

Diniyat Course Book

for Girls



Name:

Manual No.:**M01**

AQAID-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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ALLAH (SUBHANAHU WA TA'ALA)

There is only one God and His name is ALLAH.

Who is Allah?

He is the One:

- Who made us all and everything around us.
- Allah made me and He made you. Allah made everything from the smallest creatures to the highest mountains
- Who looks after us
- Whom we ask for help.
- Whom we listen to.
- Whom we will go back to.

The existence of Allah

Q) The house where we live, has it been created by itself?

No, the masons have made it

Q) The chair on which we are sitting, has it been created by itself?

No, carpenters have made it

Q) The bus in which we ride, is it driven by itself?

No, the driver drives it

So we conclude that neither does anything get created by itself, nor does it run by itself

The same is true for this world also. Neither it has been created itself, nor it is running by itself

The ONE who created and is running the world is known as ALLAH

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is one

Q) Is the creator of this world ONE?

Yes, without doubt

Q) What could have happened if there were TWO gods?

If there were TWO gods, then they would have fought with each other about various tasks, such as blowing the winds and its direction, direction of sun moon etc., and if they fought, the world would have been destroyed till now

Now answer the following:

- Can anything gets created or runs by itself?
- How did we know that the world is created and is run by someone?
- Who has created and is running this world?

WORKSHEET

Colour the following: *Allah made us all and everything around us*



WORKSHEET

Colour the following: *Allah made us all and everything around us*

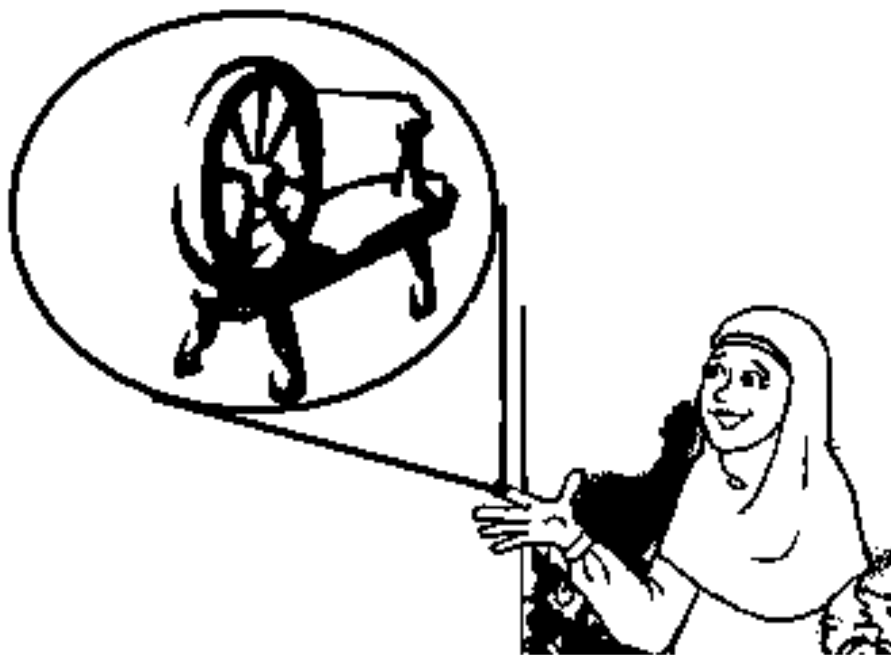


HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE IS ALLAH

One day the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) was going somewhere with his companions, he saw a women who was spinning a wheel to make thread out of cotton

The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked her “How do you know that there is Allah?”

She stopped spinning the wheel and it stopped. The she said “When I spin this wheel it runs, and when I stop spinning it, it stops. If a small wheel cannot run by itself, how can this big world be run by itself. So definitely there is someone who is running this world, and he is ALLAH”



Now answer the following:

Q: When the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked the old lady how did she know there is Allah, what did she do?

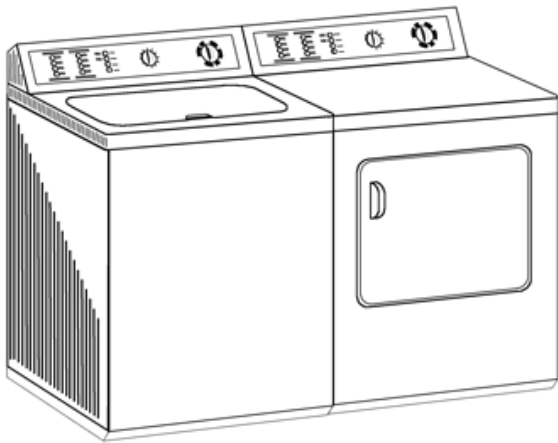
WORKSHEET

When the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wa aalihi wasallam) asked the old lady a question, the woman used the spinning wheel to prove that the world is running by someone and not running by itself

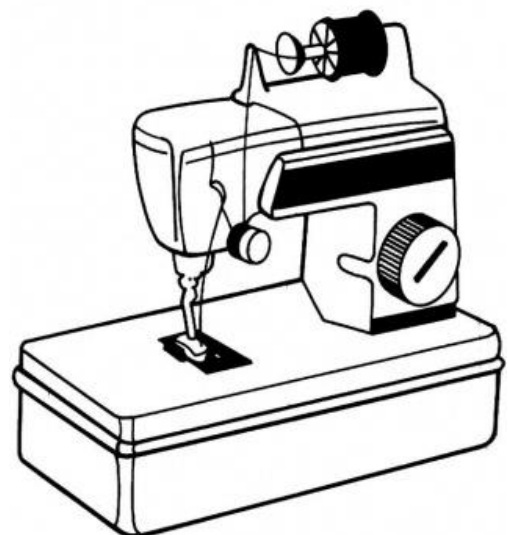
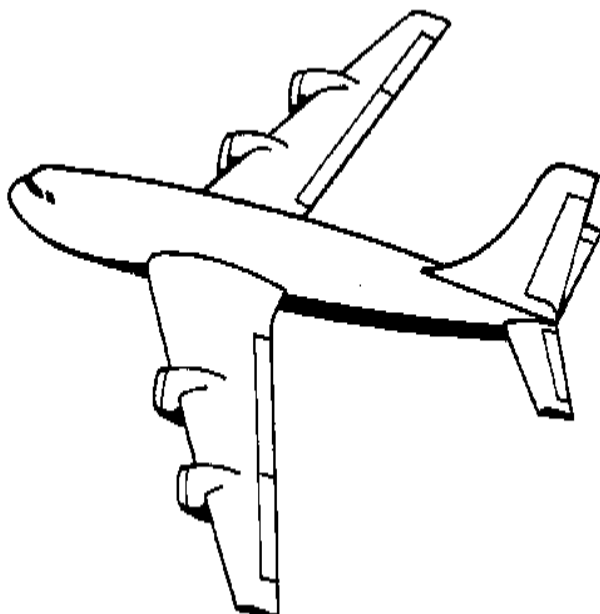
How would you prove if someone ask you the same question?

Here are a few more examples. Colour the pictures and think how they are used to conclude

Washing Machine Car



Airopplane Sewing machine



Aqaid Chapter 03

FISH

Do you have a fish in your house?

Do you like fish?

Where do fish live?

Do you know how does a fish swim in the water?

If they didn't have fins, could they still swim in the water?

Did the fish make their fins for themselves?

No, the fish did not create their fins for themselves, nor has any other creature given fins to them.



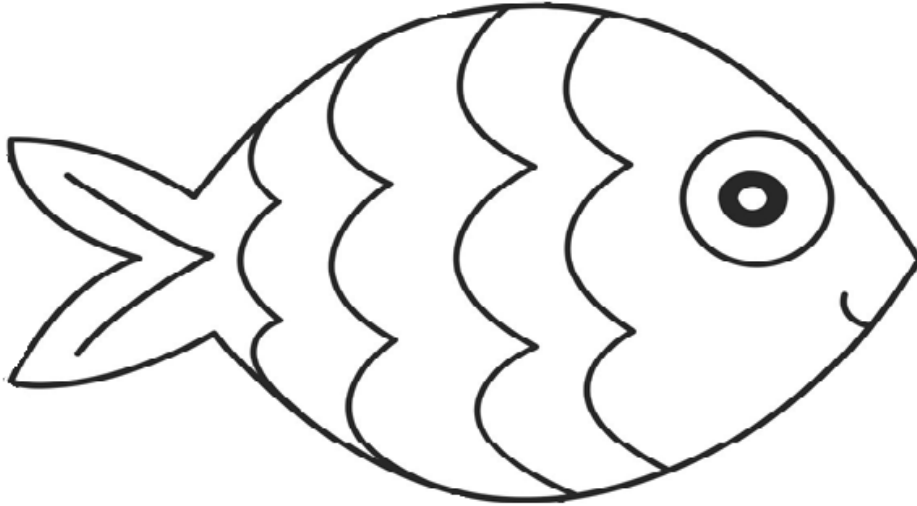
Yes, it is God the Kind and Merciful Who, because He knows that fins are necessary for these beautiful animals, created them finned so that they can swim in the water.

Now answer the following

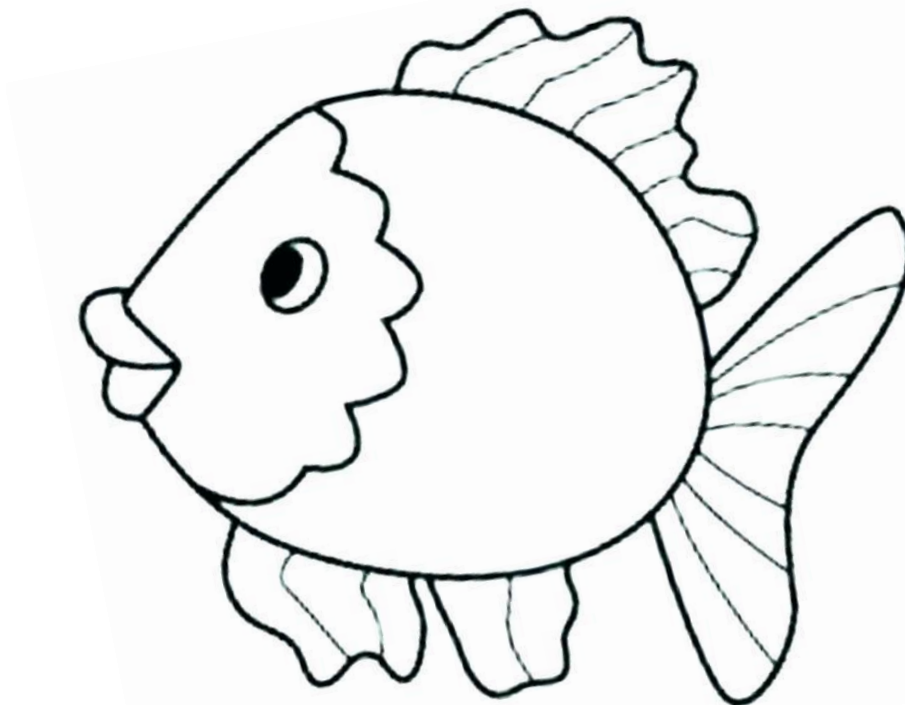
- a. What enables fish to swim in the water?
- b. Can a fish swim without its fins?
- c. Did the fish itself create its fins?
- d. Who gave the fish its fins for it to swim in the water

WORKSHEET

Draw fins for this fish. And colour the picture



Color the following fish. Color the fins with different color

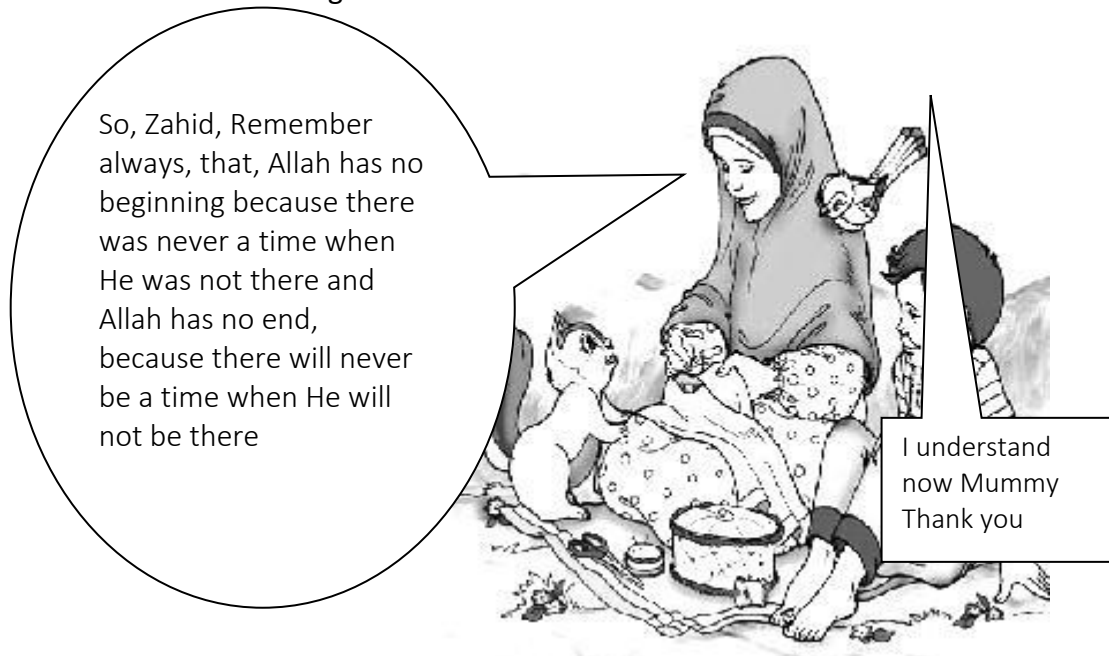


ALLAH HAS NO BEGINNING OR END

Zahid couldn't understand what it meant that **Allah has no beginning or end**

His mummy explained to him that:

- there was a time when he was not there,
- then he was born and that was the beginning of him.
- Then he grew and will carry on growing older,
- Then he will die and go back to Allah and that will be his end.



So, Zahid, Remember
always, that, Allah has no
beginning because there
was never a time when
He was not there and
Allah has no end,
because there will never
be a time when He will
not be there

I understand
now Mummy
Thank you

Allah was never born and He will not die.

Allah was always there and will always be there forever.

Allah made everything but no one made Him

Allah takes care of everyone and everything

WORKSHEET

Observe the following, and then draw in the boxes given:

BEFORE



Egg

NOW

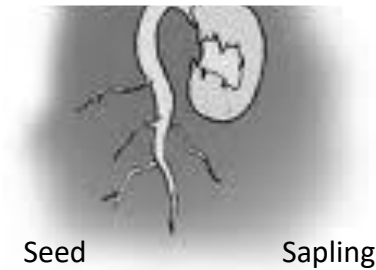


duckling

AFTER



duck



Seed

Sapling



Me as a baby



Me now



Me older

*Allah has always been there, He is here now, and
He will always be there forever.*

Now color the above pictures

WORKSHEET

Color the following



WHO TAUGHT HER TO CRY?

Abbas watched his new baby sister Sarah. She had tiny little hands that gripped his finger tightly.

"She is so perfect, mum!" he said.

"Subhanallah! Allah makes everything perfect" mum replied.

Suddenly baby Sarah started to screw her face up and cry. Abbas got worried and looked up at his mother.

"Mum, why is she crying?" he said

"I think she is hungry" mum said and picked up Sarah to feed her.

"Who taught her that she should cry when she is hungry?, mum? Abbas asked.

"It is Allah who taught this little baby to cry, she cannot speak so she cries whenever she wants anything so that someone will come to help!" mum replied.

"Allahu Akbar! Allah is so great and so kind" said Abbas. "I Love Him very much!"



WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures below

Who taught these babies to cry?



ALLAH KNOWS EVERYTHING

Fatima asked her mummy if she could go outside to play. Her mummy said she could but only after she cleared up her toys. It would be too late then, she wanted to go now. She went upstairs to clear up her room. When she reached upstairs, she shut her room door so that her mother could not hear her and then quietly to herself started saying how horrible her mummy was.

She suddenly stopped because she had remembered that although her mummy could not hear her, Allah knew everything and could hear her and she was sure that Allah would not like what she was saying.

Fatima went to her mummy and gave her a big hug and told her how sorry she was, for being angry with her because she knew that she was just trying to teach her.



Nothing can be kept a secret from Allah.

He knows what you shout, what you whisper, even what you think and do not say out loud.

He knows when you are good and when you are bad.

He knows if you are telling the truth and when you are lying.

He knows when you are happy and when you are sad.

He knows when you need help and He helps you.

WORKSHEET

Color the following



ALLAH CAN MAKE ANYTHING TALK¹

A perfect example of Allah making a non-living thing speak is:

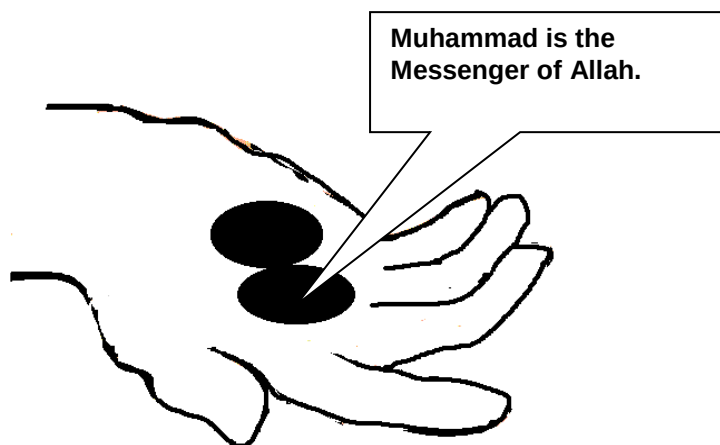
The story about, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).); and the pebbles:

The people of Makka asked Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).) to prove that he was a Prophet.

Our last Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).) picked up some pebbles in his hand and all of a sudden in front of everyone the pebbles began to speak.

The pebbles said: "Muhammad is the messenger of Allah."

Everyone knows that pebbles are not alive and have no mouth and cannot speak but these pebbles could because Allah had commanded them to.



**Allah can make the trees talk
He can make the stones talk,
He can make anything talk; even if it is not alive.**

Because

He made everything and He is the strongest

**So remember!.
Allah can make anything talk.**

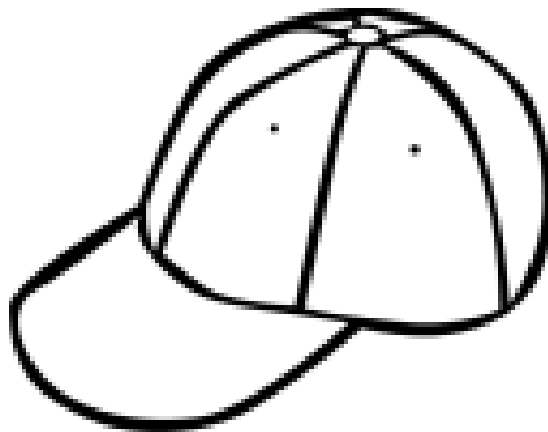
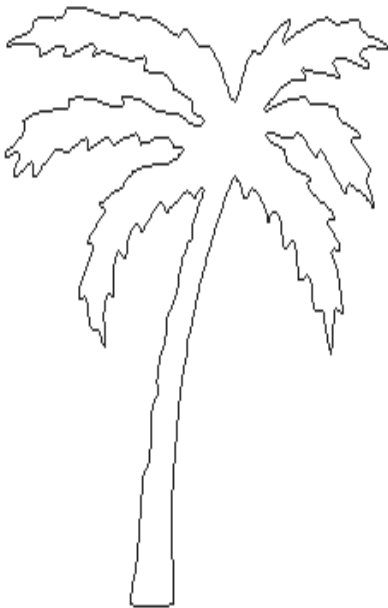
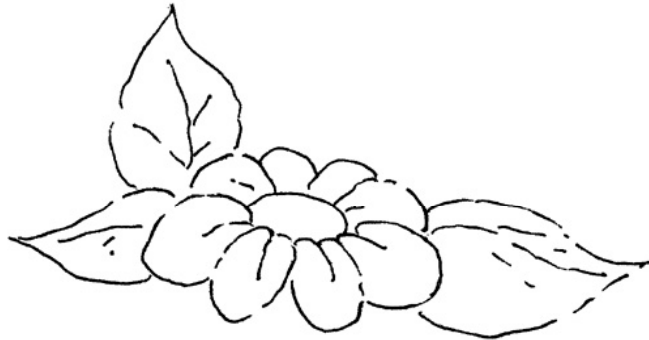
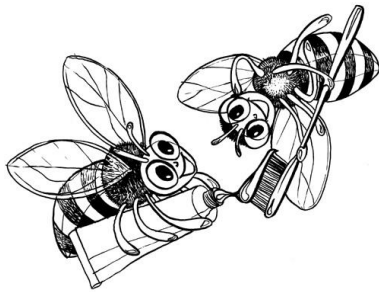
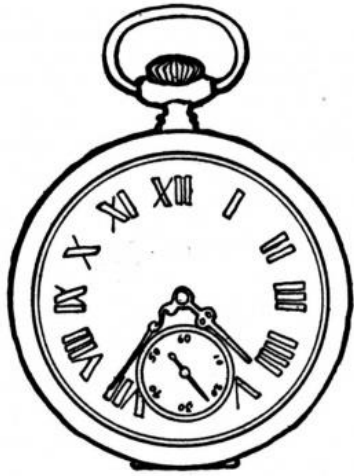
¹ Check teachers note

WORKSHEET:

Tell your mummy and daddy the story of our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and the talking stones.

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) can make anything talk

Below are some examples of things that can talk if Allah wants them to. Colour them:



ALLAH (SUBHANAHU WA TA'AALAA)'S BLESSINGS

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is very kind and has given us many blessings.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created air for us to breathe.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created water for us to drink and to wash ourselves.

He (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) created trees and plants for us to eat their sweet and tasty fruits and to make good foods.

How could we live if we didn't have air, water, trees and plants?



Who could have created such good blessings for us, other than Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)?

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is very Merciful and Kind to have created for us these blessings.

So we love Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) and thank Him.

We follow His commands so as to live in happiness in this world and in the Hereafter.

Questions

1. How do we understand that Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is Merciful and Kind towards us?
2. Why do we thank Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)?
3. Say the names of five of Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa)'s blessings.
4. Whose instructions must we follow in order to live happy in this world and in the Hereafter?

Complete these sentences:

1. Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) is and and has created many blessings for us.
2. He has created air for us to and has created water for us to
3. So we our Merciful Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa).

ADAL

As we learned earlier, there are 5 usool e deen and Adl is the second one

Adal means Allah is Adil and He never does anything wrong – zulm.

Sometimes we confuse adal with being equal. Instead Allah gives everything according to His wisdom(hikmat).

To believe in adal of Allah means to believe that:

1. He never does anything wrong.
2. He never forces anyone to do bad things and then punish them.
3. He will not ask us to do anything which is not possible for us.
4. He will always reward those who obey Him.

It will not happen that we do good things in this world and allah does not reward us. This is not possible because allah is adil.

If a momin does good deed, Allah may not reward in this world, however the reward for hereafter is saved.

There is no zulm in his decision. As allah never does anything wrong.

Surah baqrah ayat no. 216 says “.....it may be that you dislike a thing even though it is good for you, and it may be that you like a thing even though it is bad for you. Allah knows and you do not know”.

ALLAH NEVER DOES ANYTHING WRONG:

Husain wanted a cat so he prayed to Allah; he was very upset when he didn't get one and he thought Allah was not listening to him.

One day Husain went to his friend's house, he was very excited as he had never been before and his friend had a pet cat.

Husain was playing with his friend's cat wishing that Allah would listen to him and let him get a cat, when suddenly he started feeling very ill. He began to cough and sneeze and was finding it very difficult to breathe.

He was rushed to hospital where the doctor gave him some medicine to make him feel better. When he was feeling better his mummy came to explain to him what had happened.

She told him that his body did not like something of the cat's, probably its hairs which cats tend to lose a lot of; and that Husain had probably got some of these hairs onto his body when he was playing with the cat.

Husain smiled. When his mummy asked him why; he replied that he had just realised that it is true that Allah listens to everyone and does only that which is good for you.

ALLAH never does anything wrong.

He told his mummy that he had been praying for a cat of his own for so long and because he had not got it he had thought Allah had not been listening to him, however Allah listens to everyone but may not give us what is bad for us, that is why He may not have granted his wish.



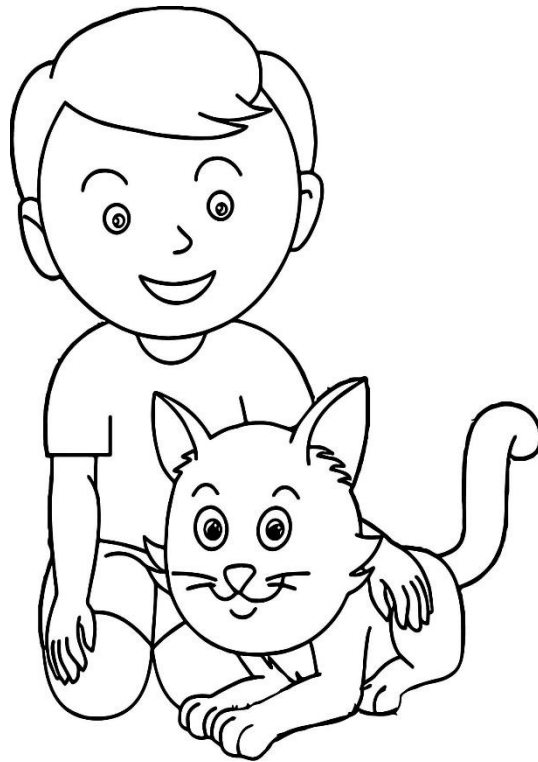
Whatever Allah does is always good. He never does anything wrong.

Worksheet : Adal

WORKSHEET - ALLAH NEVER DOES ANYTHING WRONG:

Husain had wished for a cat but did not get it
as it may have not have been better for him.

Colour the picture:



**Draw or write below something that you
have wished for but not got.**

Aqaid Chapter 10

NABUWWAT (PROPHETHOOD)

Allah sent 124,000 messengers (Prophets) to the world to teach us how to be good Muslims.

The first of the messengers was Prophet Adam (alaihissalaam) and the last one is Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alaihe wa aaleh)

- These 124,000 messengers are known as NABI
- Among the 124,000 Nabis, Allah has given special high status to 313, who are known as RASOOL
- Among these 313 Rasools, Allah has given law (SHARIAT) to 5, who are known as ULUL AZM

They are:

1. Prophet Nuh (alayhissalaam)
2. Prophet Ibraheem (alayhissalaam)
3. Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam)
4. Prophet Isa ((alayhissalaam)
5. Prophet Muhammad ((SALLALLAHO ALAYHE WA AALEHI WASALLAM).)

The leader of all the messengers is Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)

Whenever we hear the name of Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) we should say the salawaat.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

(O Allah! Send Your blessings upon Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and his AhlulBayt (his family). [AS])

Allah has created us, so we have to follow the life which he wants

Allah is very kind, hence he has sent Nabis and Rasuls for our guidance, who have taught us to live as per the wish of Allah

- Nabi is a knowledgeable person, not an ignorant. He does not take knowledge from anyone in this world
- Nabi is ma'sum, which means infallible. He never does anything wrong (gunah)
- Nabi does not make mistakes

They are ma'sum because Allah has sent them for our guidance, so if they make a mistake, people will not obey them.

- Nabi does not require a guide like we do
- Nabi is able to perform miracles

WORKSHEET

Which of these are **not** ulul azm prophets? Circle them

Prophet
Nuh (as)

Prophet
Adam (as)

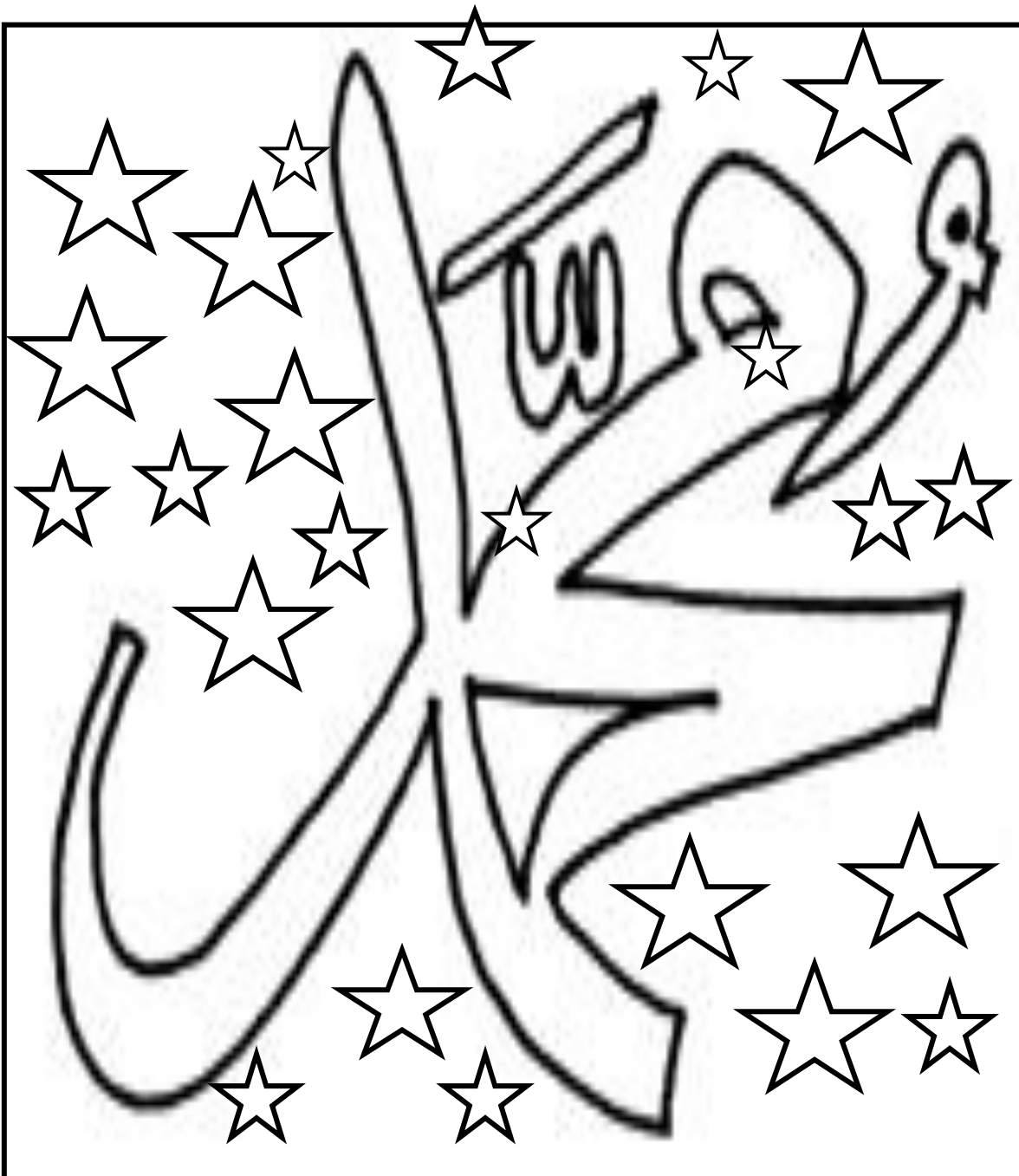
Prophet
Musa (as)

Prophet
Isa (as)

Prophet
Ismail (as)

Prophet
Muhammad
(saww)

Colour the name of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) and remember to recite salawaat as you colour it-



Aqaid Chapter 11

IMAMAT

Imam means leader.

Just like a Prophet, the Imam must be the perfect person in his time in everything.

Plural of Imam is Imams (or AImma)

Imams are those who protect and explain about the religion.

AImma, like prophets must be chosen by Allah.

AImma, like prophets are MA'SUM (they do not do anything wrong and they do not make mistakes) Their life is free of mistakes from beginning to end

They are ma'sum because Allah has sent them for our guidance, so if they make a mistake, people will not obey them.

AImmah are able to perform miracles

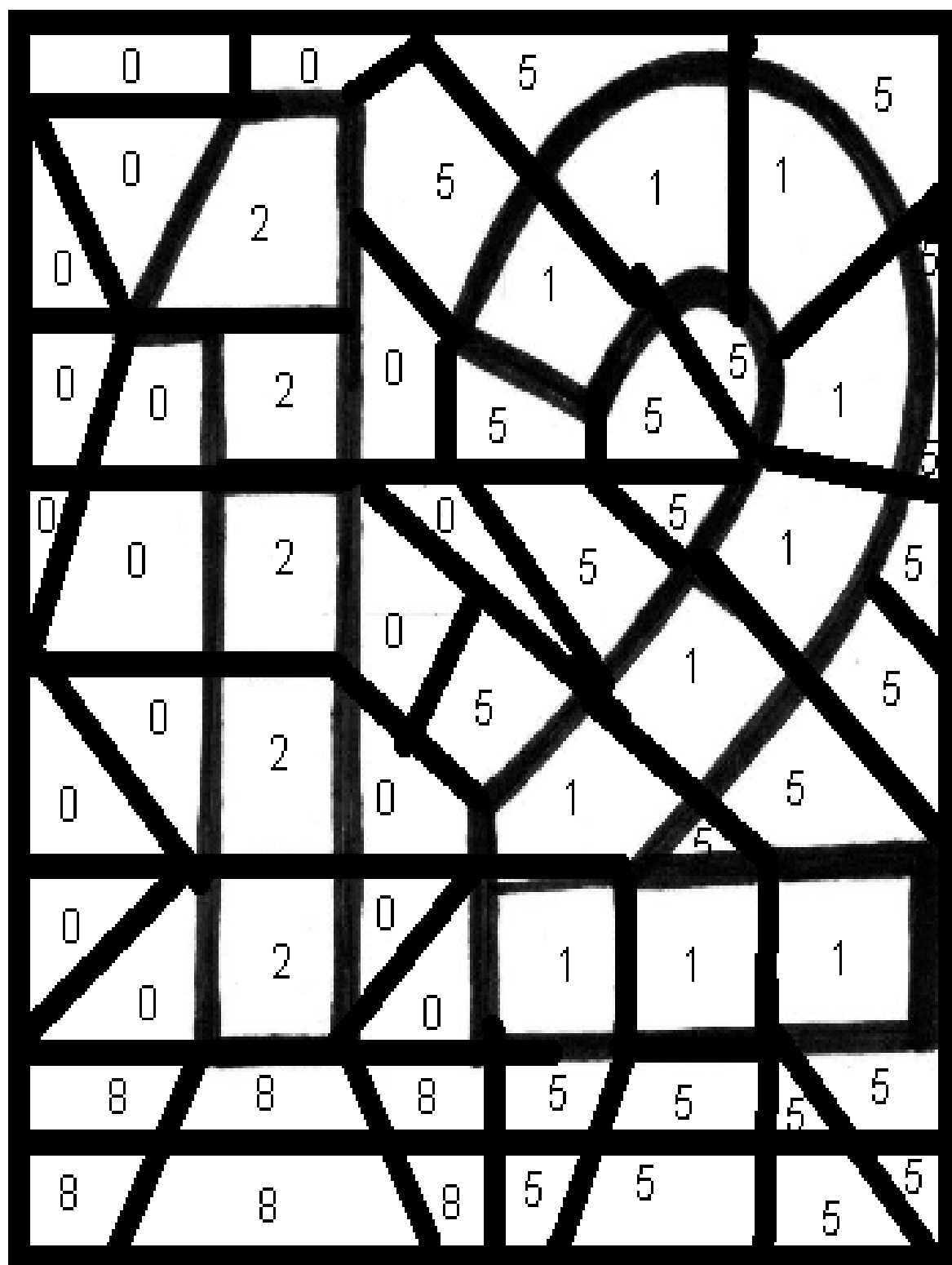
If someone leaves Imams, then he will die a death of ignorance, and his place will be Jahannum

Imam's presence is a must, because he is responsible for Islam. It is because of him that the world is remaining. Allah is recognized through Imams

WORKSHEET

Learn the names of the 12 imams and colour in the picture below:

0-yellow 1-blue 2-red 5-black 8-green



AIMMA AND MA'SUMEEN (ALAYHISSALAAM)

There are 12 Imams

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) | 6. Imam Ja'fer Sadiq (alayhissalaam) |
| 2. Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam) | 7. Imam Musa Kadhim (alayhissalaam) |
| 3. Imam Husayn (alayhissalaam) | 8. Imam Ali Riza (alayhissalaam) |
| 4. Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (alayhissalaam) | 9. Imam Muhammad Taqi (alayhissalaam) |
| 5. Imam Muhammad Baqir (alayhissalaam) | 10. Imam Ali aqi (alayhissalaam) |
| | 11. Imam Hasan Askery (alayhissalaam) |
| | 12. Imam Mahdi (alayhissalaam) |

The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin or mistakes.

They are 14 ma'sumeen(alayhissalaam):

- | | |
|---|----|
| - Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) | 1 |
| - Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) | 1 |
| - Imams (alayhissalaam) | 12 |

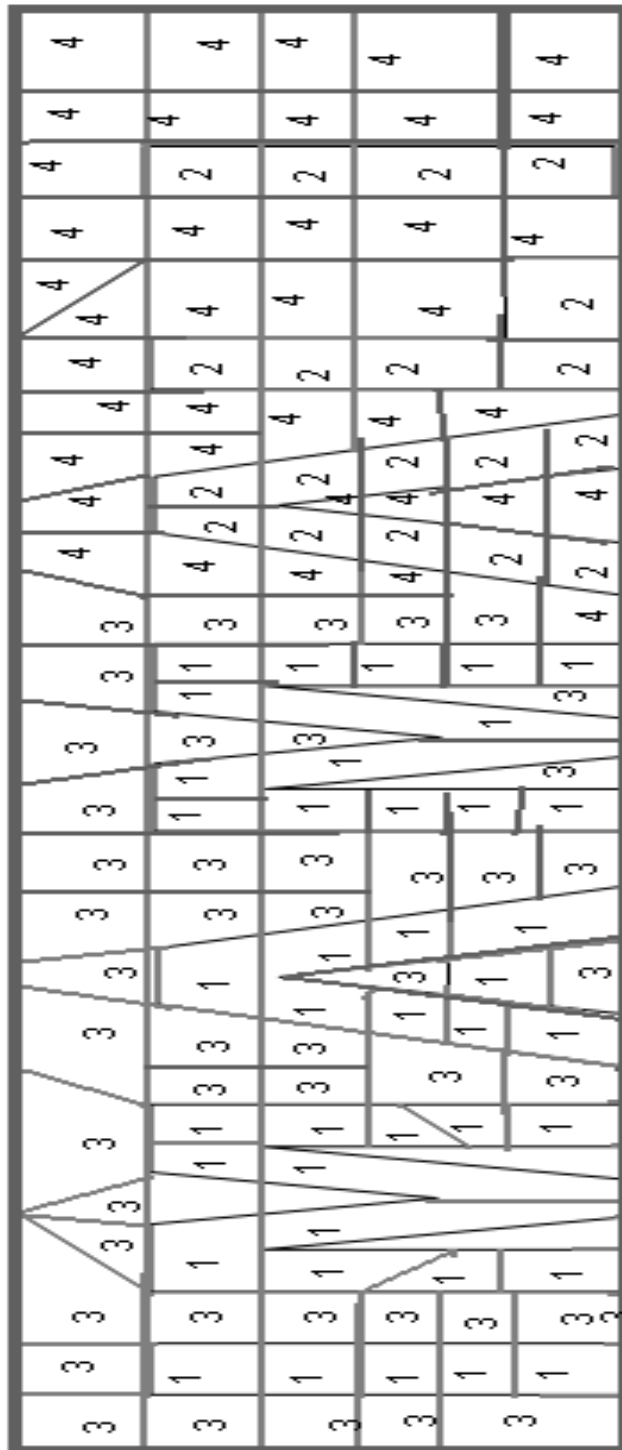
- Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) is the last prophet
- Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) is the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) is the husband of Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa) and first cousin of Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam) and Imam Husain (alayhissalaam) are the sons of Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) and Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Other 9 Imams (alayhissalaam) are: son of Imam Husain (alayhissalaam), his son, his son and so on

WORKSHEET

Do you know which masoom was born in Holy kaba?

Colour and find the answer

1-RED 2-GREEN 3-YELLOW 4-BLUE



PANJETAN

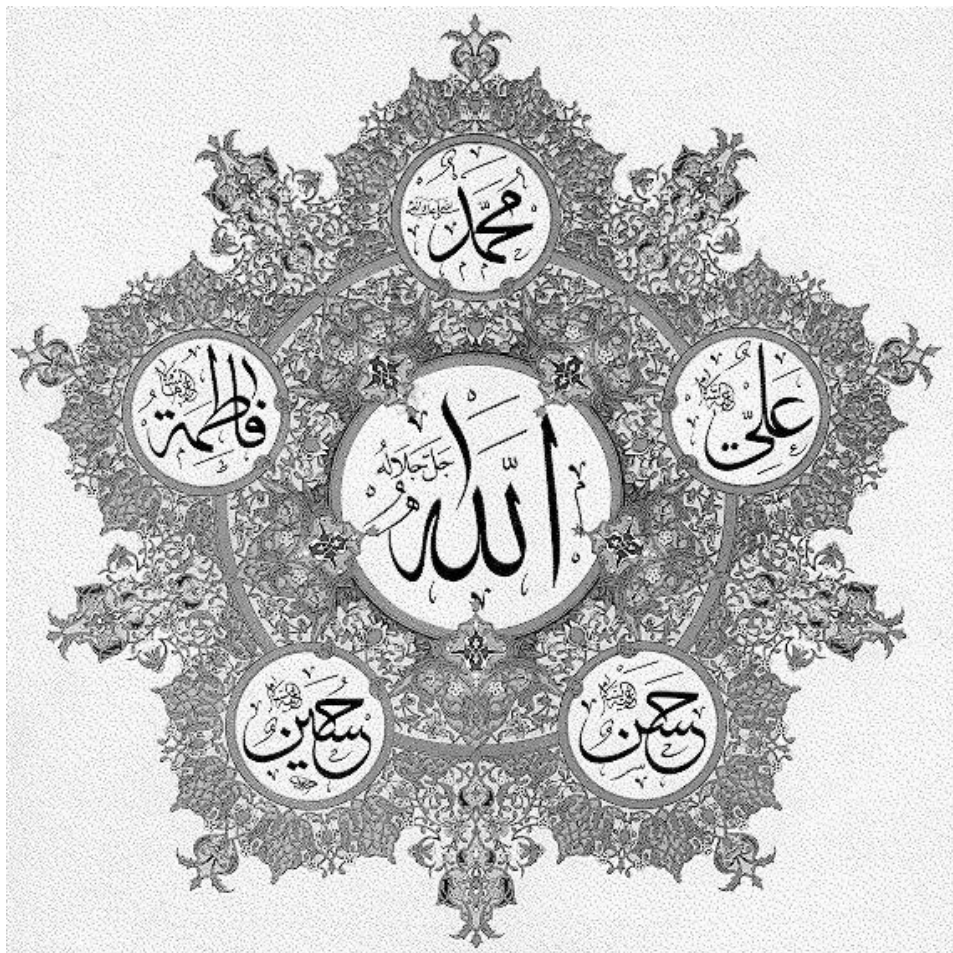
5 people are known as Panjetan

- Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
- Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Imam Ali (alayhissalaam)
- Imam Hasan (alayhissalaam)
- Imam Husain (alayhissalaam)

They are known as Panjetan because when they gathered under a 'chadar', Ayat e Tatheer was revealed

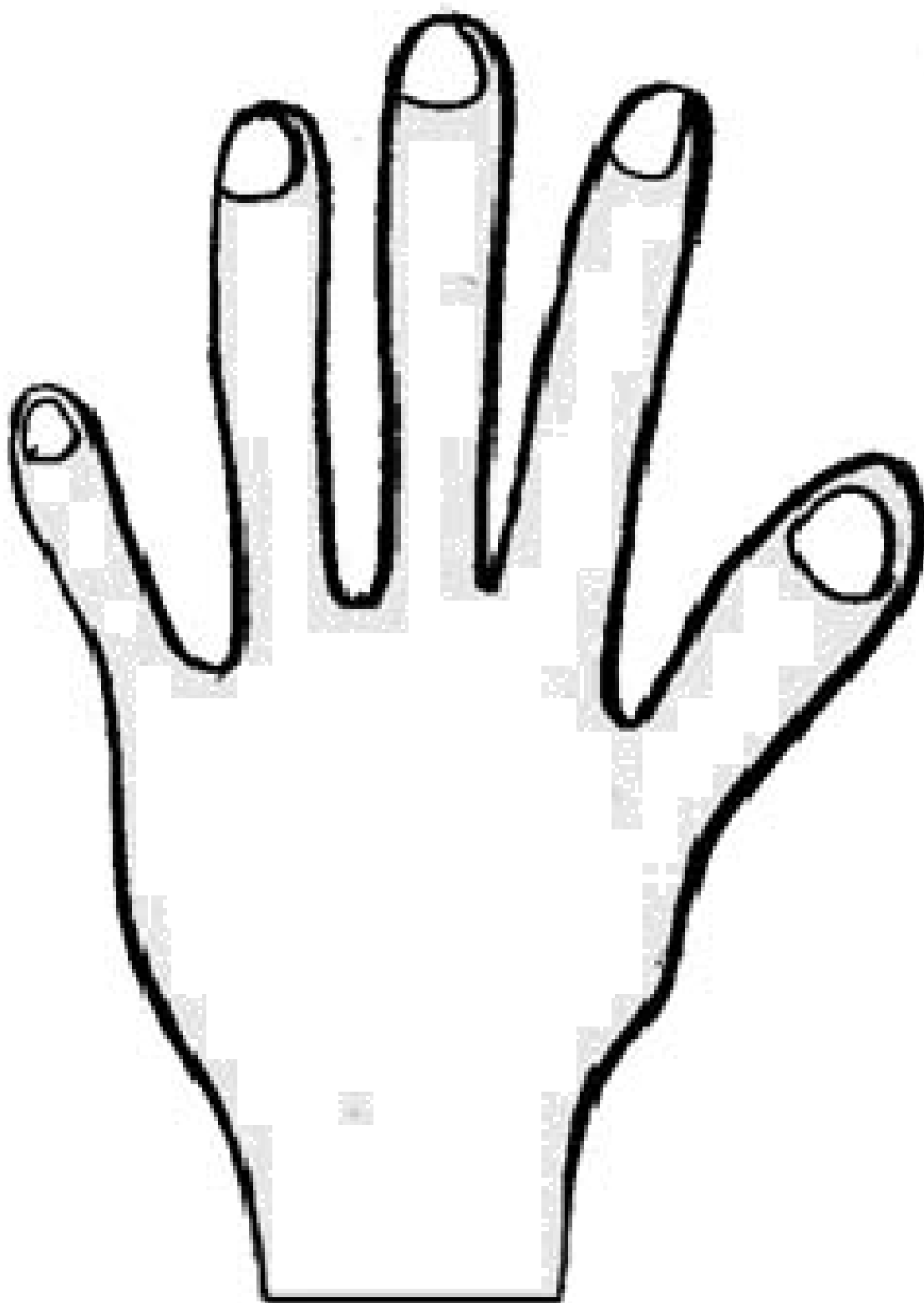
- This chadar belonged to Bibi Fatima (salamullah alayhaa)
- Ayat e Tatheer is an ayat in Quran which proves the purity and ismat(ma'sum) of Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalaam)

This event is mentioned in Hadis-e-Kisa which is regularly recited by mo'mineen



WORKSHEET

Colour the hand and write the names of the five panjitan



A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

It was a hot sunny day.

Lots and lots of people were coming back from Makka after performing Hajj with the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam).

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) stopped them at a place near Johfa which was known as Ghadeer e Khum.

The angel Jibraail (alayhissalaam) came and told the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) that he had a special announcement for the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) to make to the people.

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) asked Bilal to give the Azan.

When the people heard the Azan, they all came to hear the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam). Even those who had gone forward came back.

After the Zuhr Namaz, Prophet Muhammed (sallallahu alayhe wa alehi wa sallam) stood on a pulpit (mimbar) made out of saddles (the seats which are put over camels to ride them).

He told the people that he was leaving behind two very important things which the Muslims should always follow:

The Quran and The AhlulBayt.(alayhimussalaam)

He also said that whoever will follow them, will never be misguided

He then held the hand of Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) high up and told the people that as per the command of Allah, Imam Ali (alayhissalaam) would be the leader of the Muslims after him. He said:

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

For whosoever I am the mawla (master), this Ali(alayhissalam) is his mawla (master)
He repeated this three times.

As soon as he had announced this, Jibraail (alayhissalaam) brought another message from Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) which said that Islam was now complete. This was the last ayat of the Qur'an to be revealed. It is ayat 3 of Suratul Maaida.

Questions:

1. What was the name of the place where this event happened
2. Which two important things were left behind by the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)
3. What was announced by Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa alehi wa sallam)? Learn the Arabic and translation both

WORKSHEET

Find the following words in the word search. If the word appears more than once, mark them all

Makka**Johfa****Jibrail****Bilal****Quran****Ali****Islam****Allah****Maida**

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

Aqaid Chapter 15

QAYAMAT

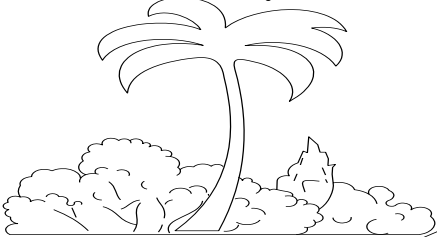
One day everyone will die, after that Allah (subhanahu wa ta'aalaa) will make alive all human beings

Everyone will be gathered at a place, where he/she will be shown what he/she has done in this life. He/She will be questioned about everything what he/she has done in this world

Anybody who works hard for an exam gets a good result and a good gift. In the same way, whoever does good deeds in this world will get a good result & gift in the hereafter

This day is known as Qayamat (Day of Judgement). On this day, people will be rewarded for their good deeds and punished for their bad deeds

WORKSHEET

CHOICES	
Colour the place where you choose to go!	
	
Janna Jannat	Jahannum
What did Hazrat Hurr choose?	
What did he do?	

AKHLAQ-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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AL-HAMDO-LILLAH

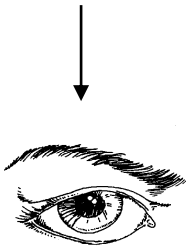
Alhamdulillah = a way of thanking Allah.

Alhamdulillah means all praise is for Allah

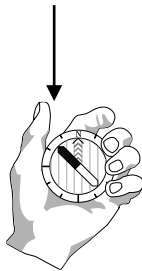
Why do we thank Allah?

We thank Him because of all the lovely things He has given us:

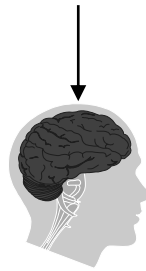
Eyes to
see with



Hands to
hold things



A brain to
understand things



A family to
care for us

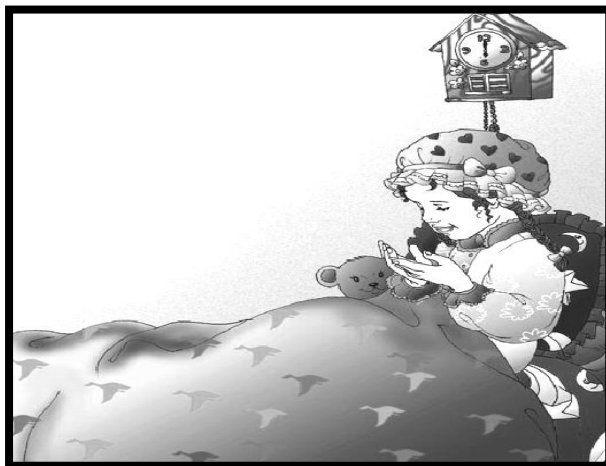


So let us remember to do only good things which Allah likes, and say Alhamdulillah for all the things he has given us.

WORKSHEET :

Draw something else for which you can say Alhamdulillah:

E.g.: To be thankful for a bed to sleep in



JAZAKALLAH

We are Muslims, which means that every thing we do is for Allah. Allah tells us that all Muslims are brothers and that we should care for each other.



Jazakallah = May Allah reward you.

This tells a person that you care about them because you are asking Allah to reward them for what they have done for you.

By saying Jazakallah to someone, you are asking Allah to give them more thawaab so that they may go to heaven. In return, Allah also gives you more thawaab.

You should say Jazakallah when someone is kind to you, helps you in any way or gives you something.

WORKSHEET

When someone helps you or gives you something you say Jazakallah.

Draw 2 pictures of when someone would say Jazakallah:

E.g.: Helping Mummy to sweep up the leaves:

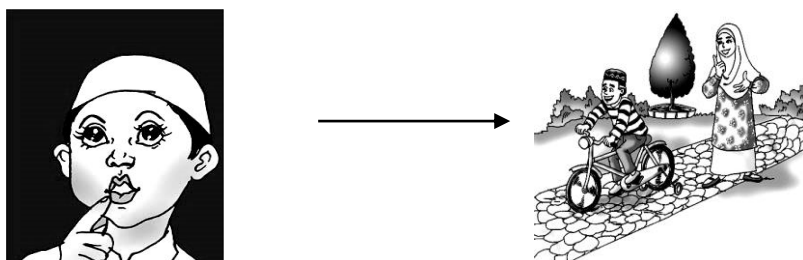
Jazakallah



Akhlaq Chapter 3
INSHALLAH

Inshallah means that no matter how much we plan something, if Allah does not want it to happen, it will not happen.

Little Ali's mummy had told him again and again to say Inshallah after he said he was going to do something. But Ali usually didn't say Inshallah.

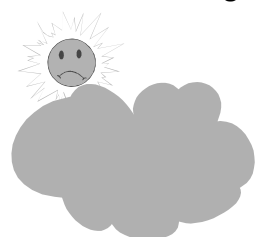


One day, Ali decided he wanted to go to the park to play. He looked out of the window and the sun was shining.



It was a nice day! He asked his mummy if she would drive him to the park later. She said she would Inshallah take him that afternoon.

Ali called his friends to tell them that he was going to the park that afternoon. Ali's mummy heard him and told him that he should have said that he was going to go to the park **Inshallah**.



Ali replied that that he was going for sure because the day was so nice. That afternoon, when it was time to go to the park, the sky had become less sunny and much more cloudy, but Ali was still happy about driving to the park.

But just before he reached the park, it started to rain. Very soon, it was raining very heavily, and Ali's mummy said he could not play in the park in the rain, so they drove back home. Ali was very sad.

The next day Ali made sure he said Inshallah after everything he was planning to do

Inshallah means if Allah wants you to do something, then you will do it. So always make sure you say Inshallah when YOU PLAN TO do something.

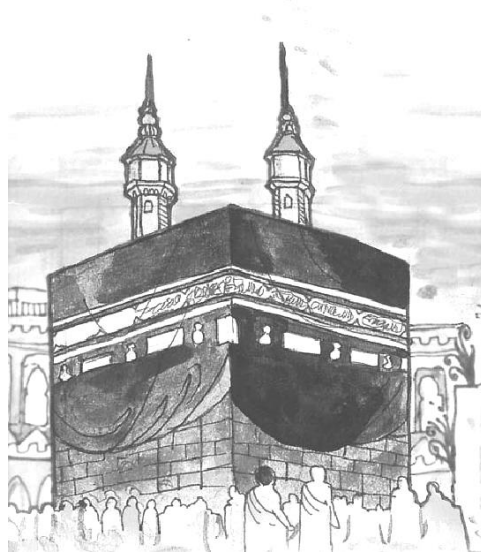
But remember, you should not say Inshallah when you are talking about something you do not intend to do.

WORKSHEET

You should always say Inshallah when you decide to do something.

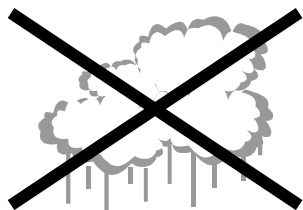
Draw a picture of something you should say Inshallah after you decide to do it:

E.g. I will go for Umrah in the Summer, INSHALLAH:

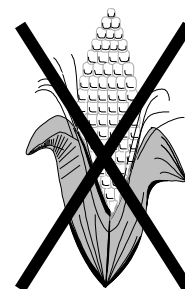


ALL CREATURES OF ALLAH ARE IMPORTANT

All creatures of Allah are important. He listens to the prayers of all His creatures, no matter how big or small, or rich or poor they are. Allah loves them all.



A long time ago, in the time of Prophet Sulaiman , there had been no rain for a long time. All the plants were dying and the people had very little food.



The people asked Prophet Sulaiman to pray to Allah for them.

Prophet Sulaiman came out with his people to pray for rain.

Suddenly he noticed an ant standing on its two legs, raising it's hands up to the sky and saying:

"Oh Allah! We are very small. We cannot survive without Your help. Please send rain so that we have food to eat."

Prophet Sulaiman , who understood the language of the animals, told his people that they could all go home as the prayer of that one little ant was enough.

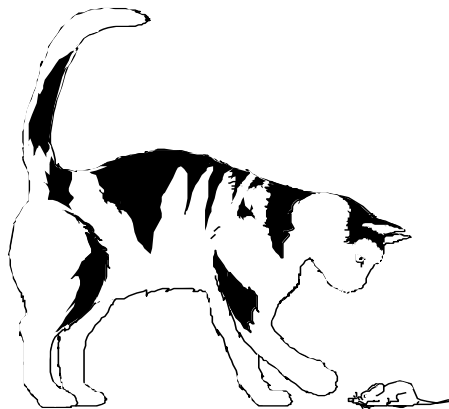
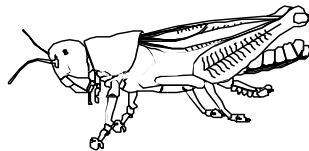
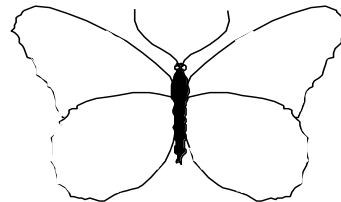
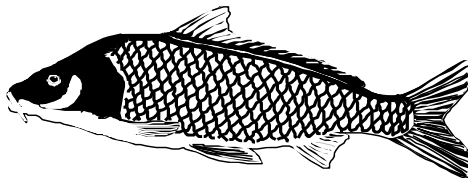
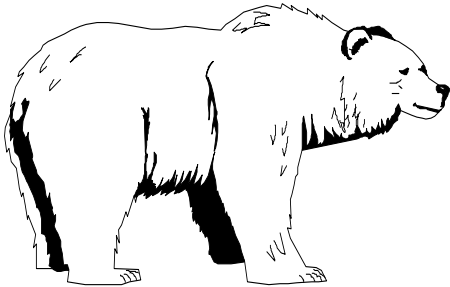
It then rained heavily and all the land became green.



Moral: No matter who or what you are. Allah loves you and always listens to your prayers (Du'a) if they are from your heart.

Worksheet

Colour the creatures whose prayers Allah will answer.



BEING NICE TO OTHERS:

The Holy Prophet has said that the act most liked by Allah is making other Muslims happy. Allah will give lots of Thawaab to a person who smiles when s/he meets another Muslim. By smiling, you are telling people that you are happy to see them.

If you are happy, people will want to be with you and they will also be happy, but if you are sad then people will leave you on your own because they do not want to be sad as well.



Whenever anyone was rude to Our Holy Prophet or the Imams(alayhemussalam), they used to just smile and be nice to them. The people being rude would immediately feel bad about what they had done.

There was once an old, naughty woman who used to throw rubbish on Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) everyday when he passed by her house on his way to the mosque, but he never ever got angry with her.

One day when the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) passed by the old woman's house, any rubbish did not hit him.

He stopped and asked the old woman's neighbour if she was all right because she was not there to throw rubbish on him.

The neighbour told him that the old woman was not well and she was in bed.



So the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) went to visit the old woman because it is good to go and see people who are not well.

The old woman thought the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) had come to tell her off, and she said:

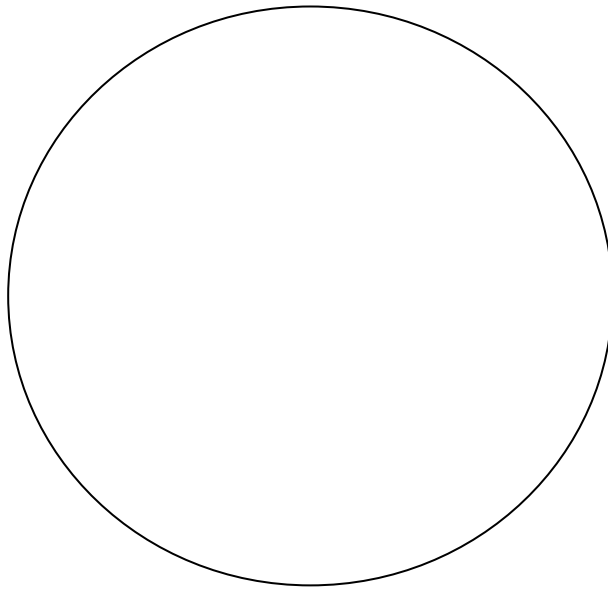
"Why did you wait until I was ill to tell me off. Why didn't you come when I was well and strong?"

Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) replied to the old woman:

"I have not come to tell you off, but to visit you because Allah tells us to look after people who are not well."

The old woman was so surprised that the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was being so kind to her, after she had been so means to him, that she decided to listen to him and she became a Muslim.

WORKSHEET



Draw the kind of face that Allah is pleased with.

SHARING WITH SIBLINGS:

Allah likes us to share our things, especially with our brothers and sisters.

Remember that everything we have is from Allah, and if we share Allah will give us more.



One day a woman came to Kazim's house to see his mummy. She brought her son, Raza.

Kazim's mummy told him to play with Raza.

So, they played in Kazim's room with his toys.

Soon, Kazim's younger brother Adam came, and he, too, wanted to play with his brother's toys.

But Kazim did not want to play with his brother, in case Adam broke his toys.



Adam was very upset and started crying.

Kazim's mummy asked Kazim to share his toys with his brother, but Kazim would not.



A few days later, Kazim went to Raza's house, but Raza was being mean, and would not let Kazim play with his toys. Kazim was very sad.

When Kazim got home he told his mummy how mean Raza had been. His brother Adam heard him, and told Kazim he could have his (Adam's) favorite book to colour in.



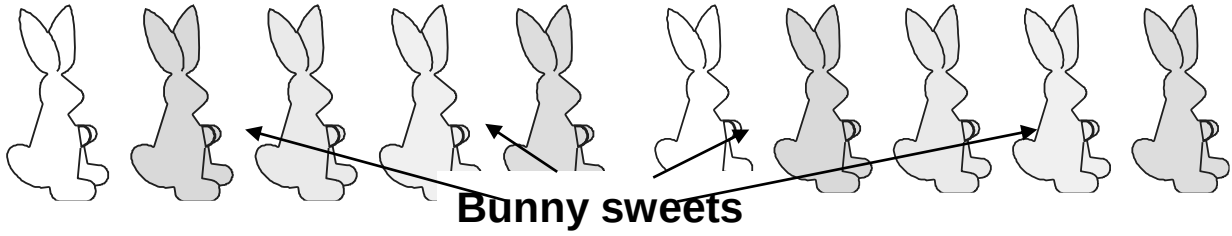
Kazim realised how much his brother loved him, and was very sorry for not sharing with Adam and making him sad.

He promised that from then on he would always share all his things with his brother.

Brothers and sisters are very special. If we fight with a friend, they will go away, but even if we fight with our brother or sister they will always be there with us.

WORKSHEET

Colour the pictures below and draw how many of your bunny sweets you will share:



SALAWAAT:

Allah has **asked** us in the Qur'an to recite Salawaat for the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his family, because of His great love for them.

When you are reciting Salawaat you are asking Allah to send His blessings on the Prophet Muhammad and his family.

The Prophet's family are:

- Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam), AND
- the 12 Imams (alayhissalam)

Whenever you hear the name of our Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) or his family you should recite Salawaat.

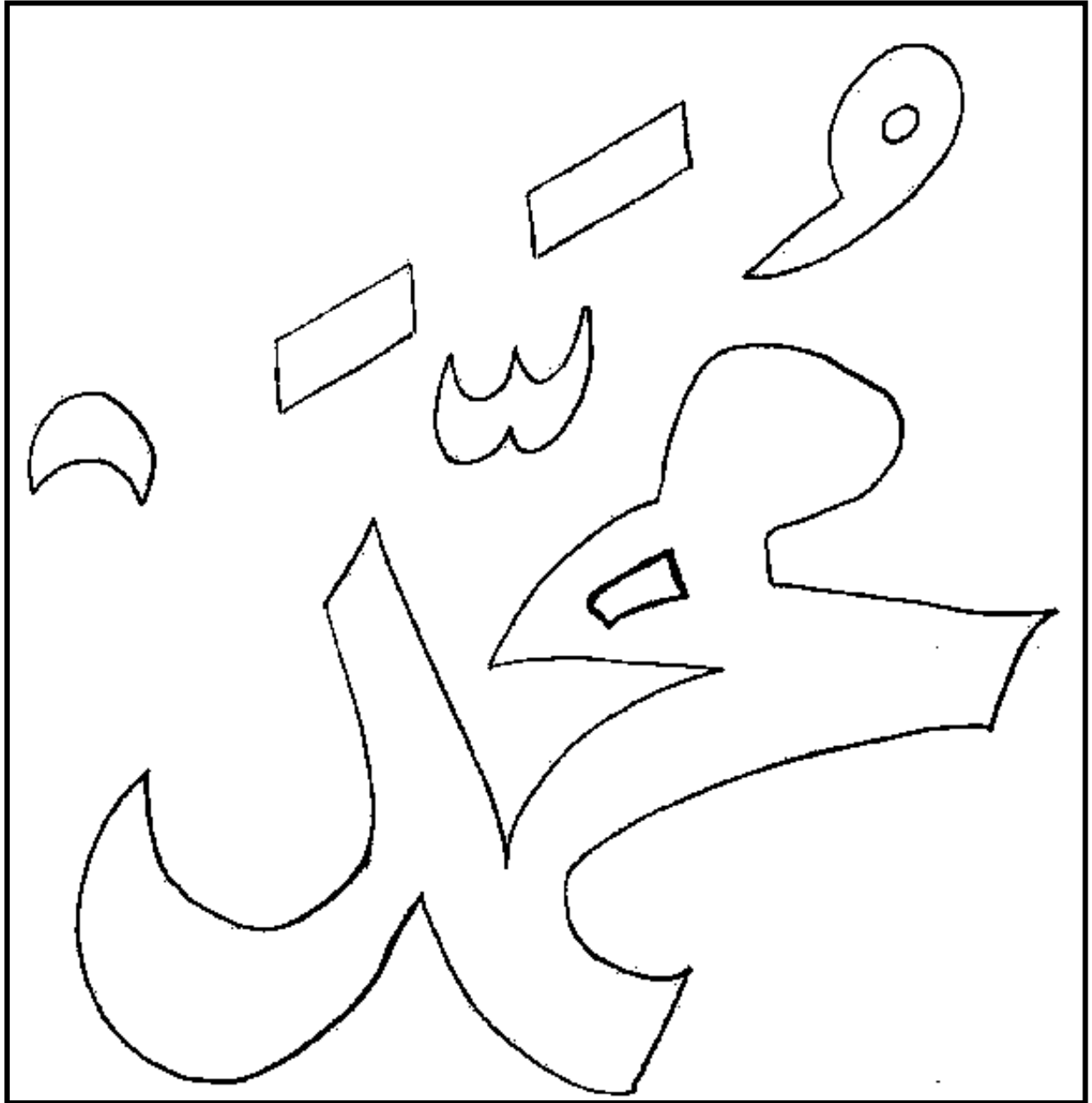
When you hear the name of our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam), you should:

- stand up
- put your right hand on your head
- bow down your head

Inshallah on the Day of Judgement the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his family will ask Allah to forgive you, in return for all the Salawaat you sent to them.

WORKSHEET 2.7

Below is the name Our Holy Prophet (sallalloho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) in Arabic.
Remember to recite Salawaat as you colour it in:



SNEEZING:

When you sneeze you should say **Alhamdulillah**



When you sneeze you should put your hands or a tissue in front of your mouth so that you do not pass your germs to anyone else and give them your cold.

When someone else sneezes you should say **Yarhamukallah**, because Islam teaches us to care for each other.

WORKSHEET 2.8

Below is a game you can play in the class with your friends:

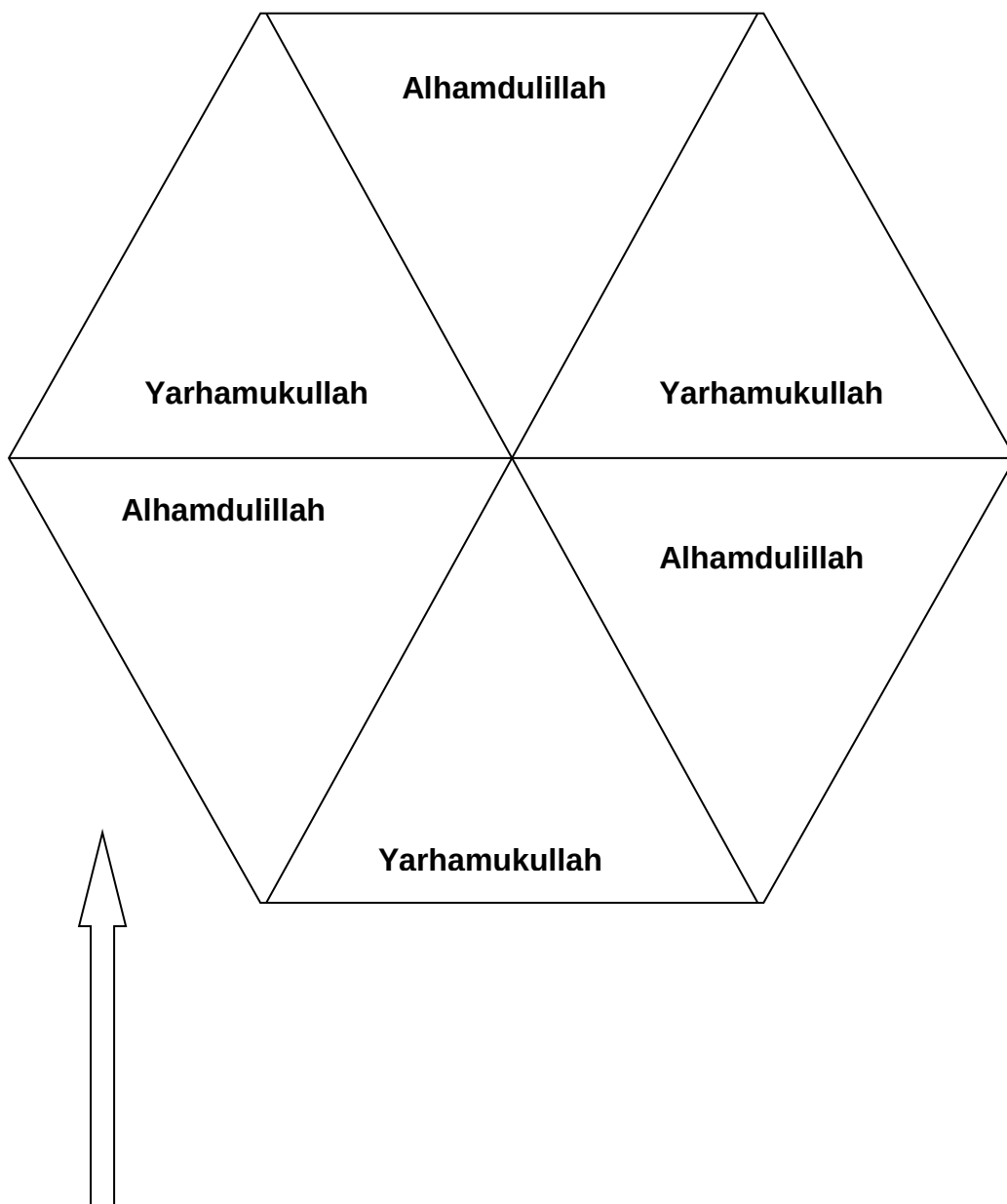
Your teacher will give you a big spinner:

How to play:

Spin the arrow

Take it in turn to sneeze (pretending)

Who has to say the word the spinner lands on? the person who sneezed or the friend?



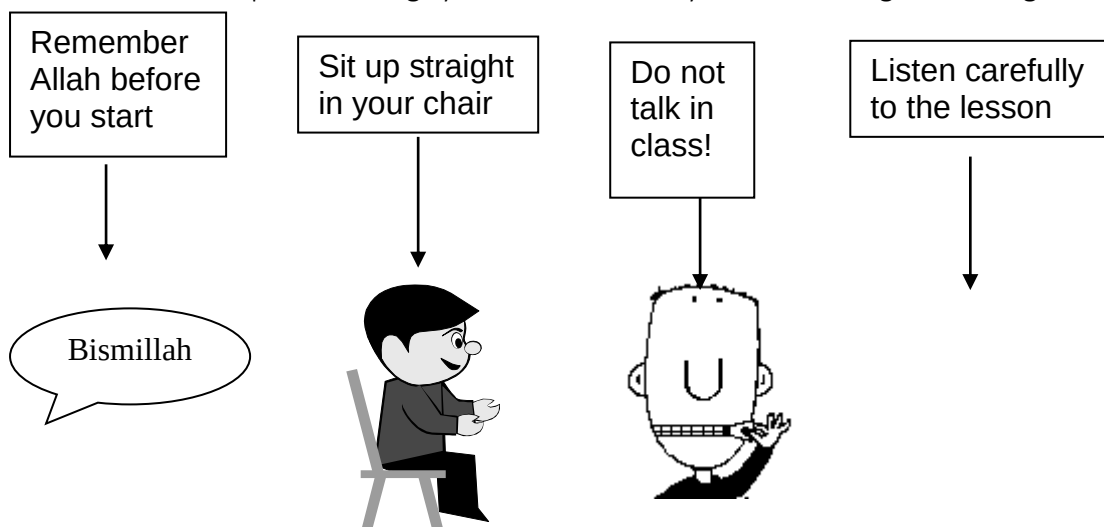
MANNERS BEFORE A LESSON:

It is every Muslim's duty to gain knowledge,
and learn as much as you can.

Knowledge is what you learn and what you know.

You can learn new things at home, at mosque, in Madressa, at school, and many other places. We will concentrate on learning in Madressa.

There are some important things you must do when you are learning something:



Remember to thank the person who is teaching you.



Use that knowledge to make yourself a better person and also teach others (your younger brothers or sisters, and your friends) what you have learnt.



WORKSHEET

Remember always to concentrate on your lesson completely:

Learn the little poem!

Work while you work,

Play while you play,

One thing each time,

That is the way,

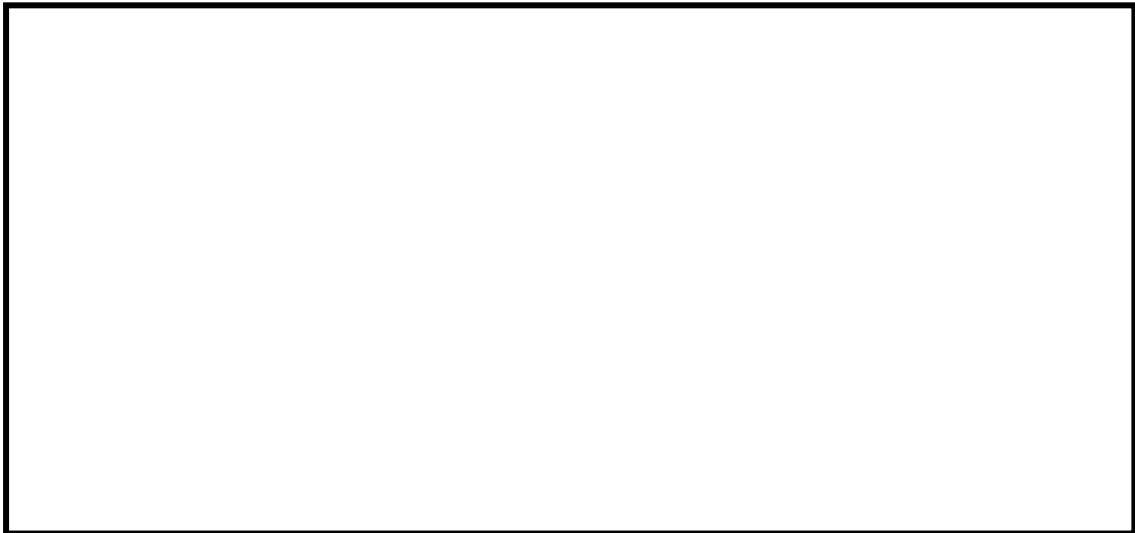
All that you do,

Do with your might,

Things done by halves,

Are not done right.

Draw a picture of something you should NOT do in your lesson:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a picture of something they should not do in their lesson.

MANNERS OF SLEEPING:

Before going to bed, you should do the following things:

Brush
your teeth

Do
Wudhu

Say Khuda-Hafiz
to your family

Recite a Surah
from the Qur'an



Before going to sleep you should think of all good and bad deeds you have done in the day.



Which angel has done more writing: the angel on your right shoulder writing good deeds, or the angel on your left writing bad deeds.

Say sorry to Allah for anything bad that you have done, and promise that you will not do it again.

If you have been mean to anyone, tell yourself that tomorrow you will say sorry to them.

You should then sleep on your back or your right side. It is not good to sleep on your tummy.



WORKSHEET

Draw all the things you should try and do before you go to sleep:

E.g. Finish your homework:



MANNERS OF WAKING UP:

You should remember to do the following when you wake up in the morning:

Remember
Allah first

Say Salaam to
our 12th Imam

Greet, hug & kiss
your parents

Remember, knock on your parents door and wait for permission **before** you enter.
You should then put on your slippers and go to the toilet.

WORKSHEET

We remember Allah as soon as we wake up, then send Salaams to our 12th Imam (alayhissalam) and then go and greet out parents.

Draw 2 other things you can do after you wake up:

E.g.: Put on our clothes:



RESPECT OF PARENTS:

Allah Says in the Holy Qur'an: "...Do not worship anyone except Allah and be kind to your parents.."

Allah is telling us in the same sentence to worship only Him, and to be good to our parents. This shows us how important being kind to our parents is in Islam.

The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has also said that when we please our parents we are pleasing Allah, and when we upset them we are upsetting Allah.

Your mother fed you, clothed you and looked after you since your birth



When you are sad they are sad. When you are happy, they are happy.



When you need help they are there for you. They pray for you, without you asking or even knowing.



You can never repay your parents for everything they have done for you, but you can thank them by respecting them:



Remember to treat your grandparents with the same respect that you treat your parents. They cared for your parents just like your parents cared for you

- Doing things for them, without being told to
- Never raising your voice when you are talking to them
- Thanking them and praying for them

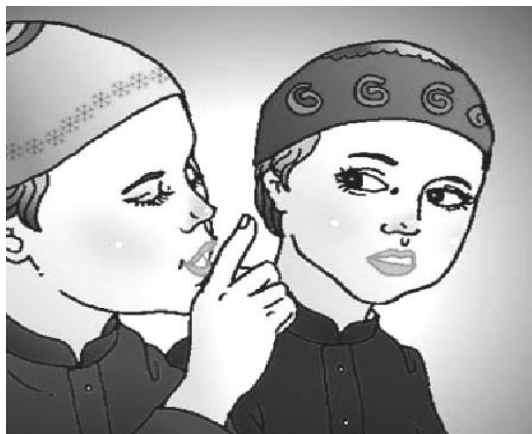


WORKSHEET 2.12: RESPECT OF PARENTS:

Allah wants us to be kind to our parents.

Draw 2 pictures of how you can be kind to you parents:

E.g. By playing quietly when they are resting:



HISTORY-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)-GIRLS

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History Chapter 1

HABIL AND QABIL (CANE & ABEL)

QURANIC REFERENCES: 5:27, 28, 29, 30 & 31

Prophet Adam (alayhissalam) and Hawwa (alayhissalam) had two sons whose names were Habil and Qabil.

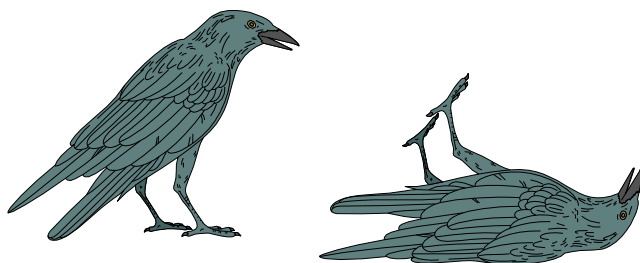
Habil was a herdsman and Qabil was a farmer. When Prophet Adam (alayhissalam) chose Habil to be his successor Qabil got very angry and jealous, so Prophet Adam (alayhissalam) told them to offer a sacrifice to Allah and the one whose sacrifice was accepted by Allah would be his successor.

Habil offered the best of his flock whilst Qabil brought some withered ears of corn. Allah accepted Habil's sacrifice.

Qabil in his jealousy killed his brother. He did not know what to do with Habil's body. Allah sent a crow to show Qabil how to bury his brother's body.

Qabil settled with his family in the east of Eden and was a fire worshipper. He and his family were all drowned in the flood of Noah (alayhissalam)

Prophet Adam (alayhissalam) was very shocked and cried for a long time at the murder of Habil (alayhissalam) Allah then granted him a son called Sheeth (alayhissalam)



History Chapter 2

PROPHET YUNUS(ALAYHISSALAM):

The Big Fish

The people of Ninevah just would not listen. Allah had sent Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) to them to tell them to believe in Him and to be good Muslims. Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) tried very hard but the people would laugh at him and just not listen.

Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) got so fed up that he decided to leave the town of Ninevah. He went to the seashore and when he saw a boat leaving he boarded it and sailed away. Soon the sea became rough and the waves rose high as a storm hit them. The wind was blowing hard and the boat was being tossed from side to side.

The people on the boat decided to throw one man out to make the boat lighter. They drew lots and the name of Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) came. He was thrown into the sea.

Allah sent a big fish which swallowed Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) He found himself in the darkness of the tummy of the big fish. Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) realised his mistake of leaving the people of Ninevah.

He prayed to Allah asking for forgiveness. He said:

.....لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

.... There is no god except You; Glory be to You; Indeed I have done wrong.

Qur'an - SuratulAmbiya 21:87

Allah accepted his dua and told the big fish to drop Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) on the seashore.

Prophet Yunus (alayhissalam) was feeling very sick. Allah made special plants to grow around him and give him shade until he was better.

When he was better he went back to the people of Ninevah and started telling them about Allah. Finally, they believed in Allah.

History Chapter 3

PROPHET SULAYMAN (ALAYHISSALAM):

The valley of ants

وَحِشْرَ لُسَلَيْمٍ جُنُودَهُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ وَالْإِنْسِ وَالطَّيْرِ فَهُمْ يُوزَعُونَ
حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَتَوْا عَلَىٰ وَادِ النَّمْلِ لَأَقَالَتْ نَمْلَةٌ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّمْلُ ادْخُلُوا
مَسَاكِنَكُمْ جَ لَا يَحْطَمَنَّ سُلَيْمٌ وَجُنُودُهُ لَا وَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ

"Sulayman's army consisting of men, jinn and birds were gathered together in his presence in ranks. When they arrived in the valley of ants, one ant said to the others - Enter your houses lest Sulayman and his army crush you whilst they do not know"
Qur'an
SuratunNaml - 27:17,18

Prophet Sulayman (alayhissalam) had a large army of men, jinn and animals.

He was once marching with his army to a place called the valley of ants which had a lot of gems and valuable metals buried in it.

In the valley there were large ants which stopped people from coming into the valley.

When the chief of the ants saw the army of Prophet Sulayman (alayhissalam) coming he told all the other ants to go into their holes (houses) in case Prophet Sulayman (alayhissalam) and his army would crush them.

Prophet Sulayman (alayhissalam) could understand the language of the animals and the insects and he heard what the chief of the ants said.

Prophet Sulayman (alayhissalam) smiled and asked his army to be careful not to hurt the ants. He thanked Allah for having given him the wisdom to be able to save the lives of the ants.

History Chapter 4

PROPHET MUSA (ALAYHISSALAM)

**Prophet Musa was born at the time of Fir'aun.
Fir'aun was a king who hated the Banilsraa'il.
Banilsraa'il was the tribe of Prophet Musa**

A little while before Prophet Musa was born, Fir'aun was told that a boy from the Banilsraa'il would soon be born and he would destroy Fir'aun's kingdom.

When Fir'aun, who was a cruel king, heard this, he ordered that every male child born to the Banilsraa'il should be killed.

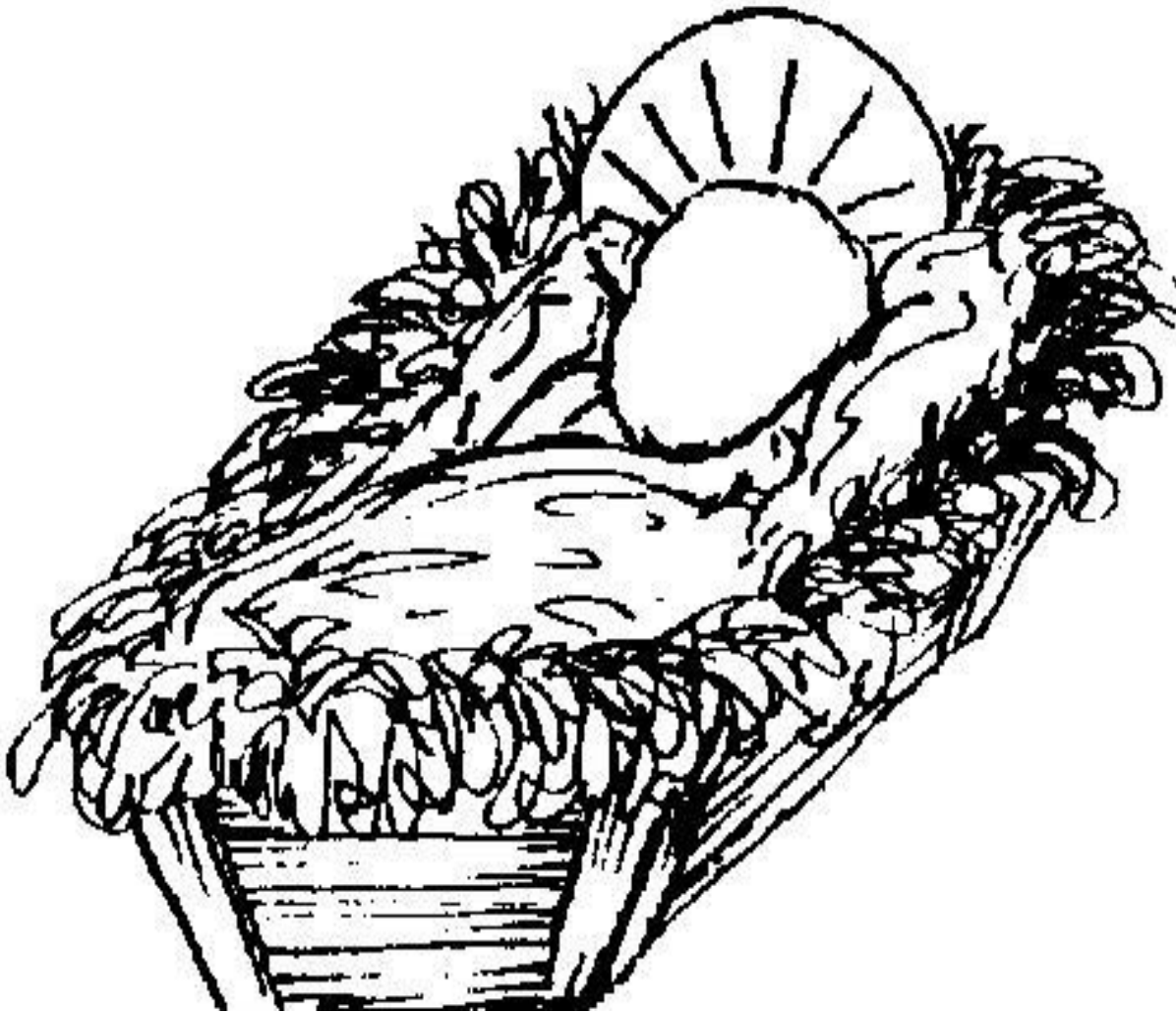
When Prophet Musa was born, his mother put him in a box and it in the River Nile.
She then sent her daughter to follow the little "**boat**" and see where it went.
The box floated towards Fir'aun's Palace, where his men fished it out and brought the baby to him.

He wanted to kill it immediately, because he thought that it might be a child of the Banilsraa'il, but his wife Aasiya, who was a pious woman, stopped him. They did not have children of their own, so she asked him to adopt the child.

Fir'aun agreed to his wife's request and then called some women to feed the crying child.
However, the baby refused milk from all the women who came to feed him, except his mother.
So Allah reunited the mother and child in the very Palace of Fir'aun.
As the years passed, Prophet Musa grew up strong and healthy.
He then left Egypt and went to Madyan

WORKSHEET

Colour the picture and answer the questions:



History Chapter 5

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SALLALLAHO ALAYHE WA AALEHI WASALLAM): BIRTH

What happened on the 17th of Rabi ulAwwal?

Shaytan knew that something very important had happened on that day because he was not allowed to go to the skies at all!

Do you know what happened on that day?

Yes, the best and the last of the messengers of Allah Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was born.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam): Working together

Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was once on a journey with his companions.

On the way they stopped at a place to have some food and rest. They decided to roast some meat.

Each one volunteered to do some work.

One of the companions said "I shall slaughter the sheep!"

The other said "I will remove the skin."

Another said "I will roast the meat!"

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) said: "I will collect and bring the firewood from the forest."

The companions said "O Prophet! We will see to everything. Please do not trouble yourself."

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) replied "I know you can do everything but I do not wish to be favoured over you."

He said that Allah does not like people who think they are better than others.

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) then went and fetched the firewood and did his share of the work.

History Chapter 6

THE BEST SLEEP:

The people of Makka who did not believe in oneness of God had tried everything. They tried to stop the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam). from believing in One Allah by offering him riches and comfort but that did not work. They tried to be nasty to him and his followers but that too did not work so they decided to kill him.

They chose one person from each tribe to meet one night and kill the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) whilst he was sleeping.

Allah had told the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) of their plan through the angel Jibrail. The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) asked Imam Ali (alayhissalam) to sleep in his bed that night. On hearing the request Imam Ali (alayhissalam) immediately did a sajda of shukr to thank Allah for having given him the honour of protecting the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) recited some ayaat of Suratul Yaseen and slipped out of the house under the very noses of the killers.

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) had never slept more peacefully.

Later in the night, the killers burst into the house. They lifted the blanket to find Imam Ali (alayhissalam) sleeping in the Prophet's (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam). place.

Their plan had failed.

Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was on his way to Madina where the people had invited him to come.

History Chapter 7

THE SPIDER AND JIBRAIL:

Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Abu Bakr ibn Abi Quhafa were exhausted. They had fled Makka where the people had tried to kill the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

They came to some caves just outside Makka. They made their way into a cave to rest for a while.

Meanwhile in Makka the Quraysh were furious. Imam Ali (alayhissalam) had been sleeping in the Prophet's (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) bed to fool them. Their plan of killing the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) had failed miserably. They offered a reward of one hundred camels to anyone who would bring the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) back.

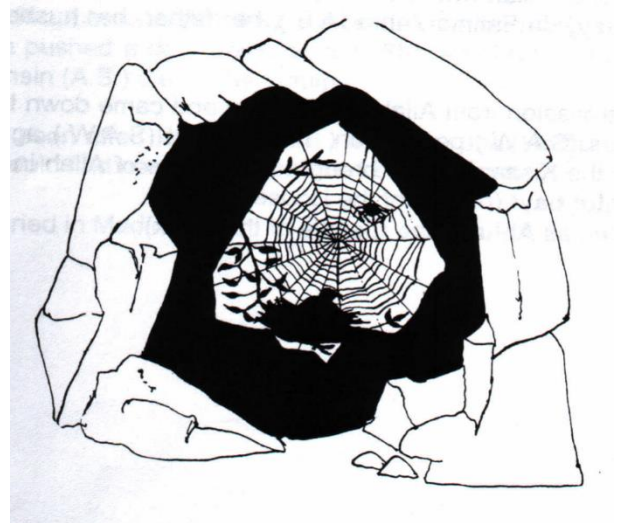
The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Abu Bakr were in the cave and could hear the sound of hooves nearing the cave. Abu Bakr started crying:

"What shall we do? There are only the two of us against all of them!"

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) told him that Allah too was with them.

In the heavens Jibrail asked Allah if he could go and protect the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam). His request was granted but when he arrived at the cave he found that a spider was spinning its web at the entrance in order to protect the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

The Quraysh came near the entrance of the cave but on seeing the web and the nest of a dove there they turned back thinking that there could be nobody inside as the web was not broken and the nest of the dove had eggs in it.



History Chapter 8

AHLUL KISA:

AHLUL =	People
KISA =	Blanket/ Cloak
HADITH =	Narration/Talk
AHLUL KISA =	People of the Blanket.
HADITH-E-KISA:	Story of the blanket.

HADITH-E-KISA:

One day **Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)** went to the house of his daughter, **Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam)** and told her that he wanted to lie down and could she give him a Cloak, (**Kisa**), which she did.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hasan (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was.

Imam Hasan (alayhissalam) went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door.

It was her son, **Imam Husain (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. **Imam Husain (alayhissalam)** went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**.

The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed, so **Imam Husain (alayhissalam)** joined his grandfather and his brother, under the Kisa.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her husband, **Imam Ali (alayhissalam)**. He said Salaam to his wife and then asked if his cousin, the Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) was in the house. His wife replied that he was.

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) went to his cousin and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed.

So, **Imam Ali (alayhissalam)** then joined his cousin (and father-in-law), and his two sons, under the Kisa.

A little while later **Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam)** went to her father and asked if she may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) agreed, so she joined her father, her husband, and her two sons, under the Kisa.

The Angel Jibrail asked Allah who was under the blanket and he was told that it was:

“FATIMAH,

HER FATHER, PROPHET MUHAMMAD (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

HER HUSBAND , IMAM ALI (alayhissalam)

HER TWO SONS.”, IMAM HASAN (alayhissalam) AND IMAM HUSAIN (alayhissalam)

AhlulKisa = Ahlul Bayt = Panjatan Pak are:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam),- Imam Ali (alayhissalam),- Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam),- Imam Hasan (alayhissalam),- Imam Husain (alayhissalam). |
|--|

WORKSHEET

Find the names of the Panjatan in the Word-search below:

**FLTALIBPHH
AUANASAHUI
THSATWQSSW
MUHAMMADAI
JKHSLILFIQ
HAMITAFBNX**

History Chapter 9

IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR مُحَمَّدُ الْبَاقِرُ (ALAYHISSALAM.):

He was born in Madina on the 1st of Rajab 57 A.D. .

His father is Imam Ali Zayn ulAabideen (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima bint Al-Hasan (alayhissalam) (She was the daughter of Imam Hasan (alayhissalam))

He was 3 years old in Karbala and was taken as prisoner with the women and children of the family of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

Imam was called Baqir al Uloom which means one who splits open knowledge, he taught many students.

He was the first to teach Fiqh.

Although he was an Imam he still used to work hard in the fields under the hot sun.

The ruler of the time wanted an idea of what to write on the coins of that country called Deenar which was the money of that time. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) advised him to write:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - 'There is no god except Allah' on one side and

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ - 'Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' on the other side.

The bad ruler of the time called Hisham sent Imam a poisoned saddle as a present. When Imam sat on it, the poison went into his body and he died on the 7th of Dhulhijja.

He is buried in JannatulBaqee in Madina.

Story

It was a very hot day and a man was walking past our 5th Imam's farm.

He saw Imam Muhammad al-Baqir working very hard on the farm, looking hot and tired.

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

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

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

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

History Chapter 10

IMAM JA'FER AS-SADIQ جَعْفَر الصَّادِق (ALAYHISSALAM):

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) was born in Madina on the 17th of Rabi ulAwwal. He has the same birth date as Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)

His father is Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima better known as UmmeFarwa. She was a very clever lady who taught the laws of Islam.

After Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (alayhissalam) was poisoned the bad rulers (Banu Umayyah) were busy fighting fighting their opponents(Banu Abbas) and this allowed Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) to continue his father's path in teaching Islam's true teachings and elevating their Religious Intellectual level without any interference.

He taught many subjects including medicine, chemistry, geography, fiqh (laws of Islam), explanation of the Qur'an.....

He had some very clever students like Jabir bin Hayyan who is known today as the 'Father of Chemistry'. Jabir always started his writings with "...I have learnt this from my master Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam)....."

We are known as Ja'fery because we are the followers of the Fiqh (laws of Islam) as taught by Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam).

When Imam was 65 years old, a bad ruler called Mansur sent him poisoned grapes.

Imam died on the 25th of Shawwal and is buried in JannatulBaqee in Madina.

One of the companions of Imam - Abu Baseer went to the house of Imam to give his condolences to the family after Imam had died. Imam's wife - SayyidaUmmeHameeda was very sad. She told Abu Baseer that just before Imam had died he called his family members close to him and said:

"Those who take salaa (Prayers) lightly will not get our shafa'a (intercession)"

Story:

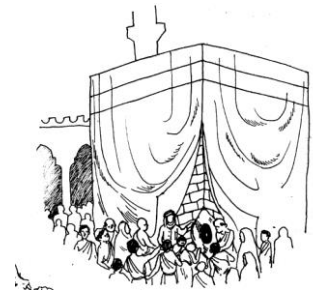
In the time of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (alayhissalam) there lived a young man called Zakariya who had converted from Christianity to Islam.

On his way to Haj, Zakariya stopped in Madina to visit Imam as-Sadiq (alayhissalam).

Zakariya asked the Imam how he should behave towards his family who were still Christians.

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

When Zakariya returned home, he was much more respectful and helpful to his old mother than before.



Ja'far



He gave her food and drink with his own hands.

He washed her clothes and kept the house tidy.

And he would hug and kiss her all the time.

His mother was very surprised but very happy with her son, and asked Zakariya what

had made him become so kind towards her.

When Zakariya explained about our 6th Imam (alayhissalam), his mother wanted to know more about Islam.



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

Moral: Always behave with good Akhlaq towards other people and never forget the rights of your parents.

- ❖ He is the son of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) and Sayyida Hameeda.
- ❖ He was born on the 7th of Safar,
- ❖ He was born in Abwa which is a place between Makka and Madina. Prophet
- ❖ Muhammad's (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) mother - Sayyida Amina is buried there.

He was given the title Al-Kadhim which means 'someone who swallows his anger'. One who does not show his/her anger is patient.

Like all the other Aimmah, he too could speak with wisdom from birth.

Once when Imam was 5 years old, a visitor of his father saw the young Imam with a lamb telling the lamb to bow down saying:
"Bow down to the One who made you."

A bad ruler called Harun Rashid put Imam in prison for 19 years. **(4,7,14¹)** The prison was so small that Imam could not even stretch his legs. He was given only 2 pieces of dry bread and a glass of hot water per day.

The same bad ruler killed the Imam by giving him poisoned dates.

- ❖ Imam died in Baghdad on 25th Rajab .
- ❖ He is buried in Kadhmain - a part of Baghdad (Iraq).

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

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

The followers of Imam were unhappy that Imam had been so nice to this poor, ordinary man. They told Imam it did not look right for someone so important as the Imam to talk to and help someone so ordinary.

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



¹ Other aqwaal

History Chapter 12

IMAM ALI AR-RIDHA عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام (ALAYHISSALAM)

- Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) was born in Madina on the 11th Dhulqa'da.
- His father is Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Ummulbanin Najma.

His grandfather Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (alayhissalam) used to tell his companions to await the birth of his grandson who would be very clever and known as 'Aalim aali Muhammad' - the learned one from the household of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam).

He was also known as Imam Zaamin (alayhissalam). Zaamin means safety.

One day Imam was walking through the market place when he saw a hunter about to kill a deer. The deer was struggling. When the deer saw Imam she said something to him which he understood. Imam asked the hunter to free her so that she could feed her little ones who were hungry. The deer would then return to the hunter.

The hunter thought Imam was making a fool of him, so Imam stood with the hunter until the deer came back with her young ones. She asked Imam to look after them.

When Mamun saw that Imam was becoming more popular than him he invited him one evening and gave him poisoned grapes.

- Imam died on 17TH OR 29th Safar.
- He is buried in Mash'had in Iran. He is also known as 'GharibulGhuraba' meaning one who is a stranger and far from family and home (Imam's home was in Madina).



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

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

That day when Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam) came to the court, the doors and curtains opened by themselves for Imam, under the command of Allah.

The servants became very scared and ashamed and resumed their duty of opening the doors and curtains for Imam.



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

History Chapter 13

IMAM MAHDI (ALAYHISSALAM)

He was born on the 15th of Sha'ban 255 A.H. in Samarra.

His father is Imam Hasan Al-Askery (alayhissalam) and his mother was Sayyida Nargis.

Imam is still alive and in this year (_____ A.H.) he is _____ years old).

He is OUR Imam. Every week he gets a report of what we do from the angels recording our deeds with Allah's permission. He feels very sad when he sees if we have done something that is naughty or bad.

Imam Mahdi (alayhissalam) is in ghayba. This means that although he is amongst us we do not recognise him when we see him.

Whenever we need help we ask Allah through Imam Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam)

Whenever we hear his name we should bow down, put our hand on our head and recite salawaat.

When Allah orders, Imam will make himself known to us. We must pray to Allah to make this happen quickly and to keep Imam safe.

When he makes himself known to the world, he will want us to be his soldiers so that the world can be a better place. A world of justice. We should prepare to be his soldiers by being the best of Muslims - by having taqwa (keeping away from all haram acts and doing all the wajib acts).



One day, a good man called Syed Muhammad Amili was travelling through the desert with a group of people, when he got lost.

Syed Amili searched and searched for his group but could not find them.

It soon became dark. He was tired, hungry, frightened and alone in the hot desert

He was preparing to die when suddenly he saw some water. He went to the water, drank some and then did Wudhu and prayed his Salaat.

After his Salaat he felt very weak, and just lay there.

All of a sudden he saw a person riding a horse getting closer and closer to him.

When the rider reached Syed Amili, he greeted him and asked him what the matter was. Syed Amili he was lost and hungry.



him and explained that

On hearing this, the rider asked why Syed Amili had not eaten the melons that were behind him. Syed Amili turned around, and was surprised to find some melons.



The rider then told him to eat one melon and take the rest with him and pointed out the direction he was to go in to find his group. Then the rider disappeared.

Syed Amili then realised that it was our 12th Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (alayhissalam), who had helped him. Syed Amili reached his group safely

History Chapter 14

THE ISLAMIC YEAR

There are 12 months in a year .

As a Muslim I follow the Islamic calendar (Lunar / Qamri calendar).

The Islamic/Lunar month is the time between two new moons. Lunar comes from the Latin word Luna which means moon. A Lunar month is either 29 or 30 days long.

The Islamic/Lunar year is approximately 11 days shorter than the Solar year (January to December).

The months are :

Muharram

Safar

Rabi ulAwwal

Rabi ulAakher

JamadolAwwal

JamadolAakher

Rajab

Sha'ban

Ramadhan

Shawwal

Dhulqa'ada

Dhulhijja

FIQH-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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Fiqh Chapter 1

FIQH TERMS AND THEIR MEANING

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Wajib	MUST DO Something that has to be done and not to do it is a sin(gunah).	Salaa, Sawm, Khums, Hijab.....
Haram	MUST NOT DO Something that if done is a sin.	Stealing, eating non-halal food,listening songs/music, singing,lying.....
Mustahab	BETTER TO DO Something which if done is rewarded. If it is not done there is no sin.	Adhan, Iqama, Salatul Tahajjud (Shab), Reciting Qur'an, Dua...
Makruh	BETTER NOT TO DO Something which is better not to do, but if done is not a sin.	Praying salaa in front of a mirror,picture....
Jāiz (Mubah)	All those things that do not fall in the above categories are Jāiz.	Paani peena , khana khana

WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Adhāb	PUNISHMENT	Jahannam
Thawāb	REWARD	Janna

IMPORTANCE OF NAMAZ

The Arabic name of Namaz is Salaat صَلَاة

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

All praise is for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Allah made me and looks after me. He knows when I am happy and when I am sad. He knows when I am good and when I am naughty. He has given me everything. I love Allah.

Allah wants me to talk to Him too so in the Qur'an and through Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his Ahlul Bayt (alayhissalam). He has taught me how to pray Namaz. Namaz is talking to Allah.

I can talk to Allah anywhere about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears me if I whisper or if I shout or even if I think of something in my mind.

However, when I stand for Namaz I pray the way He wants me to because I love Him and I want to do what He says.

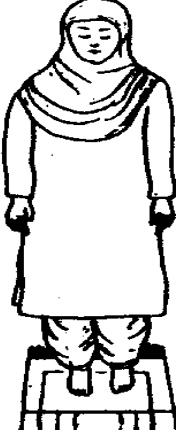
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is Greater than anything and/or anyone.

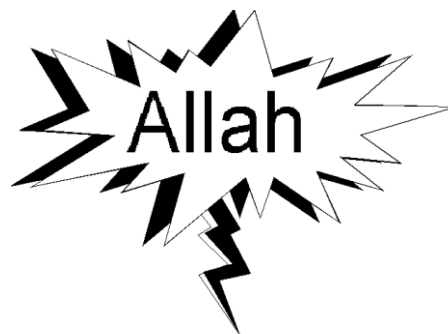
The Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) has said that Namaz has greater sawab when we pray together in Jama'at. I try to pray my Namaz with Jama'at as much as possible.

WORKSHEET

Colour the following

Allah has created us 	He knows when we are sad 
He knows when we are happy 	And when we are Naughty 
He has taught us Namaz 	He hears and understands us if whisper or we shout O even if We think something in my mind 

Allah is greater
Than Anything
Or anyone



WUZU-EXPLANATION:

Wuzu was taught, by our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), after he came back from Me'raj.

In Me'raj the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) did Wuzu with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wuzu is the special way to wash yourself before you pray.

Wuzu is not only needed(wajib) for Namaz but also for:

- Tawaf around the Ka'ba
- Touching the writing of the Holy Qur'an
- Touching the names of Allah

It is very good to do Wuzu:

- before you go to sleep
- before you go to the Imambargah
- when you are angry (as it calms you down)
- In fact anytime at all(for taharat).

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 varnish, rings, etc



WORKSHEET

Draw a circle round those things that you **have to do** Wuzu for AND a square around those things it is **good to do** Wuzu for.



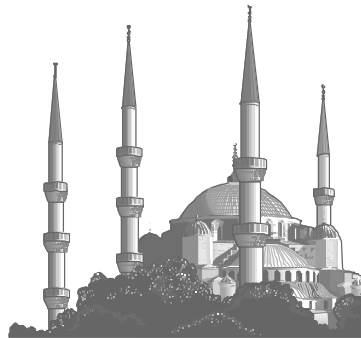
Before reciting Qur'an



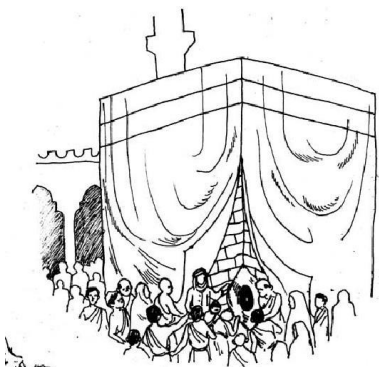
Before going to sleep



Before offering Namaz



Before going to the Mosque



Before Tawaf of Kaa'ba



When you become angry

WUDHU- MUSTAHAB ACTIONS:

Wudhu is divided into:

- Mustahab actions **AND**
- Wajib actions.

Those actions that are Mustahab, not compulsory to do, but if you do them you get a lot of Thawaab.

Those actions that are Wajib, have to be done.

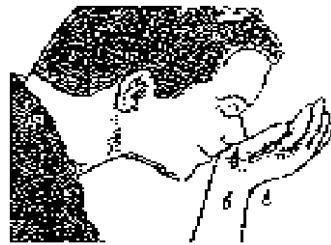
The Mustahab actions are:



Washing your hands twice



Gargling three times.



taking water into the nostrils three times.

Fiqh Chapter 5
WUDHU- WAJIB ACTIONS

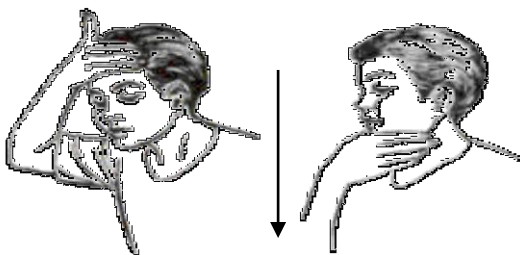
1st wajib = **Niyyat.**

I am doing Wudhu in
 obedience to Allah,
 Qurbatan ilallah

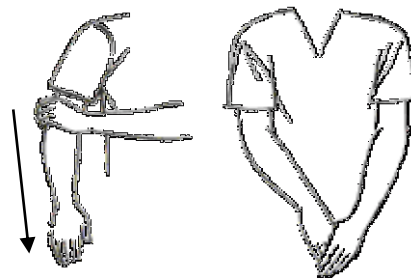


Niyyat must always be of Qurbatan ilallah.

2nd wajib = **Washing of the face:**



3rd wajib = **Washing of the arms:**



4th wajib= **Masah of the head:**

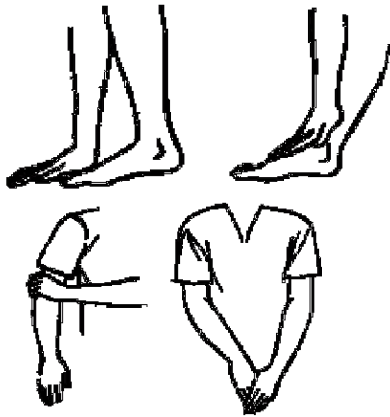


5th wajib: **Masah of the feet:**



WORKSHEET

- Number the actions in sequence (1st, 2nd etc.)
- Write how many times it has to be done
- Colour them in



Fiqh Chapter 06

QIBLA

After I have done Wuzu I lay out my Musalla (Janamaz) and face the Qibla.

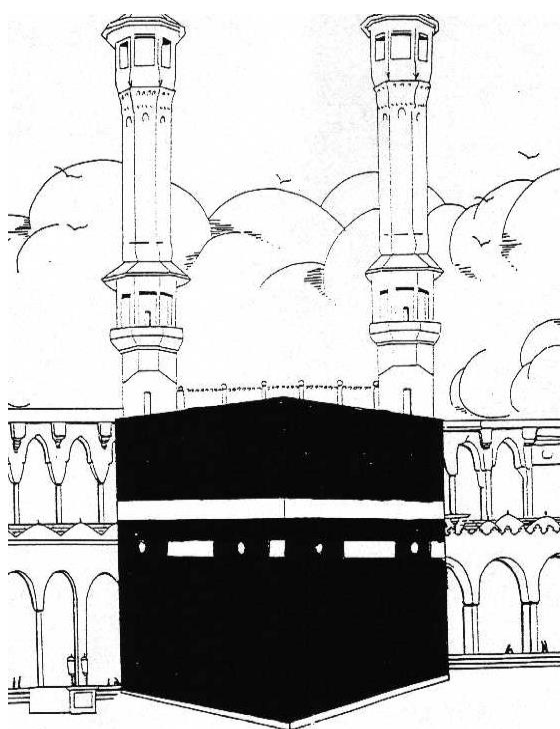
Qibla is the direction to the Ka'ba in Makka.

It is necessary to pray Namaz while facing the Qibla

If we don't know the direction of Qibla, we have to find it

We can find Qibla by:

1. Asking a reliable person.
2. Using a compass if we rely on it
3. Looking at a Mehrab in a Masjid. Mehrab is a niche (cut out arch) in the wall which is made in the direction of Ka'ba.
4. By looking at the graves in a Muslim graveyard. If we stand in front of the grave, such as the kutba (name plate) is on our right, then it means we are facing the qibla



WORKSHEET

Tick the things which are used for finding out the qiblah-and cross those which are not



Using a compass



Asking a Kafir



Mehraab



Grave of muslim



Facing TV

Fiqh Chapter 07

AZAN

It is narrated from the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) that one who recites Azan with true spirit will get reward from Allah (SWT) equivalent to that for 40,000 martyrs and 40,000 men of piety (Allama Mohammed Baqir Majlisi in Ain al-Hayat)

When muazzin says “Ash hadu an la ilaha illallah”, 90,000 angels say durood for him.
When muazzin says “Ash hadu anna muhammadar rasulallah”, 40,000 angels record blessings for him

Azan is the call for Namaz (prayer). It is called in a loud voice. It can be called from the minaret of a Masjid (mosque) or from where ever I pray

I always begin my Namaz with Azan and Iqamat.

After I have done Wuzu, I stand on my musalla facing the qibla.

4 times	ALLAHU AKBAR	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللّٰهِ
2 times	HAYYA ‘ALAS SALAA	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
2 times	HAYYA ‘ALAL FALAAH	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
2 times	HAYYA ‘ALAA KHAYRIL ‘AMAL	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
2 times	ALLAHU AKBAR	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
2 times	LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ

When I say Allahu Akbar, I raise my hands such that palms are facing Qibla, and thumbs are under my ears

When I say or listen names of the Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Imam Ali (alayhissalam) in Azan, I say salawat (Durood)

If someone else is reciting Azan loudly, I sit with respect and follow the recitations, repeat with him

ACTIVITY

Tick(✓) in the space provided if you have recited Azan for Maghribain namaz.

	Azan Recited (Tick or Cross)
Friday	
Saturday	
Sunday	
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	

Fiqh Chapter 08

IQAMAT

Iqamat is the call to start Namaz. It is said just before Namaz

After I have said my Azan, I give Iqamat as follows

2 times	ALLAHU AKBAR	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اَللّٰهُ
2 times	ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اَللّٰهُ
2 times	HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
2 times	HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
2 times	HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
2 times	QAD QAMATIS SALAAT	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
2 times	ALLAHU AKBAR	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ
1 time	LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ

When I say Allahu Akbar, I raise my hands such that palms are facing Qibla, and thumbs are under my ears

When I say or listen names of the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and Imam Ali (alayhissalam) in Azan, I say salawat (Durood)

If someone else is reciting Iqamat loudly, I sit with respect and follow the recitations, repeat with him

After the Iqamat, I begin my Namaz(without gap and talking)

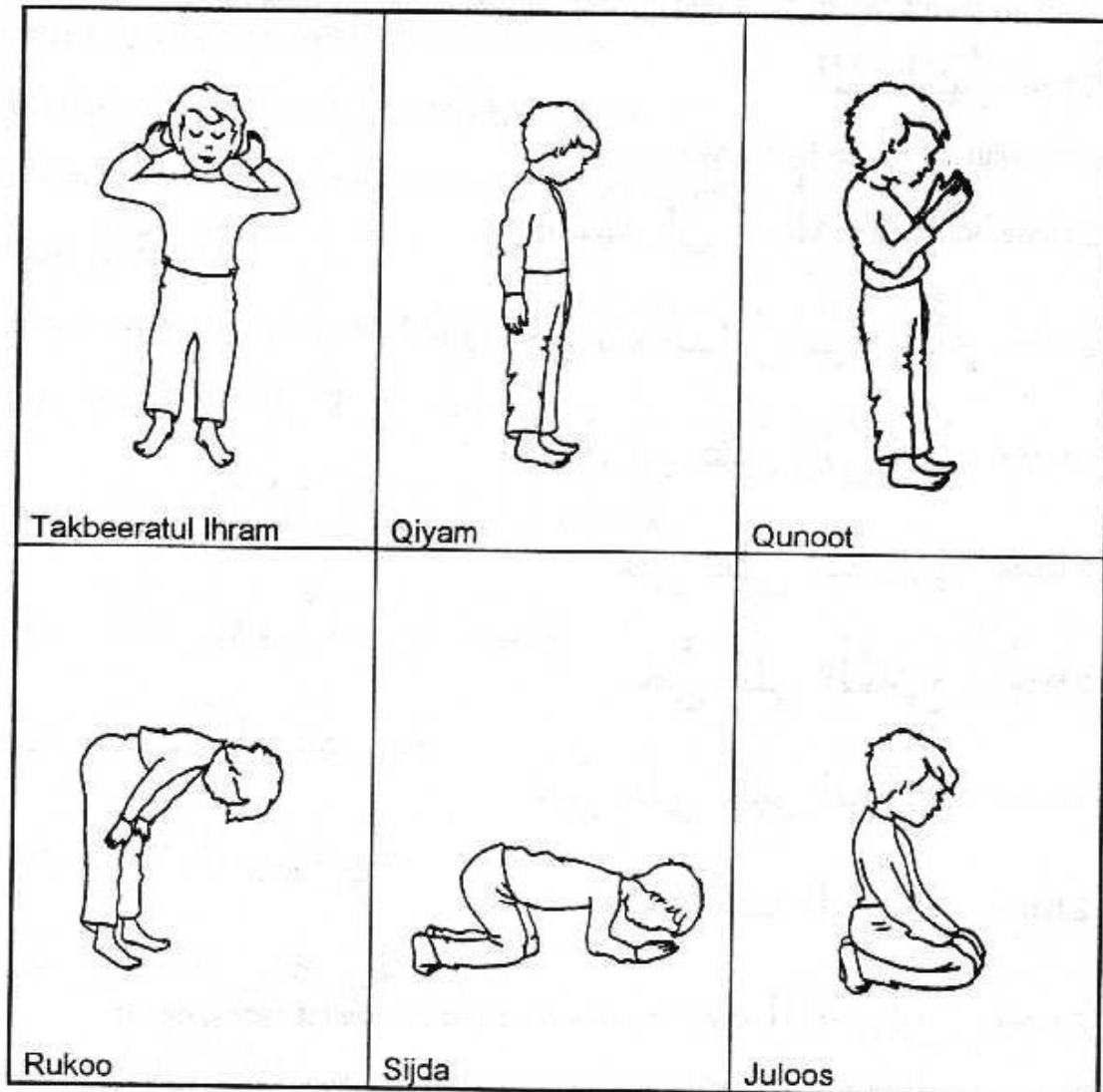
ACTIVITY

Ask your parents to read the meanings of the sentences below and explain you

Sentence	Meaning
ALLAHU AKBAR	ALLAH is the greatest
ASH HADU ANL LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	I bear witness that there is no god but ALLAH
ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASULULLAH	I bear witness that Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) is the messenger of Allah
ASH HADU ANNA ALIYYANW WALIYULLAH	I bear witness that Ali (alayhissalam) is the wali of Allah
HAYYA 'ALAS SALAA	Hasten to prayers
HAYYA 'ALAL FALAAH	Hasten to success
HAYYA 'ALAA KHAYRIL 'AMAL	Haseten to the best deed
QAD QAMATIS SALAAT	Indeed the Namaz has begun
LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH	There is no god but ALLAH

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



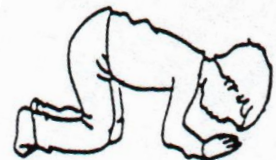
5. Stand up from ruku’ and recite: “Sami’allahu liman hamidah” ۞

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



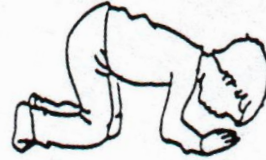
7. Sit up from sajda and looking at your lap, say: “Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh

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: “Bihawlillahi 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

وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ



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



14. 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 - 7"

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

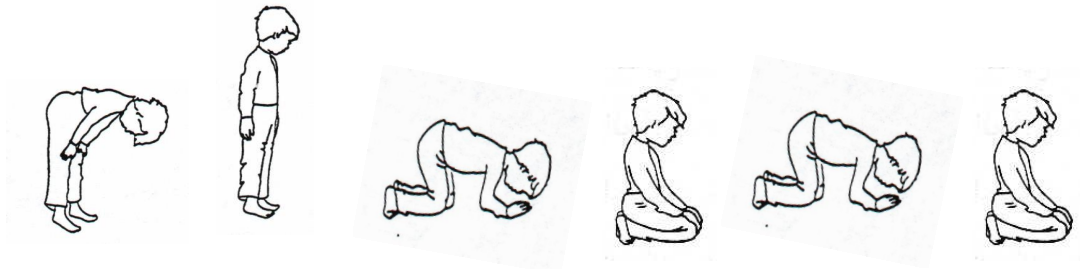
15. . Now stand up for qiyam of the third rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَقُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَأَقْعُدُ

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 وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

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



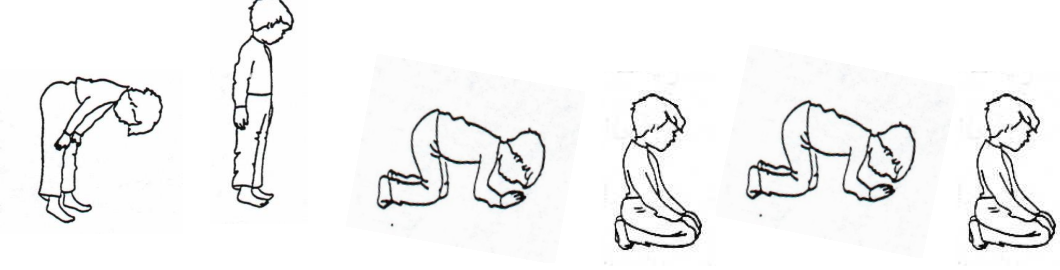
18. Now stand up for qiyam of the fourth rak'at. Whilst in the process of standing up, recite: "Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud"

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَقُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَأَقْعُدُ

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 وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

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



21. 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"

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

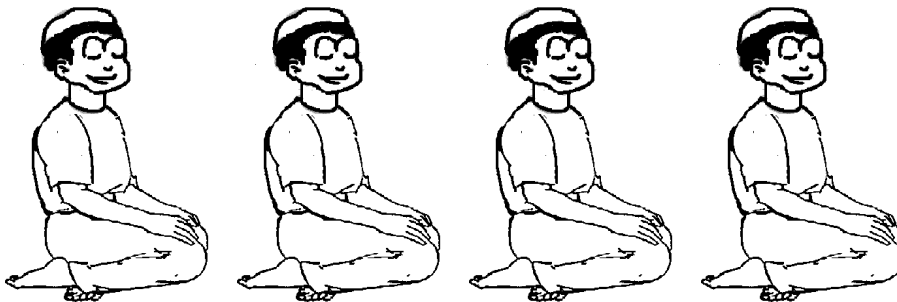
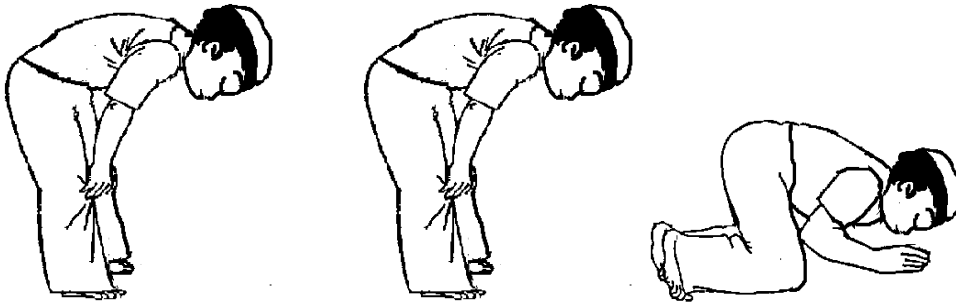
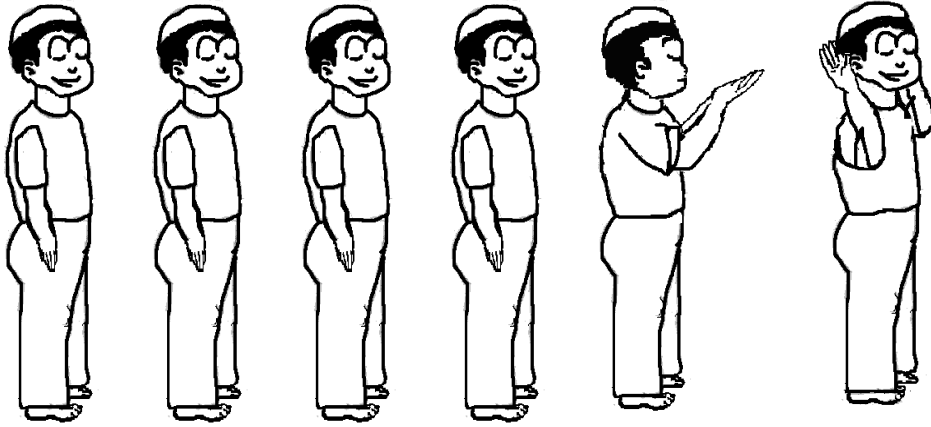
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

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

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

WORKSHEET

Mark the following actions in the correct sequence for a 2 rak'at Namaz, and color them also



Memorize the following Surahs

Suratul Hamd

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
إِهْدِنَا 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

Fiqh Chapter 10

QUNOOT قُنُوت

In Namaz, Qunoot refers to when I raise my hands for dua to Allah in the second rak'at just before I go to ruku'.

Allah loves listening to my dua.

Before I raise my hands for Qunoot I say اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

I raise my hands keeping them together just below my face with the fingers together and thumbs apart. I am asking from Allah humbly.



I recite my du'a loudly. These are some of the duas that I recite. Allah has taught them to us. They are all found in the Qur'an.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

"Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the fire." (Qur'an - Surah Baqara 2:201)

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْنِي صَغِيرًا ط

"Lord! Have mercy on them (my parents) just as they had mercy on me when I was little..." (Qur'an - Surah Bani Israil 17:24)

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

"Lord! Increase my knowledge.." (Qur'an - Surah Taha 20:114)

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

"Our Lord! Forgive me, my parents and the believers on the day of accounting" (Qur'an - Surah Ibrahim 14:41)

WORKSHEET

Learn the dua recited in Qunoot and color the picture below



Fiqh Chapter 11

TA'QIBAAT (تَعْقِيبَات)

Ta'qibaat means the tasbeeh and du'as etc. that follow Namaz.

After I have finished my Namaz I first recite 'Allahu Akbar'

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ three times.

Then I recite salawat - اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

After salawat I recite the tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (SA)

34 times اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

33 times اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

33 times سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ

After the tasbeeh I recite a surah from the Qur'an and then one of the recommended du'as.

I then go into sajda to thank Allah for everything and to ask for forgiveness.

In sajda I recite the following as many times as I can

شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا لِلّٰهِ

Thank you, Allah

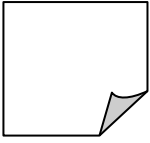
عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا

Forgive me

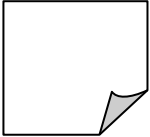
Finally, I get up and face qibla to recite the Ziyarat of the ma'sumeen.

WORK SHEET - TA'QEEBAAT

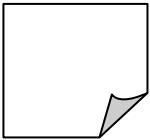
put a star in the box adjacent to the ta'qeebaat you recite after Namaz.



Recite اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 3 times



Recite Salawat اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

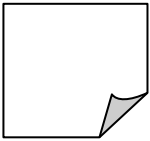


Recite Tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (SA)

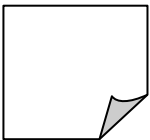
(٣٤) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(٣٣) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

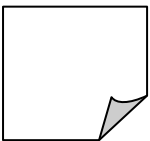
(٣٣) سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ



Recite specific du'a after every Namaz (Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib & Isha)



Recite a surah From The Holy Quran



In sajda recite the following as many times as possible

شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا ، شُكْرًا لِلَّهِ

عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا ، عَفْوًا



Recite Ziarat

Fiqh Chapter 12

TASBEEH

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Namaz is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Zahra (SA), because, her father, our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) gave it to her as a present.

Bibi Fatima (SA) used to work very hard in her house.

Her father saw how hard she worked.

So one day he told her that he was going to give her something that would be better than anything else in the world.

He gave her '**Tasbeeh**'.

He told her that after every Namaz she should say:

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ = Allah is the Greatest : **34 times**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ = All praise is to Allah: **33 times**

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ = Glory to Allah: **33 times**

The Namaz is like a beautiful flower and the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Zahra (SA) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful smell.

So after every Namaz we should recite the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (SA) because we want our Namaz to be like a beautiful flower with a beautiful smell.

Imam Sadiq (alayhissalam) has said)

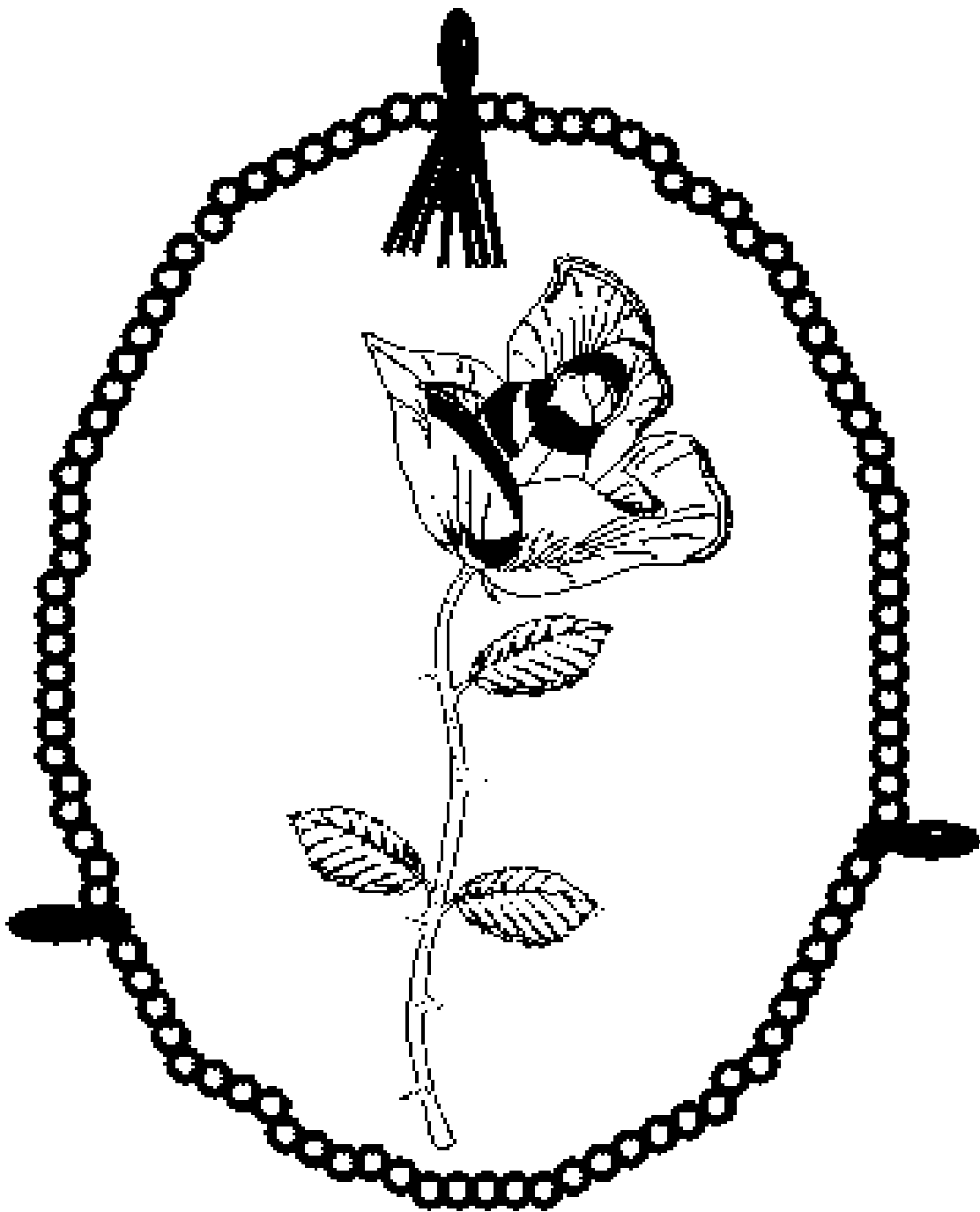
Who ever recites the tasbih of Bibi Fatima (alayhissalam) before he changes his posture from that of the obligatory prayer/or before he crosses his legs to sit comfortably God will forgive him'.¹

¹ Al-Wasa'il chapter 7 on the topic of al-ta'qib, hadith number 5, cited in Al-Zubdatu al-Fiqhiyya pg 239.

WORKSHEET

Color the beads saying:

- 34 - Allahu Akbar,
- 33 - Alhamdulillah, **AND**
- 33 - Subhanallah



Fiqh Chapter 13

TOILET MANNERS

Dear Children

Allah (SWT) has created us, and loves us

He has asked us to be clean, and loves clean people

Remember:

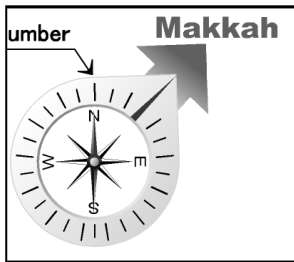
- Urine and stool are najis, and you must clean yourself from them when you go to toilet
- If urine or stool touches other parts of body, or cloth, they make them najis also, so you have to clean them also. It is therefore better to be careful

Remember:

- Don't face qibla or back qibla while passing urine or stool
- Use tahir (pak) water to wash yourself
- First remove the Najis items and then pour water **at least** twice, better still thrice
- Don't urinate whilst standing
- Don't hold your want to visit the toilet
- It is better to urinate before Namaz, and before going to sleep
- Enter the toilet with your left foot and come out with your right foot
- Don't wash with the right hand
- Wear slippers in the toilet
- Wash hands after coming out of toilet
- Take care of the droplets of urine. If you get it on your body, wash it with water. If you got it on your clothes, tell your parents to help you clean them (paak them)
- Ask permission to use the toilet if it does not belong to you.
- Cover your private parts from others all the time

WORKSHEET

Tick in the things which you should do and cross the things you should not do.



Facing
the qiblah



Using
tahir water



Going to the toilet
before sleeping



Going to the toilet
before namaz



Entering with
right foot



Washing with
right hand



Wearing
slippers



Washing
hands



Asking
permission

Fiqh Chapter 14

PRACTICAL WUZU - ASSESSMENT

For M01

- 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)

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

For this age, 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

QURAN-M01

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(GIRLS)

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

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