

Diniyat Course Book

for Girls



Name:

Manual No.:**M03**.....

AQAID-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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Aqaid Chapter 01

Tawheed

Existence of Allah

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

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

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

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

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

Oneness of Allah

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

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

This one god is known as ALLAH

SURA e TAWHEED

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He is not in need of anything

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

Neither he has children, nor parents

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

DEEN -E- ISLAM:

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

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

They are also called Aqaaid, which means our beliefs.

They are 5 in no:

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

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

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

They are the acts of worship that we do.

They are:

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



WORKSHEET

1. What does the first verse say about Allah?

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

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

4. What does the last verse say about Allah?

ALLAH IS THE STRONGEST AND THE MOST POWERFUL.

Ali woke up one night from his sleep very scared.

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

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

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



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



I understand now Mummy. Thank you

(Baqarah:109) ‘....Surely Allah has power over all things’

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

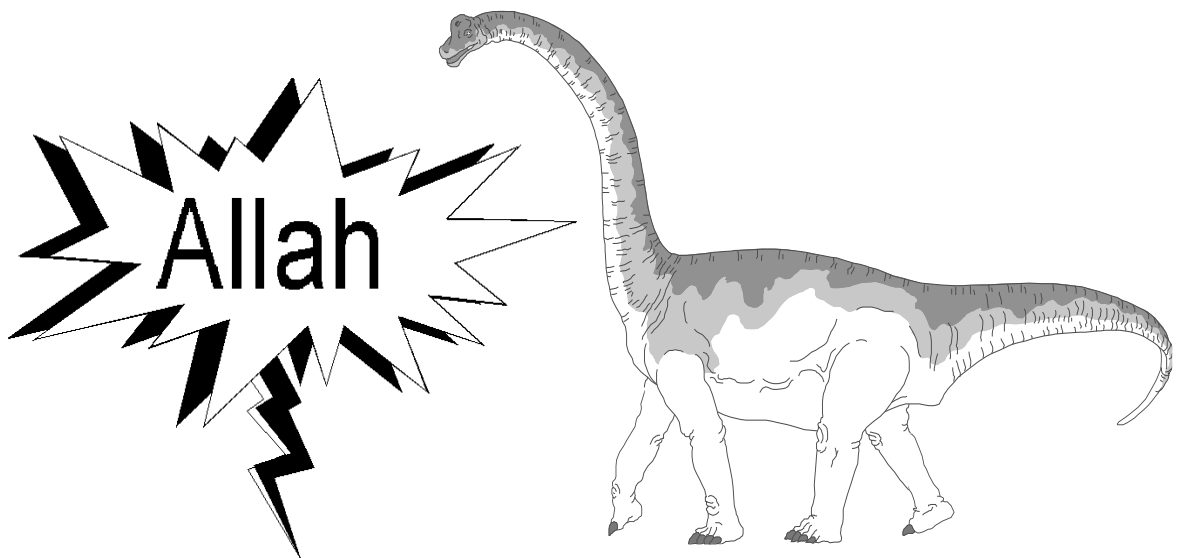
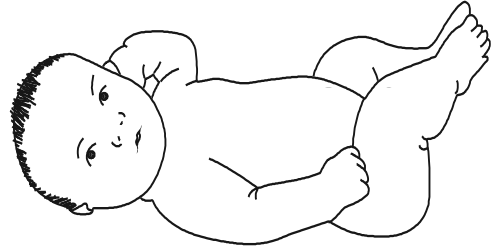
Hence we shall only ask Allah for help

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

WORKSHEET

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

Color the strongest in RED and the weakest in YELLOW



Aqaïd Chapter 04

The Inquisitive Boy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

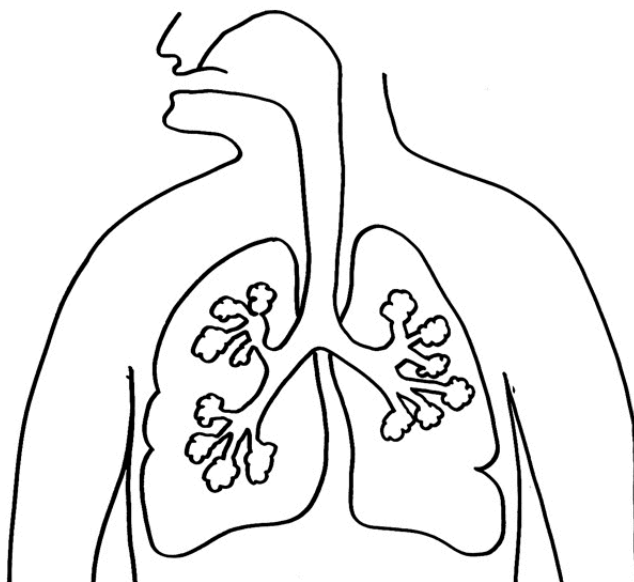
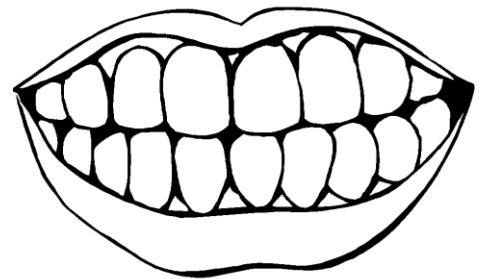
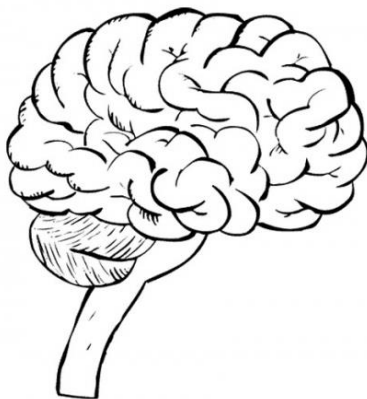
"Yes, children. It is Allah Who with His mercy has created everything for us and has given us the strength and intelligence to cultivate the land so that we can grow what we need. We benefit from His blessings ourselves, we thank Him, and we use them to help others."

Think and answer

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

WORKSHEET

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



Aqaid Chapter 05

ADALAT (JUSTICE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

“... BUT ALLAH MADE ME DO IT!”

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

They were:

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

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

Both Abu Hanifa and Bahlool were present in the court.

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

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

Bohlool continued:

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

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

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

WORKSHEET

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

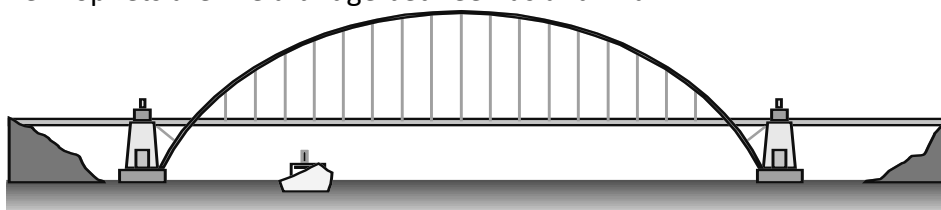
Discuss it with your teacher, family and friends and write down in your own words what you think.



Aqaid Chapter 06 PROPHETHOOD

Dear Children, by now, we already know that:

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



Now let us learn more

Allah talks to the Prophets in different ways:

- He talked to Prophet Musa (alayhissalaam) through a tree
- He talked to Prophet Ibrahim (alayhissalaam) through dream¹
- He talked to Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehe wa sallam) through the angel Jibrail, by sending revelations (wahi)

The Prophets have to have the following qualities:

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Check teachers note in extra references

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

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

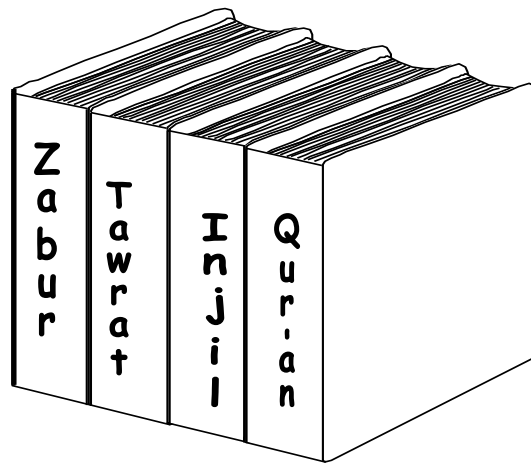
As the people developed and could understand more, Allah revealed more of the message of Islam to them through the Prophet of their time.

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

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

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

The other Divine books that we know of are:



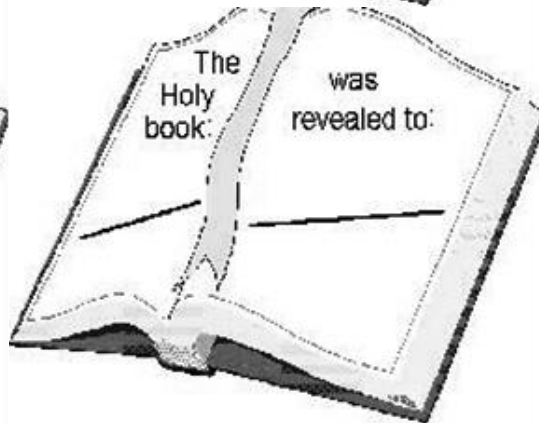
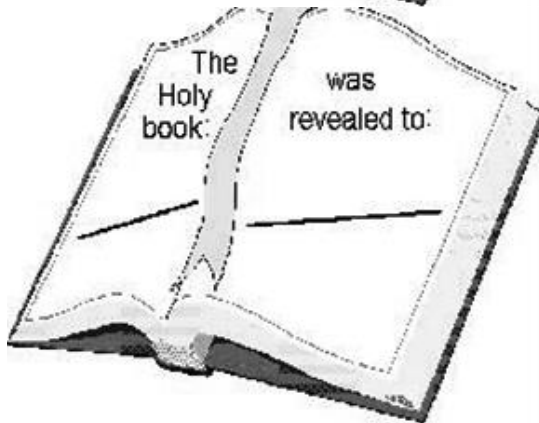
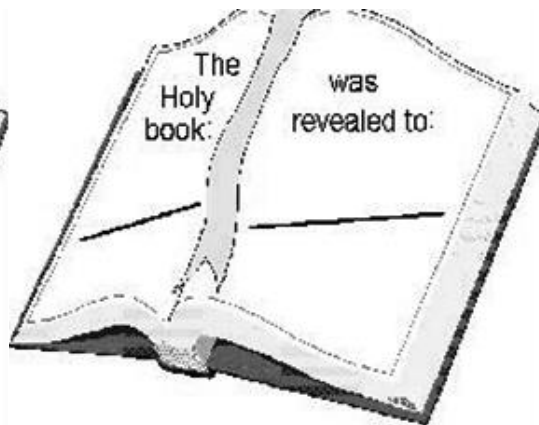
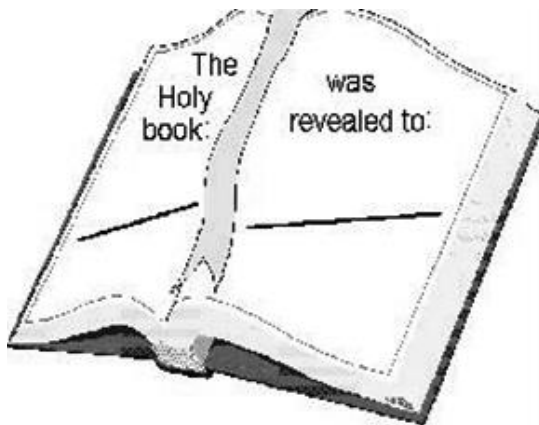
- Taurat was revealed to Prophet Musa (AS)
- Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood (AS)
- Injil was revealed to Prophet Isa (AS)
- Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad (Sallalloho alayhe wa aaleh)

WORKSHEET

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

ASDOOWADLP
SMUHAMMADA
UQNERTYNSI
MMIHARBIUS
NUHHISASTH

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



Aqaid Chapter 07

Imamat

Characteristics of Imam

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

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

Imams also have the following characteristics:

- They are also ma'sum (free from sin and error)

- They are also learned

Last Imam

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

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

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

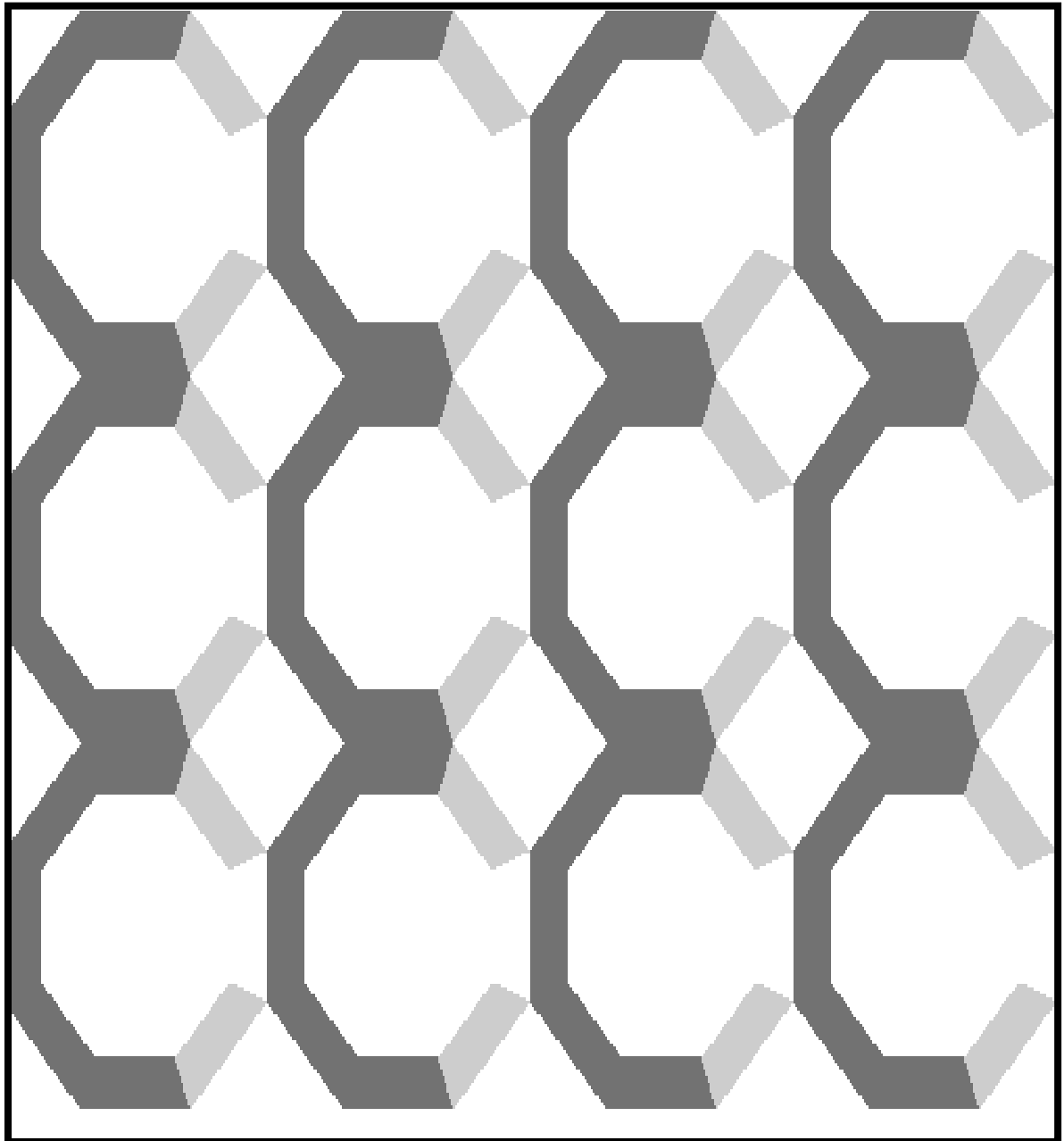
WORKSHEET

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

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

WORKSHEET

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



Aqaid Chapter 8

QAYAMAT

Qiyamat = belief in the Day of Judgement.

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

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

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

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

Heaven (Jannat, Bahisht)

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

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

Hell (Dozakh, Jahannam)

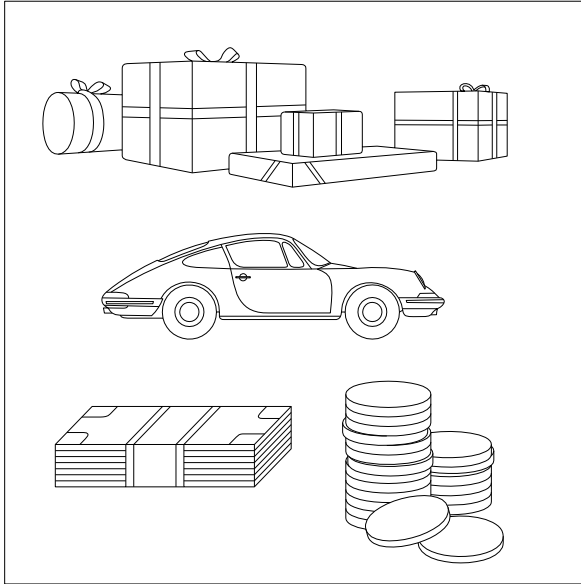
This is a place where there will be all type of punishments. In hell - food, drinks, dress etc. – will be made of fire

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

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

WORKSHEET

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



How would you use the things
above to get Janna?

Janna
The
Pleasure
of
Allah

Aqaid Chapter 9

Useful Definitions

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

Groups/Sects in Muslims:

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

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

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

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

Aqaid Chapter 10

Impact of Belief in one's Life

We learned 5 roots of religion (Aqaid)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AKHLAQ-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)

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NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ:

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

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

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

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



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

The above incident tells us that:

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

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

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

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

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

WORKSHEET

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

E.g.: Shouldn't fight:



Should always share:



MANNERS IN THE IMAMBARGAH:

Mosque is a place for Salaat.

Imambargah is a place for Majlis and other functions.

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

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



While lecture is going on, listen carefully.
Do not talk during lecture, Adhan, Iqamah, Salaat or du'a.

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

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

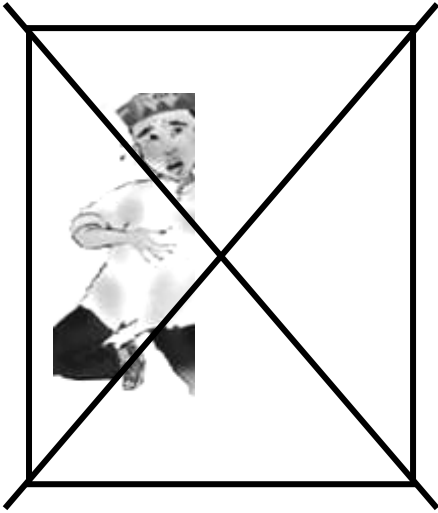
When leaving, leave slowly being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first.

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

WORKSHEET

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

E.g.: Running around:



MANNERS OF DRINKING:

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

with: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

and stopping the drinking with : اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



DO THE ABOVE 3 TIMES

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

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

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

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

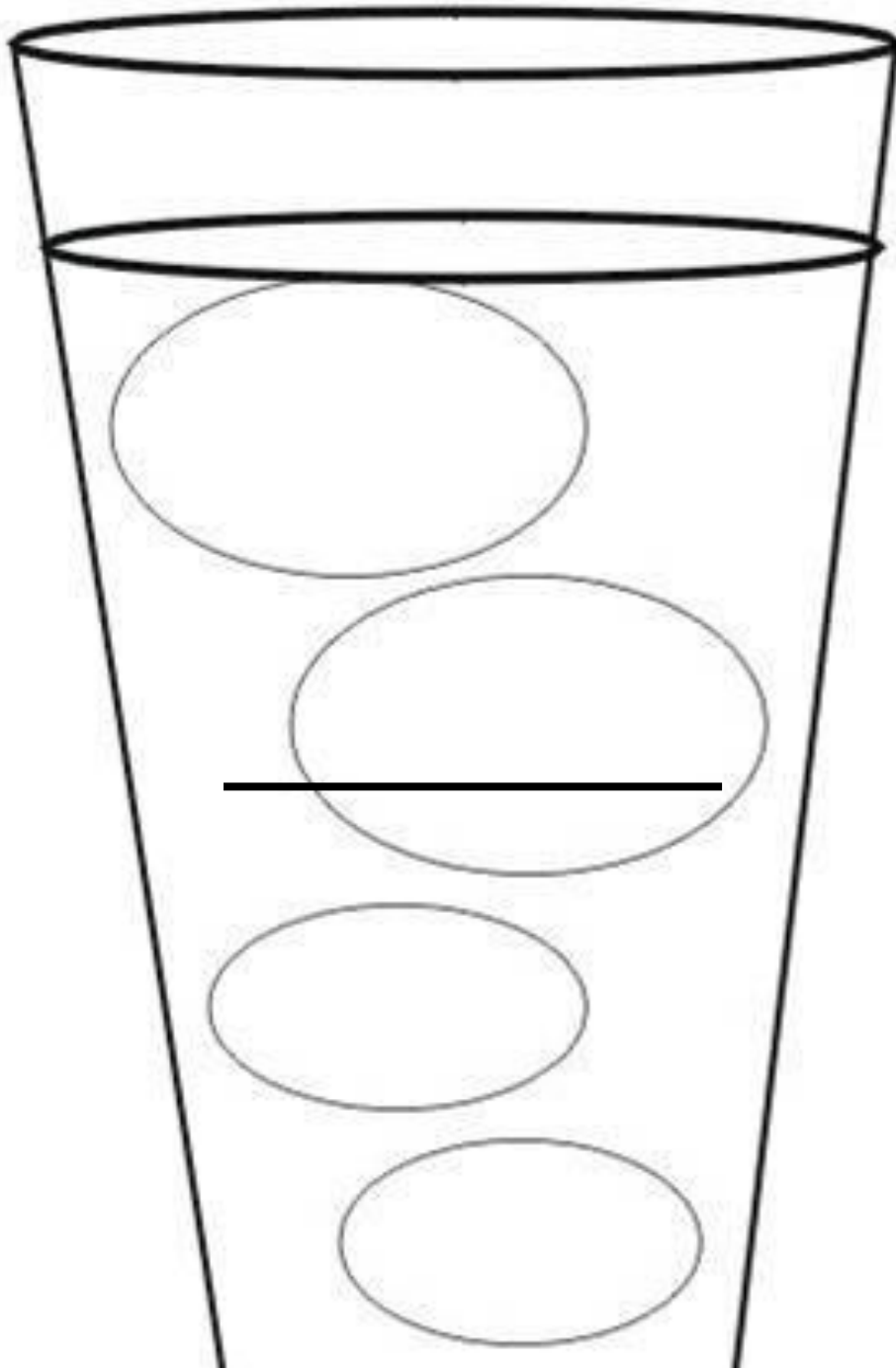
Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Anbiya, Verse 30:

"We made every living thing from water."

- ¹ (Reference: Al-Wasa'il,)

WORKSHEET

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



MANNERS OF TALKING:

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

- Think before you speak.
- Always start with salaam

Imam Husain (alayhissalam) has said that:

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

When speaking:

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

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

كثرة الكلام تُملُّ الإخوان.

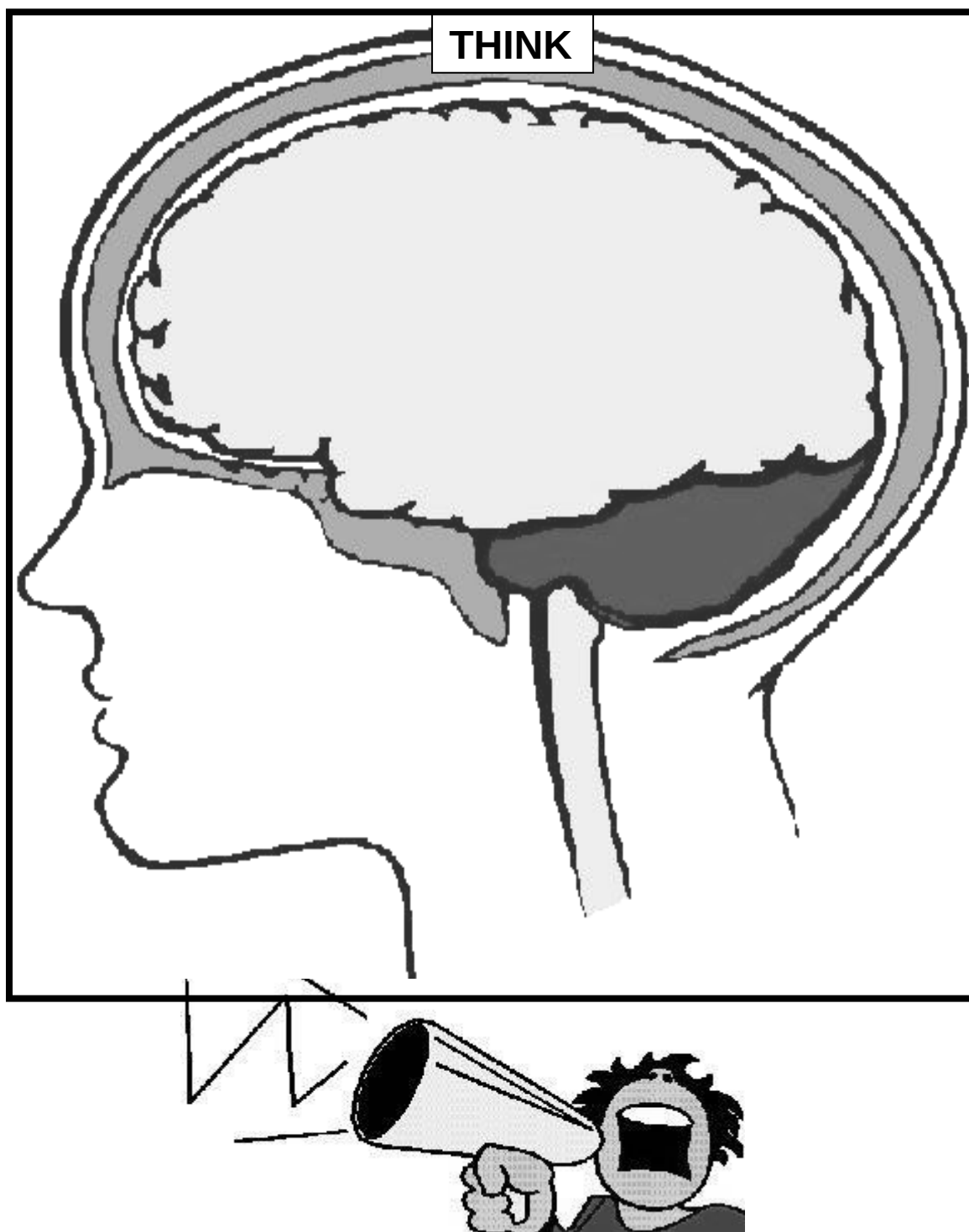
Think before you speak, and imagine if our
12th Imam (alayhissalam) is standing next to you,
would you still say what you are going to say.

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



² Ghurar ul hikam

WORKSHEET



THINK THE BEST OF OTHERS:

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

Imam Zainul 'Abideen (alayhissalam) said:

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

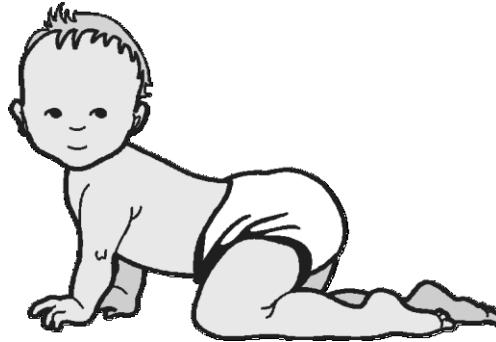
“Interpret the action of your brother in the best way possible until it becomes very clear that he is going the wrong thing, and do not interpret a word that comes from your brother negatively”.³

³ (Mizanul-Hikmah vol.4 p.1784]

WORKSHEET

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

1. Younger than you because:



2. Older than you because:



3. Same age as you because:



RESPECT FOR OTHERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equality:

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

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

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

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

TRY AND TRY AGAIN

Constant effort is the key to success.

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

You should never give up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

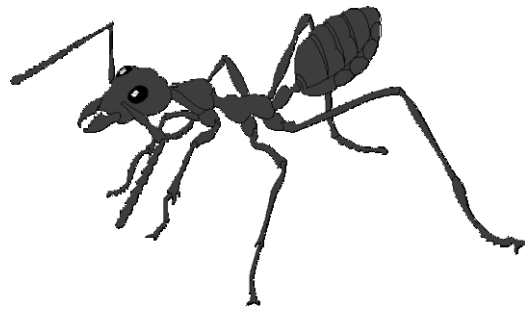
Imam looked up from his work and asked, "Why, what have I done?"

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

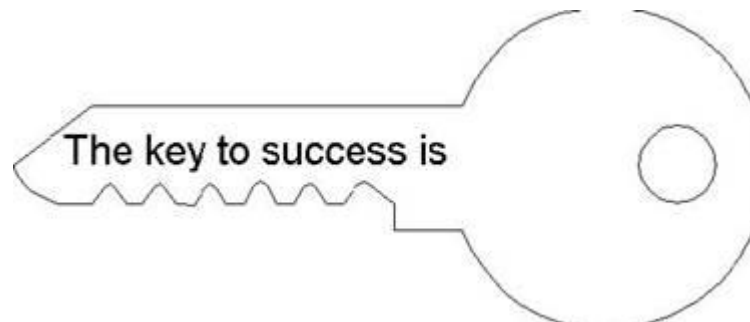
Imam replied, ***"Doing hard work which is Halaal is one of the best forms of worship."***

WORKSHEET

What did the king learn from the ant and how?



Finish the sentence in the key below:



FRIENDSHIP:

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

Loyal and true friends

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

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

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

Importance of having good friends and avoiding evil friends

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

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

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

People will judge you according to the friends you have.

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

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

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

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

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

What type of friends should we avoid?

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

What are our responsibilities towards our friends?

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

Rasool (sww): Jo dua dostonke lie unki ghair mojoodgi me ki jaati hai khuda sue radd nahi karta.⁴

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

Keeping the friendship

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

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) has said:

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

⁴ (ref: Dosti (al qaaim) jam3, tarteeb: Sayyid Abid Hussain Zaidi)

WORKSHEET

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



TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE:

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

WORKSHEET

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

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for the student to write their answer. The box has a light gray background and a thin black border. The top-left corner is folded over, and the bottom-left corner is also folded over, creating a scroll-like effect.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH:

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,

"What! Do you enjoin others to do good deeds, and forget your own selves..."{2:44}

In the above Ayat we are warned about telling others to do good while we ourselves do not. People will not listen to you telling them to do something when you yourself do not do it.

In fact let's try to practise ourselves along with telling others what's right or wrong.

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

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

This COULD BE one of the reasons why our Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) spent

40 years of his life living with the people showing them how to act before announcing his Prophethood.

*Our 2nd IMAM HASSAN (Alayhissalam) was always very kind to the poor

One day, the Imam (alayhissalam) was walking down the road when he came across some poor people sitting on the ground eating a meal of pieces of dry bread.

When the people saw imam (alayhissalam) they asked him to join them.

Imam (alayhissalam) sat down on the ground and ate the dry bread with them. He said "Allah does not keep close those people who are proud "

When they finished, the imam (alayhissalam) got up to leave. Before he went, he thanked them for sharing their food.

Then he said, I accepted your invitation, now please accept mine"

They agreed and accompanied the imam (alayhissalam) back to his house

When they arrived they were treated very well. They were given fine food as well as some clothing by the Imam (alayhissalam).

This story (waqiya) is an example, how Imam (alayhissalam) showed us by his actions and practise what he preach , that Allah does not like the proud ones.

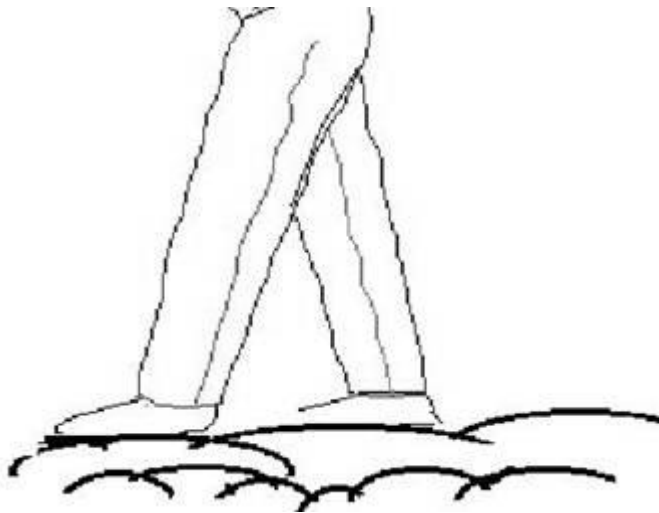
*Reference Manaqib ibn shahr aashub ,vol4, pg23

WORKSHEET

What had the Alim taught the man about the power of

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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



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

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

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

TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When doing Taubah you should:

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

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

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

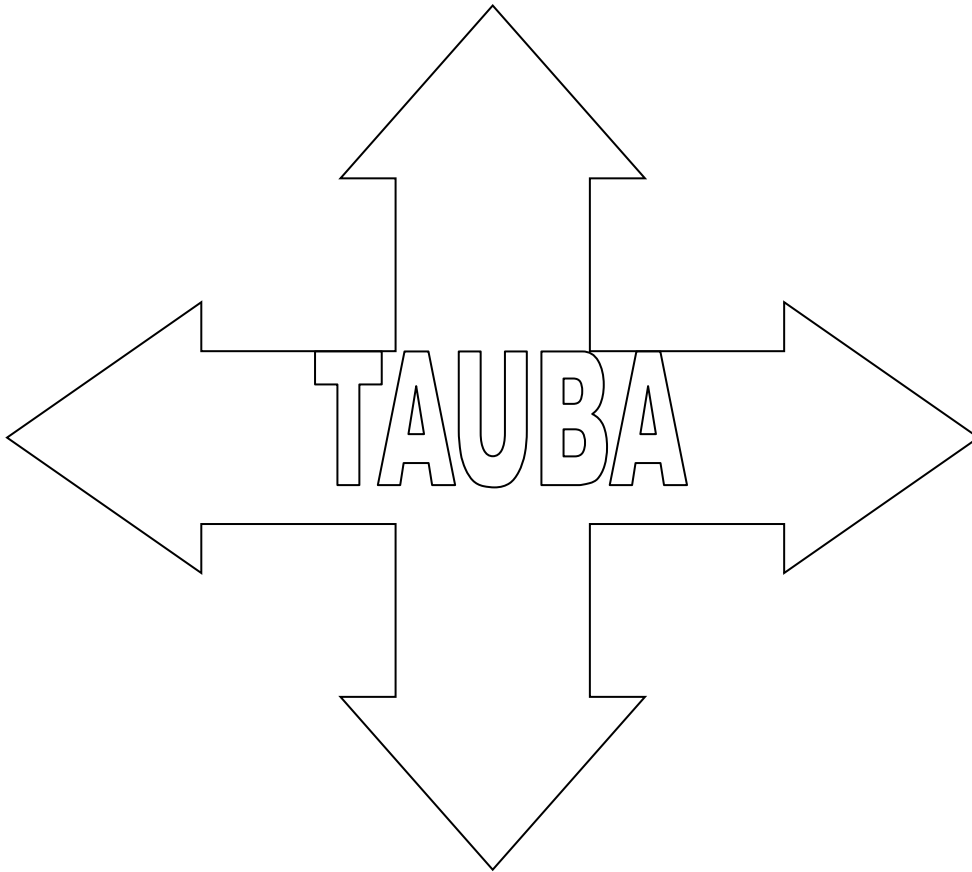
O Allah please forgive our sins and we promise to do only those things that make You happy



WORKSHEET

When we ask for Forgiveness, we should?

Write the answer in each arrowhead:



TO FORGIVE OTHERS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ Mir'at al-'Uqul, vol. 8, p. 192

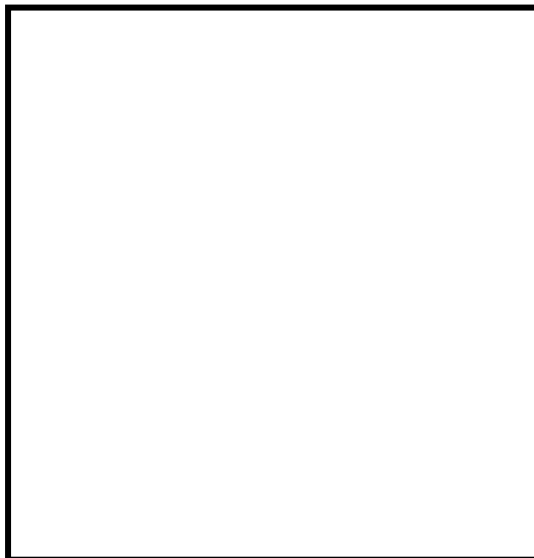
WORKSHEET

Why should you forgive people?

What does it truly mean to forgive someone?

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

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



MANNERS OF TRAVELLING:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other things recommended to do before travelling are:

- Take out Sadqa
- Walk under the Qur'an as you are leaving your house.

- Recite the above ayat from the Holy Qur'an
- Bringing back gifts for family

رسول الله (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ): إِذَا خَرَجَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى سَفَرٍ ثُمَّ قَدِمَ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ فَلْيُهِدِهِمْ وَلْيُطْرِفَهُمْ وَلَوْ حِجَارَةً!

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

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

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

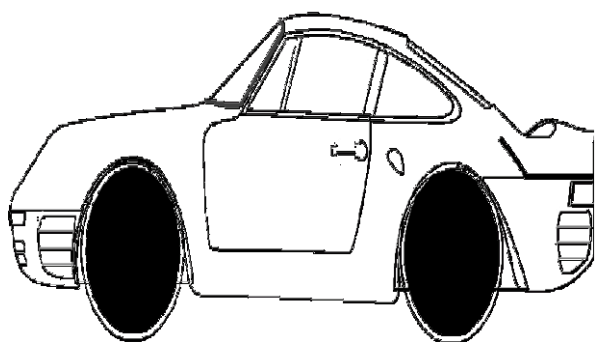
smile often, and be generous in sharing your provisions with them. When they call you, answer them, and when they ask for your help, assist them. ⁶

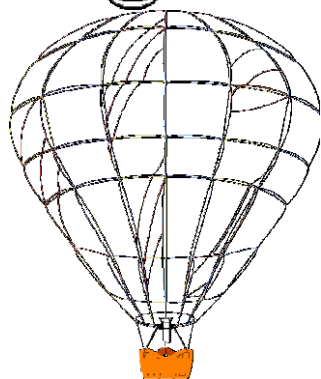
When we go on a journey, we usually take with us something called Imam Zaamin – which is some money tied in a cloth.

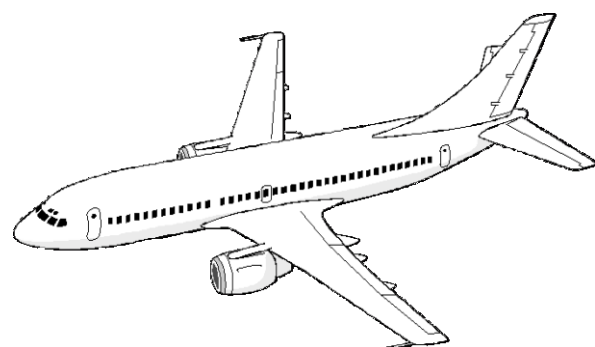
This tradition probably started during the time of our 8th Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (alayhissalam), when people wanted to carry the coins because it had the Imam's name on it.

WORKSHEET

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







⁶ [Bihar al-Anwar, v. 76, p. 271, no. 28]

HISTORY-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)-GIRLS

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History Chapter 1

THE AHLUL BAYT – TITLES:

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

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

History Chapter 2

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

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

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

He was his father's favourite son.

Abdul Muttalib had vowed that when he had ten sons he would sacrifice one. He drew lots and the name of Abdullah came up. Abdullah was very good and much liked by the people of Makka . Atikah Bint e AbdulMuttalib advised to find alternate in camels¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ According to some narrations

History Chapter 3

BIBI KHADIJA:

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

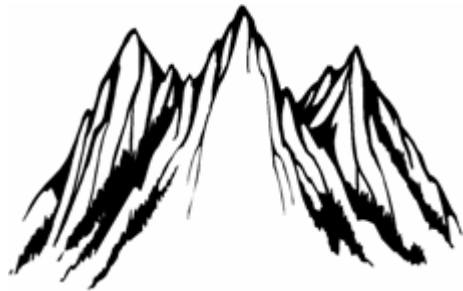
Her father was a wealthy trader.

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



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

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

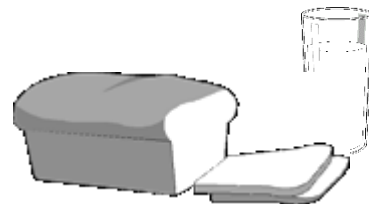


The Holy Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) and Bibi Khadija then had a daughter, Bibi Fatimah (alayhissalam).

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

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

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



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



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



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

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

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

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

History Chapter 4

BIBI FATIMAH (SALAMULLAH ALAYHA):

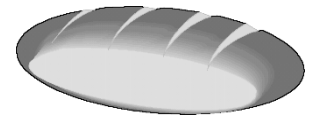
Once, when Imam Hasan (alayhissalam) and Imam Husain (alayhissalam) were children they both fell ill. Their parents, Imam Ali (alayhissalam) and Bibi Fatimah (salamullah alayha), made a nazr that they would fast three days if their children became well.



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

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

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

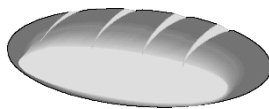


In the evening, they all prayed then sat down to break their fast.

Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.



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



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

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



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



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

Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.



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

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

Name : Fatimah

Title: Az Zahra (The Radiant)

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

Mother: Bibi Khadija (salamullah alayha)

Husband: Imam Ali(alayhissalam)

Birthdate: 20th Jamadil Aakhir(7 years before Hijra, in Makka)

Martyrdom: 3rd Jamadil Aakhir 11AH

Buried: Madina, Saudi Arabia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

History Chapter 5

IMAM AL-MAHDI (ALAYHISSALAM)

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

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

Imam is Still Alive.

Many people ask what is the use of an Imam that can not be seen. Just as the sun is still of use to us even when it is hidden behind the clouds, Imam (alayhissalam) is of benefit even when hidden.

Although we can not see our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) can see us. He is aware of our prayers, deeds actions and troubles. Any believer who truly asks **him for help receives his assistance.**

The ghaybat (concealment) of Imam (alayhissalam) is in two stages:

1. **Ghaybate sughra - minor concealment.**
2. **Ghaybate kubra - major concealment.**

Ghaybate sughra started from after Imam (alayhissalam) led the funeral prayer of his father (Imam Hasan al-Askari (alayhissalam)) until the death of his 4th deputy. All in all 68 years.

Ghaybate kubra started from the death of his 4th deputy till this day.

During Ghaybate sughra although the Muslims could not see Imam (alayhissalam) they could communicate with him through his deputies **Naibeen :**

1. Uthman bin Said
2. Muhammad bin Uthman
3. Husain bin Rauh
4. Ali bin Muhammad Samry.

During Ghaybate kubra there are no special deputies.

There have been many examples in history of where Imam (alayhissalam) has guided and helped his followers:

There once lived a great Mujtahid named Allama Mallisi. Once this Mujtahid was asked what to do with the body of a pregnant woman who had died. Should the dead woman be buried as she was or should she be cut open and the child removed, then the woman buried.

Allama decided that the woman should be buried as she was, with the child.

When the people were carrying the coffin to the grave, a horseman appeared and said that Allama had decided that the baby should be removed. This was done.

A few years later Allama Majlisi was visited by a man with a small child. The man told Allama that this was the same child that had been cut from his mother after Allama had sent the horseman telling the people that he had changed his instructions.

Allama immediately realised that the horseman must have been Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) who had come to his help, preventing him making a grave mistake.

From that day Allama stayed in his house refusing to give anymore advise to the people, in case he made another mistake. In a few days he received a letter from Imam (alayhissalam) telling him that he should not worry and should continue to guide the people. If by any chance he made a mistake Imam (alayhissalam) would come to help him rectify it.

The duties of each and every Muslim in the time of Ghatbate kubra is:

- 1. To be the caretakers of Islam.**
- 2. To pray for the safety of Imam (alayhissalam) and give sadaqa for his safety.**
- 3. Ask Allah to make Imam (alayhissalam) appearance soon, so that he may come and fill the world with truth and peace.**
- 4. Whenever the name of the 12th Imam is said, you should stand, placing your right hand on your head and bow your head. You should also recite Salawaat after his name.**

Moral: The Holy Prophet (sallallohu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)) has said that if someone dies without knowing the Imam (alayhissalam) of his time, his death is that of an unbeliever. We must therefore carry out our duties to our 12th Imam who is still alive and in Ghaybate(concealment).

History Chapter 6

PROPHET HUD (ALAYHISSALAM):

NAME :Hud (alayhissalam)

FATHER :Abdullah bin Riah bin Haloos/Khalood bin Aad bin Aus bin Saam bin Nuh.

REFERENCES IN QUR'AN : 7:65 -71, 11:50-60,89, 26:123-138, 46:22-25

Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) was sent to the people of Aad. Aad was situated in Ahqaaf (which is plural of Hoqf means a raised spot in the desert). It is said to have been located in Yemen at the shores of the sea of Oman.

Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) was born amongst these people who were very strong and very rich. They however worshipped idols.

Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) spent a long time preaching to them to worship the one and only god - their creator Allah. The people were stubborn and refused to listen to him except very few.

Allah punished the people of Aad by sending a drought (no rain). The people still would not believe and mocked Hud (alayhissalam) even beating him up. He warned them of a greater punishment but they just ignored him.

When the hardships became great they all came to Prophet Hud's house and asked him to pray for rain. He prayed for rain and the people had food again but they still refused to correct themselves.

In fact they defied Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) to bring the punishment that he had said Allah would send on them if he was true.

Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) told them that the knowledge of when was only with Allah.

Soon they saw a cloud coming towards them. Thinking it was rain they gathered underneath it. However it was a blast of strong violent wind (like a cyclone) and it killed all the people of Aad.

Prophet Hud (alayhissalam) and a few believers were saved and it is said Hud (alayhissalam) moved to Hadrmaut (Yemen). It is said he died there and is buried there too.

History Chapter 7

PROPHET SALEH (ALAYHISSALAM)

NAME :Saleh

FATHER: Abud bin Asif bin Nasikh bin Abud bin Hadir bin Thamood bin A'amir bin Saam bin Nuh²

REFERENCES IN QUR'AN : 7:73-79, 11:61-68, 26:141-159

Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) was sent to the people of Thamood.

The people of Thamood were well to do people who lived in the valley of Hijr between Medina and Syria. They used to carve their homes of huge rocks in the mountains. The tribe of Thamood is also known as the second Aad. Allah had favoured them with wealth and bounties but they forgot him and worshipped idols.

Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) preached to the people for a long time urging them to abandon their idols and to worship Allah. They used to annually worship a piece of the mountain offering sacrifices it. They called Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) to bring a sign from Allah to them if he was one of the truthful ones.

Allah sent as a sign to them a she-camel and it was commanded by Allah that the she-camel would drink all the water of the spring one day and the people of Thamood would drink from it one day.

Never had the people seen such a camel who drink all the water of the spring on alternate days but still would not abandon their idols. Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) had also warned them that if they harmed the she camel they would be punished by Allah.

Their pride and stubbornness however caused them to kill the she-camel. They then came to Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) and said "O Saleh, bring us what you threatened us with if you are of the messengers" 7:77.

He asked them to repent (do tawbah) within three days but they only mocked him. On the 4th day there was a thunder bolt from the sky and earthquake killing the people of Thamood. Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) and his few followers escaped.

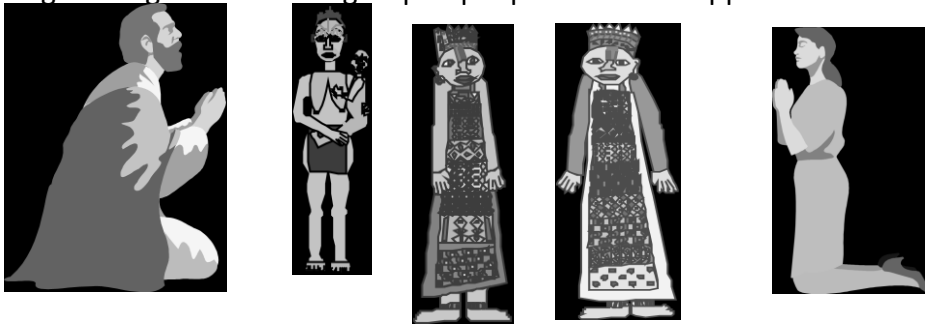
Prophet Saleh (alayhissalam) was greatly moved to see the dead bodies of his tribe and he returned and addresses the dead saying "O my people, indeed I did deliver to you the message of my Lord and did warn you but you did not heed the warners" Qur'an 7:79.

² صالح بن عبید بن ماسح بن عبید بن حادر بن ثمود بن عاثر بن إرم بن سام بن نوح (as per some sources)

History Chapter 8

PROPHET NUH:

A long time ago there was a group of people who worshipped idols.



Then Allah sent **PROPHET NUH** to guide these people to the right path.

PROPHET NUH was a wise and patient man and he tried to teach the people about Allah and told them not to worship pieces of clay or wood, which they had made themselves as their gods. The **people did not listen to him** and when he warned them to be afraid of Allah's punishment, they laughed at him.

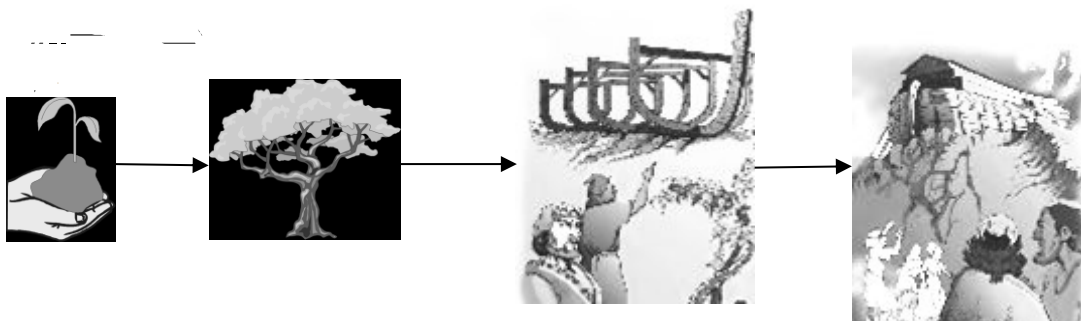
Believe in One God and pray to Him for your needs – DO NOT WORSHIP IDOLS!!

PROPHET NUH did not give up and continued to preach the message of Allah to them for 950 years. But as time passed, the people grew worse, and began to attack him with stones whenever he tried to talk them.

Finally **PROPHET NUH** complained to Allah about the people and asked Him to **HELP**. Allah accepted the prayer of **PROPHET NUH** and ordered him to build a large boat, an ark, and also told him that there would be a great flood in which all the bad people would be drowned.



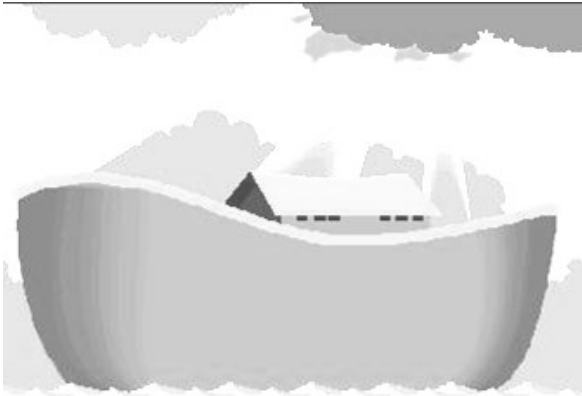
PROPHET NUH planted small trees and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to make the ark.



It took many years to complete the ark, and during this time the people began teasing him saying that he had given up being a Prophet and had become a carpenter.

When the ark was ready, Allah told **PROPHET NUH** to tell **his followers** to go inside the ark **and also to take one pair of each type of animal**.

Suddenly, it began to rain heavily and streams of water came out from the ground. Soon the land was covered with water and the ark began to float.



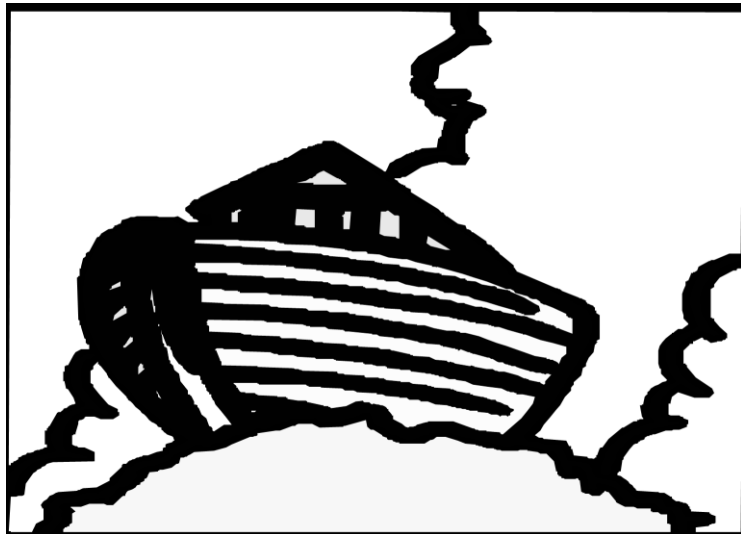
His son **Kanaan**, who was an unbeliever, refused to come with them.

PROPHET NUH saw his son **Kanaan** struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kanaan

replied that he would go to top of a mountain and be safe there.

PROPHET NUH warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's Curse, except in the ark. In the meantime, a huge wave came and swept **Kanaan** off forever.

The ark floated for a long time while the whole land was flooded so that nobody was left alive on it. Finally, the punishment of Allah was over and it stopped raining. The water level began to get less and the ark came down on a mountain called **Judi**.



PROPHET NUH was commanded to come out of the ark with his followers and the animals. In this new land they began their lives a fresh under the blessings of Allah.

History Chapter 9

THE FIVE EIDS – INTRODUCTION:

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

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

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

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

History Chapter 10

JUM'A (FRIDAY):

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

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

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

There are certain A'amaal recommended for Juma'.

For the night of Juma' (Thursday night):

1

• Recite Suratul Yasiin & Dua Kumail

For the day of Juma' (Friday):



1

• Do ghusl for Juma'

2

• Cut your nails, wear nice clothes and apply perfume

3

• Visit the graves of our loved ones

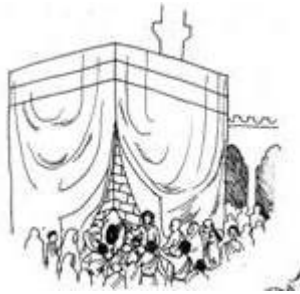
4

• Gather in mosque and pray Salaat together

History Chapter 11

EID-UL-HAJ:

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



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

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

One day, Prophet Ibrahim dreamt that he was sacrificing his young son, Prophet Ismail.

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



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

So, the 9th of Zilhaj is known as Yawme Arafaat, which means the Day of Knowledge

So, Prophet Ibrahim took his son into the desert.



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

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



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

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

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

But when he removed the blindfold, he was surprised to see that he had slaughtered a male sheep instead, and that his son was standing safe beside him.



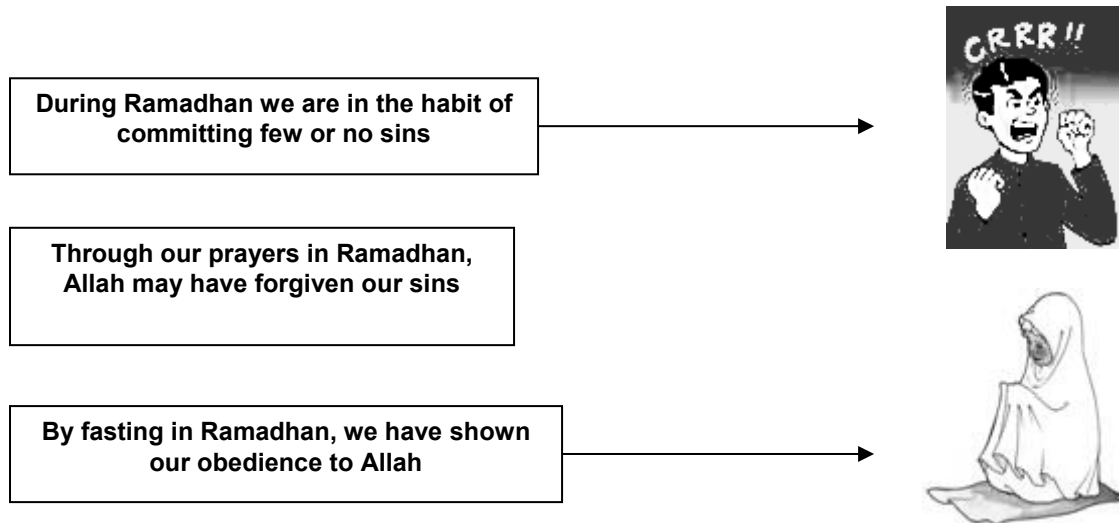
Allah was so pleased with Prophet Ibrahim that he has made this sacrifice of a sheep wajib for Muslims as the last stage of Haj.

History Chapter 12

EID-UL-FITR:

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

It is a happy occasion because:



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

History Chapter 13

EID-E-GHADEER:

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

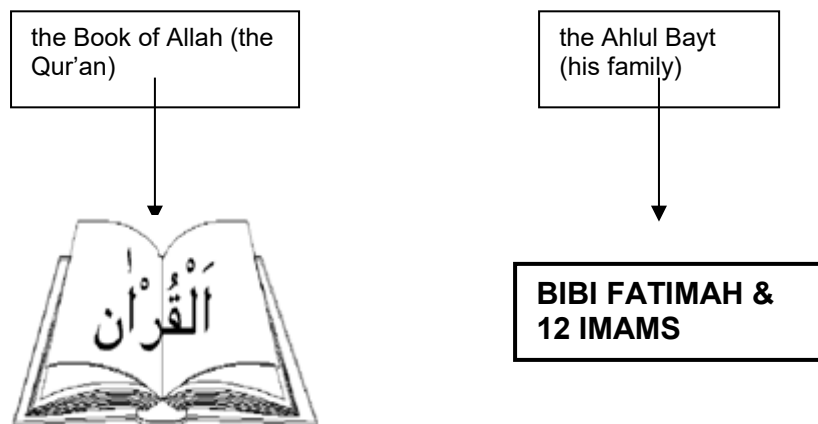


A friend of the Prophet called all the people to gather around.

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



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



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

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

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

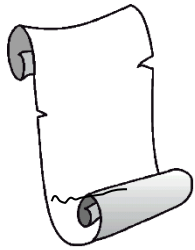
Then, he prayed to Allah to love those people who love Imam Ali (alayhissalam), and hate those who do not love him.

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

This day is known as Eid-e-Ghadeer.

History Chapter 14

EID-E-MUBAHILA:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Mubahila means **to curse one another**.

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

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

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

They backed away and realised that they had failed.

History Chapter 15

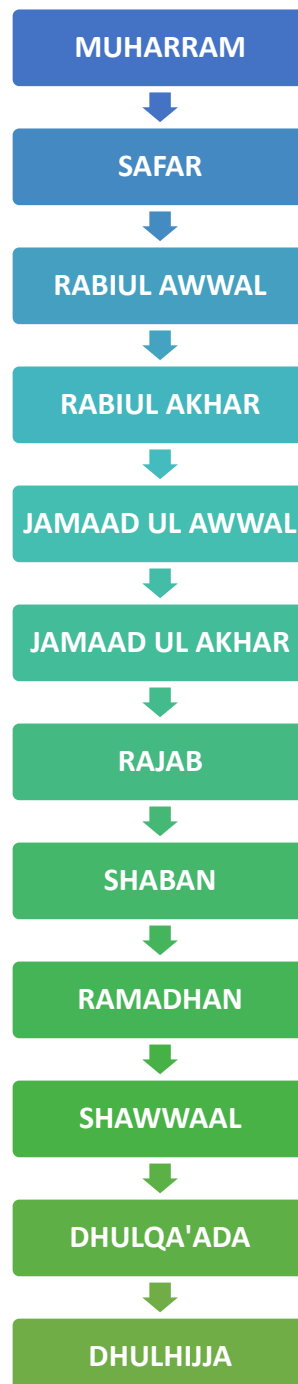
NAMES OF ISLAMIC MONTHS:

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

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

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

The Islamic months are:



FIQH-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM) (GIRLS)

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TAQLEED: BRIEF INTRODUCTION

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

A Mujtahid knows all the Masails. He studies the Qur'an and the Ahadeeth (sayings) of the Ma'sumeen (Ahlul Bayt) and gives **Fatawa**.

The fatawa of our present Mujtahid can be found in a book called **Tauzeehul masail** or **Islamic Laws**.

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

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

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding **Furoo-e-deen** if s/he is not him/herself a mujtahid.

You **cannot** do Taqlid of someone on the aspects of **Usul-e-Din** and follow him because this must come from your heart (**daleel** e.g. Believing in One God).

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow the Mujtahid's fatwa when ever the need arises.

BULOUGH

Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar).

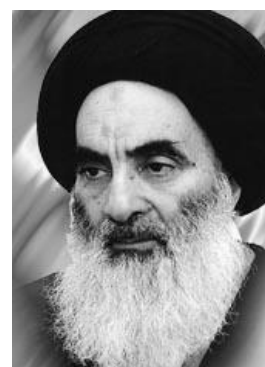
Boys become Baligh upon completion of their fifteenth lunar year (according to Islamic Calendar) OR some signs before it.

After that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.

THE FIRST THING TO DO IS THE NIYYAT OF WHOSE MUQALLID YOU BECOME.

We are at the present time doing Taqleed of

Ayatullah al-Uzma Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)



TAHARAT AND NAJASAT:

Taharat = Purity (not cleanliness)

Najasat = Impurity (not dirty)

Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

- they are wet **AND**
- they are touched by that Najis thing.

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).

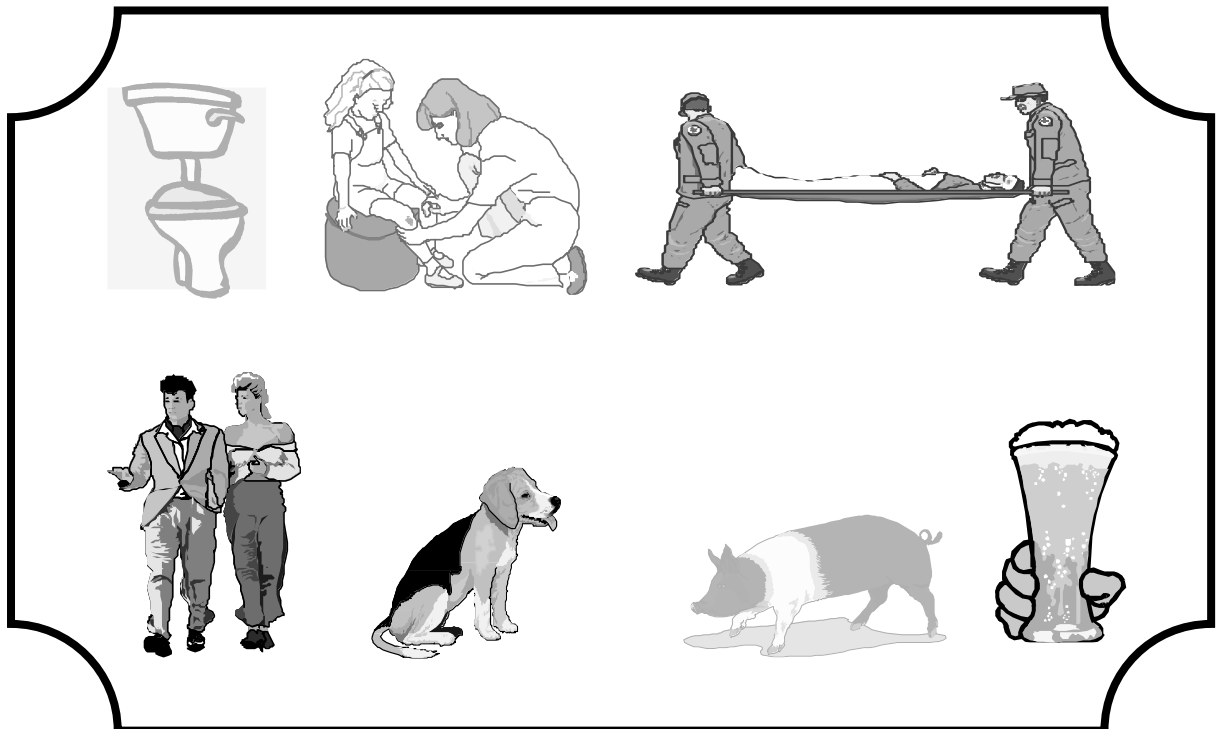
Some Mutahhiraat are:

- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



Some things that are 'Ayn Najis' - originally Najis are:

- Urine and Stool
- Blood
- Dead body
- Kafir (unbeliever)
- Dog
- Pig
- Alcoholic drinks. (sharaab)



MANNERS AND TAHĀRA IN THE TOILET:

1. You must ask permission to use the toilet if it does not belong to you.
2. While in the toilet, must at least be able to cover your private parts from others.
3. It is haram to face qibla or to keep qibla towards the back whilst using the toilet.
4. You must use tāhir water to wash yourself by first removing the najis items and then pouring water at least once. It is better to wash twice, and better still thrice.
(masala # 62,63)
5. It is makruh to urinate whilst standing.
6. It is makruh to hold on to one's want to visit the toilet, and if it harms one's health then it is haram.
7. It is mustahab to urinate before salaa and before going to sleep.
8. It is mustahab to enter the toilet with your left foot and come out with your right foot.
10. It is makruh to wash oneself with the right hand.

DUA TO BE RECITED IN THE TOILET

While sitting in toilet one should recite the following supplication:

“Alla hummar zuqnīl halaala wajannibnīl haraam.”

[Oh Allah grant me lawful daily bread and safeguard me from unlawful things.]

(Ref: Manners and Etiquettes in islam)

WorkSheet - Manner and tahara in the toilet

Can u find two more manners of the toilet?

1 - _____

2 - _____

3 – Learn and Recite dua Rafe Hajat (in the toilet).

WUDHU EXPLANATION & METHOD:

Wudhu was taught, by our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), after

he came back from Me'raj.

In Me'raj the Holy Prophet (sallallaho alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) did Wudhu with the water from the river in

Heaven.

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

Wudhu is not only needed (wajib) for Salaat but also for:

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

It is very good to do Wudhu:

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

Before doing Wudhu you should make sure that:

- the parts of Wudhu (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

Wudhu Method :

I must do wudhoo before I pray salaa (namaz).

I do wudhoo before I sleep, before I eat, before I go to the mosque or Imambara; in fact I try to be in wudhoo all the time.

When I am angry I do wudhoo. It makes me calm.

This is how I do wudhoo

1. Before I go to the wash basin I roll up my sleeves and take off my socks. If I am wearing a watch, ring, glasses, or hijab I take them off too. If the floor is najis, I wear slippers.

2. At the water tap I first thank Allah for having made the water available and so clean.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ All praise is for Allah.

3. I say my niyya: I am doing wudhoo –

قُرْبَةً اِلَى اللّٰهِ

In obedience to Allah and to get closer to Him.

3. I wash my hands twice.

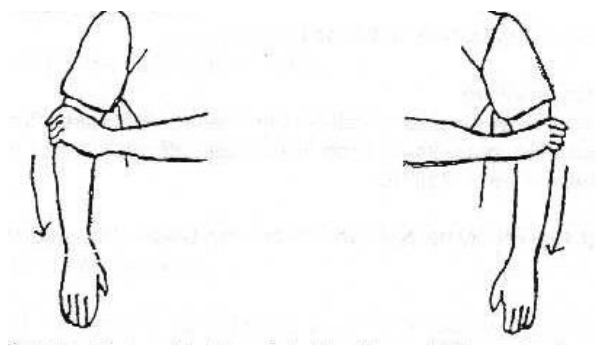
4. I rinse my mouth three times.

5. I rinse my nose three times.



6. I take some water in my right hand and pour it on my forehead from where the hair grows. I then wipe my face with my hand stretching from thumb to the middle finger. I always wipe downwards from the forehead to the chin. Then I wipe on either side of my face downwards. I make sure that water reaches every part of my face.

7. I take some water in my left hand and pour it just above the right elbow back and front. (for girls from front) Then I wipe my right arm with my left hand from the elbow to the fingertips making sure that the water reaches everywhere. Then I take some water in my right hand and wash my left arm in the same way as I washed my right arm.



8. With three fingers of my right hand I wipe the middle part of my head with my fingertips making sure that I do not touch my forehead.

9. Then I wipe my right foot with my right hand from the toes to the mound at the joint of the foot and leg. In the same way I wipe my left foot with my left hand.



SALAA (NAMAZ): INTRODUCTION

Salaa or Namaz is the most important and complete system of worship in Islam. Literal meaning of salaa is Dua.

In the Holy Quran in sure Rom it says: “ Establish salaa and do not be among mushrikeen.” (30:31)

Imam Ali (alayhissalam) has said:

“ If he/she who offers salaa knew how much grace Allah bestows upon him/her during the salaa, he/she would never lift his head from sajda.”

To be able to attain the benefits of salaa it must be recited correctly and with complete presence of mind. Just like a watch, which is only useful if it shows the correct time. It would still look like a watch if it did not work but would not serve its purpose.

A person who offers salaa but does not care about the masail (rules and laws) of salaa is like one who considers salaa as insignificant (taking it lightly)

Some of the wajib namaz(prayers) are:

1. The five daily Prayers

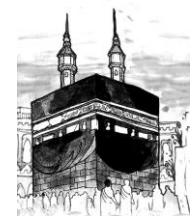
2. The namaz of Aayaat - Prayer recited when an eclipse takes place (or an earthquake or any other event which causes fear in people).¹

(note for teacher: Give practical demo for namaz e aayaat)

3. The namaz of Mayyit - Prayer recited before a dead body before it is buried.

4. The namaz after completing Wajib Tawaf of Ka’aba

6. Those namaz which become Wajib due to mannat, qasam or ahead



¹ Point in brackets is as per Ehtiyat e wajib

SALAAT – TIMING:

There is a special time of the day when each of these namaz should be prayed.

Timings For Namaz:

Namaz	time starts	time finishes
Fajr 2 rak'at	Subhe Sadiq (true dawn)	Tulu e Aaftaab (sun rise)
Zohrain 4 + 4 rak'at	Zawal e Aaftaab (midday)	Gurub e Aaftaab (sun set)
Maghribain 3 + 4 rak'at	Maghrib e Shar'i (dusk)	Nisf shab (mid night)

Zohr + 'Asr namaz together = Dhohrain namaz

Maghrib + Eisha namaz together = Maghrabain namaz

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

If the person does not pray namaz in its timings he is a gunahgar and it is wajib on him to

a)pray that namaz with the niyyat of qaza and

b) tauba is also wajib for his gunah .

THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS FOR MAKING THEM QAZA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY AND

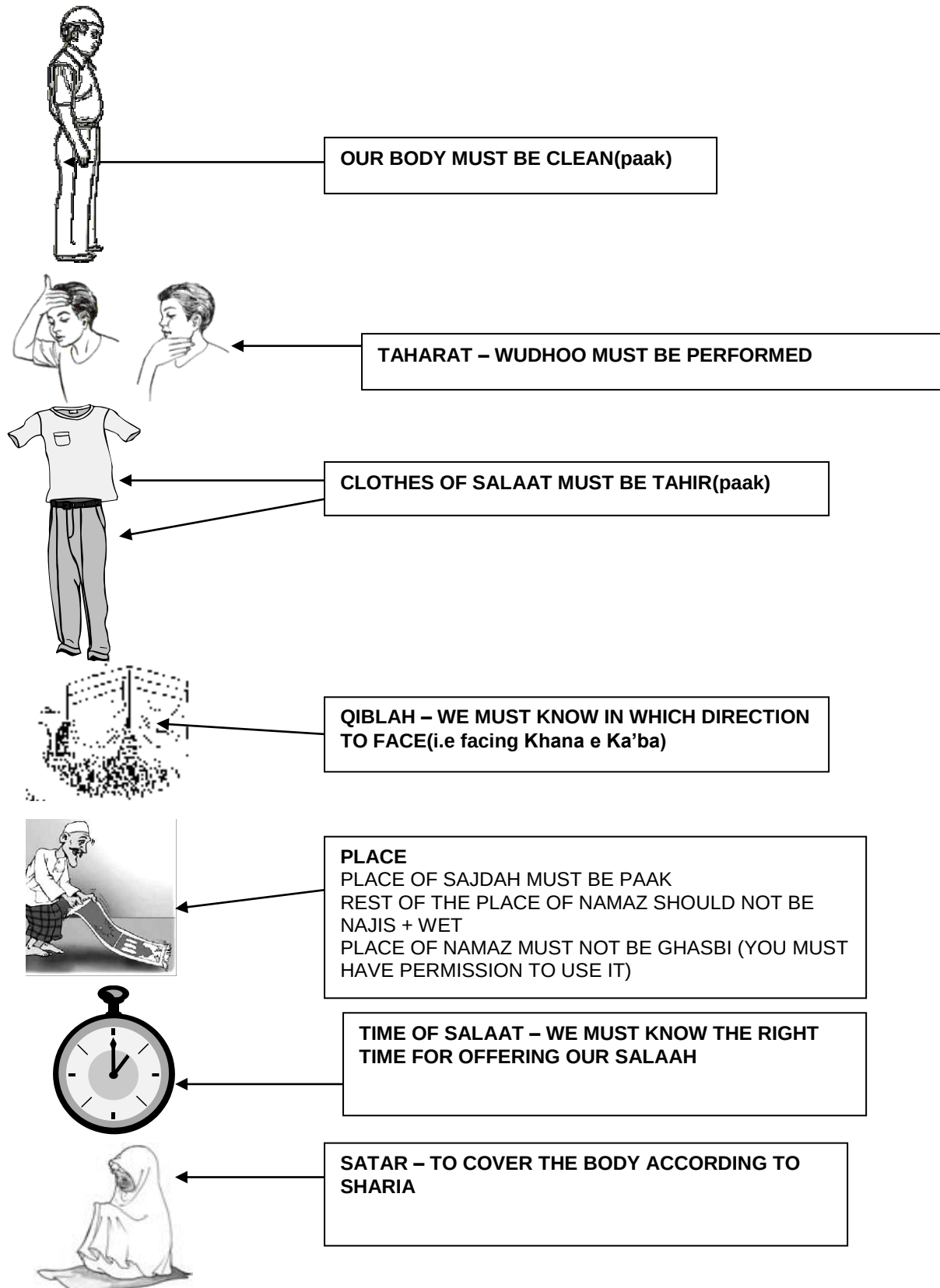
DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT

It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with moreThawab.

Although Allah has given us so much time in which we can pray, we should try to pray as soon as the time sets in for that namaz (fazilat - best time), because we can not wait to thank Allah in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

SALAAT PREPARATION (MUQADDEMAAT E NAMAZ):

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



Fiqh Chapter 8

NIYYAT:

Niyyat = intention = what you are going to do.

Before you do any action you should make the habit of doing Niyyat, even if the action is a necessity,

And your Niyyat should be that, whatever you are doing, is for the pleasure of Allah - **"Qurbatan ilallah".**

In certain actions the Niyyat is Wajib (you have to do it).

Wajib = you have to do it

E.g.: Salaat

Before you start your Salaat you must have a Niyyat.

- Make sure that the Niyyat remains the same up to the end of Salaat.

STORY ABOUT NIYYAT:

There was once a man who used to wake up early in the morning before Fajr Salaat to pray Salaat of Tahajjud (Shab).

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

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

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

The man had got up early in the morning and spent so much time and effort to pray his Salaat and all for a dog!



To see if your Niyyat is "Qurbatan ilallah" look at how you pray at home on your own and when you are at Mosque where there is a difference in the way you pray then **perhaps your Niyyat is NOT only "Qurbatan ilallah".**

Remember you will NOT get Thawaab if you are doing it for anyone except Allah.

SALAAT RECITATION

Qiyam:

In Qiyam:

- 1st you do your Niyyat,
- 2nd you do your Takbiratul Ehram
- 3rd you recite your 2 Surahs

Niyyat:

I am praying ___ Rakaats for
Salaatul _____

قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ



Takbiratul Ehram: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas (It can be any complete Surah)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
الْعَلَمِينَ ② الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③
الَّذِينَ ④ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ②
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Ruku:

?

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



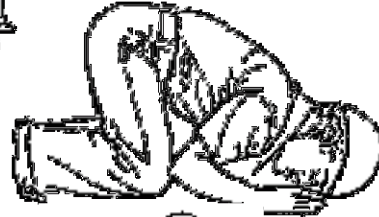
Qiyam after Ruku:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



Sajdah:

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



Juloos:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



Sajdah:

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



Juloos:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



AS YOU ARE STANDING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

In the 2nd Rakaat after the recitation in Qiyam (Qiraat) - Sura Al-Fatiha and Sura Al-Ikhlās,
After that do Qunoot:Qunoot:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Ruku, Qiyam, Sajdah, Juluos, Sajdah, Juluos - all just like the 1st Rakaat

While still in Juluos:

recite Tashahhud only if it is a 3 or 4 rakaat Salaat or -

recite Tashahhud and Salaam if it is a 2 two rakaat Salaat -

Tashahhud:



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

Salaam:



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Then three times (raising your hands each time):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then three times:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

In the 3rd and 4th Rakaat in Qiyam, recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba'a 3 times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU (MUBBTELAAT):

Some of the things that break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

Urine and Stool:

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is Batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

Passing gas from the Stomach:

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

Sleep:

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became Batil when you slept.

Unconsciousness:

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: Fainting

Fiqh Chapter 11

THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT:

Some of the things that break Salaat (make it Batil) are:

- All the things that make Wudhu Batil.

E.g. going to the toilet, falling asleep, etc.

- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking.
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam with the same answer (Salaam-un-Alaykum)
- Laughing
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha.

Fiqh Chapter 12

TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH:

Ta'qibaat is the recitation of Qur'an, Du'as, Tasbeeh and Ziyarat after the Salaat.

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Salaat is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (alayhissalam) because her father, our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam), gave her this as a present.

The Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima az-Zahra (alayhissalam) is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - Allah is the Greatest - 34 times

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ - All praise is to Allah - 33 times

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ - Glory to Allah - 33 times

After you have recited the Tasbeeh, you should go down to Sajdah to thank Allah for everything He has given you and to ask Allah for whatever you wish.

Then recite Ziyarat:

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

Learn the Ziyarat and try and recite after you Salaat everyday.

Learn the ziyarat and try and recite after your salaah everyday

Fiqh chapter 14

THINGS WHICH BREAK WUDHU

Some of the things which break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

1. Urine and Stool.

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

2. Passing gas from the Stomach.

If you have performed Wudhu and then pass gas from the stomach, your Wudhu is batil.

3. Sleep.

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is batil. eg. If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became batil when you slept.

4. Unconsciousness.

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness (eg. fainting) your Wudhu is batil.

WORKSHEET 16

Talib is doing Wudhu. Write in each circle the things he must remember not to do, otherwise his wudhu will become Batil.

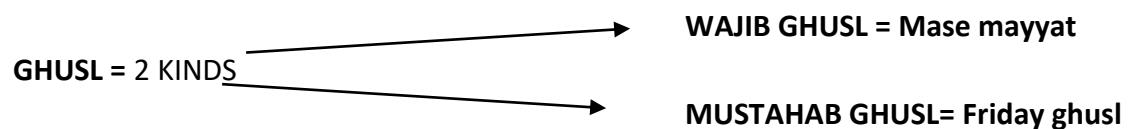
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Fiqh Chapter 15

GHUSL:

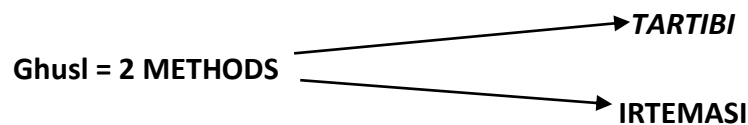
Ghusl means 'washing' oneself.

Unlike wudhoo, it is washing of the whole body in a particular way. To be able to remove Hadathe Akber (The big najasat)



How To Perform Ghusl

There are **TWO** methods



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

1st: NIYYAT

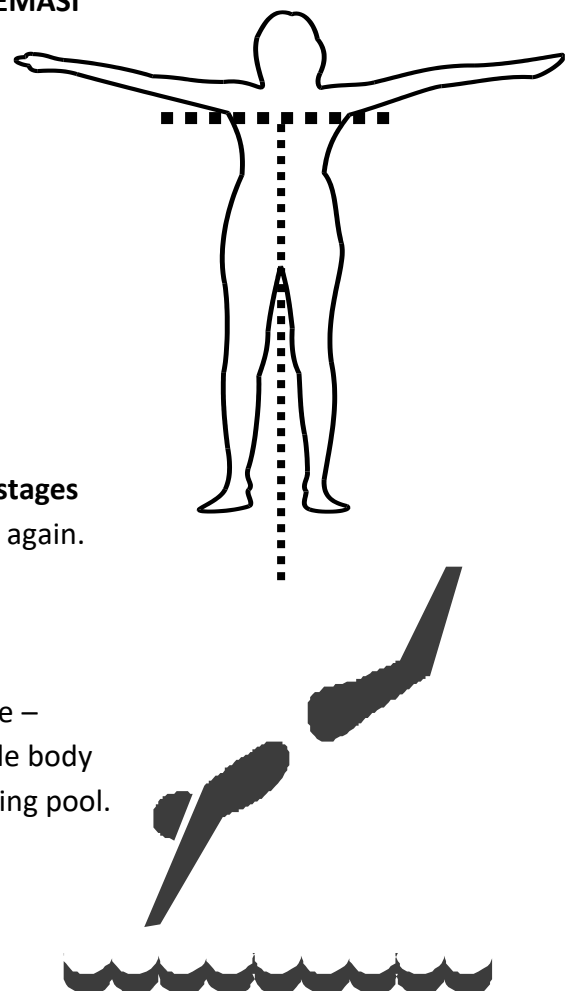
2nd: wash the head running down to the neck
(including a little part of the body)

3rd: then wash the rest of the body

It Is Better to wash the rest of the body in 2 stages
the right half of the body parts, then the left half, again.

Ghusl-e-Irtemasi =

This is by washing the whole body at the same time –
and that can only be done by submerging the whole body
into the water by diving into a river, sea or swimming pool.



Fiqh Chapter 16

SAWM:

Sawm = fasting

Fasting = not eating or drinking from 'Subhe-Sadiq' (true dawn) to Maghrib time .

It is **Wajib** for every muslim who is baligh to fast in the month of Ramadhan.

The month of Ramadhan is the Holiest month in the Islamic calendar.

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

1. The Holy Qur'an
2. The night of Qadr

In this month, every action, whether good or bad, carries more weight.

So:

- reciting the Holy Qur'an is good at all times, but more in this month; **AND**
- lying is an evil at all times, but more in this month.

However, Sawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day, but also to stay away from **Haraam** things as well.

- **Some of the things that break a fast (Mubtilaat e Roza)**

1. Eating intentionally.
2. Drinking intentionally.
3. Vomitting intentionally.
4. Letting the dust reach one's throat.
5. Lying about Allah and Masumeen(alayhissalam)

- **Types of Fasts**

Some Wajib Fasts:

1. Month of Ramadhan
2. Qaza of the month of Ramadhan

Some Mustahab Fasts:

1. On the 13th, 14th & 15th of every Lunar month.
2. The 18th of Zilhajj (Eid-e-Ghadir)
3. The 24th of Zilhajj (Eid-e-Mubahila)
4. The 27th of Rajab (eid e mab'as)

Some Haraam Fasts:

1. A fast kept despite illness
2. 1st of Shawwal (Eid-ul-Fitr)
3. 10th of Zilhajj (Eid-ul-Hajj)

A Makruh Fast:

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

Fiqh Chapter 17

HAJJ :

Hajj aik makhsos ibaadat ka naam hai jo Makka muazzima mai Khan e kaa'ba ka tawaaf aur doosray aamaal baja lanay ko kehtay hain. Yai ibaadat Zilhijj ki 9 say 12 tareekh ko ada ki jati hai.

Is ibaadat kay liyai dunya bhar kay Musalmaan Khan e Kaa'ba kay gird jama hotay hain

Hajj us shakhs per wajib hai jo Makka tak janay ka kharch rakhta ho aur us kay janay mai rukawat na ho. Yai ibaadat zindagi mai sirf aik martaba wajib hai.

Reference Talimat e Ahlebait Part IV

ZAKAT:

Zakat is wajib on the following **nine things**², when they reach to their fixed amounts.

Zakat is wajib on nine things, which can be divided into three groups:

(I) METALS

1. Gold (coins)
2. Silver (coins)

(II) CATTLE

3. Camels
4. Cows
5. Goats and sheep

(III) CROPS

6. Wheat
7. Barley (jau)
8. Dates
9. Raisins

Some of the purposes where Zakaat is used:(with certain conditions)

1. For the **FAQEER** -- Shia who does not earn enough to cover expenses for himself and his family.(yearly expenses)
2. For the **MISKEEN**.(who is poorer than faqeer)
3. For **MAQROOZ**--those who are in debt.
4. For **FI-SABIL-LILLAH**--religious purposes like building and maintenance of a masjid.
etc.(jin se musalmano ko faida ponhchay)

² (agha Sistani: maal e tijarat per bhi zakat hai kuch conditions kai saath)

KHUMS:

The word Khums means **one fifth**.

Its name implies that you have to pay one fifth on which it applies.

Khums is paid on seven things.

The most common of them is 'savings'.

Khums is divided into two :

- (i) **Sehme Sadaat** - For feeding the poor sadat (Seyyids-The descendants of Prophet Muhammad (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam)).
- (ii) **Sehme Imam** - This portion belongs to Imam Al-Mahdi (alayhissalam) During his ghayba it is given to the Mujtahid

(For further details refer to the risala of your marja' of taqleed.)

JIHAD:

Some Qestions related to jihaad

1.Jihad kisi kehte hai ?

Rasul s aur imam as ke huqm se jo jung hoti hai usse jihad kehte hai

2.jihad kyun kiyavjaata hai?

Deen ko bachane ke liye

3.jihad ke liye rasul s aur imam as ki ijazat kyun zaruri hai?

isliye ke rasul sws aur imam (alaihissalam) masoom hote hai lehaza woh jante hai kab deen ke liye jihad karna zaruri hai

4 kya jihad sab par wajib hai?*Ji nahi ,sirf mardo par wajib hai*

5jihad me hissa lenewale ka rutba kya hoga?

Jihad me zinda rehnewala ghaazi kehlaata hai aur mar jaanewala shahid kehlaate hai.aur dono bahut hi sawab ke haqdar hoge

Ref:talimat e ahlebait vol3

AMR BIL MA'RUF:

(Encourage Ma'ruf - Righteousness)

وَلْتَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
وَ يَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ ط وَ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

"And from amongst you there should be an Umma (community) who invite to goodness, encourage righteousness and forbid what is evil; It is these who are successful."

(Suratu Aali Imran - 3:104)

Amr bil Ma'ruf means to order righteousness. If a Muslim does not follow that which is Wajib, it is Wajib on us to **order** him/her to follow the right path provided there is some hope that he/she will follow the advice given.

Amr bil Ma'ruf applies to all the Wajib acts of Islam which have all been called Ma'ruf. i.e. Salaa, Sawm, Khums, Zakaa, Hijab.

It becomes Wajib when:

1. One knows what is right and wrong.
2. One has some hope that the **order** will be followed.
3. The person who is being **ordered** insists on doing wrong.
4. One knows that by giving **order**, one will not come to harm. However, if the basic faith of Muslims is in danger, then it is Wajib upon everyone to do Amr bil Ma'ruf even though by doing so one may come to harm. **(mujhtahid sai ruju kernai kai baad)**

NAHYI ANIL MUNKAR:

(Discouraging Munkar - Evil)

وَلْتَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ ط وَ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

"And from amongst you there should be an Umma (community) who invite to goodness, encourage righteousness and forbid what is evil; It is these who are successful."

(Qur'an Suratu Aali Imran - 3:104)

Nahyi anil Munkar means to stop from bad or wrong things (according to the shari'at). Munkar means all the things which we should avoid. i.e. stealing, cheating, drinking, gambling, eating pork..etc.

Just like Amr Bil Ma'ruf there must be some hope that the **order** will be followed by the one who is doing something Haram.

Nahyi anil Munkar is done in four stages:

1. First by facial expression showing dislike of the deed which is haram.
2. By words of **order**
3. Warnings or angry words.
4. By use of physical action to stop the haram act provided one does not get hurt in the process.

TAWALLA:

(Love for the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his Ahlulbayt)

قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ

"Say..."I do not ask of you any reward for it but love for my near relatives;

(Suratul Ash-Shura 42:23)

Tawalla means to love and follow the teachings of the Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and his Ahlulbayt.

TABARRA:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُؤْذُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ لَعَنَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ
وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا مُّهِينًا

Indeed those who annoy Allah and His messenger; Allah has cursed them in this world and in the hereafter; and has prepared for them a painful punishment.

Suratul Ahzab 33:57

Tabarra means to hate those who are the enemies of Allah, His Prophet (sallallahu alayhe wa aalehi wasallam) and the Ahlulbayt.

QURAN-M03

Diniyat Classes Muscat (DCM)(GIRLS)

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Qur'an Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN

What is the Holy Qur'an?

It is a book that contains the words of Allah.



In which language is the Holy Qur'an written?

It is written in Arabic. [22]

أ ب ت ث

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

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

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

RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN:

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

We should look after the Holy Qur'an by:

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

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

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

- 1-Taharat
- 2-Respect of Qur'an

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

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

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

And

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

WORKSHEET

Learn the correct pronunciation and meaning of:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge from Shaitan the outcast

And

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ط

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ط

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ع

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ ۝

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ۝

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ۝ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿١﴾

مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٢﴾

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ﴿٣﴾

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ ﴿٤﴾

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ﴿٥﴾

فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٦﴾

فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ﴿٧﴾

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٨﴾

فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ﴿٩﴾

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴿١٠﴾

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ﴿١١﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ

الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ

وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ