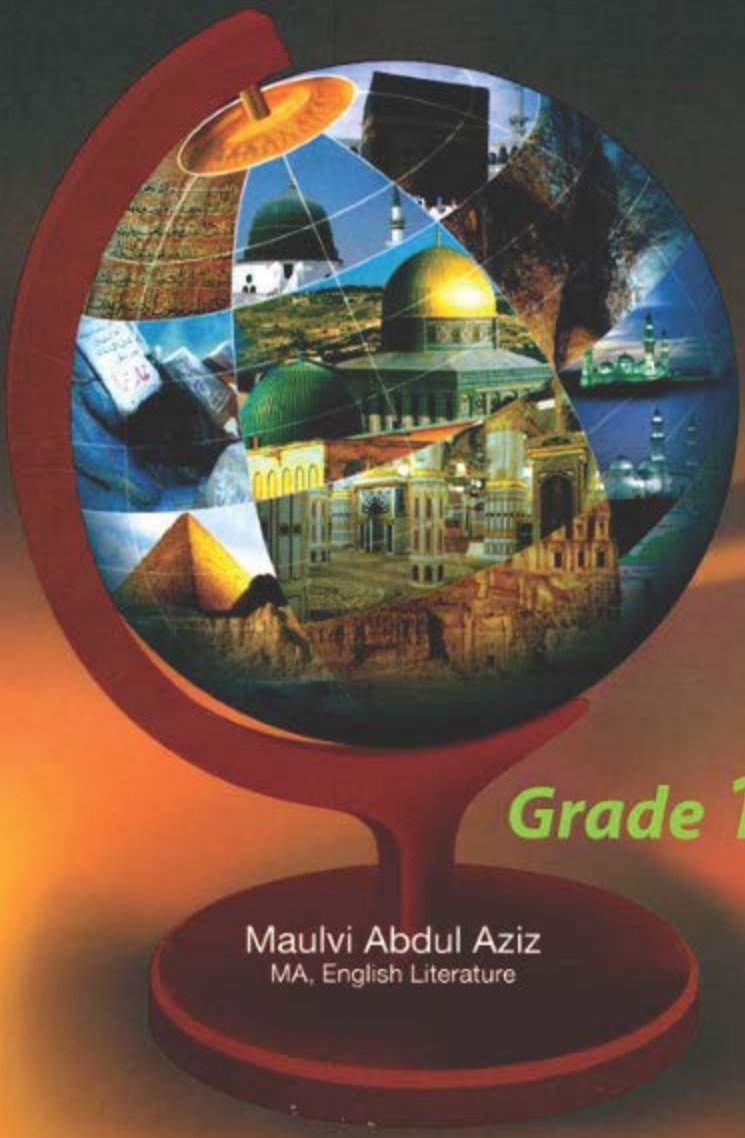
ISLAMIC STUDIES



Grade 1

Maulvi Abdul Aziz
MA, English Literature

DARUSSALAM
GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS

ISLAMIC STUDIES

Grade 1

ABOUT THE BOOK

The present series covers all areas of Islamic studies: *tafseer, hadeeth, tawheed, fiqh, seerah,* and general etiquette relating to different areas and situations. Every effort has been made to ensure that the material presented in the series is authentic, and most of the terms are presented in their original Arabic script, along with the transliteration and the translation of their meanings. This also applies to supplications which have to be memorised in their Arabic version. The aim here is to help the reader read the original text and understand its meaning. Each lesson is followed by exercises covering questions about the lesson.

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GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS
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London Houston New York

Islamic Studies

Grade 1

Given the dire need for Islamic studies material in schools incorporating the subject in English, Darussalam has endeavoured to publish an Islamic Studies series covering all the grades, from grade one through grade twelve.

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Publisher's Note

All praise belongs to Allah; we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of our own selves and from our sinful deeds. Whomever Allah guides, there is none to misguide him, and whomever He leads astray, none can guide him. We bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, alone, and we bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. We pray to Allah the Almighty to bestow His peace and blessings upon Prophet Muhammad, upon his good and pure family, as well as upon all the noble companions and those who follow them in righteousness until the Day of Judgement.

Given the dire need for Islamic studies material in schools incorporating the subject in English, Darussalam has endeavoured to publish an Islamic Studies series covering all the grades, from grade one through grade twelve.

The series will cover all areas of Islamic studies: *tafseer, hadeeth, tawheed, fiqh, seerah,* and general etiquette relating to different areas and situations. Given the importance of authentic Islamic knowledge, every effort has been made to ensure that the material presented in the series is authentic. Also, given the importance of Arabic Islamic terms, most of the terms are presented in their original Arabic script, along with the transliteration and the translation of their meanings. This also applies to supplications which have to be memorised in their Arabic from. The aim here is to help the reader read the original text and understand its meaning. Each lesson is followed by exercises covering questions about the lesson.

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The present breathtaking work was initiated by an expert in the field of education, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, MA. English literature, who held different posts in the field including that of Senior Administrative Officer in the Department of Private Education, Ministry of Education, Dubai, UAE, from 1982 to 2002.

The current project also owes its existence in its present form to a number of people who made informative suggestions, particularly Al-Arabee Ben Razzouq, College of Languages and Translation, Imam Muhammad ibn Saud University, Riyadh, who undertook the painstaking task of checking the authenticity of the material presented in the series, proofreading the text as well as adding references to certain quotations from the Qur'an and the hadeeth. Special thanks also go to Sheikh Abdul-Qawiy Luqman, Al-Madeenah University graduate, for his interesting suggestions and to Mr. Zulfiqar Mahmood who conscientiously applied his expertise in the field of graphic design to produce the series in a superb shape.

We pray to Almighty Allah to reward our endeavours and to make the present series abundantly beneficial to students in all stages of education as well as to any one who reads them.

Abdul Malik Mujahid

Sha'aban, 1429 AH.
August 2008.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

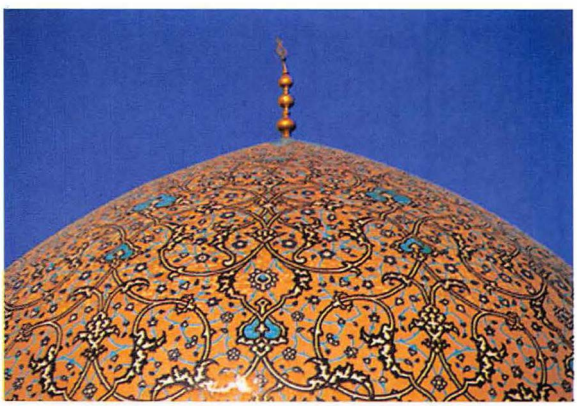
1



Allah is One (al-Ahad) الأَحَد

Allah is One.
Allah was not born.
He has no father.
He has no wife.
He is One and Alone.
He has no partner.
He has no need for children to live after Him.

He is the One **God**.
He will not die.
He has no mother.
He has no children.
Allah is One.



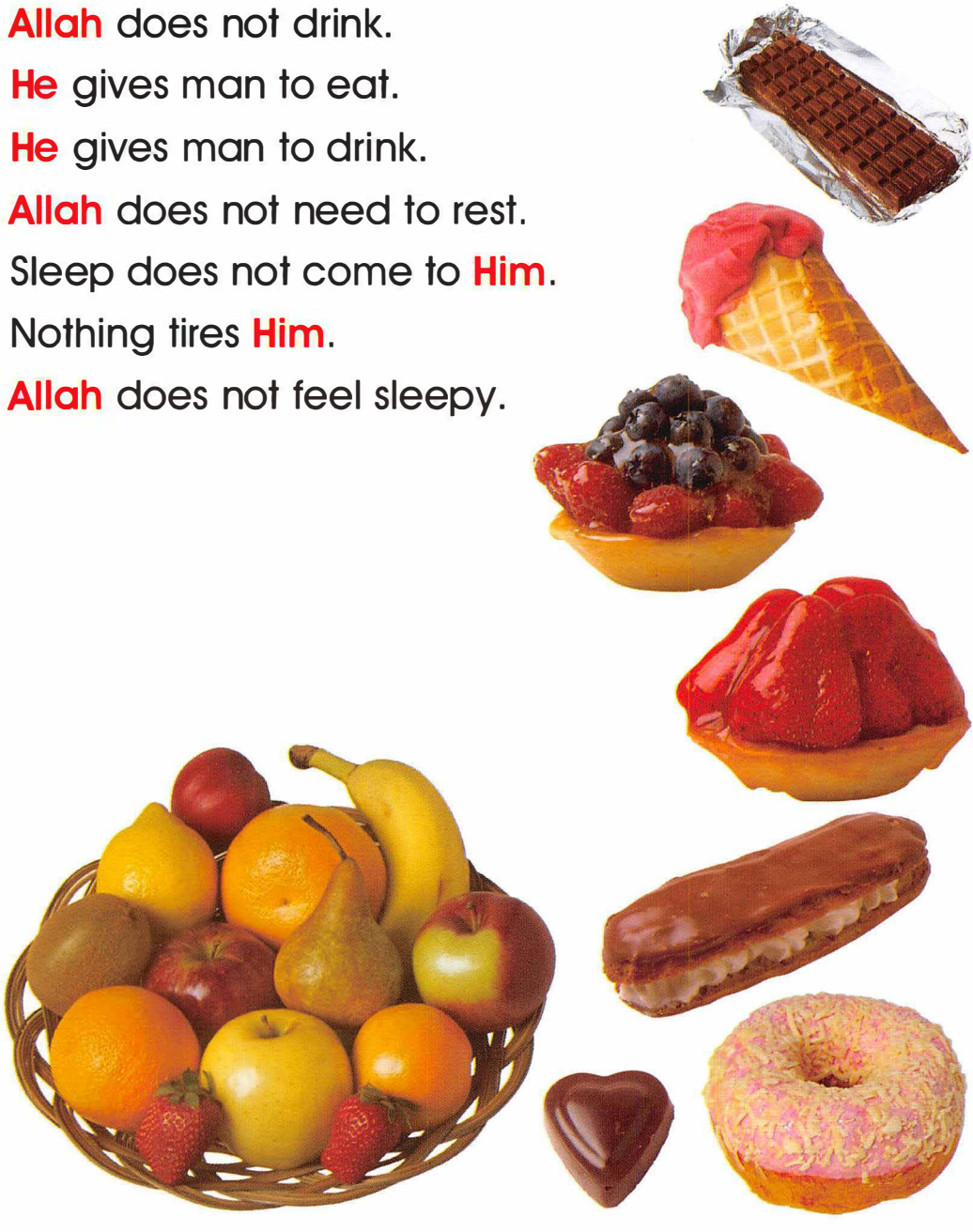


Allah does not need children to help Him.
He does not need anyone to help Him.

Man needs to eat. Man needs to drink.
Man needs to sleep. Man needs to rest.

But Allah does not need to do any of these things.

Allah does not eat.
Allah does not drink.
He gives man to eat.
He gives man to drink.
Allah does not need to rest.
Sleep does not come to **Him**.
Nothing tires **Him**.
Allah does not feel sleepy.





A. *Complete the following sentences.*

Allah is _____.

He is the One _____.

Allah was not _____.

He will not _____.

B. *Find these words in the grid below.*

ALLAH, ONE, AHAD, MAN

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

C. *Colour the following.*

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ

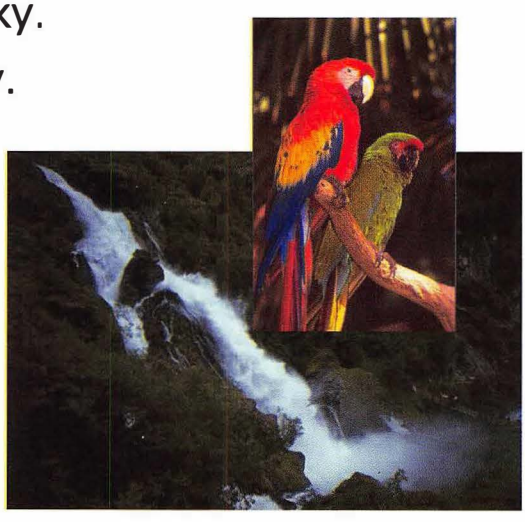
2



Allah made everything.
He made everything from nothing.
Once there was no sky.
Once there was no earth.
Once there were no flowers.
Once there were no animals.
Once there were no birds.

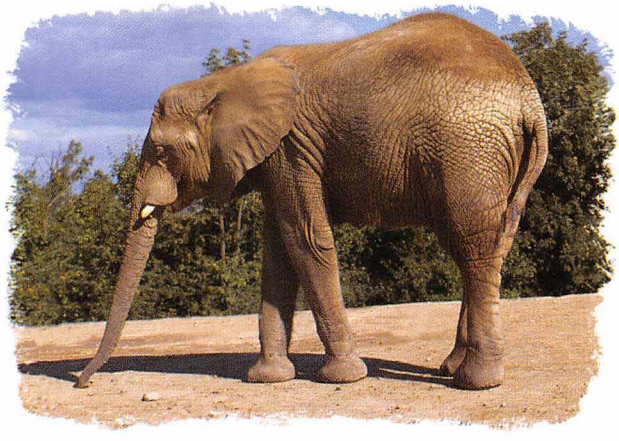


Allah made everything.
He made the sky. **He** put the sun in the sky.
He put the moon in the sky.
He put the stars in the sky.
He made the earth.
He made the dry land.
He made the mountains.
He made the rivers.
He made the seas.
He made the oceans.



He made the plants. **He** made the tall trees.
He made the flowers in every colour.
He made all kinds of animals:
big elephants, tigers, lions,
dogs and kittens!







He made the birds to fly high in the sky. What a wonderful world Allah has made!

And just think **Allah** made everything out of nothing!

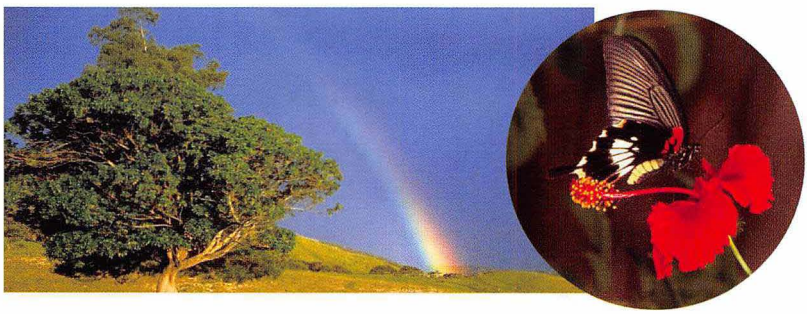
Is there anyone who can make things out of nothing?

What do we call it when **Allah** makes things out of nothing?

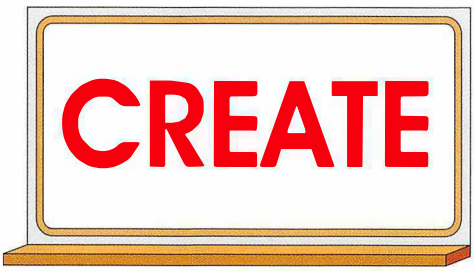
We call it "**CREATE**"!

Who made everything without using anything?

Allah.



Only Allah can **CREATE**. Nobody else can **CREATE**!



People made your home and everything that is in it. People made it from wood, metal and other things – things that **Allah** already created.

Let us thank **Allah** for all the wonderful things **He** created for us. Repeat after me!

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِين

Al-Hamdulillaahi Rabbil-Aalameen

All praise and thanks are due to **Allah**, Lord of all the worlds.

Check-up

A. *Complete the following sentences.*

Allah made everything.

He made everything from _____.

He made the _____ in the sky.

He made the tall _____.

He made the _____ in every colour.

B. *Answer the following questions.*

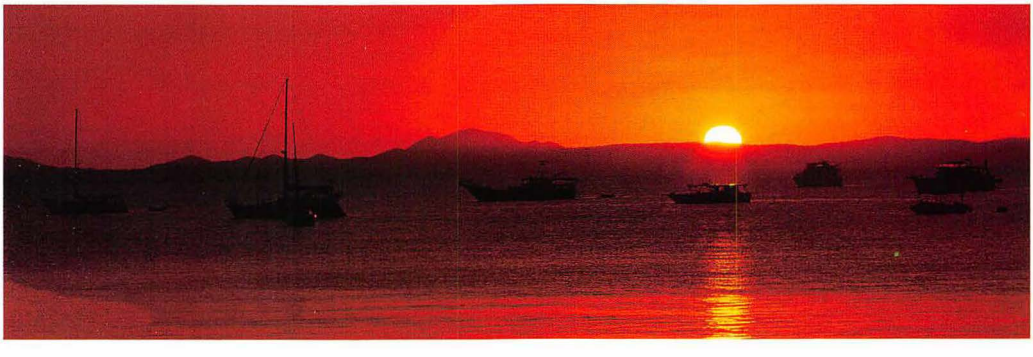
1. **What do we call it when Allah makes things out of nothing?**

_____

_____

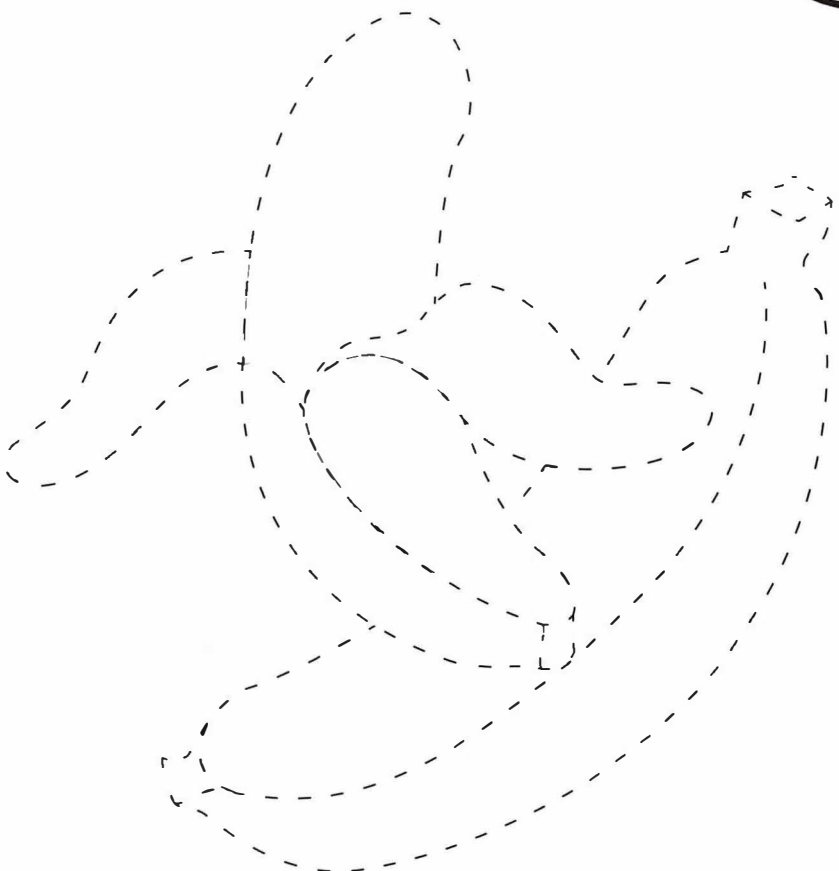
2. **Who created you?**

_____



Check-up

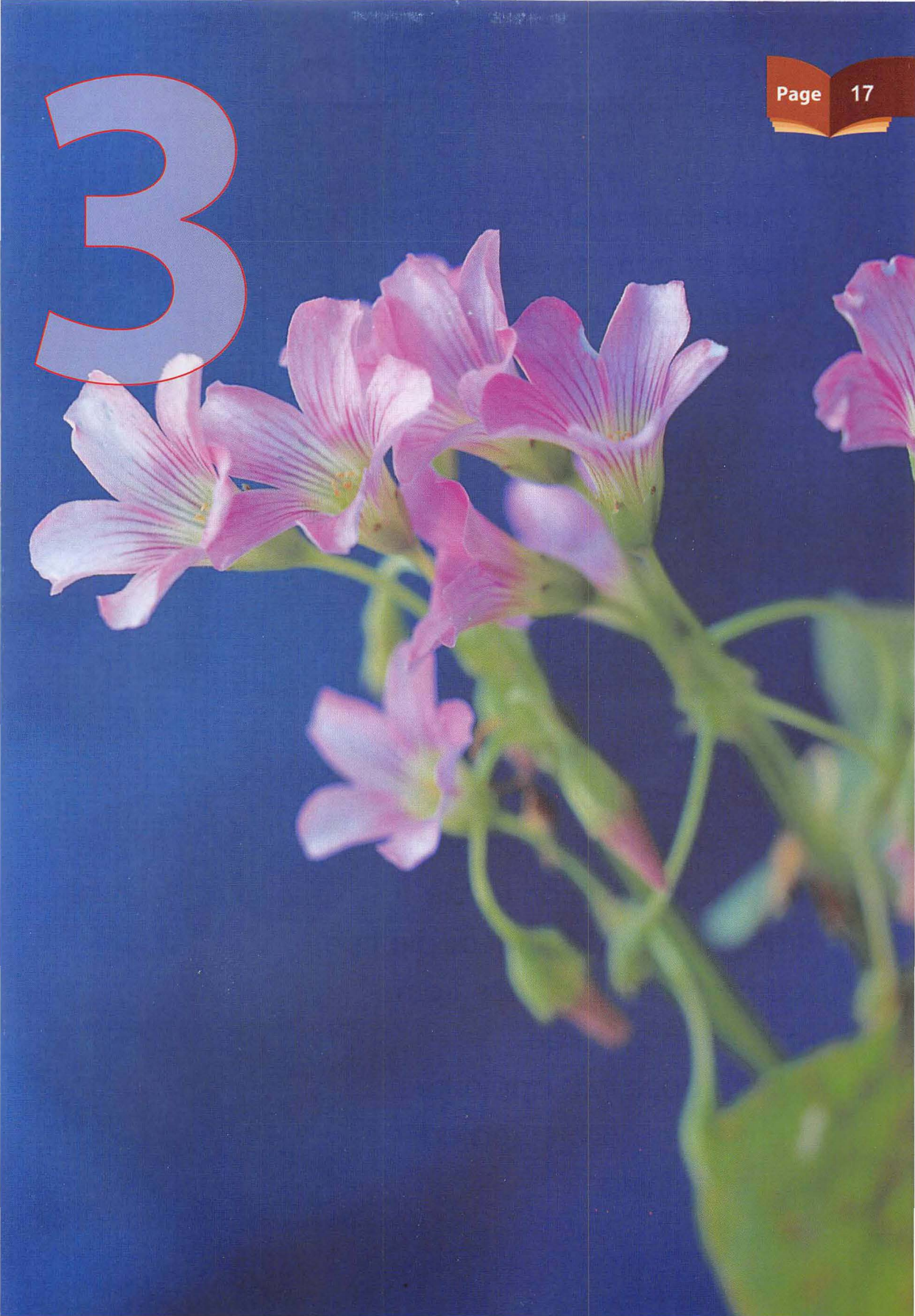
C. Join the dots and colour the picture below.



This is a _____. Allah created it. Allah is:

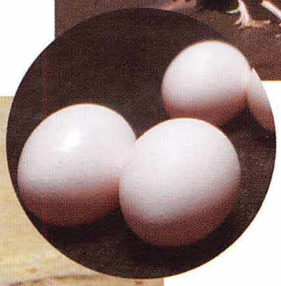
اَلْخَالِق

3



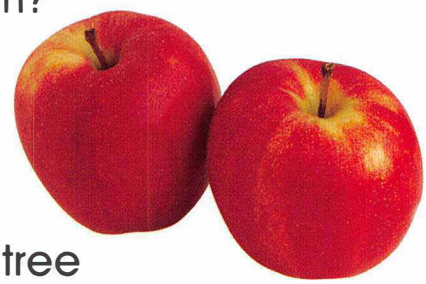
Where does a chicken come from?
It comes from an egg.
Where does an egg come from?
It comes from a hen.







Where does a hen come from?
Allah made it out of nothing.
Where do you find an apple fruit? It grows on an apple tree. Where does that apple tree come from? It comes from another apple tree.
Where does that apple tree come from? **Allah** created it out of nothing.





You can ask these questions about all things and try to give an answer. This will show you that everything has a beginning, and that everything also has an end. But not so with **Allah**.

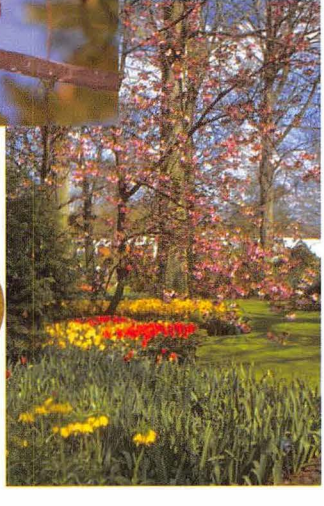


He has no beginning.
He has no end.

Allah is the Living One.
Allah is the Giver of life.

When you look at the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars, whom do you think of ?

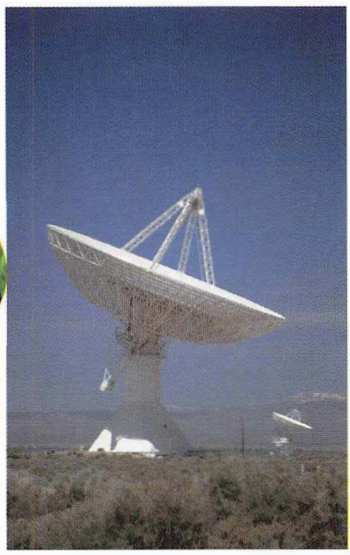




When you see the trees and mountains, birds and animals, fish and oceans, whom do you think of?

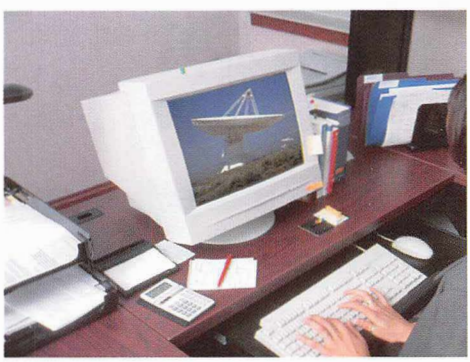


Allah created Adam.
Adam was different from animals and plants in many ways.





Adam was a man.
He was the first man.
The animals and plants cannot think the way we can.
They cannot talk.
But Adam could do these things.
Allah gave him the gift of speech.
He gave him the gift of the mind to think with.
Allah is the **Giver** of life.



Who made the whole world?
Allah made the beautiful earth.
He filled the earth with many beautiful things.

Check-up

A. Complete the following sentences.

1. Everything has a _____; so everything has an _____.
2. But not so with _____.
3. **Allah** is the L_____ O_____.
4. **Allah** is the G_____ of l_____.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. **Write down three things you can do but plants cannot.**

_____ _____

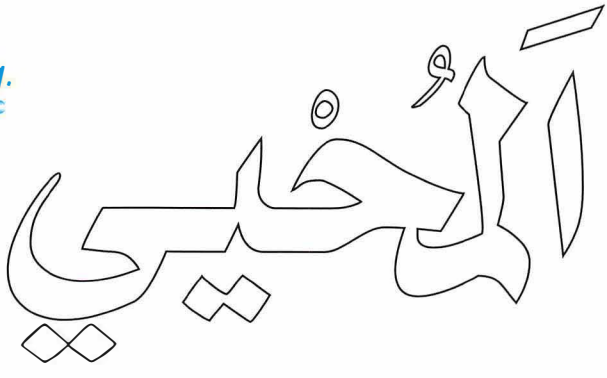
_____

2. **Who has given you these gifts?**

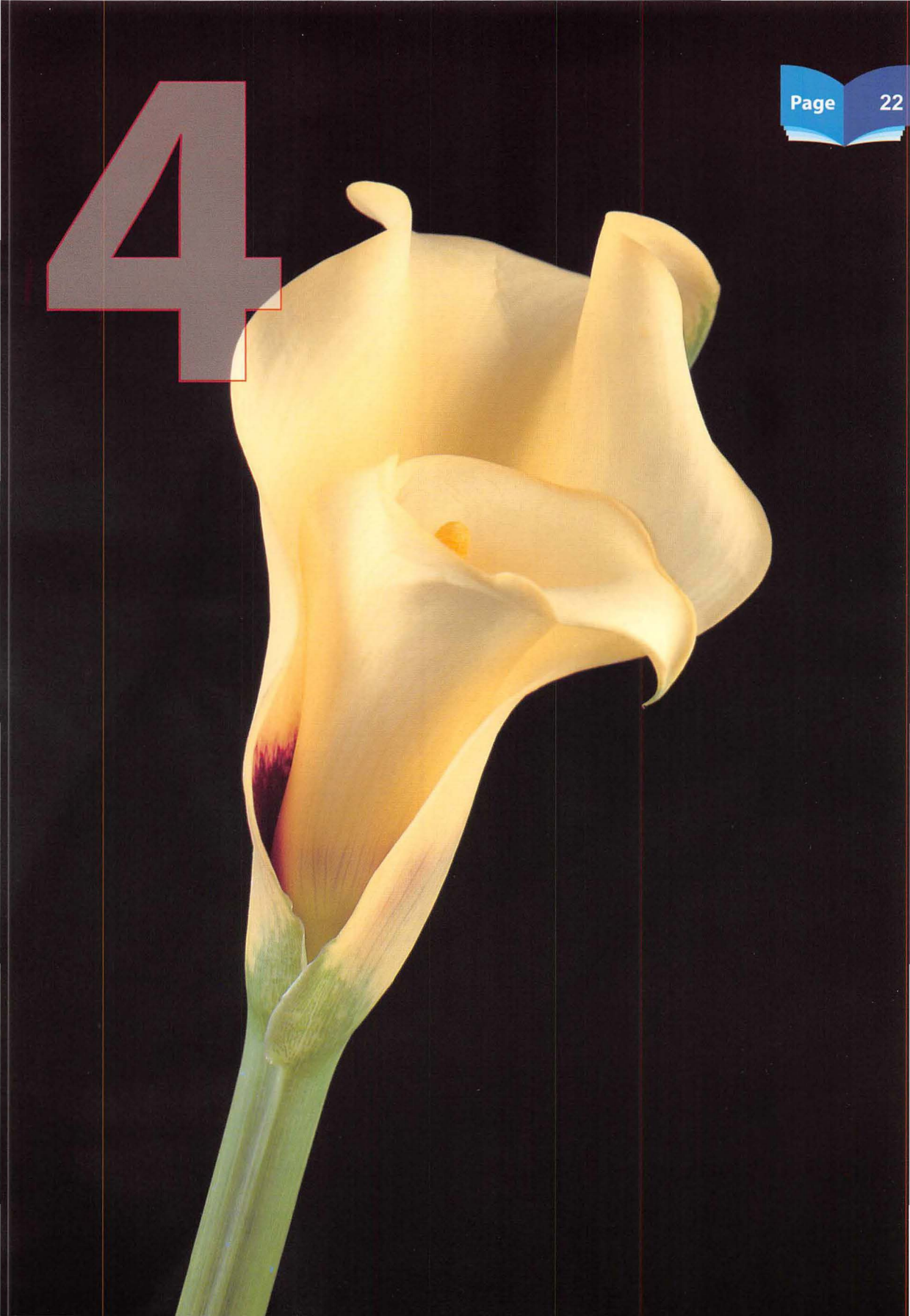
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C. Colour the following.

Allah is the Giver of Life (al-Muhyee)



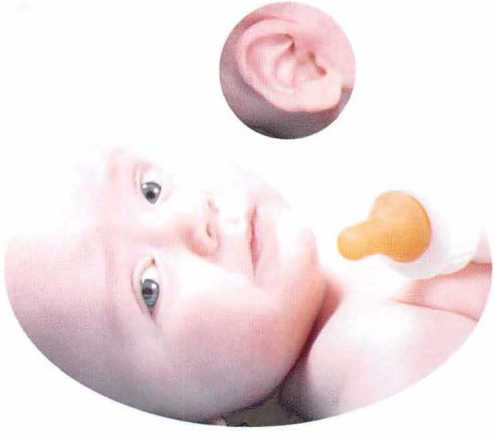
4



Allah created us.

He created the world and everything in it.

Allah is All-Powerful.



He created us.

He guides us.

He gives us food.

He gives us drink.

When we are ill, **He** is the One who cures us.

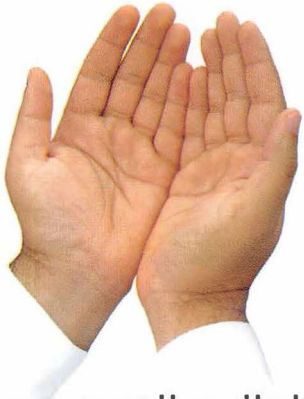
He gives life.

He causes death.

He forgives our mistakes.

He hears our prayers.

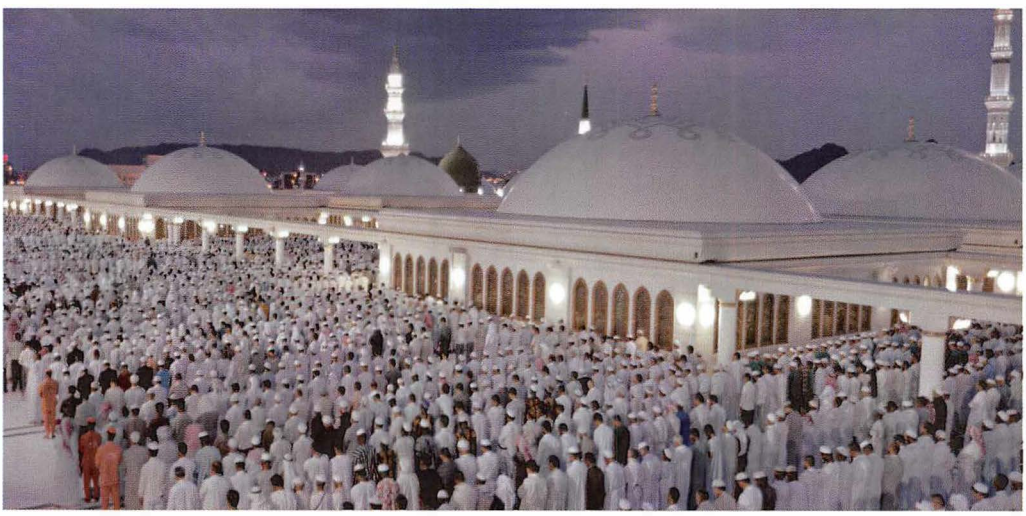
And how well **He** hears!



Yes, **Allah** hears everything whether we say it quitely or loudly. **He** even hears the silent cry of the heart. **He** hears even a whisper. **He** hears our prayers even if we don't use any words. **He** alone has the power to hear us so wonderfully.

Nobody else can hear as **Allah** does!
Allah hears us; **He** hears everything.
He is so wonderful a Hearer that **He** hears all the people in the world at the same time.

We can pray to **Allah** in our five daily prayers.



But it is wonderful to pray to **Him** at anytime of the day and night.
We can pray to **Him** in our beds.
We can pray to **Him** in our cars.
We can pray to **Him** wherever we are!

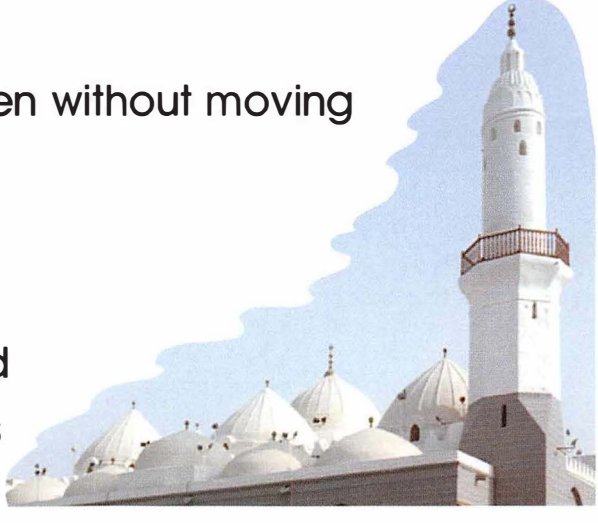
You can pray to **Him** to make your daily work easy.
You can pray to **Him** to get you out of your troubles and problems.



You can pray to **Him** to make your wishes come true.

Ask **Him** for help.
Ask only **Him** for help.

You can ask **Him** for help quietly or loudly. **He** hears everything all the time. And how well He hears!



Allah can hear us even without moving our lips.
He is as-Samee'!

To believe in **Him** and to have faith in **Him** is a part of our **Iman**.

A. Crossword puzzle

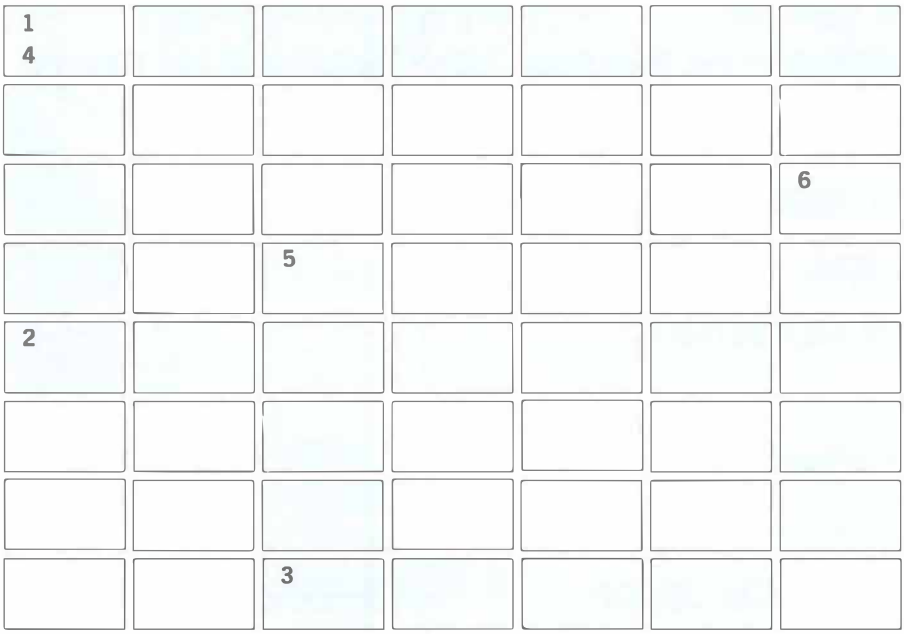


Across

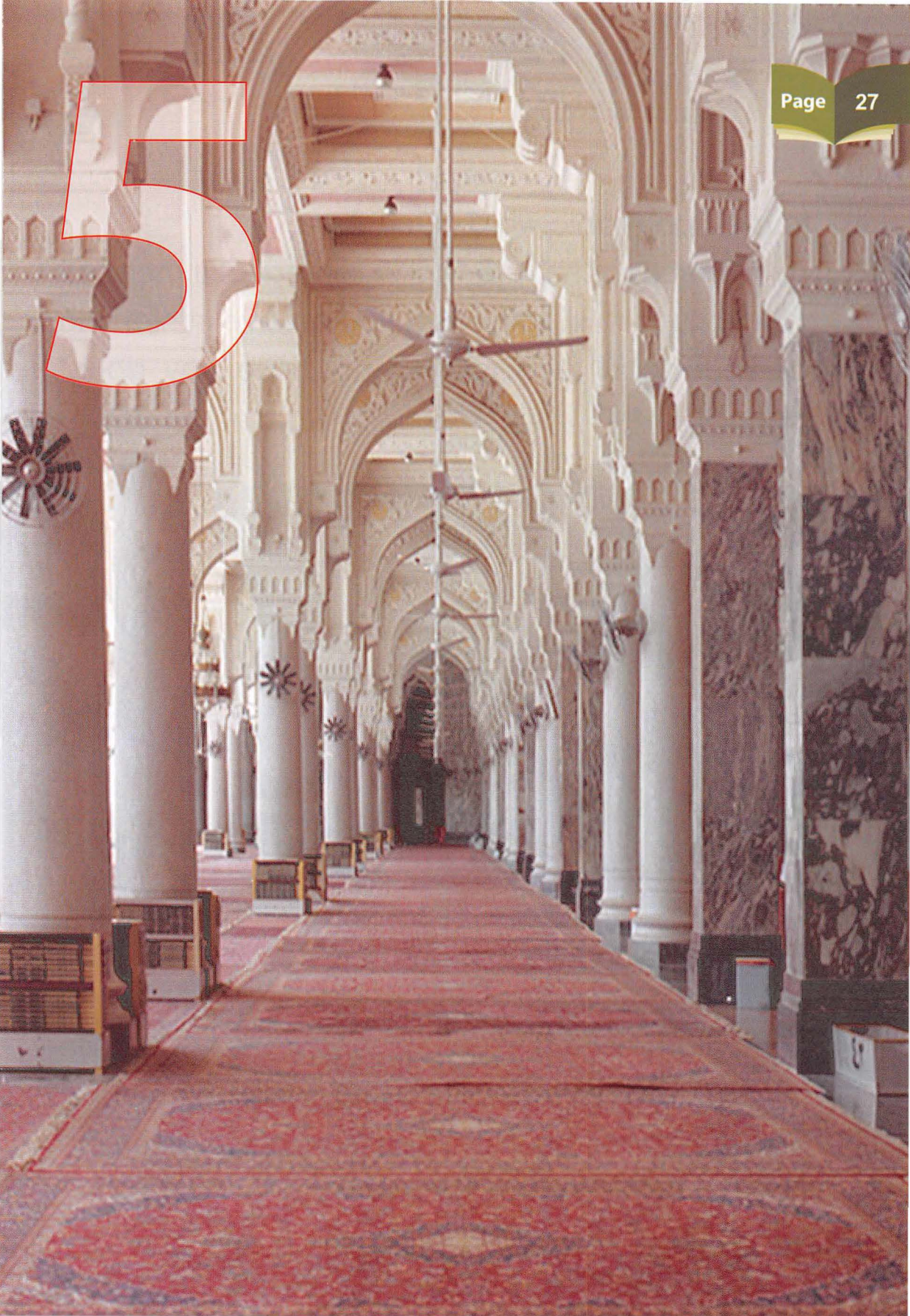
1. **Allah** is All-Hearing. He is _____.
2. **Allah** can hear us, He is All-_____.
3. Ask only **Allah** for _____.

Down

4. Who answers our prayer? _____
5. To have _____ in **Allah** is part of our iman.
6. We can pray to **Allah** at any time of the day and _____.

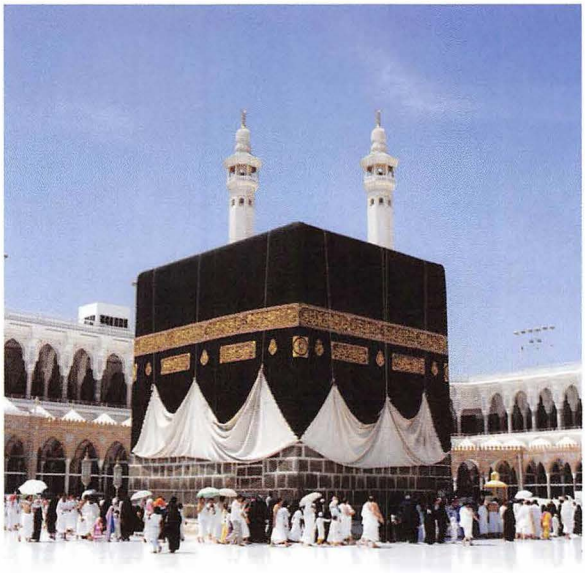


5



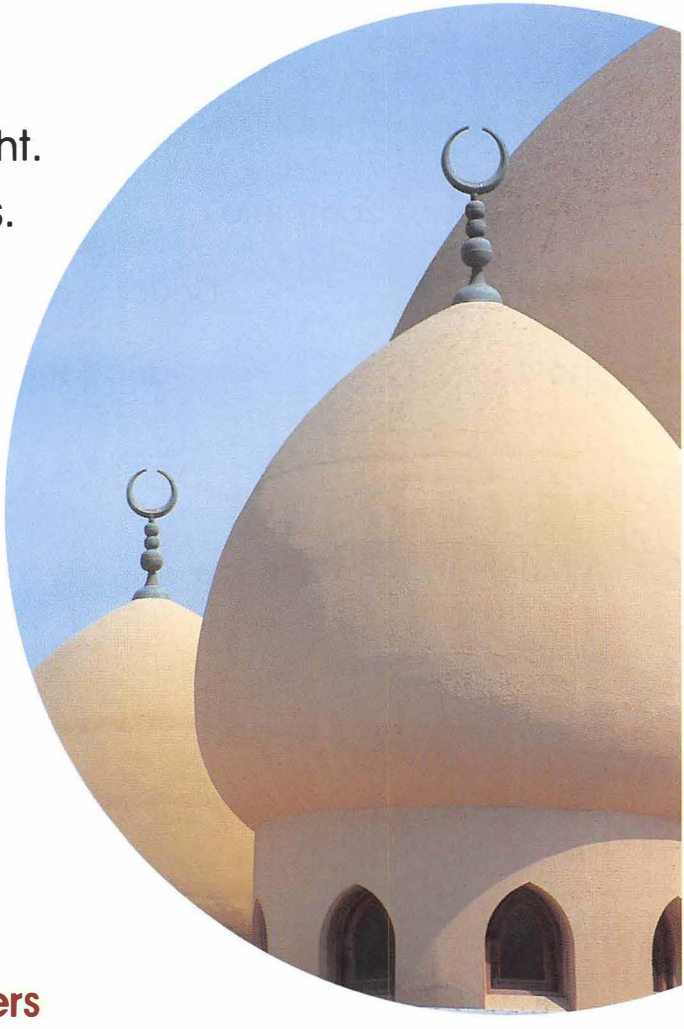
Iman is an Arabic word. It means faith.

Faith means complete trust in someone. It means if you have faith in someone, you believe in him with all your heart, and you do not have any doubt about it.



Remember doubt and faith are two opposite things. If you have doubt in something, you believe that it might not be true. Iman is a state in which the heart accepts the truth and lives by it.

The heart believes in the truth. The lips and tongue declare the truth, and the limbs carry out what the truth requires.



Faith (**Iman**) is light.
Doubt is darkness.

A Muslim has **faith** (**Iman**) in:

1. **Allah**
2. **His Angels**
3. **His Books**
4. **His Messengers**
5. **The Day of Judgement**
6. **Divine Destiny—in the truth that everything good or bad comes from Allah**



A. Write answers to the following questions in the grid below.

Across

1. _____ is an Arabic word. It means **faith**.
2. **Faith** means complete _____ in someone.
3. **Iman** is _____.Doubt is darkness.
4. The _____ and tongue declare the Truth.

Down

5. A Muslim has **faith** in the _____ of Judgement.
6. Doubt and _____ are two opposite things.
7. Everything good or bad comes from _____.
8. The _____ carry out what is required of the Truth.

										7			
										4			
								6					
							3						
8		5		2									
1													

Check-up

B. A Muslim has faith (الإيمان) in.

1. A _____.
2. His A _____.
3. His B _____.
4. His M _____.
5. The D _____ of J _____.
6. D _____ D _____.

Iman
The Faith of a Muslim



C. Colour the following.

اَلْإِيمَان



In normal conditions, **Allah** does not speak to man directly. **He** does not tell each one of us separately to do this and not to do that.

Allah's way to tell us to do things or not to do them is through **His Prophets** and **Messengers**. **He** chooses a person to receive **His** message. The person who receives this message becomes the **Messenger** of **Allah**.



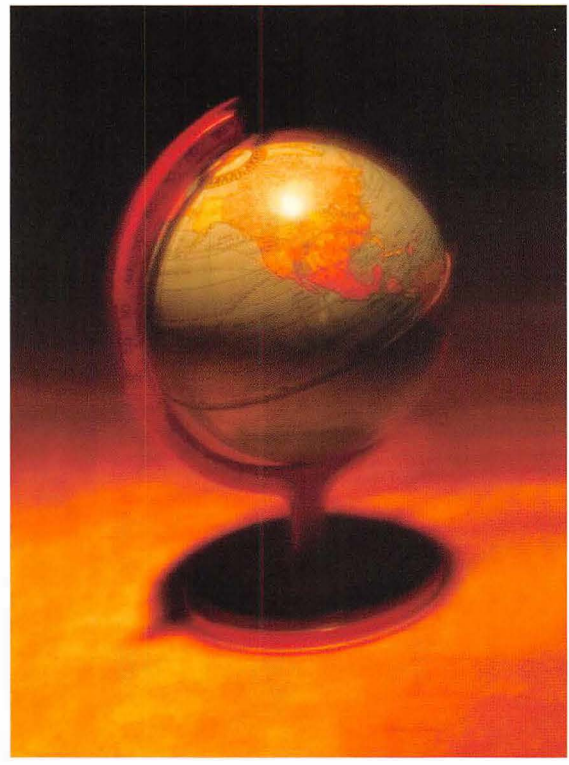
Allah sends **His** message to the **Messenger** through Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام). The **Messenger** then gives this message to people. **Allah** sent **Prophets** and **Messengers** to different people at different times. They spoke to people in **Allah's** name and guided them. The **Prophets** and **Messengers** of Allah were men. They were noble people.

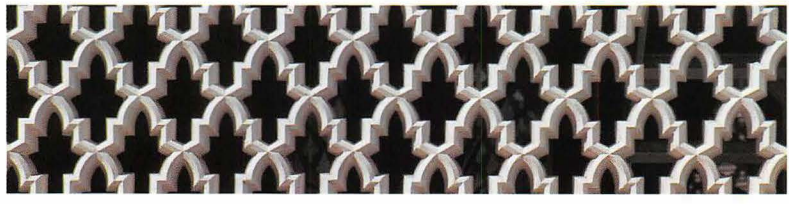
The first **Prophet** was **Adam** (عليه السلام).

The last **Prophet** was **Prophet Muhammad** (ﷺ).

Some other **Prophets** were:

1. **Nuh** (عليه السلام)
2. **Ibraaheem** (عليه السلام)
3. **Ishaq** (عليه السلام)
4. **Ya'qub** (عليه السلام)
5. **Yusuf** (عليه السلام)
6. **Musa** (عليه السلام)
7. **Haroon** (عليه السلام)
8. **Dawood** (عليه السلام)
9. **Yahyaa** (عليه السلام)
10. **Isa** (عليه السلام)







A. Complete the following sentences.

1. **Allah** sends His message to the Messenger through Angel (عليه السلام) _____.
2. **Allah** sent **Prophets** and **Messengers** to different _____ at different _____.
3. The first **Prophet** was _____.
4. The last **Prophet** was _____.

B. Answer this question.

Name some of the **Prophets** **Allah** chose to guide people.

_____

_____

_____

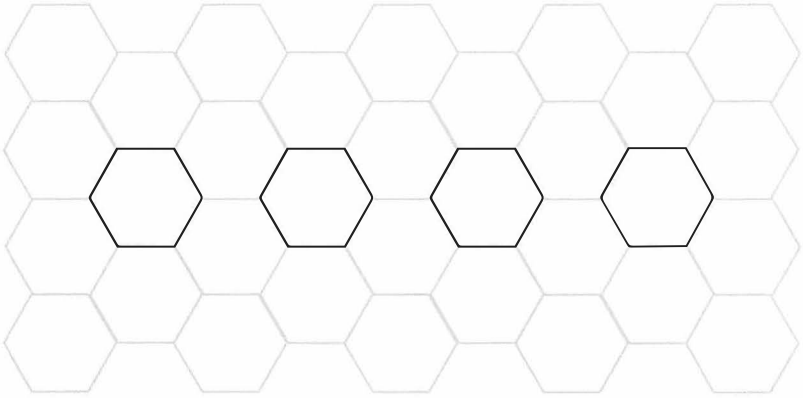
_____

_____

C. Colouring Fun



Colour in **red** the shapes and spell the name of the first **Prophet** chosen by Allah.

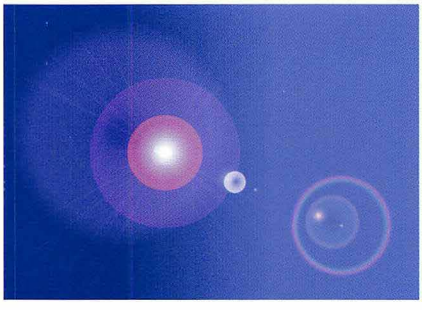


Colour in **blue** the shapes and spell the name of the last **Prophet** chosen by Allah.




7

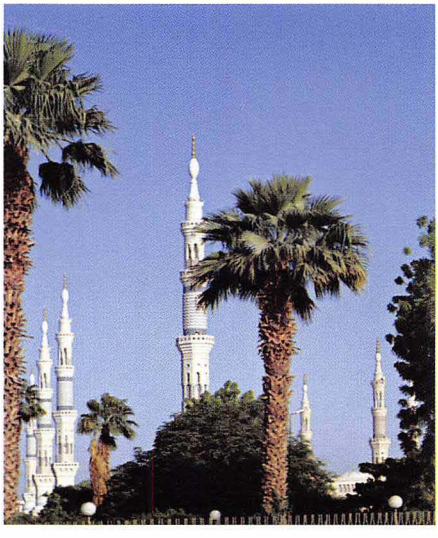
The Arabic word for angel is malak. malaa'ikah is its plural. Allah created the angels. He created them just as He created man and everything else. They are made of light. We cannot see them, but we know that they are there! This is because Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) told us so.



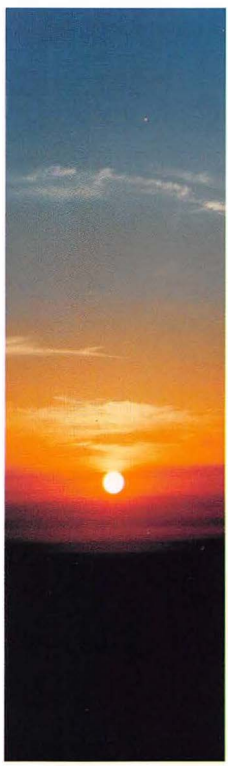
The angels are Allah's servants. They obey Him all the time. They carry out His commands. They have no power to disobey Allah.

Allah wanted man to obey Him, so He sent Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

Angel Jibreel told the Prophet (ﷺ) what Allah wanted man to do.



Jibreel (عليه السلام) brought the Qur'an to the Prophet (ﷺ) at the command of Allah. This was Jibreel's duty.



Allah sent Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) to many Prophets before Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

There are many angels. Different angels do different duties. Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) is one of them. Every one of us has two angels who remain with him all the time. They never leave him, and they write down everything he does or says! They write down his good actions and bad actions. Mikaa'eel, Israafeel, Ridhwan and Jibreel are also some of the angels. A Muslim believes in all of Allah's angels.



Note:

Check-up

The **angels** remain with every person except at certain times.

Students can take guidance from their teachers.

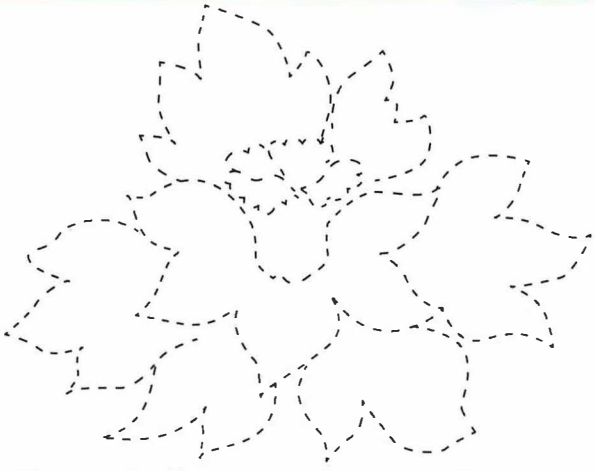
A. Write answers to the following questions.

1. What is the Arabic word for **angels**?_____

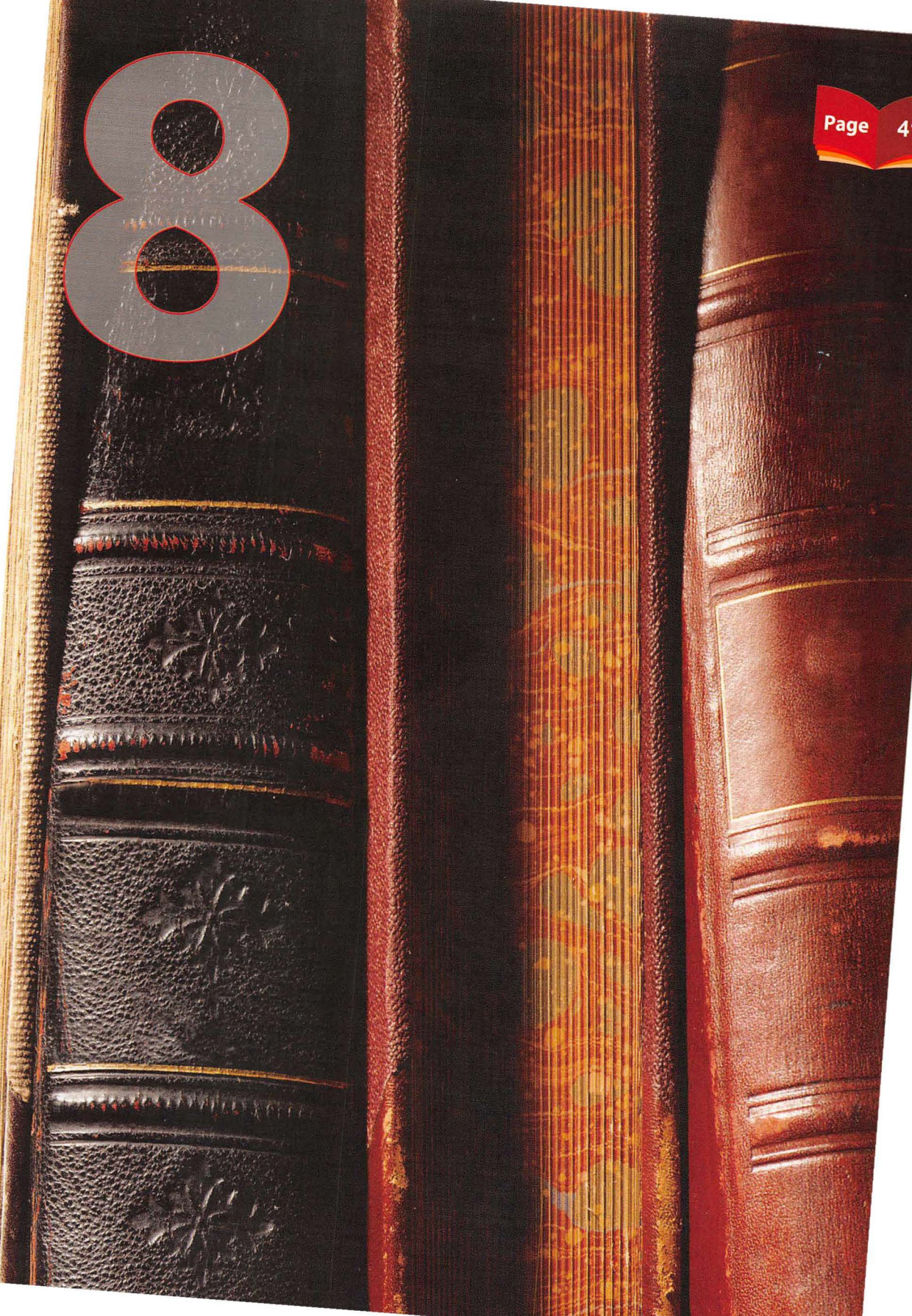
2. Who created the **angels**?_____

3. What are **angels** made of?_____

B. Join the dots and then colour the picture.



A Muslim believes in the **angels** even if he cannot see them.


8
Page 4

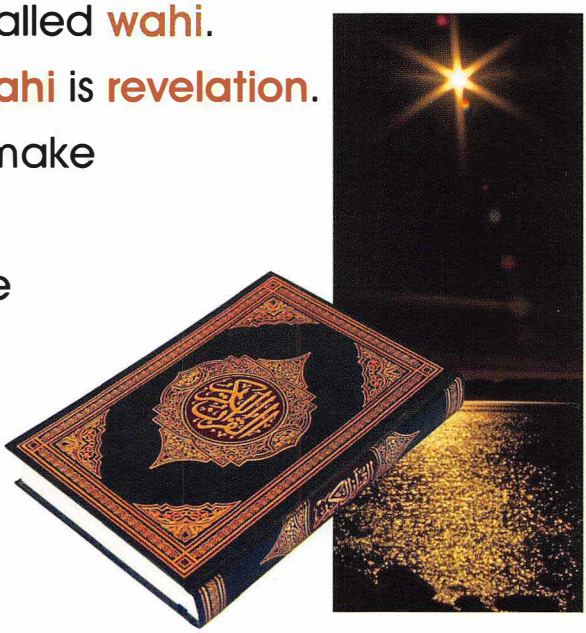
Allah sent **Prophets** to guide man.

Allah sent guidance to us through His **Prophets**. This guidance of Allah is called **wahi**.

The English word for **wahi** is **revelation**.

Revelation means to make something known.

Wahi (**revelation**) is the gift of **Allah** to man.



Who brought this **wahi** to the **Prophets**?

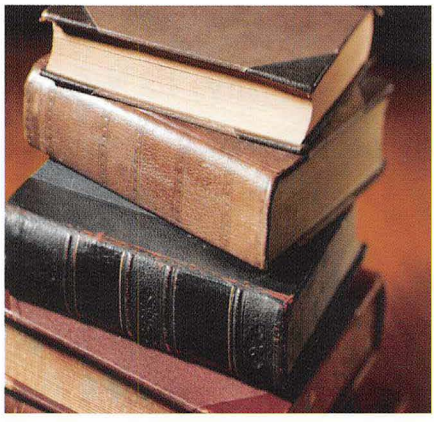
It was **Angel Jibreel** (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) who brought **wahi** to **Allah's Prophets**.

These were **Allah's** messages.

These messages were collected in the form of books. The **Qur'an** speaks of four such books.

These four books are:

1. The **Suhuf** which were given to Prophet Ibraaheem (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام).



2. The **Zaboor** which was given to **Prophet Daawood** (عليه السلام).

3. The **Tawraah** which was given to **Prophet Musaa** (عليه السلام).

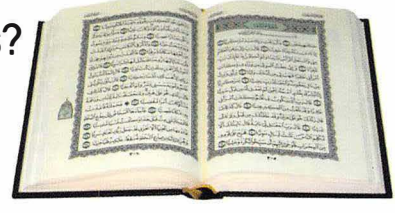
4. The **Injeel** which was given to **Prophet Isaa** (عليه السلام).

5. the **Qur'an** which was given to **Prophet Muhammad** (ﷺ).

All these books had the same message of Tawheed, that is

لا إله إلا الله

there is no god but Allah.



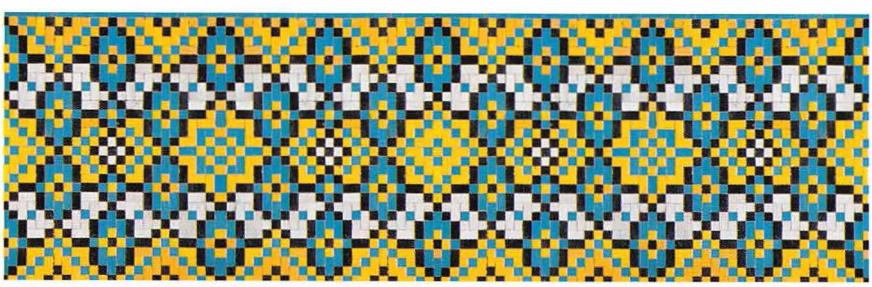
What happened to these books? Except for the **Qur'an,** all the other books were lost or changed by people. Today the original words of these lost books do not exist, but we still believe that

Allah once sent these books. We now have the **Qur'an** only. Its words are original as they came to our **Prophet** (ﷺ).



Allah has protected the **Qur'an** in its original form.
It is part of our **faith** to believe in the **Qur'an**.

The **Qur'an** is the last and final divine book, and no other book will be revealed by **Allah** again.





A. Match the columns.

Books	Prophets
Tawraah	Isa (عليه السلام)
Qur'an	Dawood (عليه السلام)
Injeel	Musa (عليه السلام)
Zaboor	Ibraaheem (عليه السلام)
Suhuf	Muhammad (ﷺ)

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. The guidance of **Allah** to the Prophets is called _____.

2. It was Angel _____ (عليه السلام) who brought the wahi to **Allah's** Prophets.

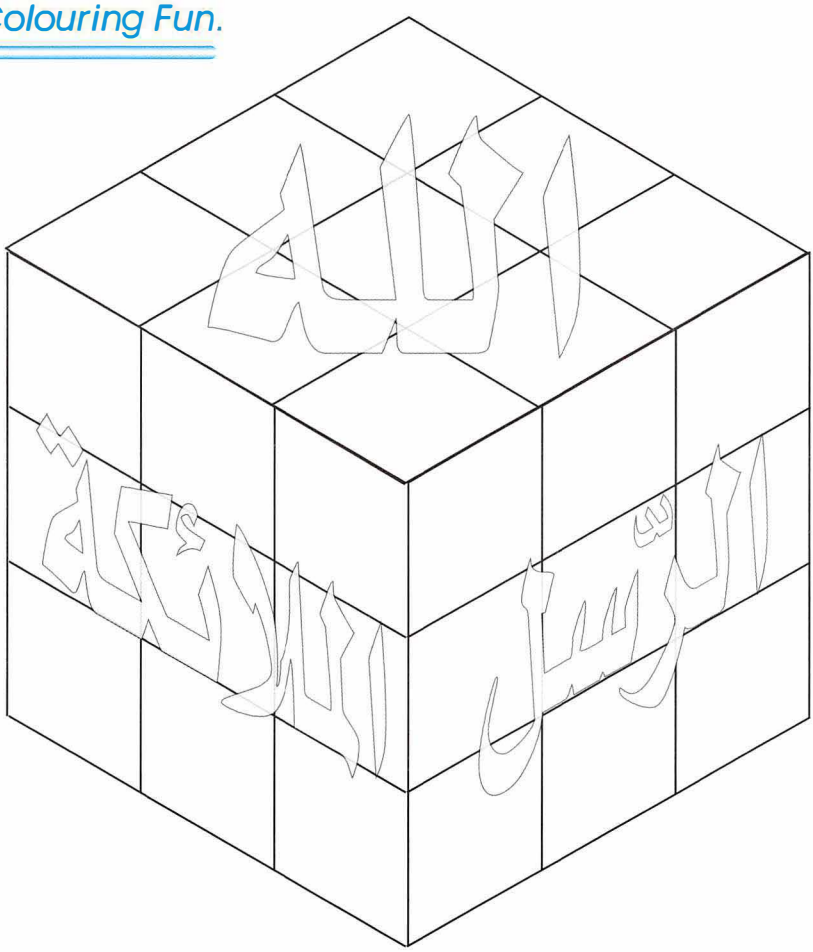
3. The Qur'an was given to Prophet _____ (ﷺ).

Check-up

4. Except for the Qur'an, all the other Books have been _____ or _____ by people.

5. Allah has protected the _____ in its original form.

C. *Colouring Fun.*



9



In the Name of Allah, Most Kind, Most Merciful

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْم is an Aayah (verse) of the Noble **Qur'an**.



You will see that each surah of the **Qur'an**, except Surah Nine, begins with بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْم.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said that we must start any good work with بسم اللّٰه. If we do, **Allah** will increase the good in that work and bless it.

We must say بِسْمِ اللّٰه before making wudhu, before drinking water, upon opening the door of our

house, upon closing it, before we sleep, before sitting or standing, before putting on our clothes or shoes, upon leaving our house, and upon getting in the car or on the bus.









We should also say it before we start eating, but if we forget to say it at the beginning, then we must say بسم الله في أَوَّلِهِ وَ آخِرِه when we remember. In short, we must make a habit of saying بسم الله before we start doing things.

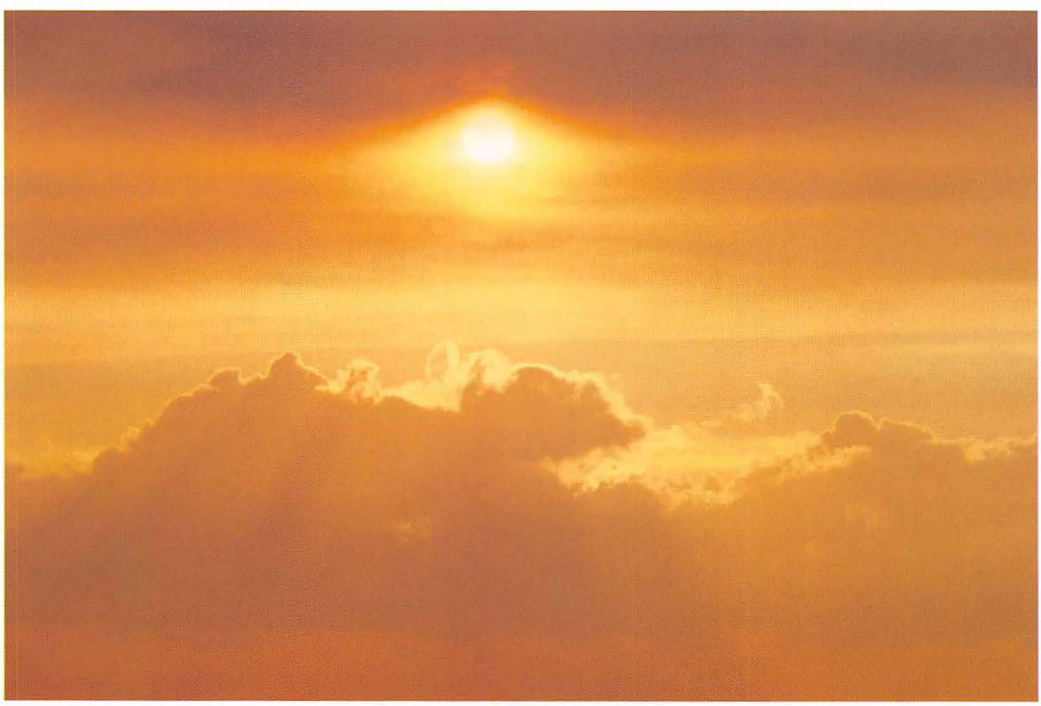
Saying بسم الله has great virtues.

A. Questions to answer.



1. Why should you say بِسْمِ اللّٰه before you start doing anything ?

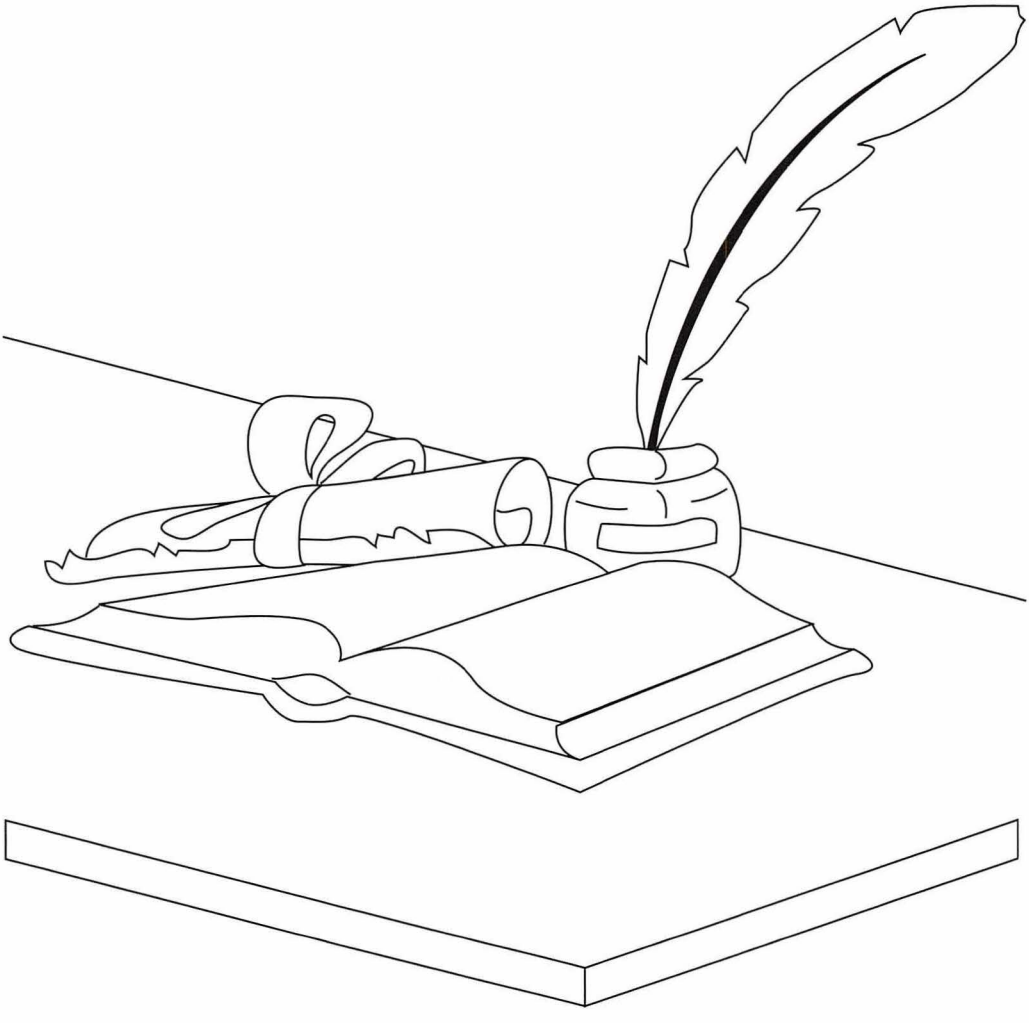
2. Can you think of other things that you should start doing with بِسْمِ اللّٰه ?



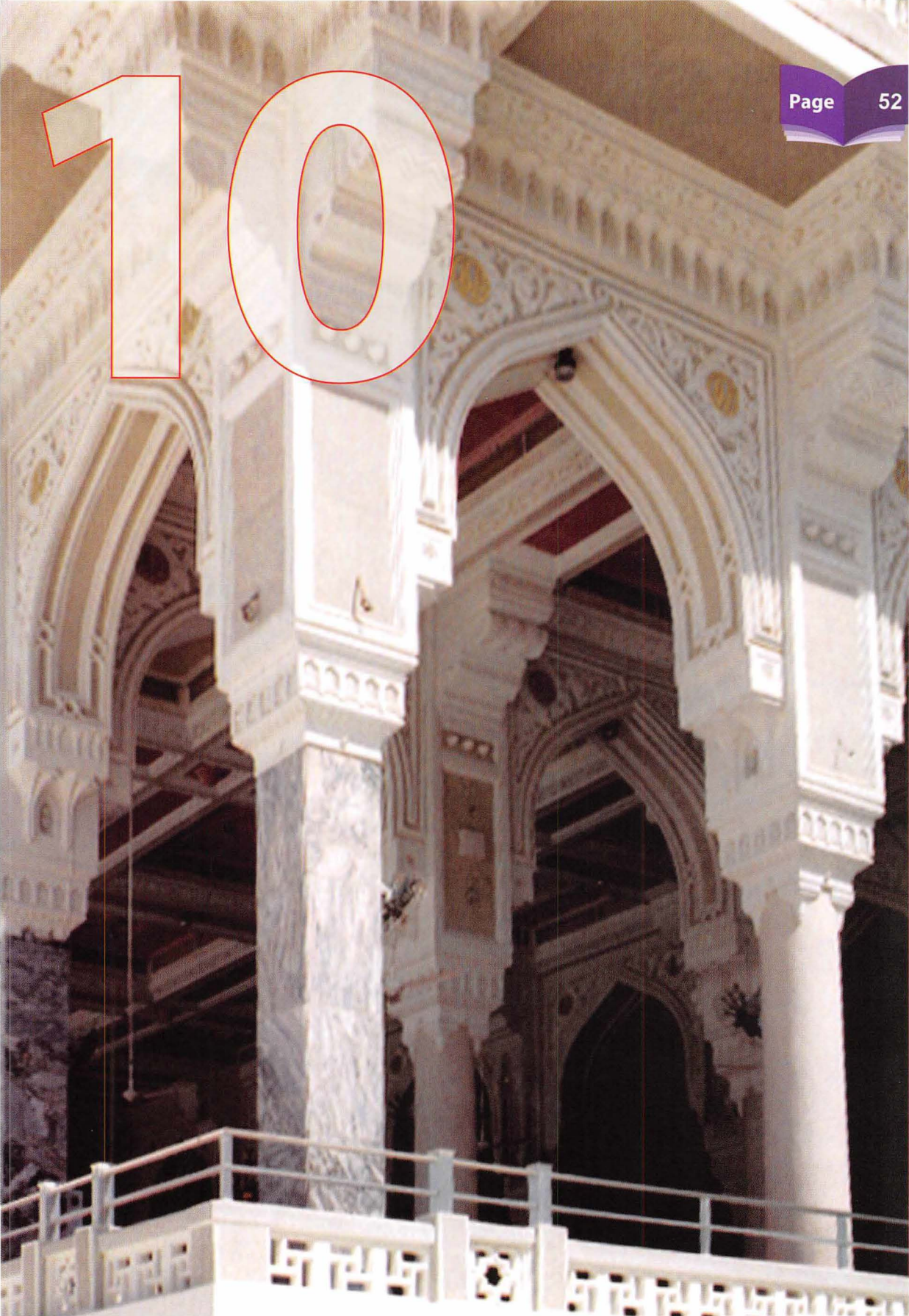
Check-up

B. Colour the following picture.

Remember to say بِسْمِ اللّٰه before you start!



10



Islam is based on **five pillars**.
The basic duties of Muslims are known as the five pillars.



The **five pillars** of Islam are:

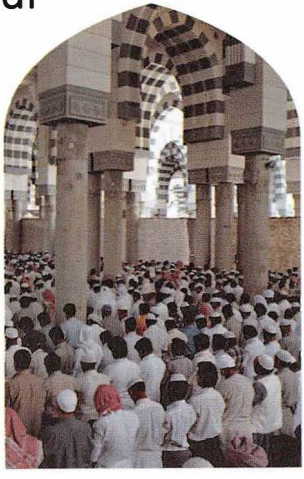
1. **Ash-Shahaadah:**

The declaration of faith:

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللّٰه

Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah, Muhammadur-Rasoolullaah

(There is no god worthy of worship but **Allah** and **Muhammad** is His Messenger)



2. **Salah:**

The compulsory prayer:
Muslims pray five times everyday.

3. Zakah:

The payment of purifying dues. All rich Muslims must give zakah to the poor and those who are in need.



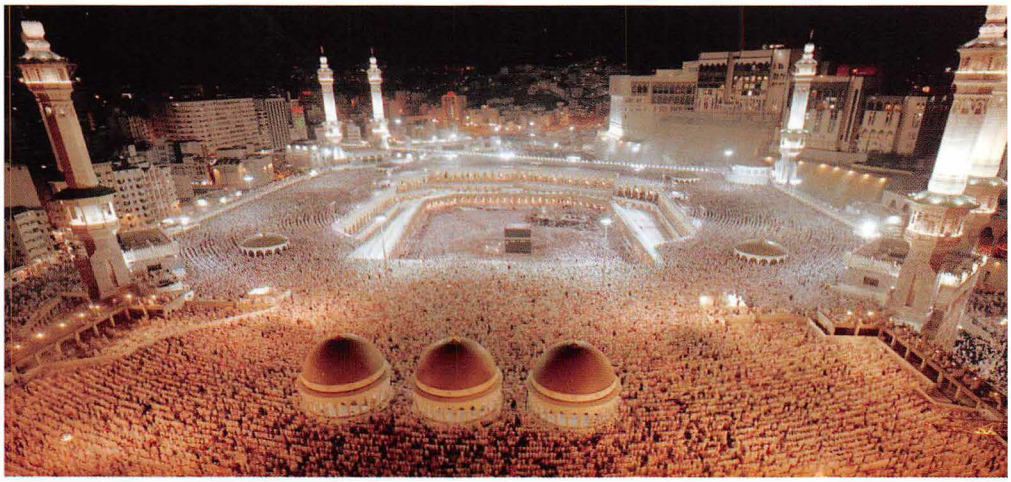


4. Sawm:

Fasting in the month of Ramadan.

5. Hajj:

The **pilgrimage**. A Muslim visits the **Ka'bah** at least once in his life for performing Hajj, if he is able to do so.



These basic duties are known as the **five pillars** of Islam. A building which has **five pillars** will stand firm. If all Muslims do these five things well, Islam will be firm. A Muslim is one who obeys **Allah** in everything. He accepts and believes that **Allah** exists, and that He is One. He also accepts and believes that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) is the Messenger and servant of **Allah**.





A. Word Search

HAJJ, SHAHAADAH, SALAH, ZAKAH, SAWM

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

B. Match the following.

Saying لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه	Salah
Praying five times a day	Hajj
Giving money to those who need it	Sawm
Fasting in the month of Ramadan	Shahaadah
Visiting the Ka'bah	Zakah

C. Colour the following.

Salah

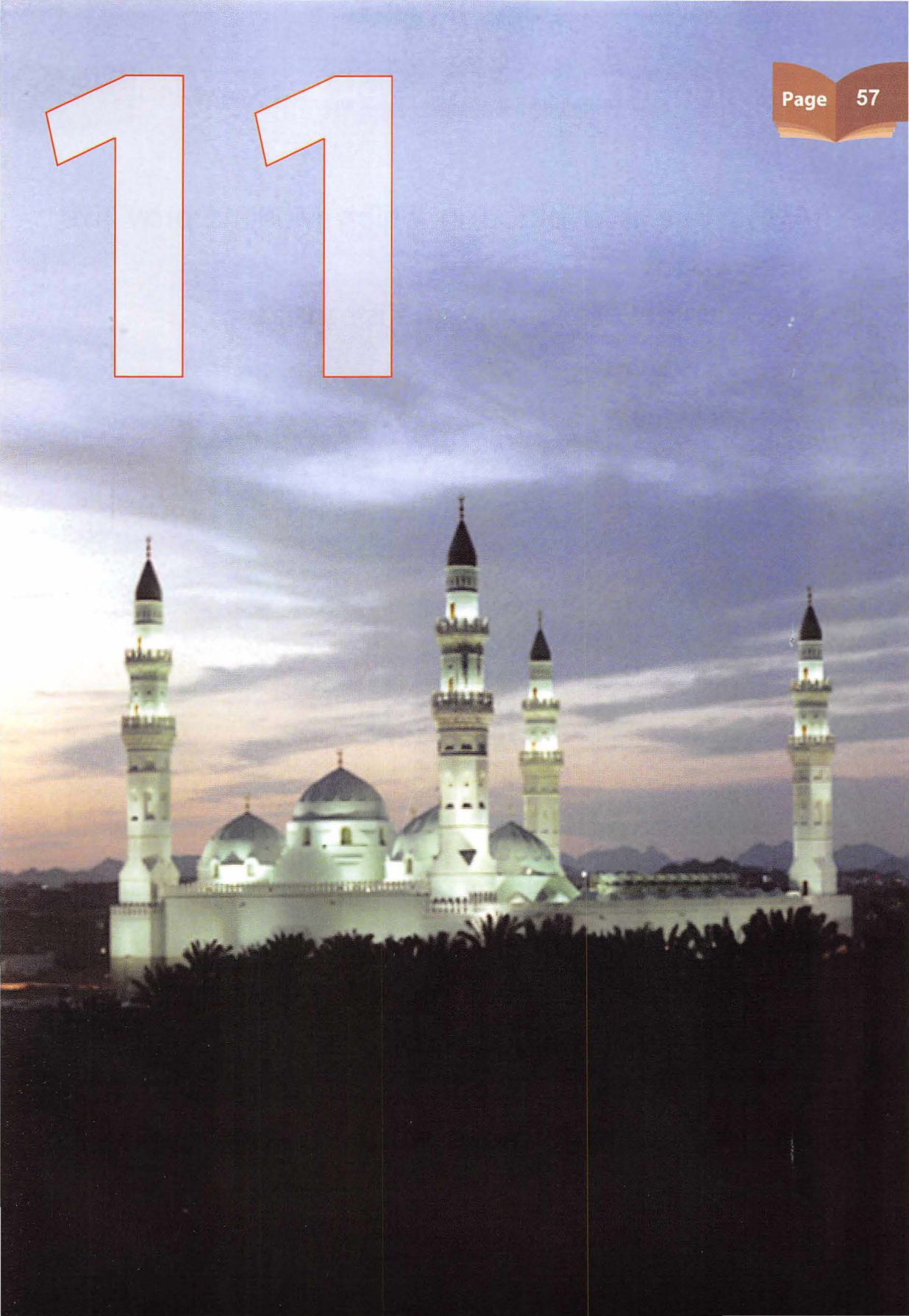
Zakah

Sawm

Hajj

Shahaadah

11



A **mosque** is a place in which Muslims **pray** five times a day.

The Arabic word for **mosque** is **masjid**.



When it is time for **salah**, the mu'adh-dhin calls out the **adhan** from the **masjid**. The **adhan** is a call for prayer. Some **mosques** are small. Some **mosques** are very big. If you go to a big **mosque**, you will find several watertaps in one place. These watertaps are for Muslims to make wudhu before starting to pray.

You should enter the **mosque** with the right foot first, saying:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلامُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ. اَللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillaah. Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik.

(In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, open the gates of Your mercy for me).

You should take off your shoes or sandals and leave them at the entrance to the **mosque**. **Mosques** today have racks in them for shoes. In the prayer hall, there is a niche, called the **mihraab**.



The **mihraab** shows the direction of the **qiblah**.

The **qiblah** is the direction towards which we pray. The **mihraab** shows us where the **qiblah** is so we may face it when praying.

The mosque should be kept clean. Before going to the mosque, you must make sure that your body and clothes are clean and that they do not smell bad.

The mosque is a place of worship. Do not eat or drink in a mosque. It is not a place for taking meals or drinks.

After salah, leave the mosque with the left foot first, saying:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلاَةُ وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلى رَسُولِ الله

اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillaah. Allaahumma innee as'aluka min fadlik.

(In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, I ask you of Your bounty).



A. Match the following.

- The Arabic word for mosque is ★ masjid
- A person who calls the adhan is called ★ the mihraab
- The watertaps in the masjid are ★ for Muslims to make wudhu
- The niche in the mosque that shows the direction of the qiblah ★ the mu'adh-dhin

B. Circle the correct answer.

- It is OK to throw bits of paper in the masjid. Yes No
- We must keep our masjid clean and tidy. Yes No
- I must take my shoes off inside the masjid. Yes No
- The mihraab is a niche in one of the walls of the masjid. Yes No
- If you face the mihraab you will be facing the qiblah. Yes No

C. For entering or leaving?

Which of the following du'aa is said when entering the masjid and which one is said when leaving it ?

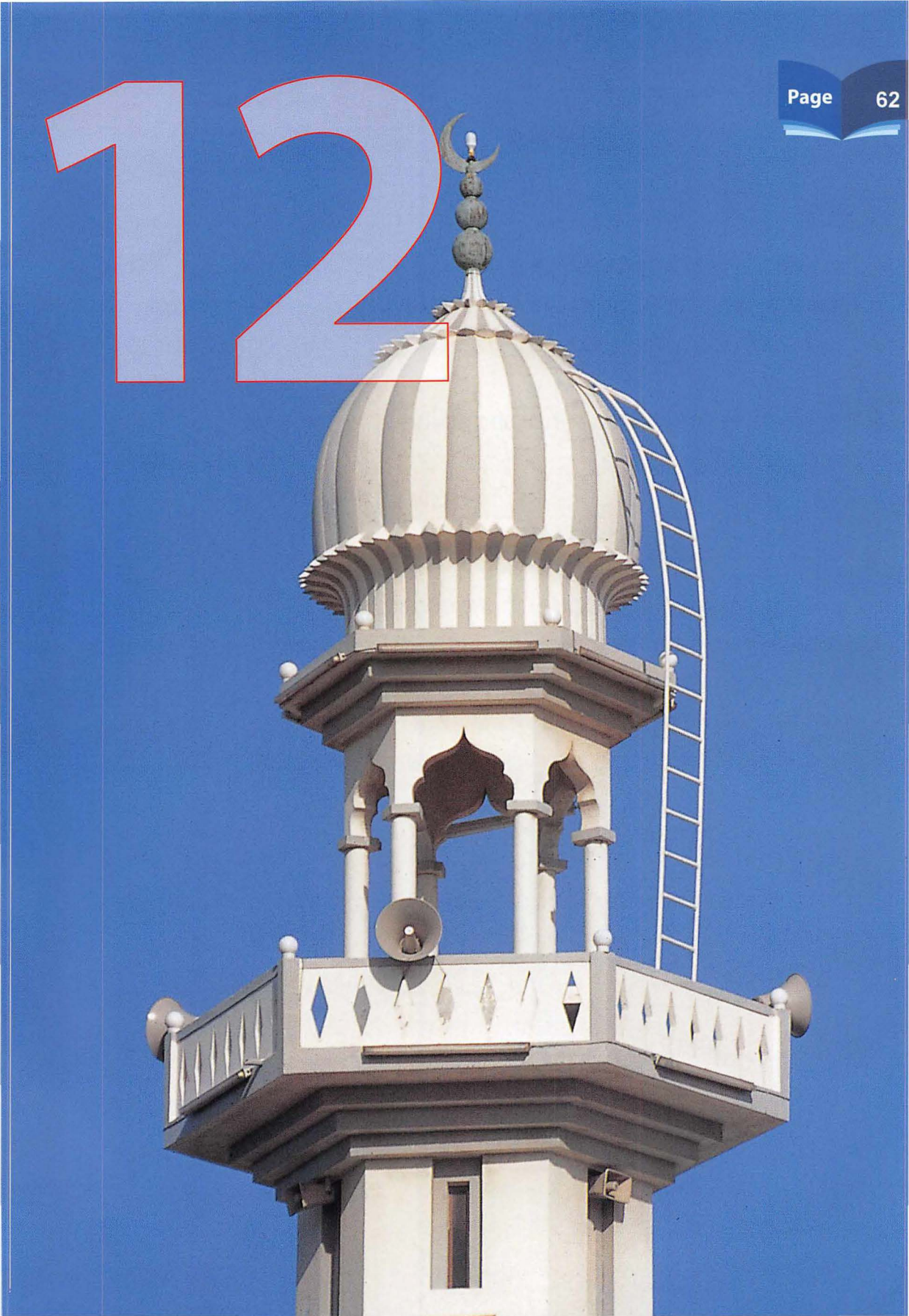
بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلاَةُ وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ

اَللَّهُمَّ إِنِي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّلاَةُ وَالسَّلاَمُ عَلى رَسُولِ اللهِ

اَللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Memorize both these du'aas so that you can recite them the next time you go to the masjid; this will make **Allah** happy with you.

12



The **mu'adh-dhin** calls out the **adhan** five times a day in the **mosque**.
Muslims then get ready to offer **salah**.
The **adhan** reminds the Muslims that it is time for prayer.

When you hear the **adhan**, you should prepare yourself for **salah**. You should leave aside whatever you may be doing at that time as soon as possible.

The wording of the adhan is:

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great
اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great
اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَـر

ash-hadu allaa-ilaaha illallaah
I testify that there is no god but Allah
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه

ash-hadu allaa-ilaaha illallaah
I testify that there is no god but Allah
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللّٰه

ash-hadu anna muhammadar rasoolullaah
I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللّٰه

ash-hadu anna muhammadar rasoolullaah
I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاة حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاة

hayya 'alassalaah, hayya 'alassalaah
Hasten to the prayer, hasten to the prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاح حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاح

hayya 'alal falaah, hayya 'alal falaah
Hasten to success, hasten to success

اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَر اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَر

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه

Laa-ilaaha illallaah
There is no god but Allah

How powerful the call is!
How beautiful the words are!



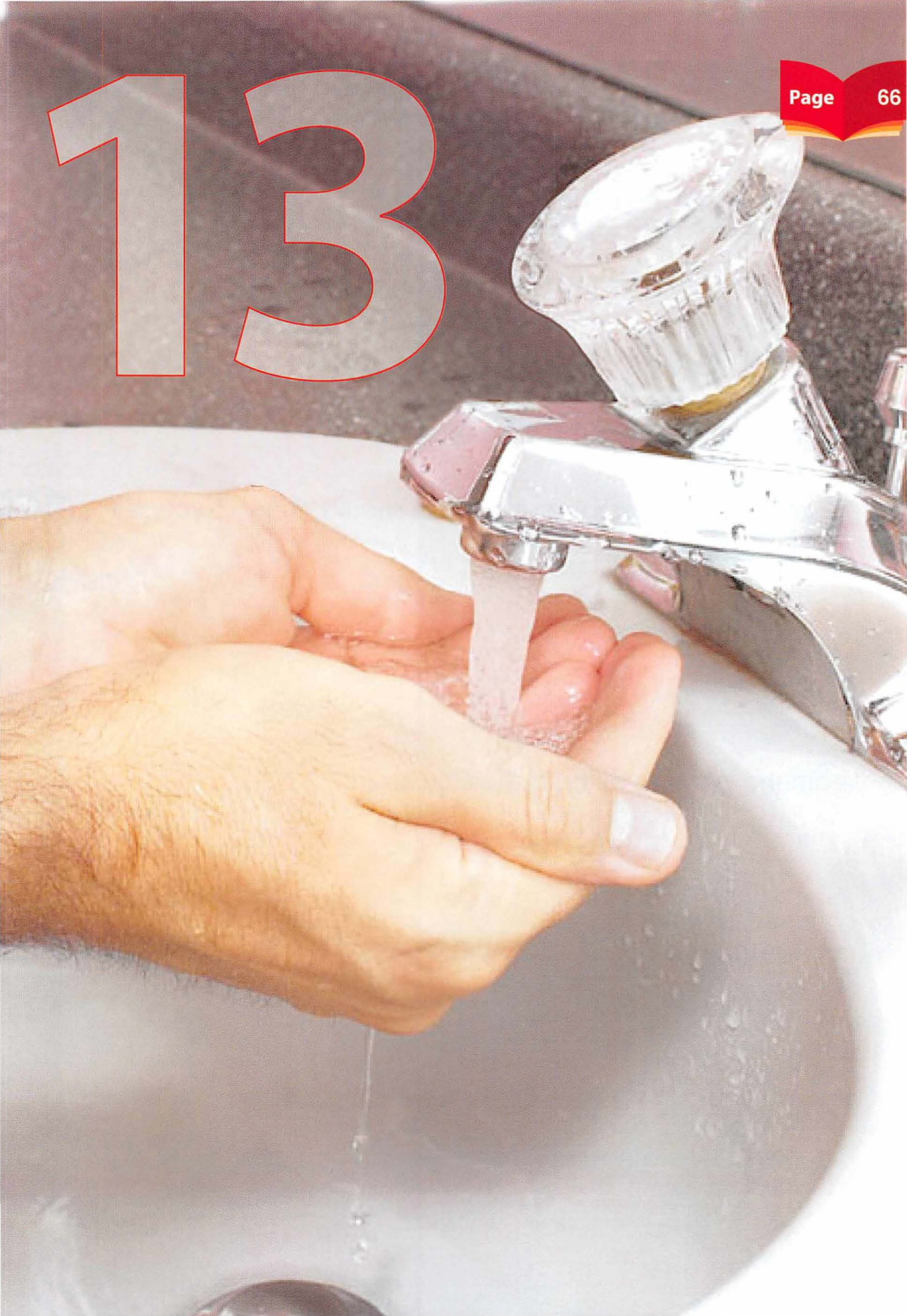
A. Complete the following statements.

1. The mu'adh-dhin calls out the _____ five times a day.
2. Muslims then get ready to offer _____.
3. When you hear the adhan, you should prepare yourself for _____.

B. Memorize.

Learn the wording of the adhan by heart.

13



The **Prophet Muhammad** (ﷺ) said that a person's prayer (salah) is not accepted if he is not pure. So, before praying a Muslim must purify himself. He should wash off the dirt, if any, from his body. A Muslim should make sure that his clothes are clean. Wudhu should be performed with pure water.

The way to perform **wudhu**:

1. Make the intention of purifying yourself for salah.
2. Start in the name of **Allah** by saying: بِسْمِ اللّٰه Bismillaah – In the name of **Allah**
3. Wash the right hand and the left hand three times. You should wash up to the wrists and between the fingers.
4. Rinse out the mouth three times.
5. Sniff water into the nose and give it a gentle blow, three times.

6. Wash the face three times, from the hairline to the bottom of the chin and from ear to ear.
7. Wash the right forearm up to the elbow including the hand three times. Then wash the left forearm up to the elbow including the hand three times.
8. Wet your hands and wipe the head once from the hairline to the neck and back again to the front.
9. With wet hands, wipe the inside of the ears with the index finger and the outside of the ears with your thumb once.
10. Wash the feet starting with the right foot, from the toes to the heels and ankles. Do this three time. Remember to rub between the toes.
11. Now recite ash-Shahaadah.

أَشْهَدُ أَن لا إِلٰهَ إِلاَّ اللهُ وأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُه

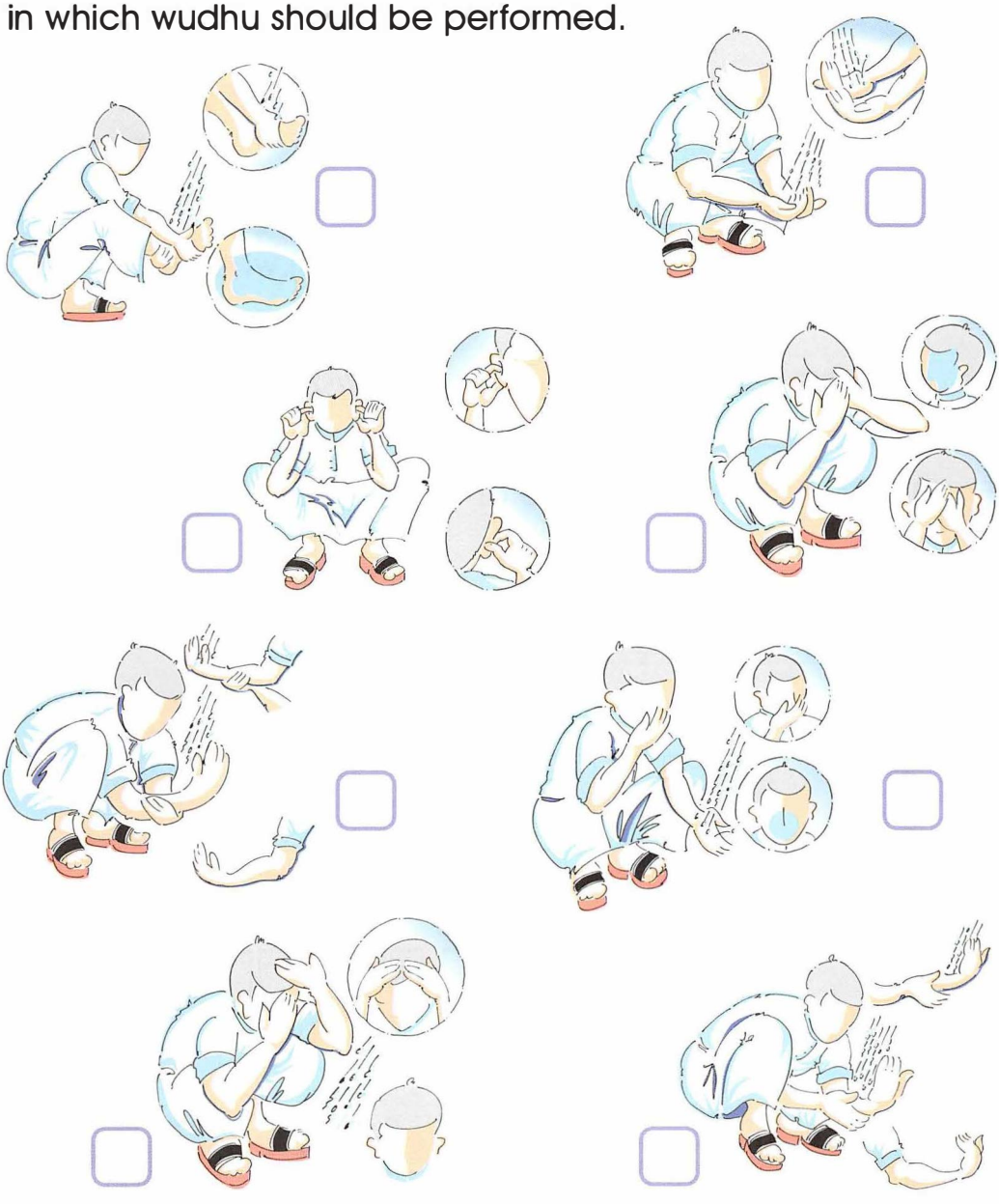
ash-hadu allaa ilaahaa illallaahu wa ash-hadu anna muhammadan 'abduhu warasooluh.

I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.

Check-up

A. *The correct order to perform wudhu.*

Number the following pictures in the order in which wudhu should be performed.





B. Choose the correct answer.

While making my wudhu:

1. I always wash my _____ foot before my left one. (left / right)
2. I rinse out my mouth _____ times (three / four)
3. I do not forget to say بِسْمِ الله (bismillaah) when I _____. (start / finish)
4. I wash my face _____ I wash my forearms up to the elbows including the hands. (before / after)
5. I sniff water into my nose and give it a _____ blow. (gentle / hard)

C. Colour the following.

THERE IS

NO SALAH

WITHOUT WUDHU

14



The **second pillar** of Islam is **salah**. A Muslim must offer five **fard** prayers a day.

Fard is an Arabic word which means **compulsory**.
The fard prayers are **compulsory prayers**.
No Muslim should avoid them or delay them, without a valid reason.



The five daily prayers have the following **rak'ahs**.

1. **Fajr** Dawn prayer has **two rak'ahs**
2. **Dhuhr** Afternoon prayer has **four rak'ahs**
3. **Asr** Mid-afternoon prayer has **four rak'ahs**
4. **Maghrib** Sunset prayer has **three rak'ahs**
5. **Isha** Night prayer has **four rak'ahs**

When the time of any of these prayers starts, you will hear the mu'adh-dhin in the masjid call out the **adhan**.

- ★ A Muslim will then make **wudhu** and get ready for **salah**.
- ★ Facing the **qiblah**, a Muslim makes the intention of the prayer he is going to perform.
- ★ He raises his hands to the level of his ears or his shoulders and says:

Allaahu Akbar ***اَللّٰهُ أَكْبَر***

Allah *is Most Great*

- ★ His prayer (salah) has started. His first rak'ah has started.

A **rak'ah:**

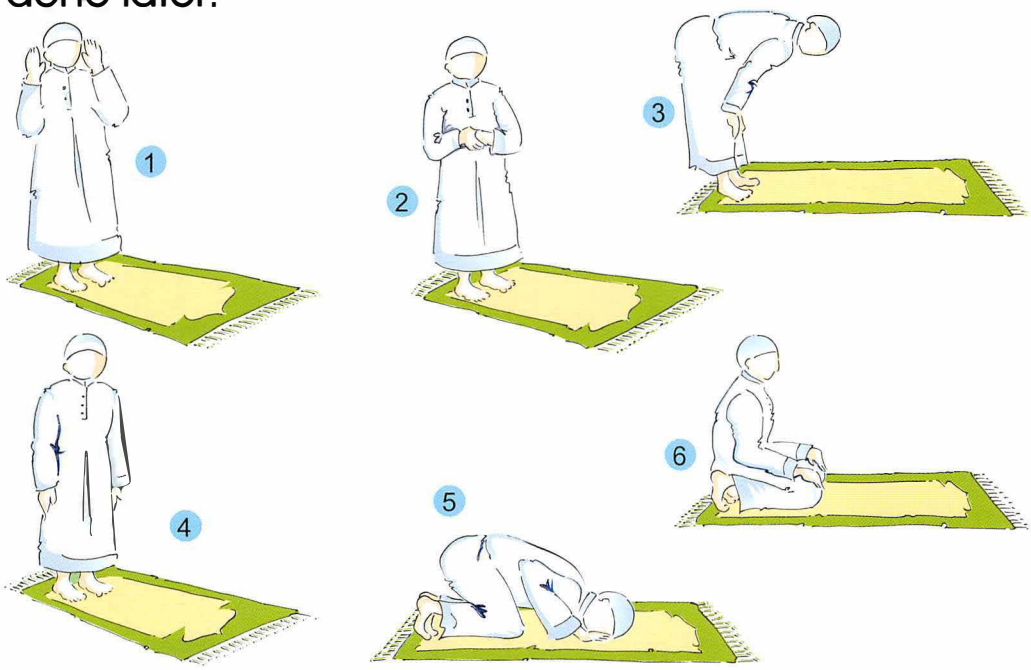
what is a rak'ah?

A rak'ah is a set of recitations and movements.

A **rak'ah** consists of the following things:

- Recitation of Surat al-Fatihah while standing.
- Recitation of another surah (in the first **two rak'ahs**)
- Ruku': Bowing (while holding both the knees)
- Rising and standing straight from bowing
- Sujud: Prostration – done twice (putting hands, forehead and nose, knees and toes on the ground)

You will learn in detail how each part of the **rak'ah** is done later!



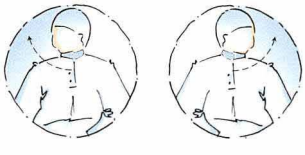
A. *Unscramble.*

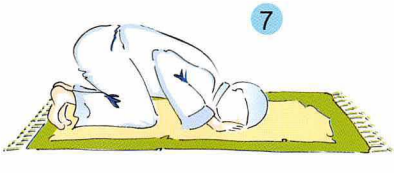
Unscramble the names of the prayers, and write the number of rak'ahs in each one of them:

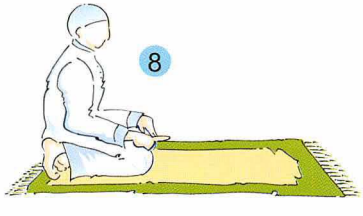
1. hribMag _____ has three rak'ahs.
2. huhDr _____ has _____ rak'ahs.
3. shal _____ has _____ rak'ahs.
4. Fjar _____ has _____ rak'ahs.
5. srA _____ has _____ rak'ahs.

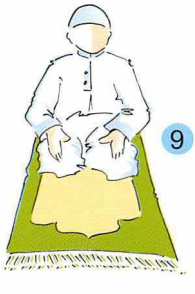
B. *Match the prayer (salah) to the time when it is prayed.*

Fajr	Sunset
Maghrib	Night
Dhuhr	Dawn
Isha	Afternoon
Asr	Mid-afternoon





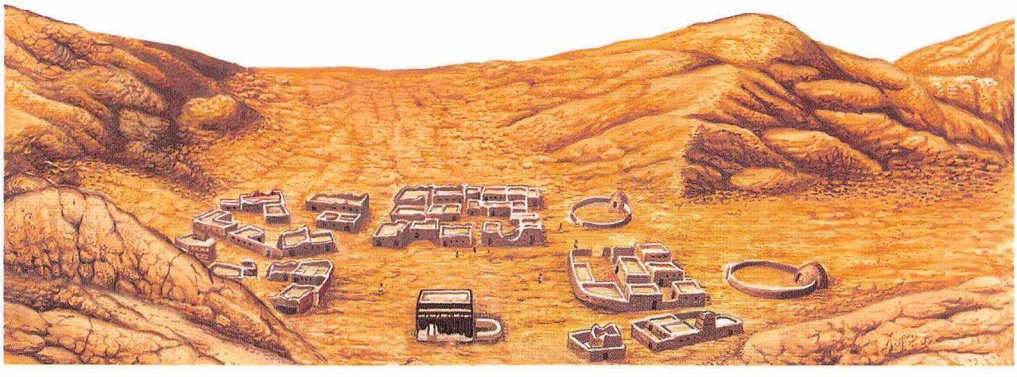




15



The birth of the Prophet (ﷺ)



Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in **Makkah** on Monday, Rabee' al-Awwal, in the **Year of the Elephant**. It was the year **570** according to the Christian calendar. **Prophet Muhammad** (ﷺ) was born 50 days after the event of the **Year of the Elephant**.

What is the **Year of the Elephant**? The Arabs before Islam of course had no calendar. They counted the days and months but they did not number their years. Instead, they would only give each year a name after some special event which happened during that year.

The year in which **Allah's** Messenger (ﷺ) was born something very remarkable happened.

An **Ethiopian** ruler named **Abraha** was ruling Yemen at that time. He was angry because many people went to **Makkah** every year to visit the **Ka'bah**. Along with them, they took all their business and trade there.

Abraha became **jealous**. He wanted people to come to his city instead. So he decided to build a big **church** in San'aa. He hoped that people would visit his **church** and stop visiting the **Ka'bah**.

Abraha built a splendid **church** in San'aa, but the people did not come to his **church**. They continued to visit the

Abraha needed no further excuse. He set out for **Makkah** with a large army to tear down the **Ka'bah**. At the front of the army he placed an

elephant. No one in **Makkah** had ever seen an **elephant** before.

Abraha was not far from Makkah when the **elephant** stopped and It wouldn't move any further. **Abraha's** large army also stopped.

At this point a **miracle** happened. The **Qur'an** tells us its story, and you will learn about it in detail later, **Inshaa Allah**.

Since then this year was called the **Year of the Elephant**. It was the year **Allah's Messenger** (ﷺ) was born.



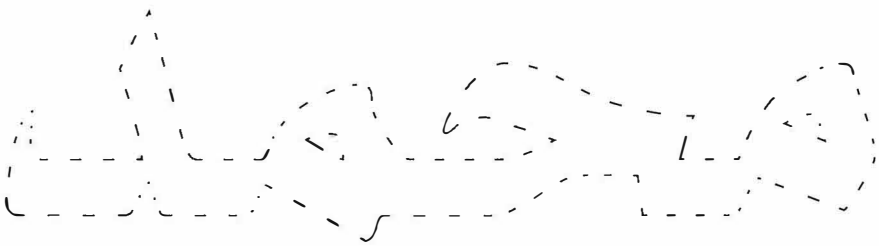
A. Colour the matching boxes with the same colour.

Monday	The Year of the Elephant was the year	was ruling Yemen at that time.
Abraha was angry	I love my Prophet (ﷺ)	Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born on a
570 according to the Christian Calendar	because people visited Makkah	Abraha

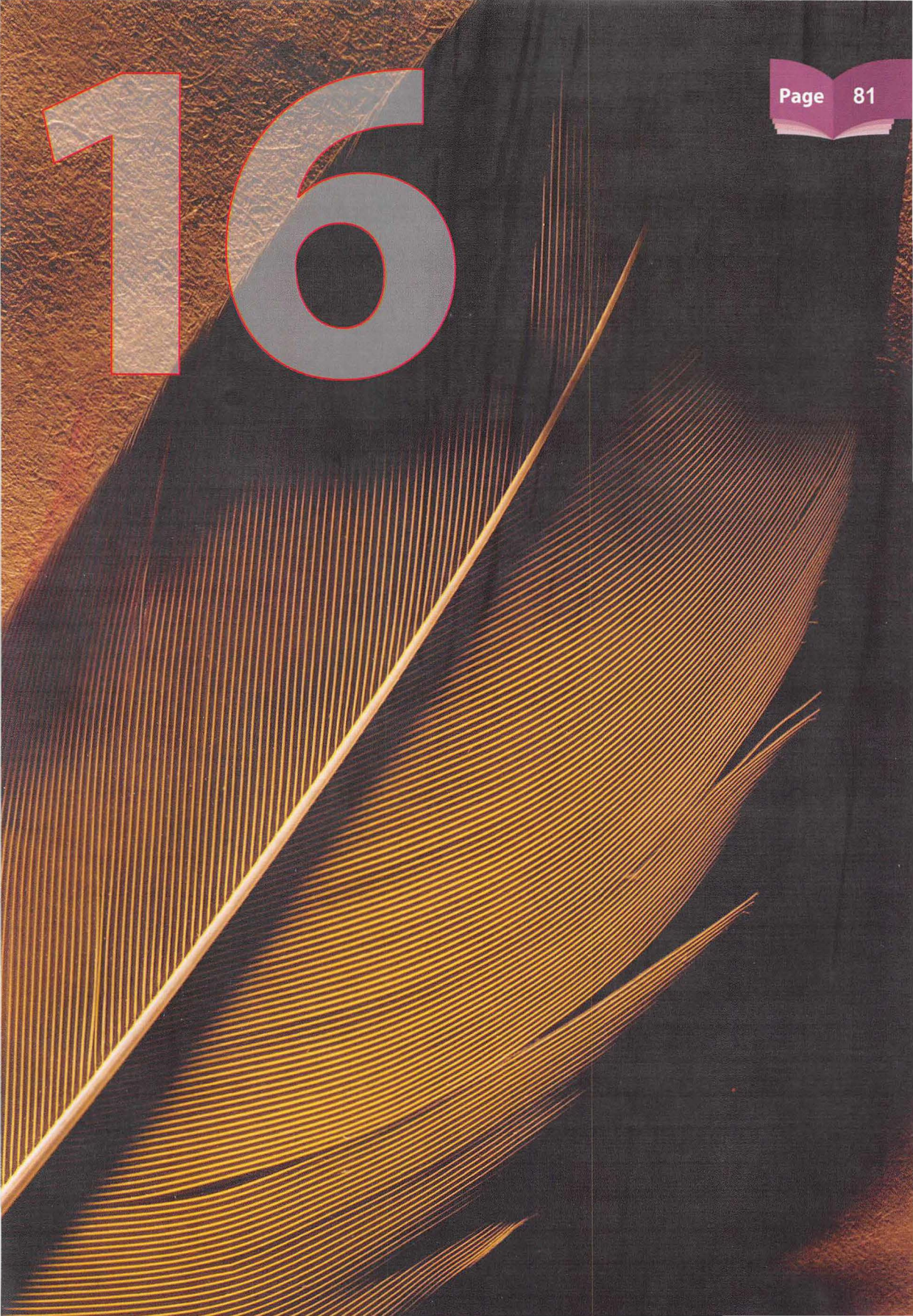
B. Fill in the gaps.

1. At the front of the army, Abraha put an _____.
2. Abraha wanted to break the _____ down.
3. Abraha built a splendid _____ in San'aa.

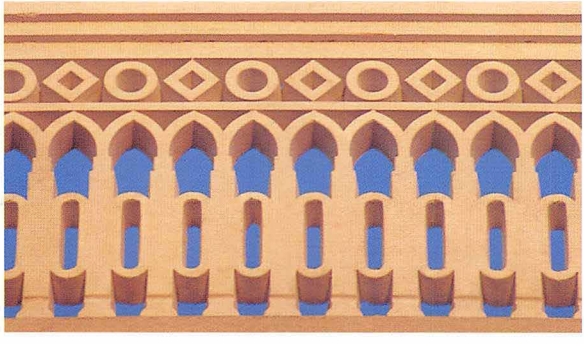
C. Join the dots and then colour in the word.



MUHAMMAD (MAY ALLAH'S PEACE AND BLESSINGS BE UPON HIM)

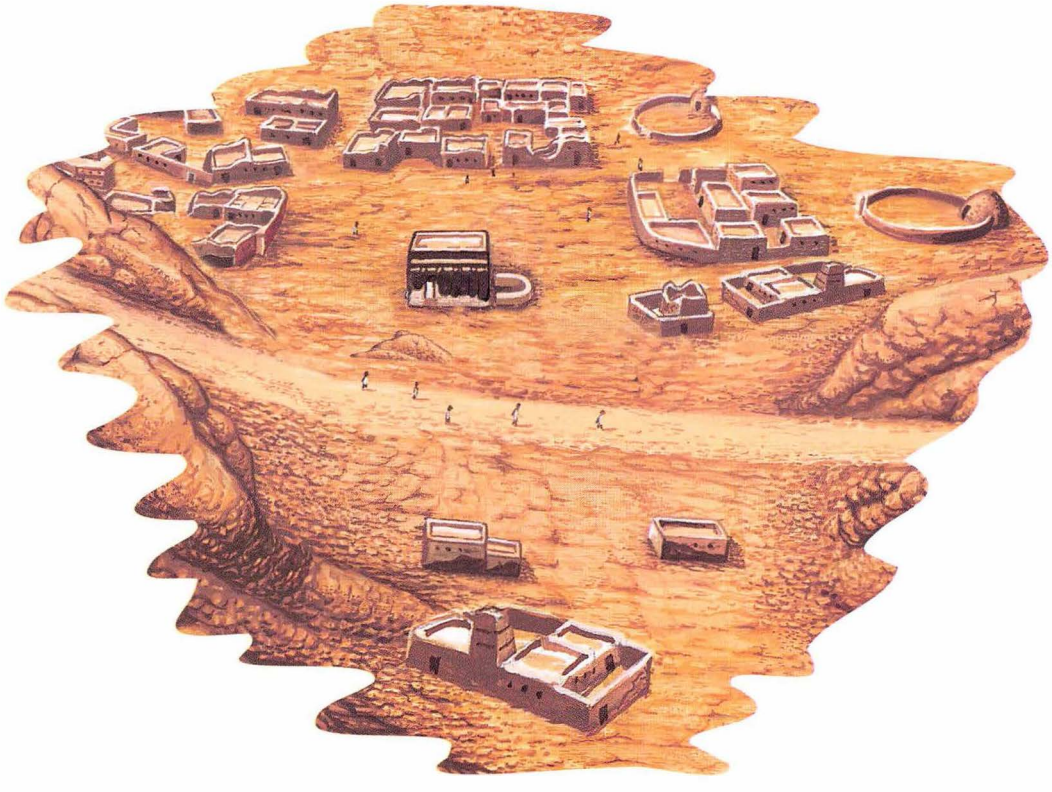

16

Prophet's mother's name was Aminah bint Wahb. She belonged to a noble family of a tribe called Quraysh.



The Prophet's father's name was Abdullah and his grandfather's name was Abdul-Muttalib. They also belonged to the **Quraysh tribe**. A few months before the birth of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), his father Abdullah had gone to Syria with a trade caravan. On his return he fell sick. He stayed in Yathrib (Madinah) for a while hoping to get better before he went back to Makkah. But sadly he could not reach Makkah. He died in Madinah months before the birth of his son. Abdullah was only 25 years old when he died.

When his mother Aminah gave birth to him, his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib named him Muhammad. Abdul-Muttalib hoped that his grandson would be praised and respected by everyone in the world.





A. Answer the following questions.

What was the Prophet's grandfather's name?

What was the Prophet's father's name?

What was the Prophet's mother's name?

What is the name of our beloved Prophet?

B. Complete the following sentences.

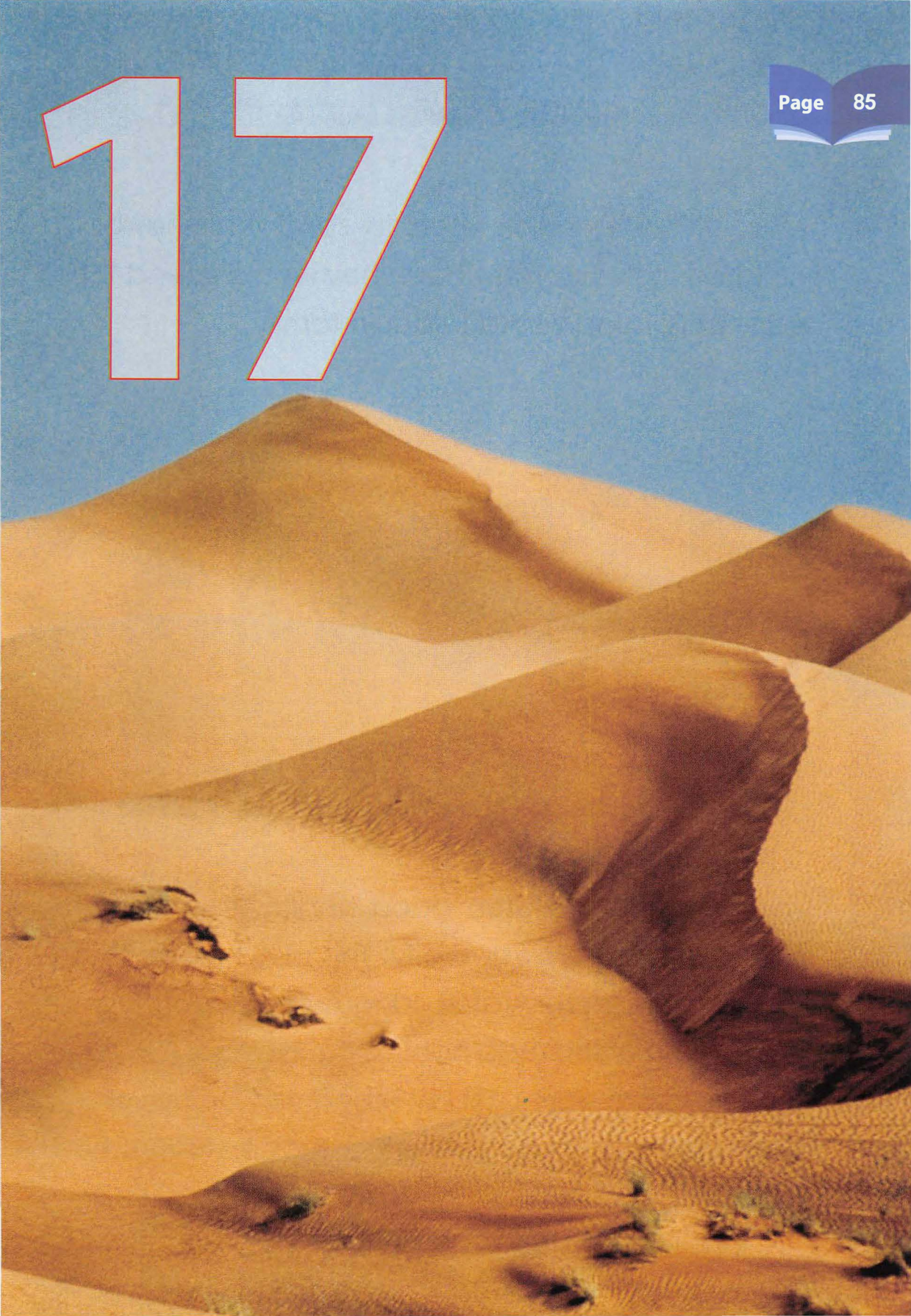
1. Aminah gave birth to _____ (ﷺ).
2. Abdul-Muttalib named his grandson _____.
3. Prophet Muhammad's father died _____ before he was born.

C. Answer in colours.

1. Colour in red the place where Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born.
2. Colour in green the place where Prophet Muhammad's father Abdullah died.

Makkah Madinah

17



Most of the **Quraysh** used to send their newborn children to the **desert**. There they would spend their early childhood with a Bedouin family.



This gave the children good health. It kept them away from the crowded city. This also helped them to learn the pure Arabic language. According to the custom of the Arab nobles, the **Prophet** (ﷺ) was given into the care of Lady **Haleemah Sa'diyyah**. **Haleemah** took it upon herself to suckle **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and raise him.

She would come to Makkah twice a year so that Muhammad (ﷺ) could meet his mother and grandfather.

Haleemah Sa'diyyah suckled him for two years and he remained with her for four years. He tended sheep as soon as he was old enough to walk and learnt the ways of the desert. He brought great good fortune to his foster parents.

His mother Aminah called him back to Makkah at the end of four years. When he was six, his mother took him to Yathrib (Madinah), where his father died.

But Aminah herself fell ill and died on her way back to Makkah at Abwa, a place between Madinah and Makkah.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Haleemah Sa'diyyah?

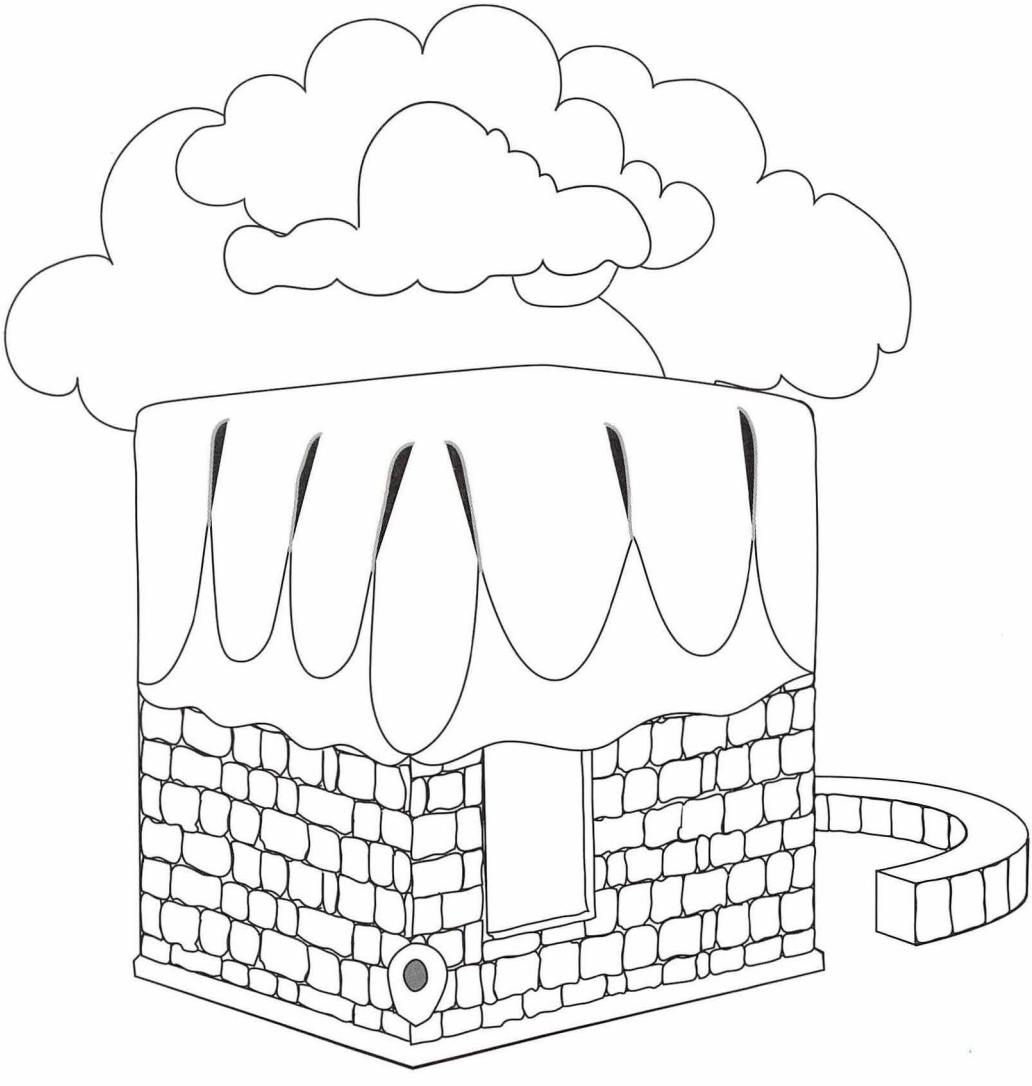
2. For how many years did Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) remain with Haleemah Sa'diyyah?

B. Find these words in the grid below.

MUHAMMAD, HALEEMAH, ABDULLAH, AMINAH, MAKKAH

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

C. Colour the following picture of the Ka'bah.



18



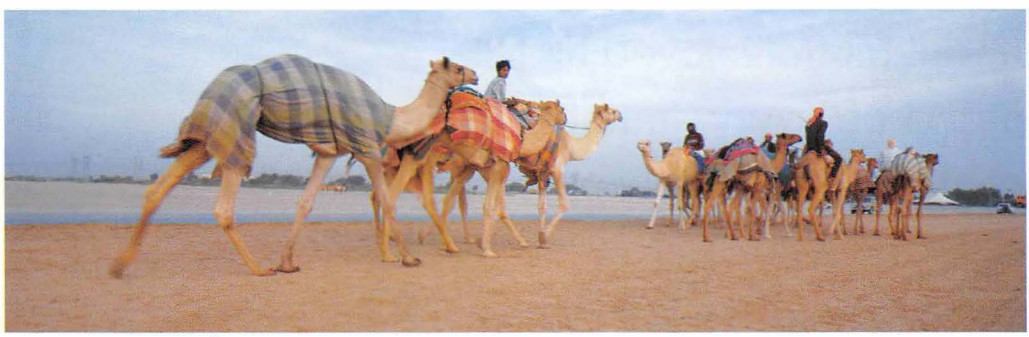
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) now came under the care of his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib. Abdul-Muttalib was eighty years old then. He was the head of the Hashimi clan.



Abdul-Muttalib loved his little grandson very much. He kept the boy with him as he rested in the shadow of the Ka'bah. Here the two of them could watch the world go by.

When the boy was eight years old, Abdul-Muttalib died. Now the Prophet (ﷺ) came under the care of his uncle Abu Talib. Abdul-Muttalib was wise enough to give him to the care of Abu Talib because he and the Prophet's father Abdullah were born of the same mother.

Abu Talib took special care of his nephew. He held him dearer than his own sons. He made him sleep on his own bed. When the **Prophet** (ﷺ) was twelve years old, **Abu Talib** planned to go with a trade caravan to Syria. **Abu Talib** took him along to Syria.



When the caravan reached Busra (a part of Syria), a Christian monk named **Bahira** saw the **Prophet** (ﷺ). **Bahira** was learned and wise. He recognized **Muhammad** (ﷺ) as the Last **Prophet**.

He told **Abu Talib** that his nephew was set to become a **Prophet**. He advised **Abu Talib** to look after him with special care.



A. Name the following relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

1. Grandfather _____
2. Father _____
3. Mother _____
4. Wet nurse _____
5. Uncle _____

B. Complete these sentences.

1. The Prophet's father was _____
2. The Prophet (ﷺ) was born in _____
3. The Prophet's father died in _____
4. Busra is in _____



Write down the boxed letters in the previous page in the blank below.

_____ recognized Muhammad (ﷺ) as the Last Prophet.

C. *Answer in colours.*

1. Colour in blue the place where Bahira lived.
2. Colour in yellow the place where Abu Talib and Muhammad (ﷺ) lived.

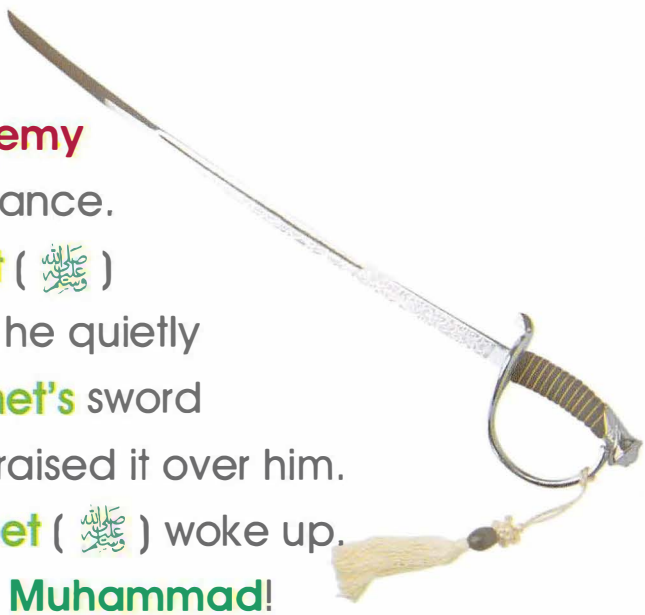
Busra

Makkah

19



One day **Allah's Messenger** (ﷺ) was alone in the Muslim camp close to the **battleground**.
He lay down to rest in the shade of a tree and fell asleep.



A man from the **enemy** came along by chance.
Seeing the **Prophet** (ﷺ) asleep and alone, he quietly removed the **Prophet's** sword from its cover and raised it over him.
Just then the **Prophet** (ﷺ) woke up.
The man asked, 'O **Muhammad**!
Who will save you from me now?'



The **Prophet** (ﷺ) calmly replied, '**Allah**!'
Hearing the **Prophet's** reply, the man trembled with fear, and the sword fell down from his hand.

The Prophet (ﷺ) picked up the sword and asked the man, 'Now who will save you from me?'
The man had no answer.
The Prophet (ﷺ) let the man go.



A. Complete the story.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) lay down to _____ in the shade of a _____ and fell asleep.
One of the _____ came along by chance.
He said, 'O Muhammad! Who will _____ you from me now?'
The Prophet (ﷺ) calmly replied, '_____!'
On hearing this, the man trembled with _____ and the _____ fell down from his hand.



B. *This story teaches me.*

1. The **Messenger** of **Allah** (ﷺ) had trust in **Allah** and that made him a very brave man.
2. The **Messenger** of **Allah** (ﷺ) was very kind and forgiving even towards people who were mean and unkind to him.

Search for the underlined words mentioned above in the grid below.

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

20



The Prophet (ﷺ) always served food to his guests. He entertained both Muslims and non-Muslims at his house. He served them himself.



Once the Prophet (ﷺ) gave a guest all the food in his house while he and his family went hungry.
Another time a man came to the Prophet's house as a guest. This man was not yet a Muslim.
The Prophet (ﷺ) served him goat milk and the guest drank all the milk. The Prophet (ﷺ) gave him more milk, and then some more until the man had drunk the milk of six goats. The Prophet (ﷺ) continued to serve him.



A. Circle the correct answers.

1. The Prophet (ﷺ) was always _____ to his guests.
(good / bad)

2. The Prophet (ﷺ) _____ his guests.
(served / never served)

3. The man drank the milk of _____ goats.
(five / six)

B. Colour the following hadeeth.

'Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be kind to his guests.'

21



Learn these Surahs by heart

سُورَةُ الفَاتِحَةِ (١)

ترتيبها ١ — آياتها ٧

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾

ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾ ٱهْدِنَا

ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾ صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

سُورَةُ العَصْرِ (١٠٣)

ترتيبها ١٠٣ — آياتها ٣

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

وَٱلْعَصْرِ ﴿١﴾ إِنَّ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ لَفِى خُسْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟

وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ ﴿٣﴾

سُورَةُ الكَوْثَرِ (١٠٨)

ترتيبها ١٠٨ — آياتها ٣

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّآ أَعْطَيْنَٰكَ ٱلْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَٱنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ ٱلْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Learn these Surahs by heart



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

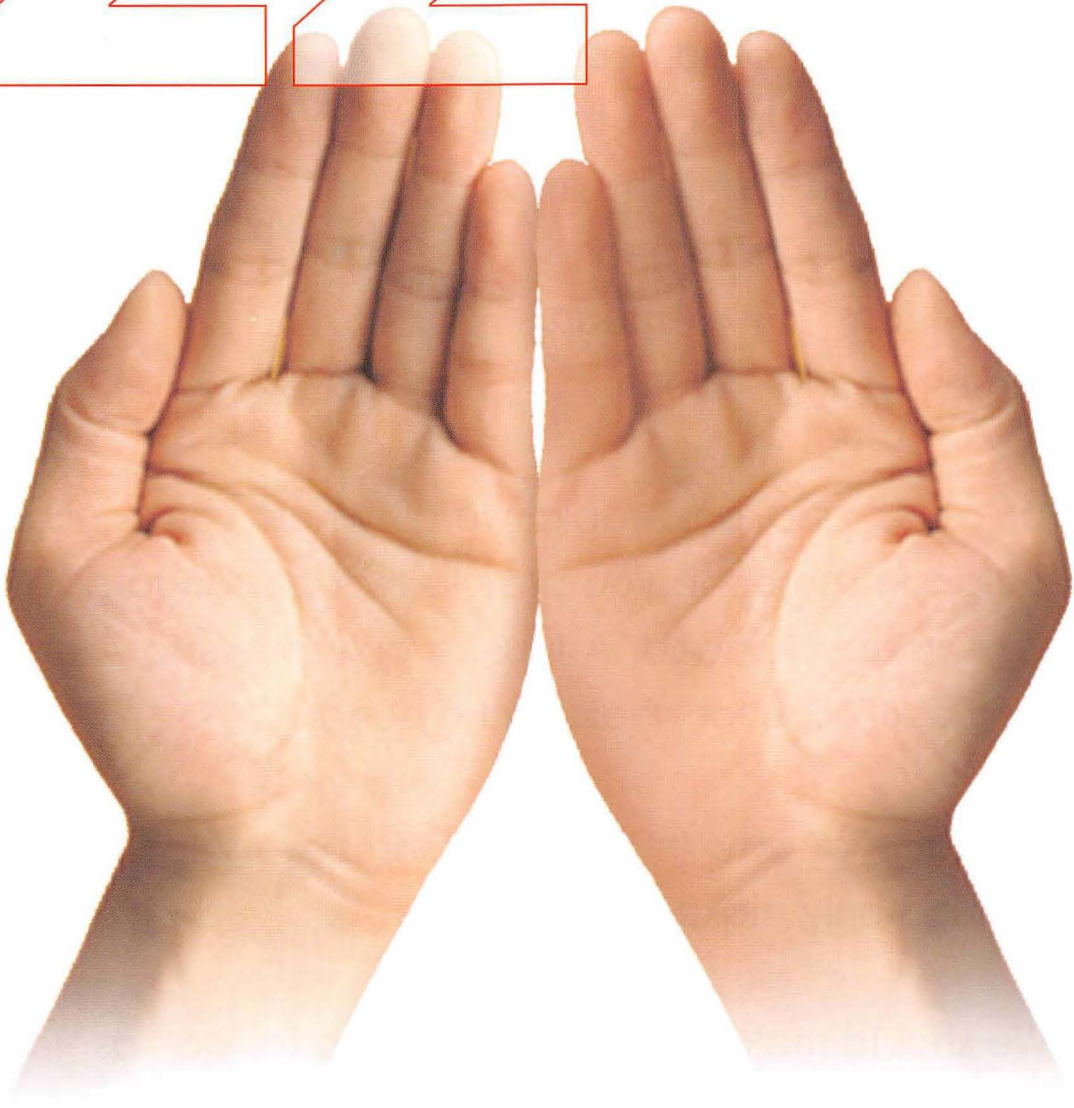
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِن شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِن
شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِن شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي
الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِن شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَٰهِ
النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي
يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

22



Dhikr and Du'aa:

Dhikr is an Arabic word. If you do **dhikr** of someone you remember that person. You mention him to yourself or to someone. In Islam it means remembering **Allah**.





Du'aa is also an Arabic word. When you make **du'aa** to someone you pray to that person to give you what you need. A Muslim only prays to **Allah** and asks **Allah** for whatever he needs.

Du'aa is a way in which Muslims worship **Allah**. Muslims only make **du'aa** to **Allah**.

We should make every kind of **du'aa** to **Allah** as **He** says: "Invoke Me and **I** will answer your call." We should ask **Allah** alone for help. You will learn about **dhikr** and **du'aa** in detail later, inshaa Allah.



Dhikr is remembrance of **Allah**. **Allah** is our **Creator**. We have nothing of our own. **Allah** has given us all we have – our life and all we possess. Every gift is from **Allah**.

We should be thankful to **Him** for these gifts. We should love **Him** above all things. We worship **Him** alone. We worship **Allah** alone, fear **Him** alone, put our trust only in **Him** and hope only for **His** mercy.

We worship **Him** by praying to **Him**.
But how? **Allah's Messenger** (ﷺ) said that we can do this by saying a number of statements, like the following ones:

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰه اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه لا إِلٰهَ إِلاَّ اللّٰه اَللّٰه أَكْبَر

Subhaan-Allaah, Al-Hamdu lillaah, Laa ilaaha illallaah, Allaahu Akbar

If we say this from our hearts, we can get closer to **Allah**. No name is greater than **Allah's** name.

Du'aa:

Prayer: **Du'aa** is a great tool in the hands of a Muslim. Prayer is a Muslim's strength. We can pray to **Allah** in our own language. We can pray to **Allah** in our own words, but it is always better to pray as our **Prophet** (ﷺ) has taught us. **Allah's Messenger** (ﷺ) has taught us supplications or **du'aa** for every occasion.

These are some of them:

If you leave your house say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلى اللهِ وَلاَحَوْلَ وَلاَقُوَّةَ إِلاَّ بِاللهِ

Bismillaah, tawakkaltu 'alallaah, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaah

In the name of Allah; I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither power, nor might except with Allah

Before you enter the mosque, say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلامُ عَلى رَسُولِ الله

اَللَّهُـمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillah.

Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, open the gates of Your mercy for me

When you come out of the mosque, say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ الصَّـلَاةُ وَالسَّـلامُ عَلى رَسُولِ الله

اَللَّهُـمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِك

Bismillaah, wassalaatu wassalaamu 'alaa rasoolillah. Allaahumma innee as'aluka min fadlik

In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon Allah's Messenger. O Allah, I ask You of Your Bounty

When you enter your home, say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ لَـجْنَا وَ بِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلى رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Bismillaahi walajnaa, wa bismillaahi Kharajnaa, wa 'alaa rabbinaa tawakkalnaa

In the name of Allah we enter, and in the name of Allah we leave, and in our Lord we put our trust

When you go to bed, say:

بِاسْمِكَ اللّـهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وأَحْيَا

Bismik-Allaahumma amootu wa ahyaa

In your name, O Allah, I die and I live.

When you wake up from your sleep in the morning, say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَا تَنَا وَ إِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

Al-Hamdu lillaahilladhee ahyaanaa ba'da maa amaatanaa wa ilaihin-Nushoor

All praise is for Allah Who has brought us to life after causing us to die, and to Him is the Resurrection

When you sneeze, say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه

Al-Hamdu lillaah

All praise is for Allah

When you hear a Muslim saying (اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه) on sneezing, say:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه

Yarhamuk-Allaah

May Allah have mercy on you

When you are about to go into the toilet, say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه .

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ والْخَبَائِث

Bismillaah. Allaahumma innee a'oodhu bika minal- Khubuthi wal-Khabaa'ith

In the name of Allah.

O Allah, I seek protection in you from the male and female devils

When you come out of the toilet, say:

غُفْرَانَك

Ghufraanak

I seek Your forgiveness, (O Allah)

When you complete your wudhu, say:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ،
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُه

Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasooluh.

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah Alone, without a partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

When you are about to begin reciting the Qur'an, say:

أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيم

A'oodhu billaahi minash-shaitaanir-rajeem.

I seek Allah's protection from Satan, the one expelled from His mercy.



A. *Write answers to the following questions.*

1. What do Muslims mean by dhikr?

Dhikr is an Arabic word. If you do dhikr of someone you _____ that person. In Islam dhikr means to r_____ A_____.

2. What do Muslims mean by du'aa?

Du'aa is an Arabic word. If you make du'aa to someone you _____ that person for something you _____. A Muslim only asks _____ for help. A Muslim only makes _____ to _____.

B. *What do you say?*

1. بِسْمِ اللهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ

I say this du'aa when I leave _____.



2. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه الَّذي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَا تَنَا وَ إِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

I say this du'aa when I _____.

3. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه

I say this du'aa after I _____.

4. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهُ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَهُ،
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُه

I say this du'aa after I finish my _____.

5. غُفْرَانَك

I say this du'aa when I leave the _____.

6. أَعُوذُ بِا للّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيم

I say this du'aa before I _____.

Check-up

A. Colouring Fun

أَعُوذُ

بِاللّٰهِ

مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

الرَّجِيمِ

23



It is **good manners** to use the **right hand** for taking or accepting things, for eating and drinking, and for shaking hands.

One should start from the right hand side of the body when stepping into shoes or sandals, and when putting on clothes. Similarly, one should put the right foot forward first when entering a mosque, and coming out of the toilet.

As for the **left hand**, it should be used for dealing with things that are unclean.

The left hand should be used when blowing water out of the nostrils or for cleaning oneself in the toilet. It should be used for washing away impurities of all kinds.

One should not walk about wearing only one sandal or shoe.



A. Circle the correct answers.

The Prophet (ﷺ) taught me to

1. enter the toilet with my (left / right) foot.
2. eat with my (left / right) hand.
3. leave the house with my (left / right) foot.
4. enter the masjid with my (left / right) foot.
5. drink with my (left / right) hand.



B. *Fill in the gaps.*

1. Use the right _____ for giving and taking things.

2. Use the _____ hand for dealing with things that are unclean.

3. One should not walk about wearing only _____ shoe or sandal.

24



Istinjaa is an Arabic word. It means **purification**. If you purify something, you make it clean by removing every dirty and harmful thing from it.

When you need to go to the **toilet**, do not carry anything with you that has **Allah's** Name on it. Before stepping into the **toilet** with your left foot, say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه .

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ والْخَبَائِث

Bismillaah. Allaahumma innee a'oodhu bika minal-khubuthi wal-Khabaa'ith

In the name of Allah.
O Allah, I seek protection in you from the male and female devils

Keep yourself screened from view by closing the door of the **toilet**.

Do not talk while relieving yourself. You should not return the greeting (as-Salaamu Alaikum) of someone who greets you. Do not respond to anyone who talks to you. Do not urinate while standing, without a good reason.

If you sneeze, you should praise **Allah** in your heart.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه

Al-Hamdu lillaah.

All praises and thanks are due to Allah.

Do not say it loudly.

If you have to answer the call of nature outdoors, you should use an out-of-the-way spot where the ground is soft and where no one can see you. You must not urinate in holes, wells, pits or in the shade of trees.

After relieving yourself, clean yourself well with water. But if you are using a tissue make sure to wipe yourself at least three times – with a fresh tissue each time.

Come out of the toilet with your right foot first, saying:

غُفْرَانَك

Ghufraanak.

I seek your forgiveness, (O Allah).



A. *Fill in the blanks.*

1. If you s _ _ _ _ _ while relieving yourself, you should praise Allah in your heart.

2. Step into the t _ i _ _ _ with your left foot.

3. While relieving yourself, you should not _ _ _ _ _ n the greeting of someone who greets you.

4. If you have to answer the call of _ a _ _ _ _ outdoors, you should use an out-of-the-way spot.

5. _ _ _ _ _ j _ _ means purification.

B. *Circle the correct answer.*

Do not say اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه (Al-Hamdu lillaah) loudly while relieving yourself. (True / False)

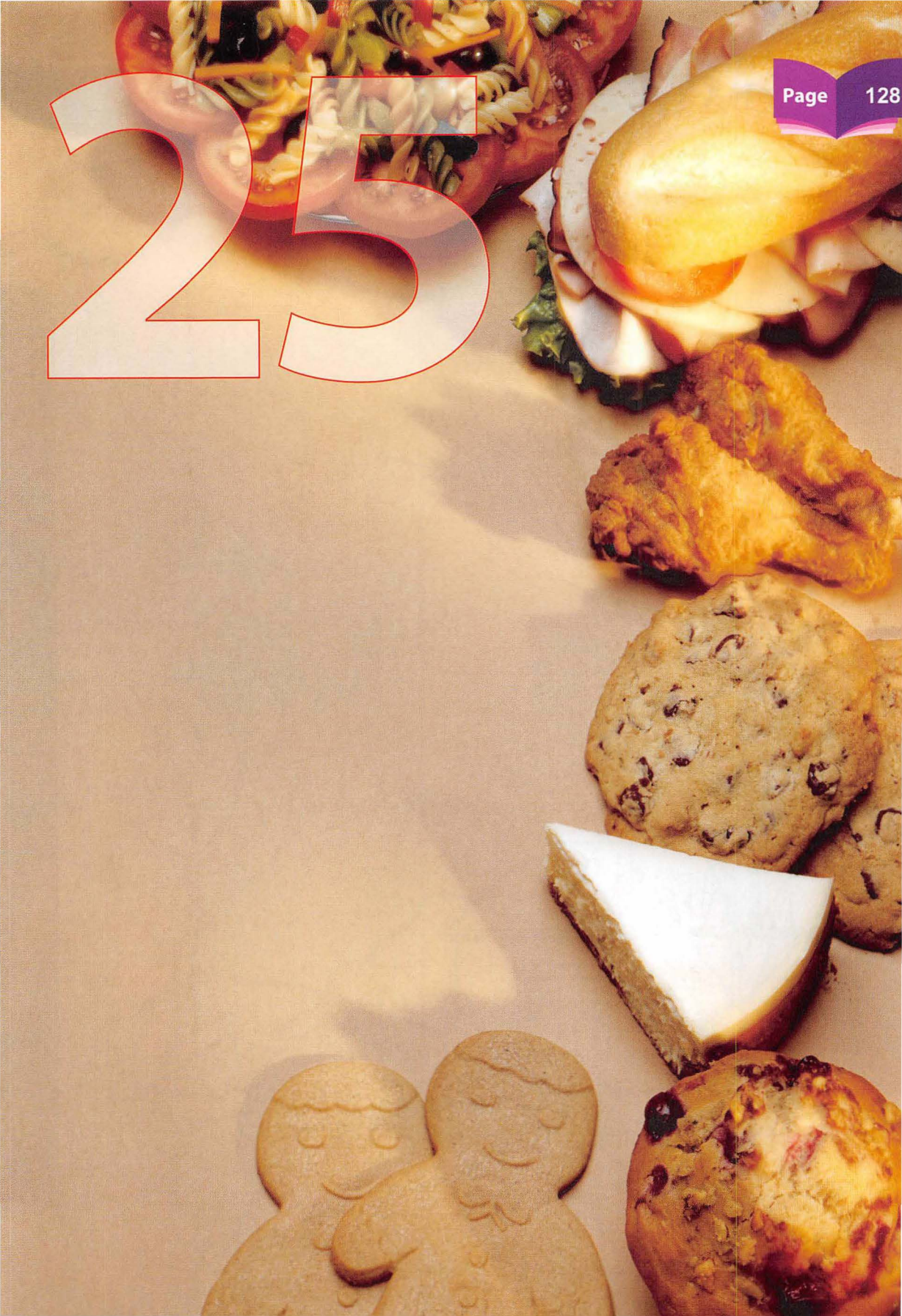
I should pass urine while standing. (True / False)

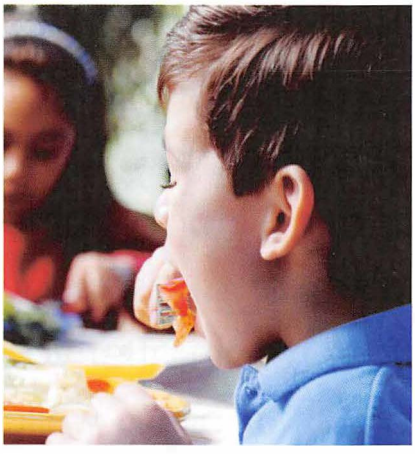
Check-up

I must not carry anything with Allah's name on it into the toilet. (True / False)

C. *Colour the following picture:*




25
Page 128



Food and drink are great gifts from **Allah**. Wash your hands properly before eating. Come to the table in clean clothes. Sit straight at the table. You may keep your hands on your lap when you are not eating. Immediately before eating or drinking you should say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰه Bismillaah

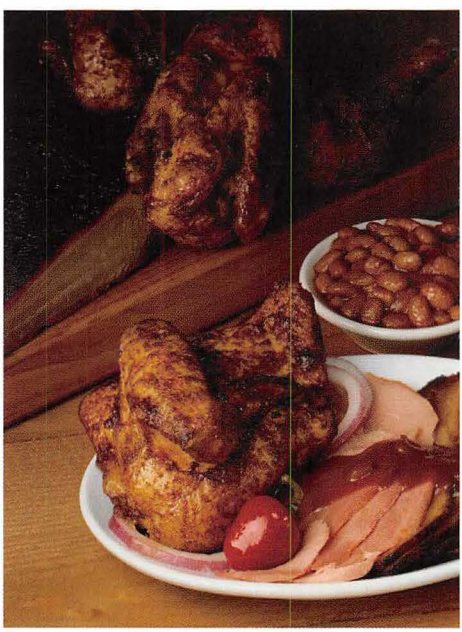
and after eating or drinking you should say:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه Al-Hamdu lillaah

Pick up a small morsel of food with your right hand, then chew it well and swallow it slowly.

If you are sharing your plate with somebody, take the food from your side of the plate.

If there are different kinds of food, it is all right if you move your hand around. The same is true of fruits and sweetmeats. Use three fingers to handle food. You should not blow on food or drink, nor breathe inside the container. Hold the cup or glass away from your mouth, then bring it close again after you have caught your breath. Do not recline while eating or drinking.



It is permissible to eat and drink while standing, but sitting down to eat and drink is much better.

When you eat, bring the food to your mouth. Do not bend to meet it halfway between your plate and your seat. The hand, which is not in use, may remain on your lap or on the table.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Let no one among you eat with his left or drink with his left, for Satan eats with his left and drinks with his left."



Don't call attention to your eating, making unnecessary noise either with your mouth or with your plate.

Talking with your mouth full is a sign of very bad table manners. Once you have placed a morsel of food into your mouth, do not take it out again. If a bite of food is too hot, take a sip of water or any other drink being served with the meal to cool it down. When you eat something and then unhappily discover that you do not like it at all, then swallow it; don't spit it out. But if you happen to take a bite of food that is spoiled, you may spit it out without attracting attention. While having a meal, do not stretch except when there is a need for it.

Try not to blow your nose at the table. If you have to, do it quickly and quietly, turning your head to one side, away from people.

When you finish your meal, say the following du'aa:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه الَّذي أَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ جَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمين

Al-Hamdu lillaahilladhee at'amanaa wa saqaanaa wa ja'alanaa muslimeen

All praise is for Allah Who has provided us with food and drink and made us Muslims



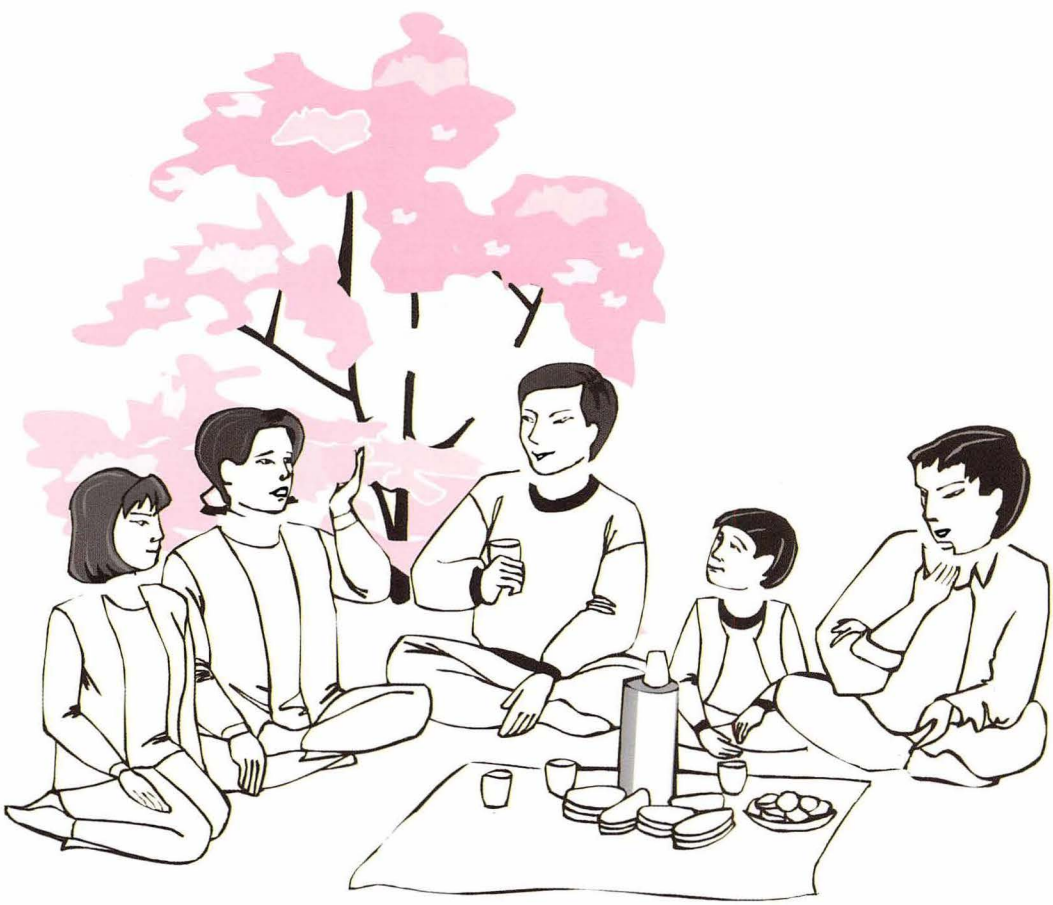
A. Fill in the gaps.

Wash	right	Satan	finish	Before
talk	mouth	blow	Sitting	three

1. _____ your hands before eating.
2. _____ eating or drinking say بِسْمِ اللّٰه
3. Only eat and drink with your _____ hand.
4. Try to use only _____ fingers when eating with your hands.
5. Do not _____ on the food or drink.
6. _____ while eating and drinking is better than standing.
7. _____ eats and drinks with his left hand.
8. Making noise with your _____ or plate is bad manners.
9. Keep your mouth closed while chewing as far as possible. Try not to _____ with your mouth full.
10. I must recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ جَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِين when I _____ my meal.

Check-up

B. Colouring Fun



26

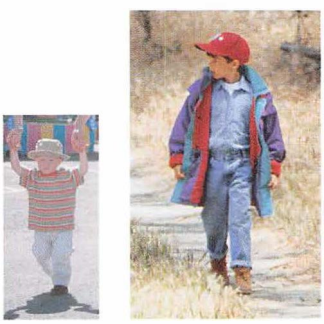


When you leave your home, say this prayer:

بِسْمِ اللهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ

Bismillaah, tawakkaltu 'alallaah, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaah.

In the name of Allah; I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither power, nor might except with Allah.



Then walk with ease.
Do not walk too fast or too slowly.

When **Allah's** Messenger (ﷺ) walked, He walked with ease.
When he turned to address somebody, he turned his whole body completely.

Do not run on the road or pavement. Walk on the pavement. Take long steps and place your feet firmly on the ground.

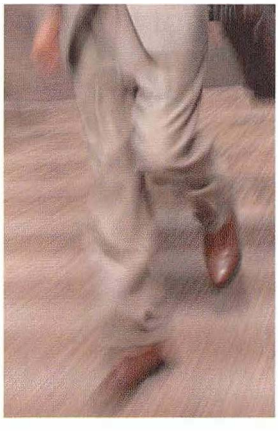
If you find anything harmful on your way, put it

aside. **Allah** will reward you for your good deed. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said:

"A man once stepped on a thorn on the road and said to himself that he would uproot the thorny plant so that it would never again do harm to any other Muslim. Allah, therefore, forgave him his sins."







Do not stay out needlessly. If you come across Muslims on your way say: اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُم to them. The young should say salaam to the old and the passer-by to the one sitting.

When you come back, enter your house saying اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُمْ (As-salaamu alaikum) to your family.



A. Answer these questions.

1. What should you be careful about while walking?

While walking, I should be careful:

1. to walk on the _____.
2. not to walk too fast or too _____.
3. to remove anything _____ from the way.
4. to say اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُم if I meet another _____.

2. Who must be the first to say اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُم

1. The young person or the old person?

The _____ person.

2. The walking person or the sitting person?

The _____ person.



B. Memorize.

Learn the du'aas for leaving and entering your house.

Remember to say them next time.

بِسْمِ اللهِ ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلى اللهِ وَلاَحَوْلَ وَلاَقُوَّةَ إِلاَّبِاللهِ

Bismillaah, tawakkaltu alallaah, wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaah.

In the name of Allah; I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither power, nor might except with Allah.

بِسْمِ اللهِ وَ لَجْنَا وَ بِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا وعَلى رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Bismillaahi walajnaa, wa bismillaahi Kharajnaa, wa 'alaa rabbinaa tawakkalnaa

In the name of Allah we enter, and in the name of Allah we leave, and in our Lord we put our trust.


27

Before going to bed shake out your blanket. Cup your hands together, blow gently into them and then recite Surat al-Ikhlaas, Surat al-Falaq and Surat an-Naas. Then wipe your hands over your body as far as you can reach, starting with your head. Do this three times, as the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) used to do it. Then lie down on your right side and say:



بِاسْمِكَ اللّٰهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Bismik-Allaahumma amootu wa ahyaa.

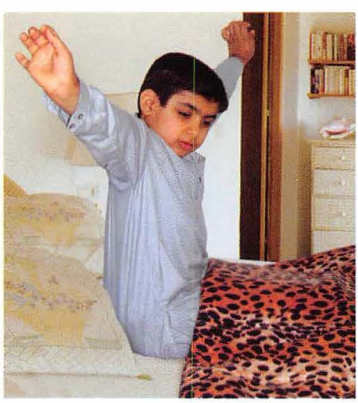
In your name, O Allah, I die and I live.

When Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) went to bed, he would sleep on his right side and place his right hand under his right cheek.

Do not sleep lying flat on your face or on your stomach. Do not cover your face with the blanket even if it is cold. Keep your face uncovered so that you can breathe well.

Go to bed early so that you can wake up early in the morning. Make a habit of getting up early so that you can pray Salat-ul-Fajr on time.

On waking up say:



اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذي أَحْيَانَا
بَعْدَ مَا أَمَا تَنَا وَ إِلَيْهِ النُّشُور

Al-Hamdu lillaahilladhee ahyaanaa ba'da maa amaatanaa wa ilaihin-Nushoor.

All praise is for Allah Who has brought us to life after causing us to die, and to Him is the Resurrection.



A. Put ✓ or ✗ in the box.

1. I must sleep on my stomach. ☐

2. I must sleep on a clean bed. ☐

3. It's OK to cover my face with a blanket while sleeping. ☐

4. I recite Surat al-Ikhlaas, Surat al-Falaq and Surat an-Naas before sleeping. ☐

5. I go to bed early. ☐

B. What I must be careful about.



What are the things you must be careful about while sleeping?

1. I must sleep on a _____ bed.
   (untidy / clean)
2. I must remember _____ while I am in bed.
   (Allah / my friends)
3. I must lie down on my _____ side.
   (right / left)
4. I should not lie on my _____.
   (right side / stomach)
5. I should never cover my _____ with a blanket.
   (feet / face)

C. Memorize.

Learn the du'aas for sleeping and waking-up. Remember to recite them whenever you go to bed and whenever you wake up.

28



After being obedient to Allah and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), a Muslim must be obedient to his parents. He should be polite and helpful to them. He should avoid doing things that will irritate them and try to be kind to them.

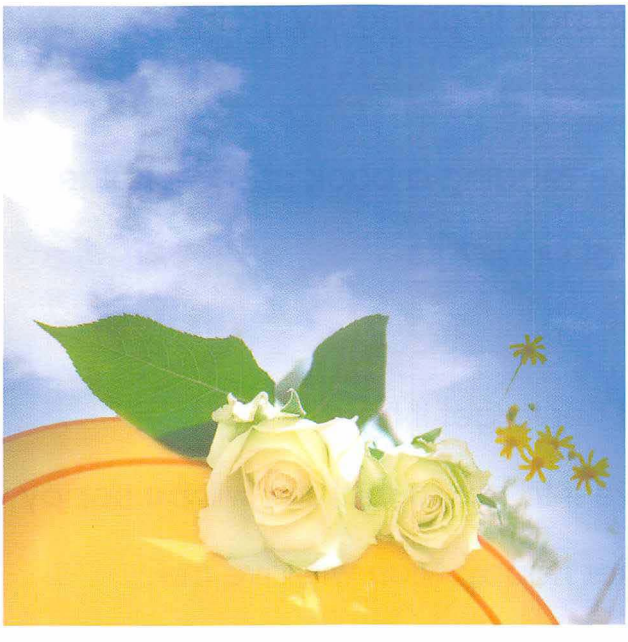
A Muslim should obey his parents and do things they tell him to do!

If your parents tell you to brush your teeth, to do your homework, to wash yourself, or to bring something from the kitchen, you should quickly do as you are told.

Once a man asked the Prophet (ﷺ), 'Which action is most beloved to Allah?' The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, 'The salah at its correct time.'

The man then asked him about the next best action, and the Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Kindness to parents.'

If you are kind to your parents, then they will be happy with you and will love you. If your parents are happy with you, then **Allah** will also be happy with you and will love you.



A. What will you do...



1. if your mother is busy in the kitchen and your baby brother is troubling her?

a) I will start fighting with my brother.

b) I will take my brother to the room and play with him so that my mother can do her work.

c) I will also start troubling my mother.

2. if you are reading a book and your older sister asks for a glass of water?

a) I will tell her to get it herself.

b) I will give it to her so that she will be happy with me. If I make her happy Allah will love me.

c) I will tell her to wait.



3. if your father tells you to do your homework before you play with your toys?

a) I will tell him to stop telling me what to do.

b) I will act as if I did not hear him.

c) I will do what he tells me because I want him to love me.

B. Complete the following Hadeeth.

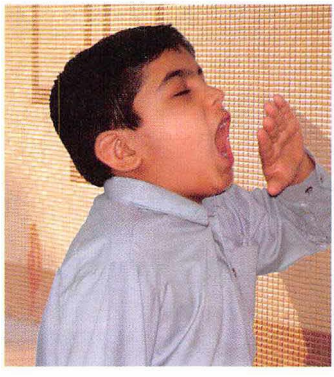
Once a man asked the Prophet (ﷺ) about the action which is most loved by Allah, and the Prophet (ﷺ) replied, 'The _____ at its correct time.' The man then asked about the next best action, and the Prophet (ﷺ) said, '_____ to parents'.

29



Yawning:

If you yawn, do not do yawn loudly but quietly. Do not speak while yawning. Our Prophet (ﷺ) told us to put our hand over our mouth while yawning. Yawning is from Satan. Try to cover your mouth and stifle your yawn as much as you can.



Sneezing:

Sneezing is a blessing from **Allah**. You should not try to stifle a sneeze. There is no need to prevent it. When about to sneeze, you should turn your face away or cover your mouth and nose with your hand or handkerchief. This will soften the noise and will not irritate people around you. If you must blow your nose, do so quickly, turning your head to one side.



Sneezing is a blessing from **Allah**; therefore, you should say: اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه (Al-Hamdu lillaah) on sneezing.

When a Muslim sneezes and praises **Allah**, those around him should reply by saying: يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰه (Yarhamuk-Allaah)

Saying salaam:

Greeting Muslims by saying اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ (As-salaamu alaikum) is an act of kindness and courtesy. A Muslim should greet both the Muslims he knows and those whom he does not know. When you go out of your home or return, you must greet the members of your family by saying اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ (As-salaamu alaikum.) Remember that the nearest people to Allah are those who say As-Salaam first.

Talking:

Saying As-Salaam should come before talking. You should always try to speak good. Either speak good or keep silent. If you keep silent you will remain safe.

Do not talk for a long time without remembering **Allah**. Talking much without remembering Allah is a sign of the hardness of the heart. Always speak the truth. Do not tell lies. Speak clearly. Speak in such a way that all those who listen to you understand you.

'Please' and 'Thank you':

'Please' and 'Thank you' should become a vital part of your life. Always say: 'Please' or 'Thank you' جَزَاكَ اللهُ خَيْرًا (Jazaakallaahu khairan) for any favour or courtesy.

Some people reserve 'Please' and 'Thank you' for those outside the family. This is not good. You should always try to be polite to one another.

Remember that the person who does not thank people does not thank **Allah**.

Above all, always thank **Allah** for His gifts.



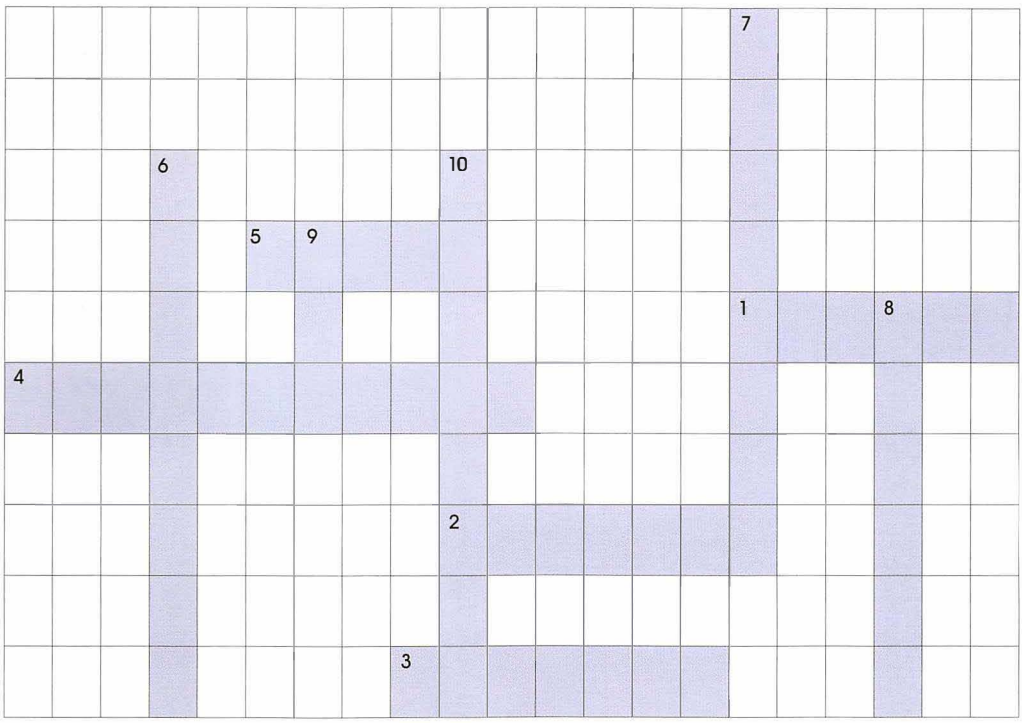
A. Write answers to the following questions in the grid on the next page.

Across

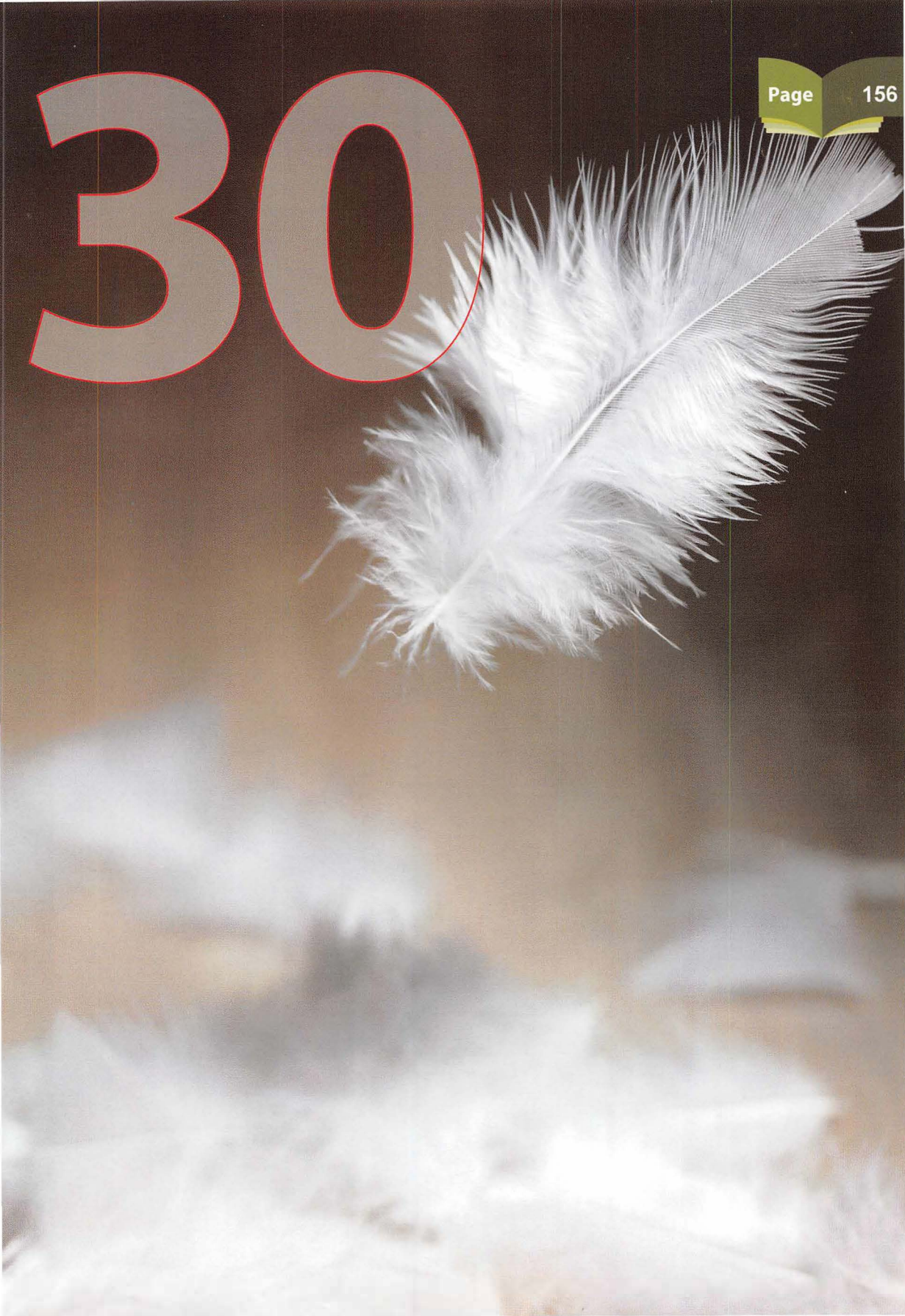
1. Try to cover your mouth and _____ your yawn.
2. Cover your mouth while _____.
3. A Muslim should say اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُمْ to both _____ he knows and those he does not know.
4. Do not talk for a long time without _____ Allah.
5. Always remember to thank _____ for His gifts.

Down

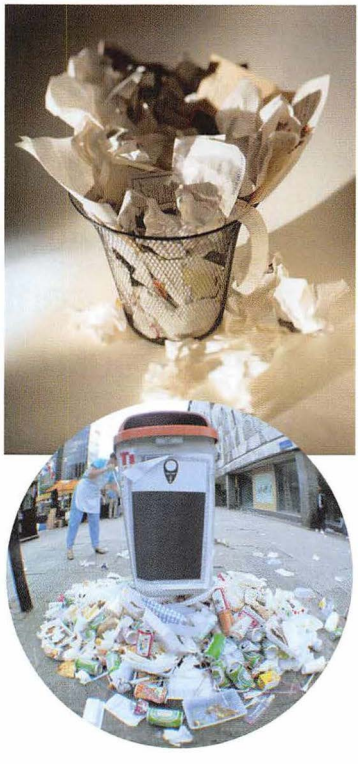
6. You should say اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰه on _____.
7. Sneezing is a _____ from Allah.
8. When you return home, say اَلسَّلامُ عَلَيْكُمْ to your _____.
9. Always speak the truth. Do not tell _____.
10. Saying 'Please' and '_____' should become a part of your life.


7
6
10
5
9
1
8
4
2
3

30



Allah created the Earth. It is our duty to look after it and protect it.



We are the guardians of this earth. We are responsible for every part of it. We should not damage, pollute or destroy it. Do you know what is pollution? Simply, pollution means 'something in the wrong place'.

Litter in your bedroom! Litter around your house! Litter in your school! Litter in your classroom! Dirt in the toilets! Dirt in the parks! Litter in the garden! Litter on the beaches! There are many ways in which each one of us can look after **Allah's** Earth. If we keep our places clean, **Allah** will be happy with us and reward us.

These are some ways in which you can keep your surroundings clean:

- Always place trash in the dustbin. Place things for recycling such as paper, empty bottles and cans in the recycling centre. Do not litter!



- Keep your things in their proper places. Do not throw them around!
- Keep your house clean.
- Keep the place around your house clean.
- Keep your school clean.
- Keep the place around your school clean.
- Use water carefully. It is a gift from **Allah**. Turn off water taps properly. Do not leave them dripping. Turn them off even if it wasn't you who left them dripping. **Allah** will reward you for your action.
- Keep the toilet floors clean. Nobody likes to use a dirty toilet. When you use the toilet, leave it clean.

Remember **Allah** loves beauty!

Allah loves people who keep themselves clean and tidy.





Pick up any litter you see around you even if it was not you who threw it there. **Allah** sees what you do and will reward you for keeping His Earth clean.

A Muslim should always keep himself clean and tidy. A dirty body, dirty clothes, dirty hair, dirty teeth and dirty feet are all unpleasant sights, and may even give a bad smell. They offend and displease other people. Do you like to sit close to someone dirty? Brush your teeth after meals, before you go to bed and after you get up.

Clean clothes, clean white teeth are pleasant sights! Keep yourself clean all the time, and others will like being close to you. Allah will love you if you are clean and keep your surroundings clean.



A. *Answer these questions.*

1. Who does the Earth belong to?

2. Look around you and write one way in which you can keep Allah's Earth clean.

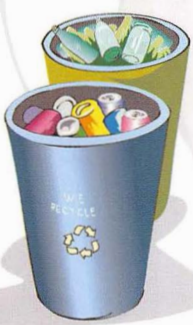
✓ ✗

B. Tick the correct action and cross the wrong one.



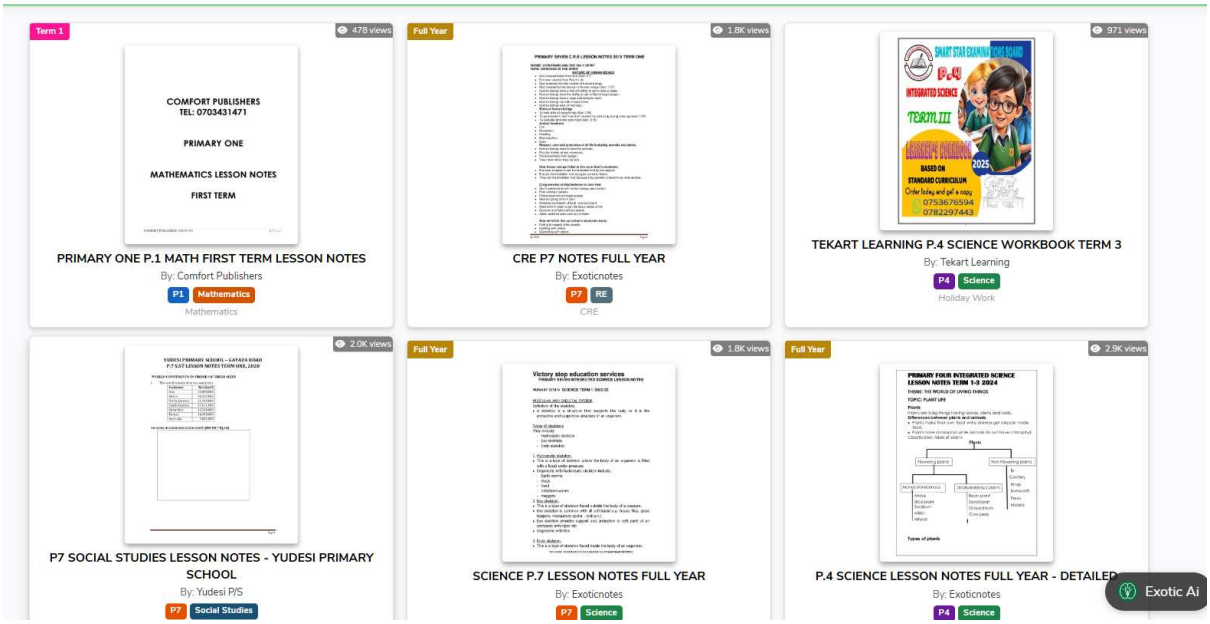








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