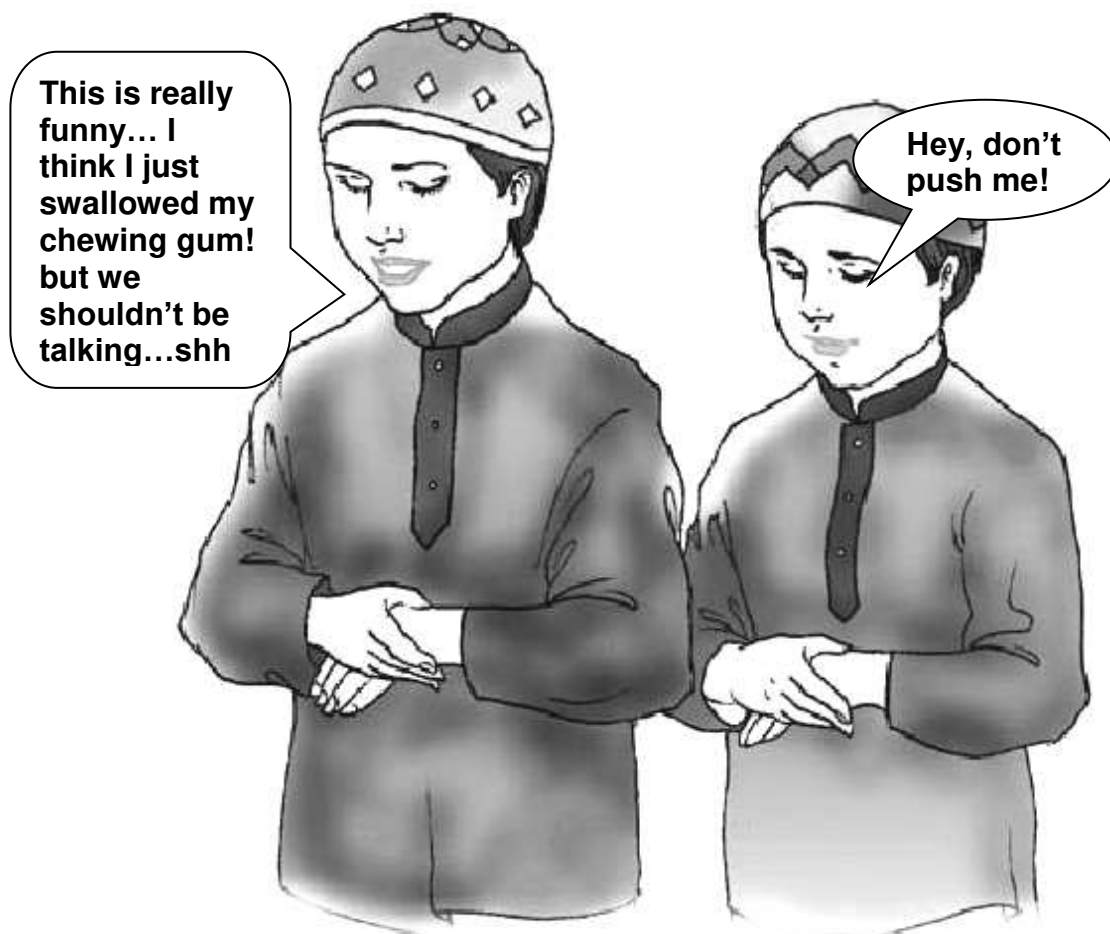
Some of the things that break Namaz (make it batil) are:

- All the things that make Wuzu batil (e.g. passing urine/stool, falling asleep, etc.)
- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam
- Laughing with voice and intentionally
- Crying for worldly things
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha <sup>4</sup>

Please note that there are other mubtilat also, and even the above mubtilat have more details, which will be taught in higher classes

#### WORKSHEET: THINGS THAT BREAK NAMAZ

In the following scenario, Aslam and Kareem are praying their Namaz. Write down all the things which they did, that made their Namaz batil .



<sup>4</sup> If we say with the intention of it being part of Namaz –batil as per fatwa, if without this intention –namaz batil as per Ehtiyat e wajib

## TA'QIBAAT

Dear Children, as we have learned before, Namaz means talking to Allah (SWT) and hence has to be recited slowly and peacefully

After we complete our Namaz, we should offer a few a'maal before we leave the place. These a'maals are together known as ta'qeebat

There are many a'maal which can be done in ta'qibaat, but we suggest that you must perform at least the following after each Wajib namaz:

1. **TAKBIR**: Say 'Allah-o-akbar' 3 times
2. **TASBEEH**: Recite tasbeeh of Bibi Sayyida (SA)
  - a. 34 times Allah-o-Akbar
  - b. 33 times Alhamdulillah
  - c. 33 times Subhanallah

3. **SALAWAT**: Say Salawat

4. **GHAREEQ**: Recite Dua-e-Ghareeq 3 times

(Ya Allaho Ya Rahmano Ya Reheem, Ya muqallibal quloob, sabbit qalbi ala dinik)

يَا اللَّهُ يَا رَحْمَنُ يَا رَحِيمُ يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ  
ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ -

5. **DU'A**: Then raise your hands and ask Allah (SWT) whatever you want. It is better if you ask for more things. A typical du'a can include the following:
  - a. Thanking Allah (SWT) for the blessings which he has given us (e.g. Eyes, Parents etc.)
  - b. Asking Allah (SWT) to accept the Namaz and other a'maals
  - c. Asking his help to refrain from bad things (gunahs)
  - d. Ask good things for yourself and other mo'mineen such as health, prosperity etc.
  - e. Ask forgiveness (maghfirat) for marhumeen (dead mo'mineen)
  - f. Ask Allah (SWT) to hasten the zahur of Imam-e-Zamana (ATF)
6. **SAJDA-E-SHUKR**: Go to Sajda and recite the following:
  - a. Afwan, afwan, afwan ..... till your breath breaks. You are asking forgiveness from Allah (SWT)
  - b. Shukran, shukran, shukran ... till your breath breaks. You are thanking Allah (SWT)



7. **ZIARAT:** Recite Ziarat as follows:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَدِيجَةَ الْكُبْرَى  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَسَنَ الْمُجْتَبَى  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ  
وَ عَلَى التَّسْعَةِ الْمَعْصُومِينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ  
عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَمُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدٍ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ  
وَ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ  
وَ الْحُجَّةَ بْنَ الْحَسَنِ عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَجَهُ  
وَ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ مَخْرَجَهُ وَ ظَهَّرَهُ  
وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

## Fiqh Chapter 15

### SAFEGUARDING OTHERS, AND THEIR PROPERTY

Islam is the best religion, and has trained us how to take care of other's property

We must not take other's things without their permission. It is Haraam (Gunah)

Some times we take our friend's sharpener, pencil etc. without his permission. This is also Gunah

However, if he is your close friend, and you know that he agrees to this, there is no need to take explicit permission from him

Similarly, we must not harm others. Islam does not like it at all, and harming other mo'mins is Haram

If we harm someone by mistake, we shall ask his forgiveness

If the harm is more, such that the skin color changes, or blood oozes out, Islam puts a fine on us which we have to give to him. This is known as DIYYAT. You will study DIYYAT in higher classes

It is also not allowed to pick up other's fallen things on the street or from other places. If you find something such as money, pen etc. lying on floor, try to find the owner and ask him to take it

We must also not spoil things such as Carpet in Imambargah, doors, windows etc.

Just remember one thing. Allah (SWT) has not allowed us to misuse others property, and even use it without their permission. I am sure none of us want to be called thief, do we?



# HISTORY-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)-BOYS

## Contents

THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:.....	2
IMAM.....	2
TITLE .....	2
MEANING .....	2
BIBI KHADIJA: .....	3
BIBI FATIMAH (salamullah alayha): .....	4
THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION: .....	6
JUM'A (Friday): .....	7
EID-UL-HAJ: .....	8
EID-UL-FITR: .....	9
EID-E-GHADEER: .....	10
EID-E-MUBAHALA: .....	11
NAMES OF ISLAMIC MONTHS: .....	12
HAZRAT ABDULLAH (alayhissalam) & SAYYIDA AMINA (alayhassalam): .....	13

## History Chapter 1

### THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:

The Ahlul Bayt have many titles given to them because of the special qualities they have.  
The most common title of each Imam is:

IMAM	TITLE	MEANING
1 <sup>st</sup>	Ameerul Mu'mineen	Commander of the Faithful
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Al-Mujtaba	The Chosen One
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Sayyedush Shuhada	King of Martyrs
4 <sup>th</sup>	Zainul Abideen	Best of Worshippers
5 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Baqir	The Giver of knowledge
6 <sup>th</sup>	As-Sadiq	The Truthful One
7 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Kadhim	The Patient one
8 <sup>th</sup>	Ar-Ridha	The Accepted One
9 <sup>th</sup>	At-Taqi	The Pious One
10 <sup>th</sup>	An-Naqi	The Pure One
11 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Askari	He who lived at 'Askar', a place
12 <sup>th</sup>	Al-Mahdi	One who guides

## History Chapter 2

### BIBI KHADIJA:

Bibi Khadija was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)), and the mother of Bibi Fatimah (salamullah alayha).

Her father was a wealthy trader.

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



Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) worked for Bibi Khadija, but she was impressed with him and soon they were married.

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



The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) and Bibi Khadija then had a daughter, Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam).

Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) used to think about Allah and wonder at His creations in a cave on Mount Hira near Makka.

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

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



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



Bibi Khadija was married to the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) for many years before she died. She is buried in Makka.



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

While Bibi Khadija was alive, the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) did not marry another woman, and later said that she was the best of his wives.

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

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

## History Chapter 3

### BIBI FATIMAH (SALAMULLAH ALAYHA):

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



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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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

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



asking for food.

Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.

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

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

**Name :** Fatimah

**Title:** Az Zahra (The Radiant)

**Father:** Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam))

**Mother:** Bibi Khadija (salamullah alayha)

**Husband:** Imam Ali(alayhissalam)

**Birthdate:** 20<sup>th</sup> Jamadil Aakhir(7 years before Hijra, in Makka)

**Martyrdom:** 3<sup>rd</sup> Jamadil Aakhir 11AH

**Buried:** Madina, Saudi Arabia

The name Fatima means weaning - one who will wean her followers from the fire of hell.

Sayyida Khadija (salamullah alayha) said that "Fatima was born in a halo of radiance and light". She was the only daughter of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) and Sayyida Khadija (salamullah alayha)

During her childhood the Muslims were driven away from Makka to live in *Shib e Abu Talib* with hardly any food or drink. For up to 3 years she saw nothing but the hot desert and the cries of the Muslims in the desert.

From a young age she nursed her mother who became ill and finally died when Sayyida Fatima (salamullah alayha) was only 5 years old.

She then looked after her father then who constantly faced the hatred of the Quraish because of his announcement of the word of Allah. She would tend his wounds when he returned covered in blood and dust after preaching and got the title Umme Abeeha(mother of her father).

**The Prophet respected her so much that he always stood up whenever she entered the room.**

Sayyida Fatima Zahra (salamullah alayha) is the perfect example for a Muslim woman to follow. She provided the ideal framework in life to work around proving that hijab does not inhibit intelligence. Her piety shone through in all circumstances.

She recited the traditions of the Prophet and guided the women of Madina.

She gave away her bridal dress to a needy person on the day after her marriage.

Bibi Fatima Zahra (salamullah alayha) was married to Imam Ali (alayhissalam) on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Zilhajj 2 AH.

She had 5 children - Hasan (alayhissalam) Husayn (alayhissalam) Zaynab (salamullah alayha) Umme Kulthum (salamullah alayha) & Muhsin (alayhissalam)

- Baby Mohsin- a door was pushed down on her and baby Mohsin died.

She was the ideal wife and mother never demanding anything of her husband.

- Fadaq- a property gifted to her by Holy Prophet(sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), which was taken away from her.
- Baytul huzn- house built for her by Imam Ali(alayhissalam) to cry for her father.

Her sermon after the death of the Prophet showed her awareness of socio-political events besides the depth of knowledge.



## History Chapter 4

### THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION:

**Eid** means celebration of a valued/sacred or a fond memory. In Islam, we celebrate Eid as the happy festival which occurs every year.

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

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

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

## History Chapter 5

### JUM'A (FRIDAY):

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

**The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) has said that prayers and worship on Juma' are many times better than any other day.**

In the Islamic calendar, the night comes before the day. . So, night before Friday is night of Jum'a/Shabe Juma (Thursday night).

There are certain A'amaal recommended for Juma'.

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

1

• Recite Suratul Yasiin & Dua Kumail

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



1

• Do ghusl for Juma'

2

• Cut your nails, wear nice clothes and apply perfume

3

• Visit the graves of our loved ones

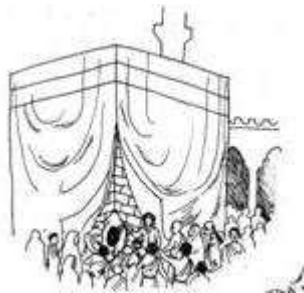
4

• Gather in mosque and pray Salaat together

## History Chapter 10

### EID-UL-HAJ:

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



It takes place on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj (Dhul-Hijja), and marks the end of Haj of Muslims to Makka.

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

One day, Prophet Ibrahim dreamt that he was sacrificing his young son, Prophet Ismail. This day is called Yawme Tarwiyah which means, the Day of the perfusion - as on this day the pilgrims/hujjaaj fill their vessels with water as there used to be no water at Arafaat. Prophet Ibrahim often received Allah's commands in his dreams, but because he was being asked to actually kill his son, he wondered whether it was real.



He had the same dream again, and was now sure it was a true command.

So, Prophet Ibrahim took his son to the hill of Mina

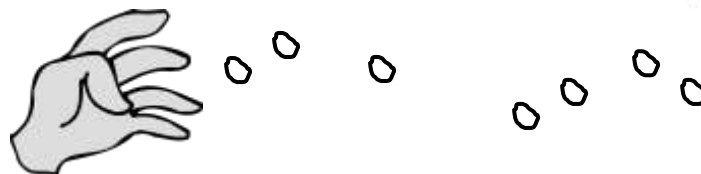
The 9<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj is known as Yawme Arafaat,



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



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



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

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

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

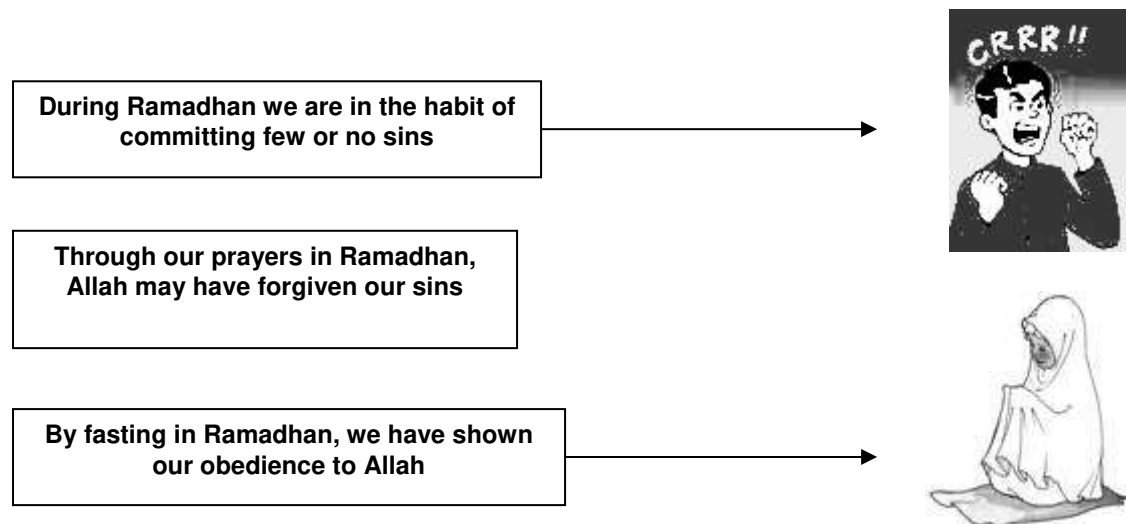
But when he removed the blindfold, he was surprised to see that his knife turned up side down and he had a sheep in place of his beloved son Ismail(A). At that time, Prophet Ibrahim (A) was congratulated by the God and ordered to slaughter the heavenly sheep.

## History Chapter 7

### EID-UL-FITR:

Eid ul-Fitr is the first day **after** the Holy month of Ramadhan. It is on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawwaal. **Fitr** means **to break**, and it marks the end of the fasting period.

It is a happy occasion because:



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

## History Chapter 8

### EID-E-GHADEER:

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj , Allah commanded Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) in the Qur'an at a place called Ghadeer-e-Khum (the pond of Khum) to stop to deliver some very important message.

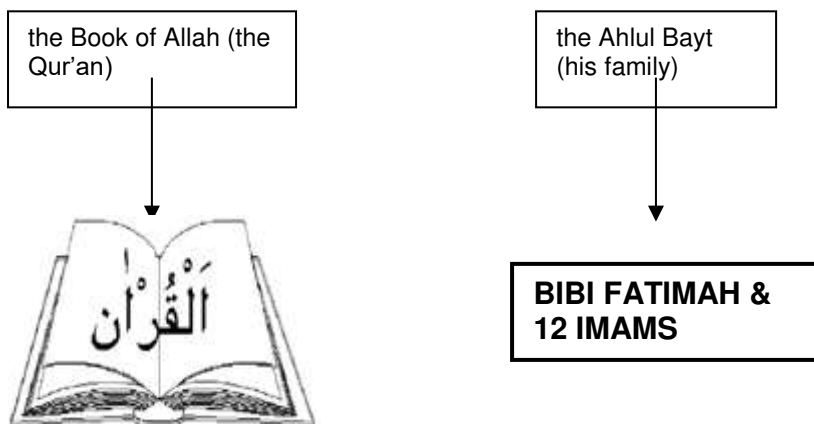


A friend of the Prophet called all the people to gather around.

The Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhewa aaleh) stood so that all the people could see him.



He told everyone that when he died, he would leave behind two special things:



The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) explained that if the people follow **BOTH** the Qur'an **AND** the Ahlul Bayt, Allah will always be happy with them as they would never get lost.

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

Then Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) held up Imam Ali (alayhissalam) hand, showing him to all the people, and said whoever considered the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) their leader must also consider Imam Ali (alayhissalam) their leader.

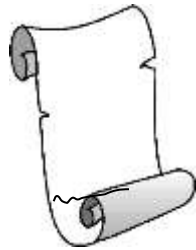
Then, he prayed to Allah to love those people who love Imam Ali (alayhissalam), and hate those who do not love him.

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

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

## History Chapter 9

### EID-E-MUBAHALA:



The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) had sent letters to many different countries inviting them to Islam. One letter was sent to the Christians of Najran.

The Christians wanted to meet the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam))

When they arrived in Madina, the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) was sad to see them dressed in silk and gold, and he ignored them.

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) asked them to change into simple clothes, and the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) was then happy to see them.

They talked, but the Christians would not listen to the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)).

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

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



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

Allah ordered the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) to do "Mubahala" with the Christians.

**Mubahala means to curse one another.**

The next day, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Zilhaj, the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) came out for Mubahala with Imam Hasan (alayhissalam), Imam Husain (alayhissalam), Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam) and Imam Ali (alayhissalam).

The Christians upon seeing that Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) has come with his Progeny only rather with his whole nation they understood that Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) is the true messenger of God.

One of their Big Priest on seeing the shining faces of the Panjatan began to tremble and shake said if they ask God to move the mountain from its place, it would certainly leave its place.

They backed away and realised that they had failed.

## History Chapter 10

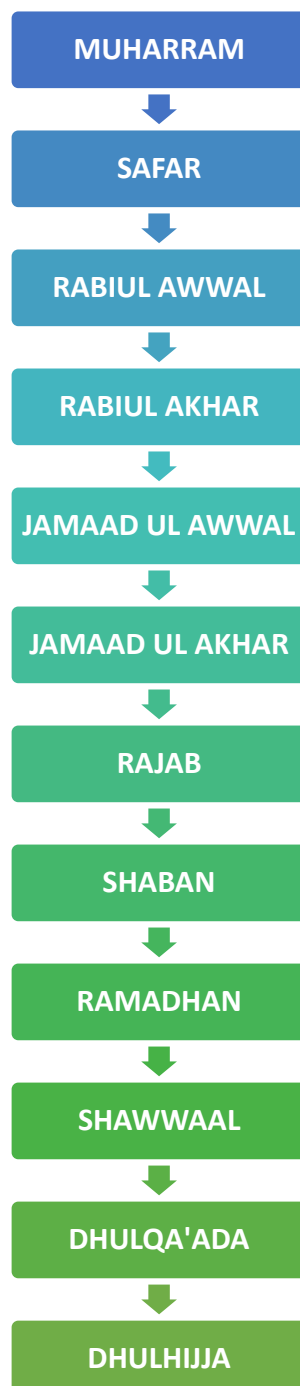
### NAMES OF ISLAMIC MONTHS:

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

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

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

**The Islamic months are:**



## History Chapter 11

### **HAZRAT ABDULLAH (ALAYHISSALAM) & SAYYIDA AMINA (ALAYHASSALAM):**

The Christian priests had a shirt that belonged to Prophet Yahya (alayhissalam) They knew from their scriptures that when the father of the last Prophet would be born, blood would appear on the shirt.

They knew therefore when Hazrat Abdullah (alayhissalam) was born and were searching for him.

He was his father's favourite son.

Abdul Muttalib had vowed that when he had ten sons he would sacrifice one. He drew lots and the name of Abdullah came up. Abdullah was very good and much liked by the people of Makka . Atikah Bint e AbdulMuttalib advised to find alternate in camels<sup>1</sup>

It was agreed that lots would be drawn using camels. 10 lots were drawn of 10 camels each. Eventually 100 camels were sacrificed and Abdullah was saved.

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) used to say that he was the son of two sacrifices - Ismail & Abdullah.

Abdul Muttalib dreamt that Abdullah should be married to Amina daughter of Wahab. They were married a year before the 'Year of the Elephant'.

**When Sayyida Amina (alayhassalam) was pregnant, Abdullah went with a trade caravan to Syria. On the way back he fell ill and died before the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) was born. He is buried in Madina.**

He left some camels, goats and a slave girl called Umme Ayman which were given to the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam))

Sayyida Amina was very sad after her husband died. When the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) was six years old she too died on the way back from visiting Abdullah's grave. She is buried in Abwa, a place between Makka and Madina.

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<sup>1</sup> According to some narrations



# QURAN-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(BOYS)

## Contents

1. INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN.....	2
2. I BEGIN IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE KIND, THE MERCIFUL .....	3
3. SURATUL FEEL .....	4
4. SURATUL QADR:.....	5
5. SURATUL KAUTHAR: .....	7
6. SURATUL ASR: .....	8

## 7. Qur'an Chapter 01

### INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN

#### What is the Holy Qur'an?

It is a book that contains the words of Allah.



#### In which language is the Holy Qur'an written?

It is written in Arabic.

أ ب ت ث

Arabic is read from right to left and back to front.

#### What does Allah tell us in the Holy Qur'an?

- He tells us true stories of the Prophets.
- He tells us how He wants us to act.
- He tells us about heaven and hell.

#### RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN:

**We have to look after the Holy Qur'an because it is such a special book.**

#### We should look after the Holy Qur'an by:

- holding it properly. (Show the child).
- never leaving it open when no-one is reciting it.
- Never touching the writing in it without first doing Wudhu.

**You can read it without touching it, or put a plastic sheet on it.**

#### When reciting the Holy Qur'an, it is appropriate to take care of the following:

1-Taharat

- 2-Respect of Qur'an
- 3-Facing the Qibla
- 4-To d miswak
- 5-To wear perfume
- 6- To recite dua
- 7- Isti'aza (A'oozobillah....)
- 8- To say Bismillah....
- 9-To recite salawaat
- 10-To take care of tarteel

**Before starting to recite the Holy Qur'an, you should say:**

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

**And**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## WORKSHEET

**Learn the correct pronunciation and meaning of:**

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

*I seek refuge from Shaitan the outcast*

**And**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**I BEGIN IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE KIND, THE MERCIFUL**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ط

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ لا

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ لا

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ صلا

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ع

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ج صلى

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ط

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ط

تَنَزَّلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ لا

سَلَامٌ قَفْ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ج

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ط

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَ مَا كَسَبَ ط

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ج صلى

وَأَمْرَاتِهِ ط حَمَالَةَ الْخَطَبِ ج

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ع

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ط

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ط

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ع

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ



## RECOMMENDED WUZU SUPPLICATIONS (TOZIH AL-SISTANI – REF 263)

When his eyes fall on the water, he should say:

bismil lāhi wa billāh, wal hamdu lillāhil ladhī ja'alal mā'a tahūraw wa lam yaj'alhu najisā	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الْمَاءَ طَهُورًا وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ نَجِسًا۔
<i>In the name of Allah and by Allah. All praise is for Allah who made water pure and did not make it impure.</i>	

When washing his hands before performing wudū', he should say:

bismil lāhi wa billāh, allāhummaj 'alnī minat tawwābīna waj 'alnī minal mutatahhiirīn	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ
<i>In the name of Allah and by Allah. O Allah! Make me of those who often repent and make me of those who purify themselves.</i>	

When rinsing the mouth, he should say:

b allāhumma laqqinnī hujjatī yawma alqāk, wa atliq lisānī bidhikrik	اَللّٰهُمَّ لَقِّنِيْ حُجَّتِيْ يَوْمَ الْقَاكَ وَاطْلِقْ لِسَانِيْ بِذِكْرِكَ۔
<i>i O Allah! Inculcate in me my proof on the day I meet You, and make my tongue fluent with Your remembrance.</i>	

When rinsing the nose, he should say:

b allāhumma lā tuharim 'alayya rīhal jannah, waj 'alnī mimmay yashammu rīhahā wa rawhahā wa tībahā	اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تُحَرِّمْ عَلَيَّ رِيْحَ الْجَنَّةِ وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِمَّنْ يَشْتُمُّ رِيْحَهَا وَرَوْحَهَا وَطِيْبَهَا۔
<i>i O Allah! Do not deprive me of the fragrance of Paradise, and make me of those who smell its fragrance, its breeze, and its perfume.</i>	

When washing the face, he should say:

b allāhumma bayyid wajhī yawma taswaddu f īhil wujūh, wa lā tusawwid wajhī yawma tabyaddul wujūh	اَللّٰهُمَّ بَيِّضْ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَسْوَدُّ فِيْهِ الْوُجُوهُ وَلَا تُسَوِّدْ وَجْهِيْ يَوْمَ تَبْيِضُ الْوُجُوهُ۔
<i>i O Allah! Brighten my face on the day when [some] faces shall darken, and do not darken my face on the day when [some] faces shall brighten.</i>	

When washing the right arm, he should say:

b allāhumma a'tinī kitābī biyamīnī, wal khulda fil jināni biyasārī, wa hāsibnī hisābay yasīrā	اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعْطِنِيْ كِتَابِيْ بِيَمِيْنِيْ وَالْخُلْدَ فِي الْجَنَانِ بِيسَارِيْ وَحَاسِبْنِيْ حِسَابًا يَسِيْرًا۔
<i>i O Allah! Give me my book [of deeds] in my right hand, and a permanent stay in Paradise with ease, and account me [for my deeds] with an easy accounting.</i>	

When washing the left arm, he should say:

b allāhumma lā tu'tinī kitābī bishimālī, wa lā miw warā'i zahrī, wa lā taj'alhā maghlūlatan ilā 'unuqī, wa a'ūdhu bika mim muqatta'ātin nīrān	اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تُعْطِنِيْ كِتَابِيْ بِشِمَالِيْ وَلَا مِنْ وَّرَآءِ ظَهْرِيْ وَلَا تَجْعَلْهَا مَغْلُوْلَةً اِلَيَّ عُقْنِيْ، وَاعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُّقْطِعَاتِ النَّيْرَانِ۔
<i>i O Allah! Do not give me my book [of deeds] in my left hand, nor from behind my back, and do not chain it to my neck. I seek refuge with You from the garments made from Hell-fire.</i>	

When wiping the head, he should say:

b allāhumma ghashshinī birahmatika wa barakātika wa 'afwik	اَللّٰهُمَّ غَشِّشْنِيْ بِرَحْمَتِكَ وَبَرَكَاتِكَ وَعَفْوِكَ۔
<i>i O Allah! Envelop me in Your mercy, Your blessings, and Your pardon.</i>	

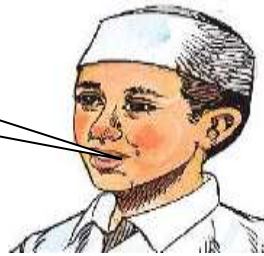
When wiping the feet, he should say:

b allāhumma thabbitnī 'alas sirāti yawma tazillu f īhil aqdām, waj 'al sa'yī f īmā yurdhika 'annī, yā dhal jalāli wal ikrām	اَللّٰهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنِيْ عَلَي الصِّرَاطِ يَوْمَ تَزِلُّ فِيْهِ الْاَفْدَامُ وَاجْعَلْ سَعْيِيْ فِيْ مَا يُرْضِيْكَ عَنِّيْ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْاِكْرَامِ۔
<i>i O Allah! Keep me firmly on the path on the day when feet shall stumble, and let my efforts be in those things that make You pleased with me, O Possessor of Majesty and Bounty!</i>	

## WUZU – METHOD

We have to do Wuzu for Namaz

I am doing Wuzu in  
obedience to Allah,  
**Qurbatan ilallah**



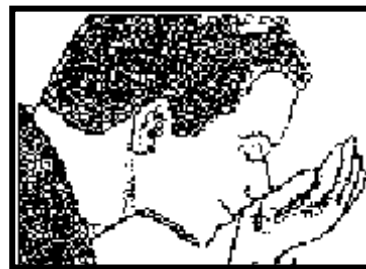
### 1. NIYYAT



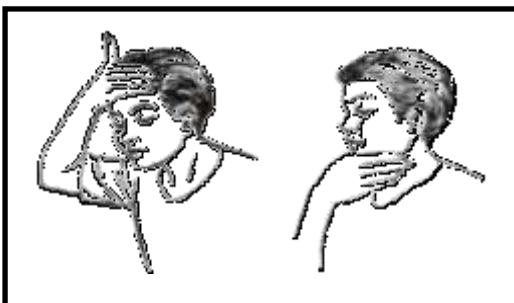
2. Washing Hands



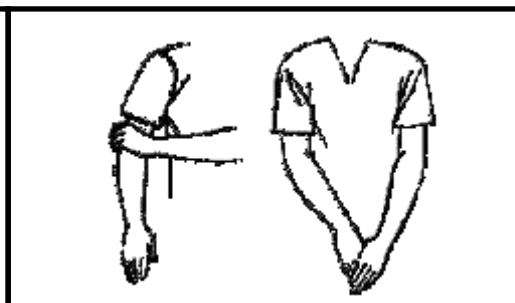
3. Gargling 3 times



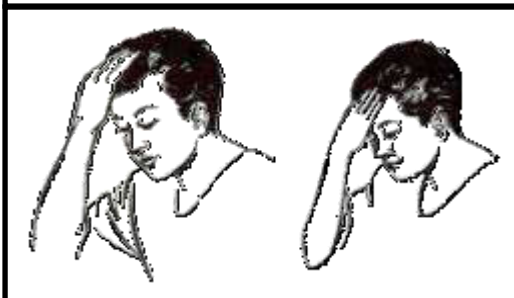
4. Washing Nose 3 times



5. Washing of the face  
From Top to Bottom



6. Washing of the arms, from elbow  
to fingertips, First Right, then Left



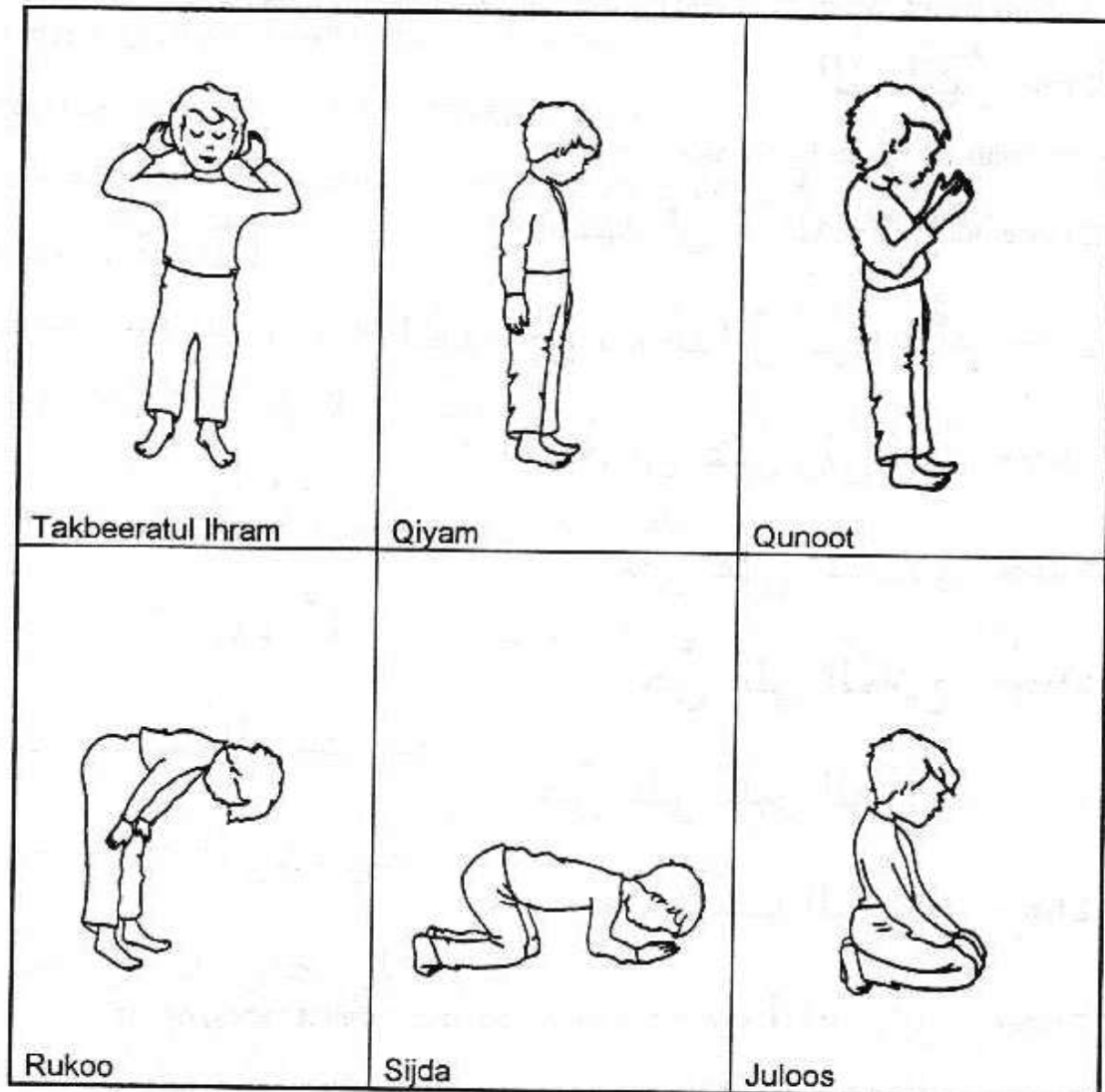
7. Masah of the head  
From back to Front



8. Masah of the feet, from fingertips  
to mound, First Right, then Left

## NAMAZ – METHOD (ZUHR NAMAZ)

These are the actions that I have to know before I pray namaz. They all have special names.



Following is the method of Zuhr Namaz

1. Say niyyat "I am praying 4 rak'ats of Zuhr Prayers, Qur-batan Ilallah (for Allah)"

2. Raise hands up to ear and say "Allahu Akbar"

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



3. Stand still for qiyam and looking at the ground (mohr, turbat). Recite Suratul Fatiha and Sura Ikhlas (or any other sura from the Qur'an)



4. Say "Allahu Akbar" and then go to ruku'. Looking between your feet, recite: "Sub-hana rabbiyal 'azeemi wa biham-dih"

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



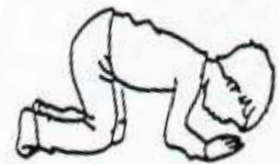
5. Stand up from ruku' and recite: "Sami'allahu liman hamidah" ﴿٢﴾

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ



6. Say "Allahu Akbar" and then go to sajda making sure that the seven parts of your body touch the ground – Forehead, two palms, two knees, and the two tips of toes. In sajda, recite: "Sub-hana rabbiyal a'laa wa bihamdi"

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



7. Sit up from sajda and looking at your lap, say: "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ



8. Go back to sajda once more and recite: "Sub-hana rabbiyal a'laa wa bihamdi

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ



9. Sit up from sajda and recite: "Allahu Akbar"

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



10. Now stand up for qiyam of the second rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ



11. Stand for qiyam and recite Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas.

12. Raise hands for qunoot and recite: "Rabbanaa aatinaa fid dunya 'hasanataw wa fil aakhirati 'hasanataw waqinaa 'azaaban naar.

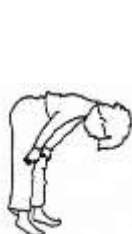
رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَّ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَّ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ



13. Then do ruku' and the two sajdas just like the first rak'at.



14. Sit after the second sajda, say Takbeer “Allahu Akbar” and then recite Tashahhud: “Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan ‘abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli ‘alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad - ﴿٢﴾

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ  
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

15. . Now stand up for qiyam of the third rak’at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: “Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

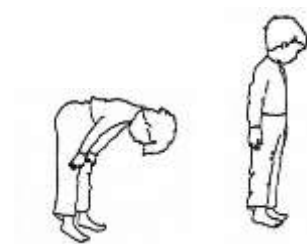
16. In qiyam of third rak’at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba’a 3 times: “Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar”

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

17. Then do ruku’ and the two sajdas just rak’at.



like the first



18. Now stand up for qiyam of the fourth rak’at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: “Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

19. In qiyam of fourth rak’at recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba’a 3 times: “Subhanallahe walhamdo lillahe wa la ilaha illallah wallaho akbar”

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

20. Then do ruku' and the two sajdah just like the first rak'at.



21. Sit after the second sajdah, say Takbeer “Allahu Akbar” and then recite Tashahhud: “Ash hadu al laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan ‘abduhu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli ‘alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad”

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ  
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

22. Then say salaam: “Assalamu ‘alayka ayyuhan nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh; Assalamu ‘alaynaa wa ‘alaa ibadillahis saaliheen; Assalamu ‘alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh -

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

23. Then three times (raising your hands each time) say Allahu Akbar:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Memorize the following Surahs

Suratul Hamd

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

Suratul Ikhlas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ  
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ  
لَمْ يَلِدْ  
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ  
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ



## NAMAZ KI IBARATEIN

When	What
Start of namaz & After every action	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Ruku	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
Rising from Ruku	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Sajda	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ
Sitting between two sajdas	أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
Rising from second sajda	بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ
Qunoot	رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ
Tashahhud	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
Third and Fourth Rakat	سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Salam	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

## PRACTICAL WUZU - ASSESSMENT

- Washing
  - ☐ Washes hands
  - ☐ Rinses mouth
  - ☐ Rinses nose
  - ☐ Washes face from top to bottom
  - ☐ Washes face – From beginning of forehead to end of chin
  - ☐ Washes face – Full width
  - ☐ Washes hands from elbow to fingers completely
  - ☐ Washes hands from elbow to fingers direction
  - ☐ Washes right hand first, then left hand
- Wiping
  - ☐ Wipes head with correct side of fingers
  - ☐ Wipes head from behind to front
  - ☐ Wipes feet from fingertips to mound
  - ☐ Wipes right feet first, then left hand
  - ☐ Wipes from the water which remains while washing left hand
  - ☐ Wipes while water is not dried
- General
  - ☐ Not much gap between different actions
  - ☐ Does not waste water(makrooh)

## PRACTICAL NAMAZ – ASSESSMENT

### Rak'at 1- Actions

#### Niyyat

- ☐ Does niyyat before starting namaz
- ☐ Says and understand Qurbatan Ilallah

#### Takbiratul Ahram

- ☐ Says correct words
- ☐ Straight, and calm

#### Qir'at

- ☐ Recites Suratul Hamd
- ☐ Recites Suratul Ikhlas
- ☐ Straight, and calm
- ☐ No rhythmic movement

#### Ruku'

- ☐ Waits for a while, straight, before going to Ruku
- ☐ Starts zikr after getting calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then stands up

#### Samiallah

- ☐ Recites 'Samiallah'
- ☐ Recites 'Samiallah' standing straight and calm
- ☐ After 'Samiallah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

#### Sajda

- ☐ Seven parts on the floor
- ☐ Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ Stays calm during zikr
- ☐ Correct part of thumb on the floor
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

#### Astaghfirullah

- ☐ Recites 'Astaghfirullah'
- ☐ Recites 'Astaghfirullah' sitting straight and calm
- ☐ After 'Astaghfirullah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

#### Sajda No. 2

- ☐ Seven parts on the floor
- ☐ Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ Stays calm during zikr
- ☐ Correct part of thumb on the floor
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, sits for a while, and then stand up for second rak'at
- ☐ Recites Bihawl

## **Rak'at 2**

### Qir'at

- ☐ Recites Suratul Hamd
- ☐ Recites Suratul Ikhlas
- ☐ Straight, and calm
- ☐ No rhythmic movement

### Qunoot

- ☐ Raises hand
- ☐ Recites Qunoot

### Ruku'

- ☐ Waits for a while, straight, before going to Ruku
- ☐ Starts zikr after getting calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then stands up

### Samiallah

- ☐ Recites 'Samiallah'
- ☐ Recites 'Samiallah' standing straight and calm
- ☐ After 'Samiallah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

### Sajda

- ☐ Seven parts on the floor
- ☐ Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ Stays calm during zikr
- ☐ Correct part of thumb on the floor
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

### Astaghfirullah

- ☐ Recites 'Astaghfirullah'
- ☐ Recites 'Astaghfirullah' sitting straight and calm

- ☐ After 'Astaghfirullah', waits for a while, then goes to sajda

### Sajda No. 2

- ☐ Seven parts on the floor
- ☐ Starts zikr only after becoming calm
- ☐ Recites zikr
- ☐ Stays calm during zikr
- ☐ Correct part of thumb on the floor
- ☐ After reciting zikr, waits for a while, then sits

### Tashahhud

- ☐ Recite tashahhud
- ☐ Recited tashahhud sitting straight and calm

### Salam

- ☐ Recite all 3 salams
- ☐ Recited salam sitting straight and calm

### Closing

- ☐ Recite Allahu Akbar three times

## **Recitation Assessment**

The student should be able to recite correctly, with accurate talaffuz

- ☐ Takbiratul Ahram
- ☐ Suratul Hamd
- ☐ Suratul Ikhlas
- ☐ Zikr-e-Ruku'
- ☐ Samiallah
- ☐ Zikr-e-Sajda
- ☐ Astaghfir
- ☐ Bihawl
- ☐ Qunoot
- ☐ Tashahhud
- ☐ Salam 1
- ☐ Salam 2
- ☐ Salam 3

## Quranic Ayats with translation

Aya-e-Tatheer	Ahzab 33:33
<p>إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا</p>	
<p>Bus Allah (SWT) ka irada ye hai ai Ahle Bait (AS) kay wo tum sey har burai ko door rakhey aur is tarah pak o pakeeza rakhey jo pak o pakeeza rakhnay ka haq hai</p>	
<p>Allah only desires to keep away the uncleanness from you, O people of the House! and to purify you a (thorough) purifying</p>	

Aya-e-Mawaddat	Shoora 42:23
<p>قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ</p>	
<p>Aap kah dijie kay main tum say is tableegh e risalat ka koi ajar naheen chahta ilawa is kay merey aqraba say mohabbat karo</p>	
<p>Say: I do not ask of you any reward for it but love for my near relatives</p>	

Ayat-e-Durood	Ahzab 33:56
<p>إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا</p>	
<p>Be shak Allah (SWT) aur us kay malaika rasool par salawat bhejtay hain, to ay sahibat-e-iman, tum bhi un par salawat bhejtey raho aur salam kartay raho</p>	
<p>Surely Allah and His angels bless the Prophet; O you who believe! call for (Divine) blessings on him and salute him with a (becoming) salutation</p>	

Aya-e-Mubahila	Ale Imran 3:61
<p>فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَأَبْنَاءَكُمْ وَنِسَاءَنَا وَنِسَاءَكُمْ وَأَنْفُسَنَا وَأَنْفُسَكُمْ ثُمَّ نَبْتَهِلْ فَنَجْعَلْ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ</p>	
<p>Inhein kay dijie kay ao hum log apney apney farjand, apni apni aurtaun aur apney apney nafson ko bulaien aur phir khuda ki bargah main dua karein aur khoon par khuda ki lanat qarar dain</p>	
<p>then say: Come let us call our sons and your sons and our women and your women and our near people and your near people, then let us be earnest in prayer, and pray for the curse of Allah on the liars</p>	

Aya-e-Ikmal-ud-Deen	Maida 5:3
<p>الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا</p>	
<p>Aaj main nay tumharey liey deen ko kamil kardia hai aur apni nemataun ko tamam kardia hai aur islam tko tumharey liey pasandeeda banadia hai</p>	
<p>This day have I perfected for you your religion and completed My favor on you and chosen for you Islam as a religion</p>	

Aya-e-Wilayat	Maida 5:55
<p>إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ</p>	
<p><i>Iman walon, bus tumhara wali Allah (SWT) hai, aur iska rasool aur wo sahiban-e-iman jo namaz qaim kartey hain aur halat-e-rukoo main zakaat detey hai</i></p>	
<p>Only Allah is your Vali and His Messenger and those who believe, those who keep up prayers and pay the poor-rate while they bow</p>	

Aya-e-Baligh	Maida 5:67
<p>يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا بَلَّغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ</p>	
<p><i>Ai paighambar, aap is hukm ko pohonchadein jo aap kay parwardigar ki taraf say nazil kia gaya hai aur agar aap ney ye na kia to goya is kay paigham ko naheen pohonchaya. Aur khuda aap ko logon kay shar say mehfooz rakhega kay allah kafiron ki hidayat naheen karta hai</i></p>	
<p>O Messenger! deliver what has been revealed to you from your Lord; and if you do it not, then you have not delivered His message, and Allah will protect you from the people; surely Allah will not guide the unbelieving people</p>	

Aya-e-Baqiyyatullah	Hood 11:86
<p>بَقِيَّةُ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ</p>	
<p><i>Allah ki taraf ka zakheera tumrahay haq main bohut behtar hai aur tum sahabe iman ho</i></p>	
<p>What remains with Allah is better for you if you are believers, and I am not a keeper over you</p>	

Aya-e-Jaa-al-Haq	Bani Israil 17:81
<p>وَقُلْ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا</p>	
<p><i>Aur keh dijiey kay haq agaya aur batil fana hogaya kay batil baharhal fana honey wala hai</i></p>	
<p>And say: The truth has come and the falsehood has vanished; surely falsehood is a vanishing (thing).</p>	

Aya-e-Ghalba-e-Islam	Tawba 9:33
<p>هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُ بِالْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ الْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ</p>	
<p><i>Wo khuda wo hai jisney apney rasool ko hidayat aur dine haq kay sath bheja takey apney deen ko tamam adyan par ghalib banaye chahey mushrakeen ko kitna hi nagawar kyoh na guzrey</i></p>	
<p>He it is Who sent His Messenger with guidance and the religion of truth, that He might cause it to prevail over all religions, though the polytheists may be averse</p>	

#### References:

- ❑ Arabic text from al-Islam.org
- ❑ English translation by Shakir, from al-Islam.org
- ❑ Urdu translation by Allama Zeeshan Hyder Jawwadi